

EGYPT

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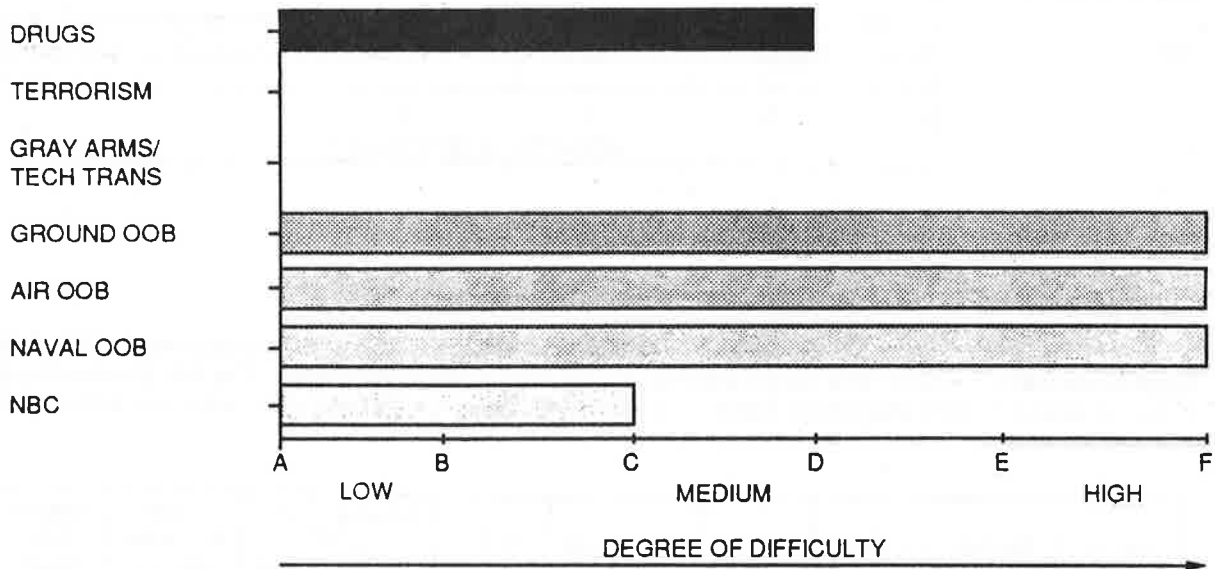


SUMMARY

Egypt is a strong **U.S.** ally in the **Middle East**. **U.S.-Egyptian** strategic cooperation, including joint military endeavors, have improved the capacity of both countries to respond to regional security threats. **U.S.** military support has helped **Egypt** update its defense inventory with modern equipment. **Egypt** is a large consumer of narcotics and a transit point for drugs intended for **U.S.** and **European** markets. **Egypt** has the largest air and naval capabilities in the region and the fourth largest ground OOB with about 320,000 troops. **Egypt** is alleged to possess chemical weapons and may have delivery systems for chemical warheads.

