



## Soviet Fisheries Agreements With Less Developed Countries

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## Soviet Fisheries Agreements With Less Developed Countries

*Central Intelligence Agency  
Directorate of Intelligence*

*July 1977*

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### Introduction

Since the inception of its program in 1959 to extend fisheries aid to less developed countries, Moscow has signed agreements with 38 LDCs throughout the world. More recently Moscow has stepped up the establishment of joint fishing ventures in LDCs to gain additional advantages in using their territorial waters. The USSR has created 18 joint fishing companies in the last six years. Highlights of the Soviet program are as follows:

- Moscow's aid to fisheries is the largest program of its kind in the world.
- The Soviet program is designed to give the Soviet fleet access to the waters within the 200-mile limit of the LDCs and to procure shore services for the fleet.
- In exchange, the LDCs receive equipment, training and technical assistance, port and processing facilities and, in some cases, the first semblance of a domestic fishing industry.
- Typically Moscow receives at least half of the fish catch in joint ventures with LDCs.

### Soviet-LDC Fisheries Programs

Among the major fishing nations, the USSR has the most widespread and largest program for assistance to fisheries in the LDCs. Since its first offer of assistance in 1959, the USSR has signed fisheries agreements with 38 countries throughout the Third World in a program designed to support the operations of Moscow's farflung fishing fleet—the largest in the world (see map next page). Although the Soviet commitment has

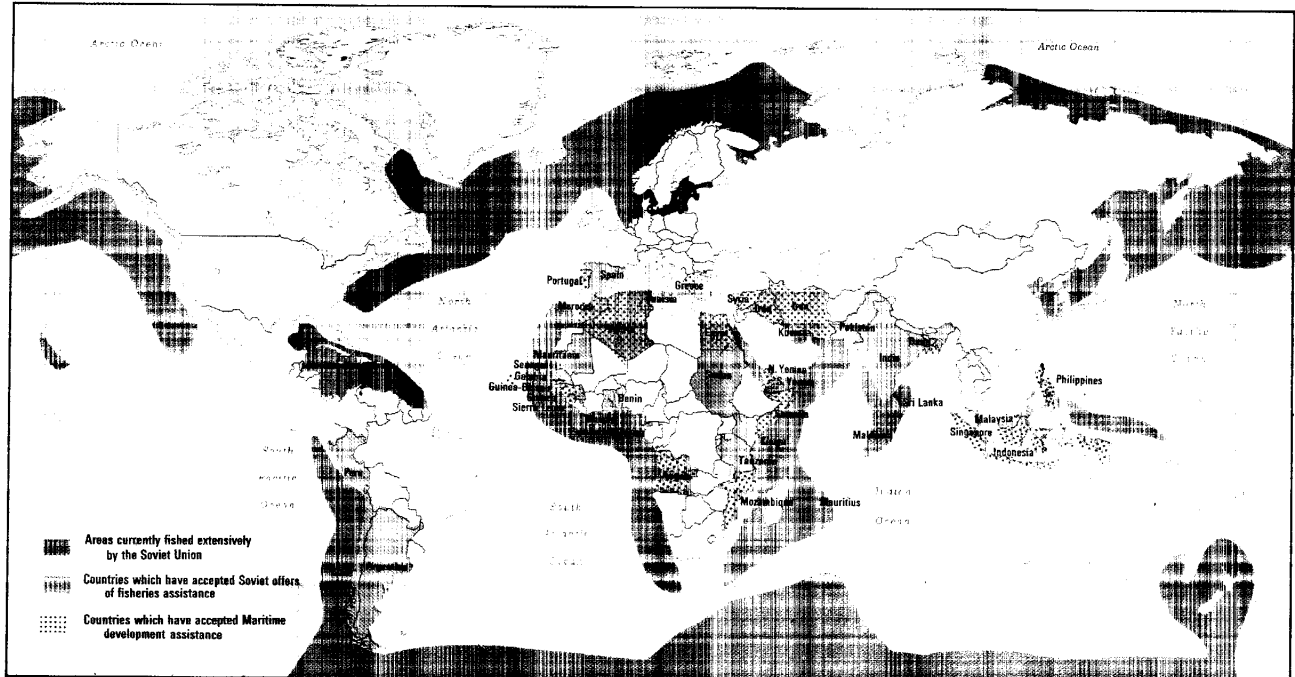
involved less than US \$230 million, the effort has expanded into a broad program of cooperation that yields faster and more enduring returns to the Soviets than those derived from most other Soviet aid efforts. (Details of the fisheries agreements appear in the table following the text.)

Fisheries aid now reaches almost 90 percent of all Soviet aid clients along the African seacoast, two-thirds of those Middle East - South Asian clients that border on oceans, and an increasing number of Latin American recipients. The program has grown from a few small grants and credits in the early 1960s for developing the fishing industries of the LDCs into an aggressive search for joint ownership ventures that will give Moscow a management role and a share of the profits.

Following a 1959 credit to Guinea for onshore storage facilities, the Soviets offered assistance to a chain of 18 countries along the coast of Africa. With an eye to exploiting their mutual interests and tapping Africa's rich sardine resources, Moscow was willing to offer everything from improved port facilities to trawlers and research and training for LDC crews. From the beginning the yield on its investment was high.

The early Soviet aid initiative was geared largely to satisfying the requirements of the USSR's own fleet. The use of larger refrigerated vessels and factory ships extended the fleet's time at sea and made it more heavily dependent on support from other countries around the world. In exchange for small outlays to developing countries for fisheries aid, the Soviets were able to obtain services needed by their fleet. Aid

**Soviet Fishing Areas, Fisheries, and Maritime Agreements with LDCs**



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*\*Programs have been discontinued.*

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agreements provided grants or long-term credits that were repaid with LDC services, such as the use of repair facilities, refueling privileges, transfer of Soviet crews, transshipping the catch, and onshore processing.

These agreements were concluded with willing LDCs adjacent to all major Soviet fishing areas, initially in the Atlantic and more recently in the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. The increase in Soviet interest in fisheries agreements coincided with substantial technical improvements in Soviet fishing operations. The use of LDC facilities enabled the USSR to extend its fleet's range and operating time by as much as 15 percent per season. By 1974, Moscow had established bunkering and transshipment points in almost every area fished by Soviet ships through fisheries agreements.

