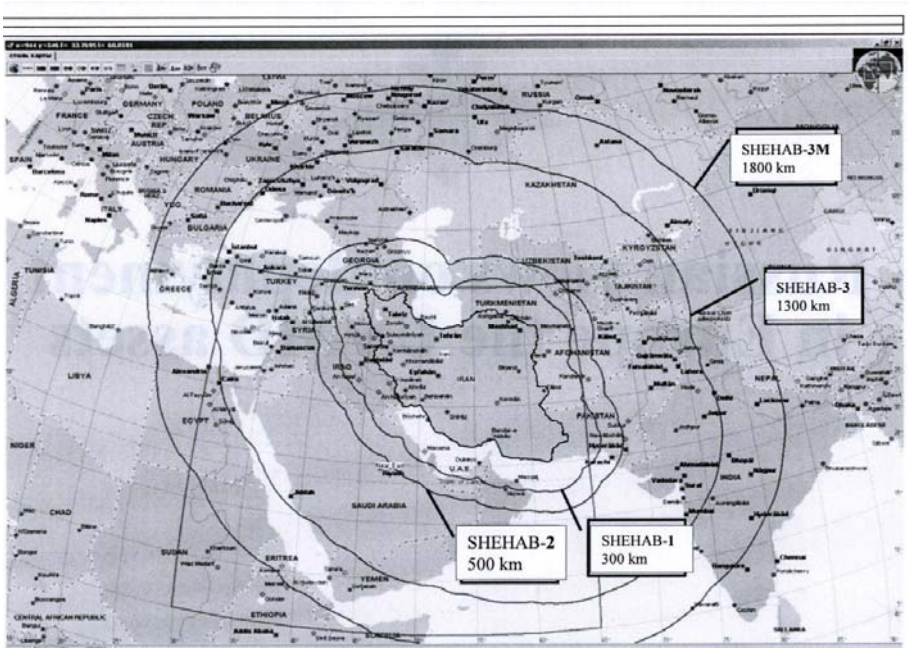
Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation

Russian views on deployment in Europe the US MD assets

Striking range of Iranian missiles



According to available information

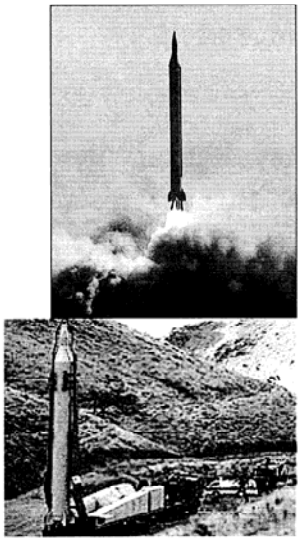
– **Europe, Russia and USA are not considered as targets for missile weapons**

– **There are no political instructions to develop missiles capable of hitting targets in Europe and on the US territory, since:**

- European states are main trade partners
- Deterrence policy in respect of Iran continues to be valid

3

The prospective of Iranian missiles modernization



– **In the middle of 1990's Iran launched a program to create ballistic missiles with a range over 1000 km**

- **necessary scientific technological and industrial base was lacking**
- **NODON missile and equipment for its assembling in Iran were bought in Korean People's Democratic Republic**

– **In 2003 Iran declared about commissioning of this missile under the name SHEHAB-3**

- **firing range up to 1300 km**
- **equipped with conventional warheads weighting up to 700 kg**

– **Presently SHEHAB-3 is being modernized (codename – SHEHAB 3 M)**

4

SHEHAB-3M missile
(*modernized SHEHAB-3*)

- firing range up to 1800 km (warhead weight under 500 kg)
- firing range can be increased to 2000 km (if the weight of the warhead is reduced to 200 kg)
- a warhead of such a weight is not capable of carrying any significant quantity of explosives
- the missile becomes useless as a delivery means

• it seems that this missile program is dependent on the import of industrial equipment, materials and components from other countries

