



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Secretariat**

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**Conference Services**

At the request of the OSCE Delegation of the United States of America, the attached presentation by Mr. Dennis Mays, Director, System Engineering and Integration, Missile Defence Agency, made at the plenary session II of the 2007 Annual Security Review Conference (ASRC) is being distributed to all OSCE delegations.

The transcript from this presentation will be provided in due course.

# Missile Defense Program Overview

## - OSCE 2007 Annual Security Review Conference -



20 June 2007

**Mr. Dennis Mays**  
**Director, System Engineering & Integration**  
**Missile Defense Agency**

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Approved for public release;  
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# A New Security Environment....

## Not The Cold War



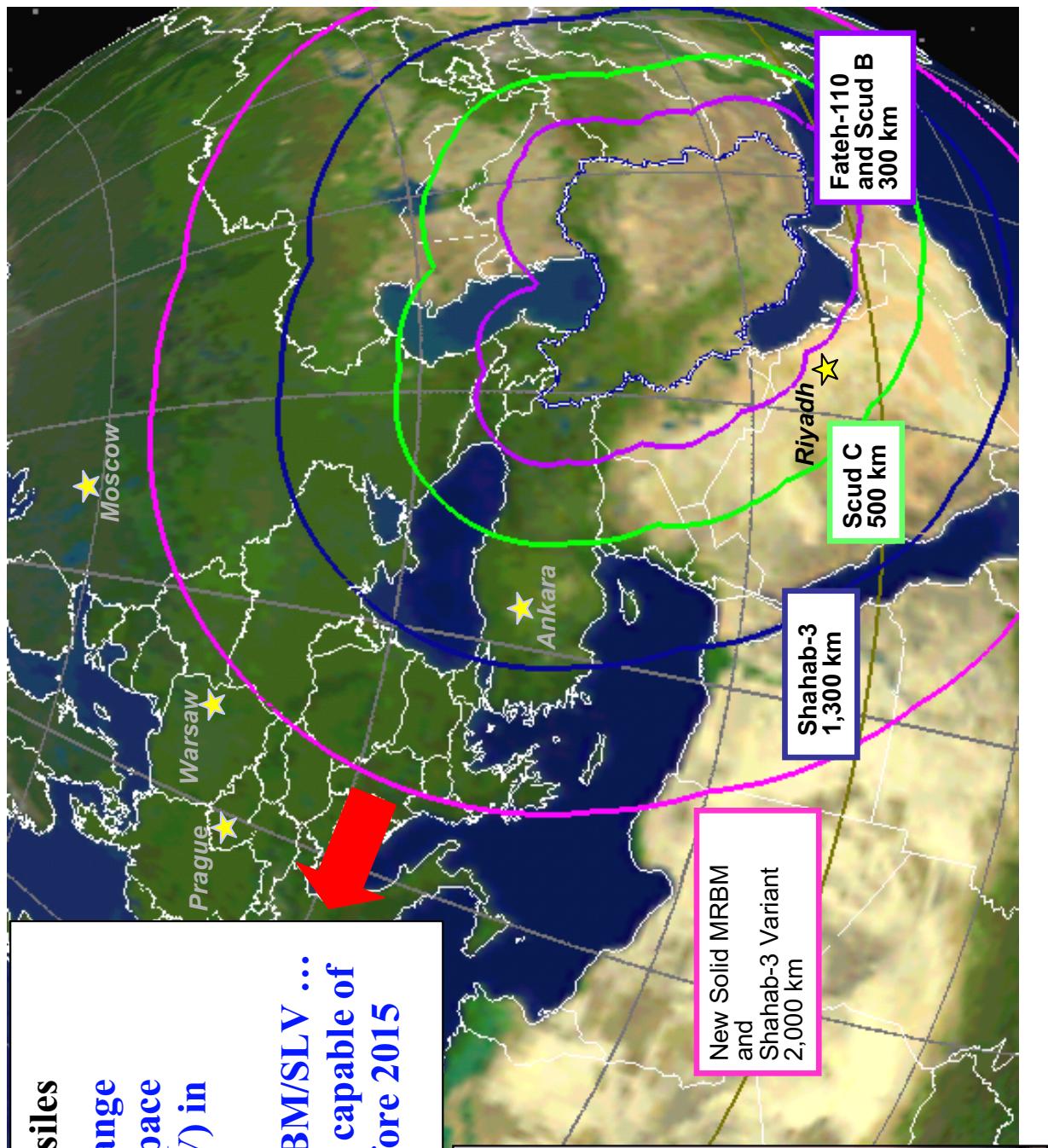
- Rogue states view ballistic missiles as a means for gaining or maintaining their own freedom of action
  - North Korea uses missiles for coercion, intimidation and deterrence
  - Iran views ballistic missiles as element of asymmetric strategy against U.S. and allies
  - Proliferation is occurring to both states and non-state actors
- Emerging Threats
  - Now more than 20 countries have a ballistic missile capability
  - Future threats difficult to predict but likely to arise – both technical and political surprises
  - As access increases, control becomes more of a problem

