

Economic Sanctions and Export Control: Past, Present and the Future of Economic  
Sanctions and Export Controls

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1) Some Kinds of Economic Sanctions and Two Typologies of Them

- a. Economic Sanctions as Means of the Use of Economic Power of the Nation-States
  1. Restrictions and prohibition of Export and Import (embargo), 2. Restrictions of technology transfer, 3. Financial Freezing including asset freezing (individuals and companies like commercial bank)
- b. Two Typologies of Economic Sanctions
  1. Multilateral sanctions in which more than 2 countries are involved.
    - a. Sanctions led by international institutions like the United Nations.
    - b. Sanctions by such coalition countries as economic sanctions against the targeted countries. E.g. embargoes against the Communist countries (COCOM), (CHINCOM), Economic sanctions against the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan in 1980. Arab Boycott, etc.
  2. Unilateral sanctions by a country. E.g. US embargo against Cuba. Port control and prohibition of the entry of all of the vessels belonging to the DPRK into the Japanese port by the Japanese Government

2) Export Control as one of the Measures of Economic Sanctions

- a. The political thought of export controls after the end of WW-II: Combination of the thought of 'containment' of the Communist bloc (the thought of 'quarantine') with the thought of the maintenance of technological superiority against the Soviet Bloc . . . COCOM and CHINCOM
- b. The political thought of export controls after the end of the Cold War: Combination of the thought of 'containment' of the concerned countries and terrorist groups with the thought of non-proliferation . . . export controls against the 'rogue states' and terrorist groups through the multilateral export control regimes.

3) Expansion of the Scope and Range of Export Controls and Public Policy

- a. expansion of the scope and range of domestic export control regime: Nation-wide expansion of industrial activities and R & D both in private companies and public corporations. → necessary extension of export control administration as well as reveal of weakness and vulnerabilities of internal export control system in small and medium-sized companies.

- b. Increase of complicated 'deemed export control' system and multi-layered system of export control mechanism in the developed world→R & D system in individual companies as well as R & D system in universities. Government-industry-university linkage of R & D activities in advanced dual-use technologies, improvement of visa and pass-port control system.

#### 4) Conclusion

Necessary holding the well-balanced linkage system between international and domestic export control regimes.