



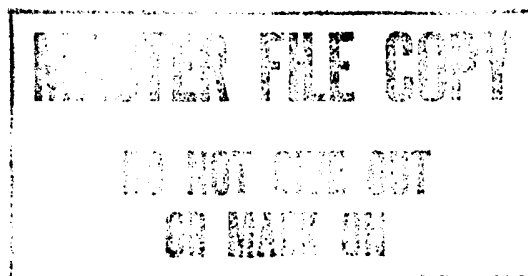
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Soviet Military Equipment Shipments From Nikolayev Port Facilities South to Third World Countries, October-December 1983 (S)

A Research Paper



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*IA 84-10026
March 1984*

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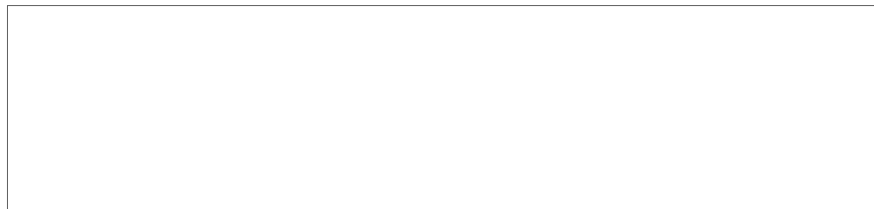
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Summary

*Information available as
of 20 January 1984 was
used in this report. (U)*

During the fourth quarter of 1983, we believe that the Soviets shipped approximately 117,000 metric tons of cargo from their Black Sea military equipment export port, Nikolayev Port Facilities South. This cargo included over 1,500 weapons and other pieces of military-related equipment. Statistical analysis of the frequency of imagery coverage of Nikolayev South and the length of time typically taken in storage and shipment of equipment indicates that we see 50 to 80 percent of all major items exported. We observed 47 ships loading cargo at Nikolayev South and estimate that 11 additional ships loaded cargo there during this period.

Significant fourth quarter 1983 developments at Nikolayev Port Facilities South included:

- *Continued high number of shipments to Cuba.* Among the major items of equipment shipped to Cuba during the fourth quarter were at least 108 tanks and three MIG-23 aircraft. In 1983, the Soviets shipped at least 180 tanks to Cuba, enabling the Cubans to modernize and expand their armored forces.
- *An increase in arms deliveries to Angola.* During the fourth quarter, the Soviets made seven arms shipments to Angola, compared to 11 deliveries made in the first three quarters. Among the major items shipped were two MIG-23 trainer aircraft (the first delivery of this aircraft to Angola), T-54/55 tanks, BMP and BTR-60 light armored vehicles, and SA-3 and SA-9 surface-to-air missile equipment.
- *More Square Pair radars to Syria.* In October, the Soviets probably shipped two additional Square Pair radar sets to Syria. This was the first shipment of SA-5 surface-to-air missile system-associated equipment to Syria since the initial shipments of SA-5 equipment in early 1983. There is no indication the Syrians are building a third SA-5 site. The radars will probably be used as reserve equipment for the two existing sites.

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Introduction

Almost all of the weapons and weapon support systems, with the exception of naval craft, that the Soviets transfer to Third World countries are shipped from the Black Sea port of Nikolayev Port Facilities South. This port is dedicated solely to the export of military goods. The amounts and types of equipment shipped from Nikolayev South and received by Third World countries reflect the dimensions, character, and pattern of Soviet military sales to these countries. This report is the fourth in a series that details Soviet military equipment exports from Nikolayev Port Facilities South.¹ (S [])

Discussion

During the fourth quarter of 1983, we estimate that the Soviets loaded 58 ships at Nikolayev South. We observed 47 ships loading at the port. Analysis [] indicates that 11 other ships probably loaded there also. These 58 ships carried an estimated 117,000 metric tons of weapons and related equipment, and they made at least 78 deliveries to 20 recipient countries. During 1983, 215 ships carried an estimated 460,000 metric tons of military cargo from Nikolayev South, making 314 deliveries to 29 recipient countries.² (S [])

Among the more than 1,500 items of equipment we observed being exported in the fourth quarter were 172 tanks, 485 armored personnel carriers, 225 pieces of artillery, 99 crated aircraft, 207 missile

