

Major Export Control Challenges in Asia

□ More manufacturing and trade

- > more actors to be covered by regulation
- > growing technological capacity that requires monitoring
- > more SEZs where 'controls' are not a priority

□ More economic integration across national boundaries

- > Dense networks of partnerships and JVs
- > FTAs that allow freer movement of goods, technologies, expertise

□ Focus of enforcement not on outbound

proliferation

- > On revenue from imports
- > On internal security from import of dangerous items

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Limits on Collective Action

No one disputes the threats

- From terrorists
- From proliferators

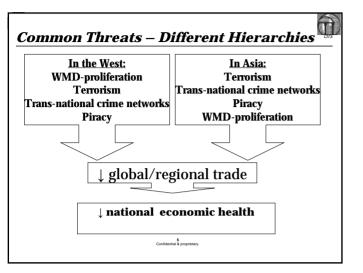
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□ There is little agreement on targets and tools

- > Which commodities and activities to regulate?
- > Which destinations to watch out for?
- > Which regulations are enforceable given the national economic and political profile?
- > How to balance restrictions vis-à-vis the export imperative?
- > How to allocate resources for doing this?
- \succ Reluctance to accept US/outside help technical or equipment or financial

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Country	GDP (trillion)	Exports (billion)	Imports (billion)	Top Trading partners	Bilateral goods trade with U.S. (billion)
Japan	\$4.89 tr	\$590 b	\$524.1 b	US, China, S Korea, Taiwan	\$207.7 b
China	\$2.51 tr	\$974 b	\$777.9 b	US, HKSAR, Japan, S. Korea	\$343.0
India	\$0.80 tr	\$128 b	\$187.9 b	EU-25, US, China, UAE	\$31.8 b
South Korea	\$0.89 tr	\$326 b	\$309.3 b	China, US, Japan, Saudi Ar	\$78.3
ASEAN	\$1.07 tr	\$765 b	\$677 b	US, Japan, EU- 25, China	\$153 b
U.S.A	\$13.2 tr	\$1,037.3 b	\$1,855.4 b	Canada, China, Mexico, Japan	

Role of U.S. in Asian political economy

Aid

- > 2006 East Asia Pacific (excl. DPRK) = \$514 million
- > 2006 South Asia (excl. Afghanistan) = \$910 million

🗆 FDI

- S&T Collaboration
 - > TMD with Japan and Taiwan
 - > Civil nuclear and space cooperation with India

Security Cooperation

- > Nuclear umbrella over Japan, Taiwan, South Korea
- > Defense cooperation with India
- > Defense cooperation with Singapore and Australia

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U.S. : a prime mover in Asian Epistemic Community

Counter-terrorism cooperation

> Technology

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> Concepts & expertise

□ Nonproliferation cooperation

- Security assurances and defense cooperation
- > Nonproliferation dialogue in various Track I and II fora

□ International agreement like UNSCR 1540 that require

- Criminalization of a range of activities
- > Introduction of catch-all and ITT
- > Control lists & licensing mechanisms
- > New kind of govt-industry relationship

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Leveraging U.S. position to improve Strategic Trade Cooperation in Asia

- US XC regulations affect Asian trading partners
 - > ITAR (FMS, DCS)
 - Extra-territorial regulations (Entities lists, sanctions, de minimus)
- □ New international initiatives have generated debate AND
 - action
 - > PSI, CSI, VEUs
- □ New domestic initiatives likely to be adopted and improved by others
 - ≻ CTPAT, ACE
- □ XC training and outreach in Asia supported to help harmonize understanding of basic concepts
 - \succ Govt to Govt
 - ➤ NGOs like CITS

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First Steps for Asian Framework: Re-purposing the Existing Institutions of Dialogue & Cooperation Security rationale added to existing economic & political organizations ASEAN-Regional Forum & APEC initiative on export controls APEC initiative on secure trade (STAR) Expanding the role, capacity, and functions of existing channels/principles of regional coordination Customs; Coastguards; Banking

- □ New linkages among traditional actors
 - > Sharing info for risk analysis & data mining
 - Proactive consultations
- □ New initiatives by old organizations
 - ➤ WCO → Harmonizing trade classification for better tracking/monitoring (of dual use exports)
 - ➤ IMO → Tracking incidents of piracy

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Second Steps for Asian Framework: Accepting the Need for Transparency & Harmonization

- □ Trans-national transactions cannot be regulated unilaterally
 - > Problems of enforcement
 - > Problems for industry compliance
- □ Balance needed between sharing various kinds of information
 - > necessary v. national intelligence v. proprietary
- **Old methods of regulation by denial not feasible**
 - > Technological monopoly and oligopolies have dissolved in most sectors
 - Focus has to be on monitoring end use and end user rather than blanket denials for a whole country

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Agenda to Develop An Asian Framework

Current need is

- □ For broad agreement on the need
 - > To have national emphasis on strategic trade management
 - > To allocate some resources to this problem
- □ For sharing base-line info on national systems
 - > 1540 reports and legislative database are a good start
- □ For developing common definitions of concepts
 - > Dialogue in non-govt forum
 - > Exchange of best practices among practitioners not policymakers

□ For instituting similar procedures and documents

- > To facilitate trade AND security compliance
- Adoption of common voluntary compliance practices by regional industry Content a provinting Approximation