# Iranian Ballistic Missile Threat



- Long-Range Ballistic Missiles

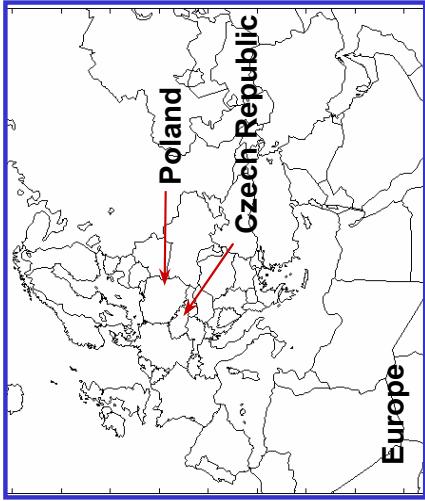
- New Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile or Space Launch Vehicle (SLV) in development
- Likely to develop ICBM/SLV ... could have an ICBM capable of reaching the U.S. before 2015



# Proposed Missile Defense Elements In Europe

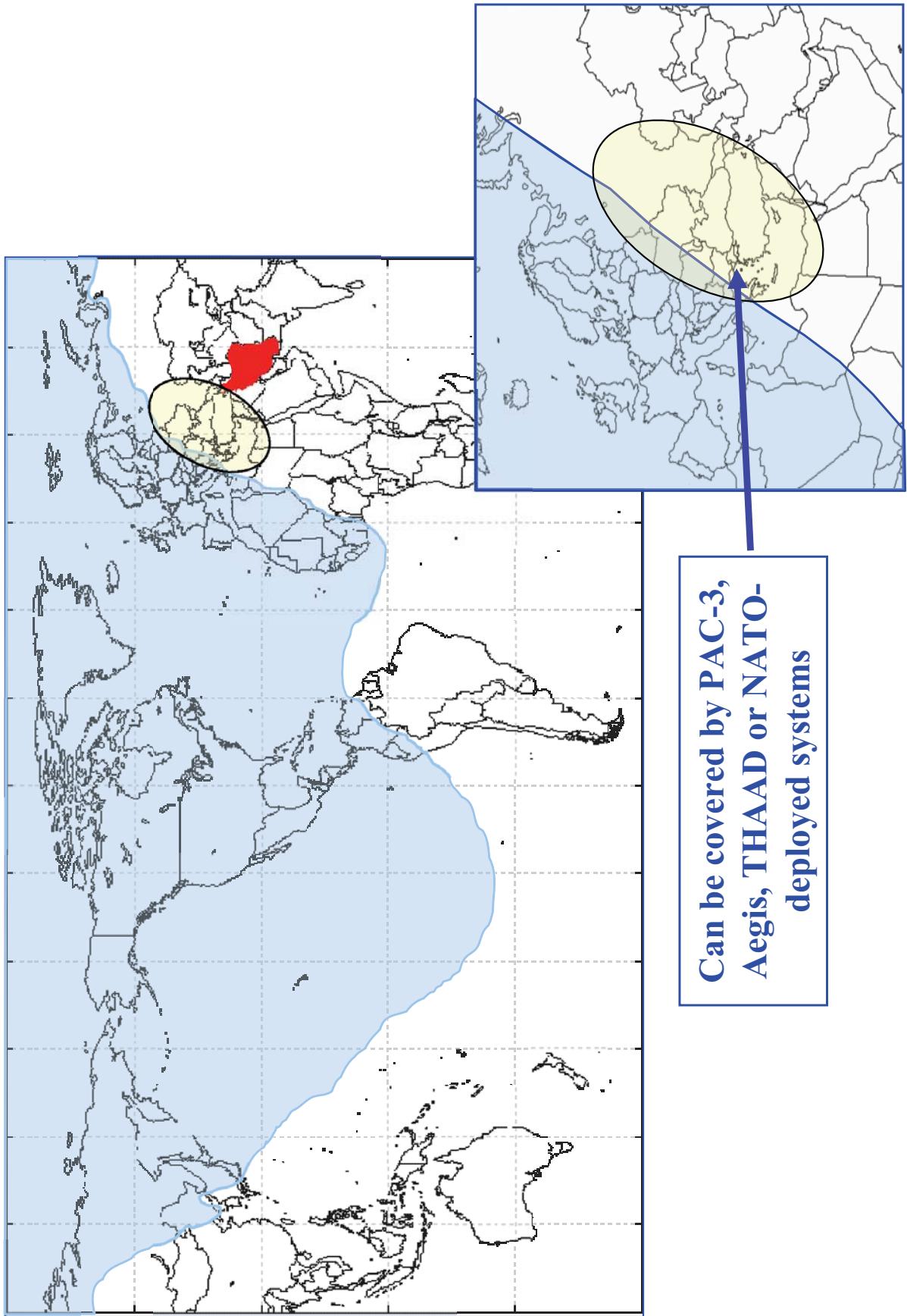


- (U) European interceptor site
  - Up to 10 silo-based long-range interceptors located in Eastern Europe (2011-2013)
- (U) European midcourse radar
  - Re-location of a narrow-beam, midcourse tracking radar currently used in our Pacific test range to central Europe (2011)
- (U) Forward-based radar
  - Field an acquisition radar focused on the Iranian threat from a forward position to provide detection, cueing, and tracking information
- (U) Why Poland and Czech Republic?
  - Azimuthal coverage
  - Range from Iran



