# Statistics and Petrophysics Training Course

OGI-1450 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

## Overview

The Statistics and Petrophysics Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the analytical capabilities required to apply statistical methods to petrophysical data, improve reservoir characterisation and support more reliable subsurface decisions. The programme focuses on statistical petrophysical analysis, reservoir data statistics, regression analysis, uncertainty quantification, data distribution analysis and petrophysical modelling to strengthen the interpretation of complex geological and reservoir datasets.

Petrophysical evaluation involves interpreting large volumes of measurements obtained from wireline logging, logging while drilling, core analysis, formation testing and other subsurface investigation activities. These measurements provide essential information about porosity, permeability, fluid saturation, lithology, shale volume and reservoir quality. However, reliable petrophysical interpretation depends on more than the quality of the original measurements. It also requires professionals to organise, evaluate, compare and statistically interpret available data effectively.

Oil and gas organisations increasingly require subsurface teams to integrate datasets from different wells, formations, reservoirs and measurement programmes. Variations in geological properties, measurement conditions, sampling methods and data quality create analytical challenges that affect reservoir evaluation. Without a structured statistical approach, professionals face difficulties identifying abnormal observations, recognising data distribution patterns, evaluating relationships between petrophysical parameters and establishing confidence in calculated reservoir properties.

Statistics and Petrophysics addresses this capability gap by connecting statistical principles with practical petrophysical applications. Participants develop the ability to use descriptive statistics, probability distributions, correlation techniques, regression analysis and uncertainty assessment to evaluate subsurface measurements. The programme explains how statistical methods improve the interpretation of reservoir properties and provide a stronger foundation for geological and engineering decisions.

### The Importance of Statistics in Modern Petrophysical Evaluation

Statistical interpretation is an essential component of reliable petrophysical evaluation. Reservoir properties are naturally variable, and measurements collected from different depths, wells and geological environments frequently demonstrate different statistical characteristics. Understanding these variations allows petrophysicists to distinguish meaningful geological trends from measurement errors, data inconsistencies and unusual observations.

Descriptive statistics provide an initial understanding of reservoir datasets through measures such as mean, median, mode, range, variance and standard deviation. These measures help professionals assess the central tendency and variability of petrophysical parameters. Data distribution analysis provides further insight into whether measurements follow symmetrical, skewed or more complex distributions, supporting the selection of appropriate analytical methods.

Regression analysis establishes mathematical relationships between variables such as porosity and permeability, shale volume and porosity, or water saturation and other formation characteristics. These relationships support the development of predictive correlations and the evaluation of reservoir properties where direct measurements are limited. Correlation analysis also helps identify relationships between logging measurements and laboratory-derived core properties.

## Connecting Statistical Analysis with Reservoir Characterisation

Reservoir characterisation requires the integration of geological observations, wireline logs, core measurements and engineering data. Statistical petrophysical analysis provides a consistent framework for examining these different information sources and identifying relationships that improve reservoir understanding.

Participants explore how statistical methods support the evaluation of sandstone, carbonate and other reservoir formations. The programme addresses the interpretation of porosity distributions, permeability variations, saturation measurements, lithological indicators and reservoir quality classifications. It also examines the importance of separating geological populations when datasets contain measurements from formations with different characteristics.

An important aspect of this process is understanding the limitations of statistical relationships. A strong correlation does not automatically establish a geological or physical cause. Professionals must consider geological context, measurement conditions, sample representativeness and the underlying assumptions of their analytical methods before using statistical results in reservoir models.

## Improving Petrophysical Data Quality and Reliability

Data quality directly influences the reliability of petrophysical interpretations. Inconsistent depth references, missing measurements, outliers, sampling limitations and differences between logging tools introduce uncertainty into reservoir evaluation. Statistical techniques help identify these issues before the data is incorporated into interpretation workflows.

The course develops practical knowledge of data screening, quality assessment, distribution analysis and statistical validation. Participants examine methods for identifying abnormal values, evaluating data completeness, comparing measurement populations and determining whether datasets are suitable for further interpretation.

The programme also addresses the importance of maintaining traceability throughout statistical analysis. Professionals learn to document data sources, analytical assumptions, calculation methods and interpretation limitations. This supports technical reviews, internal quality assurance and communication between petrophysics, geology, reservoir engineering and management teams.

