50X1-HUM
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL US OFFICIALS ONLY
SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR (Georgian SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Extension of the Electric Power System in the Georgian SSR	DATE DISTR.	4 November 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	1
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE. THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

the Georgian Electric Power System

Distribution: ORR-ev
Air Force

CONFIDENTIAL/SECURITY INFORMATION
CONTROL--US OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE		ARMY		NAVY		AIR		FBI		AEC			

(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".) Form # 51-81 January 1953

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Security Information CLASSIFICATION

SECURITY INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

TOPIC The Extension of the Electric Power System in the Georgian SSR 50X1-HUM

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED 50X1-HUM

DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 19 August 1953

REFERENCES

PAGES 6 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 50X1-HUM

REMARKS

Natural Power Reserves 50X1-HUM

1. The Georgian SSR and Azerbaidzhan and Armenia, the two other republics of the Transcaucasus, are the SSRs of the Soviet Union with the largest natural reserves for hydro power. Their rivers alone could anually supply 635,000 KW per square kilometer. The power capacity of the Georgian rivers amounts to 12 million kWs, 74 percent of which is obtained from rivers ~~mouthing~~ emptying into the Black Sea and the remaining 26 percent from rivers which ~~mouth~~ empty into the Caspian Sea. 50X1-HUM

2. There are also rich coal mines available in the Georgian SSR, i.e. at Tkvarcheli (42°51' N/41°41' E), at Tkibuli (42°22' N/42°59' E) and at Akhaltsikhe (41°38' N/42°59' E) with a total of about 360 million tons of coal. The oil sources at South Kakhetia, especially near Mirzaani (41°34' N/45°58' E), southeast of Tiflis/Navtlugi (41°42' N/44°45' E), in the Kakhetian Mountains and in Guria on theBlack Sea, especially in Supsa(42°03' N/41°49' E) district, were estimated at a total of about 180 million tons.

The Capacity of the Georgian Power Plants

3. The natural power sources are being utilized only to a limited degree. Difficulties in the construction of hydro power plants caused by the variations of water level of the Georgian rivers and the relatively small power consumption of the small industry hampered the development of the power system on the one hand, while, on the other, the development of the industry was handicapped by the insufficient power supply. When, in the early thirties, a systematical enlargement of the industry of the Georgian SSR was initiated, and an extensive construction program for new power plants was started simultaneously, priority was given tothe utilization of hydro power. The construction of oil and coal fueled thermal power plants became more important, however, when it was found that, due to climatic fluctuations, the hydro power could not reach the expected output. Yet even after the completion of the thermal power plants still under construction, the hydro power plants will still have 75 percent of the total power capacity . The following tabulation gives an approximate view on the probable development of the capacity and output in the Georgian SSR.

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Security Information

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

50X1-HUM
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Year	Installed Capacity in Kw	Output in billion kWh	
1913	8,000	0.021	
1928	26,300	...	
1932	27,200	...	
1934	50,000	0.203	
1935	60,000	0.280	(scheduled)
1937	128,000	...	
1940	130,000	0.684	
1943	240,000	...	
1950	375,000	1.300	(scheduled)
1955	500,000	1.700	

50X1-HUM

4. Four stages were clearly determined in the development of the power system in the Georgian SSR:

a. During the time prior to 1932 which included the first Five-Year Plan, only minor construction work of local importance was done on the power system. The SAGES power plant near Zemo Avchali (44°49' N/44°45' E) constructed in 1927, which had an initial capacity of 12,300 kW and supplied Tiflis with electric current was the only large power plant, while all other power stations constructed to supply towns, industrial plants, the agriculture and the railroad were small. An interconnected power transmission system did not exist.

50X1-HUM

b. The second stage covering the period from 1933 to 1940 included extensive construction projects. New power plants put into operation included, among others, Tkvarcheli GRES near Kvezani (42°51' N/41°41' E) with an initial capacity of 24,000 kW, AZGES near Adsharis Shali (41°44' E/41°33' N) with 16,000 kW, Rion GES (42°12' N/42°45' E) with 48,000 kW and sections of SAGES with 12,000 kW. The installed capacity increased by about 100,000 kW. The individual new power plants were connected by power transmission lines to one combined power system. Since some of the big projects including Khram GES near Molotovka (41°28' N/44°15' E) with 90,000 kW, Sukhum GES (41°08' E/43°06' N) with 16,500 kW, the second construction stage of Tkvarchel GRES with 24,000 kW and the installation of the last turbine at SAGES with 12,000 were not completed before the war, the power supply was insufficient, especially in the Tiflis area and during periods of low water level of the rivers. The water reservation facilities were too small to secure a constant power output during dry periods. The Tkvarchel GRES coal fueled power plant which at that time had only 50 percent of its present capacity was far from being capable to fill the requirements when the hydro power plants failed. The construction of a thermal

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6
CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
Security Information

power plant in Tiflis which had a scheduled capacity of 12,000 kW and which had been started during the war could not be completed before 1946.

