economic sanctions are mainly used to

economic sanctions are mainly used to influence the behavior of nations and entities on the international stage. These powerful policy tools serve multiple strategic objectives, including compelling governments to change policies, deterring unlawful actions, and signaling disapproval of certain behaviors. Economic sanctions have become vital in shaping global relations, impacting trade, finance, and even humanitarian conditions. In this comprehensive article, readers will discover the core purposes behind economic sanctions, the various types implemented, their mechanisms, effectiveness, and the ethical considerations they raise. By understanding the complex dynamics of economic sanctions, readers can better appreciate their role in international diplomacy and security. Continue reading to explore how economic sanctions are mainly used to achieve specific foreign policy and security objectives.

Understanding Economic Sanctions

Economic sanctions are restrictive measures imposed by countries or international organizations to influence the behavior of other governments, groups, or individuals. These measures can include trade barriers, financial restrictions, asset freezes, and travel bans. The aim is often to pressure the targeted entities to alter specific policies or actions considered undesirable or threatening to global stability. Economic sanctions are mainly used to enforce international law, protect human rights, and promote peace and security. By leveraging their economic power, sanctioning bodies seek to achieve strategic objectives without resorting to military force.

Historical Context of Sanctions

The use of economic sanctions dates back to ancient times, but their modern application became prominent in the twentieth century. After World War I and II, global institutions like the United Nations began using sanctions to prevent aggression, curb nuclear proliferation, and address humanitarian crises. Over the decades, economic sanctions have evolved into sophisticated instruments of foreign policy, targeting not just nations but also specific individuals and organizations involved in illicit activities.

Main Purposes of Economic Sanctions

Economic sanctions are mainly used to achieve several core objectives in international relations. Policymakers rely on these tools to protect national interests, uphold international norms, and respond to crises without direct military intervention.

Compelling Policy Change

One of the primary reasons economic sanctions are mainly used to is compelling a target to change its policies or behavior. Whether addressing human rights violations, nuclear proliferation, or territorial aggression, sanctions are intended to create economic pain that forces reconsideration and reform.

Deterring Unlawful Actions

Sanctions serve as a deterrent, signaling that certain actions will incur significant consequences. They aim to prevent future violations by making it clear that aggressive or unlawful behavior will not be tolerated by the international community.

Signaling Disapproval

Governments and organizations use sanctions to express strong disapproval of specific actions. This public condemnation sends a message to both the targeted entity and other potential violators, reinforcing global norms and standards.

Disrupting Harmful Activities

Economic sanctions are also used to disrupt activities such as terrorism, narcotics trafficking, and cybercrime. By targeting the financial networks and resources of criminal organizations, sanctions hinder their ability to operate effectively.

Types of Economic Sanctions

Economic sanctions come in various forms, each tailored to different situations and objectives. Understanding the types of sanctions helps clarify how they are mainly used to achieve foreign policy goals.

- **Comprehensive Sanctions:** Broad measures that restrict all trade and financial dealings with a country or region.
- **Targeted (Smart) Sanctions:** Precision sanctions aimed at specific individuals, companies, or sectors, minimizing collateral damage.
- **Trade Sanctions:** Restrictions on the export or import of goods and services, often focused on critical industries.
- **Financial Sanctions:** Freezing assets, limiting access to international banking, or restricting investment flows.
- **Arms Embargoes:** Prohibitions on the sale or transfer of weapons and military equipment.
- **Travel Bans:** Denial of entry visas or movement for designated individuals.

Unilateral vs. Multilateral Sanctions

Sanctions can be imposed unilaterally by a single country or multilaterally by groups such as the United Nations, European Union, or regional alliances. Multilateral sanctions generally carry greater weight due to their broad international support and enforcement capabilities.

How Economic Sanctions Work

The effectiveness of economic sanctions relies on coordinated implementation, monitoring, and enforcement. Sanctioning bodies must ensure that measures are strict enough to pressure the target but also flexible to adjust as circumstances change.

Implementation and Enforcement

Sanctions are enacted through legal instruments, executive orders, or resolutions. Governments and international organizations establish lists of restricted entities and oversee compliance through regulatory agencies. Enforcement includes monitoring transactions, investigating violations, and imposing penalties on those who breach sanctions.

Global Coordination

International cooperation is crucial for sanctions to be effective. The sharing of intelligence, coordination of enforcement, and unified messaging increase pressure on the target and reduce opportunities for evasion. Global banking systems, customs agencies, and law enforcement work together to uphold sanctions.

Effectiveness of Economic Sanctions

Economic sanctions are mainly used to achieve strategic goals, but their effectiveness can vary depending on the context, target, and level of international support. While sanctions have forced significant policy changes in some cases, their success is not guaranteed.

Factors Influencing Effectiveness

- Level of international cooperation and enforcement
- Economic resilience of the targeted country
- Availability of alternative markets or partners
- Precision of targeting and minimization of unintended impacts
- Political will and commitment of sanctioning bodies

Challenges and Limitations

Sanctions sometimes fail to achieve their objectives due to lack of enforcement, evasion tactics, or unintended economic consequences. Countries may find new trade partners, develop domestic industries, or exploit loopholes to mitigate the impact of sanctions.

Humanitarian and Ethical Considerations

While economic sanctions are mainly used to promote peace and security, they can have unintended humanitarian consequences. It is essential to balance strategic objectives with the need to protect vulnerable populations and uphold ethical standards.

Impact on Civilian Populations

Comprehensive sanctions may restrict access to essential goods, healthcare, and services, disproportionately affecting ordinary citizens. Policymakers increasingly favor targeted sanctions to minimize harm to non-combatants while maintaining pressure on decision-makers.

Humanitarian Exemptions

Many sanctions regimes include exemptions for food, medicine, and humanitarian aid. These provisions are designed to alleviate suffering and ensure that basic human needs are met, even in the midst of economic restrictions.

