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SOURCE Ljudska Pravica, No 127, 1950

121 HYDRO PLANTS PLANNED FOR SLOVENIA

In 1939, the production of power in Slovenian hydroelectric and thermal power plants amounted to 360 million kilowatt hours. A maximum of 6,650,000,000 kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric power per year could be generated in Slovenia. By the end of 1951, Slovenia will produce 1,300,000,000 kilowatt hours of power, with capacity of all Slovenian hydroelectric power plants estimated at 874,000 kilowatts.

The Soca River and its tributaries have a capacity of 145,854 kilowatts, which would yield 1,202,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power per year, or 16.6 percent of all the exploitable hydroelectric power in Slovenia. The Sava River has a capacity of 388,740 kilowatts, which is 2,968,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year, or 44.6 percent, and the Drava River has a capacity of 339,562 kilowatts, which is 2,380,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year, or 38.8 percent.

Although the capacity of the Sava River is the greater of the two rivers, larger power plants can be built on the Drava River. Ten large power plants eventually will be built on the Drava River, with a combined capacity of 308,760 kilowatts, while on the Sava there will be 13 large power plants with a capacity of 206,964 kilowatts. While the large power plants on the Sava River could produce 1,562,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year (52.7 percent of the total hydroelectric power potential from the Sava River), the Drava power plants could produce 2,234,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year.

The average production of a power plant on the Sava River would amount to 120 million kilowatt-hours and on the Drava River 233 million kilowatt-hours.

To exploit all the hydroelectric power in Slovenia, 121 power plants are scheduled to be constructed. The average installed capacity of the 121 power plants will be between 500 and 50,000 kilowatts. On the Soca River and its tributaries five large power plants with a combined capacity of 91,792 kilowatts or 692 million kilowatt-hours per year are planned.

In addition to the power plant already constructed at Doblarji, the second largest power plant on the Soca River will be at Trnovo. The largest Sava River power plant will be constructed at Ponovce near Litija. A large power plant could also be built at Unec near Logatec.

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The ten Drava River power plants will exploit 90.5 percent of the total energy potential of this river.

The power plants which are scheduled to be built will be divided into three categories: low-pressure plants, which will exploit 5- to 25-meter falls of water; medium-pressure plants, which will exploit 25- to 100-meter falls of water; and high-pressure plants, which will exploit falls of water of 100 meters and above.

It is possible to construct 21 high-pressure plants, 45 medium-pressure plants, and 55 low-pressure plants in Slovenia. There will be 25 power plants on the Soca River and its tributaries, 78 on the Sava River, and 18 on the Drava River.

In Slovenia, 56 dams are scheduled to be constructed, 18 of them on the Soca River and its tributaries, 34 on the Sava River, and four on the Drava River.

The Sava River can be straightened 69.5 percent at Radovljica, 71.1 percent at Tacen, up to 27.7 percent at Zidani Most, and 21.4 percent at Bregana. While the lower Sava and Soca river can be straightened up to 25 percent, only 10 percent of the Drava River can be straightened.

There will be 57 artificial lakes in Slovenia. The lake at Radovljica will hold 105 million cubic meters of water.

The planned hydroelectric power plants in Slovenia would cost a total of 35,187,000,000 dinars with the breakdown as follows: 25 power plants on the Soca River with a yearly capacity of 1,102,000,000 kilowatt-hours would cost 5,857,000,000 dinars, 78 power plants on the Sava River with a yearly capacity of 2,968,000,000 kilowatt hours would cost 19,230,000,000 dinars; and 18 power plants on the Drava River with a yearly capacity of 2,580,000,000 kilowatt-hours would cost 10,100,000,000 dinars.

The following Slovenian hydroelectric power plants of over 150 million kilowatt-hours per year are either in existence or are projected: The 174-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Dravograd, the 287-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Vuzenica, the 316-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Sv. Ozbolt, the 301-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Mariborski Otok, the 181-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Ormoz, the 177-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Zavrc, the 172-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Bcrl, the 332-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Vuhred, the 284-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Fala, the 152-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Breg, the 190-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Ponovici, the 158 million-kilowatt-hour plant at Planina-Logatec, the 220-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Doblarji, and the 162-million-kilowatt-hour plant at Trnovo.

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