International Security and Simulation

International security seeks to protect us the citizens of the world from harm and danger. The world is an anarchic place because there is no authority that can control or govern states. States act for their own self-interest and seek to survive. Survival can occur through building up military power or engaging in diplomacy.

Deterrence seeks to use the idea of coercion to prevent an action from being undertaken. It is not concerned with the application of force as much as the exploitation of potential force. Three parts of deterrence are (1) the threat (2) the consequence (3) the response to the threat.

* **Threat**: challenge issued that initiates deterrence
* **Consequence**: if deterrence fails, what will happen?
* **Response to Threat**: how the defender will choose to act faced with a threat and consequence

There are two parties in a deterrence situation: the challenger (maker of the threat) and the defender (responding to the threat)

There are four types of deterrence: (1) direct (2) extended (3) immediate (4) general.

* **Direct Deterrence**: deterring attacks on own territory
* **Extended Deterrence**: deterring attacks on another country’s territory (collective)
* **Immediate deterrence**: deterrence for a certain scenario
* **General deterrence**: deterrence with long term goals.

There are three components to deterrence:

* **Proportionality**: relationship between the threat and the consequence
* **Reciprocity**: understanding that compliance with deterrence prevents consequence from occurring
* **Coercive credibility**: ability to convey the consequences of a failure to respond to threat

Decision Criteria:

* **Military balance**
* **Signaling / bargaining power**
* **Reputation for resolve**
* **Interests at stake**
* **Superior Motivation**
* **Responsiveness**
* **Clarity of the threat**

Scenario:

The Foreign Ministers of the US, UK, Germany, France, Ukraine, and Poland are meeting at a Special Emergency Conference convened by NATO to create a plan to potentially deter Russia from moving across the border and continuing his aggression against Ukraine. NATO should also try to create a plan to prevent future Russian aggression and if there is a way to solve the Crimean crisis. Due to the secrecy of the meeting, the meeting will be held at Stanford University in Palo Alto, CA, on April 12 and 13.

On March 16th, 2014, Crimea voted to rejoin Russia and leave the Ukraine by a 97% vote. Russian troops had entered the Crimea on February 27th, taking over key government and infrastructure sites, effectively taking control of the Crimea region and bottling up the Ukrainian troops that were there. These events had been preceded by the ousting and fleeing of President Viktor Yanukovych by popular protest. Russian troops were also called up to the frontier of the Ukraine all along the eastern frontier. It is unknown whether those troops will be called upon to invade the eastern regions of Ukraine.

Within the eastern region of Ukraine, there have been strong protests calling for autonomy from the new Kiev government which had taken control after protests began after former Yanukovych declined closer relationships with the IMF and the EU, and accepted a $15 billion dollar bailout from the Russian Federation.