## Regression Analysis and Petrophysical Modelling

Regression analysis provides a practical method for investigating relationships between petrophysical variables and developing predictive correlations. In reservoir evaluation, these relationships support permeability estimation, porosity prediction, lithological interpretation and the integration of core and log measurements.

Participants examine the selection and interpretation of regression models, including linear and multiple regression techniques. They explore model coefficients, residual behaviour, goodness-of-fit measures and the importance of

validating predictive relationships against independent observations where suitable data is available.

Petrophysical modelling benefits from statistically sound input data and a clear understanding of parameter variability. Statistical techniques help professionals evaluate the distributions and relationships that influence model construction. They also provide a basis for assessing the sensitivity of model outputs to variations in input parameters.

The programme connects statistical analysis with practical reservoir modelling requirements, enabling participants to understand how data characteristics influence model reliability and how statistical evidence supports more defensible petrophysical interpretations.

### Uncertainty Quantification in Reservoir Evaluation

Uncertainty is an inherent feature of subsurface interpretation. Petrophysical measurements contain measurement-related limitations, while geological heterogeneity creates natural variation in reservoir properties. Interpretation assumptions and model selection also influence calculated reservoir parameters.

Uncertainty quantification provides a structured approach to identifying, evaluating and communicating these limitations. Participants examine variability in input data, measurement precision, statistical model assumptions and the effect of uncertainty on derived petrophysical properties.

The course also considers the distinction between variability and uncertainty. Natural reservoir heterogeneity represents genuine geological variation, whereas uncertainty relates to limitations in knowledge, measurements, assumptions or interpretation. Recognising this distinction helps professionals avoid treating all variations as measurement errors or assuming that a single average value adequately represents an entire reservoir interval.

### Supporting Better Subsurface Decisions

The application of statistics to petrophysics strengthens the technical basis of reservoir evaluation and supports communication across multidisciplinary teams. Statistical findings provide quantitative evidence for comparing formations, reviewing petrophysical interpretations, evaluating reservoir quality and identifying areas that require additional investigation.

By combining statistical principles with industry-focused petrophysical applications, Institute For Oil & Gas Training equips participants to work more confidently with complex subsurface datasets. The knowledge developed through the programme supports improved data evaluation, more transparent modelling assumptions, better interpretation consistency and stronger technical decision-making across exploration, development and production activities.

The course is particularly valuable for organisations seeking to improve the analytical quality of their petrophysical workflows, strengthen integration between core and log data, and establish a more consistent approach to reservoir data interpretation.

## Objectives

- Understand the fundamental statistical principles used in petrophysical evaluation and reservoir characterisation.

- Explain the importance of statistical petrophysical analysis in improving subsurface data interpretation.
- Apply descriptive statistics to evaluate porosity, permeability, saturation and other reservoir properties.
- Interpret reservoir data statistics to identify central tendencies, variability and differences between geological populations.
- Perform data distribution analysis to understand the characteristics and limitations of petrophysical datasets.
- Identify outliers, missing observations, inconsistent measurements and potential data quality problems.
- Apply correlation analysis to investigate relationships between petrophysical parameters.
- Use regression analysis to develop and evaluate predictive relationships between reservoir properties.
- Interpret regression coefficients, residuals and goodness-of-fit measures when reviewing statistical models.
- Understand the principles of probability distributions and their relevance to reservoir property evaluation.
- Evaluate uncertainty in petrophysical measurements, calculated parameters and predictive models.
- Distinguish natural geological variability from uncertainty associated with measurements and interpretation assumptions.
- Integrate core analysis and wireline logging measurements through appropriate statistical techniques.
- Understand how statistical methods contribute to reliable petrophysical modelling.
- Evaluate the limitations of statistical models and communicate analytical findings effectively.
- Apply statistical evidence to support reservoir quality assessment and multidisciplinary subsurface decisions.

## Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training applies an industry-focused training methodology that connects statistical concepts with practical petrophysical evaluation requirements. The programme combines technical presentations, guided analytical exercises, reservoir case studies, statistical interpretation scenarios and structured group discussions.

The delivery approach progresses from fundamental statistical concepts to their application in reservoir characterisation and petrophysical modelling. Participants examine how statistical methods support the interpretation of real-world subsurface measurements and how analytical findings influence technical decisions.

