



RESEARCH BRIEF · ASPC-RB-017

Supply-Chain Resilience and International Capacity

How can institutions examine resilience without treating every international dependency as equivalent?

EVIDENCE-INFORMED ASPC ANALYSIS

Supporting publication to ASPC-IB-003

August 2026 · 6-page edition

Status, question and scope

ASPC RESEARCH SYNTHESIS.

Research question

How can institutions examine resilience without treating every international dependency as equivalent?

Scope

Supply chains can create efficiency, market access and specialization while also transmitting disruption. Resilience analysis should identify critical functions, dependencies and feasible responses.

Evidence cutoff: August 21, 2026. Government findings, agency-reported information and ASPC analysis are distinguished throughout.

Key findings

The reviewed sources support the following bounded findings.

- CRS notes that global value chains can support competitiveness and market access while creating risks for particular sectors and national security.
- Transparency and security can improve resilience, but localization, diversification, inventories and allied sourcing carry different costs and benefits.
- NIST treats technology supply-chain risk across the full system lifecycle, including acquisition, maintenance and disposal.

Findings are paraphrased from the cited official records. Source scope and date remain controlling.

Evidence interpretation

What the evidence establishes

- CRS notes that global value chains can support competitiveness and market access while creating risks for particular sectors and national security.
- Transparency and security can improve resilience, but localization, diversification, inventories and allied sourcing carry different costs and benefits.

What requires judgment

Supply chains can create efficiency, market access and specialization while also transmitting disruption. Resilience analysis should identify critical functions, dependencies and feasible responses.

Application beyond the source setting is ASPC analysis and should be tested against the authority, capability, risk and conditions of the institutions involved.

ASPC application and limitations

Proposed application

- Map critical products, services, tiers, geographic concentration, substitutes and recovery time.
- Distinguish routine commercial volatility from risks to essential functions or security.
- Evaluate diversification, trusted-partner, inventory, standards and domestic-capacity options against explicit criteria.

Limitations

- This brief does not designate a supplier, country or product as a security risk.

These applications are proposed by ASPC. Citation does not imply endorsement by any source institution.



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ASPC RELEVANCE

This research supports economic development and constructive partnership where stronger local capability can create durable value and advance shared interests with the United States.

CRS R46641

[Official source →](#)

NIST C-SCRM

[Official source →](#)

NIST SP 1305

[Official source →](#)

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