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The Director of Central Intelligence
Washington, D.C. 20505

National Intelligence Council

NIC-02235-85
30 April 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Secretary

FROM:

[Redacted]

Assistant NIO for Economics

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SUBJECT:

Briefing of Admiral Mott and Edward Noble

1. At the request of the DCI, Admiral Mott and Edward Noble were briefed on 23 April on Soviet synthetic fuels activities and development of the Kansk-Achinsk coal deposits.

[Redacted]

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2. The briefers indicated that:

o Moscow is still weighing several alternatives for using Kansk-Achinsk coal, but that development of these reserves are accorded a relatively low priority compared to gas and oil.

o The Soviets are still at very early stages of developing synthetic fuels technologies for using these deposits.

3. For your information, Noble wanted the briefing to obtain ammunition for use before Congress in defending the budget for the Synthetic Fuels Corporation. Summaries of articles relating to Soviet synthetic fuels development were sent to Noble for possible use in his testimony.

[Redacted]

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Attachments:

1. Letter to Edward Noble including Unclassified Articles on Soviet Synfuels
2. DCI request for NIC Briefing of Mott and Noble
3. SOVA Paper on Soviet Synfuels

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SUBJECT: Briefing of Admiral Mott and Edward Noble

DCI/NIC/A/NIO/Econ: (30 Apr 85)

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The Director of Central Intelligence
Washington, D.C. 20505

30 April 1985

National Intelligence Council

Edward Noble
Chairman, Synthetic Fuels Corporation
2121 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20586

Dear Mr. Noble:

Enclosed per your request is a series of unclassified notes
on current synthetic fuels plans in the USSR. If you have any
questions, call me



Assistant National Intelligence Officer
for Economics

Enclosure

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Plans and Feasibility

The long-term Energy Program announced in 1984 states that the USSR plans by 1990 to develop and perfect technology for production of synthetic fuels from gas, coal, and oil shale. After 1990 the USSR plans to construct industrial enterprises for the production of synthetic liquid fuels in the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin. Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, No. 12, March 1984, pp. 11-14.

At the April 1983 Plenum of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine, the necessity for organizing the production of liquid fuels was noted. Resources of the Ukrainian republic for research and design work will reportedly be made available on such scale that the first commercial demonstration plants can be built during the 1990s. Pravda Ukrainy, 30 October 1983, p. 2.

Statement by Director of USSR Institute of Fossil Fuels:
"We are already committed to thinking about tomorrow now. Reserves of oil are not infinite. And the size of our coal deposits are such that they are sufficient for 100 years. In regard to cost, according to the projections of economists, the production of synthetic fuel will become profitable by the end of the 1980s." Sotsialisticheskaya industriya, 17 November 1983, p. 4.

UNCLASSIFIED

Soviet scientists report that a more reliable determination of the costs of producing liquid fuels from coal requires the detailed design of a commercial-scale plant. They indicate, however, that "on the basis of preliminary analysis, one can contend that during 1990-95 the construction of a synfuels plant on the basis of Kansk-Achinsk coal will turn out to be advisable." Energiya, No. 2, 1984, p. 8.

According to the Director of the USSR Institute of Fossil Fuels, Soviet synfuels research has laid the basis for substantiating the possibility of producing 3 million tons of liquid fuel per fuel. Coal consumption would equal 19.7 million tons per year. Coke and Chemistry (Koks i khimiya), No. 12, December 1984, p. 14.

Facilities

The Soviets claim that an improved variant of primary liquefaction of coal by hydrogenation has been developed by the USSR Institute of Fossil Fuels. As a result, the pressure in the reactor vessel can be lowered to 100 atmospheres. Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel (Chemistry and Technology of Fuels and Oils), No. 3, 1984.

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Tass Statement in English 2130 GMT 23 December 1984:

"The first Soviet pilot plant to produce synthetic oil has been tested successfully; its output is 5 tons in 24 hours. Another one that will process 75 tons in 24 hours is being built at the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin in Siberia."

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Executive Registry
85- 1451

3 April 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: National Intelligence Officer for Economics
FROM: Director of Central Intelligence
SUBJECT: Soviet Synthetic Fuel Projects

Admiral Bill Mott, who is chairman of a commission under the aegis of the Interior Department on strategic minerals, and Ed Noble, Chairman of the Synthetic Fuels Corporation, were over here a few weeks ago asking me what we know about the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin. SOVA provided the attached. Will you have somebody brief this to them in the manner which conforms to their clearances and the security classification of this material. Tell them this is in response to their request of some weeks ago.


William J. Casey

Attachment:
DDI 01549/85



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The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington D.C. 20505

EXCERPTED FROM
85- 1090

18 March 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Soviet Analysis, DDI

FROM: DCI

What do we know about a synthetic fuel project in the Kanshachin (sp.?) Basin on the Ensel (sp.?) in western Siberia?



