# NOTES ON Coercions (deterrence and compellence)

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**DETERRENCE**

Deterrence is one power attempting to influence the decision making of another

Diplomacy which Aims to resolve a conflict without full scale war. “Coercive diplomacy” is a disruptive form of strategy.

Consider North Korea who have resisted coercive diplomacy as an example of where it hasn’t worked. You must understand the society you’re dealing with.

Often based on punishment or denial or both

Thomas Schelling is the key author for this

1. Threat must be sufficiently potent
2. Threat must be credible in the mind of the adversary
3. Corer must assure adversary that compliance will not lead to more demands
4. Conflict must not be perceived as a zero sum gain

Jakobsen’s (1998)

1. Threat to defeat the opponent quickly and with little cost
2. A deadline for compliance
3. Assurance to the adversary against future demands
4. An offer of inducement for compliance

Defining Success

1. Escalation to military force represents a form of failure

DETERRENCE IS MORE EFFECTIVE WHEN DEFENDING THE STATUS QUO THAN WHERE THE OTHER SIDE SEES AN EXISTENTIAL THREAT

The Ukraine waro

Compellence and deterrence aren’t the same tool.

ISRAEL used coercive deterrence for many decades called the “Begin doctrine”. Tjeu have used defensive “denial” and “punishment” (targeted assassinations, attack the opoponent’s key military sites; engage in allowing a large amount of collateral damage)