6.3 TYPES OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN THE SYSTEM OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL CHALLENGES

Roman Maksymovych, Ph.D. in Law, Acting Head of the Department of International Law and Comparative Law, FIR, National Aviation University, Ukraine, Kyiv
ORCID ID: https://orchid.org/0000-0003-1812-6624
E-mail: maksymovych1989@gmail.com
Roman Polyvach, Ph.D. student in International Law, the Department of International Law and Comparative Law, FIR, National Aviation University, Ukraine, Kyiv
ORCID ID: https://orchid.org/0009-0005-1921-0424
E-mail: romanpolyvach93@gmail.com

Abstract. *Economic sanctions have become an increasingly prevalent tool in international politics, utilized by states and international organizations to exert pressure on target countries for various purposes. This study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of economic sanctions, their categorization, objectives, forms, and consequences. It will also consider the recent developments surrounding Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and the subsequent wave of sanctions targeting Russia. The methodology of this study involves a systematic review of existing literature, as well as an examination of empirical data, case studies, and comparative analysis. The research begins by exploring the categorization of economic sanctions, discussing positive and negative sanctions, unilateral, multilateral, and plurilateral sanctions, and direct, indirect, and sectoral sanctions. By providing a clear classification system, we hope to improve the understanding of the intricacies involved in the application of economic sanctions. Subsequently, the study delves into the aims and goals of economic sanctions, examining primary, secondary, and tertiary objectives and identifying the political intentions behind sanctions, including prescriptive, protective, communicative, and deterrent goals. This analysis is crucial to understanding the strategic thinking of policymakers when imposing sanctions. Following that, an overview of the different forms and varieties of economic sanctions is presented, including trade sanctions such as boycotts, embargoes, tariffs rates, and licensing restrictions, and financial sanctions like lending constraints, asset freezes, and currency controls. The efficacy of targeted sanctions in achieving their intended goals is also assessed. The research then investigates the enforcement, compliance, and ramifications of economic sanctions, differentiating between preventive and coercive sanctions, and discussing factors influencing compliance and the effectiveness of sanctions. Consequences of economic sanctions for targeted nations, regional stability, and civilian populations are examined, using examples from recent events, including the sanctions imposed* *on Russia due to the invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Lastly, the study presents case studies and a comparative analysis of notable instances of economic sanctions. Through this approach, we aim to identify patterns, trends, and lessons learned from previous cases, considering their implications for future policy formulation and international relations.*

In conclusion, this research provides a thorough examination of the multifaceted nature of economic sanctions. By considering the various categorizations, objectives, forms, and consequences of sanctions, we aim to contribute to a better understanding of this complex tool in international politics. The inclusion of recent events, such as the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine and the subsequent sanctions, ensures that our analysis remains relevant and up-to-date, offering valuable insights for policymakers, academics, and practitioners alike.

Keywords: *economic sanctions, smart sanctions, targeted government, vulnerability, enforcement andcompliance of economic sanctions, unintended consequences.*

Introduction

Economic sanctions have long been a tool employed by states and international organizations to exert pressure on target countries for a variety of reasons. As a non-military instrument of coercion, sanctions allow the international community to respond to perceived aggression, human rights abuses, or other undesirable behaviors without resorting to armed conflict. This introduction provides a historical context and evolution of economic sanctions, emphasizing the importance of understanding the diverse categories and objectives of sanctions in modern international relations.

The first recorded use of sanctions was in 432 BC, when the Athenian Empire banned traders from Megara from its marketplaces, thereby strangling the rival city state's economy. It was not however until the 20th century that the use of economic sanctions became more prominent.

The establishment of country-focused sanctions in the early 20th century was greatly shaped by the actions of the League of Nations and later the United Nations, often employing such restrictions as a means to coerce nations into conforming to specific foreign policy goals. Country-focused sanctions involve the implementation of restrictive measures by one nation or organization against another, aiming to hinder the target country's business and trade connections. Notable examples of countries subjected to these sanctions include Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria, and Vietnam [1].

