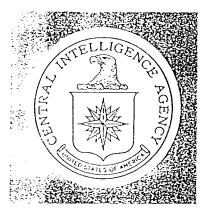
CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

RELEASE AS SANITIZED

1999



DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

# Intelligence Memorandum

Soviet Seaborne Shipments

10 North Viernam: Plans for 1968

Secret

ER IM 68-41 APRIL 1968

7 1 1 × 110 ;

SECRATION

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY Directorate of Intelligence April 1968

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

## Soviet Seaborne Shipments to North Vietnam: Plans for 1968

#### Summary

The USSR has announced plans to increase seaborne shipments to North Vietnam by 20 percent in 1968. The implied growth in North Vietnamese imports from the USSR above the 1967 level is about 125,000 tons — less than the increases of 137,000 in 1966 or 141,000 in 1967. About 30 additional ship arrivals would be needed to carry the increase in tonnage planned for 1968.

In the first quarter of 1968, imports from the USSR ran 30 percent higher than the monthly average in 1967. All of this increase consisted of shipments of petroleum and foodstuffs; these commodities probably account for most of the planned growth for the year.



Note: This memory can was produced a law by IA. It was prepared by the Office of Economic measurem.

## SECRET

### Planned Increase for 1968

1. The Soviet Ministry of the Maritime Fleet has announced that deliveries by Soviet ships to Haiphong\* will increase by 20 percent in 1968. A 20-percent growth would raise North Vietnamese seaborne imports from the USSR from 627,000 metric tons in 1967 to more than 750,000 tons in 1968.\*\* An increase of this size would be smaller in both relative and absolute terms than those in 1966 and 1967. The year of greatest growth was 1966, when North Vietnam's imports from the USSR rose 39 percent, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Thousand		
<u>Year</u>	Yearly Total	Increase over Previous Year a/	Percentage Increase over Previous Year <u>a</u> /
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	277 349 486 627 753	N.A. 72 137 141 125	N.A. 26 39 29 20

Based on unrounded data.

#### Record in 1968 and Prospects

2. The monthly average of North Vietnamese seaborne imports from the USSR in the first quarter of 1968 was 30 percent larger than the monthly average in 1967. Petroleum and foodstuffs accounted for all of the increase in the first quarter, as shown in the following tabulation of average monthly imports from the USSR:

<sup>\*\*</sup> About 99 percent of North Mistnam's imports by sea in 1967 were delivered to the port of Halphong.

\*\* Imports from the USSR made up 94 percent of the total volume delivered by Soviet ships in 1967. The remaining eargoes came from March Horse, Cambodia, Eastern dispose, Capan, and Tinger ves.

Metric T
----------

	Monthly Averages a/				
Commodity	1965	1966	1967	First Quarter 1968	
Fertilizer Petroleum	6,500 12,900	9,300 16,500	8,200 15,700	8,200 24,900	
Bulk food- stuffs	60	600	13,800	21,400	
Miscel- laneous <u>b</u> /	9,600	14,150	14,600	13,400	
Total	29,100	40,500	52,300	<u>67,900</u>	

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

The pace at which petroleum will be imported in the remainder of the year will depend for the most part on the level of economic and logistic activity; actual imports of foodstuffs will depend on the results of the rice harvests. Imports of these commodities probably account for most of the planned increase in total seaborne imports from the USSR in 1968.

## Ship Arrivals and Congestion

3. A 20-percent increase in Soviet exports to North Vietnam in 1968 would require approximately 30 additional ship arrivals and would raise the monthly average of Soviet ship arrivals from 15.1 per month in 1967 to 17.6 per month in 1968. Monthly averages of Soviet ship arrivals since the beginning of 1965 are as follows:

		Monthly Averages			
	1965	1966	1967	First Quarter 1968	
Ship arrivals	6.6	10.2	15.1	18.0	

b. This category includes metal products, machinery, equipment, and unidentified cargo.

4. Thirty additional Soviet ship arrivals during 1968 should not worsen ship congestion in Haiphong appreciably. Many will be tankers, which are easier to schedule, and which do not compete with dry cargo ships for berths and cargo-handling equipment.