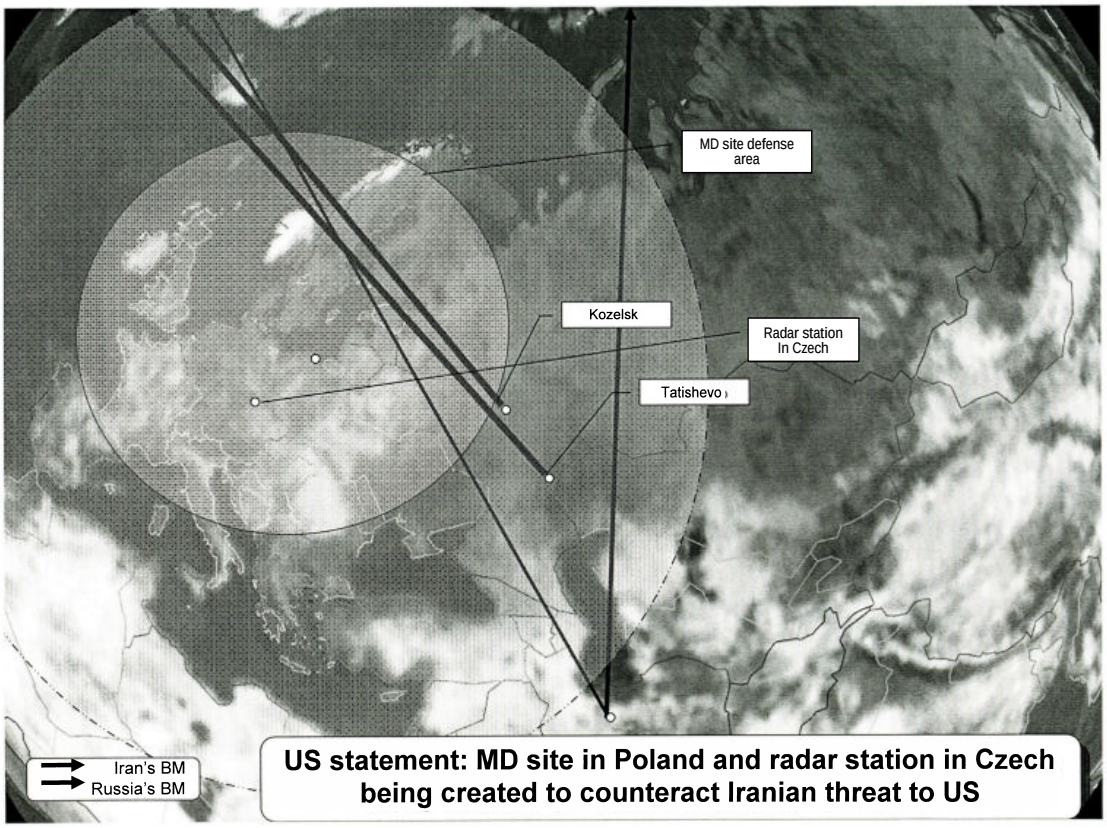
5

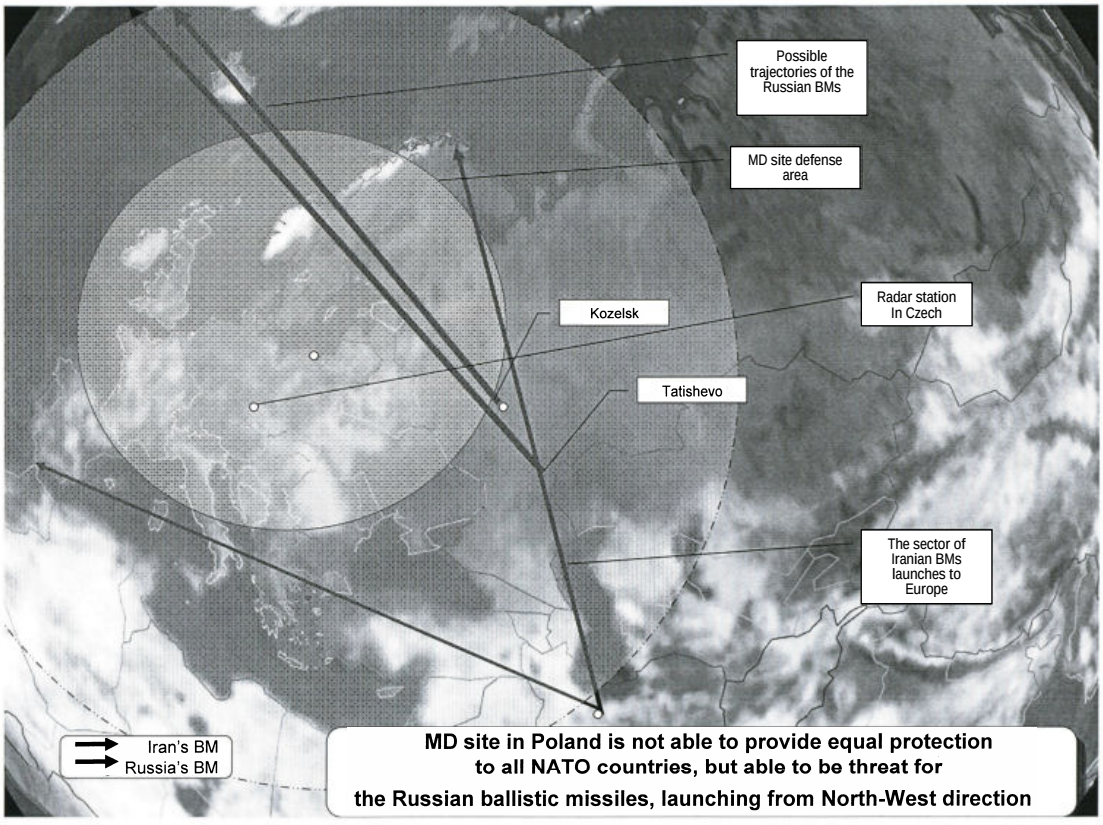
Conclusion 1

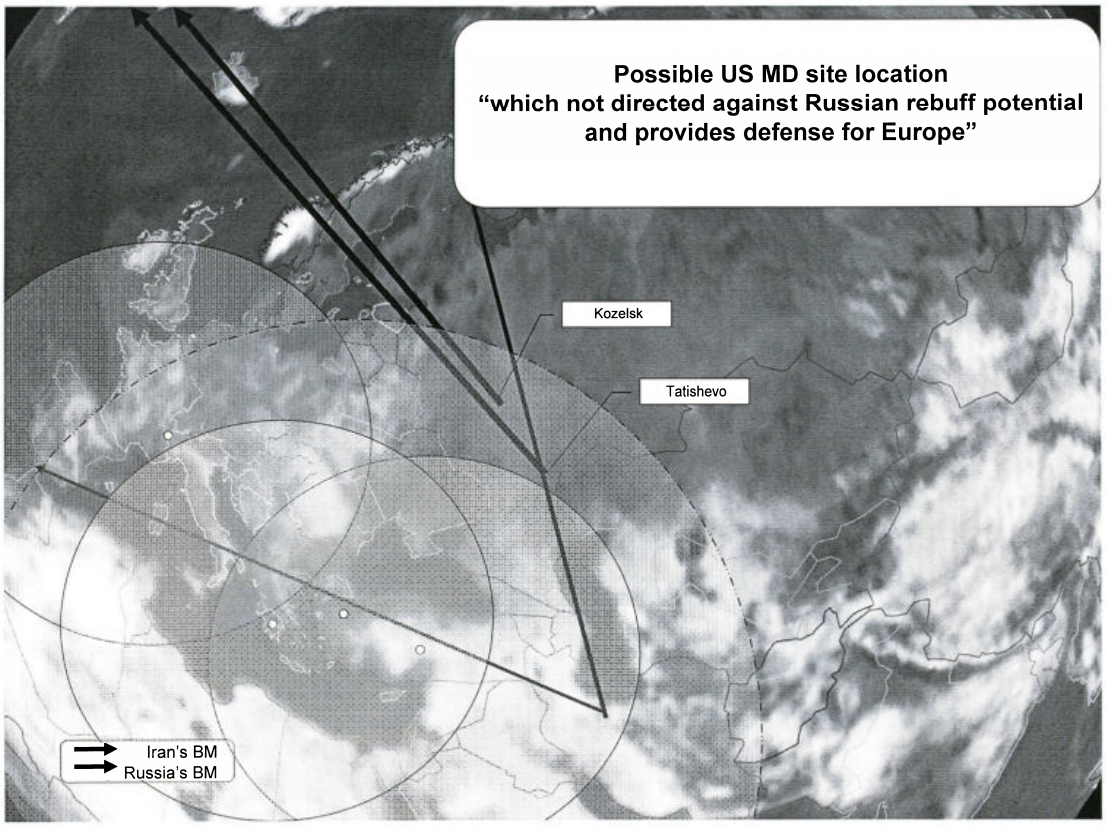
•American forecasts of Iranian achievements in the field of ballistic missiles development are extremely excessive

