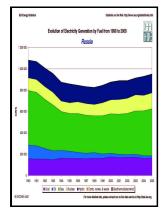
Soviet energy prospects and problems - the energy sector in the USSR 1985-1990

Dept. of Economics, University of Surrey - Energy projections — Oil, natural gas and coal in the USSR and Eastern Europe



Description: -

-Soviet energy prospects and problems - the energy sector in the USSR 1985-1990

Surrey Energy Economics Centre discussion paper series Soviet energy prospects and problems - the energy sector in the USSR 1985-1990

Notes: Comes with supplement (SEEDS 55), February 1991. This edition was published in 1990



Filesize: 30.13 MB

Tags: #Economic #forces #in #the #European #gas #market #— #a #1985 #prospective

The Energy Sector Status of the Soviet Union with an Eye to the 1980s on JSTOR

The East Europeans did not have the political legitimacy to shift the burden of adjustment onto their citizens, and they became increasingly dependent on capitalist banks to finance necessary imports. Czechoslovakia also negotiated a transportation fee for a proposed deal that would provide West Germany with natural gas from Iran, but the agreement was derailed by the Iranian Revolution of 1979.

Impact of market reforms on USSR energy consumption Scenarios for the next decade

Moscow's main concern with respect to energy exports will be to earn the hard currency necessary to buy needed imports from the West while continuing to supply at least the minimum needs of its client states. Some analysts, including those in DIA, believe that Moscow will correctly assess both demand trends and the technical requirements for energy production, and consequently will produce as much oil as Is necessary to meet domestic and export needs. This will have severe economic and political ramifications.

Soviet Energy Prospects and Problems: The Energy Sector in the USSR 1985

Moscow mayecline in oil production in the latter part of the decade. The legacy of the crisis plagued the Eastern bloc until its downfall. For the industrial democracies, it ended an era of access to cheap oil in developing countries and forced the West to adapt to the emergence of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries OPEC as an economic power.

Soviet Energy Prospects and Problems: The Energy Sector in the USSR 1985

See Klinghoffer, The Soviet Union and International Oil Politics, pp. You can help adding them by using.

Impact of market reforms on USSR energy consumption Scenarios for the next decade

When the Soviet Union used Bratsvo to bring natural gas to the West, the Czechoslovak and East German governments received compensation for transport across their countries. Archival collections in Russia and Germany, however, indicate that the consequences of the oil crisis proved less beneficial for the Soviet Union than this standard historical interpretation suggests. An older literature, relying on the public record, argued that Soviet subsidization of energy supplies to Eastern Europe meant that the bloc was becoming a liability rather than an asset.

The Energy Sector Status of the Soviet Union with an Eye to the 1980s on JSTOR

If you know of missing items citing this one, you can help us creating those links by adding the relevant references in the same way as above, for each refering item. The difference between success and failure goes beyond the 1988 peak of six million barrels daily of exports in oil equivalent.

Impact of market reforms on USSR energy consumption Scenarios for the next decade

In addition to overcoming the challenges of working in the unforgiving terrain of western Siberia, the Ministry of Gas Industry faced the task of transporting natural gas over thousands of kilometers to consumers and distributors far to the west.

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