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1. What is military industrial complex?

Origin and manifestation.

Is an informal alliance between a nation's military and the defence industry that supplies it, seen together as a vested interest which influences public policy. It also refers to the relationship between the government, the military, and the businesses that make things for the military.

The term was invented in the unites state. However, most countries have politicians and soldiers and people who make weapons and other military supplies, and they have a military industrial complete.

The term is used in reference to the system behind the military pf the united states, where it is most prevalent due to close links between defence contractors, the pentagon after a warning of its detrimental effects in the farewell address of president Dwight D. Eisenhower, in 1961.

Military Industrial Complex is known to be the notion of success. It is a process of distributing benefits to particular groups of people in society by means of cooperative collaboration of private corporations and state department. The interaction between the governmental and private sectors are primarily to enhance quality and ability as well as to advance the military personnel, strategies and equipment for the army. The term was coined by the former US Republican presidents, Dwight Eisenhower who warned if the growth of this progress is allowed, this would yield to endanger situations for America. Military Industrial Complex, is more than just a tight bond between military and economy. it involves many actors to run the progress, such as political actors, executive and legislative branch, economic actors like heavy industries, military industrial sectors arms, weapons, and other commercial actors like oil industries. This is to ensure that effective training and war-equipment are granted to every military sector i.e., Army, Navy and Air force etc. the military industrial complex was seen to be prominent and at its rapid growth at the end of the Second World War then progressed through the time of Cold War. After the war, the economic interests gradually shifted from military wartime industries to common good industries.

1. Fear of Dwight D. Eisenhower and the reality of his fear in the industrialisation of warfare in 20th and 21th centuries.

He was worried about the nation’s military growth, and the escalation of the Cold War, throughout his presidency. He tried to cut budgets for military services during his presidency, upsetting many in the pentagon. According to Eisenhower, the conjunction of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry is new in the American experience, and he feared it would lead to policies that would not benefit Americans as a whole, like the escalation of the nuclear arms race at great cost to the nation’s wellbeing.

Eisenhower considered the military industrial complex necessary to deter Soviet Union from aggression against the United States and its allies. But he urged his successors in government to balance defence and diplomacy in their relations with the Soviet Union, he stated that they must learn how to compose differences not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose.

1. The growing influence of the military industrial complex globally, from advanced countries to less developed ones.

 It tends to promote policies that might not be in the country’s best interest such as participation in the nuclear arms race. It has influenced both the private and government sectors support each other’s activities and to form mutually beneficial relationships.

In united states weapons production shifted from publicly owned companies to private firms during the first half of the 20th century. In France, however, the national government continues to own and manage most military related enterprises.

The military industrial complex in most economically advanced countries tends to have several characteristic features, a high technological industrial sector that operates according to its own legal, organizational, and financial rules, skilled personnel who move between administration and production, and centrally planned controls on the quantity and quality of output.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war in 1991 reduced, at least momentarily, the influence of the military-industrial complex in many countries, particularly the United States and Russia. However, in part because of rising military involvement in the middle east and concerns about terrorism, it remains a potent political force in both the United States and Russia, as well as throughout the world.

1. Defence spending

* The united states defence spending

In 2011, the GAO could not render an opinion on the 2011 consolidated financial statements of the federal government, with a major obstacle again being "serious financial management problems at the Department of Defence that made its financial statements unsuitable.

In December 2011, the GAO found that "neither the Navy nor the Marine Corps have implemented effective processes for reconciling their FBWT." According to the GAO, "An agency's FBWT account is similar in concept to a corporate bank account.in April 2011, there were more than $22 billion unmatched disbursements and collections affecting more than 10,000 lines of accounting.

2016 and 2017

The currently available budget request for 2017 was filed on February 9, 2016, under now former-President Barack Obama.

The FY 2017 budget reflects recent strategic threats and changes that have taken place in Asia, the Middle East and Europe. Russian aggression, terrorism by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and others, and China's island building and claims of sovereignty in international waters all necessitate changes in our strategic outlook and in our operational commitments. Threats and actions originating in Iran and North Korea negatively affect our interests and our allies.

