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25X1

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25X1

1. The USSR has three great petroleum areas; South Russia, Central Russia and Siberia. Down to 1946 all Soviet petroleum production was under the Commissariat for the Petroleum Industry. In that year, to provide for greater elasticity, the Commissariat was broken up into a Ministry for Central and South Russia, and another for Siberia. In 1948 these ministries were again united. As a general observation, it may be said that the Soviet oil fields will only remain highly productive for a relatively limited space of time, since few pumps have been installed to replace natural pressure when it falls off.

2. Production figures for recent years have been:

1949 - 34,600,000 tons
1950 - 36,700,000 "
1951 - 42,500,000 "
1952 - 48,300,000 "

3. This production may be broken up as follows: (in millions of tons)

a. South Russian fields

	1949	1950	1951	1952
Ukraine	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Crimea	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.02
Grozny	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.1
Maikop	0.7	-	-	-

SEE LAST PAGE FOR SUBJECT & AREA CODES

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SECRET

25X1

	1949	1950	1951	1952
Dagestan	0.9	-	-	-
Emba	1.45	1.2	1.1	1.0
Baku	22.0	21.0	20.1	21.2
Kura	0.7	0.3	-	-
b. Central Russian fields				
Kama	0.33	0.15	-	-
Ural-Volga	1.8	3.6	11.05	13.2
Petshora	0.5	0.3	-	-
c. Siberian fields				
Bukhara-Fergana	1.13	0.7	-	-
Turkmenistan	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.1
Yenisei	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.3
Sakhalin	0.9	1.3	2.5	3.4

4. These figures demonstrated that the weight of production has shifted remarkably toward Central Russia. Strategic conditions have played a large part in this development. The ideal is to give each district "fuel autonomy" and the same consideration has played a part in the intensification of activity in the Siberian fields.

5. Baku. This field includes the greater part of the Aspheron Peninsula, and is the most important of all. Currently some 30 sources are exploited. It has been noted recently that productivity is decreasing. Deeper borings have so far not been undertaken, partly for strategic reasons, partly also because capital has been lacking for such an enterprise. The loss has been made up by new drillings to lesser depths in strategically less endangered areas, for example, the Urals, which have acquired the name of "the second Baku."

6. Grosny. Next to Baku, the fields at Grosny and Maikop were the most important before World War II. Due to over-exploitation during the war, the productivity of these fields dropped off greatly. A restoration of production is possible, if methods were modernized. But as at Baku strategic and financial conditions have prevented and the old methods are still in use.

7. Maikop. The Maikop area, in the northwest Caucasus along the lower Kuban to the Taman Peninsula, was badly damaged during World War II. Maikop produces a much lighter oil than Baku, and a great part of air force fuel is refined from Maikop oil.

8. Emba. The Emba field reaches northeast from the northern boundary of the Caspian Sea into the neighborhood east of the Urals. It is steppe country, very poor in water. Production has been doubled since World War II.

9. Ural-Volga. The center of this wide field, in which oil was only discovered in 1932, is the Ufa-Magnitorosk-Chakalov triangle. The field is thus in a strategically well protected area, and the Soviets have accordingly paid special attention to its development, providing it with the most modern machinery, partly from the US, and partly machinery dismantled in Rumania. Production is more than ten times the pre-World War II figure.

10. Special fields. The fields on Sakhalin Island deserve special mention. Production there has recently greatly increased; the oil going to Khabarovsk to be refined. The oil goes through a pipeline from Moskalvo and Nikolayevsk. It should be noted that the production in Galicia, which became Soviet after the war, is limited to a few thousand tons a year.