During the Cold War, economic sanctions became an essential component of international diplomacy, with the United States and Soviet Union utilizing them to advance their respective ideological, political, and strategic interests. The Cuban Missile Crisis, South African apartheid, and the Iran hostage crisis are notable examples of instances where economic sanctions played a crucial role in shaping the course of events.

The end of the Cold War ushered in a new era of globalization, with countries becoming increasingly interconnected through trade, finance, and technology. This interdependence has made economic sanctions an even more potent instrument, as countries can leverage their economic power to influence the behavior of other states. In the post-Cold War period, sanctions have been employed in response to situations such as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, North Korea's nuclear weapons program, and human rights abuses in Zimbabwe and Myanmar.

Different types of sanctions serve specific purposes and can vary in their severity and scope. For example, positive sanctions incentivize desired behavior, while negative sanctions punish undesirable actions. Unilateral sanctions are imposed by a single country, whereas multilateral sanctions involve a coalition of states or an international organization. Direct sanctions target specific industries or sectors, while indirect sanctions have broader economic consequences.

Understanding the objectives of economic sanctions is also essential in evaluating their effectiveness. Primary objectives are the explicit goals of the sanctioning state, such as compelling a regime change or deterring aggressive actions. Secondary objectives can be less obvious, like demonstrating resolve to allies or weakening an adversary's economic and political standing. Other objectives may include signaling intentions or fostering domestic political support for a particular policy.

In conclusion, this study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of economic sanctions, their categorization, objectives, forms, and consequences. By examining the historical context and evolution of sanctions and emphasizing the importance of understanding their diverse categories and objectives, we hope to contribute to a better understanding of this complex tool in international politics.

Research Outcomes

Categorization of Economic Sanctions. Sanctions serve as a tool to limit economic, financial, and diplomatic interactions between countries in pursuit of foreign policy objectives [6, p.5]. The term "sanctions" has varied interpretations and is employed differently across contexts. Sanctions, whether imposed by international or regional organizations or individual nations (unilateral sanctions), differ in their extent. The primary goal of sanctions is to persuade states or non-state actors to alter their behavior in line with international norms, particularly regarding the proliferation of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, the cessation of armed conflicts, military aggression, human rights abuses, counter-terrorism, and cyberattacks [5, p.15].

Economic sanctions can be broadly classified into two categories: positive and negative sanctions. By exploring these two distinct classifications, we can gain a deeper understanding of the intricacies of these non-military tools and their role in shaping global political and economic dynamics.

Positive sanctions, also known as rewards or incentives, are employed to encourage a target country to change its behavior or policies in line with the interests of the sanctioning entity. These sanctions may come in the form of financial aid, preferential trade agreements, debt relief, or technical assistance. Positive sanctions can be effective in promoting diplomatic solutions to conflicts, as they create a mutually beneficial environment that encourages cooperation between countries.

The Iran nuclear agreement, formally known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), is a landmark accord reached between Iran and several world powers, including the United States, in July 2015. Under its terms, Iran agreed to dismantle much of its nuclear program and open its facilities to more extensive international inspections in exchange for billions of dollars' worth of sanctions relief. This agreement demonstrated how positive sanctions can be instrumental in resolving complex geopolitical issues without resorting to military action [12].

Negative sanctions, on the other hand, are designed to inflict economic pain on the target country to coerce it into changing its behavior or policies. These punitive measures may include trade embargoes, import or export restrictions, asset freezes, and travel bans. Negative sanctions are often imposed to address human rights abuses, acts of aggression, or threats to international peace and security.

The ongoing situation in Russia following its invasion of Ukraine in 2022 is a prime example of negative sanctions in action. In response to this aggression, the international community, led by the United States and the European Union, imposed a wide range of economic sanctions on Russia. These measures have targeted key sectors of the Russian economy, such as energy, finance, and defense, as well as specific individuals and entities linked to the Kremlin. The objective of these sanctions is to pressure Russia into withdrawing its forces from Ukraine and adhering to international law.