In 1971, Moscow began to press LDCs to engage in joint ventures that would give the Soviets a voice in LDC domestic fishing operations and more direct control of services. More recently Moscow has used joint ventures to circumvent LDC limits on foreign use of their waters. This became an especially critical consideration with the proliferation of national 200-mile maritime zones, because about 60 percent of the Soviet catch comes from within 200 miles of the coasts of other countries (see map next page). Joint ventures are intended to reduce the effects of the new limits by guaranteeing long-term access to LDC local waters (in some cases exclusive privileges) and a greater voice in LDC fisheries policies. Since half the LDCs with which Moscow has agreements claim 200-mile limits, the joint venture route appears to be the main thrust of current Soviet-LDC fisheries policies.

#### A Small But Important Soviet Program

Africa, where Moscow showed its earliest interest, remains the focal point of Soviet fisheries programs in the Third World. Not only has the USSR continued to concentrate fisheries assistance in Africa, it also has moved vigorously to buy its way into local enterprises. As a consequence of the growing ties, more than 15 percent of the Soviets' total catch in 1975 was landed off West Africa, compared with 3 percent in 1965.

In the mid-1960s, the Soviets spread their operations and offered assistance to Middle East and South Asian countries that bordered the Red

**Table 1**  
**Soviet Assistance Extended to Less Developed Countries**  
**For Fisheries and Maritime Development**  
**1959-31 March 1977**

	Million US\$	
	Fisheries <sup>1</sup>	Maritime
<b>TOTAL <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>227.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Algeria	4.5	3.0
Angola	1.5	NA
Benin	0.5	0
Cape Verde Islands	0	NA
Equatorial Guinea	0.5	NA
Gambia	2.0	NA
Ghana	11.2	0
Guinea	7.8	2.5
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	0
Kenya	2.0	0
Mauritania	7.0	0
Mauritius	6.5	0
Morocco	3.1	NA
Mozambique	5.0	NA
Senegal	4.4	0
Sierra Leone	5.0	0
Somalia	38.4	NA
Sudan	0.4	0
Tanzania	0.9	0
Tunisia	0 <sup>3</sup>	0.6
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>
Egypt	16.5	16.6
Iran	9.3	1.5
Iraq	25.0	1.5
North Yemen	7.8	16.5
South Yemen	15.5	0
Syria	0	NA
<b>South and East Asia</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>
Bangladesh	15.0	NA
India	2.2	0
Indonesia	0.3	15.1
Malaysia	1.5	0
Maldives	0.1	0
Pakistan	3.6	0
Sri Lanka	3.0	0
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>0</b>
Argentina	5.0	0
Chile <sup>4</sup>	17.0	0
Peru	2.5	0
<b>Europe</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Greece	0	7.7
Portugal	0.5	NA

<sup>1</sup> In the case of joint ventures, only the aid portion is included here.

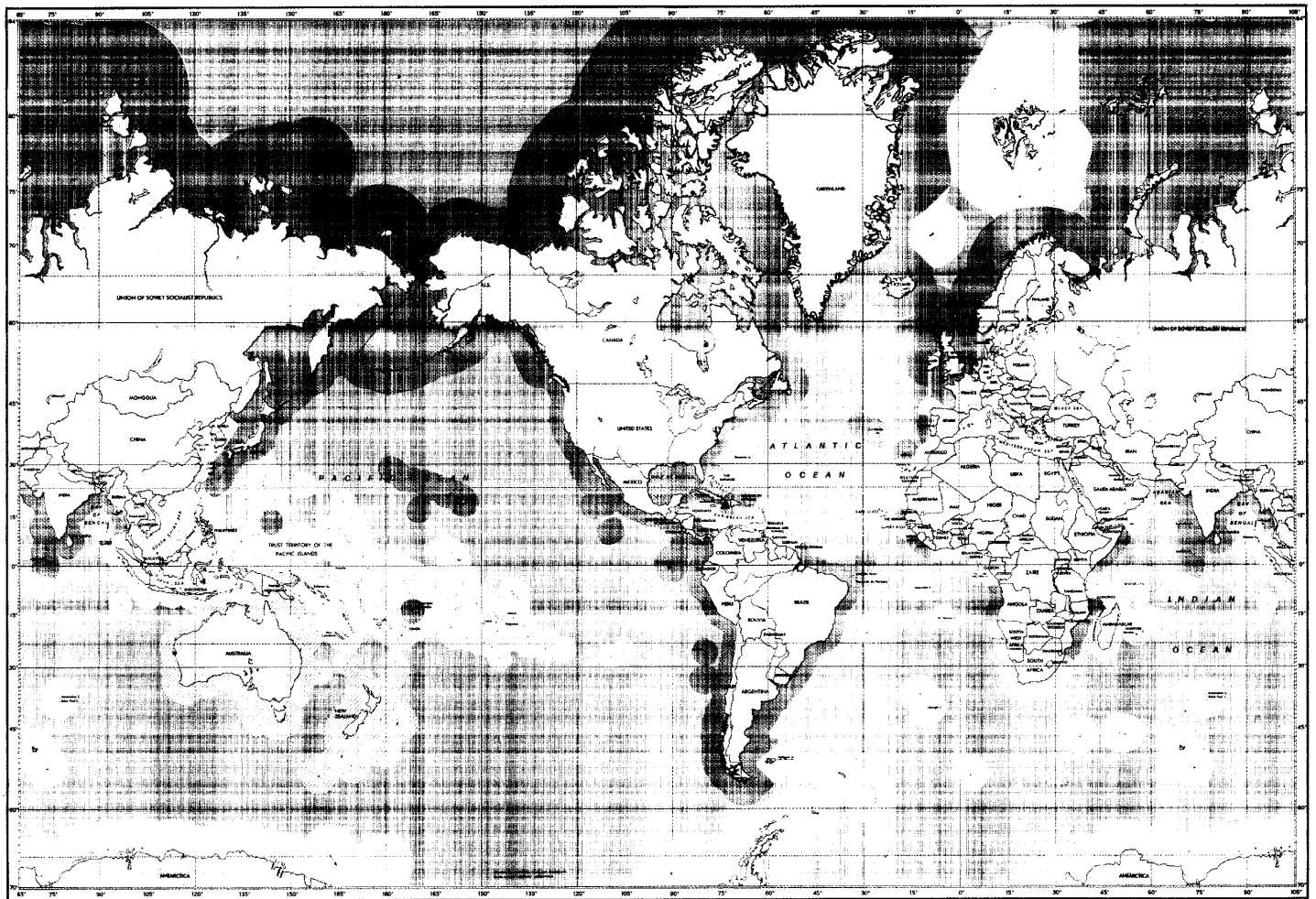
<sup>2</sup> Includes estimated value of agreements, where data not available.

