



**H.E. AMBASSADOR NICOLE SHAMPAINÉ
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE OPCW
AT THE ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
IN EXERCISE OF RIGHT OF REPLY TO AGENDA ITEM 5
NATIONAL STATEMENTS OF RUSSIA AND CUBA**

- Economic sanctions and export controls are lawful, legitimate, and effective tools for addressing malign activity and serious threats to peace and security.
- The United States applies sanctions lawfully and appropriately to respond to malign activity and serious threats to peace and security.
- Referring to sanctions as “unilateral coercive measures” is a thinly veiled attack against legitimate sanction regimes.
- Nonproliferation export control regimes ensure that advancements in science and technology are not diverted toward activities that threaten peace and security. These regimes are therefore critical for ensuring broad access to technological advancements and their attendant economic benefits.
- The United States and many other countries participate in such regimes - including those who selectively criticize them - in support of our implementation of key nonproliferation instruments.
- For example, Russia participates in the Wassenaar Arrangement and Missile Technology Control Regime, and both Russia and China participate in the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

- Export controls apply to less than one percent of global trade in dual-use goods, and denials constitute an even smaller percentage of all licensed transactions. These rare denials can support our efforts to prevent transfer of toxic chemicals for purposes prohibited by the Convention or where the risk of diversion is too great.
- By contrast, several studies of the economic effects of export controls have reinforced that strategic trade controls have a positive impact on promoting countries' trade and investment.
- Informed by control lists and guidelines, export controls provide the transparency and predictability needed to facilitate trade by helping to build confidence that materials and expertise are not being diverted, misused, or proliferated for illicit purposes.
- That is why export controls expand, rather than limit, global access to technology and international trade.
- Suppliers can have more confidence in their exports when they are assured that sensitive technologies will not inadvertently contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction-related technologies.