Characteristics of Petroleum Geology and Resource Distribution in China

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The amalgamation of most of land blocks after Indosinian movement generated compressional deformations of different degrees. The land blocks were then uplifted, forming a unified continent. The Mesozoic sediments constitute of cratonic depression and rift graben types .The depressional deformation occurred again in Yanshanian movement, The wedging to the Eurasia of Indian continental segments in late Cenozoic age changed the continental movement of China greatly, forming the new depressions and grabens. Meanwhile, these movements reworked and destructed the sediments of Proterozoic to Paleozoic age in different degrees. The processes above determine the oil-gas resource distribution in China.

The economically recoverable oil and gas resource in the onshore and offshore china are estimated to be 88×10^{8}t and $6\times10^{12}m^{3}$ respectively, of this total, 64.9% of the oil resources are located in eastern China, 39.9% of the gas resources in central China.

Until the end of 1997, the cumulative proved recoverable reserves in the onshore and offshore China are reported to be 55×10^{8}t and $1.05\times10^{12}m^{3}$ respectively. The remaining recoverable reserves of oil and gas are reported to be 23.3×10^{8}t and $0.8\times10^{12}m^{3}$ respectively, with the similar pattern of distribution, 73.4% in the eastern China and 46.3% in the central China.