William J. Casey



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DDI- 01549/85

21 March 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence
 Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

VIA : Deputy Director for Intelligence *Ry*

FROM : Douglas J. MacEachin
 Director of Soviet Analysis

SUBJECT : Soviet Synthetic Fuel Projects

REFERENCE : DCI Inquiry, 18 March 1985

1. In the referenced memorandum you asked what we knew about a synthetic fuel project in the Kansk-Achinsk coal basin. For more than a decade, Moscow has linked development of synthetic fuels to expansion of its largest single coal source, the Kansk-Achinsk Basin located in East Siberia near the Yenisey river (see map). A forthcoming Intelligence Assessment, [redacted] will analyze these issues as well as others of importance in determining how rapidly the Soviets can expand coal-based energy production. We have provided information from the draft IA relating to the synfuels development at Kansk-Achinsk as an attachment to this memorandum. (C)

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2. In our judgement Moscow cannot push synfuels development into a commercial-industrial phase until the 1990s. The USSR synfuels research program has focused on development of two technologies: a pyrolysis process and a direct coal-conversion process that yields synthetic liquid fuels. Pyrolysis involves heating the coal to produce a semicoke and small amounts of liquid fuel; direct conversion uses heat, pressure, and the addition of hydrogen to produce a maximum yield of liquid fuel. (C)

3. The Soviets probably will not need substantial Western technical assistance to construct commercial coal pyrolysis facilities. On the other hand, the Soviet effort to improve the Bergius direct-conversion process--a technology pirated from Germany at the end of World War II--has met with only limited success. If the USSR decides to build a commercial direct-conversion facility during the 1990s, we believe that substantial

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Western assistance in technology and equipment would be required. Key events in Soviet synfuels development are highlighted below. (C)

4. Key Events in Soviet Synfuel Development

a. Background Events:

- o In the mid-1970s, the West Germans and the Soviets agreed to exchanges of selected research results and technical information on synthetic fuels. These exchanges have been conducted annually. (C)
- o Publication of the USSR's Long-Term Energy Program (March 1984) verified a goal to construct during 1990-2000 the first industrial-scale facilities for production of synfuels from Kansk-Achinsk coal. (U)
- o During 1982, Soviet synfuel research was reorganized --past failures to advance domestic projects were publicized and Western synfuel programs were favorably reviewed. Western technologies for direct and indirect coal liquefaction were specifically noted by the Soviets. (C)

b. Recent Events:

- o A plant using Kansk-Achinsk coal to demonstrate the commercial possibilities of the pyrolysis process was put into operation in 1983. (U)
- o December 1984 marked the beginning of operations of a direct-conversion pilot plant that will test the feasibility of processing lignite into synthetic crude oil. (U)

c. Pending Events:

- o Soviet plans call for the start-up this year of a direct-conversion pilot plant that will process 75 tons of Kansk-Achinsk lignite coal into liquid fuels each day. [redacted] construction of this plant is only half finished. (S NF [redacted])

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[redacted]

Douglas J. MacEachin

Attachment:
as stated

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ATTACHMENT

Exploitation of Kansk-Achinsk Coal

Kansk-Achinsk has the largest proved reserves of any coal basin in the Soviet Union. According to Soviet coal industry journals, the basin contains about 600 billion tons of lignite, of which 140 billion tons are reportedly recoverable by surface mining methods. Since the average thickness of the coal seams in the basin ranges from 45 to 60 meters, the coal is readily extracted through low-cost, open-pit mining methods with a very low overburden-to-coal ratio. With such an enormous reserve base, Soviet energy planners have considered Kansk-Achinsk coal a major potential fuel source for electric power plants and feedstock for synthetic fuels manufacture. (U)

Kansk-Achinsk coal is, however, a poor quality fuel. The high moisture content (about 40 percent), low heating value (3,300 kilocalories per kilogram), and variable physical and chemical characteristics make direct shipment by railroad from Kansk-Achinsk to power plants in the western USSR uneconomical. Kansk-Achinsk coal is also subject to spontaneous combustion in storage and transit and tends to freeze together in cold weather. (U)

Current Production and Long-Range Plans

The USSR decided to proceed with development of the Kansk-Achinsk basin in the late 1970s. Output has increased from 28 million tons in 1975 to an estimated 40 million tons in 1984.

[redacted] four mines in the basin are currently producing: the Borodino mine, the largest mine in the basin accounting for about half of the basin's total output; Nazarovo 1 and 2; and the Berezovskoye mine which is in the early stages of development. (S NF [redacted])

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The Soviet press reports that Moscow plans to produce about 70 million tons of coal at Kansk-Achinsk in 1990 and to increase output to 170-200 million tons per year (t/y) by 2000. To attain a production level of 170-200 million t/y, the Soviets plan to develop two new surface mines, Borodino 2 and Uryupskiy 1. Eventually the Soviets plan to develop three additional mines-- Berezovskoye 2 and Italskiy 1 and 2--and increase total basin output to 350 million t/y. (U)

What to Do With the Coal?