Case Studies: Economic Sanctions in Action

Real-world examples illustrate how economic sanctions are mainly used to achieve foreign policy objectives and address global challenges.

Sanctions on Iran

International sanctions on Iran have targeted its nuclear program and efforts to destabilize the region. These measures have included financial restrictions, trade bans, and asset freezes, significantly impacting the Iranian economy and leading to diplomatic negotiations.

Sanctions on North Korea

Comprehensive and targeted sanctions on North Korea aim to halt its nuclear weapons development and human rights abuses. The restrictions include bans on trade, financial transactions, and travel, isolating North Korea from much of the global economy.

Sanctions on Russia

Sanctions imposed on Russia in response to territorial aggression and human rights violations have targeted key sectors such as energy, finance, and defense. These measures are designed to pressure Russia to comply with international law and norms.

Conclusion

Economic sanctions are mainly used to advance diplomatic, security, and humanitarian objectives without resorting to military force. By leveraging economic power, governments and international organizations strive to influence behavior, deter unlawful actions, and promote global stability. Understanding the various types, mechanisms, and impacts of economic sanctions is essential for evaluating their role in international relations and their potential for shaping a safer and more just world.

Q: What are economic sanctions mainly used to achieve?

A: Economic sanctions are mainly used to compel policy changes, deter unlawful actions, express disapproval, disrupt harmful activities, and promote international norms and security.

Q: How do economic sanctions influence a country's behavior?

A: Economic sanctions restrict access to trade, finance, and resources, creating economic pressure that encourages targeted countries to alter their policies or actions.

Q: What types of economic sanctions exist?

A: The main types include comprehensive sanctions, targeted sanctions, trade restrictions, financial sanctions, arms embargoes, and travel bans.

Q: Are economic sanctions always effective?

A: Effectiveness varies depending on international cooperation, enforcement, the resilience of the targeted country, and the precision of the sanctions.

Q: What are the humanitarian impacts of economic sanctions?

A: Comprehensive sanctions can harm civilian populations by restricting access to essential goods and services, although humanitarian exemptions are often included to mitigate these effects.

Q: How are sanctions enforced internationally?

A: Sanctions are enforced through legal instruments, regulatory agencies, coordinated monitoring, and penalties for violations, often requiring global cooperation.

Q: What are some notable examples of economic sanctions?

A: Notable examples include sanctions on Iran, North Korea, and Russia, each targeting specific activities related to nuclear proliferation, territorial aggression, or human rights abuses.

Q: Why might sanctions fail to achieve their objectives?

A: Sanctions can fail due to weak enforcement, evasion tactics, alternative economic partners, and unintended consequences affecting the wrong populations.

Q: What is the difference between unilateral and multilateral sanctions?

A: Unilateral sanctions are imposed by a single country, while multilateral sanctions involve multiple nations or organizations working together for greater impact.

Q: Are there ethical concerns with using economic sanctions?

A: Yes, ethical concerns arise when sanctions disproportionately affect ordinary citizens, raising questions about the balance between strategic objectives and humanitarian considerations.

Economic Sanctions Are Mainly Used To: A Comprehensive Guide

Economic sanctions, a powerful tool in international relations, are frequently deployed by nations and international organizations to achieve various geopolitical objectives. But what exactly are economic sanctions mainly used for? This comprehensive guide delves into the multifaceted purposes of these measures, exploring their effectiveness, limitations, and unintended consequences. We'll examine real-world examples to illustrate how sanctions are wielded and their impact on both the target and the imposing entities.

H2: The Primary Goals of Economic Sanctions

Economic sanctions are mainly used to influence the behavior of targeted states or entities. This influence can manifest in several key ways:

H3: Coercion and Compliance: This is perhaps the most common goal. Sanctions aim to pressure a target state to change its policies or actions by imposing economic hardship. This could range from ceasing nuclear weapons development to ending human rights abuses. The hope is that the pain inflicted by sanctions will outweigh the benefits of continuing the undesirable behavior.

H3: Deterrence: By demonstrating a willingness to inflict economic pain, sanctions aim to deter other states from engaging in similar undesirable actions. The threat of sanctions can be a powerful preventative measure, especially when applied consistently and credibly.

H3: Punishment and Retribution: Sanctions can serve as a form of punishment for past actions deemed unacceptable by the imposing entity. This is often seen in response to violations of international law, such as aggression or terrorism.

H3: Promoting Regime Change: While rarely stated explicitly, sanctions are sometimes employed in the hopes of destabilizing a regime and ultimately leading to its overthrow. This is a complex and often controversial objective, as it can have unpredictable and far-reaching consequences.

H2: Types of Economic Sanctions and Their Applications

The application of economic sanctions varies widely depending on the goals and the target. Some common types include:

H3: Embargoes: These completely prohibit trade with a specific country or entity. They represent the most severe form of sanction and are often used in response to egregious violations of international norms.

H3: Trade Restrictions: These involve tariffs, quotas, and other limitations on the exchange of goods and services. They can be targeted at specific sectors or products, allowing for a more nuanced approach.

H3: Financial Sanctions: These target a country's financial system, freezing assets, restricting access to international banking, and prohibiting financial transactions. They are particularly effective in disrupting a country's ability to conduct international business.

H3: Travel Bans: These restrict the ability of individuals associated with the targeted regime to travel internationally.

H2: Effectiveness and Limitations of Economic Sanctions

The effectiveness of economic sanctions is a subject of ongoing debate. While they can be a powerful tool, their success depends on a multitude of factors, including:

H3: The Strength and Unity of the Imposing Coalition: Sanctions are significantly more effective when imposed by a broad coalition of nations, preventing the target from circumventing them through alternative trading partners.

