

- **Domestic political factors:** There is little doubt that in developing countries domestic political factors are one of the main reasons for increases in defence expenditure. These factors are difficult to predict and may change rapidly, upsetting long-term plans. Some of these issues are discussed below.

C. Reducing Military Demand

Rising military expenditures in Southern Africa, a feature of the 1960-1990 period, can be ascribed principally to the conflict over apartheid and its off spins which were fed by Cold War competition in the region. An additional factor, although difficult to separate out from the others, was the perceived need of governments to shore up their domestic political power bases by strengthening their military resources. After the mid-1970s, with the collapse of Portuguese colonialism, the increasing intensity of armed liberation struggles and the civil wars in Angola and Mozambique, Southern Africa saw rapid militarization which affected all the countries of the region to some extent, but was particularly marked in Mozambique, the then-Rhodesia, Namibia, Angola and South Africa.

Since 1990 there has been dramatic, although uneven, demilitarization. Settlement of the conflict in Mozambique has led to military demobilization on both sides and a radical downscaling of defence expenditure. Angola, however, remains highly militarized, and progress in the demobilization of the two parties to the conflict remains slow and uncertain. In South Africa defence spending has been cut by 50 per cent since 1989, and the abolition of conscription has substantially reduced the size of the defence force. It is difficult to give accurate figures since it is never clear how many men are potentially mobilizable in the part-time force, but while at the end of the 1980s approximately 500,000 part-timers could potentially have been mobilized, it is doubtful if more than 100,000 reservists would now respond to call-ups. The fulltime force has been increased to approximately 120,000 (from 90,000) as a result of the integration of bantustan and liberation forces, but this is set to be reduced to between 70,000 and 90,000 in the next three