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SANCTIONS AS A FEATURE OF MODERN GLOBAL ECONOMY

Санкции как черта современной мировой экономики

Speaking of the role of sanctions, it is worth understanding that in today's world they are used as a weapon to satisfy the interests of the states that impose these restrictions. But first we need to understand what sanctions are in the classical sense. And so, sanctions are measures that are used by one of the subjects of world trade in order to limit the activities of another subject or to force a change of political course.

In today's reality, economic sanctions are closely related to internal and external factors, in particular political ones. Thus, economic sanctions are closely related to the political goals of governments and have features such as "intentionality" and "exclusivity" or "selectivity". For example, human rights, religious freedoms and, in some cases, the promotion of terrorism can be ignored.

Also, sanctions generally have the following purposes: to force the government to make various decisions (up to and including a significant change in the state system); to change the political regime; to stop military action (never achieved); to destroy the military potential of the country, etc.

Even today, there are debates about the effectiveness of sanctions policy. In recent years, some countries and groups of countries have "abused" them. But they have faced an unpleasant problem: the costliness and low effectiveness of sanctions. Official and international sanctions are those sanctions that are decided by the UN Security Council and, in theory, the implementation of Security Council decisions is an obligation for UN members. But in reality, we see that the UN has no effective methods of influencing violators, and the effectiveness depends primarily on the main trading partners of the country on which economic sanctions are imposed.

So why does the sanctions policy turn out to be a failure? As a rule, the following reasons can be identified: mobilization by the country of its population and resources; huge ambitions and lack of funds and support from other countries; dissent of allied countries of the state that imposed sanctions; appearance of external partners, ready to make up for the damage from sanctions.

To conclude, looking at foreign economic policy, we can safely say that sanctions are an integral part of the modern economy, which we will have to live with for a long time. They unite some countries and divide others. Our task is to learn to live in their realities and minimize their damage to the country's economy.