



**CITS**

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE & SECURITY

THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

***Strengthening Nonproliferation  
Efforts in Asia Through Strategic  
Trade Controls***

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# *Main Concerns*

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- **Strategic Trade Controls:**
  - I. **Effect on Economic **Development**: Trade and Growth**
  - II. **Effect on International/National **Security**: WMD Non-Proliferation**
- **How to strengthen nonproliferation efforts in Asia based on I. and II.**

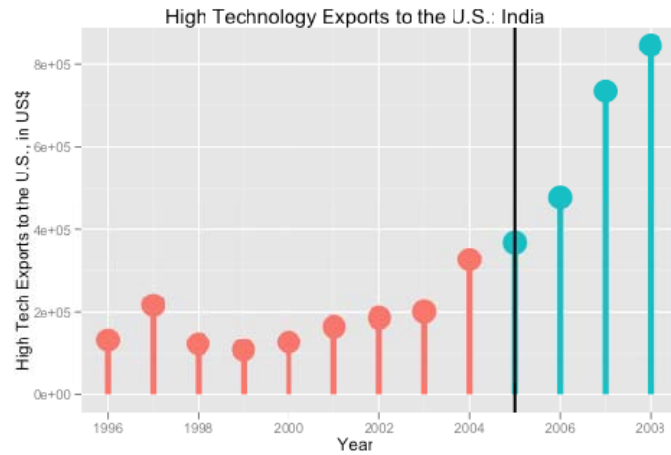
# ***Nonproliferation and Economic Development***

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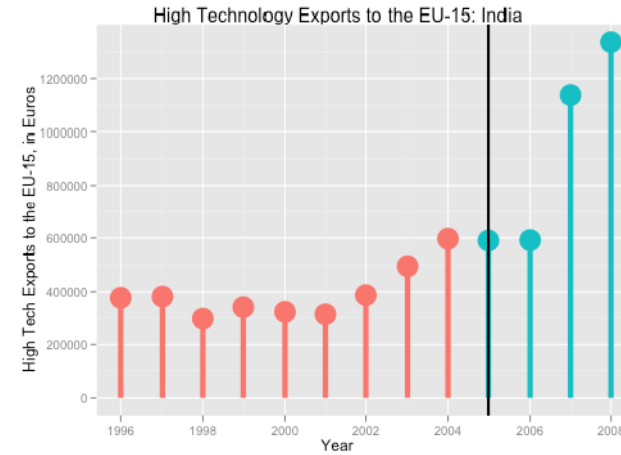
- **Fear that export controls add impediment to trade flows and economic development.**
- **CITS study finds that the introduction of strategic trade control legislation did not inhibit trade in high-tech goods from U.S. and E.U. to select states.**
  - Prospective investors shy away from countries that do not have strong export control and property rights legislation.
  - Example: Singapore's trade levels actually increased with the introduction of strategic trade control legislation.

# Example: India

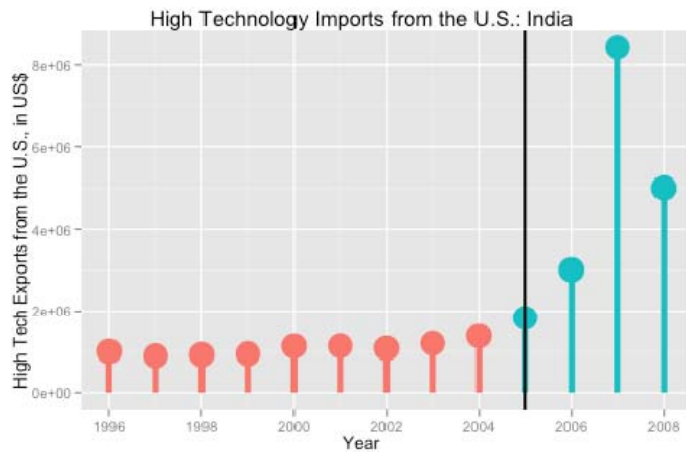
## Exports → U.S.



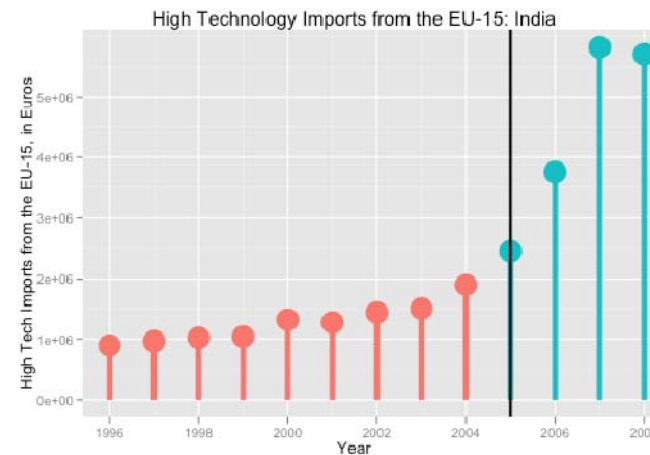
## Exports → Europe



## Reverse: Imports ← U.S.



## ... and Imports ← Europe



# ***Nonproliferation and Security***

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- **Global nonproliferation hinges on controlling the flow of materials that could be used to make WMDs.**
- **Introduction of strategic trade controls can help increase trust for states.**
  - High-tech exporting states are reluctant to sell their goods to states with weak export controls.
- **Export controls help assure other governments and investors that high-tech/dual-use goods will not fall into the wrong hands.**

## ***Strengthening Nonproliferation***

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- **Engagement with NGOs and the private sector.**
- **Through forums and workshops. For example, the Asian Export Control Seminar, the Asan Plenum, among others.**
  - Means of bringing together stakeholders and interested parties to exchange ideas and strategies.
  - Over the years, CITS has organized export control academies that seek to address the main issues of nonproliferation and export controls.
  - These XC fora attract government officials and industry players in international trade and investment.

## ***Strengthening Nonproliferation***

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- **Government coordination through **regional** intergovernmental institutions.**
- **Security and economic institutions can help to enhance collective efforts of nonproliferation in Asia.**
- **Institutions, such as ASEAN (ARF) and APEC, can incorporate strategic trade controls and nonproliferation in their agendas to avoid duplication and redundancies.**
  - Currently, CITS is assisting Caribbean Community (CARICOM) states to put in place a common strategic trade control legislation.

## ***Conclusions***

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- **Proliferation threatens regional security and economic development.**
- **Nonproliferation and export controls enhance security by mitigating the flow of dual-use goods.**
- **Contrary to most fears, export controls do not adversely affect international trade and economic development.**
- **Engagement with industry, private sector, and NGOs can help enhance nonproliferation efforts.**
- **Regional security and economic institutions can serve as coordination platforms for nonproliferation.**





**Thank you!**

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