GV217 - Conflict Analysis

University of Essex - Department of Government

Lorenzo Crippa Week 20 – 14 February, 2020

Recap: Greed vs Grievance

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- 1. What is Greed also referred to as?
- 2. What are the two elements of this aspect?
- 3. Can you give an example of how we could operationalize (measure) both?

Rationalist explanations for war

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- War is inefficient ex post
- Key question: What prevents states from locating a bargain both sides would prefer to a fight?

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All relate to bargaining space

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- In the build up to the conflict, Russia was making very low offers to Japan, thinking that it was stronger.
- Even if the Japanese had disclosed their full power, Russia would have been unlikely to believe. Why? because there are incentives to misrepresent → war.

Costly signals

"To be **genuinely** informative about a state's **actual** willingness or ability to fight, a signal must be costly in such a way that a state with lesser resolve or capability might not wish to send it." (Fearon, 1995:397)

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ightarrow Actions that generate a **real** risk of war are most informative

Russia-Ukraine conflict (2014)



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Russia-Ukraine conflict (2014)



Was Russian invasion of Crimea a costly signal? Why? Yes, arguably: "EU/NATO stay out of our back yard". Russia risked war with the West over this territory.

First Mover Advantage

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How does the commitment problem explain this?

Preemptive war

World War I.

Some have argued that the German and Austro-Hungarian empires challenged Russia in the Balkans before WWI because they believed that Russia was a growing power and wished fight now rather than later. Of course, they did not expect France and the UK to become involved.

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Final exercise: Peace process in Colombia



- Get in groups of 2-3 people
- Read the assignment and answer the three questions
- Present your findings to the other groups
- Do you agree?

Conclusion

All clear? More questions? See you next week!