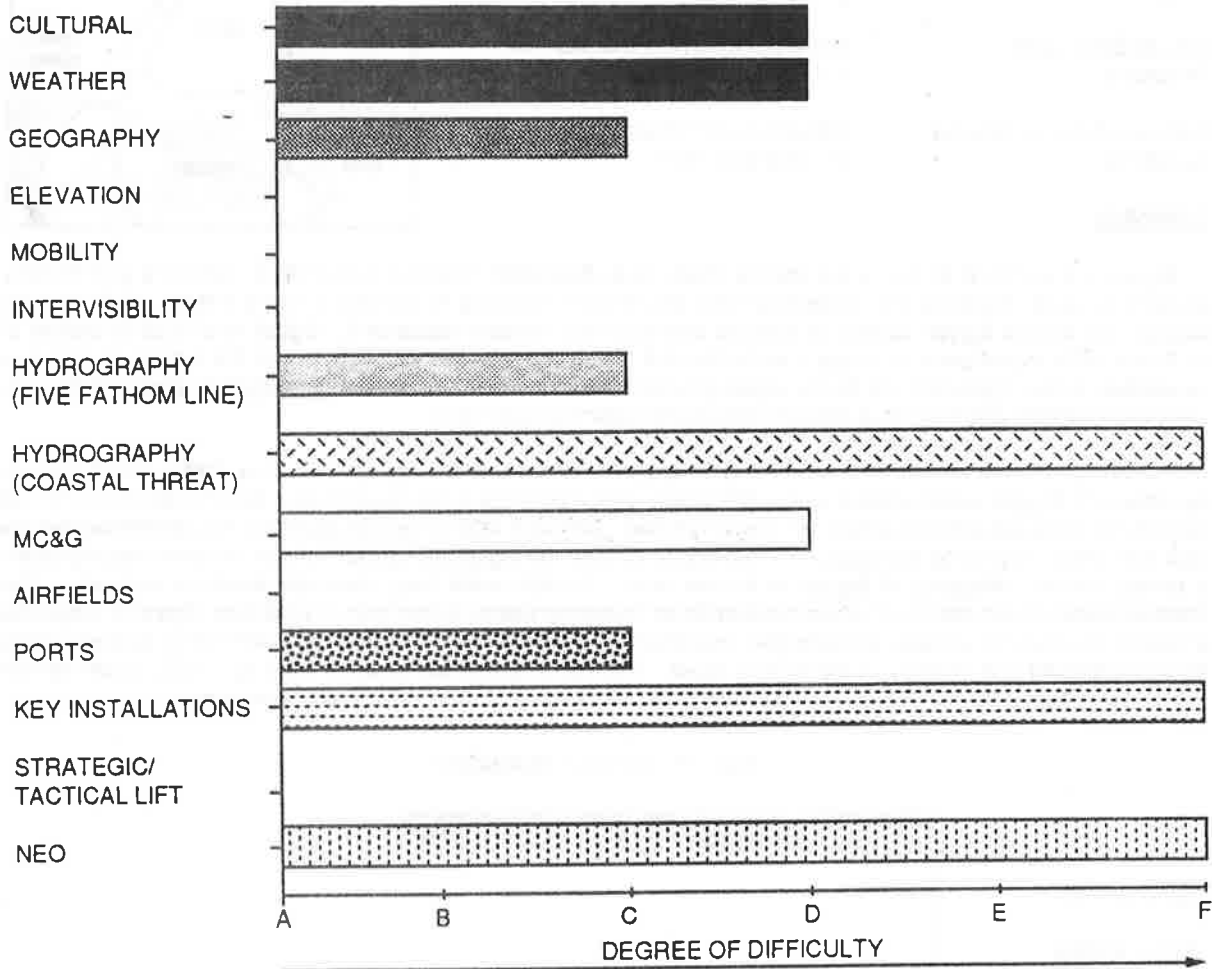
With a culture much different from the **U.S.**, a dry/hot climate, and topography which is mainly desert, military operations in **Egypt** would present some difficulties. Large portions of the western and eastern desert plains are suitable for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles. Although NGF ships can approach the **Mediterranean** and **Red Sea** coasts to provide fair support for operations ashore, the **Egyptian** coastal defense weapons could present a serious threat. Mapping of **Egypt** is limited, with 1:50,000 scale map coverage available only along the **Mediterranean** coast and south along the **Nile River** (including **Cairo**) to the town of **Al Minya**. **Egypt** is suspected of having facilities for storage and possible production of chemical weapons. Oil fields are mainly located on the **Sinai Peninsula** and offshore in the **Gulf of Suez**. The planning and execution of NEO by a MEU under normal conditions in **Egypt** would be highly difficult due to the presence of over 11,000 potential evacuees.

EGYPT - THREAT SUMMARY



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EGYPT - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Egypt

- Egypt is a strong U.S. ally in the Middle East region.