H3: The Economic Vulnerability of the Target: Sanctions are more likely to be effective against countries with weaker economies and limited diversification of trade partners.

H3: The Nature of the Targeted Behavior: Some behaviors are more easily influenced by sanctions than others. For instance, sanctions are often less successful in changing deeply entrenched ideologies.

H3: The Presence of Loopholes and Evasion: Clever states often find ways to evade sanctions, relying on third-party intermediaries or exploiting weaknesses in enforcement mechanisms.

H2: Unintended Consequences and Humanitarian Concerns

The application of economic sanctions frequently leads to unintended consequences. These can include:

H3: Economic Hardship on Civilian Populations: Sanctions can disproportionately impact vulnerable populations, leading to food shortages, reduced access to healthcare, and increased poverty. This raises significant humanitarian concerns and often undermines the legitimacy of the sanctions regime.

H3: Strengthening of the Targeted Regime: Paradoxically, sanctions can sometimes strengthen the resolve of the targeted regime by rallying national unity against a common external enemy.

H3: Destabilization and Conflict: Sanctions can exacerbate existing tensions and contribute to instability, potentially leading to increased violence and conflict.

H2: Case Studies: Analyzing Real-World Examples

Numerous historical examples showcase the complexities of economic sanctions. Studying these cases – such as the sanctions imposed on Iraq, Iran, and North Korea – offers valuable insight into their effectiveness and unintended consequences. Analyzing these examples reveals the need for careful consideration of potential impacts and the importance of a multi-faceted approach that combines sanctions with diplomacy and other strategies.

Conclusion

Economic sanctions are a complex and multifaceted tool employed to influence the behavior of states and entities. While they can be effective in achieving certain objectives, their application requires careful consideration of their potential impacts, including unintended consequences and humanitarian concerns. The effectiveness of sanctions depends heavily on the strength of the imposing coalition, the vulnerability of the target, and the design of the sanctions regime itself. A thorough understanding of these factors is crucial for effectively employing this potent tool in international relations.

FAQs

1. Are economic sanctions always effective? No, the effectiveness of economic sanctions varies greatly depending on various factors, including the strength of the imposing coalition, the economic vulnerability of the target, and the nature of the targeted behavior.

2. What are some examples of successful economic sanctions? There's no universally agreed-upon

definition of "success," but some argue that sanctions contributed to the end of apartheid in South Africa and the collapse of the Soviet Union, although other factors also played crucial roles.

3. Do economic sanctions violate human rights? While sanctions are not inherently designed to violate human rights, their implementation can have devastating consequences for civilian populations, raising serious ethical and humanitarian concerns.

4. How can the negative impacts of sanctions be mitigated? Careful targeting of sanctions, coupled with robust humanitarian assistance programs, can help mitigate some of the negative impacts on civilian populations.

5. What alternatives to economic sanctions exist? Diplomacy, negotiation, and targeted interventions are examples of alternative approaches that may be more effective or less harmful in certain circumstances.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Economic Sanctions K. Alexander, 2009-04-28 Economic sanctions are increasingly important instruments of regulatory and foreign policy. This book provides a detailed study of the post-9/11 financial sanctions programmes in the US and Europe, examining the key regulatory and legal issues that confront businesses and related liability issues for third parties and individuals.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: The Impact of Financial Sanctions on the Russian Economy Evsey Gurvich, Ilya Prilepskiy, 2016-08-13

economic sanctions are mainly used to: The Backbone of Economic Sanctions - Comparing US and EU Sanctions Frameworks Konstantin K. Oppolzer, 2024-05-24 As a response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the United States and the European Union have put in place far-reaching and highly coordinated sanctions against Russia. While their sanctions are similar in content, the United States and the European Union differ in their sanctions’ history as well as in their respective sanctions frameworks, which govern how sanctions are adopted, implemented, and challenged. These frameworks constitute the backbone of the sanctions imposed and shape their effectiveness and impact. They therefore are critical for the United States’ and the European Union’s capacity to conduct geopolitics. This article explores the sanctions frameworks of the United States and the European Union from a comparative perspective and investigates their similarities and differences. It argues that the post 2022 sanctions against Russia are in many ways a turning point for the European Union’s sanction practice, uncovering considerable insufficiencies, but also sparking critical reflection and much needed innovation. It furthermore underscores that a good look at the long-serving United States’ sanctions framework will pay off for the European Union, when creating the foundation for future sanctions regimes.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: United Nations Financial Sanctions Sachiko Yoshimura, 2020-11-29 This book presents insightful perspectives on the invocation, implementation and application of UN-approved financial sanctions and related issues. With contributions from academics, diplomats and UN panel experts, Yoshimura offers an analysis of how the UN financial sanctions have evolved, the different roles of various major international actors in agreeing and deploying them, and their success in achieving desired outcomes. It also sheds light on a vital role of Japan in the formulation and deployment of financial sanctions, as the third largest economy in the world with very limited armed forces and a pacifist constitution. Offering valuable consideration into one of the key implements of international law, this is an essential guide for scholars and practitioners in Diplomacy and International Relations.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *NL ARMS Netherlands Annual Review of Military Studies 2021* Robert Beeres, Robert Bertrand, Jeroen Klomp, Job Timmermans, Joop Voetelink, 2022 Intro -- Foreword -- Contents -- Editors and Contributors -- 1 Introduction -- 1.1 Introduction -- 1.2