The effectiveness of negative sanctions is a subject of much debate. While some argue that they can successfully achieve their objectives by causing economic hardship and political instability in the targeted country, others contend that they often have unintended consequences, such as exacerbating the humanitarian crisis or strengthening the resolve of the targeted regime. The case of Cuba, for instance, demonstrates the potential limitations of negative sanctions. The U.S. embargo on Cuba, which has been in place for over six decades, has failed to achieve its primary objective of regime change, while causing significant suffering to the Cuban people.

In conclusion, understanding the categorization of economic sanctions into positive and negative sanctions is crucial for comprehending the diverse strategies and objectives that underpin these measures. Positive sanctions can be effective in encouraging cooperation and fostering diplomatic solutions, while negative sanctions are often utilized as a punitive tool to coerce the targeted country into changing its behavior. Both types of sanctions have their strengths and weaknesses, and their effectiveness can be influenced by various factors, such as the nature of the targeted regime, the level of international support, and the resilience of the target country's economy. By examining these different categories of economic sanctions, we can gain valuable insights into their role in shaping international politics and their potential impact on global stability and security.

Unilateral, Multilateral, and Plurilateral Sanctions. In addition to the classification of economic sanctions as positive or negative, they can also be categorized based on the number of participating countries or entities. This distinction is important for understanding the scope and potential impact of these measures, as well as the level of international cooperation involved in their implementation.

Unilateral sanctions are imposed by a single country without the involvement or support of other nations. These measures are often employed when the sanctioning country has strong economic or political leverage over the targeted nation. Unilateral sanctions can be effective in some cases, but their success largely depends on the relative power and influence of the sanctioning country. For example, the United States has frequently used unilateral sanctions to pressure other nations due to its considerable economic and political clout. However, unilateral sanctions can also be less effective if the targeted country can find alternative trade partners or financial support. So, it’s a multilateral sanctions are imposed by a group of countries or international organizations, such as the United Nations, the European Union, or the African Union. These measures often result from collective action in response to shared concerns, such as human rights abuses, acts of aggression, or threats to international peace and security. Multilateral sanctions are generally more effective than unilateral sanctions, as they involve a broader range of actors and can exert greater pressure on the targeted country. The comprehensive sanctions imposed on Iran by the international community before the 2015 nuclear deal exemplify the effectiveness of multilateral sanctions in achieving their objectives [2, p. 1087].

Plurilateral sanctions fall between unilateral and multilateral sanctions. They involve a limited number of countries, typically those with shared interests or regional ties, acting in concert to impose sanctions on a targeted nation. Plurilateral sanctions can be more flexible and targeted than multilateral sanctions, as they allow participating countries to coordinate their efforts and adapt their measures based on the specific circumstances.

Also we need to emphasize that unilateral economic sanctions are autonomous and can be imposed by a single state, groups of states, including the EU. This means that economic sanctions imposed jointly by several states should not be interpreted as multilateral. Instead, multilateral economic sanctions are imposed on the basis of a UN Security Council resolution. This mechanism is provided for in Article 41 of the UN Charter [10, p. 19].

Direct, Indirect, and Sectoral Sanctions.

Another important classification of economic sanctions pertains to the nature and scope of the targeted measures. These distinctions are crucial for understanding the intended impact of sanctions and their potential consequences for the targeted country and its population.

Direct sanctions target specific individuals, entities, or sectors within the targeted country. They are intended to exert pressure on key actors or industries that are considered responsible for the undesirable behavior or policies. Examples of direct sanctions include asset freezes, travel bans, or export restrictions on specific goods or technologies. Direct sanctions are often designed to minimize the impact on the general population while maximizing the pressure on the targeted regime or individuals.

Indirect sanctions, also known as secondary or extraterritorial sanctions, target third-party countries or entities that conduct business with the targeted country. These measures are intended to deter other nations from engaging in trade or financial transactions with the targeted country, thereby increasing the economic pressure on the regime. Indirect sanctions can be controversial, as they infringe on the sovereignty of third-party countries and may be seen as a form of economic coercion.

Sectoral sanctions target specific sectors of the targeted country's economy, such as energy, finance, or defense. These measures are designed to weaken the economic foundations of the targeted regime and undermine its ability to pursue undesirable policies or actions. Sectoral sanctions can be effective in exerting pressure on the targeted country, but they may also have unintended consequences, such as exacerbating the humanitarian crisis or harming innocent civilians.

