

## **Petroliferous basins of the Russian offshore periphery**

<sup>1</sup>Glumov, I.F., <sup>2</sup>MALOVITSKY, YA.P. <sup>1</sup>Ministry of Natural Resources, Moscow, Russia; <sup>2</sup>S.U.E. P.A. Soyuzmorgeo, Gelendzhik, Russia.

There are vast depressions of the basement surface filled with thick sedimentary cover under the bottom of the Russian offshore periphery. These basins are the principal potential areas of hydrocarbon generation and accumulation. The depressions are on the whole studied insufficiently and irregularly. Nevertheless, one can judge about general features of their deep structure, geological history and hydrocarbon potential rather confidently.

The following types of depressions (basins) are distinguished according their lithological and stratigraphical section and tectonic form: Baltic-like, Barents-like, Kara-like, East-Siberian-like, Far-Eastern-like and South-seas-like. More than 20 depressions are found on the Russian marine periphery and petroliferous character is proved for a half of their number. Total hydrocarbon potential of Russian shelf reaches  $100 \times 10^9$  t of conditional fuel (in oil equivalent); 29 fields are discovered including super-giant ones – the Shtokmanskyy gas field (more than 3 trln.  $\text{m}^3$ ), the Leningradskyy field (4-5 trln.  $\text{m}^3$  of gas-condensate), and big petroleum fields – the Prirazlomny, Piltun-Astokhansky and others. Hydrocarbon resources of the Russian offshore periphery are reliable reserves of the XXI century.