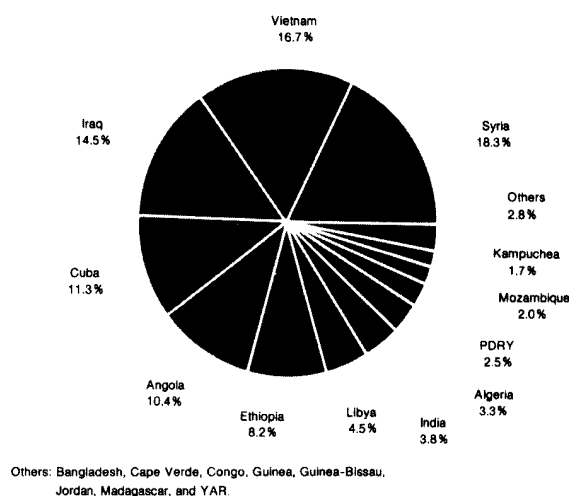
canisters and crates, 65 missile and rocket launchers, 130 articles of missile system support equipment, 11 items of electronics equipment, 88 pieces of engineering equipment, and 41 pieces of miscellaneous equipment (table 1). (S [])

Recipient Countries

Of the 20 countries that received military cargo from Nikolayev South during the fourth quarter of 1983, Syria received the greatest amount of metric tons—approximately 21,400. Vietnam received the second greatest amount—approximately 19,500 metric tons. Iraq, Cuba, and Angola were other major recipients (figure 1). Table 2 lists the number of deliveries, estimated tonnage received, and the known minimum amount of equipment delivered to the recipient countries. (S [])

Figure 1

Percentages of Total Metric Tonnage Exported from Nikolayev Port Facilities South, October-December 1983



Note: This graphic represents the distribution of the total metric tonnage of weapons and related equipment shipped from Nikolayev Port Facilities South to Third World countries, October to December 1983.

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¹For detailed information on specific shipments from Nikolayev Port Facilities South during the first nine months of 1983, see IAM 83-10105, *Soviet Military Equipment Exports from Nikolayev Port Facilities South, January-June 1983*, September 1983; and IAR 84-10010, *Soviet Military Equipment Shipments from Nikolayev Port Facilities South, July-September 1983*, January 1984. (S [])

²Metric tonnage estimates are derived from reported cargo weight and are intended only to provide an indication of the volume of military cargo shipped to recipient countries. For a detailed explanation of how these numbers are derived, see table 2, footnote a. Further information on shipments from Nikolayev Port Facilities South in 1983 will be published in an upcoming RP, *Soviet Military Equipment Shipments From Nikolayev Port Facilities South, 1983*. (S [])

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Table 1**Major Equipment Exported From Nikolayev Port Facilities South,
October-December 1983^a**

| | | | |
|---|------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Tanks | | SA-3 launcher | 9 |
| T-72 | 0 | SA-6 TEL | 20 |
| T-62 | 60 | SA-9 TEL | 8 |
| T-54/55 | 79 | SCUD TEL | 10 |
| PT-76 | 33 | Subtotal | 65 |
| Subtotal | 172 | Missile System Support Equipment | |
| Armored Personnel Carriers | | SA-2 missile transporter | 25 |
| BMP | 126 | SA-3 resupply vehicle | 71 |
| BRDM-2 | 197 | SA-6 servicer/transloader | 15 |
| BTR-60 | 118 | SA-6 canister transporter | 9 |
| BTR-152 | 26 | SA-8 resupply vehicle | 1 |
| BMD | 18 | SCUD resupply | 9 |
| Subtotal | 485 | Subtotal | 130 |
| Artillery | | Electronic Equipment | |
| 122-mm howitzer D-30 | 90 | Square Pair | 2 sets |
| 130-mm field gun M-46 | 18 | SV-EL-01 | 1 |
| 23-mm SP AA ZSU-23-4 | 28 | Back Trap | 2 sets |
| 23-mm AA gun ZU-23 | 53 | CSS-3 coastal defense | 1 |
| 37-mm AA gun 1939 | 36 | Long Track radar | 2 |
| Subtotal | 225 | Flat Face B radar | 3 |
| Aircraft Containers | | Subtotal | 11 |
| MIG-17 Fresco | 2 | Engineering Equipment | |
| UMIG-21 Mongol | 1 | TMM treadway bridge | 12 |
| MIG-21 Fishbed | 30 | PMP vehicles | 22 |
| MIG-23 Flogger | 30 | GSP heavy ferry | 30 |
| SU-17/22 Fitter | 14 | PMR-3 minelayer | 22 |
| MI-14 Haze | 7 | MTU assault bridge | 2 |
| MI-24/5 Hind | 11 | Subtotal | 88 |
| Unidentified aircraft container | 4 | Miscellaneous | |
| Subtotal | 99 | DR-3 RPV launcher | 3 |
| Missile Canisters and Crates ^b | | DR-3 resupply | 7 |
| SA-2 | 67 | DR-3 RPV container | 16 |
| SA-3 | 110 | PTS tracked amphibious vehicle | 7 |
| SSN-2 Styx | 30 | ARS-14 decontamination unit | 8 |
| Subtotal | 207 | Subtotal | 41 |
| Missile and Rockets Launchers | | Total | 1,523 |
| SA-2 launcher | 18 | | |