The third stage covered the period from 1946 to 1950. Construction projects which had been discontinued during the war and were completed during this period, some with modifications, included Tiflis with 12,000 kW, Sukhum GES with 25,000 kW, Khram GES with 135,000 kW, and the second stage of Tkvarchel GRES with 24,000 kW. New power plants under construction included the Rustavi TEZ steam power plant near the new steel plant at Rustavi (43°51' E/42°17' N) with an initial capacity of 25,000 kW, the Dviri GES hydro power plant near Chitachevsk (42°08' E/41°45N) with a capacity of 60,000 kW, three hydro power plants near Samgori (45°11' E/41°42' N) with an unknown capacity, a hydro power plant near Rhibuly with an unknown capacity and a hydro power plant near Gori (44°07' E/41°58' N) with an unknown capacity. It was planned to increase the power capacity of the hydro power plants alone by 169,000 kW. By 1950, the total capacity of the power system of the Georgian SSR increased by about 245,000 kW, by putting new power plants into operation and improving the old facilities. Construction projects which will be completed by 1955 include among others Tkibuli and Samgori. It is believed that the increase of capacity permitted the Georgian power plants to reduce their annual work time from 4,500 hours in 1940 to 3,660 hours and therefore to operate with a much bigger amount of capacity in reserve. New high tension power transmission lines constructed along with the power plants included Khram GES-Tiflin, Sukhum GES-Kveshni, Rustavi TEZ-Tiflis, Dviri GES-Borshomi (43°23' E/41°51' N) and Akhaltsikhe, which connected the new power plants to the combined power net of the Georgian SSR. The third stage in the development also included the installation of automatic control systems in hydro power plants. By 1950, 50 percent of the power plants were converted to automatic control. In addition to large power plants for industrial towns, a great number of power plants was constructed for agricultural purposes. By the end of 1947, the total number of agricultural power plants in the Georgian SSR was estimated at about 500 small and five larger power stations. By 1950, this number was increased probably to about 650 power plants. In 1950 alone, 61 such power plants were under construction and 37 of them were put into operation during that year. After 1948, these very small power plants for agricultural purposes were no longer constructed and larger power plants to supply several kolkhoses (collective farms) simultaneously were built. These power plants under construction included the Tiripoh hydro power plant with 3,600 kW in the Gori district which was put into operation in 1951, and supplied 150 collective farms with power. Another large power plant for agricultural purposes located in Abkhasia at the fork of the Mokva and Tvaba Rivers supplied 35 villages and 40 collective farms. By late 1950, the total capacity of power plants for agricultural purposes in the Georgian SSR was given as only 20,000 kW. Since the capacity of agricultural power plants was scheduled to be increased about 21,500 kW during the 1946 to 1950 period, it is assumed that a considerable part especially of the larger power plants such as Tiripoh, were not completed by the target date (1950).

The program of development from 1951 to 1955 did apparently not include the construction of new large power plants. The projects still under construction, however, were to be completed. The water reservation facilities of the Khram GES were improved in order to put all three turbines into operation, the capacity of Rustavi TEZ was increased to 50,000 kW and Samgori and Tkibuli were completed. With all these power plants in operation, the total

CONFIDENTIAL CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY
Security Information
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