<sup>3</sup> Purely commercial fisheries transactions include Kuwait, the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, and Tunisia.

<sup>4</sup> Program discontinued.

Sea and Indian Ocean. Egypt, North and South Yemen, India, Kuwait, and Pakistan all received offers of fisheries assistance during this period as

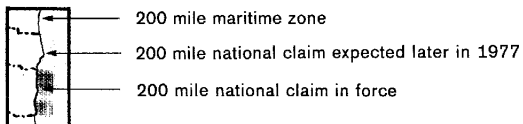
### 200 Mile Maritime Zones



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Moscow moved its fleet into the Indian Ocean and required shore services and access to national fishing grounds. By the end of 1976, the Soviet catch in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean had doubled. Slowly, LDCs in the Western Hemisphere that bordered on the South Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans became Soviet targets, and last year Soviet expansionism was carried to the western South Pacific. Offers of port construction, training, and equipment were made to Western Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, and Papua New Guinea.

Major Soviet fishing assistance has gone to Somalia (\$38.4 million), Bangladesh (\$15 million), Egypt (\$16.5 million), Ghana (\$11.2 million), Iraq (\$25 million), and South Yemen (\$15.5 million). The largest and most extensive agreements have been with Somalia. Its strategic location and the desire of the Soviets to obtain a base for their fishing and naval fleets between the Red Sea and Indian Ocean led to Moscow's initiatives in the early 1960s. Soviet agreement in 1963 to build a fish cannery and a port was followed by a joint venture in 1974 and Moscow's largest credit for fisheries aid (\$33 million) in 1975. The 1975 agreement called for Soviet fishing boats and gear and equipment to outfit

several fishing bases on Somalia's coast. It also provided for improvement of the port at Berbera, including construction of processing plants, repair facilities, and schools for training crew and shore personnel. The USSR also supported the massive relocation of Somalian nomads to fishing centers.

**Recent Initiatives**

In the past 15 months, the USSR signed new fisheries agreements with seven LDCs—Angola, Benin, Maldives, Mozambique, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia—and committed at least \$12 million of aid to them. All but one of the new accords created joint fishing ventures, continuing the pattern of the past several years. The new agreements also point up the increased regional diversification of Soviet fishing interests as Moscow continues to seek support for its fleet.

New regulations that limit access to national waters have increased Soviet interest in joint ownership arrangements. The Soviets usually contribute 49 percent of the capital for an equivalent share in management and profits. Profits are paid by apportioning the catch—the LDC partner takes its share for local sale; the USSR takes the remainder, which is processed and exported for sale in Western markets or in

**Table 2**

**Soviet Fisheries Agreements With Less Developed Countries  
1976-31 March 1977**

	Value (million US\$)	Provisions
Angola	1.5	Technical assistance and training, supply equipment, and to establish joint fishing company.
Benin	0.5	Probably to establish commercial joint ventures.
Maldives	0.1	Soviet assistance to local fisheries and training on board Soviet trawlers.
Mozambique	5.0	Joint fishing venture, training and technical assistance, construction of refrigeration and port facilities.
Philippines	<sup>1</sup>	Joint fishing venture to operate in local waters.
Sierra Leone	5.0	Joint fishery surveys, port construction with maintenance and repair facilities, training, and formation of a joint company.
Tunisia	<sup>1</sup>	Creating joint Tunisian, French, Soviet company with port facilities at Bizerte.

<sup>1</sup> Joint venture, not known to include Soviet aid.

**Table 3**

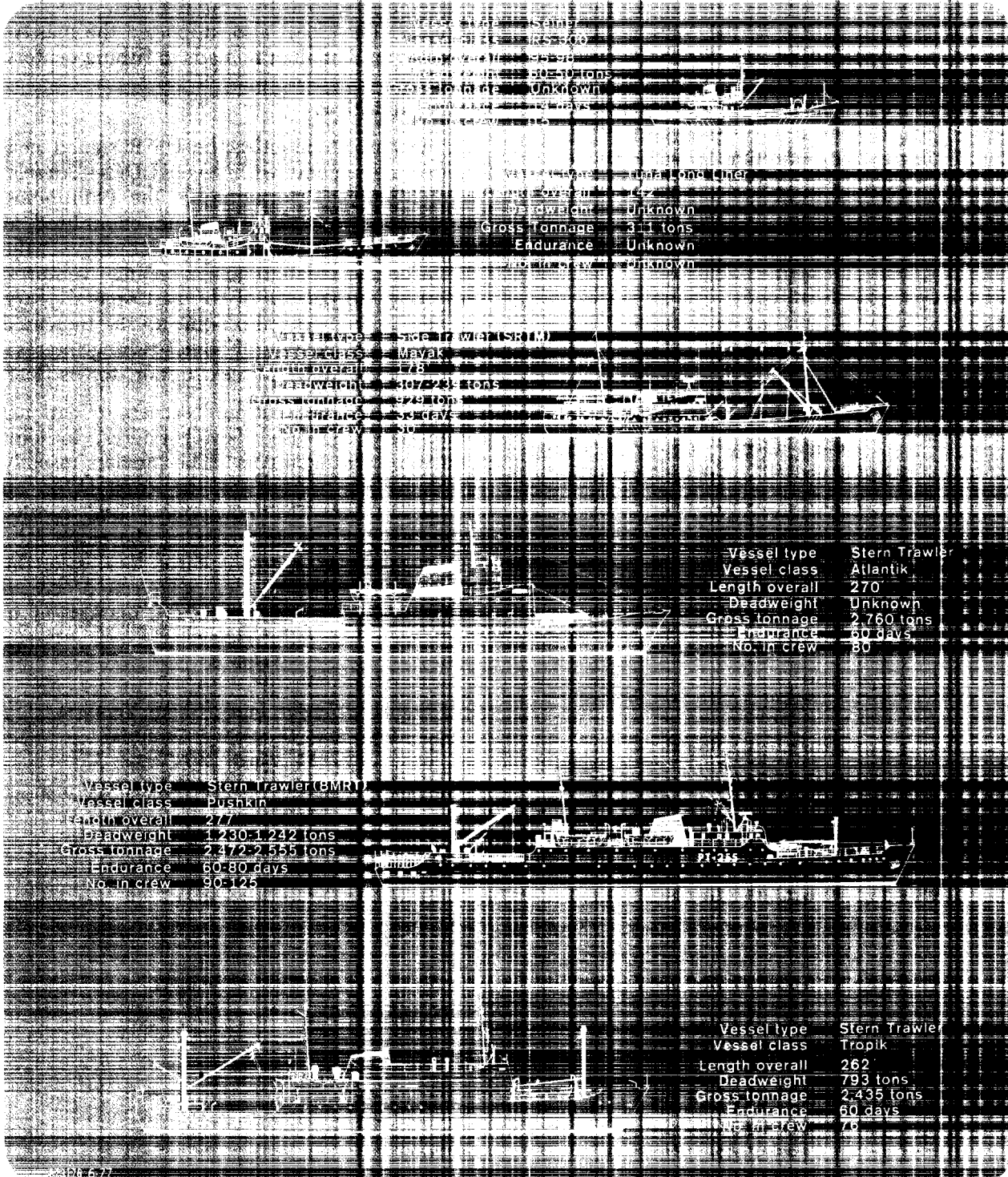
**Status of Soviet Joint Fishing Ventures  
With Less Developed Countries,<sup>1</sup>  
31 March 1977**