The Compliance and Integrity in International Military Trade (CIIMT) Master Programme -- 1.2.1 Focus of the MSc Programme on CIIMT -- 1.2.2 Learning Styles and Structure of the MSc Programme on CIIMT -- 1.3 Outline of NL ARMS 2021 -- References -- 2 Economics of Arms Trade: What Do We Know? -- 2.1 Introduction -- 2.2 Research Methodology -- 2.2.1 Scope -- 2.2.2 Selection -- 2.2.3 Research Synthesis -- 2.3 Weapons of Mass Destruction -- 2.3.1 Spreading Temptation: Proliferation and Peaceful Nuclear Cooperation Agreements -- 2.3.2 Almost Nuclear: Introducing the Nuclear Latency Dataset -- 2.3.3 Research on Weapons of Mass Destruction: What Do We Know? -- 2.4 Major Weapon Systems -- 2.4.1 The Gravity of Arms -- 2.4.2 Arming the Embargoed -- 2.4.3 Arms Production, National Defence Spending and Arms Trade -- 2.4.4 Trading Arms and the Demand for Military Expenditure -- 2.4.5 Arm Your Friends and Save on Defence? -- 2.4.6 Network Interdependencies and the Evolution of the International Arms Trade -- 2.4.7 Research into Major Weapon Systems: What Do We Know? -- 2.5 Small Arms and Light Weapons -- 2.5.1 Weaponomics, the Economics of Small Arms -- 2.5.2 Research into Small Arms and Light Weapons: What Do We Know? -- 2.6 Dual-Use Goods -- 2.6.1 Exporting Weapons of Mass Destruction? -- 2.6.2 Taking a Walk on the Supply Side: The Determinants of Civil Nuclear Cooperation -- 2.6.3 Research into Dual-Use Goods: What Do We Know? -- 2.7 Analysis -- 2.8 Conclusion: An Agenda for Research -- References -- 3 Export Control Regimes-Present-Day Challenges and Opportunities -- 3.1 Introduction -- 3.2 Export Control Regimes -- 3.2.1 The Coordinating Committee for the Multilateral Export Controls -- 3.2.2 Regimes and Treaties -- 3.2.3 Characteristics Regimes.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *Sanctions as War* , 2021-12-20 Sanctions as War is the first critical analysis of economic sanctions from a global perspective. Featuring case studies from 11 sanctioned countries and theoretical essays, it will be of immediate interest to those interested in understanding how sanctions became the common sense of American foreign policy.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Research Handbook on Economic Sanctions van Bergeijk, Peter A.G., 2021-12-10 Peter van Bergeijk brings together 40 leading experts from all continents to analyze state-of-the-art data covering the sharp increase in (smart) sanctions in the last decade. Original chapters provide detailed analyses on the determinants of sanction success and failure, complemented with research on the impact of sanctions.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *The impact of economic sanctions* Great Britain: Parliament: House of Lords: Select Committee on Economic Affairs, 2007-05-09 impact of economic Sanctions : 2nd report of session 2006-07, Vol. 2: Evidence

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Failure to Adjust Edward Alden, 2017-09-15 *Updated edition with a new foreword on the Trump administration's trade policy* The vast benefits promised by the supporters of globalization, and by their own government, have never materialized for many Americans. In Failure to Adjust Edward Alden provides a compelling history of the last four decades of US economic and trade policies that have left too many Americans unable to adapt to or compete in the current global marketplace. He tells the story of what went wrong and how to correct the course. Originally published on the eve of the 2016 presidential election, Alden’s book captured the zeitgeist that would propel Donald J. Trump to the presidency. In a new introduction to the paperback edition, Alden addresses the economic challenges now facing the Trump administration, and warns that economic disruption will continue to be among the most pressing issues facing the United States. If the failure to adjust continues, Alden predicts, the political disruptions of the future will be larger still.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Busted Sanctions Bryan Early, 2015-02-11 Powerful countries like the United States regularly employ economic sanctions as a tool for promoting their foreign policy interests. Yet this foreign policy tool has an uninspiring track record of success, with economic sanctions achieving their goals less than a third of the time they are imposed. The costs of these failed sanctions policies can be significant for the states that impose them, their targets, and the other countries they affect. Explaining economic sanctions' high failure rate therefore constitutes a vital endeavor for academics and policy-makers alike. Busted Sanctions seeks to provide this explanation, and reveals that the primary cause of this failure is third-party spoilers, or sanctions busters, who undercut sanctioning efforts by providing their targets with extensive foreign aid or sanctions-busting trade. In quantitatively and qualitatively analyzing over 60 years of U.S. economic sanctions, Bryan Early reveals that both types of third-party sanctions busters have played a major role in undermining U.S. economic sanctions. Surprisingly, his analysis also reveals that the United States' closest allies are often its sanctions' worst enemies. The book offers the first comprehensive explanation for why different types of sanctions busting occur and reveals the devastating effects it has on economic sanctions' chances of success.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *Treasury's War* Juan Zarate, 2013-09-10 For more than a decade, America has been waging a new kind of war against the financial networks of rogue regimes, proliferators, terrorist groups, and criminal syndicates. Juan Zarate, a chief architect of modern financial warfare and a former senior Treasury and White House official, pulls back the curtain on this shadowy world. In this gripping story, he explains in unprecedented detail how a small, dedicated group of officials redefined the Treasury's role and used its unique powers, relationships, and reputation to apply financial pressure against America's enemies. This group unleashed a new brand of financial power -- one that leveraged the private sector and banks directly to isolate rogues from the international financial system. By harnessing the forces of globalization and the centrality of the American market and dollar, Treasury developed a new way of undermining America's foes. Treasury and its tools soon became, and remain, critical in the most vital geopolitical challenges facing the United States, including terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and the regimes in Iran, North Korea, and Syria. This book is the definitive account, by an unparalleled expert, of how financial warfare has taken pride of place in American foreign policy and how America's competitors and enemies are now learning to use this type of power themselves. This is the unique story of the United States' financial war campaigns and the contours and uses of financial power, and of the warfare to come.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *The Art of Sanctions* Richard Nephew, 2017-12-12 Nations and international organizations are increasingly using sanctions as a means to achieve their foreign policy aims. However, sanctions are ineffective if they are executed without a clear strategy responsive to the nature and changing behavior of the target. In The Art of Sanctions, Richard Nephew offers a much-needed practical framework for planning and applying sanctions that focuses not just on the initial sanctions strategy but also, crucially, on how to calibrate along the way and how to decide when sanctions have achieved maximum effectiveness. Nephew—a leader in the design and implementation of sanctions on Iran—develops guidelines for interpreting targets' responses to sanctions based on two critical factors: pain and resolve. The efficacy of sanctions lies in the application of pain against a target, but targets may have significant resolve to resist, tolerate, or overcome this pain. Understanding the interplay of pain and resolve is central to using sanctions both successfully and humanely. With attention to these two key variables, and to how they change over the course of a sanctions regime, policy makers can pinpoint when diplomatic intervention is likely to succeed or when escalation is necessary. Focusing on lessons learned from sanctions on both Iran and Iraq, Nephew provides policymakers with practical guidance on how to measure and respond to pain and resolve in the service of strong and successful sanctions regimes.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Targeted Sanctions Thomas J. Biersteker, Sue E. Eckert, Marcos Tourinho, 2016-03-17 Systematically analyzes the impacts and the effectiveness of UN targeted sanctions over the past quarter century.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Economic Sanctions in International Law and Practice Masahiko Asada, 2019-11-07 Providing perspectives from a range of experts, including international lawyers, political scientists, and practitioners, this book assesses current theory and practice of economic sanctions, discussing current legal and political challenges faced by the international community. It examines both the implementation of sanctions by major powers – the United States, the European Union, and Japan – as well as assessing the impact of those sanctions through case studies of Russia, Iran, Syria, and North Korea. Balancing theoretical analysis of legal considerations with national and regional level empirical analysis, it also includes coverage of sanctions issues by the UN Security Council and the EU, as well as the extraterritorial application of sanctions. A valuable reference for academics and practitioners, Economic Sanctions in International Law and Practice will be useful to those working in the fields of international law, diplomacy, and international political economy.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Environmental Impacts of a North American Free Trade Agreement Gene M. Grossman, Alan B. Krueger, 1991 In general, a reduction in trade barriers will affect the environment by expanding the scale of economic activity, by altering the composition of economic activity and by initiating a change in the techniques of production. We present empirical evidence to assess the relative magnitudes of these three effects as they apply to further trade liberalization in Mexico. We first use comparable measures of three air pollutants in a cross-section of urban areas located in 42 countries to study the relationship between air quality and economic growth. We find for two pollutants (sulphur dioxide and 'smoke') that concentrations increase with per capita GDP at low levels of national income, but decrease with GDP growth at higher levels of income. We then study the determinants of the industry pattern of US imports from Mexico and of value added by Mexico's maquiladora sector. We investigate whether the size of pollution abatement costs in US industry influences the pattern of international trade and investment. Finally, we use the results from a computable general equilibrium model to study the likely compositional effect of a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on pollution in Mexico.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Economic Sanctions Reconsidered: History and current policy Gary Clyde Hufbauer, Jeffrey J. Schott, Kimberly Ann Elliott, Institute for International Economics (U.S.), 1990

