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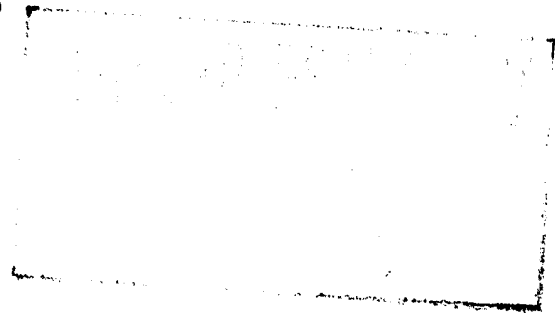


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Soviet Military Equipment Shipments From Nikolayev to Third World Countries in 1983 (S)

A Research Paper



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*IA 84-10049
June 1984*

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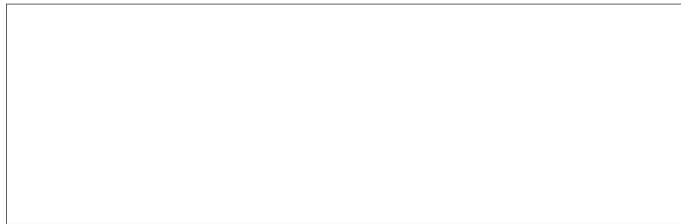
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Soviet Military Equipment Shipments From Nikolayev to Third World Countries in 1983 (S)

Summary

*Information available as of 15
April 1984 was used in this re-
port to include late arriving
data.*

We estimate the Soviets shipped about 456,000 metric tons of cargo from their Black Sea military export port, Nikolayev Port Facilities South, during 1983. This cargo consisted of over 6,700 major items of military equipment, including more than 400 T-72 tanks and the first-time delivery to a Third World country of the SA-5 surface-to-air missile system and the SS-21 tactical surface-to-surface missile system. The overall volume shipped in 1983 from Nikolayev South was about equal to that shipped in 1982. Of the 29 countries that received cargo during 1983, the major recipients were Iraq, Syria, Vietnam, Cuba, Libya, and India. Syria received more first-time exports of Soviet weapons and equipment than any other Third World country. While shipments to Cuba increased by 50 percent in 1983 from 1982 levels, shipments to Iraq decreased by 22 percent. (S)

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The Soviets began a second major expansion program at the port in April 1983, which should double the current number of berths. We estimate the construction will be completed by the late 1980s. The expansion of the port facilities will enable the Soviets to increase the overall volume of military equipment exports and will give them the ability to ship large amounts of equipment quickly in a crisis. (S)

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Soviet Military Equipment Shipments From Nikolayev to Third World Countries in 1983 (S)

Discussion

Nikolayev Port Facilities South, located on the Yuzhny Bug River, is used by the Soviets solely for the export of military goods. Except for most naval craft, and an occasional shipment of weapons to Vietnam from the Pacific port of Vladivostok, almost all weapons and weapon support systems the Soviets ship to Third World countries are sent from this port.¹ The dimension and character of Soviet military aid to these countries are reflected by the amounts and types of equipment shipped from Nikolayev South. (S [redacted])

Shipments From Nikolayev South

Soviet shipments from Nikolayev South in 1983 were at approximately the same level as in 1982. An estimated 214 ships loaded at Nikolayev South during 1983. Of these, 177 ships were observed on satellite photography while at the port. [redacted] we estimate another 37 ships also loaded at Nikolayev South. The 214 ships carried about 456,000 metric tons of weapons and related equipment to 29 recipient countries. In 1982, 213 ships loaded at Nikolayev South. [redacted]

[redacted]. These ships made deliveries to 21 recipient countries and carried about 430,000 metric tons of military equipment.² All major recipients in 1982 also received Soviet arms deliveries in

¹The naval patrol combatants and craft exported by the USSR to Third World countries are produced on contract as well as taken from Soviet inventories. Deliveries are made from various Soviet shipyards. For example, modified Zhuk-class patrol boats, which are produced exclusively for export at Feodosiya, depart from the Black Sea; recent Osa II-class missile attack boats were taken from Soviet inventory in the Baltic Sea; and Turya-class hydrofoil torpedo boats, which have been both produced on contract for Cuba and taken from inventory for Vietnam and Kampuchea, depart from Vladivostok. (S [redacted])

²The 1983 summary data on arms transfers in this paper are based on the date ships from Nikolayev South departed from the Black Sea, not the date of delivery to recipient countries. Total metric tonnage is derived from reported cargo weight. For an explanation of how this number is divided among recipient countries, see table 2, footnote a. (S [redacted])

1983; several, mostly sub-Saharan African countries, who were recipients prior to 1982 received Soviet arms deliveries again in 1983. There were no recipients in 1983 who received Soviet arms for the first time. (S [redacted])

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Among the more than 6,700 major items of equipment exported from Nikolayev South in 1983 (inventoried in Table 1) were:

- 833 tanks, including at least 417 T-72s.
- 1,536 light armored vehicles, including 509 BMPs and 90 BMDs.
- 1,567 pieces of self-propelled, field, and anti-aircraft artillery.
- 393 aircraft fuselages in containers, including 82 MIG-23s, 173 MIG-21s, and 47 MI-24/25s.
- 1,154 missile canisters and crates, including 76 SA-5 missile canisters and 48 SS-21 missile canisters.
- 352 missile and rocket launchers, including 24 SA-5 launchers and 18 SS-21 TEL/resupply vehicles.
- 85 items of electronics equipment, including Tin Shield, Square Pair, and Back Trap radars and Vozdukh IP operations vans.