Agreement Signed	Offer Under Negotiation
Angola	Argentina
Benin	Bangladesh
Egypt	Ecuador
Ghana	Gambia
Guinea-Bissau	Guyana
Iraq	Indonesia
Mauritania	Liberia
Mauritius	Malaysia
Morocco	Peru
Mozambique	
Philippines	
Sierra Leone	
Singapore	
Spain	
Somalia	
South Yemen	
Sri Lanka	
Tunisia	

<sup>1</sup> Includes joint ownership, which in some cases involves Soviet aid to LDCs beyond Soviet equity participation.

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Soviet Fishing Vessels Supplied to Third World Countries, by Class



Vessel type Unknown  
 Vessel class Unknown  
 Length overall Unknown  
 Deadweight Unknown  
 Gross tonnage 311 tons  
 Endurance Unknown  
 No. in crew Unknown

Vessel type Stern Trawler  
 Vessel class Atlantik  
 Length overall 270  
 Deadweight Unknown  
 Gross tonnage 2,760 tons  
 Endurance 60 days  
 No. in crew 80

Vessel type Stern Trawler (BMR)  
 Vessel class Pushkin  
 Length overall 277  
 Deadweight 1,230-1,242 tons  
 Gross tonnage 2,472-2,558 tons  
 Endurance 60-80 days  
 No. in crew 90-125

Vessel type Stern Trawler  
 Vessel class Tropik  
 Length overall 262  
 Deadweight 793 tons  
 Gross tonnage 2,435 tons  
 Endurance 60 days  
 No. in crew 70

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the USSR. Equipment is usually of Russian origin and leased or purchased by the joint company. It is jointly manned and used for training, research, and fishing. Soviet personnel instruct and provide technical know-how. In addition, Soviet credits sometimes are extended to cover part of the LDC share.

The Soviets first joint fishing ventures with Egypt and with Sri Lanka occurred in 1971. Since then, Moscow has established 18 such companies with LDCs and has offered to participate in at least nine others. The amount of direct Soviet aid to these companies, beyond the Soviet participating share, is generally small, although in some cases the USSR provides free training and equipment. Moscow sometimes helps to develop port and processing facilities, in addition to its ownership share, to be paid off in reciprocal services to the Soviet fleet.

Some joint ventures (such as those with Singapore, Spain, and the Philippines) are straight commercial enterprises, designed to arrange, via private brokers, ship-chandling for Soviet fishing ships and, in some cases, to help process, freeze, and market the Soviet fleet's catch. No Soviet development assistance is known to have been extended to fishing industries of countries in which the Soviets have engaged in commercial enterprises, but the USSR obtains required fleet services in these countries.

A unique joint company, Fransov, was established by the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry and a French fishing engineering firm in 1975 to act as an agent for the Soviet fishing fleet. Fransov was to obtain fishing rights in territorial waters of certain countries, such as Sierra Leone and Tunisia, where access would otherwise have been closed. Moscow also has used Fransov to market the Soviet fleet's catch from the waters of Angola, Mozambique, and Somalia. It has regis-

tered Russian trawlers in LDCs and may manage construction of Soviet onshore facilities in several countries.

#### **Assessment**

Soviet assistance often has had a greater impact than the small financial outlays would suggest. Soviet expertise and high-level technology at least initially have been well received by cooperating countries. An estimated 800 Soviet technicians were in less developed countries in 1976 conducting research, training local personnel, and constructing and managing port facilities. About 300 trainees from LDCs went to the USSR for training.

Soviet assistance often has meant the establishment of domestic fishing industries in LDCs for the first time with important spin-offs in increased employment and improved domestic diet. The movement to joint ventures has proven even more lucrative for both parties. Beyond the capital input, Soviet know-how for exploiting fish resources and Soviet management have given LDCs almost immediate returns from the new industry. Almost all countries that have received Soviet fisheries assistance, and especially those that have engaged in joint operations with the Russians, have increased their catch by significant amounts in a short time.

Benefits to the Soviets far outweigh the small outlays they make for direct assistance or participation in joint companies. Access to foreign coastal waters is by far the most important return at present. Participation in local companies also provides the Soviet fishing fleet with greater flexibility and shore facilities and privileges. Its ownership-management responsibilities give Moscow a voice in LDC fisheries decisions. We expect the Soviets to continue to pursue and to consolidate their gains in this vital area.

**Table 4**

**Soviet Assistance to Fishing Industries in Less Developed Countries,  
1959-31 March 1977**

	Year	Character of Assistance	Status as of 31 March 1977	Aid Extended (million US\$)
<b>Africa</b>				
Algeria	1968	Included under an October 1963 \$100 million line of credit: 18 trawlers; port construction after feasibility studies; fisheries training for Algerians; and oceanographic research assistance.	Not available (NA).	4.5
Angola	1976	Agreement to provide assistance and training on Soviet ships in exchange for exclusive fishing rights within Angola's 200-mile fishing zone.	Soviets are fishing Angolan waters with Angolans on board Soviet trawlers. Five Soviet technicians assigned to Angolan research ship. In 1976, 20,000 tons of frozen fish given without charge to Angola and 30,000 tons to be given in 1977.	1.5
	1977	Protocol, signed during first session of Soviet-Angolan fishery commission, to establish joint fishing operations, supply Angola with 10 trawlers, give 12 percent of fish to Angola, provide training, and supply equipment and materials for Angola's fishing industry.		
Benin	1977	A fishing agreement was signed in January 1977, but details of the accord are unknown. The agreement probably includes assistance in construction of shore facilities and creation of joint venture.	NA	(0.5) <sup>1</sup>
Equatorial Guinea	1973	The USSR agreed to provide fish from the catch and to train Equatorial Guinean personnel on Soviet trawlers in exchange for fishing rights in territorial waters and the use of Luba port facility.	The Soviets use Luba as a base for their fishing fleet, but the USSR has provided little assistance.	(0.5)
Gambia	1975	Agreement to construct port facilities in Gambia, to provide training and fishing ships for the Gambian fleet.	Second phase of fisheries survey completed in 1976. Soviet technicians are studying port construction. Negotiations on implementation are continuing.	(2.0)
Ghana	1960	Fisheries agreement, under \$40 million credit extended August 1960, for construction a fishing complex at Tema, including port and processing facilities, cold storage and ice plant, a workshop to produce fishing gear, and several fish processing plants.	Work suspended after 1966 coup. Drydock facilities, completed by Ghana in 1967. Presently, 30 Soviet fisheries technicians are in Ghana assisting the Ghanaian firm Mankoagze Fish Company and in construction of the Tema fishing port.	11.2
	1963-64	Protocol to 1960 agreement for: temporary facilities for floating dock; training 100 Ghanians in fishing techniques; equipment for fisheries school; and joint research studies.		

