

Committee: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Issue: Addressing the Humanitarian Impact of Unilateral and Multilateral Sanctions

Student Officer: Konstantinos Kyratsopoulos

Position: Deputy President

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates,

My name is Konstantinos Kyratsopoulos, and it is a great honour to serve as a Deputy President in this year's 5th DSTMUN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). I am 17 years old, a senior, and I attend the International Baccalaureate Diploma Program at Ionios School in Athens.

Ever since I joined my school's MUN club it's safe to say that a whole new world full of growth stood right before me. After participating in many conferences, I'm thrilled to say that MUN is not just a conference made to discuss important topical issues, but also a way to achieve mental growth, establish new bonds and be an active member of a community. Therefore, I'm really glad that many new members are joining the MUN community and that old ones are still active.

This year's conference topic, "Promoting stability and cohesion in the Balkan region" is one of great importance. Even though the past few years the Balkans have made great steps toward transforming into a geographical area that promotes growth and peace, only with constant work and effort will this goal be fulfilled.

If in the process of your research, questions arise that you cannot find the answer to in this study guide, feel free to message me at this email: kirkostis@gmail.com at any hour and I'll reply as soon as I've seen your question. Remember that this is an opportunity for you to grow as an individual and have some fun. Looking forward to meeting all of you and having a fruitful conference!

Kind regards,

Konstantinos Kyratsopoulos

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Unilateral and multilateral sanctions have become one of the main “defense mechanisms” of our days. Nations do not wish to engage in military conflicts due to the detrimental humanitarian impacts that they cause and therefore decide to combat other nations through sanctions. Sanctions are imposed for a variety of economic, political and social purposes.

Whether it is the case of the US sanctions on China through the method of protectionism or the embargo that Cuba has received due to its communist regime, sanctions are a method of both defense and offense for a country that at first glance seems to have low to no humanitarian impact. They seem to be targeted at the state and the government itself, rather than the citizens of the country. That is far from true as sanctions have a really high impact factor on human populations in a variety of ways.

The main form of sanctions that affects societies are economic sanctions. The prohibition of trade between two and more countries causes many issues to a state's economy as the world is constantly moving to international trade based economies. A recent example of the impact that economic sanctions have on human societies is the oil crisis that erupted right after oil trade from Russia was prohibited to most states globally. EU countries are suffering from an exponential growth in oil prices as they cut off 90% of Russian oil imports.¹Due to this sudden rise in oil prices, automobile usage by middle-lower class citizens has been limited, transportation ticket prices have also risen, therefore having a high impact on human populations.

On the other hand, diplomatic sanctions, even though they have a much lower impact factor and are mainly targeted towards the government, may also have consequences on citizens. For example, ever since the United States cut diplomatic ties with Syria in 2012 due to the Syrian Civil War, citizens wanting to move from one country to the other were found helpless as they needed many verification steps and time-consuming processes in order to travel than they did before.

Therefore, even though sanctions are one of the most peaceful ways that a country can defend itself or attack another country, in order for them to be both successful and have a low impact on local populations, certain measures need to be taken that will assure that certain humanitarian impact criteria are met.

¹ "Analysis: 3 Reasons High Oil Prices Are Here to Stay." CNN, 3 June 2022, [amp-cnn-com.cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/amp.cnn.com/cnn/2022/06/03/energy/oil-prices-what-next/index.html?amp_gsa=1&_js_v=a9&usqp=mq331AQKKAfQArABIIACAw%3D%3D#amp_tf=From%20%251%24s&aoh=16558401437001&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&share=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cnn.com%2F2022%2F06%2F03%2Fenergy%2Foil-prices-what-next%2Findex.html](https://amp.cnn.com/cdn.ampproject.org/v/s/amp.cnn.com/cnn/2022/06/03/energy/oil-prices-what-next/index.html?amp_gsa=1&_js_v=a9&usqp=mq331AQKKAfQArABIIACAw%3D%3D#amp_tf=From%20%251%24s&aoh=16558401437001&referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com&share=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cnn.com%2F2022%2F06%2F03%2Fenergy%2Foil-prices-what-next%2Findex.html).

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Arms Trade

The trade of weapons between two or more states.

Embargo

"A legal prohibition on commerce, meaning that all trade between two countries, except exceptional cases, is prohibited and considered illegal"²

Humanitarian Impact

Negative results upon something that has mankind at its core.

