The International Petroleum Technology Conference (IPTC) is an international oil and gas conference and exhibition. The event rotates amongst various venues in the Eastern Hemisphere. The scope of the conference programme and associated industry activities will address key technology and relevant issues that challenge industry specialists and management around the world, particularly in the gas business and certain overarching issues such as HSE, Security, HR and training.

Progressive Collaboration and Innovative Solutions: Shaping the Future of Energy

CALL FOR PAPERS
The 13th edition of the International Petroleum Technology Conference (IPTC) will be held 23-25 March 2021 at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia with PETRONAS as the Host Organisation, and Mubadala Petroleum and Schlumberger as the Co-Host Organisations.

The theme for the conference is “Progressive Collaboration and Innovative Solutions: Shaping the Future of Energy”.

On behalf of the IPTC Conference Programme Committee, it is our pleasure to invite you to submit your abstract for consideration in the IPTC 2021 technical programme. The deadline for submitting abstracts is Friday, 31 May 2020.

Abstract submission is available online through the IPTC website at 2021.iptcnet.org. Submissions can be made for any of the 47 technical categories, which are diverse and multidisciplinary in nature, representing the issue and challenges facing the industry today.

As a distinguished speaker at IPTC, you will have the chance to present new technologies and best practices to peers from around the world, provide your organisation with a world-class platform to showcase new and emerging technologies, and share your professional expertise to a diverse technical group of industry professionals and operations management.

IPTC is a collaborative effort among the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), the European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers (EAGE), the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG), and the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE). IPTC is widely regarded by industry professionals as a unique opportunity to promote peer-reviewed technology dissemination and knowledge sharing on a global scale in a truly integrated manner.

With your support, IPTC 2021 will be a successful and significant event. We thank you in advance for your active participation and valued contribution. We look forward to welcoming you to Kuala Lumpur.

Sincerely,
6 Reasons Why You Should Submit A Paper Proposal To IPTC 2021

- The opportunity to be a part of the an international multi-disciplinary, inter-society energy conference and exhibition
- Contribute to technical knowledge transfer on a global platform
- Share new technologies and best practices with industry professionals from around the world
- Boost your company’s profile at a renowned industry event
- Highlight your technical knowledge and experience with like-minded peers
- Have your paper published in the multi-society library, OnePetro

Submission Deadline: 31 May 2020

What’s Planned

7,000+ energy professionals
3,000+ sqm exhibition space
6+ plenary and panel sessions
50+ technical sessions
Emerging Leaders Workshop
Educational programmes

About The International Petroleum Technology Conference (IPTC)

Founded in 2005, the IPTC is the flagship multidisciplinary technical event in the Easter Hemisphere and is a collaborative effort among the American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG); the European Association of Geoscientists and Engineers (EAGE); the Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG); and the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE).

The mission of IPTC is to promote, aid and encourage technology dissemination and collaboration amongst the multiple disciplines of the petroleum industry.
## Technical Categories

### GEOSCIENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Category</th>
<th>Sub-Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Petroleum Geology</td>
<td>• Depositional Systems and Diagenesis</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Outcrops, Analogues, and Structural Geology</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Basin Evolution and Modelling</td>
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<td>• The Petroleum System: Source to Trap</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Regional Geology and New Exploration Frontiers</td>
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<td>• Stratigraphy and Sedimentology</td>
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<td>• Geochemical Analysis</td>
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<td>• Facies Prediction and Mapping</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Sub-salt, Carbonate, Deepwater Exploration</td>
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<td>• Basement Plays</td>
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<td>2. Geophysics</td>
<td>• Seismic Data Acquisition Technologies</td>
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<td>• Near-Surface Geophysics</td>
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<td>• Multi-Physical Data Integration</td>
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<td>• Multi-Component Seismic</td>
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<td>• Passive Seismic/Micro Seismic</td>
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<td>• Non-Seismic Methods</td>
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<td>• Seismic Data Processing and Imaging</td>
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<td>• Borehole Geophysics</td>
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<td>• Seismic Anisotropy</td>
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<td>• Advanced Seismic Depth Imaging</td>
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<td>• Full Waveform Inversion</td>
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<td>• Earth Model Building</td>
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<td>• Seismic Inversion</td>
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<td>• Applications in Machine Learning and Data Analytics</td>
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<td>• 4D Seismic</td>
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<td>• Faults and Fractures Characterisation</td>
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<td>• Quantitative Seismic Interpretation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Reservoir Modelling</td>
<td>• Advances in 3D Numerical Reservoir Modelling</td>
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<td>• Geostatistical Reservoir Modelling</td>
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<td>• Reservoir Geomechanics</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Upscaling Petrophysical Modelling</td>
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<td>• Uncertainty Analysis in Reservoir Modelling</td>
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<td>4. Petrophysics</td>
<td>• Petrophysical Evaluation</td>
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<td>• Advances in Petrophysics</td>
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### RESERVOIR ENGINEERING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Category</th>
<th>Sub-Topics</th>
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<tr>
<td>5. Reservoir Development and Management</td>
<td>• Carbonate and Fractured Reservoirs Development</td>
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<td>• Field Development and Optimisation</td>
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<td>• Reservoir Monitoring, Management and Surveillance</td>
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<td>• Reservoir Data Mining, Storage, Integration and Assessment</td>
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<td>• Analytical Techniques for Early Monetisation</td>
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<td>• Integration of Subsurface and Surface Facilities</td>
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<td>• Integrated Operations, Digital Fields and Advanced Technologies</td>
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</table>
### 6. Reservoir Simulation and Modelling
- Carbonates Reservoir Simulation
- Next Generation Simulators
- Fluid and Rock Modelling
- Emerging Simulation Techniques
- Integrated Reservoir and Production Modelling

### INTEGRATED RESERVOIR ENGINEERING AND GEO SCIENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Category</th>
<th>Sub-Topics</th>
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</table>
| **7. Integrated Dynamic Reservoir Description and Development Management** | • Reservoir Heterogeneity  
• Rock Facies, Rock Types, and Flow Units  
• Reservoir Quality and Prediction  
• Geosteering and Well Placement and Optimisation  
• Integrated Reservoir and Production Modelling  
• Well Testing Advancement  
• Advanced Pressure Transient Modelling; Complex Wells, Completions, Fluids  
• Modelling of Faults and Fractures  
• Upscaling Petrophysical Properties and Models  
• Reservoir Simulation Uncertainty Assessment  
• Field Development and Optimisation  
• Tight/Shale Reservoir Modelling  
• Case Studies |
| **8. Formation Evaluation** | • Logging Conveyance; Open-Hole and Cased-Hole  
• Advancements in Logging; Open-Hole (Wireline and LWD), Cased-Hole  
• Well Integrity Evaluation  
• Surface Data Logging  
• Impact of Drilling and Drilling Fluid on Logging  
• Coring  
• Formation Evaluation Core Analysis, Physical Measurements, and Digital Analysis  
• Rock Petrology and Mineralogy  
• Fluid Geochemistry  
• Tracer Studies  
• Integrated Formation Evaluation  
• Reservoir Saturation Monitoring and Surveillance  
• Petrophysical Advancements; Carbonate and Clastic Reservoirs  
• Low Resistivity Low Contrast Reservoir Evaluation  
• Rock Typing, Permeability, and Saturation Height Function Modelling  
• Case Studies |
| **9. Rock and Geo-Mechanics** | • Rock Mechanics  
• Borehole Stability Prediction and Assessment  
• Sanding Prediction and Assessment  
• Fracturing  
• Natural Fracture Characterisation  
• Geomechanics Modelling  
• Case Studies |
## DRILLING AND COMPLETIONS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Technical Category</th>
<th>Sub-Topics</th>
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</table>
| **10. Optimisation of Well Planning and Execution** | • Complex Well Planning  
• Extended-Reach Drilling  
• Geomechanical Considerations  
• Performance Drilling, Optimisation  
• Well Intervention and Optimisation  
• Wellbore Quality Considerations  
• Innovative Well Planning Models  
• Data Analytics in Drilling  
• Real-Time Operations |
| **11. Challenges in Well Construction and Completion** | • Deep Wells  
• Drilling with Casing / Drilling with Liner  
• High Pressure/High Temperature Drilling  
• Managed Pressure Drilling  
• Plug and Abandonment  
• Sand Control/Technology  
• Sour/Corrosive Environment  
• Well Integrity  
• Deepwater Drilling Completion, Intervention  
• Well Control |
| **12. Advancements in Drilling and Completions Technology Application** | • Drilling and Completions Equipment  
• Drilling Systems Automation  
• Intelligent Completions  
• Nanotechnology  
• Smart Drilling  
• Tubulars  
• Wellbore Fluids (Mud/Cement/Frac)  
• New Rig Designs |

## FACILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Category</th>
<th>Sub-Topics</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **13. Project Management, Contracting, and Quality** | • Contract Strategy and Procurement Contracting  
• Integrity Management  
• Joint Development Areas (JDA)  
• Project Management Systems—Integrated Planning  
• Risk Management and Management of Change  
• Standards and Quality Management  
• Value Engineering |
| **14. Concept Engineering, Construction, and Commissioning (The 3 Cs)** | • Complex Facilities  
• Concept Selection—Scoping and Feasibility  
• Cost Management Systems—Cost Reporting and Control  
• Design—Front-End Engineering Design  
• Floating Production Storage and Offloading Development  
• Handover and Project Closure  
• Integrated Planning  
• Offshore Development / Onshore Development  
• Operations Readiness  
• Procedures Development for Commissioning  
• Reliability Availability Management  
• Engineering and Process Simulation  
• Utility System (Power Generation, Steam Air, Heating, Cooling, Instrument Air, Drain Systems) |
### 15. Facilities Discipline Engineering
- Civil and Structural Engineering
- Instrument, Control, Electrical
- Integrated Facilities (Topside Facilities)
- Machinery and Rotating Equipment
- Materials and Corrosion
- Mechanical Engineering
- Pipelines
- Process Engineering
- Process Safety
- Subsea and Offshore
- Waste and Disposal Systems
- Emerging Technology and Innovations

### CHALLENGED GAS

#### Technical Category | Sub-Topics
--- | ---
16. Gas Processing | Gas Sweetening / Sulphur Recovery
17. LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) | CO₂ Removal and Sequestration
18. GTL (Gas to Liquids) | Water Treatment and Disposal
19. GHG Management | Digitisation in Gas Processing
20. Gas Market and Pricing | Technology Development in Gas Processing
22. Gas Transportation | Geo-Political
- Gas Sweetening / Sulphur Recovery
- CO₂ Removal and Sequestration
- Water Treatment and Disposal
- Digitisation in Gas Processing
- Technology Development in Gas Processing
- Flare Gas Recovery and GHG Emission
- Geo-Political
- Role of Gas and C2+NGL in Future Energy Mix and Petrochemicals
- Mercury and other Exotic Containments
- Gas to Power
- LNG Transportation
- FLNG
- Material Development for Contaminated Flow Streams