## Practical Statistical Analysis Exercises

Participants work through structured examples involving porosity, permeability, water saturation, shale volume and other petrophysical parameters. These exercises demonstrate how to calculate descriptive statistics, evaluate variability and interpret the characteristics of reservoir datasets.

The practical approach helps participants understand the relationship between numerical outputs and their geological significance. It also reinforces the importance of selecting suitable statistical methods according to the characteristics and limitations of the available data.

## Reservoir Data Case Studies

Industry-based case studies demonstrate how statistical petrophysical analysis supports reservoir evaluation. Participants examine datasets from different geological intervals and investigate variations in petrophysical properties across wells and formations.

The case studies focus on identifying abnormal observations, comparing statistical populations, evaluating relationships between variables and assessing the suitability of data for further interpretation.

## Regression and Modelling Exercises

Guided exercises introduce regression analysis through practical petrophysical examples. Participants evaluate relationships between reservoir parameters, interpret regression outputs and examine the limitations of predictive correlations.

The exercises also address residual analysis, model validation and the influence of data distribution on regression results. This enables participants to distinguish statistically useful relationships from correlations that lack sufficient technical support.

## Uncertainty and Data Quality Scenarios

Participants examine scenarios involving incomplete datasets, inconsistent measurements, variable reservoir properties and uncertainty in calculated parameters. They evaluate how data quality issues influence interpretation and explore appropriate methods for documenting analytical limitations.

These activities strengthen participants' ability to communicate statistical findings and explain the reliability of petrophysical conclusions to technical colleagues and management.

## Collaborative Technical Discussions

Structured group discussions encourage participants to compare analytical approaches, review interpretation assumptions and consider the operational implications of statistical findings. The collaborative format reflects the multidisciplinary nature of subsurface work and promotes consistent communication between petrophysicists, geologists and reservoir engineers.

The methodology ensures that participants develop practical analytical understanding rather than focusing exclusively on mathematical theory. Each learning activity reinforces the connection between statistical evidence, geological interpretation and reservoir management decisions.

## Organisational impact

Investing in statistical petrophysical capabilities strengthens the technical processes supporting exploration, field development and reservoir management. Organisations benefit from more consistent data interpretation, improved analytical quality and better-informed decisions concerning subsurface resources. Applying statistical methods across petrophysical workflows also improves the reliability of technical evaluations and supports more effective collaboration between subsurface disciplines.

### Improved Reservoir Characterisation

Statistical methods provide a structured understanding of reservoir property distributions and geological variability. Subsurface teams gain better insight into differences between formations, reservoir intervals and individual wells by examining variations in porosity, permeability, water saturation and other petrophysical parameters. This supports more consistent reservoir quality classification and reduces dependence on isolated measurements or unsupported assumptions when evaluating subsurface properties.

### Better Petrophysical Data Quality

Statistical screening and validation techniques help organisations identify abnormal observations, incomplete datasets and measurement inconsistencies before they influence interpretation or modelling. Improved data quality processes strengthen the reliability of technical deliverables, reduce avoidable analytical errors and minimise repeated evaluation caused by overlooked data problems. These practices also establish a more consistent approach to managing petrophysical information across subsurface projects.

### More Reliable Predictive Models

Regression analysis and statistical validation strengthen the development and evaluation of predictive petrophysical relationships. Organisations benefit from better-documented modelling assumptions and a clearer understanding of the conditions under which statistical correlations remain applicable. This supports more defensible permeability estimation, porosity prediction and other reservoir property evaluations, improving the technical basis of reservoir characterisation and modelling activities.

### Improved Uncertainty Management

Uncertainty quantification enables technical teams to communicate the limitations of measurements and interpretations more effectively. Organisations gain a clearer understanding of the reliability of calculated reservoir parameters and the sensitivity of model outputs to variations in input data. This strengthens technical risk assessment and supports more informed decisions concerning additional data acquisition, reservoir studies and field development planning.

### Greater Operational Efficiency

Consistent statistical workflows reduce unnecessary repetition in data evaluation and improve the efficiency of technical review processes. Subsurface teams spend less time resolving avoidable inconsistencies and benefit from a structured approach to investigating unusual measurements and conflicting interpretations. This improves analytical productivity and supports more efficient delivery of petrophysical evaluations.