In conclusion, understanding the various classifications of economic sanctions, including unilateral, multilateral, plurilateral, direct, indirect, and sectoral sanctions, is essential for comprehending the diverse strategies and objectives that under.

Aims and Goals of Economic Sanctions. Economic sanctions serve various purposes depending on the specific context and objectives of the sanctioning countries.

Primary objectives are the most immediate and direct goals that sanctions are intended to achieve. For instance, sanctions may be imposed to force a targeted country to comply with international norms, stop certain activities, or change specific policies. A recent example is the comprehensive sanctions imposed on Iran by the international community to pressure the country into abandoning its nuclear weapons program, which eventually led to the 2015 nuclear deal.

Secondary objectives are broader or more long-term goals that sanctions may help achieve. These objectives can include destabilizing the targeted regime, weakening its ability to pursue undesirable policies, or signaling a commitment to upholding certain international norms. The sanctions imposed on Russia following its invasion of Ukraine in 2022 serve as an example of secondary objectives. These measures not only aimed to pressure Russia into withdrawing from Ukraine but also sought to weaken its economy, restrict its access to international financial markets, and demonstrate global commitment to defending international law.

Tertiary objectives are less direct and more indirect goals that sanctions may contribute to achieving. These objectives can include influencing the behavior of other countries, creating alliances or coalitions against the targeted country, or promoting specific values and norms. For example, the sanctions against Russia may serve as a deterrent to other countries considering aggressive actions that violate international law, thereby reinforcing the global norm against such behavior.

Many scientists in sphere of international law highlighted the importance of targeted sanctions, which are designed to minimize collateral damage and maximize impact on specific individuals or entities [3, p.102].

Economic sanctions can serve various political purposes, depending on the specific goals and intentions of the sanctioning countries. These purposes can be categorized as protective, communicative, or deterrent.

Protective intentions involve the use of sanctions to safeguard the sanctioning country's interests or security. In the case of Russia, Western countries imposed sanctions to protect their interests in the region, prevent further aggression, and maintain the stability of the international order.

Communicative intentions involve the use of sanctions to send a message or signal to the targeted country, its allies, or other countries. The sanctions against Russia not only aimed to pressure the country to change its behavior but also served as a message to other nations about the consequences of violating international norms.

Deterrent intentions involve the use of sanctions to discourage the targeted country or others from engaging in certain behaviors or actions. By imposing sanctions on Russia, the international community sought to deter other countries from engaging in similar acts of aggression or violating international law.

Furthermore, a sense of how multiple goals interrelate and evolve over time may be vital to understanding the longevity of sanctions and their likelihood of success. Despite the official emphasis on compliance, it is often understood on both sides of a sanctions dispute that the real objectives may differ [7, p.45].

Forms and Varieties of Economic Sanctions

Trade sanctions restrict or prohibit trade between the sanctioning country and the targeted country. These sanctions can take various forms, including boycotts, embargoes, tariffs, and licensing restrictions.

Boycotts involve the voluntary abstention from purchasing or using products, goods, or services from a targeted country. These can be initiated by governments, organizations, or individuals. A recent example includes the consumer-led boycotts of Russian products following the invasion of Ukraine in 2022. People around the world stopped buying Russian vodka and other goods, which had a negative impact on Russia's exports and economy.

Embargoes are government-imposed bans on the import or export of specific goods or services to or from a targeted country. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Western countries imposed embargoes on various Russian goods and services. For example, the United States and the European Union banned the import of Russian oil and gas, which had a significant impact on Russia's energy sector and revenue.

Tariffs rates are taxes imposed on imported goods from a targeted country. They are designed to make these products more expensive and less competitive in the market, thereby discouraging trade between the countries. In response to Russia's actions in Ukraine, several countries imposed additional tariffs on Russian products, such as steel, aluminum, and other industrial goods, further damaging Russia's economy and international trade.