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Sovereign Wealth Funds and International Political Economy Manda Shemirani, 2016-12-05 For the first time, Shemirani provides a systematic methodology for the study of Sovereign Wealth Funds (SWFs) over their life span and emphasizes the need for a paradigm shift in our approach towards the study of state capitalism. Applied in this book to the world's four largest SWFs - Government Pension Fund-Global of Norway, Abu Dhabi Investment Authority of the United Arab Emirates, Temasek of Singapore, and the National Wealth Fund of the Russian Federation, this methodology can also be applied to other funds or form a basis for further analytical studies of SWFs. In addition to its first hand approach, the book addresses concerns about the lack of transparency by offering insights into the functioning and investment strategies of the selected SWFs. Academics and students in international political economy, international finance and international business as well as financiers, business leaders, and policy makers, will find the subject and the approach of this book highly useful.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *Economic Sanctions and International Law* Matthew Happold, Paul Eden, 2016-10-20 In recent years sanctions have become an increasingly popular tool of foreign policy, not only at the multilateral level (at the UN), but also regionally (the EU in particular) and unilaterally. The nature of the measures imposed has also changed: from comprehensive sanctions regimes (discredited since Iraq in the 1990s) to 'targeted' or 'smart' sanctions, directed at specific individuals or entities (through asset freezes and travel bans) or prohibiting particular activities (arms embargoes and export bans). Bringing together scholars, government and private practitioners, Economic Sanctions and International Law provides an overview of recent developments and an analysis of the problems that they have engendered. Chapters examine the contemporary practice of the various actors, and the legality (or otherwise) of their activities. Issues considered include the human rights of persons targeted, and the mechanisms established to challenge their listing; as well as, in cases of sanctions imposed by regional organisations and individual states, the rights of third States and their nationals. The book will be of interest to scholars and practitioners of international law and politics.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: The Global Findex Database 2017 Asli Demirguc-Kunt, Leora Klapper, Dorothe Singer, Saniya Ansar, 2018-04-19 In 2011 the World Bank—with funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation—launched the Global Findex database, the world's most comprehensive data set on how adults save, borrow, make payments, and manage risk. Drawing on survey data collected in collaboration with Gallup, Inc., the Global Findex database covers more than 140 economies around the world. The initial survey round was followed by a second one in 2014 and by a third in 2017. Compiled using nationally representative surveys of more than 150,000 adults age 15 and above in over 140 economies, The Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution includes updated indicators on access to and use of formal and informal financial services. It has additional data on the use of financial technology (or fintech), including the use of mobile phones and the Internet to conduct financial transactions. The data reveal opportunities to expand access to financial services among people who do not have an account—the unbanked—as well as to promote greater use of digital financial services among those who do have an account. The Global Findex database has become a mainstay of global efforts to promote financial inclusion. In addition to being widely cited by scholars and development practitioners, Global Findex data are used to track progress toward the World Bank goal of Universal Financial Access by 2020 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The database, the full text of the report, and the underlying country-level data for all figures—along with the questionnaire, the survey methodology, and other relevant materials—are available at www.worldbank.org/globalfindex.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: China's Economic Engagement in North Korea Bo Gao, 2019-02-20 This book addresses growing tensions in Northeast Asia, notably between North Korea and China. Focusing on China's economic participation in North Korea's minerals and fishery industries, the author explores the role of China's sub-state and non-state actors in implementing China's foreign economic policy towards North Korea. The book discusses these actors' impact on the regional order in Northeast Asia, particularly in the Korean Peninsula. The project also provides a comprehensive and up-to-date account of China's cultural and economic activities in North Korea as implemented by both the historically traditional actors in Jilin and Liaoning provinces in Northeast China, and new actors from coastal areas (Shandong and Zhejiang provinces) and inland provinces (Chongqing and Henan) to Zhejiang province. It argues that in the era of economic decentralisation, Chinese sub-state and non-state actors can independently deal with most of their economic affairs without the need for permission from the central government in Beijing. A key read for scholars and students interested in Asian history, politics and economics, and specifically the East Asian situation, this text offers an in-depth analysis of recent activity concerning the Sino-DPRK economic relationship.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *Our Time Has Come* Alyssa Ayres, 2018 Long plagued by poverty, India's recent economic growth has vaulted it into the ranks of the world's emerging powers, but what kind of power it wants to be remains a mystery. Our Time Has Come explains why India behaves the way it does, and the role it is likely to play globally as its prominence grows.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: How EU Sanctions Work Francesco Giumelli, 2013 The European Union has devoted growing attention to sanctions since the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty. In total, the Council has imposed Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) sanctions targeting countries, economic sectors, groups, individuals and entities on 27 different occasions. The novelty in the area of sanctions is that targets are not only states, as in the recent cases of Iran and Syria, but they are also individuals and non-state entities, e.g. anti-terrorist lists, President Robert Mugabe and his associates, and several companies connected with the military junta in Burma/Myanmar. Additionally, the contexts in which sanctions are utilised can be diverse, ranging from the protection of human rights to crisis management and non-proliferation. Despite the fact that the effectiveness of sanctions has been much debated, the EU has developed a sanctioning policy and intensified its adoption of sanctions. Sanctions were traditionally seen as a way to impose economic penalties as a means of extracting political concessions from targets, but EU sanctions do not always impose a cost nor do they always seek to induce behavioural change. To this extent, a new narrative may be needed.