

Bölüm 6

KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE ASKERİ HARCAMALAR MESELESİ: KALKINMA VE YÖNETİŞİM SORUNUNDAN DOĞRU FİNANSMANA¹

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GİRİŞ

Askeri harcamalar, ülkelerin ulusal savunma hizmetleri için yaptıkları kamu harcamalarını ifade etmekte; bu harcamaların yapılmasına nihai olarak merkezi/federal yönetimlerin bütçe süreçlerinde karar verilmektedir. Devlet ölçeğinde bakıldığında, askeri harcamaların aynı zamanda meşru güç kullanma tekelinin (dış güvenlik) uygulamaya geçirilmesine imkân verdiği söylenebilir. Bunun yanında, askeri harcamalar güçler ayrılığına dayalı anayasal devletlerde yasama gözetimi alanlarından biridir. Bu yönden, askeri harcamaların yasama gözetimi bütçe hakkı çerçevesinde hem yürütmenin hem de doğrudan silahlı kuvvetlerin demokratik kontrolünün bir bileşeni durumundadır. Daha geniş bir açıdan bakıldığında, siyasi ve ekonomik etkenlerin ulusal ve uluslararası ölçeklerde belirleyici olduğu askeri harcamalar meselesi çok disiplinli ve çok yönlü bir incelemeyi gerektiriyor. Askeri harcamalar, genel olarak kamu harcamaları içerisinde ayrı(calıklı) bir koluma sahip olagelmıştır. Bunun için çeşitli nedenler sayılabilir. Ancak kökenine gidildiğinde askeri harcamaların devletin varoluşsal işlevi olan dış güvenlik için vazgeçilmez olduğu gerçeğine ulaşılmaktadır. Bunun hemen yanında, askeri harcamaların devletin merkezileşme sürecinde gelişen güç kullanma tekeliyle ilişkisi görülmektedir. Tarihsel olarak, askeri harcamalar vergiler, gelir ve tüketim, yoksullaşma, askeri-sivil istihdam, askeri harcamaların üretkenliği ve milli gelire etkisi, finansman kaynakları, açıklık, şeffaflık ve hesap verebilirlik bağlamlarında tartışılmıştır (Barbak, 2015). Askeri harcamalar, devletlerarası ilişkilerin bir değişkeni olarak silahlanma ve silahsızlanma, barış, güvenlik ve kalkınma işbirliği alanlarında da takip edilmektedir. 20'nci yüzyılın sonundan itibaren ise, askeri

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