50X1-HUM

capacity of Georgian power system will be increased about 30 percent and will reach 500,000 kW by 1955. This figure would represent 1.2 percent of the total power capacity of the entire [illegible] percent in 1950. According to official Soviet statements, this large increase of power capacity would still be insufficient to fill the requirements completely even after 1955 and would, therefore, still hamper the further development of the Georgian industry. It was anticipated to overcome these difficulties by increasing the capacity even more and by improving the water reservation facilities and connecting the Georgian power net to the North Caucasian and Volga power systems. The extension of the power transmission net being continued. Priority was given to the construction or completion of the Sukhum GES-Kvesani and Samgori-Tiflis transmission lines. During the current five-year program special attention was attached to the installation of automatic control systems in all hydro power plants which had not been converted yet. By 1951, 66 percent of all hydro power plants of the Georgian SSR combined power system were controlled automatically. By the end of 1952 all hydro power plants were to be controlled automatically, making it le to reduce the personnel about 75 to 80 percent. It was planned that, by 1957, all hydro power plants should be converted to remote control systems and that also the steam power plants should be operated automatically. However, it was not known yet when the required modifications would be done. The construction of power plants for agricultural purposes also continued. Some of the power stations which had been scheduled to be completed by 1950 were now put into operation. During 1951 and 1952, the total capacity of agricultural power plants was considerably increased when five large and 20 small power plants which had been constructed after 1950 were put into operation. By 1955 the total capacity will probably reach at least 40,000 kW. According to information from mid-1950, the agricultural power capacity was increased five times by the construction of new large power plants. It was anticipated to electrify the agriculture within a short period. These agricultural consumers included 2,114 kolkhoz farms, 82 sovkhozes and 84 MTS. By the end of 1950, 700 collective farms were electrified and, in 1951, at least 200 additional kolkhozes were converted to be operated electrically. [redacted] by early 1953, at least 50 percent of all kolkhozes were supplied with electric current. All sovkhozes were probably electrified and 29 MTS were converted by the end of 1950. In addition to the power plants for agricultural purposes, some of the larger power plants of the combined system, as for instance Samgori and Gori, also supplied electricity to agricultural consumers.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

5. The tabulation below gives a summary of the information contained in paragraphs 1 to 4 on the extension of the power system in the Georgian SSR.

Name of Power Plant	Capacity Installed in kW			
	1932	1940	1950	1955
Various smaller power plants	14,400	17,200	31,200	49,200
~~S~~A-GES	12,800	24,800	24,800	24,800
AZ-GES	—	16,000	16,000	16,000
Tkvarchel GRES	—	24,000	48,000	48,000
Rion GES	—	48,000	48,000	48,000
Tiflis TEZ	—	4,100	12,000	12,000
Sukhum GES	—	—	25,000	25,000
Khram GES	—	—	90,000	135,000
Rustavi TEZ	—	—	25,000	50,000
Dviri GES	—	—	40,000	60,000
Tkibuli	—	—	[illegible]	10,000
Samgori	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gori	—	—	12,000	12,000
Total	27,000	130,000	375,000	500,000
Agricultural power plants	—	—	20,000	40,000

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6 -HUM

This tabulation gives only an approximate picture of the development and contains only the most important power plants. On some power plants there is either very little or no information available. The figures given for the various smaller power plants is apparently too low, while the capacity of Khram GES and Dviri GES power plants was possibly estimated too high. The capacities of the Gori, Tkibuli and Samgori power plants was estimated on the basis of general information on the construction of the plants and their future purposes. Although this tabulation will require some corrections, the order of magnitude of the power plants is probably already approximately correct.

50X1-HUM

The Combined Power System and the Consumers

6. The power plants of the Georgian SSR are subordinate to Gruzenergo which, in turn, is directly subordinate to the Ministry for Power Plants and Electrical Industry under Minister M.G.Pervukhin. The agricultural power plants are subordinate to Gruselektro, a subsection of the Ministry for Agriculture and Procurement under Minister I.A.Koslov. There are some small and mostly old power plants which do not belong to any of these groups and which are not connected to the Gruzenergo power system; but these are subordinate to local industrial consumers or the Ministry for Traffic.

7. The Gruzenergo combined power net extends about 530 kilometers from Afoni (40°47' E/43°05' N), south of Gudauti (40°38' E/43°06' N), on the Black Sea via Sukhum-Kvesani-Samtredi (42°20' E/42°11' N)-Khashuri (43°36' E/41°[illegible]' N) - Tiflis to Rustavi along the Sukhum-Tiflis-Baku (49°50' E/40°25' N) railroad line. High tension branch lines of this main power line lead to Akarmara (41°47' E/42°52' N), Poti (41°42' E/42°10' N), Batum (41°38' E/41°38' N), Zhasha (42°17' E/42°12' N), Tkibuli Chiatura (43°18' E/42°19' N) Akhaltsikhe, Molotovka and Samgori. Except for the agricultural power plants and some industrial power plants all large and medium hydro and steam power plants of the Georgian SSR are included in this combined system which facilitates centralized distributation of the power available to all consumers in the entire Georgian SSR. There are no connections to the neighboring Armenenergo and Azerenergo power systems and to the high tension power net of the North Caucasus. The possibility of connecting the Gruzenergo system to the above mentioned power nets and also to the Volga (Stalingrad) power system which was still being extended was investigated at the Institute of Energetics of the Academy of Sciences in Georgia during 1951 and 1952. The main lines of the Georgian SSR have a tension of 110 kV. The lines branching off from the transformer stations of the main system have tensions of 38 kV, 22 kV or 25 kV (i.e. Sukhum GES - Sukhum; Mendzhi (42°04' E/42°16' N) -Poti), 10.5 kV (Zestafoni (43°03' E/42°07' N) - Ferro-alloy Plant) and 6 kV to the substations. The agricultural power plants are not combined to one control supply net. High tension transmitter nets mostly of regional importance only were established after the large agricultural power plants had been put into operation. After 1951 or 1952 some of these nets were extended beyond regional importance.