Table 4 (Continued)

Soviet Assistance to Fishing Industries in Less Developed Countries,  
1959-31 March 1977

	Year	Character of Assistance	Status as of 31 March 1977	Aid Extended (million US\$)
<b>Africa (Continued)</b>				
Ghana	1976	Protocol signed in June 1976 to increase Soviet participation in Ghanaian fisheries and to create a joint Soviet-Ghanian company for the production and processing of tuna.		
Guinea	1959	A cold storage plant at Conakry allocated under a \$35 million line of credit.	Completed by mid-1963 and expanded in 1968. Technical training also provided.	2.3
	1966	Under a \$13 million 1962 line of credit, aid allocated for 10 fishing seiners, 3-year technical training in the USSR for 60 students, and a dock for fishing boat repair at Conakry.	Four seiners delivered in 1966; six canceled. Soviet and Guinean personnel operated boats. Fifty Soviet technicians currently in country to assist in fisheries. The USSR is now Guinea's largest supplier of fish. Six Soviet trawlers supplied 6,000 tons of fish in 1976. Soviet research ship is currently operating off coast.	4.0
	1969	Protocol signed to renew 1966 accord as well as to establish a leasing arrangement for Soviet trawlers.		
	1973	Grant for oceanographic research center at Conakry.	Planning for center was started in 1976. Center is expected to be operational in 1979.	1.5
	1974	Protocol calling for a hydrographic ship to be permanently assigned to Conakry as well as construction of service and repair facilities for the ship.		
Guinea-Bissau	1975	Agreement for joint commercial ventures. Soviets to supply refrigerated trawlers and 90 percent of the personnel. Possible installation of an ice factory and refrigeration facility in Bafata.	The joint venture, Estrela-do-mar, is in operation with as many as 20 trawlers fishing the coastal waters. Guinea-Bissau is disenchanted by the relatively small Soviet investment in local infrastructure and training. Guinea-Bissau has also noted dismay at the Soviet rapid exploitation of Guinea-Bissau's fishery resources.	1.5
Kenya	1964	Under a \$44 million line of credit the USSR agreed to construct a fish cannery and other facilities.	No progress.	2.0
Mauritania	1973	Agreement included Soviet training of Mauritanian personnel and fisheries research in coastal waters.	Forty Soviet ships operate in Mauritania's 3- to 10-mile territorial zone for sole purpose of supplying fish to local industry in Nouadhibou. Fifteen Soviet trawlers operate in Mauritanian waters beyond 10-mile zone without fee. Feasibility studies are being completed for \$5 million research center. Center is to be in operation in two years. Each trawler operating for the joint company must employ crew of	(7.0)

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Table 4 (Continued)

Soviet Assistance to Fishing Industries in Less Developed Countries,  
1959-31 March 1977

	Year	Character of Assistance	Status as of 31 March 1977	Aid Extended (million US\$)
<b>Africa (Continued)</b>				
Mauritania	1973		five Mauritians. To date no progress in implementing joint venture, although 25 Mauritians are training in the USSR and two Soviet trawlers (reportedly in poor repair) have been transferred to Nouakchott.	
	1975	Protocol under 1973 agreement for a fish processing complex, research facility, Soviet ships, and a joint fishing company; 250 Mauritians to be included in enterprise.		
	1976	Protocol calling for continued implementation of 1973 agreement was signed in May. Fish processing complex to include a cannery and refrigeration plant at port of Nouadhibou.		
Mauritius	1970	Credit for two trawlers, marine equipment, and services of Soviet fishery specialists.		5.0
	1974	Agreement signed in 1974 and renewed in 1976 to replace 1970 accord included a joint fishing company which would conduct research and supply local markets with 60 tons of fish a year as a grant. Ten trainees to study in USSR each year.	Early in 1976 research ship Aelita operating in Mauritius territorial waters. Five Soviet research technicians in Mauritius.	(1.5)
Morocco	1973	Fisheries research on Soviet ships under UNDP-FAO program, training of specialists in USSR, and creation of training center in Morocco. Joint company to be organized to operate leased Soviet ships in Moroccan coastal waters and to construct and operate a fish processing plant and refrigeration warehouse.	Feasibility studies completed for joint venture. Morocco rejected Soviet proposals for implementation suggested by joint commission early in 1975. An estimated 25 Soviet fisheries technicians are in Morocco.	(3.1)
Mozambique	1976	Agreement includes a joint venture, training and technical assistance to local fishing industry, and the construction of refrigeration and port facilities.	Joint fishing venture to operate eight boats with mixed crews beginning in late 1977, while 14 Soviet trawlers operate duty free in Mozambique waters. Research ship Aelita was in Mozambique waters until late 1976. The first Soviet trawlers to be used in the joint venture are scheduled to arrive by June 1977.	5.0
Senegal	1965	Credit for tuna fishing complex, including 10 fishing boats, a fish cannery, workshop and repair facilities, and cold storage plants.	Fisheries survey completed in 1972. In 1973 all 10 tuna boats had been delivered. In August 1976, the fishing agreement was suspended. The plant, cannery, and cold storage facility had been canceled after a 1966 feasibility study, and the credit was reduced from \$6.9 million.	4.4

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Table 4 (Continued)

Soviet Assistance to Fishing Industries in Less Developed Countries,  
1959-31 March 1977