Egypt is the most populous Arab country and a strong ally of the U.S. The Camp David accords of 1978 and the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty of 1979 have opened the way for wider regional cooperation. The U.S. provides a large amount of economic and military aid to Egypt. U.S. equities in Egypt are the second highest in the region behind only Saudi Arabia.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
1,441	-	-	1,608	3,049	11,210	4 6	10	High

Drug Threat

- Important consumer of opium, heroin, and hashish.
- Transit point for drugs intended for **U.S.** and **European** markets.

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
			X	X

Egypt is an important consumer of opium, heroin, and hashish, supporting production in **Asia** and the **Middle East**, and is increasingly important as a transit point for drugs intended for **European** and **U.S.** markets. Heroin moves from both **Southwest** and **Southeast Asia** as well as **Lebanon** and **Syria** which are also principal suppliers of hashish. Some money laundering occurs but most profits flow abroad.

Consolidated Threat

In the **Middle East**, **Egypt** constitutes a drug threat which is one of the three (drugs, terrorism, and gray arms technology transfer) consolidated threat categories.

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General Ground OOB

- **Egypt** has the fourth largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Draft/TR	T-62	Bloc	320	22	432	F

Ground OOB includes about 320,000 troops of whom 140,000 are regulars and 180,000 are conscripts. **Egypt** has a large, competent, and experienced cadre of NCOs with an average of over 10 years' service and experience in at least one war. NCOs are also technically proficient and in many ways constitute the backbone of the **Egyptian** armed forces. Regular officers are trained in service academies and the tri-service Armed Forces Technical College. There is an extensive system of technical, branch, and staff schools for military officers. **Egyptian** officers have also had opportunities over the years to attend both **U.S.** and **Soviet** schools which have given them a broad perspective of modern warfare. Tanks: M60A3, PT-76, T-54, T-55; Artillery: D-30, M-31, M-37, M-46, M-109A2, M-1937, M-1938, Samlet SSM.

General Air OOB

- **Egypt** has the largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	NT/AW	Bloc	105	22	277	F

Fighter Aircraft: F-4E, F-16A/B, MiG-17, MiG-19, MiG-21, Mirage 5SDE, Mirage 2000; Close Air; Il-28, Su-7, Su-20, Tu-16; Air Defense: Amoun/Sparrow, Crotale, HAWK, SA-2, SA-3, and SA-6 SAMs and AA guns. **Egypt** is developing an integrated air defense system to include ground radars such as the AN/TPS-59 (3-dimensional) and AN-TPS-63. To further enhance air defense coverage, **Egypt** is acquiring the E-2C Hawkeye Airborne Early Warning (AEW) platform. In addition to 25,000 air force personnel, there is a separate air defense force of 80,000.

General Naval OOB

- **Egypt** has the largest naval OOB in the region

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Bloc	Bloc	20	22	172	F

Ships: 1 destroyer and 5 frigates with SSMs, SAMs, guns, torpedoes, antisubmarine mortars, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; SSMs: Harpoon, SS-N-2A, Otomat, CSS-N-1 Styx; Patrol Craft: 37 Fast Attack Craft-Missile, Gun, and Torpedo (Ex-Soviet and Ex-Chinese) with SSMs, SAMs (SA-N-5 Grail), guns, countermeasures, fire control, and radars.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

- Possession of chemical weapons date to 1952.
- Suspected of having chemical weapon delivery systems.