Licensing restrictions are limitations or prohibitions on the issuance of licenses to import or export goods and services from or to a targeted country. These restrictions can be targeted at specific industries or sectors, depending on the goals of the sanctioning country. Following the invasion of Ukraine, Western countries imposed licensing restrictions on Russian technology, particularly in the military and telecommunications sectors. This limited Russia's access to advanced technology and hindered its ability to develop and maintain its military and communication infrastructure.

Financial sanctions are measures that restrict or limit the targeted country's access to financial markets, capital, and resources. These can include lending constraints, asset freezes, and currency controls. Financial sanctions can be particularly effective in putting pressure on targeted governments and individuals, as they directly impact their financial stability and ability to conduct business.

Lending constraints involve limiting or prohibiting financial institutions from providing loans, credit, or other forms of financial support to the targeted country or individuals within that country. For example, after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, many Western countries imposed lending constraints on Russian banks, corporations, and individuals. This limited Russia's ability to borrow money internationally and access foreign capital, which negatively impacted its economy and financial stability.

Asset freezes involve the seizure or freezing of assets belonging to targeted countries, organizations, or individuals. These measures can be applied to bank accounts, property, and other financial assets. In the case of Russia, the United States, European Union, and other countries froze the assets of numerous Russian individuals and entities linked to the invasion of Ukraine. This not only put financial pressure on those targeted but also sent a strong message to other potential actors that they could face similar consequences for aggressive actions.

Currency controls restrict the targeted country's ability to access foreign currency or limit the use of its own currency in international transactions. Following Russia's actions in Ukraine, some countries imposed currency controls, making it more difficult for Russia to access foreign currency reserves and conduct international trade. This further weakened the Russian economy and limited its ability to finance its military operations.

Targeted sanctions, also known as "smart sanctions," are designed to focus on specific individuals, organizations, or sectors within a targeted country, minimizing the collateral damage to civilian populations. Examples of targeted sanctions include travel bans, asset freezes, and restrictions on specific industries or technologies [13, p. 22].

The effectiveness of targeted sanctions can vary depending on the specific measures and goals. In the case of Russia, targeted sanctions against individuals and entities involved in the invasion of Ukraine demonstrated the international community's commitment to holding those responsible for the aggression accountable. These sanctions have had some success in putting financial pressure on the Russian government and its supporters, though their overall impact on changing Russia's behavior remains a topic of debate.

Enforcement, Compliance, and Ramifications of Economic Sanctions. Economic sanctions can be categorized into preventive and coercive measures. Preventive sanctions aim to deter a potential target from taking undesirable actions, while coercive sanctions are implemented to compel a targeted country to change its behavior after it has already engaged in undesirable activities.

For example, preventive sanctions could have been imposed on Russia before its invasion of Ukraine to dissuade the country from taking military action. However, once the invasion occurred, the international community implemented coercive sanctions to pressure Russia to withdraw its forces and cease hostilities.

Factors Influencing Compliance and the Effectiveness of Sanctions:

1. Clarity and specificity of goals: Clearly defined and articulated objectives are more likely to achieve compliance. Ambiguous or poorly articulated objectives can result in confusion and diminished effectiveness. In the case of Russia, sanctions were imposed with the specific goals of pressuring Russia to withdraw its forces from Ukraine, stop supporting separatist movements, and engage in diplomatic negotiations.
2. Targeted country's political and economic structure: The effectiveness of economic sanctions can be influenced by the targeted country's political and economic systems [8, p. 570]. For instance, authoritarian regimes, like Russia, may be more resistant to external pressures than democratic systems, as they can exercise tighter control over their populations and economies.
3. Unity and coordination among sanctioning countries: A united and coordinated front among sanctioning countries increases the effectiveness of sanctions. The sanctions against Russia after the invasion of Ukraine were widely supported and coordinated by the United States, European Union, and other countries, which increased their impact on the Russian economy.
4. Existence of alternative markets and trade partners: Sanctions are more

effective when the targeted country has limited options for alternative markets and trade partners. However, countries like Russia have sought to diversify their trade relationships and establish ties with countries not participating in the sanctions, such as China, which can lessen the overall impact of the sanctions.