^a Based on statistical analysis techniques, it is likely that during the fourth quarter we saw at least 50 to 80 percent of all equipment shipped from Nikolayev South. [redacted]

[redacted] most equipment remained in storage for at least seven days. Some equipment, however, did arrive at the port and was loaded between coverages.

This table is Secret [redacted]

^b We accounted for 48 SS-21 missile canisters that departed Nikolayev South in early October in our July-September paper (footnote 1, p. 4) because they were directly related to a shipment of SS-21 launchers that departed [redacted]

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Arms shipments to three of these countries—Cuba, Angola, and Syria—were significant in terms of either type or quantity of arms delivered. (S [])

Cuba. During the fourth quarter of 1983, the Soviets made five arms shipments to Cuba; three of the deliveries included tanks (figure 2). We estimate that at least 108 tanks—35 T-62s and 73 T-54/55s—were delivered to the Cuban port of Mariel. In 1983, at least 180 Soviet tanks were transferred to the Cubans, enabling them to replace the remaining T-34 tanks in their regular army inventory, and to activate at least one new tank regiment. Cuba also received at least three MIG-23 aircraft, as well as eight Vosdukh 1-P operations vans, which are components of an advanced air defense command and control system. (S [])

Angola. During the fourth quarter of 1983, the Soviets increased the pace of their arms deliveries to Angola. In November alone, four shipments left Nikolayev South for Angola, compared to the 1983 average of one shipment per month. Among the items of equipment delivered to Angola during the fourth quarter were two MIG-23 trainer aircraft (the first delivery of this aircraft to Angola), T-54/55 tanks, SA-9 launchers, SA-3 launchers and missiles, Styx missiles, and over 60 BMP and BTR-60 light armored vehicles. The increase of Soviet arms shipments to Angola probably represents an effort by the Soviets to improve the capabilities of the Angolans and Cuban support troops against the threat presented by both the South Africans and the UNITA insurgents. (S [])

Syria. Syria continued to be one of the primary recipients of Soviet arms during the fourth quarter. In early October, the Soviets shipped at least 48 SS-21 missile canisters from Nikolayev South to Syria. This followed the shipment of 18 SS-21 transporter-erector-launcher/resupply vehicles in late September. Also in October, the Soviets probably delivered two additional Square Pair engagement radar sets to Syria. These radars have not been identified at the Homs and Dumayr SA-5 complexes. There is no indication of construction for a third Syrian SA-5 site, so these radars will probably be used as

reserve equipment. The shipment of the Square Pair radars was the first known shipment of SA-5-associated equipment to Syria since the initial deliveries of SA-5 equipment in January and February of 1983. (S [])

Expansion of Port Facilities

Construction work on the port expansion at Nikolayev South continued during the fourth quarter, but work proceeded at a slower pace than was noted in the first three quarters of 1983. Dredging and filling operations continued the construction of a peninsular breakwater, but operations to extend the north mole suffered a setback in December when a newly filled area was eroded away by the river. Construction of cargo handling facilities, such as railroad spurs and transit sheds, has not yet begun. (S [])