Egypt is suspected to be the first **Middle Eastern** possessor of chemical weapons. This country reportedly recommissioned chemical stocks abandoned by **British** forces when they departed **Egypt** in 1952. Delivery systems for chemical weapons are suspected.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Arabic (English)
Primary religion - Islam

There is a large cultural difference between **Egypt** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
45-97	68-77	1-8	Dry/Hot

The hot summer extends from April to October and a relatively cool winter lasts from November to March. Hot, driving windstorms called "khamsin" occur in the spring. The sparse rainfall falls mainly along the coast.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
X					

The **Western Desert** accounts for about two-thirds of the country's land area. The **Eastern Desert** and **Sinai Peninsula** comprise the remainder of the country.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Egypt** is generally well suited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The vast majority of **Egypt**--the western and eastern desert plains--allows for tracked movement over extensive areas of hard, stony desert. Movement would be precluded, however, in portions of this region by dunes, numerous depressions, and in many places, by high escarpments. The rest of **Egypt**--the **Nile** delta and the highlands bordering the **Red Sea**--consists of terrain unsuited for tracked movement.

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Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Optimum, with line of sight distances exceeding 2,000 meters.

The western desert accounts for two-thirds of the country's land area and is mainly a massive, flat sandy plateau. It is expected that line of sight distances in this region, and to a lesser degree in the eastern desert, would range above 2,000 meters. In the spring however, this visibility could be occasionally reduced due to hot, driving wind storms called khamsin.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- Fair NGF support for coastal operations.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
56105 (Port Said)	10,980	Fair

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Coastal defense weapons have significant capability.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
Samlet SSM	145,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 scale map coverage is available along the **Mediterranean Coast** and south along the **Nile River** (including **Calro**) to the town of **Al Minya**.

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with 6 airfields that can accommodate C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
19	6 C-5 10 C-141B 3 C-130	4/15	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Alexandria	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Aswan	C-141B, C-130	
Beni Suef	C-5, C-141B, C-130	The C-5 operations are limited to runway only. Daylight/VFR only.
Cairo East International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	
Cairo West International	C-5, C-141B, C-130	
Dekhayan	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
El Arish	C-141B, C-130	The C-141B is limited to runway only. Daylight/VFR only.
El Gora	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Inshas	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Jeyanklis New	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Luxor	C-5, C-141B, C-130	
Mersa Matruk	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
New Valley	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Port Said	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Ras El Nakab	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Taxiway narrow for C-5s. Daylight/VFR only.
Ras Gharib	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Ras Nasrani	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Wadi Adu Rish	C-141B, C-130	Airfield has obstacles. Daylight/VFR only.
Wadi Al Jandali	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.

Ports

- Eight major ports with **Sidi Kerir** providing the greatest accessibility.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Bur Said	Large	36-40/36-40	31-35	Yes
Al Iskandariyh	Large	36-40/36-40	36-40	Yes
Sidi Kerir	Small	Over 76/over-76	66-70	-
Jazirat Safajah	Small	31-35/over 76	26-30	-
As Suways	Medium	26-30/31-35	26-30	Yes
Adabiyah	Small	-/31-35	26-30	-
Zanimah	Small	Over 76/over-76	31-35	-
At Tur	Small	36-40/56-60	26-30	-

Key Installations

Egypt is suspected of having facilities for storage and possible production of chemical weapons. There are about 36 oil fields located on the **Sinal Peninsula** and offshore in the **Gulf of Suez**. Oil exploration continues, particularly in the western desert. Although communications networks are numerous, telephone service is erratic and delays are frequent. Rail service is available from **Cairo** to **Aswan** in the south and **Alexandria** in the north. The **Nile River** system plus other navigable canals are important for inland transport.

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U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Cairo	- Inadequate telecomm - 30 Radio stations - 47 TV stations - 2 Satellite stations	47,025 km	4,857 km	8	19	- Crude oil - Refined products - Natural gas	Yes	C

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Atlantic ARG with its embarked MEU, which normally operates in the Mediterranean Sea, could reach Egypt in less than two days. It is estimated that the Pacific ARG would require in excess of 6 days to reach the Egyptian coast on the Red Sea. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEQ

- Due to the very large number (over 11,000) of potential evacuees in Egypt, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be highly difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
436	11,210	91 (Cairo)	F

Note: In Egypt, the following factors are of little significance:

- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer