

Doc # 17A

ANNEX A

SOVIET BLOC POSITION WITH REGARD TO POL SUPPLY
IN THE EVENT OF WAR BEFORE MID-1954

(Prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency)

1. This information is designed primarily to answer the question, "Does the Soviet Bloc need Middle East oil (from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Bahrein, Qatar and Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone) to support a global war effort?"

2. Data contained in Table A show the estimated balance of requirements and availability of POL in the Soviet Bloc during 1952 and 1953, and a comparison of wartime requirements in 1954 with the preceding peacetime availabilities. It will be noted that total Soviet Bloc military petroleum requirements for the first year of a general war can be satisfied from Soviet Bloc production by eliminating exports and imposing a reduction on civilian supply of approximately 23 percent. During the first year of World War II, a reduction of more than 40 percent in civilian POL supply was sustained by the German economy without impairing its effective operation.

3. The Soviet Bloc is estimated to be able to prosecute a war to the limit of its total forces for a period of one year on its own petroleum resources and without the necessity of external supply, assuming no attrition to facilities. Further, it is estimated that the undamaged Soviet Bloc could continue to supply itself in an amount of approximately 60 million tons annually.

4. Stockpiling has not been evaluated into the figures in Table A. The total inventory (working and strategic) of petroleum products in the Soviet Bloc is estimated to be between 9 million and 14 million tons. It is assumed that the strategic stockpile does not exceed 25 percent to 30 percent of this total, which would provide a further cushion of POL to the Soviets.

5. After the initiation of hostilities, many new factors would be in operation to change the Soviet Bloc petroleum requirements and availability. These include possible attrition of facilities in the Soviet Bloc and the supplying of the minimum requirements of Western Europe in the event of Soviet occupation. Estimates of the probable extent to which the Soviets could utilize Middle East oil after the completion of the first phase atomic offensive against the Bloc have been made by the intelligence staffs of the Military Services, prominently in the Department of the Air Force. Such estimates have not been made by CIA.

Dept. of State, RPS/IPS, Margaret P. Grafeld, Dir.
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Date 3/8/02 Exemption

Subject
to CIA
11/1/02

TABLE "A"

Estimated Requirements and Availability Balance of Petroleum Products in the Soviet Bloc during Peacetime 1952 and 1953, as compared to requirements during a general war, assuming no attrition.

(Thousand Metric Tons)

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1953</u>
<u>Production:</u>			
Crude petroleum	58,811 <u>1/</u>	64,946 <u>9/</u>	
Crude distillation capacity	68,730 <u>2/</u>	68,730 <u>10/</u>	
<u>Refined products</u>			
Natural	52,263 <u>3/</u>	57,601 <u>11/</u>	
Synthetic	<u>1,992</u> <u>4/</u>	<u>2,145</u> <u>12/</u>	
Total products	54,255	59,746	
<u>Imports from West:</u>	50 <u>5/</u>	0	
Total products availability	<u>54,305</u>	<u>59,746</u>	
<u>Consumption:</u>	<u>Peace</u>	<u>Peace</u>	<u>War</u>
Civilian	41,070 <u>6/</u>	45,300 <u>14/</u>	34,600 <u>17/</u>
Military	<u>4,700</u> <u>7/</u>	<u>4,700</u> <u>15/</u>	<u>18,439</u> <u>18/</u>
Total consumption	45,770	50,000	53,039
Exports to the West	1,872 <u>8/</u>	3,000 <u>16/</u>	0 <u>19/</u>
TOTAL DEMAND	47,642	53,000	53,039
BALANCE (Unaccounted for and Stock Change)	6,663	6,746	6,707

~~TOP SECRET~~

Footnotes to Table "A"

- 1/ Same as 2/ and D/M/P/RR Contribution to NIE-88, ORR Office-Wide Project 0.3, 2 October 1953. S
- 2/ ORR Project 25.25, "Selected Data on Soviet Bloc Exports". 11 August 1953. S
- 3/ D/M/P/RR Contribution to NIE-88 and M/P file data. S
- 4/ D/M/P/RR Contribution to NIE-88 and M/P file data. S
- 5/ D/M/P/RR Contribution to NIE-88. S.
- 6/ CIA/RR PR-17 (1-F), "Civil Consumption of Petroleum Products in the USSR", 19 June 1952, TS, amended by CIA/RR PR-34, "Consumption of Petroleum Products by Soviet Agriculture", 17 July 1953, R, and ORR Project 25.24 (DWP), "Petroleum in the Soviet Bloc", 23 September 1953, TS.
- 7/ ORR Project 25.24 (DWP), "Petroleum in the Soviet Bloc," 23 September 1953, TS, and Based on CIA Consolidation of AFOIN, G-2, and ONI Contribution to ORR Project 110-51
- 8/ CIA/RR IM/375, "Flow of Petroleum in the Soviet Bloc European Satellites", 13 July 1953, S.
- 9/ D/M/P/RR Estimate
- 10/ ORR Project 25.25, "Selected Data on Soviet Bloc Exports", 11 August 1953. S
- 11/ Preliminary figure based on D/M/P/RR file data
- 12/ Preliminary figure based on D/M/P/RR file data
- 13/ D/M/P/RR Estimate
- 14/ CIA/RR PR-17 (1-F), "Civil Consumption of Petroleum Products in the USSR". 19 June 1952, TS, amended by CIA/RR PR-34, "Consumption of Petroleum Products by Soviet Agriculture", 17 July 1953, R, and ORR Project 25.24 (DWP), "Petroleum in the Soviet Bloc", 23 September 1953, TS.
- 15/ ORR Project 25.24 (DWP), "Petroleum in the Soviet Bloc," 23 September 1953, TS, and Based on CIA Consolidation of AFOIN, G-2, and ONI Contributions to ORR Project 110-51.

- 16/ D/M/P/RR file data. 1953 exports based on reports of deliveries of Soviet Bloc petroleum to the West. As of 15 November 1953, Soviet offerings and contracts for the sale of crude oil and petroleum products on the international market totalled over 5 million metric tons.
- 17/ CIA/RR M/P-102, "Estimates of the Minimum Annual Civilian Petroleum Consumption of the Soviet Bloc in the Event of a General War in Fiscal Year 1954", 8 December 1952, TS, and D/M/P/RR file data.
- 18/ WSEG Staff Study No. 22, "Soviet Bloc Military Consumption and Replacement Requirements in a War Commencing in Mid-1954", 30 July 1953, TS.
- 19/ D/M/P/RR Estimate