5. Severity and duration of sanctions: The effectiveness of sanctions depends on their severity and duration. More comprehensive sanctions that target critical sectors of the targeted country's economy, such as energy, are likely to have a greater impact. However, sanctions that are too severe or prolonged may lead to unintended consequences, such as increased human suffering and negative effects on the sanctioning countries' economies.

6. Domestic and international legitimacy: The perceived legitimacy of the sanctions, both domestically and internationally, can impact their effectiveness. Sanctions that are perceived as unjust or disproportionate may face opposition from the targeted country's population, as well as from third-party countries, which could undermine their effectiveness [4, p.8; 11, p.2].

In the case of Russia, the widespread international condemnation of its actions in Ukraine and the support for the sanctions from the majority of the international community bolstered their legitimacy and effectiveness.

In conclusion, the enforcement, compliance, and ramifications of economic sanctions are complex and influenced by numerous factors, such as the targeted country's political and economic structure, the unity and coordination among sanctioning countries, and the severity and duration of the sanctions. By analyzing the example of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the subsequent sanctions, we can better understand the dynamics of economic sanctions and their potential effectiveness in achieving desired outcomes.

Consequences for Targeted Nations, Regional Stability, and Civilian Populations.

Economic sanctions, as a tool of foreign policy, have various consequences for targeted nations, regional stability, and civilian populations. In this section, we will examine these consequences, drawing on the example of Russia and the sanctions imposed on the country following its invasion of Ukraine in 2022.

Consequences for Targeted Nations:

1. Economic impact: Economic sanctions often lead to a decline in the targeted nation's GDP, reduced trade, and foreign direct investment. In the case of Russia, the sanctions imposed on the country resulted in significant economic contraction, a decline in the value of the ruble, and reduced access to international markets and financial institutions.

2. Political impact: Sanctions can also affect the political landscape within the targeted country. In some cases, sanctions can strengthen the incumbent regime by rallying the population around a perceived external threat. However, they can also weaken the regime by exacerbating internal divisions and increasing public dissatisfaction with the government's policies.

3. Socioeconomic impact: Economic sanctions can have severe consequences for the targeted nation's population. Reduced access to goods and services, coupled with a weakened economy, can lead to increased poverty, unemployment, and social unrest.

Consequences for Regional Stability:

1. Escalation of conflicts: In some instances, economic sanctions can inadvertently escalate regional conflicts. For example, Russia's actions in Ukraine led to increased tensions between Russia and NATO, raising concerns about the potential for a larger-scale conflict in Eastern Europe.
2. Displacement of populations: Economic sanctions can contribute to the displacement of populations, both within the targeted country and across borders. In the case of Ukraine, the conflict and accompanying economic hardships led to the displacement of millions of people, placing additional strain on neighboring countries and the European Union.
3. Proliferation of illicit activities: Economic sanctions can drive the targeted country to engage in illicit activities, such as smuggling and black market trading, to circumvent the restrictions. This can lead to increased crime, corruption, and regional instability [9, p. 4].

Consequences for Civilian Populations:

1. Humanitarian impact: Economic sanctions can have devastating consequences for civilian populations, particularly when they limit access to essential goods and services, such as food, medicine, and fuel. In the case of Russia, sanctions targeting the country's energy sector led to increased energy prices and reduced availability of fuel, which negatively affected both the Russian population and neighboring countries.
2. Indirect consequences: Civilian populations often bear the brunt of the indirect consequences of economic sanctions. For example, reduced access to education and healthcare, increased food insecurity, and declining public infrastructure can have long-lasting effects on the health and well-being of civilians.

Economic sanctions have a wide range of consequences for targeted nations, regional stability, and civilian populations. While they can be an effective tool for achieving foreign policy objectives, it is essential for policymakers to carefully consider the potential consequences of imposing economic sanctions and to monitor their effects on both targeted nations and civilian populations. By taking these factors into account, policymakers can better ensure that economic sanctions are used judiciously and effectively to advance their intended goals.

Conclusion

In this article, we have critically examined the diverse categories, objectives, forms, and consequences of economic sanctions, drawing on historical and contemporary case studies to illustrate our analysis. Our central findings reveal that economic sanctions can be an effective foreign policy tool when carefully designed and implemented, but they also carry the risk of unintended consequences that may undermine their intended goals or exacerbate existing challenges.