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Recipient Countries

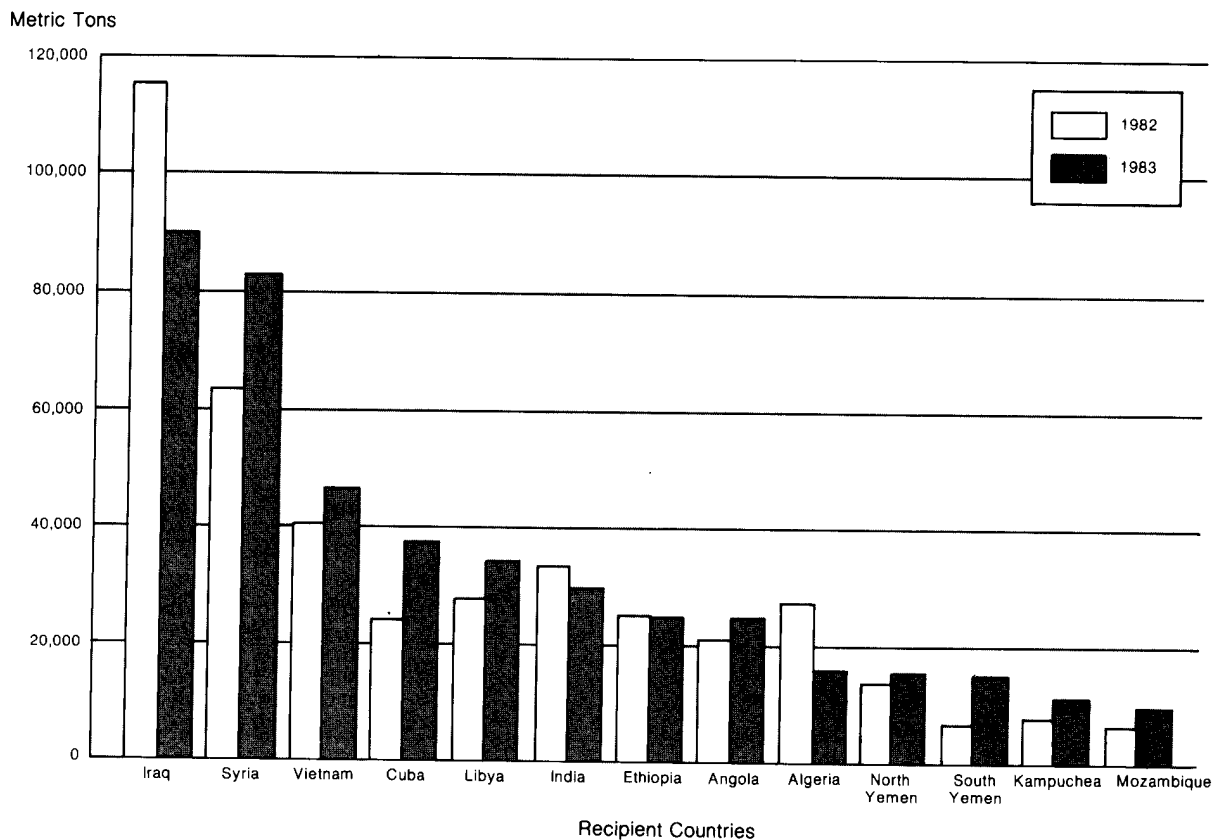
The major recipients of military cargo shipped from Nikolayev South in 1983—in terms of estimated metric tons received—were Iraq (89,900 metric tons), Syria (82,900 metric tons), and Vietnam (46,300 metric tons). These countries were also the major recipients of military equipment shipped in 1982. Cuba ranked fourth: one and one-half times the estimated metric tonnage shipped to Cuba in 1982 was shipped in 1983 (37,400 metric tons). Figure 1 compares tonnage shipped to recipient Third

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Figure 1
Comparison of Military Cargo Weight Shipped From
Nikolayev Port Facilities South to Third World Countries,
1982 and 1983



Note: Recipient countries not shown received less than 1 percent of all tonnage exported from Nikolayev South in 1983.