International Law

"The body of legal rules, norms, and standards that apply between sovereign states and other entities that are legally recognized as international actors"³

International Trade

"Economic transactions that are made between countries"⁴

Multilateral

"Involving or participated in by more than two nations or parties"⁵

Unilateral

"Done or undertaken by one person or party"⁶

Persona Non Grata

"A person who is unacceptable or unwelcome"⁷

Sanction

² "Definition of EMBARGO." *Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary*, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/embargo.

³ "International Law | Definition, History, Characteristics, Examples, & Facts." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/topic/international-law.

⁴ "International Trade | Definition, History, Benefits, Theory, & Types." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/topic/international-trade.

⁵ "Definition of MULTILATERAL." *Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary*, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/multilateral.

⁶ "Definition of UNILATERAL." *Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary*, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/unilateral.

⁷ "Definition of PERSONA NON GRATA." *Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary*, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/persona%20non%20grata.

“The detriment, loss of reward, or coercive intervention annexed to a violation of a law as a means of enforcing the law”⁸

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Types of Sanctions

Economic Sanctions

Economic Sanctions are the most effective sanctions when put in place, regardless of them being unilateral and multilateral. These sanctions create a withdrawal of customary trade, meaning international trade between certain states is now prohibited. Depending on how strict these sanctions are, they could seize trade between countries in all markets or just a few. In most usual cases, only certain business sectors are not allowed to trade, but as always there are exceptional cases, like the U.S. embargo on Cuba, that prohibit each and any kind of economic transaction between the businesses of the two countries.

A somewhat effective strategy that states have adopted when imposing sanctions is “specific sanctioning”. This strategy heavily relates to the issue of the humanitarian problems that arise from sanctioning. Specific sanctioning constitutes that countries now target certain business sectors or markets to sanction, and not all of them, in order to minimize the impact that these sanctions will have on innocent citizens.

Diplomatic Sanctions

Diplomatic Sanctions are sanctions with a low impact factor, that do not specifically aim to be effective in the sense of “harming” another country. Diplomatic sanctions’ target is to warn the country on which they are being imposed.

Diplomatic Sanctions include the interruption of diplomatic relations between two countries by withdrawing their embassies and representatives from the country. They act as a formal declaration towards all states that the relationship between two states has been strained

Military Sanctions

Military Sanctions can range from high impact factors, detrimental sanctions, to low impact economic military sanctions. They are very risky and can bring a lot of

⁸ "Definition of SANCTION." Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sanction.

consequences upon the country that imposes them such as sanctions from other countries, breach of international law, etc.

Military sanctions mainly come in three forms. The first one is military strikes whose main aim is to degrade a country’s infrastructure system. Their aim is not the takeover of the country, but the degradation of its economic/social state through the destruction of their infrastructure. The second one is the military surveillance of the target country's borders if the countries border with each other. This is a very rare phenomenon. The third and final one is a form of an arm embargo. Countries seize trade of arms in order to degrade each other’s military power. This is both a military and economic sanction.

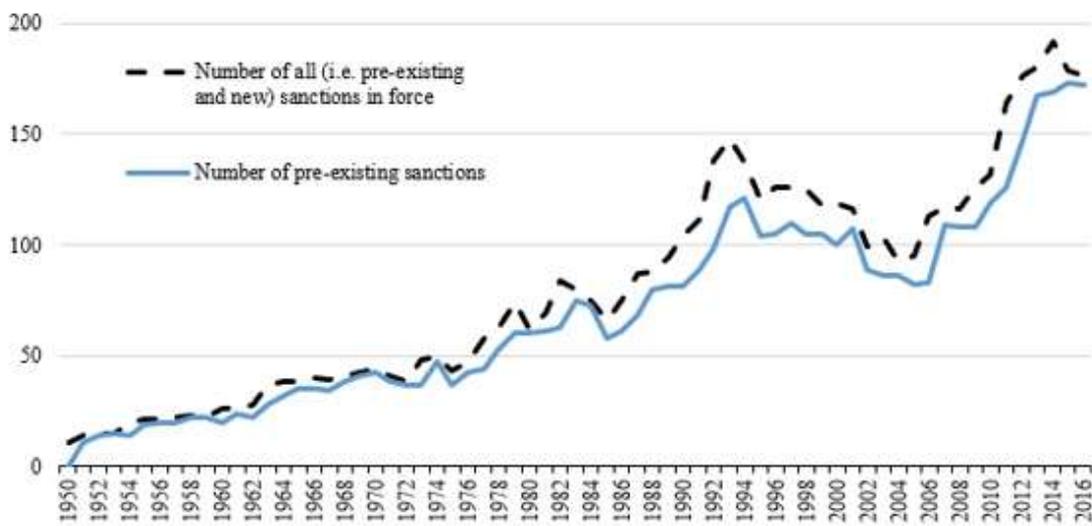


Figure 1⁹: Graph depicting the increase of new sanctions every 2 years.