There are several recommendations for future research and potential areas of exploration. One fruitful avenue for further investigation is the role of emerging technologies and digital platforms in the design, implementation, and enforcement of economic sanctions. As the global economy becomes increasingly digitized and interconnected, policymakers and international relations practitioners will need to adapt their strategies to take advantage of new opportunities for targeting and monitoring sanctions compliance while mitigating the risks associated with cyber threats and digital vulnerabilities.

Another promising area for future research is the study of sanctions effectiveness in relation to different regime types and political systems. By examining how sanctions impact democratic, authoritarian, and hybrid regimes, scholars can develop a more nuanced understanding of the conditions under which economic measures are most likely to achieve their intended objectives.

Finally, scholars may explore the potential for alternative or complementary measures to economic sanctions, such as diplomacy, dialogue, and confidence-building initiatives, in resolving conflicts and promoting international peace and security. By expanding the toolkit of foreign policy instruments available to policymakers and international relations practitioners, future research can contribute to the development of more effective and sustainable strategies for addressing the complex challenges of the 21st century.

In conclusion, our research has shed light on the complexities and nuances of economic sanctions, providing valuable insights and guidance for policymakers, international relations scholars, and global governance practitioners. By continuing to investigate and refine our understanding of this important foreign policy tool, we can work towards a more peaceful, stable, and prosperous global community.

REFERENCES

1. Abughris Noura, A Brief History of economic Sanctions. [Internet resource] URL: https://www.carter-ruck.com/insight/a-brief-history-of.

2. Bapat, N. A., & Morgan, T. C. (2009). Multilateral versus unilateral sanctions reconsidered: A test using new data. International Studies Quarterly, 53(4), 1075-1094, [Internet resource] URL:https://www.jstor.org/stable/27735136

3. 3. Drezner, D. W. (2011). Sanctions sometimes smart: Targeted sanctions in theory and practice. International Studies Review, Vol. 13 No. 1 March, pp. 96-108. [Internet resource] URL:https://www.jstor.org/stable/23016144

4. Early, B. R. (2015). Busted sanctions: Explaining why economic sanctions fail. Stanford University Press, 288 pp, [Internet resource] URL:https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592716005144

5. Giumelli, F., (2013), 'How EU sanctions work: A new narrative', Chaillot Paper no. 129 (EU Institute for Security Studies: Brussels, 49 pp. [Internet resource] URL: http://www.iss.europa.eu/publications/detail/article/how-eu-sanctions-work-a-new-narrative/

6. Hufbauer, G. C. et al., (2009) Economic Sanctions Reconsidered, 3rd ed. (Peterson Institute for International Economics: Washington, DC, 233 pp , [Internet resource] URL:https://www.piie.com/bookstore/economic-sanctions-reconsidered-3rd-edition-paper
7. Jones, Lee and Portela, Clara, (2020), "Evaluating the success of international sanctions: a new research agenda". Revista CIDOB d'Afers Internacionals, issue 125, pp. 39-60.
8. Marinov, N. (2005). Do economic sanctions destabilize country leaders? American Journal of Political Science, 49(3), 564-576. [Internet resource] URL:https://www.jstor.org/stable/3647732
9. Nephew, R. (2018). The art of sanctions: A view from the field. New York: Columbia University Press., 322 pp. DOI: 10.1093/ia/iiy266
10. Paavilainen, Tatu, (2017), Trade Sanctions and Public Policy in International Arbitration. Master's Thesis. Finland, 93 p, [Internet resource] URL:http://hdl.handle.net/10138/157496].
11. Portela, C. (2010). European Union sanctions and foreign policy: When and why do they work? Routledge, 224 pp, [Internet resource] URL:https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203847510
12. Robinson Kali, (2022) What is Iran nuclear deal?, Internet resource] URL:https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/what-iran-nuclear-deal].
13. Silveira Merc é deh Azeredo, (2014) Trade sanctions and international sales: an inquiry into international arbitration and commercial litigation, Kluwer, p.416 p. 22 [Internet resource] URL:https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Trade-Sanctions