•Status and prospective of development of the Iranian missile potential are not persuasive as to the need to deploy global MD sites in Europe

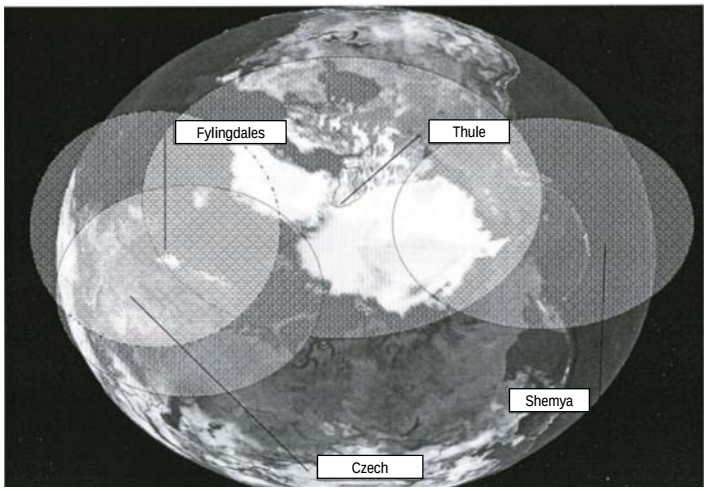
6


MD site defense area
Kozelsk
Radar station In Czech
Tatishevo
Iran's BM
Russia's BM
US statement: MD site in Poland and radar station in Czech being created to counteract Iranian threat to US


Possible trajectories of the Russian BMs
MD site defense area
Kozelsk
Radar station In Czech
Tatishevo
The sector of Iranian BMs launches to Europe
Iran's BM
Russia's BM
MD site in Poland is not able to provide equal protection to all NATO countries, but able to be threat for the Russian ballistic missiles, launching from North-West direction



The information support of MD site (radar station in Czech and frontline radar) "aren't directed against Russian Federation"



Integration of MD radar stations in Czech with
modified radar stations in Thule, Fylingsdales, Shemya

Conclusion 2

- US plans on MD deployment in Europe are directed against Russian Federation
- The illusion of US invulnerability can lead to inadequate actions

11

The Russian Missile Defense Initiatives

Russia's initiatives are aimed at:

- Broad-basis discussions of the issues of MD in Europe
- Development of basic data to access missile threats
- Joint development of the concept and architecture of MD system in Europe
- Provide equal security for all participants
- Minimization of negative environmental impact of the use of US MD components in Europe
- Reduction of financial costs of MD programs

13

Important remark

The offer of Russian Radar data is not an addition to the US MD components in Europe

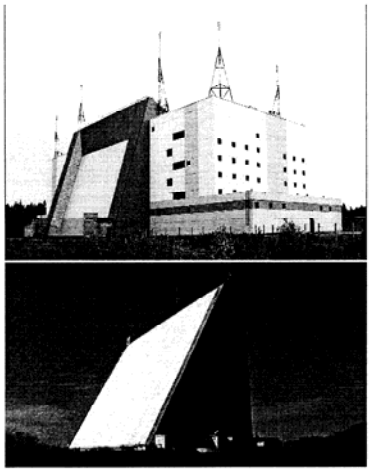
14

Combined Centre for Missile Launches Data Analysis

- Could be created in Europe on the basis of existing NATO data processing centers (for example CJFACC, CAOC) or the new one
- Main purpose – acquiring and processing real-time data on detected missile launches in South and South-East (for Europe) directions
- The obtained data will be used for impartial monitoring of missile programs in the region to develop recommendations on adequate response