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: U. S. Sanctions on Russia Kristin Archick, Rebecca M. Nelson, Dianne E. Rennack, 2018-12-04 Sanctions are considered by many to be a central element of U.S. policy to counter Russian malign behavior. Most Russia-related sanctions have been in response to Russia's 2014 invasion of Ukraine. In addition, the United States has imposed sanctions on Russia in response to human rights abuses, election interference and cyberattacks, weapons proliferation, illicit trade with North Korea, support to Syria, and use of a chemical weapon. The United States also employs sanctions to deter further objectionable activities. Most Members of Congress support a robust use of sanctions amid concerns about Russia's international behavior and geostrategic intentions. Ukraine-related sanctions are mainly based on four executive orders (EOs) the President introduced in 2014. In addition, Congress passed and the President signed into law two acts establishing sanctions in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine: the Support for the Sovereignty, Integrity, Democracy, and Economic Stability of Ukraine Act of 2014 (SSIDES; P.L. 113-95) and the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 (UFSA; P.L. 113-272). In 2017, Congress passed and the President signed into law the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act of 2017 (CRIEEA; P.L. 115-44, Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act [CAATSA], Title II). This legislation codifies Ukraine-related and cyberrelated EOs, strengthens existing Russia-related sanctions authorities, and identifies several new targets for sanctions. It also establishes congressional review of any action the President takes to ease or lift a variety of sanctions. Additional sanctions on Russia may be forthcoming. On August 6, 2018, the United States determined that in March 2018 the Russian government used a chemical weapon in the United Kingdom in contravention of international law. In response, the United States launched an initial round of sanctions on Russia, as required by the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991 (CBW Act; P.L. 102-182, Title III). The law requires a second, more severe round of sanctions in the absence of Russia's reliable commitment to no longer use such weapons. The United States has imposed most Ukraine-related sanctions on Russia in coordination with the European Union (EU). Since 2017, the efforts of Congress and the Trump Administration to tighten U.S. sanctions on Russia have prompted some degree of concern in the EU about U.S. commitment to sanctions coordination and U.S.-EU cooperation on Russia and Ukraine more broadly. The EU, in addition, continues to consider its response to Russia's use of a chemical weapon in the United Kingdom. Debates about the effectiveness of U.S. and other sanctions on Russia continue in Congress, in the Administration, and among other stakeholders. Russia has not reversed its occupation and annexation of Ukraine's Crimea region, nor has it stopped fostering separatism in eastern Ukraine. With respect to other malign activities, the relationship between sanctions and Russian behavior is difficult to determine. Nonetheless, many observers argue that sanctions help to restrain Russia or that their imposition is an appropriate foreign policy response regardless of immediate effect. In the 115th Congress, several bills have been introduced to increase the use of sanctions in response to Russia's malign activities. The 116th Congress is likely to continue to debate the role of sanctions in U.S. foreign policy toward Russia.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Democracy and Redistribution Carles Boix, 2003-07-21 Employing analytical tools borrowed from game theory, Carles Boix offers a complete theory of political transitions, in which political regimes ultimately hinge on the nature of economic assets, their distribution among individuals, and the balance of power among different social groups. Backed up by detailed historical work and extensive statistical analysis that goes back to the mid-nineteenth century, this book explains, among many other things, why democracy emerged in classical Athens. It also discusses the early triumph of democracy in both nineteenth-century agrarian Norway, Switzerland and northeastern America and the failure in countries with a powerful landowning class.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Ending Discrimination Against People with Mental and Substance Use Disorders National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education, Board on Behavioral, Cognitive, and Sensory Sciences, Committee on the Science of Changing Behavioral Health Social Norms, 2016-09-03 Estimates indicate that as many as 1 in 4 Americans will experience a mental health problem or will misuse alcohol or drugs in their lifetimes. These disorders are among the most highly stigmatized health conditions in the United States, and they remain barriers to full participation in society in areas as basic as education, housing, and employment. Improving the lives of people with mental health and substance abuse disorders has been a priority in the United States for more than 50 years. The Community Mental Health Act of 1963 is considered a major turning point in America's efforts to improve behavioral healthcare. It ushered in an era of optimism and hope and laid the groundwork for the consumer movement and new models of recovery. The consumer movement gave voice to people with mental and substance use disorders and brought their perspectives and experience into national discussions about mental health. However over the same 50-year period, positive change in American public attitudes and beliefs about mental and substance use disorders has lagged behind these advances. Stigma is a complex social phenomenon based on a relationship between an attribute and a stereotype that assigns undesirable labels, qualities, and behaviors to a person with that attribute. Labeled individuals are then socially devalued, which leads to inequality and discrimination. This report contributes to national efforts to understand and change attitudes, beliefs and behaviors that can lead to stigma and discrimination. Changing stigma in a lasting way will require coordinated efforts, which are based on the best possible evidence, supported at the national level with multiyear funding, and planned and implemented by an effective coalition of representative stakeholders. Ending Discrimination Against People with Mental and Substance Use Disorders: The Evidence for Stigma Change explores stigma and discrimination faced by individuals with mental or substance use disorders and recommends effective strategies for reducing stigma and encouraging people to seek treatment and other supportive services. It offers a set of conclusions and recommendations about successful stigma change strategies and the research needed to inform and evaluate these efforts in the United States.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Proposed Economic Sanctions Against South Africa United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1988

