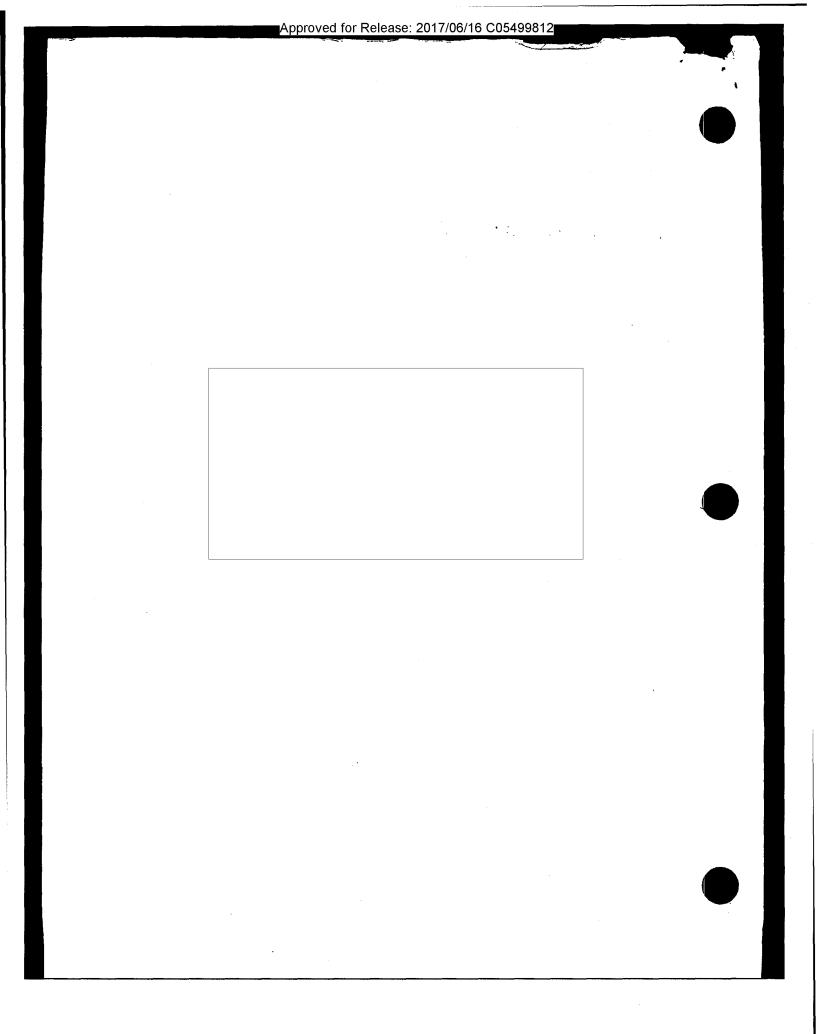
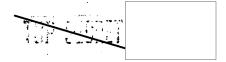
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

29 August 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Presidential Briefing Coordinator

SUBJECT

: Size of the NATO-Owned and Controlled

Merchant Fleet

l. Data provided by the Naval Intelligence Support Center (NISC) on the size of the NATO-flag merchant fleet are close to the figures cited in the intelligence assessment "The Role of Interdiction at Sea in Soviet Naval Strategy and Operations" (May 1978). The differences would not change the conclusions of the assessment, which used a figure of about 5,800 merchant ships in NATO's inventory suitable for resupplying Europe with military and economic cargoes. Data are available on the number of US-controlled ships registered under flags of convenience. Detailed research might produce comparable data for other NATO countries.

NATO-Flag Merchant Fleet

2. The assessment used statistics from Lloyd's Register of Shipping that showed over 9,600 NATO-flag merchant ships of more than 100 gross register tons (GRT). It further cited a study

that concluded that more than 5,000 of these would be suitable for a sealift of supplies and materiel from North America to Europe. After deleting ships smaller than 6,000 GRT from the Lloyd's statistics, the author of the assessment ended up with 5,800 ships suitable for delivering military and economic cargoes to Europe.

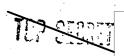
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3. NISC data show 5,565 NATO-flag merchant ships larger than 6,000 GRT, totaling about 236 million deadweight tons (DWT), as shown in the following table:

NATO-Flag Fleet

Type of Ship	Number	1,000 DWT
Total* of which	5,565	236,412
Liner types**	2,364	32,565
Bulk carriers	1,443	51,002
Tankers	1,637	151,104

- * Total includes miscellaneous types such as refrigerated ships, short sea ferries, and passenger ships, which are not included among the major components.
- **Liner types include general cargo, container, roll-on/roll-off, and barge-carrying ships.
- 4. NISC analysts have raised some objections to the use of these numbers and would prefer to massage the data to get a more precise count of the ships both suitable and available for a sealift. They claim that the figures understate the amount of tonnage available because the 6,000 GRT cutoff excludes many ships, expecially ro/ro ships, capable of transoceanic operations.*
- 5. Partly offsetting the undercounting of certain ships are two other factors: 1) because the ships are employed throughout the world's oceans, they may not be immediately available when needed, but would probably become available in the assessment's postulated 120-day war; and 2) only a portion of the available fleet is earmarked for resupply effort and these ships would receive special protection not accorded other ships.



^{*} Because GRT measures only enclosed spaces, it excludes much of the cargo carrying capacity of ro/ro ships. Inclusion of ro/ro ships in the 1,000-5,999 GRT size range, however, would add only 183 NATO-flag ships at 624,000 DWT. On the other hand, inclusion of general cargo ships in this size range -- not all of which would be suitable -- would add over 1,500 ships totaling 6.8 million DWT.

Flag of Convenience Fleets

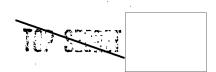
- 6. NISC data show 3,700 merchant ships larger than 6,000 GRT registered under flags of convenience as shown in the attached table.
- 7. Except for data on US-owned ships, only fragmentary information is available on ownership by nationality of flag of convenience ships. For example, a June 1977 press report indicated that almost 300 West German ships were operating under foreign flags, but no tonnage figure was given. Military Sealift Command statistics show 460 US-controlled foreign flag ships totaling about 46 million DWT. Many of these are tankers owned by US oil companies operating under the Liberian flag. Greeks and overseas Chinese are also major owners of flag of convenience ships and Japanese owners have begun to increase their holdings of such ships. Ownership and nationality of many of these ships are disguised for tax purposes. Extensive research would be required to produce data on ownership by nationality of convenience flag ships.

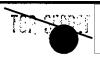
Chief

International Transportation Branch
International Trade and Services Division
Office of Economic Research

Attachment: As stated

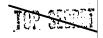






Flag of Convenience Fleets

	Tota	1 Fleet	Liner	Types	Bulk C	arriers	Ta	nkers
Country	Number	1,000 DWT	Number	1,000 DWT	Number	1,000 DWF	Number	1,000 DAT
TOTAL	3,700	196,522	1,120	15,089	1,173	38,514	1,242	141,491
Bahamas	4	128			2	52	2	76
Cyprus	149	2,042	107	1,298	22	395	13	259
Hong Kong	13	411	5	72	6	323	1	16
Honduras	14	105	1	11				
Liberia	2,146	153,386	326	5,167	784	28,615	960	119,038
Netherlands Antilles	35	3,036	7	80	7	306	18	2,635
Panama	972	26,175	488	6,099	276	6,564	163	13,066
Seychelles	2	17	1	. 8				
Singapore	365	11,222	185	2,354	76	2,259	85	6,401



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