	Year	Character of Assistance	Status as of 31 March 1977	Aid Extended (million US\$)
<b>Africa (Continued)</b>				
Senegal	1968	Protocol for study of deep-sea fish resources.		
	1971	Protocol for joint fishery survey and Soviet training program.		
Sierra Leone	1976	Agreement signed in Freetown to provide for joint studies of fishing resources, port construction, training, and organizing a joint venture.	In August 1976, Moscow offered a 10-year guarantee of up to \$4 million for six refrigerated warehouses, an icemaking plant, and a fish cannery in Sierra Leone. Implementation is to be handled by a joint French-Soviet company, Fransov. Soviet research ship Prognoz in Sierra Leone waters in September 1976 under the auspices of the May agreement.	5.0
	1977	Protocol signed for continued cooperation in the construction of fishing harbors, training Sierra Leone fishermen, and facilities for maintenance and repair.		
Somalia	1963	In a protocol to a 1961 line of credit, the USSR agreed to provide equipment for constructing a fish cannery with annual capacity of 6 million cans at Las Koreh.	Plant completed in 1970.	4.2
	1974	Joint deep-sea fishing venture to run 10 years, to use 12 Soviet-built trawlers.	In operation.	(1.2)
	1975	Agreement includes \$14 million in grants; the remainder in soft loans; to train 2,200 personnel; to supply 400 boats (\$4 million); fishing gear worth \$800,000; onshore port and processing facilities costing \$9 million; repair facilities and a training school for supervisory personnel.	Forty trawlers delivered. Local training includes fish processing technology in 40 cooperatives set up along the coast. Fishing bases probably have been established at three locations on Somali coast. An estimated 200 Soviet fisheries technicians present in Somalia in 1976.	33.0
Sudan	1961	Survey of fish potentials of the Red Sea and Nile River. Fish cannery to be established at Jebel Aulia.	Survey completed in 1964. Cannery feasibility report prepared in 1965, but no subsequent activity.	0.4
Tanzania	1966	Protocol under a \$20 million credit for marine equipment, to construct a fish drying plant at Kigoma, and four cold storage plants.	Marine equipment delivered. Cold storage and fish drying plants canceled. Soviet research ship Professor Mesyatsev was in Tanzanian waters in mid-1976 conducting surveys for UNFAO.	0.9
Tunisia	1976	Agreement calls for joint Tunisian, French, Soviet fishing company to be formed to develop fishing industry in Tunisian waters.	NA	negl <sup>2</sup>

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**Table 4 (Continued)**

**Soviet Assistance to Fishing Industries in Less Developed Countries,  
1959-31 March 1977**

	Year	Character of Assistance	Status as of 31 March 1977	Aid Extended (million US\$)
<b>Middle East</b>				
Egypt	1964	Agreement included: Soviet ships for deep-sea fishing and research; Soviet technical and research assistance; training Egyptian personnel; and assistance in developing a fishing center at Ras Benas on the Red Sea.	Ten trawlers delivered. Research studies continuing.	15.0
	1967	Mixed Soviet-Egyptian commission increased the number of Egyptians receiving fisheries training in the USSR from 200 to 300.		
	1969	The USSR agreed to train an additional 110 Egyptians.		
	1971	Agreement at seventh mixed commission meeting to provide Egypt with 12,000 tons of fish annually, to undertake a joint fisheries survey, and to assist in developing Lake Nasser. Joint fishing venture authorized.	Survey completed.	1.5
	1972	Soviets to provide additional equipment and technical assistance, to train 22 additional Egyptians in the USSR, to construct a wharf on the Red Sea, and to conduct another fisheries survey.	Survey and training completed.	
	1973	Soviet ships to aid Egyptians fishing off African coast with fuel, fishing tackle, and fish processing equipment, and to deliver frozen fish to Alexandria from areas of joint fishing operations.	Despite abrogation of Friendship Treaty in March 1976, joint venture is still operating.	
	1975	Joint commission provided for further Egyptian training in the USSR, and trawling equipment for deep-sea operations.	Of the 432 trainees sent to the USSR over the 10-year period since the 1964 agreement, 323 had returned by 1975. As of 31 December 1976, an estimated 60 technicians were in Egypt.	
Iran	1963	Agreement for Soviet assistance in developing Caspian Sea resources, including equipment for large fish hatchery, marine resource survey, reclamation work, and technical assistance.	First section of hatchery and cold storage plant completed in 1969. Port equipment has been arriving periodically since 1968.	(2.0)
	1966	As part of a \$17 million trade credit, USSR agreed to assist in port expansion and to construct a cold storage plant.	Port expansion under way.	2.7
	1969	Agreement for trawler and five seiners.	Delivered in late 1971.	3.0

Table 4 (Continued)

Soviet Assistance to Fishing Industries in Less Developed Countries,  
1959-31 March 1977

	Year	Character of Assistance	Status as of 31 March 1977	Aid Extended (million US\$)
<b>Middle East (Continued)</b>				
Iran	1971	Protocol for fisheries survey of Persian Gulf.	Completed.	
	1973	Agreement for six additional fish hatcheries on the Caspian.	Construction underway. Estimated 25 Soviet technicians are working on project.	1.6
Iraq	1969	Agreement to construct processing plants, refrigeration facilities, training and marketing centers.	Completed.	5.0
	1970	Protocol allocated aid to develop marketing facilities and two technical training centers from a \$137.5 million 1959 credit.	Completed.	
	1972	USSR agreed to build cold storage plants and a port in Umm Qasr. Iraq will rent two Soviet fishing boats, and 50 Iraqis will study fisheries in the USSR in 1973.	Facilities at Umm Qasr not yet completed.	(8.0)
	1973	Mixed commission agreed to set up a Soviet-Iraqi fishing company with six Soviet trawlers. Soviets to train Iraqi technicians in servicing deep-sea ships. USSR agreed to aid construction of additional trawlers and refrigeration ships and to establish a fisheries research center in Basra.	Soviet-Iraqi fishing company Rafidan is in operation with six Soviet ships, with initial capitalization of \$34 million. Two more refrigerated trawlers are expected to be delivered to the company by mid-1977.	12.0
Kuwait	1965	Agreement signed for Soviet assistance in developing fisheries industry, including port and cold storage facilities and ship construction.	Completed.	negl <sup>2</sup>
North Yemen	1964	Fisheries and related projects, including two repair shops, seven fishing boats, processing facilities, and technical training.	Workshop and cold storage plant at Hodeidah completed, fishing boats delivered. A small number of Soviet advisers are present at Hodeidah port supervising construction of fish processing facilities.	7.8
	1971	Protocol for construction of fish processing facilities and technical training.		
	1974	Protocol calling for further expansion of Hodeidah facilities.		
South Yemen	1969	Agreement included credit for research, maritime equipment, construction of a training center, a fishing boat, and feasibility studies for canning and cold storage facilities. Also included grant aid for two completely equipped seiners.	Seiners, engine, and nets delivered in 1970. Training center established. Cannery design completed in 1971 and the Soviets agreed to supply an oil and flour unit. Surveys for six cold storage plants completed. Three fishing boats delivered as ordered under 1972 protocol.	6.0