Equipment capacity probably will not constrain development of the Kansk-Achinsk basin, but the Soviets will still have to overcome technical problems with the quality of the coal. The quality limits the maximum economically effective shipping radius to 1500 km--400 km short of major demand centers in the Urals and 2,000-3,000 km short of the industrial centers of the European USSR. Proposed solutions for rapid development of the Kansk-Achinsk basin have involved two general approaches:

- Extracting the energy content of the coal in power plants near the mines in central Siberia and sending the electricity to the Western USSR over very high-capacity power transmission lines.
- Upgrading the coal quality through processing in

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facilities near the mines and transporting the resulting semicoke, thermocoal, or liquid fuel to the western USSR. (C)

Semicoke and Thermocoal: A Dead End?

Earlier Soviet plans called for the large-scale production of either semicoke or thermocoal.¹ With these products, most of the moisture would be eliminated and as a result, the final products would be more economically transportable to the Western regions. In 1983 the USSR completed construction of a commercial demonstration facility at Krasnoyarsk--construction began in 1976. The facility uses pyrolysis to process to 1.2 million tons of Kansk-Achinsk coal per year and produce about 400,000 tons of semicoke, 54,000 tons of synthetic oil, and 120 million cubic meters of gas. Earlier media reports indicated plans to build three large-scale commercial pyrolysis facilities, each with the capacity to process 25-50 million tons of coal. (S NF [REDACTED])

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We believe that the Soviets have scaled back their plans for using pyrolysis or thermocoal processes. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] research funds for the pyrolysis process were cut off in 1979. The USSR Long-Term Energy Program, which was circulated early in 1984, indicates plans to produce semicoke only on a limited basis

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¹ In the production of thermocoal, the moisture is simply removed by heating the coal to about 450 degrees centigrade; most of the volatile matter that contributes to better combustion remains. Although no synthetic liquids are produced, the heating value of Kansk-Achinsk coal is increased from about 3,500 kilocalories per kilogram to about 6,400 kilocalories per kilogram. In the production of semicoke by the pyrolysis process, coal is heated in the absence of air to about 550 degrees centigrade and some synthetic liquids are produced. (C)

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from the Kansk-Achinsk coals that cause the worst boiler-fouling problems when burned--about 8-9 percent of the basin's reserves. The thermocoal process has also apparently lost support because no synthetic liquids are produced and transportation is required for a solid product. Soviet media reporting that has discussed prospects for the Kansk-Achinsk basin during the last few years seldom has mentioned pyrolysis or thermocoal and instead has emphasized plans for liquefaction. (C NF)

Coal Liquefaction

Despite serious research efforts during the past decade, Soviet technology for converting coal into liquid fuels (liquefaction) is only in the pilot-plant stage of development. The Soviet liquefaction process must still be perfected before being used in a commercial scale facility. The Soviets' dissatisfaction with their progress is evidenced by their attempts, during the past several years, to solicit cooperation in coal conversion technology from West German, Japanese, Italian, and US firms. (S NF [redacted])

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The Soviet Union is currently operating a 5 t/d (input) direct conversion pilot plant--the ST-5 facility--(with an output of 1 ton per day of synthetic liquids) at a mine near Moscow. Construction of the plant began in 1981 but was not completed until 1984. The plant reportedly uses an improved version of the Bergius conversion process--a technology pirated from Germany at the end of World War II. If the process proves feasible, the Soviet media report plans to build a 75 t/d (input) liquefaction

facility at the Berezovo mine in West Siberia.

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A recent media report indicates, however, that the Soviets are still evaluating coal liquefaction and that much work needs to be done before a full-scale commercial plant could be built. According to the USSR long-range energy goals, during 1986-90 the Soviets will attempt to develop and perfect coal liquefaction technology suitable for large-scale production of synthetic liquids. The Soviet liquefaction process has a low yield--about 20 percent--of synthetic liquids whereas the yield for most Western technologies is about 40-50 percent. During 1986-90, the Soviets may pursue joint-feasibility design studies of liquefaction processes with Western firms. (C)

of heat?

Most of the proven direct conversion technology with pilot plant operating capacities greater than 5 t/d is of US origin. The US processes--EDS and H-coal--can work with a variety of coals, and the technology has been successfully tested with lignite-grade coals. Two West German firms, Ruhrkohle and Veba, operate the only significant direct-conversion facility located outside the US. Ruhrkohle, moreover, is a sponsor of the two US processes. Ruhrkohle may be able to share the technology with the USSR under the sponsoring agreement. We are trying to clarify this connection as we investigate the technology-transfer aspects of Soviet synfuel development. (C)

The USSR's Long-Term Energy Program calls for the construction of commercial direct-conversion facilities during

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the 1990s. We estimate that Western assistance in technology and equipment is essential in order to meet this goal. [redacted]

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[redacted]

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in 1983 that no real experimental base exists in the USSR to support major West Siberian synfuels projects. Moreover, the USSR is presently unable to build a reliable hydrocracker--a secondary oil refining technology that breaks down heavy fuel oils into lighter, more valuable products.² US experts indicate that most coal conversion technologies employ "everything available in a hydrocracker and then some." [redacted]

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the USSR is unable to build reliable hydrocrackers because of equipment inadequacies, particularly the lack of high-pressure and high-temperature equipment. (C NF [redacted])

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² The Soviets have been unsuccessfully trying to copy a French-built hydrocracker since 1976. (S NF [redacted])

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