11. Oil pipelines in the Soviet Union

Line	Length	Diameter	Daily Capacity
Baku-Batum	820 km	25 cm	3000 tons
Baku-Batum (2nd line)	890 km	20 cm	2000 tons
Iaber-Bash (?)-Makhatsh Kala	65 km	20 cm	1500 tons
Orsk-Guryev	845 km	30 cm	4500-5000 tons
Koskiagyl (?)-Matkat (?)	96 km	20 cm	2000 tons
Rakusha ( )-Deseana	56 km	20 cm	3000 tons
Armavir-Gorlovka	490 km	30 cm	4500-5000 tons
Grozny-Tuapse	615 km	25 cm	3000 tons
Makhachkala-Grozny	160 km	30 cm	10000 tons
Maglobek (?)-Grozny	90 km	20 cm	3000 tons
Ogba (or Okha)-Moskalvo (?)	32 km	25 cm	3000 tons
Maikop-Krasnovodsk	110 km	20 cm	2000 tons
Ekhabi-Ogba (or Okha)	18 km	25 cm	3000 tons
Mirzaani (?)-Kakhreti (?)	40 km	20 cm	2000 tons
Krasnov sk Askhabad	480 km	25 cm	4000 tons
Ishimbai (?)-Ufa	165 km	15 cm	2000 tons
Ishimbai (?)-Ufa (2r ine)	165 km	15 cm	2000 tons
Tuimazy (?)-Ufa	150 km	30 cm	3000 tons
Yablonovo (?)-Batraki (Syzran)	72 km	30 cm	3000 tons
Syzran-Batraki	25 km	25 cm	3000 tons
Odessa-Kiev	Under construction		
Moskalvo (?)-Sakhalin Island	No figures available		

12. Only about 25 percent of the petroleum produced is transferred by pipeline, about 35 percent by sea and river tankers and the remaining 40 percent by railroad.

13. The best available figures give 43 refineries in European and 9 in Asiatic Russia. Identified refineries are in Europe:

Refinery	Daily Capacity
Baku (five refineries)	7,000 tons
Tatum	300 tons
Berdyansk	700 tons
Boulova (?)	500 tons
Burguruslan (?)	7,700 tons
Chelyabinsk	900 tons
G. Gorodki (?)	700 tons
Drohobyes (Drogobych) (4 refineries)	2,000 tons
Gleboka (Sambor)	200 tons
Gorki	1,500 tons
Grozny	7,000 tons
Gurvev	150 tons
Ishimbai (?)	700 tons
Iskine (?)	300 tons

25X1

Refinery	Daily Capacity
Kazan	600 tons
Kherson	700 tons
Krasnodar (Maikop)	2,000 tons
Kuibyshev (2 refineries)	1,000 tons
Leningrad	700 tons
Makhatsh Kala	300 tons
Molotov (2 refineries)	500 tons
Mosca (?)	1,900 tons
Nadvorna	50 tons
Munraes	50 tons
Nebit-Dag ( )	200 tons
Nokolaiev	700 tons
Novobogatinskoye (Novo Boyatinskig)	70 tons
Odessa	700 tons
Orsk	700 tons
Saratov	5,000 tons
Sarnovo	700 tons
Stalingrad	3,000 tons
Sterlitamak ( )	1,000 tons
Stry	30 tons
Syzran	300 tons
Tiflis (Tbilisi)	2,000 tons
Tuapse	1,500 tons
Tuimen (?)	600 tons
Ukhta	700 tons
Ustrzyki Dolne	60 tons
Yaroslav	700 tons
Zniesienie (Lemberg)	60 tons

Nikolaievsk.

Identified refineries in Asiatic Russia

Pergama (four refineries)	1,500 tons
Irkutsk	700 tons
Khabarovsk	1,000 tons
Komsomolsk	500 tons
Krasnovodosk	400 tons
Krasnoyarsk (Krasnoyarsk)	600 tons
Moskalvo ( )	400 tons
Nikolaevsk	500 tons
Vladivostok	700 tons

14. It is to be noted with regard to the Soviet refinery system that it is devoted especially to the production of heavy petroleum products (kerosene, Diesel oil and heavy lubricants), in view of the heavy demands of industry for Diesel oil and of the population for kerosene. As a result the elaborate cracking plants of other countries are lacking. The Soviets depend mainly on installations dismantled from Germany for their light petroleum products. One of these is in Krasnoyarsk with a yearly production of 50,000 tons. But in general the production of these ex-German installations is very limited, and fuel often lacking for them.

25X1

15. The production of natural methane gas began in the early part of the war, but has now been enormously developed. Important gas pipelines have been built for the use of industry, as well as installations for packing gas in cylinders.

16. The most important gas pipelines are:

Line	Length	Diameter
Saratov-Moscow	840 km	38.5 cm
(This line carries the production of 22 gas wells)		
Ylshanka-Saratov	30 km	38.5 - 45.4 cm
Dashava-Kiev	500 km	30 cm
Buguslov-Kuibyshev	155 km	25 cm
Palvantash-Leninski	No data	
Pravoderezhnoye (?)-Grozny	30 km	
Yablonovo (?)-Portnirstnevo (?)	32 km	
Kohtla-Jarve-Leningrad	203 km	

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4-5/735.5	N
4-5/735.5	4N
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4-5/735.5	238N
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