# Capability Provided Versus Iranian Ballistic Missile

## BMD System With Interceptor Field (Poland) + Midcourse Radar (Czech Republic) + Forward Based Radar



# U.S. BMDS Capability



## Russian Federation Statement:

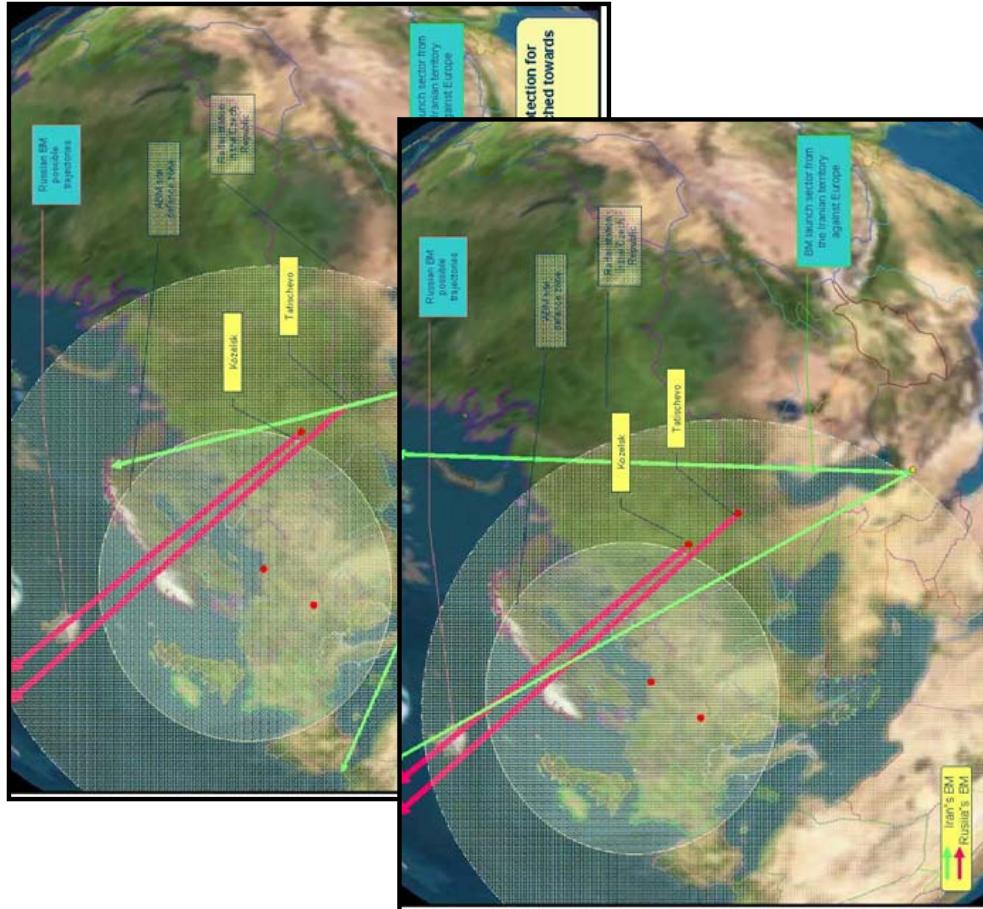
- US ABM site does not provide defense of all NATO states but is effective against Russian ballistic missiles

## United States Response:

- Interceptor site in Poland and radar site in Czech Republic are part of a layered Ballistic Missile Defense System

- Although some Russian trajectories are in the Czech Republic radar coverage similar to the Iranian threat, the planned interceptor (OBV 2-Stage) cannot catch them
- Poland interceptor site defends Europe against IRBMs and ICBMs

