

Shale & CBM Developments in China, Australia, Poland and Argentina: Key Emerging Markets Says a New Research Report Now Available at RnRMarketResearch.com

RnRMarketResearch.com adds "Emerging Unconventional Resources Overview – Regulatory Environment, Industry Developments and Key Challenges" research report to its store.

Emerging Unconventional Resources Overview – Regulatory Environment, Industry Developments and Key Challenges, a 2014 industry research report says China and Australia are among the most important emerging markets for shale and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) development in the world. China possesses an estimated 643 billion barrels (billion bbl) of risked, prospective shale oil and 4,746 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of risked shale gas in-place, of which around 32.2 billion bbl and 1,115 tcf are estimated to be technically recoverable. China's shale resources are primarily located in the Sichuan, Junggar, Tarim and Songliao basins. The country also possesses around 1,300 tcf of CBM resources, which are primarily located in north, northeast, northwest, and south China. Complete report is available at <http://www.rnrmarketresearch.com/emerging-unconventional-resources-overview-regulatory-environment-industry-developments-and-key-challenges-market-report.html> .

Australia's shale resources are primarily located in six major assessed basins – Cooper Basin, Maryborough Basin, Perth Basin, Canning Basin, Beetaloo Basin and Georgina Basin. The six basins contain 403 billion bbl of risked shale oil in-place, of which risked, technically recoverable oil accounts for 17.5 billion bbl. The six basins also contain 2,046 tcf of risked shale gas in-place, of which risked, technically recoverable gas is 437 tcf (EIA, 2013). Other major emerging markets for shale development are Poland and Argentina. Poland possesses an estimated 1.8 billion bbl of shale oil and 146 tcf of shale gas resources, while Argentina's estimated technically recoverable shale resources amount to 27 billion bbl oil and 802 tcf of gas. Order a copy of this report at <http://www.rnrmarketresearch.com/contacts/purchase?rname=179154> .

In China, the commercial production of shale gas has already started and is expected to increase at a considerable pace in future. Until December 2013, China's cumulative commercial shale gas production amounted to around 5.1 billion cubic feet (bcf). China Petrochemical Corporation (Sinopec) and PetroChina account for almost all of the shale gas production in the country. Sinopec achieved a total production of around 2.6 bcf, equivalent to a daily production rate of 5.3 million cubic feet per day

(mmcf/d), up until December 2013 from its project in Chongqing. The company plans to achieve an annual shale gas production capacity of 178.7 bcf by 2015 through its Fuling project in Chongqing municipality in southwest China. The capacity at the Fuling site is also expected to enable China to achieve or exceed its national target of 232.3 bcf of shale gas production by 2015.

Argentina has a suitable geology for the extraction of shale oil and gas, especially in the Neuquén Basin. The country is currently witnessing considerable progress in terms of investment in its shale resources. Some of the major international companies to have announced plans to invest in shale projects in Argentina include Dow, Chevron, Royal Dutch Shell (Shell), and Wintershall.

As per [Emerging Unconventional Resources Overview – Regulatory Environment, Industry Developments and Key Challenges](#) report, in Poland, in February 2014 BNK Petroleum successfully completed the drilling, casing and cementing of its Gapowo B-1 horizontal well. The company reported excellent gas readings throughout the lateral, which confirmed the high prospects of the Lower Silurian and Ordovician shales for shale gas. Similarly, Lane Energy started test production at the Lebien LE-2H horizontal well in Lebork city in Northern Poland in August 2013. The well was reported to be producing eight thousand cubic meters (mcm) (or around 283 thousand cubic feet (mcf)) of shale gas per day, which was considered an unprecedented output in Europe at that time.

The Canadian oil sands deposits are primarily located in the province of Alberta and the development of these deposits is being carried out primarily in the Athabasca area. Key factors driving oil sands output in Canada have been the favorable business and political climate in the country, the growth of global oil demand, and technological advancements. However, the industry is also facing a number of challenges, such as relentless opposition from environmental groups, high water use, and a shortage of skilled workers.

Venezuela's extra-heavy oil deposits are located in the Orinoco Oil Belt (OOB) area, which is divided into four blocks: Boyaca, Junin, Ayacucho and Carabobo. These blocks are further divided into 27 smaller blocks.

The development of these heavy-oil deposits is a technological and capital-intensive process when compared with the process of developing conventional oil deposits. The renationalization of the



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Venezuelan oil industry in 2007 led to the exit of some leading oil and gas companies from the OOB projects, such as ExxonMobil, which has considerably affected development in the region.

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