The proposal also includes a comparison of the 2016 and the proposed 2017 request amounts, a summary of acquisitions requested for 2017 and enacted in 2016, and provides in detail a breakdown of specific programs to be funded.

On March 16, 2017 President Trump submitted his request to Congress for $639 billion in military spending—$54 billion—which represents a 10 percent increase for FY 2018 as well as $30 billion for FY2017 which ends in September. With a total federal budget of $3.9 trillion for FY2018, the increase in military spending would result in deep cuts to many other federal agencies and domestic programs, as well as the State Department.

On the 14th of July, the national defence authorization act 2018 was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives. 60% of Democrats voted for the bill, which represented an 18% increase in defence spending. The Congress increased the budget to total 696 billion dollars.

In February 2018, the Pentagon requested $686 billion for FY 2019.

The John S. McCain National Defence Authorization Act Authorized Department of Defence appropriations for 2019 and established policies, but it did not contain the budget itself. On July 26, this bill passed in the House of Representatives by 359-54. On August 1, the US Senate passed it by 87-10. The bill was later represented by Trump. He signed it on August 13.

On September 28, 2018, Trump signed the Department of Defence appropriations bill. The approved 2019 Department of Defence discretionary budget is $686.1 billion. It has also been described as "$617 billion for the base budget and another $69 billion for war funding.

* China defence spending

In 2010, the US Department of Defence’s annual report to Congress on China's military strength estimated the actual 2009 Chinese military spending at US$150 billion. Stockholm international peace research institute estimates that the military spending of China for 2009 was US$100 billion, higher than the official budget, but lower than the US department of defence estimate.

In 2016, the Chinese government's official defence spending figure was $146 billion, an increase of 11% from the budget of $131 billion in 2014. This makes China's military budget the second largest in the world behind the US. According to the Stockholm international peace research institute, China became the world's fifth largest exporter of major arms in 2014-2018, an increase of 2.7 per cent from the period 2010-2014. China supplied major arms to 53 states in 2014–2018.

* RUSSIA defence spending

In 2019 Russia allocated RUB2.9t ($46.4bn) to its defence budget, which excludes allocations to the National Guard, the Border Guard Service, and other confidential line items.

The Russian Ministry of Defence plans to upgrade its strategic nuclear assets, submarines and surface vessels, aircraft and helicopters, as well as its aerial capabilities through the induction of new fighters.

* France defence spending

France allocated a budget of €35.9bn ($48bn) in 2019 for defence, representing an increase of 4.7% over 2018. The current year’s defence budget accounts for 1.82% of the nation’s gross domestic product.

* Germany defence spending

Germany allocated a budget of €47.32bn ($53bn) in 2019 for defence, recording the biggest increase since the end of the Cold War. The nation, however, failed to meet Nato’s target of spending at least 2% GDP on defence.

The increase in defence spending will support the acquisition of new and modernised equipment as the German military currently suffers from the lack of heavy equipment such as tanks, aircraft, and submarines.

* Japan defence spending

The Japanese Government set aside $47bn for defence in 2019, which enables the nation to enhance its defence capabilities to counter potential threats from the missile systems of North Korea and strategic challenges from China.

1. The implication of the growing influence of the military industrial complex on warfare in the 21th century, by extension, discuss the implementation of biological warfare using the coronavirus pandemic as a case study.

* Many stated is it a weapon introduced to destabilize China with more than 1.4 billion people and described as the world’s second largest economy, after the United States, also it could be a perfect opportunity for the Western countries to watch how countries cope or don’t cope with a major crisis. Some claim that the pandemic consists of conspiracy theory and disinformation that emerged regarding the origin, scale, prevention and treatment surrounding the disease and the ensuing pandemic.

Some misinformation and disinformation claimed the virus was a biological weapon with a patented vaccine, a population control scheme, or the result of a spy operation. Some of these misinformation and conspiracy theories may have state involvement. Some world leaders have also downplayed the threat of the virus and disseminated misinformation.