Individual Sanctions

Individual Sanctions are mostly imposed on political figures, criminals, journalists and economic individuals. Depending on the individual that they are targeted to, they generally try to make an individual change their behavior or turn themselves in to the authorities for any crimes that they have conducted.

Individual Sanctions mainly come in the forms of “freezing” an individual’s bank assets which means that they can neither enter nor use their assets that have been deposited in the bank, prohibiting them to enter a country (*persona non grata*) and generally imposing travel bans on them.

⁹ "The Global Sanctions Data Base." VOX, CEPR Policy Portal, voxeu.org/article/global-sanctions-data-base.

Reasons for Sanctioning

The main reason that countries or organizations impose sanctions is in order to change/prevent undesirable behavior by other states or individuals. More specifically, the reasons for sanctioning can be divided into three sub-categories.

Compliance with International Law

The first main reason to sanction a country is because the country's actions do not comply with international law. Sanctions are being put in place in order to force the country to comply with international law. The case of Iraq invading Kuwait is a representative one. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was a breach of international law. The UNSC reacted immediately and imposed sanctions towards Iraq, including a trade and arms embargo, in an effort to prevent further military conflict. The sanctions placed on Iraq soon resulted in their recognition of the sovereignty of Kuwait and their withdrawal from the area.

Threats Toward Peace

The second most common instance, which leads to states getting sanctioned is when their actions prove to be a threat towards either international peace or peace within a geographical boundary. Representative cases include all sanctions that are made towards countries that are developing nuclear weapons, or generally weapons of mass destruction.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has faced numerous sanctions by multilateral and unilateral organizations for this sole reason. The country has created a plethora of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and has denied the proliferation, meaning the transfer and export of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons of those weapons. Not only has the country created these weapons but they have also threatened countries like the US to use them against them. Regardless of the sanctions that have created a few obstacles in the country's plans, the DPRK has managed to become an independent country that can survive and develop technologically without the need for international trade.

On June 9th 2010, the Security Council passed a resolution that included restrictions on arms imports, exports and other materials that could be used in their creation in Iran. These restrictions were named the Iran Nuclear Proliferation Plan and its main aim was to ensure stability and peace in the region by assuring that Iran could not obtain nuclear weapons.

Condemnation of actions by the UN

Condemnation of actions by the UN usually follows a certain process. Initially, the General Assembly expresses its disapproval of a certain action by a member

state. The case then gets brought to the Security Council where any necessary actions are taken.

The Rhodesian Independence was announced on November 11th 1965. The UN General Assembly immediately expressed its concerns and the UNSC imposed arms and economic embargoes on Rhodesia immediately. This disapproval by the UN has as its main goal to alter decisions made by member states that could potentially create conflict.

Humanitarian Impacts of Sanctions

Exemption Procedures

This sort of difficulty arises when sanctions regimes have an exemption system in place, requiring humanitarian actors to seek for an exemption in order to operate without the danger of breaking the rules set by the sanctions. This is a process that requires a lot of time and funds, to properly complete the application process, this raises operational costs for humanitarian groups. Additionally, while their request is being processed, it can hinder their ability to respond to emergencies or adjust to shifting circumstances or demands. This might make it more difficult for them to assist people who are most in need, which would lead to a negative humanitarian impact because of the sanctions that have been put in place. The apparent political independence of humanitarian actors, as most of them are NGOs, may also be impacted by the necessity of requesting exceptions from political organizations.

Financial Institutions De-Risking

Secondly, the humanitarian sector and human populations have faced difficulties as a result of the general phenomena of "de-risking" by the commercial sector, particularly by financial institutions. Due to the assumption that there is a high danger of sanctions violations when banks and other private sector players provide services to humanitarian actors in environments where sanctions regimes are in place, there is a possibility for fines and reputational harm. As a result, they limit or even refuse to offer services, which has an immediate impact on the ability of societies to function. Citizens and businesses are now forced to seek these services elsewhere, most of the time through illegal processes. This not only increases the risk of the citizens' and businesses' safety but also makes it more difficult to track down the money that they transacted.

