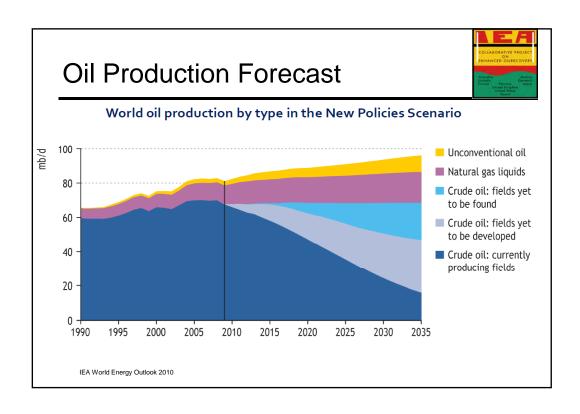
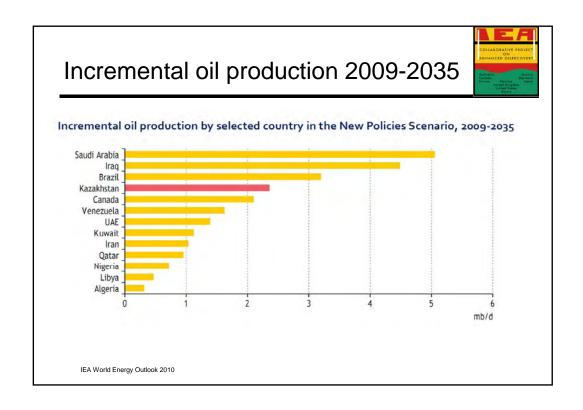


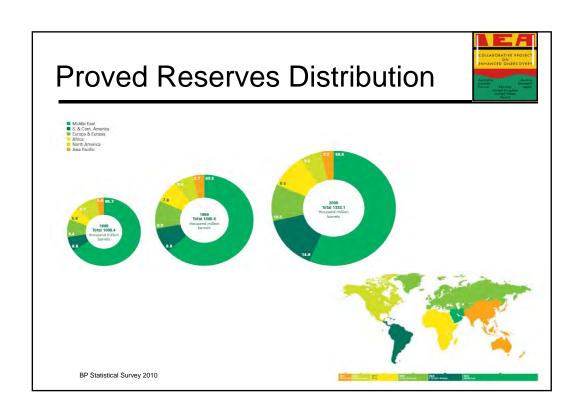
International Energy Agency

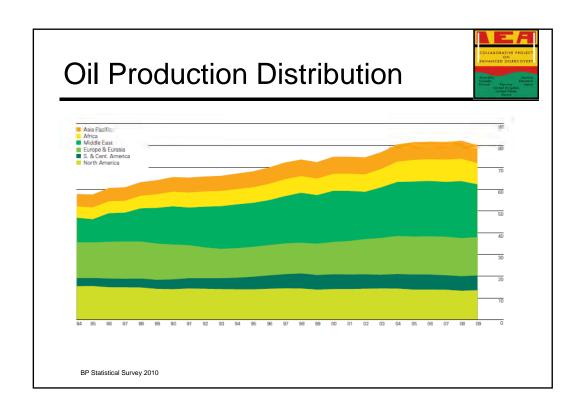
Collaborative Project
on
Enhanced Oil Recovery
Torsten CLEMENS

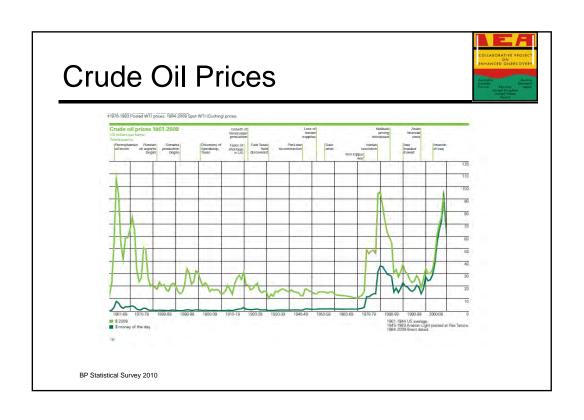
Chairman IEA EOR Initiative Vienna, February 2011