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World countries in 1982 and 1983. Figure 2 illustrates the distribution, in percentage of total tonnage exported from Nikolayev South, among recipient countries for 1982 and 1983. Table 2 lists the

number of deliveries, the estimated tonnage shipped, and the known minimum amount of equipment sent to each recipient country during 1983. (S [redacted])

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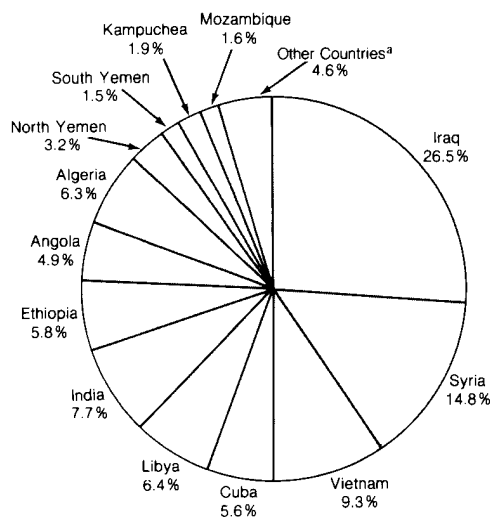
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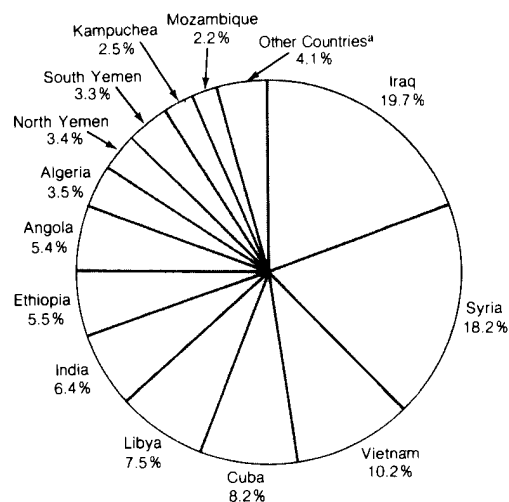
Figure 2
Distribution of Total Metric Tonnage Exported
From Nikolayev Port Facilities South

429,000 Metric Tons During 1982



^aBangladesh, Benin, Gabon, Guinea, Jordan, Madagascar, Seychelles, and Tanzania.

456,000 Metric Tons During 1983



^aBangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, and Tanzania.

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Significant Deliveries

Arms deliveries in 1983 were highlighted by the Soviets' first exports of the SA-5 surface-to-air missile system (including Square Pair and Clam Shell radars) and the SS-21 tactical surface-to-surface missile system—both going to Syria (figures 3 and 4). Syria was also the first Third World recipient of DR-3 remotely piloted vehicles and the Tin Shield acquisition radar. These first-time exports account for most of the increase in estimated tonnage received by Syria in 1983 compared to what it received in 1982. (S [redacted])

Although Syria received more sophisticated equipment in 1983, Iraq remained the recipient of the greatest amount of estimated tonnage shipped—

about 89,900 metric tons, which was 22 percent less than was shipped in 1982. This apparent decrease in tonnage delivered derives from the different types of equipment received by Iraq in 1982 and 1983. Much of the equipment received in 1982 was ammunition, tanks, and light armored vehicles, while in 1983 the Iraqis received a large number of fighter aircraft (98). They received at least 55 MIG-23s, 30 SU-17/22s, nine MIG-21s, and four UMIG-21s. (S [redacted])

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A continued high volume of military cargo to Vietnam made it the third largest recipient of Soviet arms in 1983. It received over 50 percent of the amount of estimated tonnage shipped to either Iraq

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or Syria. Vietnam received a minimum of 145 armored vehicles, including T-54/55 tanks, T-34 tanks, PT-76s, and BTR-60s, in 1983. Twenty-one T-54/55 and 15 T-34 tanks were shipped from Vladivostok.³ (S [redacted])

Military shipments increased from Nikolayev South to Cuba in 1983. About 37,400 metric tons were sent, compared to about 24,000 metric tons in 1982. Identified deliveries to Cuba in 1983 consisted primarily of ground force equipment.⁴ Minimum amounts of equipment delivered included 180 medium tanks—107 T-62 and 73 T-54/55—and 210 pieces of artillery—24 130-mm field guns M-46 and 186 antitank guns (figure 5). The large number of tanks received by the Cubans will enable them to replace the remaining T-34 tanks in their regular army inventory and to activate at least one new tank regiment. The amounts and types of equipment delivered to Cuba enable the Cubans to expand their ground forces. Cuba also received for the first time four MI-14 helicopters. The Soviet port of origin for these helicopters has not yet been determined.⁵ (S [redacted])

³The Vladivostok shipment of 21 T-54/55 and 15 T-34 tanks was observed at Haiphong Port [redacted]. There were at least eight other shipments of military equipment from Vladivostok between September 1983 and January 1984. The destination of these shipments is unknown, but we believe they could have been delivered to Vietnam or Kampuchea. Because of gaps in satellite photography coverage, however, they were not observed at recipient ports. The shipments included seven PT-76 tanks, 30 medium tanks, seven 23-mm SPAA ZSU-23-4, 32 armored vehicles, four armored recovery vehicles, eight SA-2 missile transporters, 11 SA-2 support vehicles, two GSP heavy ferries, and 89 tracked vehicles similar to the GTS tracked amphibious vehicle. (S [redacted])