**Table 4 (Continued)**

**Soviet Assistance to Fishing Industries in Less Developed Countries,  
1959-31 March 1977**

	Year	Character of Assistance	Status as of 31 March 1977	Aid Extended (million US\$)
<b>Middle East (Continued)</b>				
South Yemen	1972	Protocol for Soviet supply of three fishing boats.		
	1974	Agreement for creation of joint company and expansion of port facilities.	Five trawlers valued at \$7.8 million were delivered to Aden under the 1976 protocol—two medium-sized trawlers delivered in December 1976 and three small boats in March 1977.	9.5
	1976	Protocol for Soviet construction of fish cannery, port facilities, and supply of five fishing trawlers.		
<b>South and East Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	1972	USSR grant for 10 fishing boats, port refrigeration facilities, and training center at Chittagong and Soviet fisheries technicians.	Boats delivered. Cold storage plants partially completed. Training center completed. An estimated 25 Soviet fisheries technicians in country.	(15.0)
India	1966	Deep-sea fisheries assistance to include use of two Soviet trawlers and construction of a shipyard for fishing ships.	An estimated 30 Soviet fisheries technicians in country.	2.2
Indonesia	1964	Agreement under a 1956 credit to establish fishing complex that would include processing facilities and trawlers.	One trawler delivered in 1965. Agreement suspended in 1966.	0.3
Malaysia	1974	Agreement calling for Soviet fisheries assistance, port construction, and a possible joint venture.	No implementation.	1.5
Maldives	1976	Agreement concluded in November for Soviet assistance to local fisheries and training on board Soviet trawlers.	No implementation.	(0.1)
Pakistan	1965	Soviet trawlers to be purchased under November line of credit.	Delivered.	1.6
	1968	Agreed to conduct oceanographic research, design a fishing port, and train fishermen.	Four Soviet experts studied land facilities in 1968. In January 1969, three Soviet trawlers used to train fisheries personnel and conduct a two-year fishing survey. Survey completed.	2.0
Philippines	1976	Agreement calls for joint fishing venture to operate in Philippine waters.	Joint company Filsov has undergone reorganization since its creation in May 1976. President Marcos was known to be dissatisfied with agreement between the USSR and private Philippine interests in July 1976. During first quarter 1977, no implementation noted.	negl <sup>2</sup>



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**Table 4 (Continued)**

**Soviet Assistance to Fishing Industries in Less Developed Countries,  
1959-31 March 1977**

	Year	Character of Assistance	Status as of 31 March 1977	Aid Extended (million US\$)	
<b>South and East Asia (Continued)</b>					
	Singapore	1975	Agreed to create joint company, construct Singapore's first, fully integrated seafood processing and storage complex, and provide local market with seafood and fishmeal.	Joint venture in operation. Processing facility to be built at Jurong for \$4.5 million with construction to begin in 1977.	negl <sup>2</sup>
	Sri Lanka	1971	Fisheries agreement includes technical training and development of a training center, joint fisheries operations, and possible future sale or rental of Soviet fishing ships.	Oceanographic research survey began in February 1972. Soviet technicians arrived in June 1973 to assist in setting up training center. In 1975, the USSR granted 20 scholarships for training Sri Lankan personnel.	(3.0)
<b>Latin America</b>					
	Argentina	1974	Fisheries assistance agreement for: joint research and exploration program; training for Argentine fishermen; construction, modernization or adaptation of fishing port south of 42nd parallel; and setting up a joint fishing company.	Preliminary oceanographic studies completed. In late 1976 Soviets reopened discussions on projects, offering Soviet technical assistance and financing. No progress.	(5.0)
	Chile	1968	Following surveys by Soviet fisheries experts, USSR agreed to establish a fishing port and a crabmeat plant under a 1967 line of credit.	In abeyance.	17.0
		1971	Agreement calls for: building one or more fishing ports with complementary industrial installations; training Chilean fishermen on Soviet ships; creating training center for middle-level fisheries technicians; and renting Soviet fishing ships.	In abeyance.	
	Peru	1971	Agreement provides: aid for constructing a fisheries complex in Paita; training Peruvians at Soviet fisheries institutes; and joint fisheries research.	Commission on Soviet-Peruvian fisheries co-operation formed in 1972. First and second stage of Paita complex completed in 1975. Port equipment was installed at Paita in November 1976.	2.5
		1972	Protocol to begin construction of Paita port and to train 30 Peruvians on Soviet research ship.		
		1976	Protocol signed for continued fisheries research surveys and Soviet assistance at Paita.		
<b>Europe</b>					
	Portugal	1975	Agreement for Soviet equipment to outfit fishing ships and Soviet training for Portuguese personnel.	NA	(0.5)

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**Table 4 (Continued)**

**Soviet Assistance to Fishing Industries in Less Developed Countries,  
1959-31 March 1977**

---

				<b>Aid Extended (million US\$)</b>
	<b>Year</b>	<b>Character of Assistance</b>	<b>Status as of 31 March 1977</b>	
<b>Europe (Continued)</b>				
Spain	1971	Agreement to create a joint company, Sovi-span, operating in Canary Islands.	Sovispan is in operation: it wholesales, freezes, and packs products caught by Soviet fleet in Atlantic.	negl <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Parentheses indicate an estimated value of aid extended.

<sup>2</sup> Agreement to establish joint ventures probably called for negligible Soviet aid or was a cash contract.

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*The author of this paper is [redacted]  
Developing Nations Division, Office of Eco-  
nomic Research. Comments and queries are  
welcome and should be directed to [redacted]*  
[redacted]

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7 July 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Distribution Section, P&PD/OL  
FROM: Chief, Registry and Dissemination Branch, PPG  
SUBJECT: Dissemination of OER Report, ER 77-10392  
(Job 425-759-77), ~~Soviet Fisheries Agree-~~  
~~ments with Less Developed Countries,~~  
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Attached is the dissemination list for subject report. Copies # 1 through # 35 will be picked up or forwarded to PPG/R&D, Room 7G07, Hq. Please notify  when you receive the remaining copies for distribution. When a report has an ELITE, the elite copies must be disseminated before standard distribution is made.