15

Operational Radar in Gabala



- In service from c 1985
- The task – detection of BM launches from Indian ocean and seas areas and medium range BMs and operational-tactic missile launches from Middle East.
- Main radar's performance
  - Operating range – up to 6000 km;
  - Detection area
    - Angle of elevation – 2 to 45 degree;
    - Azimuth – 104 degree.
  - In service with MOD of Russia
- The status of the radar is determined by Russia-Azerbaijan agreement of January 25, 2002)
  - No controversial questions
- The radar is subject to upgrade and modernization
  - In case of making a decision on modernization

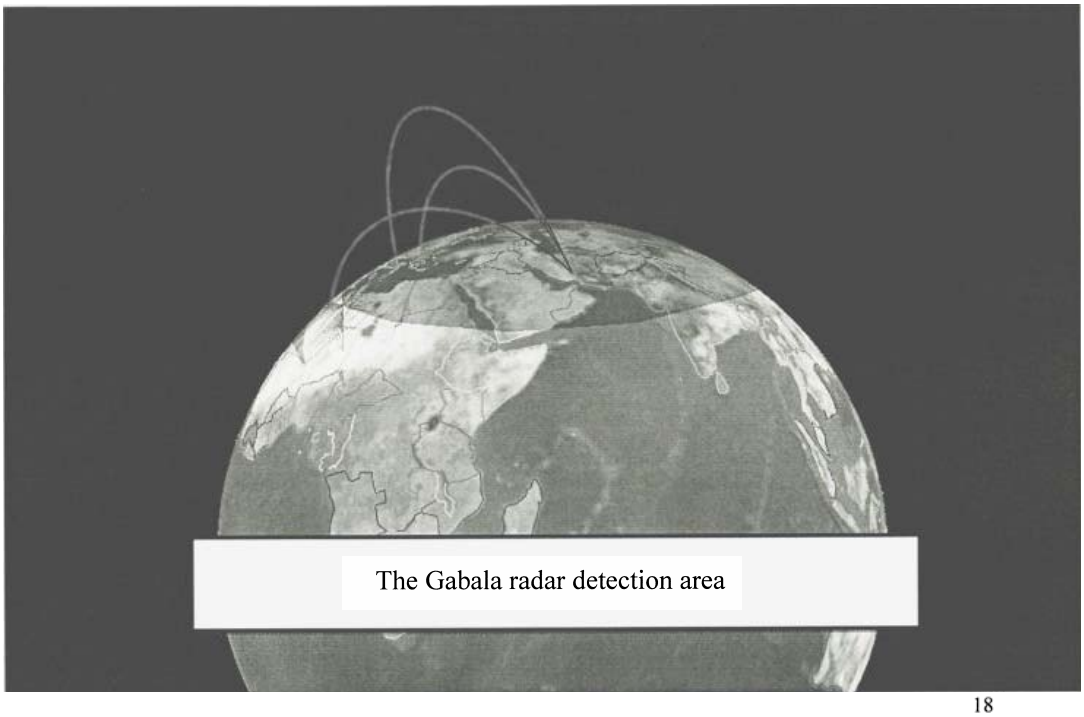
16

Building radar in Armavir

- Started in 2006
- The radar will consist of 2 sector stations
  - South-West sector – directed to the Mediterranean Sea
  - South-East sector – directed to the Middle East
- South-West sector radar station is being completed. In 2006 the radar was operating on the air
- Main performance:
  - range – 4200 km
  - Angle of elevation – 1-60 degree
  - Azimuth – 120 degree

The radars in Gabala and Armavir can operate together. It practically gives the control over almost all the regions of the Northern hemisphere where the missile threat can appear from

17



18

Conclusions

- American forecasts of missile threats to the US and Europe from Middle East countries are extremely excessive
- United States creating MD base in Europe for counteraction to Russian rebuff potential
- Russia states for productive mutually beneficial co-operation
- Implementation of the Russian initiatives will remove necessity of European MD site deployment and will keep strategic stability in the world

19