⁴Military equipment delivered to the Cuban port of Mariel was seen more often on satellite photography in 1983 than in 1982. This may indicate the Cubans are not attempting to conceal arms deliveries. (S [redacted])

⁵Additional aircraft deliveries to Cuba of 15 MI-17 helicopters and two AN-26 transport aircraft were shipped from the commercial port of Leningrad. These deliveries are not included in Table 2. (S [redacted])

Soviet arms shipments to Angola increased sharply in the last three months of 1983, from an average of one shipment per month to seven in November alone. The surge in deliveries was probably in response to an increased threat to the Angolans and Cuban troops from South Africans and the UNITA insurgents. Angola received first-time shipments of two MIG-23 trainers, 12 MI-24/25 helicopters, and SA-6 surface-to-air missile equipment. (S [redacted])

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The Soviets delivered MIG-21 aircraft and MI-24/25 helicopters to Mozambique for the first time in 1983, continuing the Soviet practice of gradually exporting more sophisticated equipment to individual Third World countries. The Mozambicans also received over 70 armored vehicles, including T-54/55 tanks, BRDM-2s, and BTR-152s. Ethiopia received two MI-14 antisubmarine warfare (ASW) helicopters for the first time in 1983. These helicopters can also be used for search and rescue and coastal patrol. (S [redacted])

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Since the four Soviet arms shipments to Nicaragua via Algeria occurred in 1981 and 1982, we have not been able to directly connect the Soviets with weapons deliveries to Nicaragua.⁶ The Soviets continue to supply military-associated equipment. However, in 1982 and 1983 the Bulgarians made three arms deliveries to Nicaragua. Because some of this equipment is not in the Bulgarian inventory in any quantity (PT-76 light tanks and D-20 and D-30 howitzers), these arms were probably supplied by the Soviets, but we have been unable to relate them to shipments from Nikolayev South. (S [redacted])

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⁶For further details on the Soviet shipments to Nicaragua via Algeria, see IA 82-10085, *Algerian Deliveries of Soviet Arms to Nicaragua*, July 1982. (S [redacted])

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Continuing Development of Nikolayev Port Facilities South

Nikolayev Port Facilities South was built in the mid-1960s. The port originally consisted of one rail-served mole with two berth positions. The first expansion of Nikolayev South occurred between 1976 and 1981, when a quay for roll-on/roll-off ships and an additional rail-served mole were built. This expansion tripled the port's storage and handling facilities for equipment exports and increased the number of berths to six. (S [redacted])

A new port expansion program began at Nikolayev South in April 1983. Thus far it consists largely of dredging and landfilling operations that have enlarged the north mole and created a peninsular

breakwater to provide sheltered anchorage for new berth positions (figure 6). In December part of the enlarged area of the new mole was eroded away by the river. Construction of cargo handling facilities such as railroad spurs and warehouses had not yet begun by the end of 1983. (S [redacted])