- An underlay of Aegis BMDS, THAAD, PAC-3, and other NATO / ALTBMD assets can be deployed to defend European and US interests against shorter range BMs



Source: "Missile Defense in Europe: Russian Assessments" by LtGen. E. Buzhinskiy, Chief of the International Treaties Department, Deputy Chief of the Main Directorate and Col. E. Ilyin, Chief of Division of the International Treaties Department, Main Directorate of International Military Cooperation, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation. Presented at the 517<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Forum for Security Co-Operation on 6 June 2007

# European Defense Capability



## Russian Federation Statement:

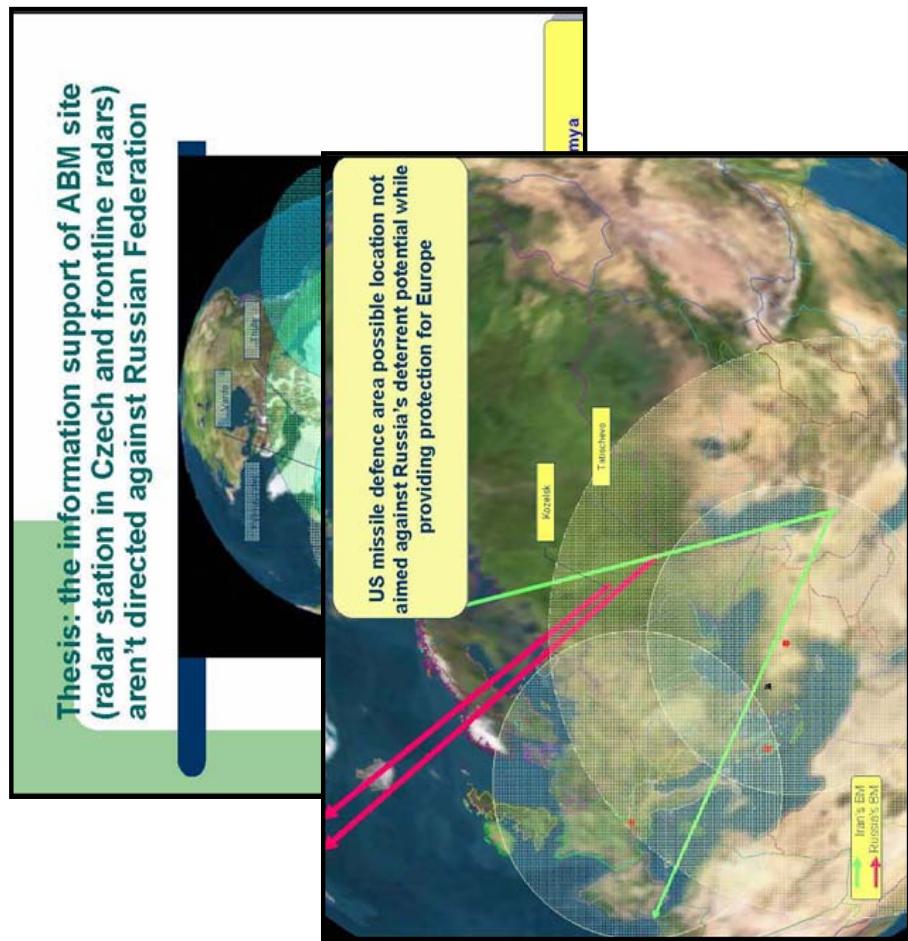
- Location of the US ABM assets could be repositioned and still achieve its objectives while not impacting Russian forces