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Honorable Harold H. Saunders  
Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

Attached is your personal copy of  
our memorandum, "Soviet Fisheries Agree-  
ments with Less Developed Countries," ER  
77-10392, SECRET.



MAURICE C. ERNST  
Director of Economic Research  
Central Intelligence Agency

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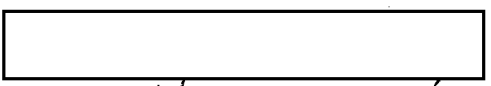
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R 131625Z OCT 77  
FM USMIS SION USNATO  
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 6519  
INFO RUFHKK/ALL NATO CAPITALS  
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BT  
CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 01 OF 02 USNATO 09872  
BRUSSELS ALSO USEEC, PARIS ALSO USDECD  
E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS: EWNT, EEW, EFIS, NATO, UR  
SUBJECT: ECONADS: PREPARATION FOR DECEMBER 15-16 REINFORCED MEETING ON SOVIET SHIPPING AND FISHING FLEETS  
1. ECONADS CHAIRMAN HAS CIRCULATED MEMORANDUM (E/D/EC/77/78) REQUESTING NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN ADVANCE OF DECEMBER 15-16 REINFORCED MEETING ON SOVIET MERCHANT AND FISHING FLEETS, IDEALLY BY NOVEMBER 15 TO FACILITATE TRANSLATION AND DISSEMINATION. (THE CLOSER TO THAT DATE MATERIAL IS RECEIVED, THE GREATER WILL BE CONFLICTING DEMANDS OF NATO FACILITIES DEDICATED TO PREPARATIONS FOR THE DECEMBER 6-9 DPC AND NAC MINISTERIALS.)

2. MEMO NOTES DIRECTORATE IS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE FOLLOWING DATA: BEGIN TEXT: (I) MERCHANT NAVY.
- (1) RECENT GROWTH OF THE SOVIET MERCHANT FLEET AND ORDERS FOR NEW VESSELS UNDERWAY BY TYPE OF SHIP, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO UNIT LOAD SHIPS (WHERE POSSIBLE, IT WOULD BE VERY USEFUL TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA ON THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF SHIPS:
    - (A) FULL CONTAINERSHIPS;
    - (B) PART CONTAINERSHIPS;
    - (C) RO-RO SHIPS;
    - (D) BARGE CARRIERS;
    - (E) FULL GENERAL CARGO VESSELS.)
  - (2) EXTENT OF CROSS TRADE AND OF BILATERAL SOVIET-ALLIANCE NATIONAL TRADE BOTH UNDER THE SOVIET FLAG.
  - (3) EVOLUTION IN SOVIET ATTITUDES ON THE CONFERENCES, ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS THE NORTH ATLANTIC.
  - (4) RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TARIFFS APPLIED BY SOVIET MERCHANT FLEET.

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PAGE 02

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-- (5) SIZE OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN LAND BRIDGE SERVICE.  
 -- (6) ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET RIVER TRAFFIC UNDER A THIRD  
 -- FLAG.  
 (1) FISHING FLEET  
 -- (1) THE BASIC SOURCE-BOOKS USED BY THE DIRECTORATE ARE  
 -- THE UN FISHERIES YEARBOOK AND THE LLOYD'S REGISTER OF  
 -- SHIPPING FOR CATCH AND FLEET TONNAGE RESPECTIVELY.  
 -- ANY SUGGESTIONS ON BETTER SOURCES?  
 -- (2) AS NOTED IN THE PAST, DISCREPANCIES HAVE OCCURED,  
 -- OCCASIONALLY SUBSTANTIAL ONES, BETWEEN DATA PRESEN-  
 -- TED IN THE ABOVE PUBLICATIONS AND THOSE PUBLISHED  
 -- IN THE NATO COUNTRIES YEARBOOKS. WE WOULD APPRECIATE  
 -- RECEIVING OFFICIAL FIGURES RELATING  
 -- TO ALL ALLIED COUNTRIES FOR FLEET TONNAGE (GROSS  
 -- REGISTERED TONS)--AND A BREAKDOWN FOR MAJOR VESSEL  
 -- CATEGORIES--AND FOR THE FISH CATCH, INCLUDING AND  
 -- EXCLUDING AQUATIC MAMMALS.  
 -- (3) PRODUCTIVITY CALCULATIONS FOR THE SOVIET FISHING  
 -- FLEET (E.G, TONS OF CATCH PER TON OF VESSELS, TONS  
 -- OF CATCH PER EMPLOYEE) ARE A MAJOR CONCERN OF THE  
 -- DIRECTORATE. WE WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE IDEAS ON ANY  
 -- POSSIBLE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES FROM THE NATIONAL  
 -- EXPERTS. IN PARTICULAR, DO THEY AGREE WITH THE  
 -- PROCEDURE WE HAVE FOLLOWED IN THE LAST PAPER ISSUED  
 -- BY NATO (C-M(77)39)?  
 RESEARCH INTO AEROFLOT: ALTHOUGH A SEPARATE RESEARCH  
 SECTOR, MEMBERS MAY WELL FIND IT USEFUL TO REQUEST THEIR  
 CAPITALS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE UTILISA-  
 TION OF AEROFLOT AS A MAJOR FREIGHT MEDIUM WITHIN THE USSR.  
 THE ONLY INPUT TO DATE IS A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION BY THE  
 UK OF JUNE 1977. AC/127-WP/521 (NATO SECRET). END TEXT.

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T 249177 EIA732 PAGE ~~21-31~~ 04-04 NC 74250 49

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R 131625Z OCT 77  
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 TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 6520  
 INFO RUFHKK/ALL NATO CAPITALS  
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 RUCBSAA/USLOSA/CLANT NORFOLK VA  
 RUDORRA/USNMR SHAPE BE

BT  
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 WE WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING 20 COPIES FOR CIRCULATION  
 TO ECONNADS.

5. WHILE WE REALIZE TWO MONTHS REMAIN BEFORE THE MEETING  
 ITSELF, WE WOULD APPRECIATE INDICATION OF LIKELY US EXPERT  
 PARTICIPATION, DATA ON TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS, HOTEL PRE-  
 FERENCES, AND CONFIRMATION OF NATO SECURITY CLEARANCE  
 COULD FOLLOW IN DUE COURSE.

6. ACTION REQUESTED: INFORMATION/GUIDANCE AS NOTED ABOVE.  
 GLITMAN

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