8. Prior to 1940, the main industrial consumers of the Georgian SSR power system were plants of the light and construction material industry. The heavy industry, i.e. steel, crude oil, coal and the engineering industry was still in an infant stage and had not reached a high output at that time. Only the manganese industry had reached a high status of development and supplied 50 percent of the entire Soviet mangan output. After the war, between 1946 and 1950, the industry, particularly the heavy industry of the Georgian SSR, rose considerably. The total volume of the industry grew about 55 percent and the volume of the heavy industry about 62 percent. Increases noted with the various branches of the industry included 50 to 70 percent for luxuries such as tea, wine, canned food and tobacco, 36 percent for the textile industry, 60 to 120 percent for the construction material industry, 30 to 200 percent for the heavy industry including 30 percent for manganese ore, 170 percent for coal and 200 per-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

cent for machine tools. New industry branches in the Georgian SSR included the motor vehicle industry, an iron mill, machine plants which supplied their products to the coal and manganese ore mines. The various branches of the heavy industry had the highest quota of increase and also the highest ratio of power consumption to output. The growing mechanization of the mining and engineering industry and the electrification of the railroad also required large quantities of power. Due to the relatively limited funds available for the enlargement of the power system, priority had to be given to the construction of large power plants at the most important industrial plants in Georgia.

District	Main Production	Power Sources
Mirsaani	oil drilling	small local power plant, among others Alazan GES near Bakurtsikhe (45°49' E/41°40' N)
Rustavi	iron, steel and rolled products	Rustavi TEZ
Tiflis	aircraft, armament, machines, textiles and canned food	AGES, Khram GES, Tiflis TEZ
Akhaltsikhe	coal mining	Dviri GES
Chiatura	manganese ore mining	Rion GES and small local power plants
Sestafoni	ferro alloys	Rion GES
Kutaisi (42°40' E/ /42°15' N)	armament, machines and vehicles	Rion GES and small local power plants
Tkibuli	coal mining	Rion GES and small local power plants
Batumi	oil drilling and processing	AZ GES and small local power plants
Tkvarcheli/Akarmara	coal mining	Tkvarcheli GRES

The major part of the industrial plants, especially of the construction material-, luxury- and light industry and a great part of the villages if located away from the main line, are supplied by small local steam or hydro-electric power plants. This limits the further development.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6 -HUM

Security Information

List of the Most Important Municipal and Industrial Power Plants

in the Georgian SSR

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONL

Location	Designation	Capacity	Consumers
Abasha (42°12'N/42°17'E)	Ab-GES hydro power plant	3,000 kW	Town and plants of Abasha; MTS and industry of Kutaisi
Abastumani (41°43'N/42°50'E)	...	100-500	Wood working industry
Akhalkalaki (41°24'N/43°29'E)	Imeni Nazaretyan municipal hydro power plant	100-500	MTS, town and airfield
Akhaltsikhe (41°38'N/42°59'E)	hydro power plant	100 to 500 kW	MTS, wood working industry, shoe and textile plants
Adzharis Khali (41°33'N/41°44'E)	AZ-GES hydro power plant	16,000 kW	Industry of Batum, airfield, sovkhozes
Agara (42°01'N/43°53'E)	steam power plant of the Georgian sugar refineries	1,000 to 3,000 kW	Sugar factories, luxury industry; MTS
Akarmara (42°52'N/41°47'E)	steam power plant of the coal mines	3,000 to 5,000 kW	Coal industry
Ambrolauri (42°31'N/43°09'E)	hydro power plant	1,000 to 3,000 kW	Municipal consumers, local industry and airfield
Achara, West Georgia	power station of the Shrosh factory for fire proof materials	-	Factory for fire proof materials
Bakurtsikhe (41°40'N/45°49'E)	Alazan-GES hydro power plant and inter kolkhoz power station	4,500 kW	Oil processing industry, sovkhozes and other farms, including Rayon Gurdzhaani (41°45' N/45°48' E)
Batum (41°38'N/41°38'E)	municipal steam power plant	8,000 kW	Municipal consumers, harbor and industry: shipyard, locomotive repair plant, machine factory, foundry, chemical, textile, leather and food industry
Batum	TEZ steam power plant of the refineries	1,500 kW	Oil refineries of Batum
Borzhomi (41°51'N/43°23'E)	power plant of the rivet factory	500 to 1,000 kW	Rivet factory, chemical, glass and food industry
Borzhomi	hydro power plant of the resort administration	...	Town
Khashuri (41°99'N/43°36'E)	power plant of the railroad		Electrified railway