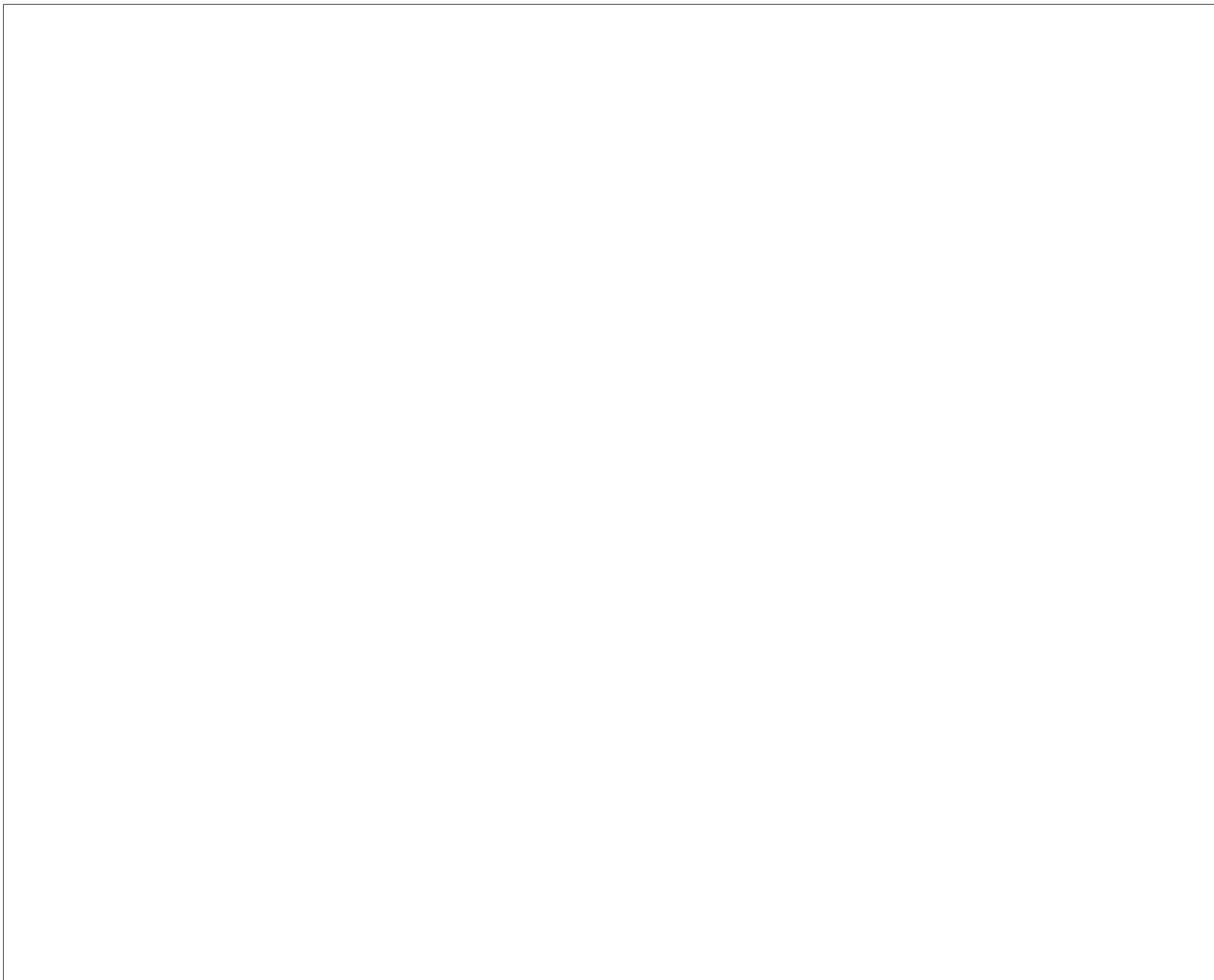
We estimate the current expansion program could be finished by the late 1980s, with an increase in the number of berths from six to as many as 13. This latest expansion indicates that the Soviets intend to increase significantly the export of military equipment from this port. In addition, in a crisis the expanded facilities will give the Soviets the capability to ship larger amounts of equipment quickly. (S [redacted])

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Table 1
Inventory of Observed Equipment Exported From
Nikolayev Port Facilities South During 1983

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|------------|
| Total | 6,701 | Missile and Rocket Launchers | 352 |
| Tanks | 833 | SA-2 launcher | 26 |
| T-72 M-1981/3 | 9 | SA-3 launcher | 12 |
| T-72 | 408 | SA-5 launcher | 24 |
| T-62 | 209 | SA-6 TEL | 60 |
| T-54/55 | 151 | SA-8 TELAR | 68 |
| PT-76 | 56 | FROG-7 | 3 |
| Armored Personnel Carriers | 1,536 | SCUD | 10 |
| BMP | 509 | SS-21 TEL/resupply vehicle | 18 |
| BRDM | 11 | BM-14 MRL | 11 |
| BRDM-2 | 498 | BM-21 MRL | 120 |
| BRDM-2 RKHM | 25 | Missile System Support Equipment | 440 |
| BTR-60 | 302 | SA-2 missile transporter | 143 |
| BTR-152 | 56 | SA-2/3 canister transporter | 23 |
| BTR-40 | 2 | SA-3 resupply vehicle | 144 |
| BMD | 90 | SA-5 canister transporter | 18 |
| ACRV M-1974 | 21 | SA-6 servicer/transloader | 62 |
| Unidentified armored vehicle | 22 | SA-6 canister transporter | 20 |
| Artillery | 1,567 | SA-8 resupply vehicle | 20 |
| 122-mm howitzer D-30 | 196 | FROG resupply vehicle | 1 |
| 152-mm gun-howitzer D-20 | 10 | SCUD missile transporter | 9 |
| 122-mm SP howitzer 2S1 | 24 | Electronic Equipment | 116 |
| 57-mm AT ZIS-2 | 178 | Vozdukh IP operations van | 30 |
| 57/76-mm AT | 138 | Tin Shield radar | 1 |
| 85-mm AT D-44 | 70 | SV-EL-01 probable radar | 8 |
| 100-mm AT T-12 | 40 | Tall King B/C radar set | 1 |
| 85/100-mm AT | 12 | Square Pair radar | 10 |
| 130-mm field gun M-46 | 138 | Back Trap radar | 2 |
| 23-mm SPAA ZSU-23-4 | 148 | CSS-3 coastal defense system | 2 |
| 23-mm AA gun ZU-23 | 455 | Long Track radar | 10 |
| 37-mm AA M-1939 | 109 | Thin Skin A and B radar | 4 |
| 57-mm AA S-60 | 31 | Spoon Rest D radar | 7 |
| 14.4-mm AA HMG ZPU-4 | 18 | Thin Path/Tall Path radar | 4 |
| Aircraft Containers | 393 | Flat Face B radar | 8 |
| MIG-17 | 22 | Odd Pair radar | 3 |
| UMIG-21 | 1 | Bar Lock radar | 3 |
| MIG-21 | 173 | Big Cap radio electronic combat vehicle | 3 |
| MIG-23 | 82 | Twin Box radio | 4 |
| SU-17/22 | 61 | R-118 BM-3 radio | 6 |
| MI-14 | 2 | R-142 radio | 10 |
| MI-24/25 | 47 | Engineering Equipment | 262 |
| KA-25 | 1 | TMM treadway bridge section | 40 |
| Unidentified aircraft container | 4 | PMP ponton bridge section | 62 |
| Missile Canisters and Crates | 1,154 | GSP heavy ferry | 36 |
| SA-2 | 177 | PMR-3 minelayer | 70 |
| SA-3 | 467 | BAT-M bulldozer | 1 |
| SA-5 | 76 | MTU assault bridge | 3 |
| SA-6 | 102 | ATS-59G artillery tractor | 3 |
| FROG-7 rocket airframe | 62 | BMK power boat | 11 |
| SS-21 | 48 | PTS tracked amphibious vehicle | 20 |
| SSN-2 Styx | 192 | SKP-5 armored recovery vehicle | 5 |
| AS-9 | 30 | ARS-14 decontamination vehicle | 11 |

