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Missile Defence in Cross Domain Competitions

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Photo: JACK GUEZ/AFP/Getty Images

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Cross-Domain Cooperation and Competition

- Budgets and resources from competition and/or cooperation at tactical level to total budget to percentage of GDP
- "Full spectrum: "Political, influence, asymmetric, tactical, strategic
- Missile defense vs. readiness, personnel, modernization
- "Joint warfare: " Missile defense/offensive versus air defense missiles, land forces, air forces, NBC
- Technology and RDT&E defense vs. offense and competing weapons systems from land/sea/air-based missiles to aircraft, "smart mines," SAMs, and other systems
- Cyber, electronic warfare, hard kill, EMP
- Civil-military, civil aid

NATO: Less Than 2% Solution



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U.S. Budget Squeeze – with No New Post-2019 Contingencies



Source: CBO, The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2019 to 2029, 1/2019, p. 11

- **Operational Environments**
- Political leverage, military influence, "countervailing power.
- Arms sales and exports
- Tactical, strategic, and extended deterrence, containment
- •Area risk and denial
- •Low-level asymmetric warfare
- Medium intensity conventional conflict
- Large-scale theater level "counterforce" exchanges
- Large scale- countervalue exchanges
- Nuclear, Biological, and/or chemical armed
- •Strategic counter-force/limited
- •Strategic all out-countervalue



Illustrative Wild Cards: Now and When? - I

- Cost breakthrough e.g. combined SAM/BMD
- "Countervailing power:" low cost and destabilizing counter-deployments, asymmetries, pressures, systems.
- •Hypersonic
- Directed energy/lasers/HEP/rail guns
- Space-based sensors/interceptors
- Post INF Treaty
- Precision
- Hand-offs/3rd party transfers
- Cruise, UCAV
- Penaids/countermeasures
- Volleys/saturation/exchange ratio/stockpile exhaustion
- Sabotage, in place covert, special forces raids (Iraqi oil loading points)

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Illustrative Wild Cards: Now and When? - II

- Layered offense/defense land, air, sea
- •High energy endo/exo weapons
- Weapons of Mass Effectiveness:
 - Critical civil targets and weapons of mass effectiveness desalination/war, power, LOC, refinery, long-lead
 - Critical military targets: Carriers (\$6-11 billion), C4I centers
- SMART low-cost systems mines, torpedoes, air launch, prepo, MANPADs, ATGMs,
- Peacetime targeting/covert GPS lists
- Target long lead-time replacements Energy, critical systems
- ASAT, dual capable civil satellites (\$billion?) holes in space
- Covertly deployable short-range UCAVs
- Line-source CW/BW cruise missiles and UCAVs
- Third party actors Terrorist, rebel, hostile state or non-state



Key Theaters of Operations

- NATO Europe, Atlantic, Mediterranean the hard 2%
- US-Britain-France and Russia –Key nuclear powers of the past
- Asia: Korea, Northeast Asia, Taiwan, South China Sea, 1st and 2nd Island Chain
- Arab-Israel (Israel-Hezbollah/Iran, Syria, Iran, Iran (Egypt, other Arab)
- Gulf Air/Naval/Land between Iran and Gulf Arab states, US, UK, France
- •US, Russia, China MAD, Counterforce, Countervalue
- Space
- High technology asymmetric: Missile/ Cyber/ EMP/ Bio/ information



Forward NATO – Russia - Other



Source: https://migflug.com/jetflights/nato-and-russia-conflict-map/

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Arab/Persian Gulf Desalination



[©] S. Lattemann and T. Höpner 2009

Multi-stage flash distillation (MSF) is a water desalination process that distills sea water by flashing a portion of the water into steam. Multiple-effect distillation (MED) is a distillation process often used for sea water desalination. It consists of multiple stages or "effects". In each stage the feed water is heated by steam in tubes, usually by spraying saline water onto them. Some of the water evaporates, and this steam flows into the tubes of the next stage (effect), heating and evaporating more water. Each stage essentially reuses the energy from the previous stage, with successively lower temperatures and pressures after each one. Additionally, between stages this steam uses some heat to preheat incoming saline water. RO is reverse osmosis

Source: adapted from https://encyclopediageopolitica.com/2018/09/06/water-security-the-fragile-desalination-infrastructure-of-the-arabian-gulf/

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Taiwan Straits

CIA Factbook

Population is 23,545,963 (July 2018 est.)

Urban population is 78.2% of total population (2018)

4.325 million New Taipei City, 2.706 million TAIPEI (capital), 2.19 million Taiyuan, 1.532 million Kaohsiung, 1.283 million Taichung, 836,000 Tainan (2018)





South Korea

CIA Factbook

Population is 51,418,097 (July 2018 est.) Urban population is 81.5% of total population (2018)

...with approximately 70% of the country considered mountainous, the country's population is primarily concentrated in the lowland areas, where density is quite high; Gyeonggi Province in the northwest, which surrounds the capital of Seoul and contains the port of Incheon, is the most densely populated province; Gangwon in the northeast is the least populated.

... 9.963 million SEOUL (capital), 3.467 million Busan, 2.763 million Incheon, 2.221 million Daegu (Taegu), 1.558 million Daejon (Taejon), 1.518 million Gwangju (Kwangju) (2018)





Key Tools

- RDT&E Research, development, test and evaluation
- Full operational testing Statistically valid results
- Net Assessment with 10-year plus time lines
- Gaming and simulation of full spectrum of conflicts Leverage- asymmetric to full-scale combat
- Lifecycle cost modeling engineering and regression
- Force trade-off sensitivity
- PPB development
- Contract requirements
- System architecture development and testing
- Exchange ratio sensitivity modeling
- Timeline analysis



Back-Up Slides

IRAN'S BALLISTIC MISSILES

Iran possesses the largest and most diverse missile arsenal in the Middle East, with thousands of short- and medium-range ballistic and cruise missiles capable of striking as far as Israel and southeast Europe. Missiles have become a central tool of Iranian power projection and anti-access/area-denial capabilities in the face of U.S. and Gulf Cooperation Council naval and air power in the region.

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FATEH-110 | 300km

2

SHAHAB 1 300km

1



QIAM-1 | 800km

SEJJIL | 2000km

SOUMAR (CRUISE MISSILE) | 2500km

8

0m

18m/60ft

NORTH KOREA'S BALLISTIC MISSILES

HWASONG-6 500km

KN-02 | 150km

1

North Korea's ballistic missile program is one of the most rapidly developing threats to global security. In recent years, an unprecedented pace of missile testing has included new and longer range missiles, sea-launches, and the orbiting of satellites. The most notable of these advances has been North Korea's development of two new intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Hwasong-14 and -15, which can likely reach the continental United States.

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11

21.5m/70.5ft