### IOR / EOR

#### Technical Category | Sub-Topics
--- | ---
23. IOR / EOR | Advanced EOR Technologies
- Chemical Flooding
- EOR Case Studies
- EOR Modelling
- Gas Injection (CO₂, N₂, Foam, etc.)
- Low Salinity Water Flooding and Nano Technologies
- Microbial Flooding
- Thermal Technologies
- Lab Analysis, Results Upscaling
- EOR Management and Surveillance
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Category</th>
<th>Sub-Topics</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>24. Asset Life Cycle, Production Maintenance, Integrity</strong></td>
<td><strong>Asset Management and Maintenance</strong></td>
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<td>• Centralised Maintenance and Campaign Based Execution</td>
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<td>• Corrective Maintenance and Intervention</td>
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<td>• Corrosion Management</td>
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<td>• Fracturing and Stimulation</td>
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<td>• Integrity Strategy</td>
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<td>• Operating Envelopes</td>
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<td>• Pipeline Maintenance (Including Pigging)</td>
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<td>• Preventative Maintenance</td>
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<td>• Shutdowns and Turnarounds</td>
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<td>• Well Integrity and Intervention</td>
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<td><strong>Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry</strong></td>
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<td>• Artificial Lift</td>
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<td>• Chemical Management</td>
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<td>• Corrosion Inhibition</td>
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<td>• Equipment Strategies and Sparing Philosophy</td>
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<td>• Flow Assurance</td>
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<td>• Hydrate Inhibition</td>
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<td>• Mixing Fluid Streams</td>
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<td>• Produced Water Management and Disposal</td>
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<td>• Production Chemistry</td>
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<td>• Sand Control and Sand Management</td>
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<td>• Scale Management</td>
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<td>• Slugging</td>
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<td>• Smart Chemicals</td>
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<td>• Reservoir Souring</td>
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<td><strong>End of Life/Abandonment</strong></td>
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<td>• Monitoring</td>
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<td>• Recycling</td>
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<td>• Remediation and Reinstatement</td>
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<td>• Structural Facilities Removal</td>
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<td>• Well Abandonment</td>
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<td>• Liability Management and Cost Reduction</td>
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| **25. Data Analytics and Collaboration Tools in Field Development** |  |
|  | • Big Data and Data Management  |
|  | • Collaboration Centres and Communication Tools  |
|  | • Control Systems  |
|  | • Field of the Future, Digital Oilfield, Smart Fields  |
|  | • Smart Wells  |
|  | • Intelligent Operators and Real-Time Operations and Monitoring  |
|  | • Multi-Skilling/People Redeployment  |
|  | • Remote Operations  |
|  | • Use of Social Media/Applications In Asset Management  |
|  | • Mobility  |
|  | • Data Analytics  |
|  | • Internet of Things (IoT), Industry Internet of Things (IIoT)  |
### 26. Development Case Studies
- Advanced Drilling and Intelligent Completions
- Concept Selection and Front-End Engineering Design
- Deepwater
- Integrated Projects
- Onshore and Offshore
- Field Development, Planning and Execution
- HPHT Field Development
- Marginal Field

### 27. Well, Reservoir and Facility Management
- Data and Data Management
- Exception Based Surveillance
- Integrated Production System Modelling
- Metering and Allocation
- Monitoring and Learning
- Opportunity Identification and Opportunity Maturation Process
- Scheduling and Execution
- Tracers Injection and Application
- Well and Reservoir Surveillance
- WFRM Strategy
- Advanced Completion
- Laser-Based Technology
- Production Optimisation

### 28. CO₂, IOR, and EOR in Operations and Production
- Chemicals
- CO₂ Generation, Processing, Transport, and Storage
- Disposal and Reuse Options
- Gas Cycling
- Gas/Nitrogen Injection
- Produced Water Irrigation
- Produced Water Management
- Water and Gas Injection
- Water Injection Well Design
- Water Treatment and Water Quality
- Smart Water

### 29. Conventional Gas and Integrated Gas
- Enhanced Gas Recovery
- Gas Deliquification
- GTL (Gas to Liquids)
- LNG and Floating LNG
- Produced Water Management and Disposal
- Production Chemistry and Flow Assurance
- Production Monitoring and Control

### UNCONVENTIONALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Category</th>
<th>Sub-Topics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>30. Unconventional Resources Evaluation and Characterisation</strong></td>
<td>Shale and Tight Reservoirs Emerging Plays Evaluation, Shale and Tight Reservoir Characterisation, Shale and Tight Static Reservoir Modelling, Geomechanics, Geochemistry for Shale and Tight Reservoirs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31. Unconventional Drilling and Completion</strong></td>
<td>Multi-Pad Drilling, Unconventional Well Construction Best Practices, Efficiency and Cost Reduction, Drill Well Completion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 32. Unconventional Stimulation
- Multistage Hydraulic Fracture Stimulation Best Practices
- Multi-Well Pad Simultaneous Stimulation Operations
- Completion Technologies for Stimulation (MSF, PnP, CT Fracturing, and Diversion)
- Water Management for Hydraulic Fracturing
- Fracture Diagnostics, Monitoring and Modelling
- Fracturing Fluids and Proppant

# 33. Unconventional Production and Economics
- Reservoirs Production Performance Prediction
- Decline Curve Analyses and Well Testing
- Unconventional Resources and EUR Estimation
- Field Development Scenarios
- Produced Water Management

