China • Fossil fuels • Unconventional oil and gas

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



Shale oil (tight light) 4.24 (4.9) Shale gas 28.45 (32.7) Oil sands and Heavy oil 0.11 (0.1) Oil shale (kerogen) 52.90 (60.8) Coal mine methane utilization potential 1.32 (1.5)

Total: 87.02 (100)

Sources: Based on the U.S. EIA 2015 data (Sep 2023): Used by permission of the WEC 2010 (Sep 2023); U.S. Geological Survey SIR 2005-5294 (Sep 2023); U.S. EPA 2017 (Sep 2023) et al.



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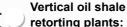
Key Chinese coalbed methane extraction fields:

- 1 Chengzhuang Block, G3 Exploration
- 2 Shizhuang South Block, G3 Exploration
- 3 Fengcheng Block, G3 Exploration
- 4 Shizhuang North Block, G3 Exploration
- 5 Shouyang Block, Far Fast Energy Co.
- 6 Panzhuang Block, AAG Energy
- 7 Sanjiao Block, Sino Oil and Gas
- 8 Fanzhuang Block
- 9 Zhengzhuang Block
- 10 Liulin. Fortune Liulin

Largest shale gas fields (Sichuan, Tarim, Yangtze Platform, Greater Subei, Junggar basins)

Largest shale oil (tight light) fields (Junggar, Songliao, Tarim basins)

Largest oil shale (kerogen) fields (Fushun, Maoming, Huadian-Nongan, Longkou)



- Fushun 2 Longkou
- 3 Huadian
- 4 Wangging
- 5 Baipiao
- 6 Yaojie

China has 1115.2 trillion cubic feet of technically recoverable shale gas and 35.2 billion barrels of shale oil. Potential shale gas and shale oil sites have been identified in several locations in China. Major shale reserves are in 3 basins - Sichuan, Tarim and Yangtze Platform, accounting for 89% of the estimated national reserves.

China is one of the top 10 countries with existing CBM reserves holders. At the end of 2016, China extracted about 17.3 billion m³ of coalbed methane. Chinese CBM resources are spread across the country, but the largest reserves with production activity are located in the eastern part of China, in the Ordos (Erdos) and Qinshui basins.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (Dec 2021); Wikipedia.