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Table 1
Inventory of Observed Equipment Exported From
Nikolayev Port Facilities South During 1983
(continued)

| | |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Airfield Ground Support Equipment | 21 |
| AKDS-70 mobile air separation plant | 5 |
| APA-5 auxiliary power unit | 6 |
| Avionics calibration support vehicle | 9 |
| Air traffic control vehicle R-811/812 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 27 |
| DR-3 RPV launcher | 3 |
| DR-3 RPV resupply vehicle | 7 |
| DR-3 RPV container | 17 |

Note: On the basis of a statistical analysis of both imaging frequency of Nikolayev South and the length of time equipment remained in storage before shipment, we estimate that during 1983 50 to 80 percent of all equipment shipped from Nikolayev South was observed. [redacted]

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

This table is Secret [redacted]

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Table 2
Major Items of Equipment Delivered to Third World
Countries From Nikolayev Port Facilities South
During 1983

| Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a | Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Total | 313 | 456,050 | | | |
| Iraq | 49 | 89,900 | Syria (continued) | | |
| 49 T-72 | | | 24 SA-5 launchers | | |
| 78 BMP | | | 36 SA-5 canister transporters | | |
| 80 BRDM-2 | | | 76 SA-5 missile canisters | | |
| 72 BMD | | | 20 SA-6 launchers | | |
| 49 Unidentified armored vehicles | | | 25 SA-6 servicer/transloaders | | |
| 4 152-mm gun howitzer D-20 | | | 3 SA-6 canister transporters | | |
| 49 23-mm AA gun ZU-23 | | | 11 SA-3 launchers | | |
| 55 MIG-23 | | | 22 SA-3 resupply vehicles | | |
| 9 MIG-21 | | | 103 SA-3 missile canisters | | |
| 4 UMIG-21 | | | 12 SA-2/3 canister transporters | | |
| 30 SU-17/22 | | | 42 SA-2 missile transporters | | |
| 7 Possible missile canisters | | | 260 SA-2 missile canisters | | |
| 1 R-125 radio van | | | 3 SSN-2 Styx missile containers | | |
| 17 PMR-3 minelayers | | | 10 Square Pair radars | | |
| 16 PMP ponton bridge sections | | | 2 Clam Shell radars ^b | | |
| Syria | 57 | 82,900 | 2 Tin Shield radars | | |
| 50 T-54/55/62 | | | 1 SV-EL-01 probable radar | | |
| 17 T-72 | | | 1 Spoon Rest radar | | |
| 72 BMP | | | 15 Spoon Rest D generator trailers | | |
| 13 BRDM-2 | | | 23 Vozdukh 1P operations vans | | |
| 1 BRDM-2 RKHM | | | 16 Probable R-405 radio vans | | |
| 117 BTR-60 | | | 10 Turn Series DF vans | | |
| 31 23-mm SPAA ZSU-23-4 | | | 3 DR-3 launchers | | |
| 84 130-mm field gun M-46 | | | 7 DR-3 resupply vehicles | | |
| 5 MIG-23 | | | 17 DR-3 RPV containers | | |
| 3 MIG-21 | | | 2 Avionics calibration support vehicles | | |
| 2 UMIG-21 | | | 15 MTU bridge units | | |
| 37 SU-17/22 | | | 6 Power boats | | |
| 2 AN-2 | | | 10 Auxiliary power units | | |
| 6 MI-24/25 helicopters | | | | | |
| 18 SS-21 TEL/resupply vehicles | | | | | |
| 48 SS-21 missile canisters | | | | | |