## OVERARCHING THEMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Category</th>
<th>Sub-Topics</th>
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</table>
| **34. Health and Safety** | - Asset Integrity  
- Crisis Management  
- H&S Management Systems  
- Management of Contractors  
- Safety Leadership, Culture, and Human Factors |
| **35. Environment** | - Water Management  
- Waste Management  
- Carbon Management  
- Emissions Management  
- By-Product Solutions |
| **36. Security** | - Cyber Security and Data Security  
- Data Management/Security of Data  
- Site Security and Mitigation  
- Terrorism, Hijacking, and Kidnapping |
| **37. Human Resources** | - Government/Regulatory Policies and Incentives  
- Knowledge Transfer and Management  
- Labor Welfare  
- Promoting the Energy Industry to the Youth  
- Promoting Women in the Energy Industry  
- Strategic Resource Planning and Management in a Cyclical Industry  
- Talent Management  
- Workforce Diversity and Inclusion |
| **38. Social Responsibility** | - Corporate Social Investment Projects  
- Education and Capability Building  
- Local Skills Development |
| **39. Lessons Learnt and Knowledge Management** | - Building Organisational Capability  
- Business Continuity  
- Centres of Excellence (COE) and Virtual Teams  
- Data and Knowledge Sharing  
- Lessons Learnt Culture  
- The Role of Social Media |
### CALL FOR PAPERS

| 40. Commercial and Risk Management | Innovative Commercial Structures (Tax Royalty, Production Sharing Agreements, Joint Ventures, etc.)  
| | Cross Border Development and Production  
| | Economics, Commercial and Political Risk  
| | Financing in Oil and Gas  
| | Government/Regulatory Framework and Incentives |

| 41. Molecule Management from Wellhead to Product Delivery | Flexibility of Refining Operations and Bottoms Upgrades in Meeting Demands  
| | Big Data and IoT in Crude Management and Refining  
| | Refining Automation  
| | Adding Value to Molecules through Downstream Opportunity  
| | Integrated Oil and Gas Value Chain |

| 42. Emerging Technologies | Examples and Case Studies (Novel Technologies) |

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### IR 4.0

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Category</th>
<th>Sub-Topics</th>
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</table>
| 43. Cloud Computing | Cloud Infrastructure/Platforms/Services  
| | Cloud Computing Security and Data Sovereignty  
| | Private/Public/Hybrid Clouds Applications  
| | High Performance Computing (HPC) |

| 44. Big Data / Artificial Intelligence | Big Data Analytics  
| | Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning/Deep Learning  
| | Applications for the Oil and Gas Industry and Other Industries  
| | Data Lake  
| | Natural Language Processing  
| | Decision Support Systems |

| 45. Robotics and the Internet of Things (IoT) | Drones and Robotics Applications in Oil and Gas  
| | Automation and Mechanisation  
| | IoT Applications in Oil and Gas  
| | Digital Twins  
| | Mobility and Digital Oilfield |

| 46. Emerging Topics | Cross Domain/Process Integration  
| | Digital Transformation  
| | Blockchain  
| | Quantum Computing  
| | Immersive Technology (Augmented/Virtual/Mixed Reality)  
| | Advanced Materials  
| | Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing)  
| | Agile Prototyping / User Centric Design  
| | Open Source Solutions |

| 47. Data Management and Data Architecture | |
Guidelines For Abstract Submission
Submission Deadline: 31 May 2020

Oral Presentation / ePoster Presentations for the Conference will be selected from abstracts submitted to the Conference Programme Committee. The Programme Committee will consider abstracts submitted by the deadline of 31 May 2020. Early submission is particularly important to ensure that the committee members have ample time to review the abstracts. Authors are strongly encouraged to submit their abstracts electronically at the IPTC website: 2021.iptcnet.org

Abstract Content

A proper review of your abstract requires that it contain adequate information on which to make a judgement. Written in English and containing a maximum of 450 words, abstracts should be summarised into four (4) specific paragraphs:

1. OBJECTIVE / SCOPE
   Please list the objective and/or scope of the proposed paper (25-75 words).

2. METHODS, PROCEDURES, PROCESS
   Briefly explain your overall approach, including your methods, procedures and process (75-100 words).

3. RESULTS, OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSIONS
   Please describe the results, observations and conclusions of the proposed paper (100-200 words).

4. NOVEL / ADDITIVE INFORMATION
   Please explain how this paper will present novel (new) or additive information to the existing body of literature that can be of benefit to and/or add to the state of knowledge in the petroleum industry (25-75 words).

Do not include title or author names in the body of the abstract. Title and author information will be requested separately through the submission system.