Inflation and Unavailability of Products

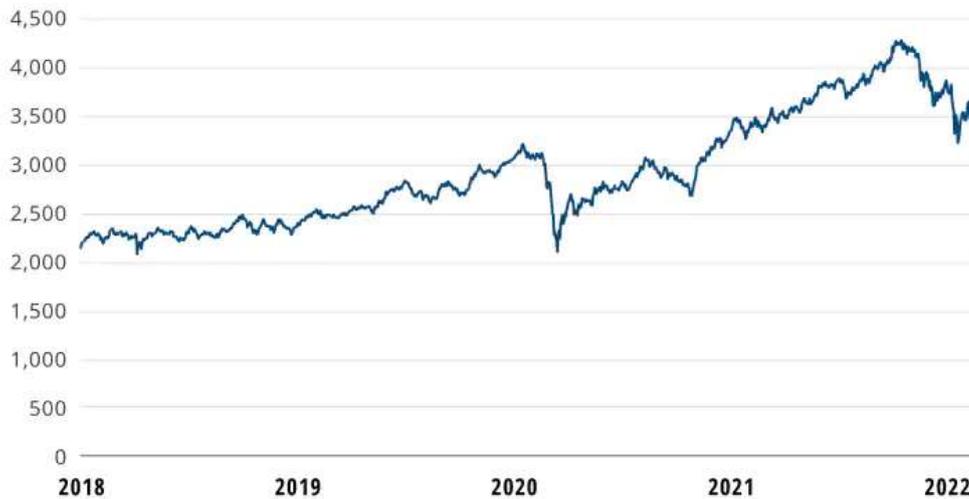
Certain countries have certain products that they mass export due to them being really frequent in their geographical area, or the countries having expertise in creating them. For example, Russia is a mass exporter of oil and gas, China is a mass exporter of technology, Germany has expertise in automobiles, etc. In the case of a country that is a mass exporter of a certain product being sanctioned, the availability of that product decreases.

This phenomenon of a decrease in the availability of a product creates many issues in the rest of the world. Instant inflation over this product is sure to erupt, as demand will be high and supply will be low. Lower and middle class citizens will now not be able to afford this product. Especially in the cases where the product is an essential one, meaning that it is necessary for a society to function (foodstuffs, water, energy, etc.), the humanitarian impact will become very high. The most common unavailable products in the cases of a sanctioned country are medicine and energy.

FIGURE 1

Uncertainty surrounding the war and sanctions by Western powers have led to a sharp fall in Russian equities

MOEX, Russian Equity Index (Sep-22-97 = 100)



Source: Moscow Exchange, accessed via Haver Analytics.

Deloitte Insights | deloitte.com/insights

Figure 2¹⁰: Graph depicting the value of Russian Equities before and after sanctions.

¹⁰ "How Sanctions Impact Global Economy." *Deloitte Insights*, 15 Mar. 2022, www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/economy/global-economic-impact-of-sanctions-on-russia.html.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Iraq

On August 6th 1990, just 4 days after the invasion and takeover of Kuwait by Iraq, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposed numerous economic sanctions against Iraq through the United Nations Security Council Resolution 661. In order for these sanctions to be dropped the UNSC had 2 demands. The annexation of Kuwait and the destruction of weapons of mass destruction possessed by Iraq. These sanctions had a detrimental humanitarian impact with almost all of Iraq living under extreme poverty.

Russia and France tried numerous times in the following years to reform these sanctions, but due to the veto power that the United States (US) and the United Kingdom (UK) held, they rejected the proposals. Even after Iraq lost in the Gulf War by the UN forces, the sanctions wouldn't be dropped as the US and UK wanted Saddam Hussein to lose his power.

After Saddam Hussein lost power on May 20th 2003 because of the US and no alleged weapons of mass destruction were found in Iraq, the sanctions were dropped. Iraq had to pay reparations to Kuwait for the invasion and faced an incredible economic crisis the following years.

