

Abstracts of Additional Poster Session Papers

Role of United States Geological Survey in Assessment of Conventional Energy Resources in Countries Other than USA

M.J. Bergin
*Geological Survey
Reston, Virginia*

E.R. Landis
*United States Geological Survey
Denver, Colorado*

The United States Geological Survey has had a program of energy-resource studies in cooperation with counterpart agencies of other countries for many years. The products of the earlier cooperative activities were mainly reports of geologic research conducted to aid exploration and development of energy resources in specific areas such as coalfields or potentially petroliferous basins. In contrast, many of the more recent studies have been wide-ranging evaluations of

conventional energy source materials and conditions in the developing countries. These recent studies are largely based on existing information, and attempt to assess the quantity and quality of known energy resources, to evaluate the potential for development of both known and hypothetical resources, and to act as guides for future research and development activities. The studies are made in collaboration with the appropriate agency of the foreign government and are funded by the United States Agency for International Development, the United States Department of Energy, or, in some cases, by the participating country itself.

The reports that have been produced range from administrative project reports of varying format to United States Geological Survey Professional Papers. Comprehensive reports have been published on recent energy studies in Peru, Egypt, and Portugal; and similar reports will be available in the near future for Argentina and South Korea. Other countries for which preliminary reports have been prepared recently include: Pakistan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Turkey, Costa Rica, Morocco, Mexico, Trinidad, Venezuela, USSR, the members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and nations in the Persian Gulf area.