### Stronger Technical Governance

Documented statistical procedures, transparent assumptions and reproducible calculations support internal quality assurance and technical governance. These practices improve the traceability of petrophysical interpretations and establish greater consistency in analytical reporting. Organisations also benefit from clearer technical documentation, stronger review processes and improved accountability across subsurface departments.

### Better Integration Across Subsurface Disciplines

Statistical petrophysical analysis strengthens communication between petrophysicists, geologists, reservoir engineers and other technical stakeholders. The ability to present quantitative findings and explain statistical relationships improves multidisciplinary understanding of reservoir properties. This integration supports coordinated reservoir evaluation, consistent technical recommendations and more informed subsurface planning.

## Personal impact

The Statistics and Petrophysics Training Course develops the technical and analytical capabilities required by professionals working with complex subsurface measurements. Participants gain practical knowledge of statistical methods and their application to petrophysical interpretation, strengthening their ability to evaluate reservoir datasets, assess analytical reliability and communicate technically sound conclusions.

### Stronger Statistical Competence

Participants develop a clear understanding of descriptive and inferential statistical methods used in petrophysics. They strengthen their ability to calculate and interpret statistical measures, recognise distribution patterns and evaluate variability in reservoir properties. This knowledge provides a stronger foundation for applying statistical techniques to routine petrophysical evaluations and more complex reservoir studies.

### Advanced Data Interpretation Skills

The programme strengthens participants' ability to interpret complex datasets obtained from well logs, core analysis and reservoir studies. They learn to identify relationships between petrophysical parameters, evaluate variations across geological intervals and recognise the geological significance of statistical patterns. These capabilities support more accurate interpretation and improve their contribution to reservoir characterisation activities.

### Practical Regression Analysis Skills

Participants develop the ability to evaluate regression models and interpret mathematical relationships between reservoir properties. They gain a better understanding of regression coefficients, residuals, predictive accuracy and model validation requirements. This knowledge enables them to assess statistical correlations more critically and determine their suitability for practical petrophysical applications.

### Improved Modelling Capabilities

The course introduces the statistical considerations involved in petrophysical modelling. Participants develop a stronger understanding of data selection, parameter distributions, modelling assumptions and the influence of input variability on calculated outputs. These skills improve their ability to contribute to reservoir property prediction, model

evaluation and the integration of statistical evidence into subsurface studies.

### Better Understanding of Uncertainty

Participants learn to recognise sources of uncertainty in petrophysical measurements and interpretations. They develop the ability to distinguish geological variability from measurement-related uncertainty and communicate the limitations of statistical findings. This strengthens their judgement when reviewing analytical results and presenting reservoir evaluation conclusions.

### Increased Professional Effectiveness

The knowledge gained strengthens participants' contribution to reservoir studies, petrophysical evaluations and multidisciplinary technical reviews. They become better equipped to explain statistical findings, challenge unsupported assumptions and contribute quantitative evidence to subsurface decisions. Improved analytical communication also strengthens their ability to collaborate with professionals from geology, reservoir engineering and other technical disciplines.

### Career and Technical Development

Statistical competence is an important capability for professionals progressing into senior petrophysics, reservoir characterisation and subsurface management responsibilities. The programme broadens participants' technical expertise and strengthens their ability to contribute to data-driven exploration and production activities. By developing practical knowledge of statistical petrophysical analysis, participants enhance their professional capabilities and readiness to undertake more demanding technical responsibilities.

## Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: To strengthen statistical interpretation of well log measurements, core data and reservoir properties.
- Senior Petrophysicists: To improve analytical consistency, review statistical models and support complex reservoir evaluation.
- Reservoir Engineers: To understand statistical relationships between reservoir parameters and improve the interpretation of petrophysical inputs used in reservoir studies.
- Geologists and Subsurface Geologists: To evaluate geological variability and integrate statistical evidence into reservoir characterisation.
- Well Log Analysts: To apply statistical techniques when examining log responses, identifying abnormal measurements and comparing formation properties.