During the period that the sanctions were applied, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), the death rate for children under five years old ranged from 5.000-7.000 per month while malnutrition levels remained at 30% despite the expeditions on foodstuffs made by the Iraqi government through the Oil-for-Food program.¹¹ Furthermore, the dropout rate from schools rose to 20-30% as children were the one most hardly struck by the sanctions.¹²

Cuba

On the 1st of January 1959, Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista was overthrown by the "26th of July Movement". The Communist Party of Cuba took over leadership with dictator Fidel Castro as their leader. Two years later, the Cuban government decided to nationalize US-owned oil companies with no compensation towards the US. This action activated the US economic sanctions towards Cuba. On October 19th

¹¹ Halliday, Denis J. "The Impact of the UN Sanctions on the People of Iraq." *Journal of Palestine Studies*, vol. 28, no. 2, 1999, pp. 29–37. *JSTOR*, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2537932>. Accessed 6 Jul. 2022.

¹² Halliday, Denis J. "The Impact of the UN Sanctions on the People of Iraq." *Journal of Palestine Studies*, vol. 28, no. 2, 1999, pp. 29–37. *JSTOR*, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2537932>. Accessed 6 Jul. 2022.

1960 all trade was prohibited between the two countries except for food and medicine

On February 7th 1962, US President John F. Kennedy imposed the economic embargo on Cuba. The embargo still holds up to this day and after 60 years it is considered the longest economic embargo in modern history.

Even though the United Nations General Assembly has passed numerous resolutions that demand the drop of the US embargo on Cuba the US refuses to do so unless *“the Cuban government moves toward democratization and greater respect for human rights”*¹³.

Between 1989-1993 the imports in Cuba reduced by 50% leading to an 18-25% decrease in the availability of protein and calorie rich foodstuffs.¹⁴ This lack of nutrients was especially evident when investigating pregnant women at the time as the newborn children were frequently showing signs of anemia and malnutrition. Furthermore, the fact that the US produces more than 50% of drugs globally has led to a shortage in medicine in Cuba.¹⁵

Russia

After Russia’s recent invasion in Ukraine, a variety of multilateral sanctions have struck the country, both by the EU, UN, etc. Russia’s central bank assets have been frozen, not allowing the country to use the \$600m it holds in foreign assets.¹⁶ This has created an obstacle for Russia as it now is much harder for them to repay their international liabilities. Russian banks have also been removed from most of the international money transaction services, making it unable to receive or send money from and to the country.

Additionally, Russia’s main export, oil, has been heavily sanctioned. The EU, US and UK have all almost completely banned all imports of oil from Russia. Besides the sanctions on oil and gas, Russia has also been sanctioned on gold exports, luxury item imports, dual-use goods, etc.

¹³ "Cuban Democracy Act of 1992." *U.S. State Department, Official Web Site*, 1997-2001. [state.gov/www/regions/wha/cuba/democ_act_1992.html](http://www.state.gov/www/regions/wha/cuba/democ_act_1992.html).

¹⁴ Coll, Alberto R. "HARMING HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE NAME OF PROMOTING THEM: THE CASE OF THE CUBAN EMBARGO." *UCLA Journal of International Law and Foreign Affairs*, vol. 12, no. 2, 2007, pp. 199–273. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/45302317>. Accessed 6 Jul. 2022.

¹⁵ Keyhani, Salomeh et al. "US pharmaceutical innovation in an international context." *American journal of public health* vol. 100,6 (2010): 1075-80. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2009.178491

¹⁶ Landale, James. "Ukraine: What Sanctions Could Be Imposed on Russia?" *BBC News*, 27 Jan. 2022, www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60125659.

Russia's inflation rate in May was 17.1% while it is also calculated that the country will face a 10% GDP decrease by the end of 2022.¹⁷ This phenomenon will have a significant impact on local populations, but at the same time due to the fact that Russia is a major oil and gas exporter, the global community is being harmed. Gas and oil prices have a constant increasing rate and the EU, US, etc. are currently suffering.

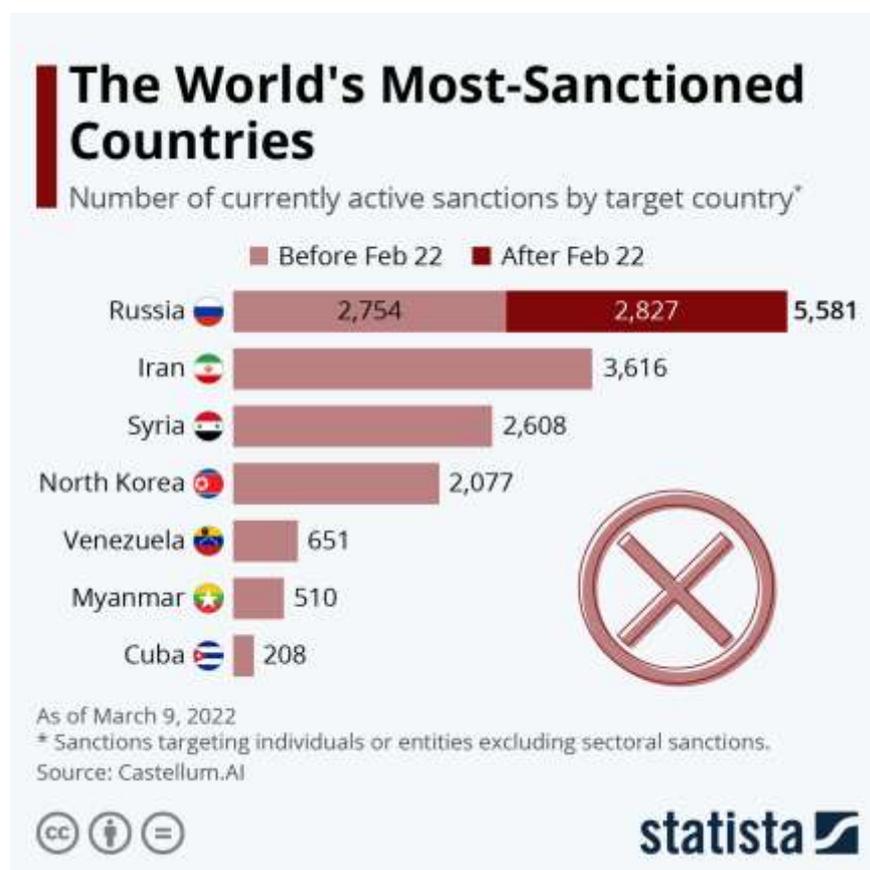


Figure 3¹⁸: Graph depicting the most sanctioned countries before and after 22nd February 2022.

¹⁷ "Russia's Inflation May Be Close to 14% in 2022, Central Bank Head Says." *Reuters*, 16 June 2022, reut.rs/3RePDr6.

¹⁸ "Infographic: The World's Most-Sanctioned Countries." *Statista Infographics*, 9 Mar. 2022, www.statista.com/chart/27015/number-of-currently-active-sanctions-by-target-country/.

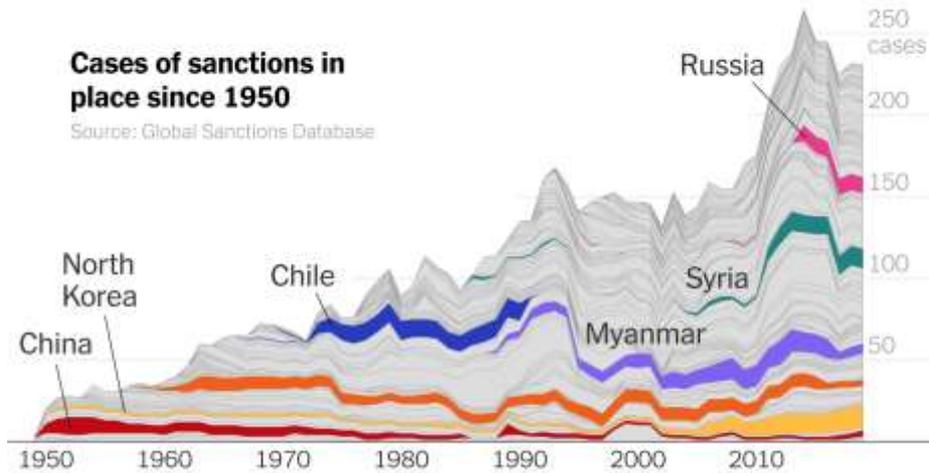


Figure 4¹⁹: Graph depicting the cases of sanctions being put in place since 1950.

The European Union (EU)

The EU is currently one of the most powerful multi-state organizations globally. It has imposed numerous sanctions in the past, some of them even applying today. They have created a tool named the “EU Sanctions Map” which is a list of all the current sanctions imposed by the EU, on what states, individuals, etc.