## United States Response:

- Although locating assets in Turkey, France, and/or Italy (as suggested by Russian Federation) will not interfere with Russian ICBMs while protecting parts of Europe, these locations do not provide the best coverage against Iranian long range ballistic missiles

- Poland and Czech Republic provide defensive coverage of significant portion of Europe and redundant coverage of the US

- Radar at Vardo, Norway is not part of BMDS architecture



• Source: "Missile Defense in Europe: Russian Assessments" by LtGen. E. Buzhinsky, Chief of the International Treaties Department, Deputy Chief of the Main Directorate and Col E. Iljin, Chief of Division of the International Treaties Department, Main Directorate of International Military Cooperation, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation. Presented at the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Forum for Security Co-Operation on 6 June 2007

## Debris Concerns



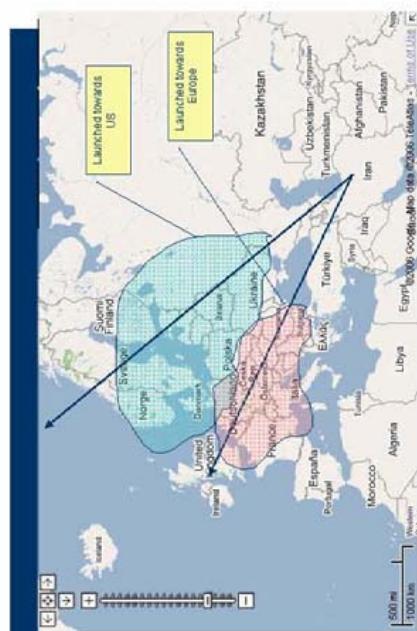
**Russian Federation Statement:**

- Intercept debris poses risk to Europe

- Threat posed by debris is minimal
    - Past experience has shown debris fragments to be small
    - Debris damage much less than successful ballistic missile hit
    - Surviving debris fragments are few in number, small, spread over large area and most are not lethal

## United States Response:

Interceptor Missile and Intercepted BM Remains Drop Zone Evaluation



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**Source:** "Missile Defense in Europe. Russian Assessments" by Lt.Gen. E. Buzhinsky, Chief of the International Treaties Department, Deputy Chief of the Main Directorate and Col E. Ilyin, Chief of Division of the International Treaties Department, Main Directorate of International Military Cooperation, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation. Presented at the 51<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Forum for Security Co-Operation on 6 June 2007

# Summary



- The threat we face is real and growing
- The BMD system we are fielding works and is having a positive impact
- We will continue to build on the current system to close performance gaps and improve its capabilities over time
- European missile defense deployments are essential to defend the United States, allies and friends against the growing threat from Iran
- We look forward to working with our European partners to promote the continued improvement of our ballistic missile defense capabilities

