

### Realism

Anarchy  
 Rational and unitary actors  
 Pursue power- Zero-sum

### Structural, defensive, offensive

Walts	Mearsheimer
Self-help system	Defending themselves
Geography matters	Security--dilemma
Balance (offset advantages)	Balance
Relative gains	

Unsure intentions, assume the worst  
 Greedy states  
 Hegemony/regional dominance  
 Bandwagon territory

### Liberalism

Anarchy  
 Rational acots  
 NGOs, IGOs, economic unions, international regimes, etc  
 Complex states= decisions reflect political system  
 More than just military power matters (Japan, Germany example)  
 States mutual dependence - moderate conflict  
 Democratic peace theory

### Peace studies, human security, securitisation

PRIO, SIPRI	ICC, ICJ	Ole Wæver
ideological movement	Human security >	Anything can become securitised
- Criticism of war studies	State security	
No lasting peace without social, economic justice	What about people who's not protect them?	Example-energy
Balance of power - expand or not	Peace more than absence of shooting	If something a security issue, then dealt with differently
Bandwagon territory	Critical theory	

### Military security

Alliances Balance  
 Bandwagon  
 Protect weaker friendly states  
 Influencing states, putting internal pressure  
 Neutrality Forced neutrality  
 Austria - old 1955 neutrality pact  
 Finnish neutrality - Soviet Threat  
 Sweden - neutrality as more freedom  
 Neutrality - legal status

### Military security (cont)

Remain outside of military alliances in peace time  
 Neutral status accepted in war  
 Deterrence Threatens a response that makes action very unappealing  
 Arms control, cooperation  
 Only works if has capability of retaliation, convince that it would use, clearly communicates boundaries of acceptable

### Regime security

Regime security security challenges faced by regimes in the developing world, unable to provide full support for people living in their states  
 Globalisation socio-economic underdevelopment, poverty, famine, violence, and scarce resources, can often result in intrastate war  
 Challanges often fail to establish a Monopoly over violence.  
 Public Security Social contract - you let state intervene in your life, they have to pay back  
 Security is a social good



### Regime security (cont)

Structural reasons for no security Unfavourable climate conditions, resource scarcity

Deliberate conditions Authoritarian or corrupt regimes  
Nepotistic governments

Internal threats Alternative organisations/actors (muslim brotherhood) can first help, but then take over (warlords)

Regime insecurity loop Because cant provide, chose coercive methods of control

Security dilemma

Coup-proofing

Deep states (states not ruled by government, but for example military)

Commissarism (secret police)

Accommodation (to elites)

Manipulation (putting a front, like Russia and "free elections")

### Societal, Economic and Environmental Security

Societal Collective Identity

Maintenance of ethnic and religious identities

Threats - repression of iden., lang., educ, cul., etc

Horizontal competition - change bc forced (SU and russian)

Vertical competition - pushed to narrower identities (Yugoslavia)

Environmental Non-traditional

Environmental dangers

Economic Sanctions - offensive

The politically motivated denial, or threat of denial, abnormal economic relations with the intent of changing behaviours.

Trade, finance, aid

### Coercive Diplomacy

When? Full-scale war or CD

Deterrence vs CD Deterrence - keep doing. CD - change behaviour

CD must leave a choice LIMITED FORCE no ground

Not the amount of force, but how it is communicated

### Coercive Diplomacy (cont)

Schelling Coercive diplomacy - threats of limited force (sticks) + inducements (carrots)

George and Simons' - most important Asymmetry of motivation - motivated enough to keep pressure

Sense of urgency

Opponent's fear of escalation

Clarity on precise terms - specific demands (Russia Crimea bad)

Jakobsen "- Ideal Policy" Threat to defeat quickly with little costs

Deadline

Inducements (both sides must get something)

Assurance against future demands

Success? Only if limited force and not escalation to brute force

Temporary, long term - negotiations likely

### Weapons of Mass Destruction

MAD Mutually assured destruction - not credible

Flexible response after 1967

Chemical weapons Banned

