Oil formation within the Astrakhan uplift (5900 m) as a result of a dissolving of asphalt tars in $CO_2 + H_20 + CH_4$ mixture.

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The author has revealed the possibility of secondary heavy oils generation (d = 0,817 g/sm^3, well 2 Volodarskaya, 5961 m, the Astrakhan uplift, the South-Western part of the Precaspian depression) based on a dissolving of a great part of asphalt tars (traces of ancient hydrocarbon fields) in $CO_2 + H_20 + CH_4$ mixture in t° = 139°C.

There are originated conditions for CO_2 of high temperature genesis within the Astrakhan uplift not only but in Karakul-Smushkovsky dislocation zone (20 - 97%). Hydrocarbonatenatrium waters distributed within the Upper Devonian-Lower Carboniferous carbonate deposits are a result of water vapors condensation. The Upper Devonian-Lower Carboniferous carbonate deposits are characterized as rich gas-producing rocks on sorbet gases characteristics (hydrocarbons content - more then 100 sm^3/kg, CH_4 = 98 - 100%). With high t° and P hydrocarbons dissolve in CH_4 (partly), better - in CO_2, but the best of all - in $CO_2 + H_2O$ mixture. So in high depths of the south of the Precaspian depression there are good conditions for dissolving of traces of ancient hydrocarbon fields in $CO_2 + H_20 + CH_4$ mixture.