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information
CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

50X1-HUM
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Khoni – Chumkori (42°20'N/42°26'E)	municipal hydro power plant		
Gagry (43°20'N/40°13'E)	hydro and steam power plant Imeni Likoba	500 to 1,000 kW	Mahor, metal and wood working industry, luxury industry
Gori (41°58'N/44°07'E)	power plant	100 to 500 kW	MTS, Sovkhoz, glass and wood industry, canneries
Gori	new hydro power plant	12,000 (?) kW	as above
Gudauty (43°06'N/40°38'E)	municipal power plant	100 to 500 kW	foundry, leather, alabaster and luxury industry
Kobuleti (41°50'N/41°45'E)	railroad power plant	100 to 500 kW	railway, sovkhoz, luxury industry
Kutaisi (42°15'N/42°40'E)	municipal hydro power plant	100 to 500 kW	town and industrial plants
Kutaisi	power plant of the baryte plant		baryte plant
Kutaisi	power plant of the cloth factory	...	cloth factory
Kvezani (42°51'N/41°41'E)	Tkvarchel GRES, Imeni Beriya steam power plant	48,000 kW	coal industry
Landshakhuti (42°05'N/42°00'E)	power plant	100 to 500 kW	MTS tobacco industry
Makharadze (41°56'N/42°00'E)	steam power plant of the Imeni Guriskikh komunerov silk spinning mill	500 to 1,000 kW	spinning mill, machine factory, wood, and tea industry, MTS
Mikha-Zkhkaya (42°17'N/42°04'E)	power plant	...	town and, allegedly, also Poti, Samtredi and Abasha
Molotovka (41°28'N/44°15'E)	Ikhram GES hydro power	135,000 kW	industry of Tiflis
Oni (42°35'N/43°26'E)	hydro power plant Dzhordzhor	...	town and textile industry
Ortachala, east of Tiflis	hydro power plant	3000 (?) kW	Sovkhoz, Tiflis industry
Ochemchiri (42°43'N/41°28'E)	hydro power plant	100 to 500 kW	MTS rubber, wood working and luxury industry
Rion (42°12'N/42°45'E)	Rion-GES hydro power plant	8,000 kW	industry of Kutaisi, Zestafoni and Tkibuli
Rustavi (42°17'N/43°51'E)	TEZ Rustavi steam power plant	50,000 kW	iron and steel plant, Rustavi and Tiflis
Zemo Avchali (41°49'N/44°45'E)	Sh-GES imeni Lenina hydro power plant	24,800 kW	industry of Tiflis, MTS

