DEFENCE ECONOMICS

CHALLENGES & ACHIEVEMENTS
'Redacted'

OUTLINE

- Questions
- Definitions
- History
- Examples
- Challenges

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

DEFINITIONS

1. Economics of WAR & PEACE

• 2. Economics of Defence, Security, Disarmament, Conflict and Peace

DEFENCE ECONOMICS: HISTORY

- WWII
- Selecting targets for strategic bombing
- Aircraft plants; tanks factories; ball bearing factories; oil fields
- German economy adjusted/responded:
 Rapid repair; factories moved underground and to remote locations
 Limited knowledge of German economy: alternative suppliers;
 stocks; imports
- Increase costs of bombing
- Arrange diversions

DEFENCE ECONOMICS: HISTORY

Pioneering contribution: Hitch and McKean *Economics of Defense in Nuclear Age* (1960)

Other early 1960s contributions: Alliances; Weapons Acquisition Process; AVF

HISTORY

JOURNAL: 1990: Defence Economics: 4 issues pa; Mainly US economists

Later: Defence & Peace Economics: 6 issues pa

Now: world-wide economists

30th Anniversary

TOPICS

Range of topics

Arms Races; Alliances; Determinants of defence spending; Impacts on Growth; Equipment Procurement; Personnel; Defence industries; Military Outsourcing; Disarmament; Conversion; Peace: peace/defence as public goods; Conflict; Terrorism

Economics and Armed Forces
 Military Production Function: Q = f(Inputs) Limited Budgets: Choices cannot be avoided
 Opportunity costs – alternatives

Problem: games with small numbers: Buggins Turn

2. SUBSTITUTION PRINCIPLE

UAVs v manned combat aircraft v maritime patrol aircraft Nuclear v conventional forces Impact of technical progress—manned aircraft Affects traditional monopoly property rights of Services: SAMs operated by Army v fighter aircraft by RAF

3. Collaboration

Ideal Case: Equal sharing of R&D and lower unit production costs from greater output

Reality is different:

R&D costs higher due to duplication and sharing of high technology

Production costs higher due to duplication of assembly lines

4. Defence Markets are Different

Public good = incentives to free ride

Single buyer = powerful

No market prices

Domestic monopolies

Armed Forces = no profit motive; no capital market

5. Conflict and Markets

Conflict destroys markets
Military force allocates resources
Conflict creates disequilibrium
Result is chaos and destructive power

6. Terrorism: choices for terrorists

Peaceful v terrorist activities: substitutes
Make peace more attractive
Attack methods: assassinations v kidnaps v
hijacking airliners: make skyjacking more
expensive= less skyjacking but more
kidnapping

7. Prosperity agenda: secondary economic benefits:

Jobs, exports, technology/spin-offs
There are measures for these: GDP;
employment numbers; export sales; R&D
spending and patents

But no single measure of prosperity

And none which can be given money values

• 1. MEASURING DEFENCE OUTPUT

Definitions: peace/protection/security:

But no money values for peace, etc

Traditional solution: Inputs = Outputs

More recent solution: *military capabilities*

Elsewhere in public sector: Health QALYS (PALYS); value of life studies for transport

Maintaining the research base in defence economics

Management consultancies; think tanks (RAND; SIPRI); Government Economics Departments = quick/applied research

Problem: lack of long-term research: expanding the frontiers of defence economics – its theoretical base

Universities not helping

Augustine Rising Costs

Spitfire upc (airframe costs): £219K (2018 prices)

Meteor upc (airframe): £530K (2018 prices)

Typhoon upc: £98mn (2019 prices)

Impacts on Armed Forces and Defence Industry: smaller equipment numbers

Current Defence Review: applying defence economics

- Assess benefits and costs of UK world military role
- Apply SUBSTITUTION PRINCIPLE
- Examples: Reserves for Regulars (eg RAF)
- RAF Maritime Patrol Aircraft replacing RN frigates
- Strategic nuclear deterrent replacing conventional forces