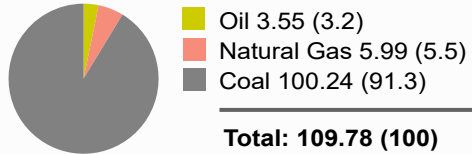


China • Fossil fuels • Conventional oil

Conventional proved reserves by fuels, Billion tonnes of oil equivalent (%):



Source: Based on the U.S. Energy Information Administration data (Sep 2023).

Key FPSO terminals by production capacity:

- 1 Bohai Ming Zhu, ConocoPhillips/CNOOC
- 2 Bohai Shi Ji, CNOOC
- 3 Bohai You Yi Hao, CNOOC
- 4 Hai Yang Shi You 102 / 112-113 / 117, CNOOC
- 5 Hai Yang Shi You 111 / 115-116, CNOOC
- 6 Munin, Bluewater
- 7 Nan Xai Endeavor, CNOOC
- 8 Nan Xai Fa Xian, CNOOC
- 9 Nan Xai Sheng Li, Modec

Key oil refinery over 10.5 mln t/y as of Oct 1, 2016, mln t/y:

- 1 Zhenhai, Sinopec, 23.0
- 2 Dalian, CNPC, 20.5
- 3 Tianjin, Sinopec, 15.5
- 4 Shanghai, Sinopec, 14.0
- 5 Maoming, Sinopec, 13.5
- 6 Guangzhou, Sinopec, 13.0
- 7 Fujian, Sinopec, 12.0
- 8 Huizhou, CNOOC, 12.0
- 9 Shanghai Gaoqiao, Sinopec, 11.3
- 10 Lanzhou, CNPC, 10.5

Key oil terminals:

- 1 Dalian
- 2 Shandong Lanshan
- 3 Shanghai
- 4 Hong Kong (Tsing Yi)
- 5 Yangpu, Hainan

As of 2021 China had 26.0 bln barrels of proved oil reserves, extracted about 4.9 million barrels of crude oil per day. China's conventional oil infrastructure include more 140 operable oil refineries with a total crude oil processing capacity of 12.50 million b/d; some FPSO terminals, oil terminals and oil storages. There are 22 900 km of crude oil and 25 500 km of refined petroleum products pipelines.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (Dec 2021); Central Intelligence Agency; OPEC; A Barrel Full; Wikipedia.

Key oil storages:

- 1 Zhenhai, Sinopec
- 2 Zhoushan, Sinochem
- 3 Qingdao (Huangdao), Sinopec
- 4 Dalian, PetroChina
- 5 Tianjin, Sinopec
- 6 Dushanzi, PetroChina
- 7 Lanzhou, PetroChina
- 8 Jinzhou, PetroChina
- 9 Caofeidian, Sinopec
- 10 Ningbo, Sinopec

Key oil extraction fields:

- 1 Daqing
- 2 Shengli
- 3 Changqin
- 4 Tarim
- 5 Bohai (offshore)
- 6 Xinjiang (Junggar-Karamay)
- 7 Liaohe
- 8 Zhongyuan (Henan)