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

50X1-HUM

Samgori (41°42'N/45°11'E)	3 hydro power plants under construction, one of them possibly near Ortachala	10,000 (?) kW	industry of Tiflis and agriculture
Samtredia (42°11'N/42°20' E)	power plant of the railroad	...	railroad
Signakhi (41°37'/N45°54'E)	municipal power plant	...	town
Sukhumi (43°06'N/41°02'E)	steam and hydro power plant	3,000 kW	town and local industry
Sukhum	Sukhum GES hydro power plant	25,000 kW	metal working, chemical, furniture and luxury industry
Stalinir (42°14'N/43°58'E)	hydro power plant	100 to 500 kW	MTS, wood industry
Zugdidi (42°30'N/41°53'E) According to one source near Abastumani	steam power plant of the wood working factory	1,000 to 3,000 kW	wood working factory, paper mill, machine factory and luxury industry, MTS
Telavi (41°55' N/45°31'E) on Alazan River	municipal power plant	100 to 500 kW	textile industry, MTS
Tiflis 41°42'N/44°45'E)	steam power plant of the street car lines	...	street car lines
Tiflis	steam power plant of the film factory	...	film factory
Tiflis	steam power plant of the R.Luxemburg tabacco plant and steam power plant of the railroad	...	tabacco plant railroad
Tiflis	steam power plant	12,000 (?) kW	city, armament and machine plants, motor vehicle, chemical, wood working and food industry
Tkibuli (42°22'N/42°59'E)	steam power plant of the im.Dzhaparidtse coal mines	...	coal industry
Tkibuli	hydro power plant, new plant	10,000 (?) kW	coal industry, municipal construction material industry
Chiatura (42°19'N/43°18'E)	municipal steam power plant	3,000 (?) kW	town

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information
CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Chiatura	steam power plant of the manganese mines	500 to 1,000 kW	manganese industry
Chitakhevsk (41°45'N/43°08' E)	Dviri GES hydro power plant	60,000 kW	coal industry and railroad
Varga, Abkhazian ASSR	power plant of the Kodorsk wood working industry	...	wood working industry
Tsiteli-Tskaro (41°29'N/46°07'E)	power plant	100 to500 kW	machine factory and wood working industry

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

50X1-HUM

List of Important Agricultural Power Plants in the Georgian SSR

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Location	Designation	Capacity in kW	Consumers
Bagnari, Gagry District	Bagnari GES hydro power plant	..... (several turbines)	... (in operation since 1949)
Bashkicheti (41°20'N/44°12'E)	hydro power plant of 119 Butter Sovkhoze	...	Sovkhoze, MTS
On Bzhudzha River southeast of Makharadze	hydro power plant	...	tea industry, under construction in 1950
Khertvisi (41°28'N/43°17'E)	Khertvis GES hydro power plant	...	Khertvis, Khizabavra, Zaro; in operation since 1951
Khevi (41°58'N/42°17'E)	hydro power plant	...	... (under construction in 1948)
Duripshskaya (43°11'N/41°39'E)	hydro power plant	...	... (under construction in 1951)
Gali (42°38'N/41°42'E)	power plant of the Sovkhoze	100 to 500 kW	Tea Sovkhoze, MTS
Ganakhleba (43°16'N/42°42'E)	hydro power plant	...	...(under construction in 1948)
Gudauty (43°06'N/40°38'E)	hydro power plant of the Sovkhoze	...	Sovkhose and mill
Gurdzhaani (41°45'N/45°48'E)	power plant	100 to 500	MTS
Kabali 41°50'N/46°08'E	hydro power plant	...	...(under construction in 1950)
Kachayeti (42°28'N/43°06'E)	hydro power plant	...	... (under construction in 1951)
Kistauri (41°59'N/45°16'E)	hydro power plant	...	... (under construction in 1950)
Lagodekhi (41°49'N/46°16'E)	hydro power plant	100 to 500	MTS, tobacco plantations
Luxemburgi (41°28'N/44°33'E)	power plant	100 to 500	MTS, wine yards
Manglisi (41°44'N/44°25'E)	power plant	100 to 500	...

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

50X1-HUM

Northeast of Ochemchiri at the fork of Tvaba and Moskva Rivers	hydro power plant ...		35 villages and 40 kolkhozes
Orbeli (42°38'N/42°49'E)	hydro power plant ...		... (under construction in 1950)
Psirtskha Psircha (43°06'N/40°48'E)	power plant	100 to 500	...
Ritseula, Southwest Georgia, on the Ritseula River	hydro power plant of the Ritseula GES	3,000 (?)	...
Zhinvali (42°08'N/44°45'E)	hydro power plant ...		Dusheti and villages of the rayon; under construction in 1950
Shroma (41°51'N/45°39'E)	hydro power plant ...		... (under construction in 1948)
Sagaredzho (41°44'N/45°20'E)	hydro power plant	100 to 500	MTS
Tabash on Khram River, upstream of Mototovka	hydro power plant	3,000 (?)	...
Tetrichali (42°01'N/43°12'E)	hydro power plant ...		... (under construction in 1950)
Tiripon in the Tiflis area, probably Tiripon near Samgori	hydro power plant of Tiripon GES	3,600	150 kolkhozy villages including also the ones of Gori Rayon; in operation since 1951
Chkhorotsku (42°30'N/42°07'E)	power plant	100 to 500	tea plantations
Chkhortoli Verkhny (42°47'N/41°44'E)	hydro power plant ...		... (under construction in 1948
Chokhatauri (42°01'N/42°14'E)	power plant	100 to 500	tea plantations
Tsalendzhikha (42°34'N/42°03'E)	power plant	100 to 500	tea plantations, MTS