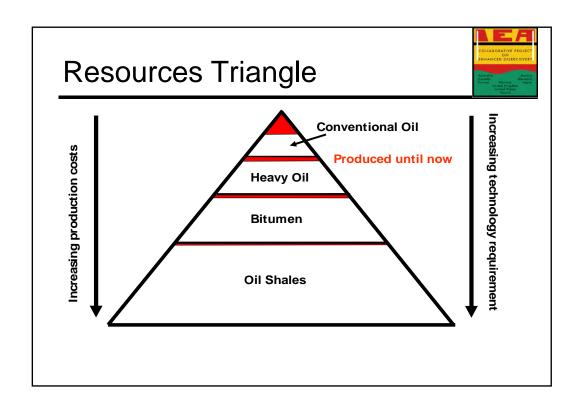


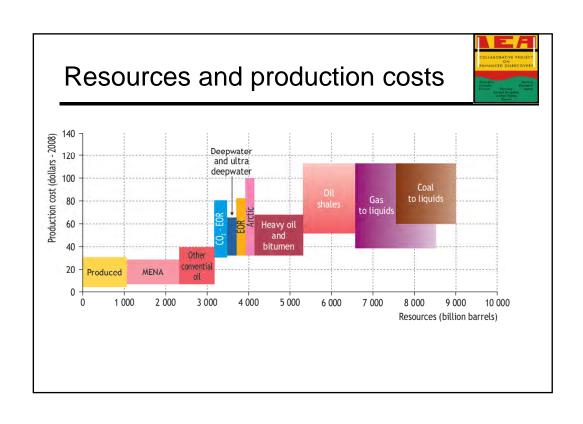


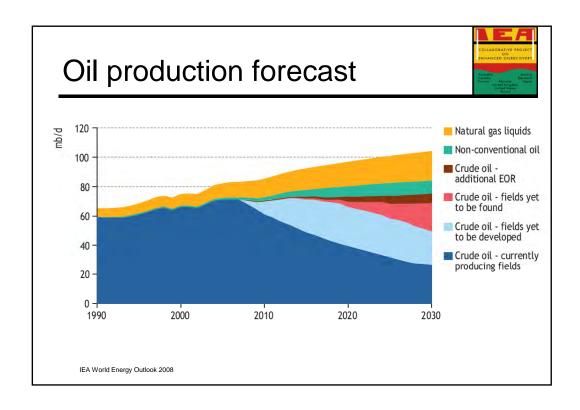


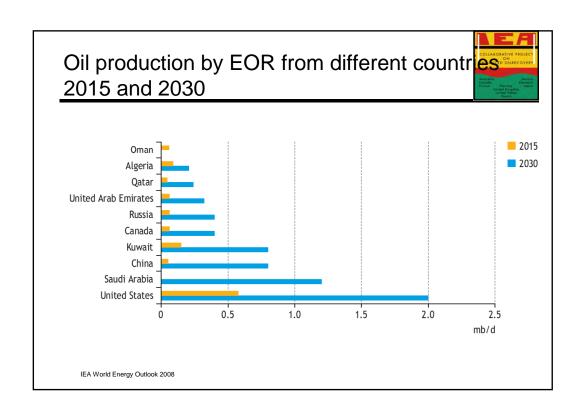


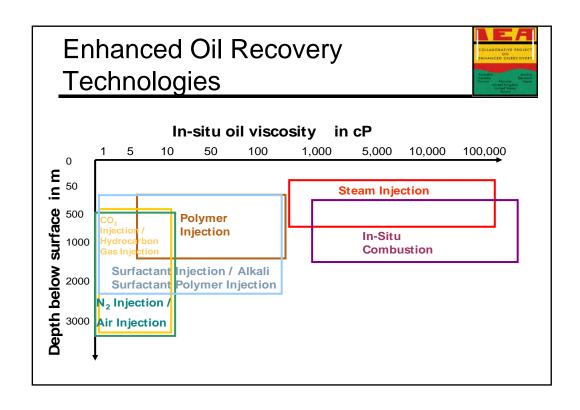


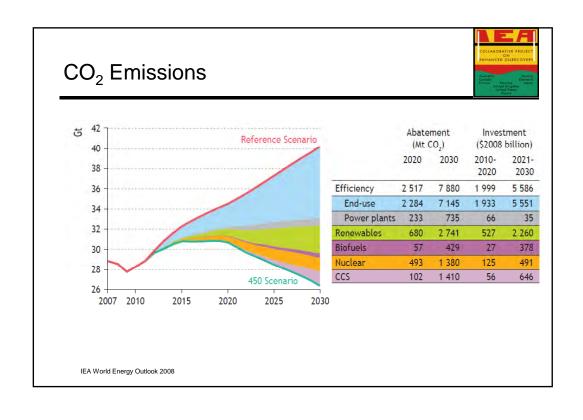












IEA Joint Implementing Agreement - commitments study EOR technologies



TASK	A	В	С	D	Е	F	Total
Australia		1	_			1	2
Austria		1	1				2
Canada			1	1		1	3
China		2	1	1		1	5
Denmark	1	1	1	1			4
France	1	1	1	1			4
Japan	1		1			1	3
Norway	1	1	1		1	1	5
Russia				2			2
Venezuela*							*
United Kingdom	1	1	1		1	1	5
United States	**		**	**			**

Note: Task A: Studies of Fluids and Interfaces in Porous Media

Task B: Fundamental Research on Surfactants and Polymers

Task C: Development of Gas Flooding Techniques

Task D: Thermal Recovery

Task E: Dynamic Reservoir Characterisation

Task F: Emerging Technology

Summary of current research efforts of the IEA Joint Implementing Agreement on EOR



- Designer water flooding (low salinity water flooding)
- Chemical injection injection of polymers, surfactants, alkali
- Gas injection behaviour of cost-effective gases in the subsurface (CO₂, air)
- Nano technology

Conclusions



- Higher oil prices increase interest in Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) methods
- Dependent on oil quality and the reservoirs, different EOR methods have to be used
- Member countries of the IEA EOR joint implementing agreement are very active
- Research for EOR of the IEA member countries focuses on "designer water flooding", chemical and gas injection