economic sanctions are mainly used to: The Battle of Bretton Woods Benn Steil, 2013-02-24 Recounts the events of the Bretton Woods accords, presents portaits of the two men at the center of the drama, and reveals Harry White's admiration for Soviet economic planning and communications with intelligence officers.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: A New Global Economic Order , 2021-11-22 A New Global Economic Order: New Challenges to International Trade Law examines the dislocating effects of the policies implemented by the Trump Administration on the global economic order and brings together leading scholars and practitioners of international economic law come together to defend multilateralism against unilateralism and populism.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Economic Sanctions as an Instrument of U.S. Foreign Policy Helen Osieja, 2006 Economic sanctions have been used as an instrument of American foreign policy ever since the Taft administration adopted the Dollar Diplomacy. This dissertation analyzes the trade Embargo the United States imposed upon Cuba after the Revolution from different perspectives: from the political, considering the main guidelines of American foreign policy toward Latin America, especially during the Cold War, and from the juridical, considering different perspectives of customary international law. Since the embargo was imposed only after American property had been expropriated without compensation, the dissertation analyzes the legality of expropriation, seen from the perspective of both capital-importing and capital-exporting countries, and the legality of economic sanctions as a legitimate peaceful reprisal. Due to the fact that the American embargo against Cuba is quasi-total, that is, consists of a number of different economic sanctions, it is the aim of this dissertation to analyze each of these, and finally, to assess the effectiveness of economic sanctions as an instrument of foreign policy. Many books and articles have been written about this very controversial embargo, almost as old as the Cuban Revolution itself. For the Cubans, it constitutes and economic blockade, and a violation of Cuba's right to free trade; for the Americans, it is a reprisal for the confiscation of American property. Nonetheless, since the embargo, as stated above, is not a sanction itself but a number of different economic sanctions, it is the aim of this dissertation to analyze each of the sanctions that comprise the embargo and its legality, according to customary international law. Another aim of this dissertation is to prove why the American embargo against Cuba has only enhanced Castro's power and further centralized it. A brief chapter about the economic sanctions the United States imposed upon Chile under President Salvador Allende and the fall of his regime serves to compare the two cases with some similarities where sanctions were applied- in the first without success and in the second with success. Finally, the dissertation aims to prove that a lifting of the American embargo against Cuba is highly unlikely unless there is a change of regime in that nation of the Caribbean.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Development as Freedom Amartya Sen, 2011-05-25 By the winner of the 1988 Nobel Prize in Economics, an essential and paradigm-altering framework for understanding economic development--for both rich and poor--in the twenty-first century. Freedom, Sen argues, is both the end and most efficient means of sustaining economic life and the key to securing the general welfare of the world's entire population. Releasing the idea of individual freedom from association with any particular historical, intellectual, political, or religious tradition, Sen clearly demonstrates its current applicability and possibilities. In the new global economy, where, despite unprecedented increases in overall opulence, the contemporary world denies elementary freedoms to vast numbers--perhaps even the majority of people--he concludes, it is still possible to practically and optimistically restain a sense of social accountability. Development as Freedom is essential reading.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Varieties of Capitalism Peter A. Hall, David Soskice, 2001-08-30 What are the most fundamental differences among the political economies of the developed world? How do national institutional differences condition economic performance, public policy, and social well-being? Will they survive the pressures for convergence generated by globalization and technological change? These have long been central questions in comparative political economy. This book provides a new and coherent set of answers to them. Building on the new economics of organization, the authors develop an important new theory about which differences among national political economies are most significant for economic policy and performance. Drawing on a distinction between 'liberal' and 'coordinated' market economies, they argue that there is more than one path to economic success. Nations need not converge to a single Anglo-American model. They develop a new theory of 'comparative institutionaladvantage' that transforms our understanding of international trade, offers new explanations for the response of firms and nations to the challenges of globalization, and provides a new theory of national interest to explain the conduct of nations in international relations. The analysis brings the firm back into the centre of comparative political economy. It provides new perspectives on economic and social policy-making that illuminate the role of business in the development of the welfare state and the dilemmas facing those who make economic policy in the contemporary world. Emphasizing the 'institutional complementarities' that link labour relations, corporate finance, and national legal systems, the authors bring interdisciplinary perspectives to bear on issues of strategic management, economic performance, and institutional change. This pathbreaking work sets new agendas in the study of comparative political economy. As such, it will be of value to academics and graduate students in economics, business, and political science, as well as to many others with interests in international relations, social policy-making, and the law.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: The Iran Primer Robin B. Wright, 2010 A comprehensive but concise overview of Iran's politics, economy, military, foreign policy, and nuclear program. The volume chronicles U.S.-Iran relations under six American presidents and probes five options for dealing with Iran. Organized thematically, this book provides top-level briefings by 50 top experts on Iran (both Iranian and Western authors) and is a practical and accessible go-to resource for practitioners, policymakers, academics, and students, as well as a fascinating wealth of information for anyone interested in understanding Iran's pivotal role in world politics.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Social Informatics Samin Aref, Kalina Bontcheva, Marco Braghieri, Frank Dignum, Fosca Giannotti, Francesco Grisolia, Dino Pedreschi, 2020-10-08