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Table 2
Major Items of Equipment Delivered to Third World
Countries From Nikolayev Port Facilities South
During 1983 (continued)

| Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a | Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Vietnam ^c | 19 | 46,300 | Cuba ^f | 18 | 37,400 |
| 25 T-54/55 | | | 107 T-62 | | |
| 25 medium tanks | | | 73 T-54/55 | | |
| 33 PT-76 | | | 24 130-mm field gun M-46 | | |
| 26 BTR-60 | | | 82 57-mm AT gun | | |
| 99 23-m AA gun | | | 40 85-mm AT gun | | |
| ZU-23 | | | 64 100-mm AT gun | | |
| 18 122-mm howitzer | | | 3 MIG-23 | | |
| D-30 ^d | | | 5 MIG-21 | | |
| 38 Unidentified AA | | | 1 UMIG-21 | | |
| 46 MIG-21 | | | 4 MI-14 ^g | | |
| 6 UMIG-21 | | | 12 BM-21 MRL | | |
| 1 UMIG-21 ^d | | | 4 SA-9 launchers ^h | | |
| 2 AN-2 | | | 14 SA-3 missile canisters | | |
| 1 MI-24/25 helicopter | | | 48 SA-2 missile transporters | | |
| 5 SA-9 launchers ^e | | | 30 oxidizer storage tanks | | |
| 130 SA-2 missile canisters ^d | | | 1 Flat Face A radar | | |
| 1 Spoon Rest D radar | | | 2 Flat Face B radars | | |
| 1 Thin Skin B radar | | | 1 Spoon Rest D radar | | |
| 3 R-410 radio sets | | | 1 Bar Lock radar | | |
| 10 GSP heavy ferries | | | 8 Vozdukh IP operations vans | | |
| 5 BMK power boats | | | 1 AKDS-70 mobile air separation plant | | |
| 2 Possible BMK power boats | | | 1 BTM bulldozer | | |
| 4 TMM treadway bridge sections | | | 5 BAT-M bulldozers | | |
| 4 TPP ponton sections | | | 3 APA-5 auxiliary power units | | |
| 2 ARS-14 decontamination vehicles | | | 4 TMM bridge sections | | |
| 6 ARS-14 decontamination vehicles ^d | | | 2 MTU assault bridge sections | | |
| 6 PMR-3 minelayers ^d | | | 2 PMR-3 minelayers | | |
| 55 KP-125 field kitchens | | | 8 UAZ-450 truck-mounted cranes | | |
| 9 jeep trailers | | | 5 Ambulances | | |
| 1 Possible APA-35-2M auxiliary power unit | | | | | |
| 2 Avionics calibration support vehicles | | | | | |

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Table 2 (continued)

| Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a | Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Libya ^f | 21 | 34,200 | Ethiopia | 24 | 25,000 |
| 22 BMP | | | 25 T-54/55 | | |
| 51 BTR-60 | | | 24 BRDM-2 | | |
| 5 ACRV M-1974 | | | 29 BTR-60 | | |
| 38 23-mm SP | | | 25 122-mm | | |
| AA ZSU-23-4 | | | howitzer D-30 | | |
| 18 122-mm SP | | | 57 23-mm AA | | |
| howitzer 2S1 | | | gun ZU-23 | | |
| 2 MIG-23 | | | 19 MIG-23 | | |
| 4 MIG-21 | | | 9 23-mm SPAA | | |
| 6 SA-8 resupply | | | ZSU-23-4 | | |
| vehicles | | | 23 MIG-21 | | |
| 6 SA-3 launchers | | | 2 MI-14 helicopters | | |
| 159 SA-3 missile | | | Angola | 18 | 24,600 |
| canisters | | | 22 T-54/55 | | |
| 42 SA-3 resupply | | | 12 BMP | | |
| vehicles | | | 1 BRDM-2 | | |
| 22 SA-2 missile | | | 88 BTR-60 | | |
| transporters | | | 67 57-mm | | |
| 37 BM-21 MRL | | | AA S-60 | | |
| 14 Styx missile | | | 18 37-mm | | |
| containers | | | AA M-1939 | | |
| 4 Thin Skin radars | | | 5 130-mm field | | |
| 2 Low Blow radars | | | gun M-46 | | |
| 4 Spoon Rest | | | 7 Unidentified | | |
| D radars | | | artillery | | |
| 1 Bar Lock radar | | | 2 MIG-23 | | |
| 1 Flat Face B radar | | | 1 MIG-21 | | |
| 1 ATS-59G artillery | | | 3 UMI-21 | | |
| tractor | | | 12 MI-24/25 | | |
| 1 AKDS-70 mobile air | | | helicopters | | |
| separation plant | | | 1 MI-8 helicopter | | |
| India | 16 | 29,000 | 8 SA-9 TEL | | |
| 90 T-72 | | | 4 SA-8 resupply | | |
| 7 T-62 | | | vehicles | | |
| 70 BMP | | | 20 SA-6 TEL | | |
| 26 BRDM-2 | | | 162 SA-6 missile | | |
| 26 23-mm SPAA | | | canisters | | |
| ZSU-23-4 | | | 15 SA-3 launchers | | |
| 12 130-mm field | | | 175 SA-3 missile | | |
| gun M-46 | | | canisters | | |
| 36 122-mm howitzer | | | 30 Styx missile | | |
| D-30 | | | containers | | |
| 8 MIG-23 | | | 5 Straight Flush radars | | |
| 19 MIG-21 | | | 2 Bar Lock radars | | |
| 12 AS-9 missile | | | 2 Spoon Rest | | |
| containers | | | D radars | | |
| 5 Avionics calibration | | | 4 Probable Fire Can | | |
| support vehicles | | | radars | | |