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Table 2
Number of Shipments, Estimated Metric Tonnage Received, and Known
Major Items of Equipment Exported From Nikolayev Port Facilities South
and Received by Third World Countries, October-December 1983

| Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a | Minimum Amounts of Major Items of Equipment Received |
|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Total | 78 | 116,950 | |
| Syria | 15 | 21,400 | 13 BRDM-2 2 MIG-21 48 SS-21 missile canisters 67 SA-2 missile canisters 5 SA-2/3 canister transporters 2 Square Pair radars 1 SV-EL-01 15 Fire Can radars 23 Vosdukh 1-P operations vans 16 Probable R-405 radio vans 10 Turn Series DF vans 3 DR-3 launchers 7 DR-3 resupply vehicles 17 DR-3 RPV containers 15 MTU assault bridges 10 Auxiliary power units |
| Vietnam ^c | 7 | 19,500 | 33 PT-76 11 MIG-21 10 GSP heavy ferries 5 BMK power boats 2 Possible high speed patrol craft |
| Iraq | 11 | 17,000 | 78 BMP 30 Unidentified armored vehicles 4 152-mm gun howitzer D-20 17 SU-17/22 |

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Table 2 (continued)

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------|---|------|
| Cuba ^d | 5 | 13,200 | 35 T-62 73 T-54/55 9 130-mm FG M-46 3 MIG-23 12 BM-21 6 SA-2 transporters 8 Vosdukh 1-P operations vans 4 BATM bulldozers | 25X1 |
| Angola | 7 | 12,200 | 22 T-54/55 8 BMP 57 BTR-60 18 37-mm gun M-1939 7 Unidentified artillery 2 MIG-23 175 SA-3 missile canisters 30 SSN-2 Styx containers 15 SA-3 launchers 8 SA-9 TEL 12 TMM treadway bridges | |
| Ethiopia | 6 | 9,600 | 19 MIG-23 2 MI-14 helicopters | |
| Libya ^d | 4 | 5,300 | 2 MIG-21 | |
| India | 4 | 4,500 | 70 BMP 26 BRDM-2 16 23-mm SP AA ZSU-23-4 6 130-mm FG M-46 36 122-mm howitzer D-30 3 MIG-23 4 MIG-21 | |
| Algeria | 3 | 3,900 | 5 BTR-60 | |

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Table 2
Number of Shipments, Estimated Metric Tonnage Received, and Known
Major Items of Equipment Exported From Nikolayev Port Facilities South
and Received by Third World Countries, October-December 1983 (continued)

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-------|--|--|
| PDRY (South Yemen) | 4 | 2,900 | 9 130-mm FG M-46 20 SA-6 TEL 15 SA-6 servicer/trans- loaders 13 SA-6 canister transporters 4 Straight Flush radars | |
| Mozambique | 2 | 2,300 | 7 MIG-21 | |
| Kampuchea ^e | 2 | 2,000 | 2 Bar Lock radars 1 Thin Path radio van 1 R-405 radio van 2 ATS-59G artillery tractors | |
| Bangladesh | 1 | 1,000 | | |
| YAR (North Yemen) | 1 | 900 | | |
| Congo | 1 | 350 | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1 | 350 | | |
| Cape Verde | 1 | 350 | | |
| Jordan | 1 | 100 | | |
| Madagascar | 1 | 50 | Ammunition and military equipment | |
| Guinea | 1 | 50 | | |

^a Metric tonnage estimates are derived from reported cargo weight. When no information on cargo weight is available, an average cargo weight is assigned. Tonnage values are distributed among recipient countries by totaling the weight of known equipment delivered, by drawing upon special intelligence or human source reporting, or by dividing evenly the ship's cargo weight among the number of offloading countries. The resulting estimates, which are rounded off, are intended only to provide an indication of the volume of military cargo shipped to the recipient countries.

^b Abbreviations for sources: I=Imagery, H=Human Source, SI=Special Intelligence.

^c Figures for equipment received by Vietnam do not include equipment offloaded at the Kampuchean port of Kompong Som.

^d In November, the Soviet ship *Akademik Kuprevich* stopped in Tobruk, Libya, for one day while enroute to Cuba to deliver at least 35 T-62 tanks, 12 T-54/55 tanks, and 8 Vosdukh I-P operations vans. Since the known weight of the cargo eventually delivered to Cuba was greater than the ship's own declared tonnage, the known weight has been used to compute the total tonnage delivered to Cuba in the fourth quarter, 1983. No equipment was known to have been delivered to Libya on that voyage, thus, no cargo weight was assigned for that ship to Libya's total.

^e The bulk of Soviet military equipment delivered to the Kampuchean port of Kompong Som is assigned to the Peoples Army of Vietnam forces in Kampuchea. Because of a 1981 military agreement between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea, some equipment, possibly helicopters and aircraft-related items, almost certainly goes to the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea armed forces.

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