Abstract Submission Enquiries
Please contact: iptc@iptcnet.org

Technical Categories

Please refer to the list of technical categories to indicate the category that best describes your abstract. A primary choice is required, however, a secondary choice is optional.

Abstracts are evaluated on the basis of the information supplied on the abstract form in accordance with the following criteria:

1. The proposed paper or ePoster must contribute to petroleum technology or be of immediate interest to the oil and gas industry, and should contain significant new knowledge or experience in the oil and gas industry.

2. Data in the abstract must be technically correct.

3. The proposed paper or ePoster may present information about equipment and tools to be used in the exploration and production. Such abstracts must show the definite applications and limitations of such equipment and should avoid undue commercialism and extensive use of trade names.

4. The substance of the proposed paper or ePoster must not have been published previously in trade journals or in other professional or technical journals.

5. Prior to abstract submission, clearance must be obtained. Any problems concerning clearance should be outlined when the abstract is submitted.

A wide range of sponsorship and exhibition opportunities are available

For more information, please contact
Nick Chantrell, Senior Sales Manager – Asia Pacific
email: nchantrell@iptcnet.org
Investing in Your Industry

Founded in 2005, the International Petroleum Technology Conference (IPTC) is the flagship multidisciplinary technical event in the Eastern Hemisphere.

IPTC is sponsored by four of the industry’s leading non-profit academic, scientific and professional associations dedicated to the dissemination of new and current technology, best practices and multi-disciplinary activities designed to emphasise the importance of the value chain and maximising asset value. The knowledge, capabilities and strengths of the participating countries and the sponsoring societies global membership, over the spectrum of multi-disciplinary technologies, are central to the success of the conference and the corresponding exhibition.

Income from this event is invested back into IPTC’s energy education programmes and the sponsoring societies’ programmes that provide opportunities for industry professionals to enhance their professional and technical competence.

The American Association of Petroleum Geologists (AAPG), founded in 1917, has been a pillar of the world-wide scientific community. The original purpose of AAPG, to foster scientific research, to advance the science of geology, to promote technology, and to inspire high professional conduct, still guides the Association today. Currently the world’s largest professional geological society with approximately 40,000 members in 129 countries, AAPG provides publications, conferences and education opportunities to geoscientists and disseminates the most current geological information available to the general public.
For more information, visit: www.aapg.org

The Society of Exploration Geophysicists (SEG) is a not-for-profit organisation committed to connecting the world of applied geophysics. With more than 20,000 members in 128 countries, SEG provides educational and technical resources to the global geosciences community through publications, books, events, forums, professional development courses, young professional programmes, and more. Founded in 1930, SEG fosters the expert and ethical practice of geophysics in the exploration and development of natural resources, characterisation of near surface, and mitigation of earth hazards.
For more information, visit: www.seg.org

The European Association of Geoscientists & Engineers (EAGE) is a professional association of geoscientists and engineers. Founded in 1951, it is an organisation with a worldwide membership, providing a global network of commercial and academic professionals. The association is truly multi-disciplinary and international in form and pursuits. EAGE operates two divisions: the Oil & Gas Geoscience Division and the Near Surface Division. EAGE has around 19,000 members worldwide representing over 100 countries. All members of EAGE are professionally involved in (or studying) geophysics, petroleum exploration, geology, reservoir engineering, mining and civil engineering.
For more information, visit: www.eage.org

The Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) is a not-for-profit professional association whose more than 156,000 members in 154 countries are engaged in oil and gas exploration and production. SPE is a key resource for technical knowledge providing publications, events, training courses and online resources.
For more information, visit: www.spe.org
The International Petroleum Technology Conference (IPTC) is an international oil and gas conference and exhibition. The event rotates amongst various venues in the Eastern Hemisphere. The scope of the conference programme and associated industry activities will address key technology and relevant issues that challenge industry specialists and management around the world, particularly in the gas business and certain overarching issues such as HSE, Security, HR and training.

Sponsorship & Exhibition Enquiries:
**Nick Chantrell**, Senior Sales Manager, Asia Pacific
Email: nchantrell@iptcnet.org
Tel: +60 3 2182 3145

General Enquiries
Email: iptc@iptcnet.org
Tel: +60 3 2182 3000
Fax: +60 3 2182 3030