50X1-HUM

CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

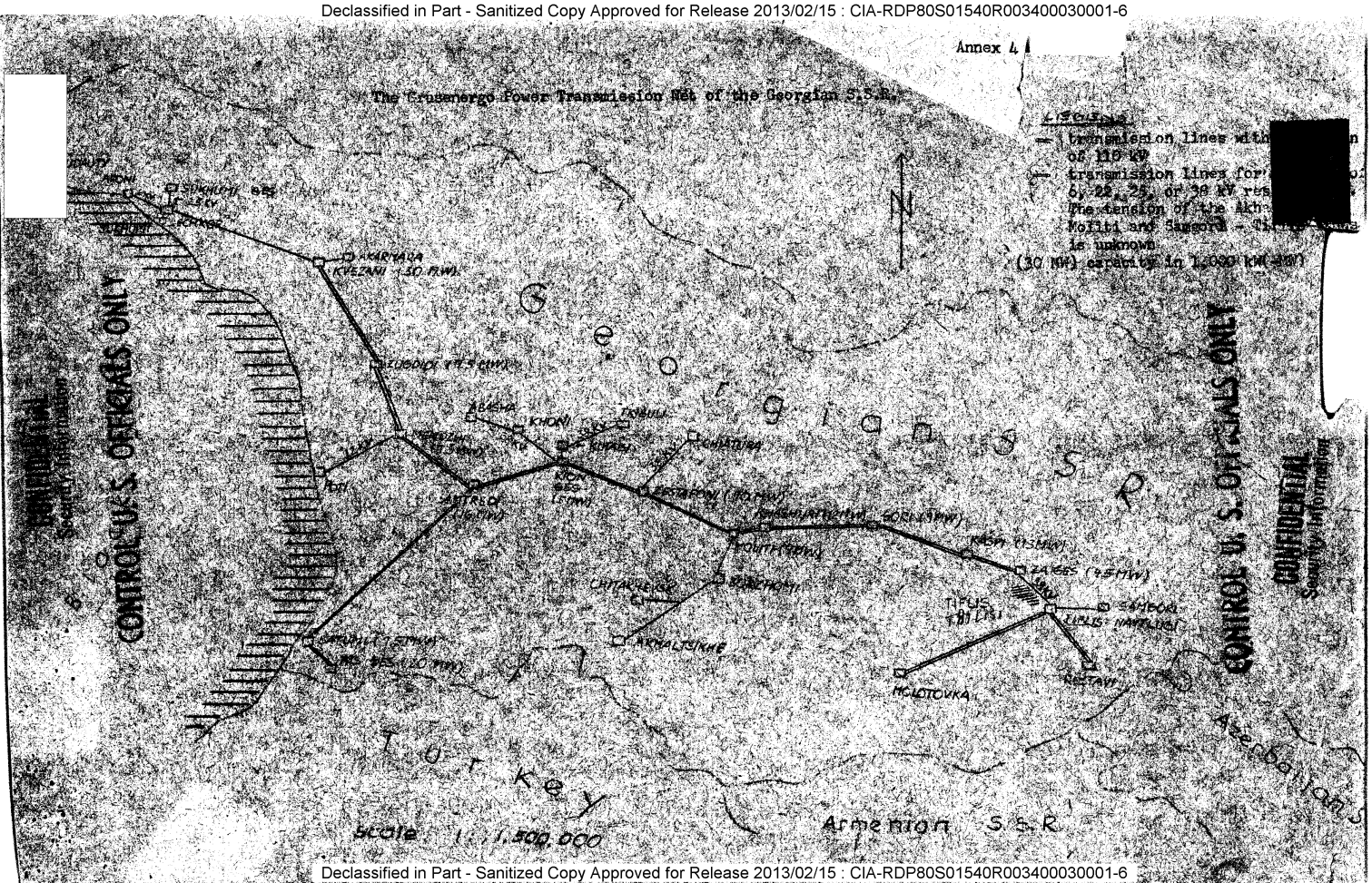
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Annex 4

50X1-HUM

The Grusenergo Power Transmission Net of the Georgian S.S.R.



CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information
CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

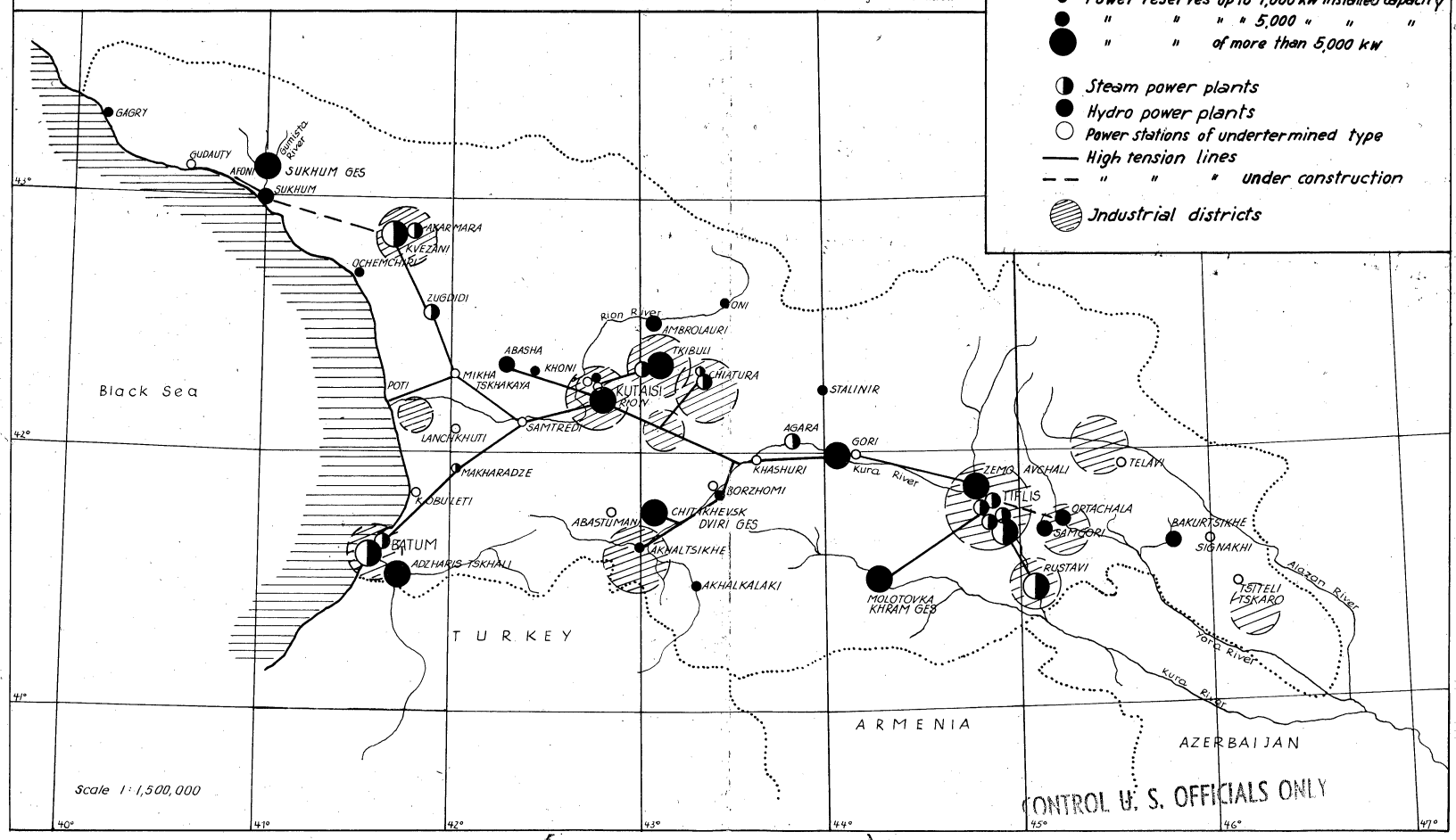
50X1-HUM

Industrial Power Plants and Industrial Districts in the Georgian SSR.

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

Annex I

- Power reserves up to 1,000 kw installed capacity
- " " " " 5,000 " " "
- " " of more than 5,000 kw
- Steam power plants
- Hydro power plants
- Power stations of undertermined type
- High tension lines
- " " " under construction
- Industrial districts



CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2013/02/15 : CIA-RDP80S01540R003400030001-6