- Core Analysis Specialists: To interpret laboratory-derived porosity, permeability and other core measurements through statistical methods.
- Reservoir Modelling Specialists: To improve their understanding of statistical distributions, input variability and uncertainty in petrophysical modelling.
- Geoscience Data Analysts: To develop practical knowledge of statistical petrophysical analysis and reservoir data evaluation.
- Exploration and Development Geoscientists: To strengthen the quantitative assessment of reservoir properties during exploration and field development studies.
- Subsurface Team Leaders and Supervisors: To improve technical review, analytical quality assurance and coordination between subsurface disciplines.
- Technical Services Managers: To establish stronger oversight of statistical methods and petrophysical data interpretation workflows.
- Oil and Gas Consultants: To expand their ability to evaluate statistical evidence and provide technically supported petrophysical recommendations.

## Course outline

### Statistical Fundamentals for Petrophysical Evaluation

This module establishes the statistical foundation required for evaluating petrophysical measurements and reservoir datasets. Participants explore descriptive statistics, measures of central tendency, data variability and the principles of probability as applied to subsurface analysis.

The module examines how statistical summaries provide an initial understanding of reservoir properties and how professionals use these measures to compare datasets from different wells, formations and geological intervals. Emphasis is placed on interpreting numerical results in their geological context and recognising the limitations of relying exclusively on average values.

### Reservoir Data Statistics and Distribution Analysis

This module focuses on the statistical evaluation of reservoir datasets and the identification of patterns within petrophysical measurements. Participants examine data distribution analysis and its application to porosity, permeability, shale volume, water saturation and other reservoir characteristics.

The module addresses the practical challenges associated with inconsistent, incomplete and highly variable subsurface datasets. Participants explore techniques for identifying outliers, examining distribution characteristics and comparing different statistical populations. The emphasis is on distinguishing natural geological variation from

measurement-related inconsistencies and understanding how data preparation influences subsequent interpretation.

### Correlation and Regression Analysis in Petrophysics

This module develops the analytical skills required to investigate relationships between petrophysical variables and construct predictive statistical relationships. Participants explore correlation analysis, simple linear regression and multiple regression as tools for evaluating reservoir properties.

The module connects mathematical relationships with geological and petrophysical interpretation. Participants examine relationships between core-derived measurements and well log responses, including porosity and permeability correlations. They also investigate regression coefficients, residuals, model assumptions and goodness-of-fit measures to understand how statistical models should be evaluated before application.

### Uncertainty Quantification and Statistical Reliability

This module examines the role of uncertainty quantification in petrophysical interpretation and reservoir evaluation. Participants investigate how measurement limitations, geological heterogeneity, sampling procedures and statistical assumptions influence the reliability of calculated reservoir properties.

The module introduces probability-based approaches to uncertainty assessment and explains how statistical variability affects petrophysical interpretation. Participants explore sensitivity analysis, confidence intervals and the interpretation of uncertainty in derived reservoir parameters. Particular attention is given to communicating uncertainty transparently and distinguishing natural geological variability from limitations in measurement and interpretation.

### Statistical Petrophysical Analysis and Reservoir Modelling

This module integrates the statistical techniques covered throughout the programme into practical petrophysical interpretation and reservoir modelling applications. Participants explore how statistical evidence supports the integration of well log measurements, core analysis results and geological information.

The module focuses on applying statistical petrophysical analysis to reservoir characterisation, property prediction and model evaluation. Participants examine how data distributions, regression relationships and uncertainty assessments influence petrophysical modelling decisions. The final emphasis is on developing consistent analytical workflows and translating statistical findings into technically defensible reservoir interpretations.

## Scheduled dates

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Abuja, Nigeria | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Accra, Ghana | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | In person | £3,600 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Al Ain, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Alberta, Canada | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | AlUla, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Amman, Jordan | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Amsterdam, Netherlands | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Athens, Greece | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Baku, Azerbaijan | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Barcelona, Spain | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Berlin, Germany | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Boston, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Brussels, Belgium | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Budapest, Hungary | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Cairo, Egypt | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Cape Town, South Africa | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Casablanca, Morocco | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Dammam, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Dhahran, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Doha, Qatar | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Dubai, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Edinburgh, United Kingdom | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Edmonton, Canada | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Frankfurt, Germany | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Geneva, Switzerland | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Houston, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Istanbul, Turkey | In person | £3,600 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Jakarta, Indonesia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Jubail, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Kigali, Rwanda | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Lisbon, Portugal | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Liverpool, United Kingdom | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | London, United Kingdom | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Los Angeles, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Luanda, Angola | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Madrid, Spain | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Manama, Bahrain | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Marbella, Spain | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Marrakech, Morocco | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Miami, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Milan, Italy | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Munich, Germany | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Muscat, Oman | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Nairobi, Kenya | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | New York, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Nice, France | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Nouakchott, Mauritania | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Oslo, Norway | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Paris, France | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Port Louis, Mauritius | In person | £3,600 |