This volume constitutes the proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Social Informatics, SocInfo 2020, held in Pisa, Italy, in October 2020. The 30 full and 3 short papers presented in these proceedings were carefully reviewed and selected from 99 submissions. The papers presented in this volume cover a broad range of topics, ranging from works that ground information-system design on social concepts, to papers that analyze complex social systems using computational methods, or explore socio-technical systems using social sciences methods.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Economic Sanctions Reconsidered: Third Edition ,

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *Iran Sanctions* Kenneth Katzman, 2010 Contents: (1) Background of the Iran Sanctions Act (ISA): Key Provisions: ¿Triggers¿ and Available Sanctions; Waiver and Termination Authority; Iran Freedom Support Act Amendments; Effectiveness and Ongoing Challenges: Energy Routes and Refinery Investment: Refinery Construction; Significant Purchase Agreements; Efforts in the 110th and 111th Congress to Expand ISA Application; Other Energy-Related Sanctions Ideas; (2) Relationships to Other U.S. Sanctions: Ban on U.S. Trade and Investment With Iran; Treasury Department ¿Targeted Financial Measures¿; Terrorism-Related Sanctions; Executive Order 13224; Proliferation-Related Sanctions; Efforts to Promote Divestment; Blocked Iranian Property and Assets. Tables.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Economic Statecraft David A. Baldwin, 2020-09-22 Introduction -- Techniques of statecraft -- What is economic statecraft? -- Thinking about economic statecraft -- Economic statecraft in international thought -- Bargaining with economic statecraft -- National power and economic statecraft -- Classic cases reconsidered -- Foreign trade -- Foreign aid -- The legality and morality of economic statecraft -- Conclusion -- Afterword : economic statecraft : continuity and change / Ethan B. Kapstein.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *Legal Problems of International Economic Relations* John Howard Jackson, William J. Davey, A. O. Sykes, 2008 Focuses on the rules-based multilateral trading system created by GATT, as greatly expanded and elaborated by the establishment of the World Trade Organization in 1995. Particular emphasis is given to the rich and detailed jurisprudence developed by the WTO's Appellate Body. Includes the impact of international economic interdependence and the struggle of legal institutions to cope with this and other aspects of globalization. Offers a basic understanding of the international economic system as it operates in real life, and as it is constrained or aided by a number of fundamental legal institutions, including national and international constitutional documents and processes.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Domestic Constraints on South Korean Foreign Policy Scott A. Snyder, Geun Lee, Young Ho Kim, Jiyoon Kim, 2018-01-01 These essays support the argument that strong and effective presidential leadership is the most important prerequisite for South Korea to sustain and project its influence abroad. That leadership should be attentive to the need for public consensus and should operate within established legislative mechanisms that ensure public accountability. The underlying structures sustaining South Korea’s foreign policy formation are generally sound; the bigger challenge is to manage domestic politics in ways that promote public confidence about the direction and accountability of presidential leadership in foreign policy.

economic sanctions are mainly used to: Sanctions Michel Rossignol, 1993

economic sanctions are mainly used to: *The Routledge Handbook of the Political Economy of Sanctions* Ksenia Kirkham, 2023-10-31 The Routledge Handbook of the Political Economy of Sanctions examines the core issues and debates surrounding this controversial topic, introducing readers to essential concepts and terms. It communicates the evolving character of international sanctions from diverse perspectives, with a particular emphasis on questions of efficacy, legality, and legitimacy of sanctions, as well as the mechanisms by which they are applied. This interdisciplinary book explores the international political economy of sanctions in the constantly changing context of geopolitical rivalry. The authors investigate various theoretical and historical approaches to sanctions and apply these to specific case studies, such as the African Union, China, Cuba, India, Russia, Turkey, and the United States. The book gives a voice to sanctioned states and considers the impact of secondary sanctions. It analyses sanctions with reference to wider political debates such as national security, state sovereignty, economic warfare, and sustainability. This handbook will be of immense interest to students, researchers, and scholars in the fields of political economy, international sanctions, political science, international relations, and foreign policy. It will also be useful for all those employed by political institutions, businesses, and nongovernmental organisations when assessing current sanctions regimes.

Back to Home: https://fc1.getfilecloud.com