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Table 2
Major Items of Equipment Delivered to Third World
Countries From Nikolayev Port Facilities South
During 1983 (continued)

| Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a | Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Angola (continued) | | | South Yemen (PDRY) | 14 | 15,000 |
| 4 R-409 radios | | | 19 BTR-60 | | |
| 10 R-401/405 radios | | | 33 BRDM-2 | | |
| 12 TMM treadway bridge sections | | | 6 Armored vehicles | | |
| 5 SKP-5 armored recovery vehicles | | | 9 130-mm field gun M-46 | | |
| 2 PTS tracked amphibious vehicles | | | 18 MIG-21 | | |
| 2 GSP heavy ferries | | | 3 SU-17/22 | | |
| 2 BTM bulldozers | | | 18 BM-21 MRL | | |
| 1 APA-5 auxiliary power unit | | | 20 SA-6 TEL | | |
| Algeria | 18 | 16,000 | 15 SA-6 servicer/transloaders | | |
| 69 T-72 | | | 13 SA-6 canister transporters | | |
| 83 BMP | | | 5 Straight Flush radars | | |
| 30 BRDM-2 | | | 1 Spoon Rest D radar | | |
| 66 BTR-60 | | | 24 Styx missile containers | | |
| 34 122-mm howitzer D-30 | | | Kampuchea ⁱ | 8 | 11,400 |
| 23 120-mm mortars M-1943 | | | 2 Bar Lock radars | | |
| 57 23-mm AA gun ZU-23 | | | 1 Thin Path radio van | | |
| 10 100-mm AT gun T-12 | | | 1 R-405 radio van | | |
| 6 MIG-23 | | | 2 ATS-59G artillery tractors | | |
| 16 SA-8 TELAR | | | 1 GSP heavy ferry | | |
| 2 SA-8 resupply vehicles | | | 5 BAT-M/BTM bulldozer/trencher | | |
| 1 Tall King B/C radar set | | | Mozambique | 9 | 10,000 |
| 1 Spoon Rest D radar | | | 22 T-54/55 | | |
| 2 computer/electronics vans | | | 3 Possible tanks | | |
| 1 Thin Skin B radar | | | 17 BRDM-2 | | |
| 4 Flat Face B radars | | | 30 BTR-152 | | |
| North Yemen (YAR) | 9 | 15,400 | 28 MIG-21 | | |
| 6 BRDM-2 | | | 2 UMIG-15 | | |
| 11 BTR-60 | | | 8 MI-24/25 helicopters | | |
| 30 23-mm SPAA ZSU-23-4 | | | 4 BM-21 MRL | | |
| 10 130-mm field gun M-46 | | | 6 PTS tracked amphibious vehicles | | |
| 18 MIG-21 | | | Bangladesh | 4 | 3,400 |
| 2 MIG-17 | | | 6 MIG-21 | | |
| 10 Odd Pair radars | | | 2,633 metric tons ammunition | | |

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Table 2 (continued)

| Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a | Recipient Country | Number of Deliveries | Estimated Metric Tonnage Received ^a |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Peru | 1 | 3,400 | Tanzania | 2 | 900 |
| 11 MI-24/25 helicopters | | | Benin | 1 | 900 |
| Seychelles | 4 | 2,200 | Sao Tome and Principe | 1 | 750 |
| Congo | 5 | 2,300 | Nigeria | 1 | 650 |
| 4 Possible 14.5-mm AA HMG ZPU-4 | | | Burundi | 1 | 600 |
| 1 communications van | | | Guinea-Bissau | 1 | 600 |
| 300-400 cases of AK-47 rifles | | | Jordan | 2 | 500 |
| 100 crates of tank ammunition | | | 8 SA-8 TELAR | | |
| Spare parts | | | 8 SA-8 resupply vehicles | | |
| Sri Lanka | 2 | 1,000 | 10 23-mm SPAA ZSU-23-4 | | |
| Madagascar | 4 | 1,000 | Cape Verde | 1 | 350 |
| Ammunition | | | Mali | 1 | 250 |
| Military equipment | | | Guinea | 2 | 150 |
| | | | Spare parts | | |

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