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| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Pretoria, South Africa | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Rome, Italy | In person | £3,600 |
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| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Singapore | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Stockholm, Sweden | In person | £3,600 |
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| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Tromso, Norway | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Vienna, Austria | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Zagreb, Croatia | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Zurich, Switzerland | In person | £3,600 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Online, Virtual | Online | £3,600 |
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| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Barcelona, Spain | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Berlin, Germany | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Boston, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Brussels, Belgium | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Budapest, Hungary | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Cairo, Egypt | In person | £3,600 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Cape Town, South Africa | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Casablanca, Morocco | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Dammam, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Dhahran, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Doha, Qatar | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Dubai, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Edinburgh, United Kingdom | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Edmonton, Canada | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Frankfurt, Germany | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Geneva, Switzerland | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Houston, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Istanbul, Turkey | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Jakarta, Indonesia | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Jubail, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Kigali, Rwanda | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Lisbon, Portugal | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Liverpool, United Kingdom | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | London, United Kingdom | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Los Angeles, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Luanda, Angola | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Madrid, Spain | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Manama, Bahrain | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Marbella, Spain | In person | £3,600 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Marrakech, Morocco | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Miami, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Milan, Italy | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Munich, Germany | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Muscat, Oman | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Nairobi, Kenya | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | New York, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Nice, France | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Nouakchott, Mauritania | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Oslo, Norway | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Paris, France | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Port Louis, Mauritius | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Prague, Czech Republic | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Pretoria, South Africa | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Rome, Italy | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Singapore | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Stockholm, Sweden | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Tokyo, Japan | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Toronto, Canada | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Tromso, Norway | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Vienna, Austria | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Zagreb, Croatia | In person | £3,600 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Zurich, Switzerland | In person | £3,600 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Online, Virtual | Online | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Abuja, Nigeria | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Accra, Ghana | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Al Ain, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Alberta, Canada | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | AlUla, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Amman, Jordan | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Amsterdam, Netherlands | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Athens, Greece | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Baku, Azerbaijan | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Barcelona, Spain | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Berlin, Germany | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Boston, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Brussels, Belgium | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Budapest, Hungary | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Cairo, Egypt | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Cape Town, South Africa | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Casablanca, Morocco | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Dammam, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Dhahran, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Doha, Qatar | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Dubai, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Edinburgh, United Kingdom | In person | £3,600 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Edmonton, Canada | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Frankfurt, Germany | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Geneva, Switzerland | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Houston, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Istanbul, Turkey | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Jakarta, Indonesia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Jubail, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Kigali, Rwanda | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Lisbon, Portugal | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Liverpool, United Kingdom | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | London, United Kingdom | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Los Angeles, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Luanda, Angola | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Madrid, Spain | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Manama, Bahrain | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Marbella, Spain | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Marrakech, Morocco | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Miami, United States | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Milan, Italy | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Munich, Germany | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Muscat, Oman | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Nairobi, Kenya | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | New York, United States | In person | £3,600 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Nice, France | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Nouakchott, Mauritania | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Oslo, Norway | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Paris, France | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Port Louis, Mauritius | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Prague, Czech Republic | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Pretoria, South Africa | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Rome, Italy | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Singapore | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Stockholm, Sweden | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Tokyo, Japan | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Toronto, Canada | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Tromso, Norway | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Vienna, Austria | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Zagreb, Croatia | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Zurich, Switzerland | In person | £3,600 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Online, Virtual | Online | £3,600 |

## Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Statistics and Petrophysics Training Course, attendees receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

The certificate recognises participation in the programme and completion of its training requirements. Attendees are required to meet the minimum attendance requirement of 80% of the total course duration to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.