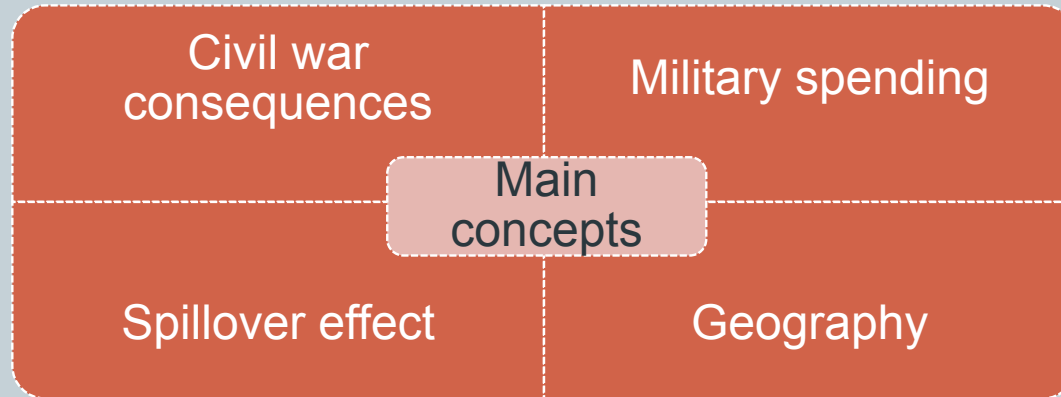


# Civil War, spillover and neighbor's military



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# OBJECTIVES AND KEY CONCEPTS



- Core objective of the paper:
  - Introduction of mechanism of how civil war can negatively affect the neighbouring country through increased military expenditures
- Filling the gap in topics of:
  - Determinants of military spending
  - International effects of civil wars
  - Civil war and its geographical implications

# PREVIOUS RESEARCH



- **Studies on:**
  - domestic effects of civil wars (capital flight and human capital loss- Collier 1999, Chamraborty and Morán 2011)
  - International consequences (trade reduction, neighbour s country economic reduction- Murdoch and Sandler 2002 and 2004)
  - Relation of civil war and economy and the regional dimension of conflict (Collier et al. 2003, Gleditsch 2002)
- **Only few studies focused on international economic consequences of civil war**
- **Missing link:**
  - the connection of military spending in nearby country and its negative economic growth

# NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF MILITARY SPENDING



**Replacing other  
spending (education,  
health)**

**Inflation**

**Increasing external  
debt**

**Foreign exchange  
for armaments**

**Withdrawing  
workers from other  
sectors x reducing  
unemployment**

# SPILOVER AND ITS POSSIBLE INFLUENCE ON MILITARY SPENDING



## Refugee flows

- Ethnical imbalance
- Economic challenge
- Political crisis
- Pressure for involvement

## Rebels crossing borders

- Fear of attack on host state and its population
- Expectation of retaliation from neighbour state

## Security forces crossing borders

- Challenge to territorial sovereignty
- Incidents (e.g. Munition crossing borders)



# Hypothesis 1:

“A country **bordering a civil war zone has a higher level of military expenditures** than a country not in such a situation.”

- Emphasis on spill-over effects
- Influence of civil war zone on border is bigger than at any other place in the neighbour country



## Hypothesis 2:

„The positive impact on military expenditures of a **bordering civil war is greater than the impact of a civil war in a neighboring country that does not reach the shared border.**“

- Ruling out other possible causal mechanisms
- Country s position a key for this hypothesis
- While first one general about higher expenditures during border war, here clear difference between expenditures in bordering and non-bordering civil war

# METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH



- **DATA:**
  - Developing countries (not OECD), 1950-2006
- **Type of studies:**
  - Monadic country-year analysis (135 countries)
  - Dyad-year analysis (575 pairs of states)
- **VARIABLES**
  - Milex
  - Neighbor civil war (reaches border)
  - Neighbor civil war (does not reach border)
  - Neighbor's milex
  - Inter-state war
  - Civil war
  - Population
  - Trend
  - History of war with state 2 (only for dyadic)



# RESULTS



- A country bordering a civil war zone has a higher level of military expenditures than a country not in such a situation. -> **hypothesis 1 confirmed**
- A civil war not reaching the shared border is associated with lower levels of military spending -> **hypothesis 2 confirmed**
- Inter-state war, civil war, history of war -> higher military spending

# ARMS RACE AND INTERVENTION



- Possible associations for bigger military spending
- **ARMS RACE:**
  - *“the effect of nearby civil war on a state’s military spending is conditional on the military spending of the civil war state”*
  - X military spending depends on location of civil war, not neighbour s military spending
  - X no difference between the values of neighbour s military spending and neighbour s civil war on borders variable
- **FOREIGN INTERVENTION**
  - *“military spending is caused by country militarily supporting one side of the conflict”*
  - X only 20% of interventions by neighbouring countries
  - X if country intervened in neighbour s war- not significant in regards to military spending

# CONCLUSION AND CRITICAL REFLECTION



- Geographical position of civil war -> international implications
  - States threatened only if civil war reaches its border -> reason is fear of spill-over effect -> military spending
  - Some countries affected more than others -> those not bordering civil war zone even tend to spend less than their average
- Further research?
  - Need to test the hypothesis
- Critical reflection
  - Unclarity about data selection- why 1950-2006? Countries and their combinations?
  - Different data sources for *milex* and other variables