Most current sanctions imposed by the EU are on 4 states. The first one is Belarus. Because of the current situation in the country, with it being the last “dictatorship” in Europe and with the country’s involvement in the Russia-Ukraine conflict, it has faced numerous sanctions. These include arm embargoes, frozen assets, prohibition of transactions from and towards the country, etc.

The second one is the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK). The DPRK is the most heavily sanctioned country due to the country’s current government and the non-proliferation of their weapons of mass destruction. The EU has prohibited any kind of relationship with the country including entering the country, making transactions, having financial or trade relationships, etc.

The third one is Russia for the aforementioned reasons. The fourth and last one is Syria. Because of the current regime in the country and the humanitarian crimes that the country has committed after the Syrian Civil War the EU has imposed numerous sanctions.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

¹⁹ “Boycotts, Not Bombs: Sanctions Are a Go-To Tactic, With Uneven Results.” The New York Times - Breaking News, US News, World News and Videos, 18 Mar. 2022, www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/03/11/world/economic-sanctions-history.html.

OSCE, together with the EU and the UN are the only organizations that can currently impose sanctions. The OSCE is the main body that assures security and cooperation are present in Europe. This is done through activities such as arms control, border management, countering terrorism, etc.

When a state proves to be a threat towards peace in the EU, the OSCE can either bring the matter to the EU that will take the relative actions or it itself can take action by imposing sanctions, etc. That is very rare though.

BLOCS EXPECTED

Due to the recent events regarding the Russia-Ukraine conflict, the Blocs Expected will be centered around it. The first alliance should be the US and all its allies, especially the EU and NATO as they are strongly opposed to Russia. The second alliance should be Russia and its allies, the Eurasian Alliance.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of event
January 1st 1959	Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista was overthrown by the "26th of July Movement". The Communist Party of Cuba took over leadership with dictator Fidel Castro as their leader.
October 19th 1960	All trade was prohibited between the US and Cuba except the one including food and medicine.
February 7th 1962	US president John F. Kennedy imposed the economic embargo on Cuba.
1980	As a response to South Africa's apartheid policies, the UK and US adopted economic sanctions as condemnation and pressure.
August 6th 1990	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposed numerous economic sanctions against Iraq through the United

	Nations Security Council Resolution 661.
February 10th 1998	Resolution “Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia” was adopted by the General Assembly.
May 20th 2003	Sadam Hussein loses power.
June 9th 2010	The Security Council passed a resolution that included restrictions on arms imports, exports and other materials that could be used in their creation in Iran.
March 31st 2022	Resolution “The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights” was adopted by the Human Rights Council.

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia / adopted by the General Assembly on 10 February 1998

A/RES/52/169[H]²⁰ is a resolution adopted by the General Assembly on the 10th of February 1998. Its main aim is to aid countries that were heavily affected by the sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It prioritizes the cooperation of countries affected with the other member states of the UN as well as the enhancement of their economic relations with other states which will enable them to minimize the impact that the sanctions created.

The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights: resolution / adopted by the Human Rights Council on 31 March 2022

²⁰ "Economic Assistance to States Affected by the Implementation of the Security Council Resolutions Imposing Sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia." United Nations Digital Library System, digitallibrary.un.org/record/251066?ln=en.

A/HRC/RES/49/6²¹ is a resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on the 31st of March 2022. It urges member states to minimize their use of economic sanctions and assure that all sanctions taken by them have a minimum humanitarian impact and that they comply with international law. It is updated frequently with new clauses and is a really thorough resolution upon the current issue.

The Security Council Consolidated List

The Security Council Consolidated List²² is a list comprised of all the individuals and entities that have been imposed sanctions by the Security Council. The list holds an informative and assisting role when member states need to take measures towards certain individuals. Specifically, after a Security Council session, the member states enter the Security Council Consolidated List and impose any new necessary measures to individuals that have been adopted in the current session.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

The European Civil Protection And Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)

ECHO is the European Commission's department that provides humanitarian aid in emergency situations on the behalf of the European Union. They have also created guidelines regarding Sanctions and Humanitarian Aid that the EU should follow when imposing sanctions.

These guidelines demand from the EU that they should not in any way interfere with the humanitarian aid provided to a specific country. This includes measures such as assuring that citizens of a sanctioned country have the ability to access the resources that will cover their basic needs, that sanctioned individuals can still be classified as "people in need" and receive humanitarian help, etc.

The measures have failed yet to be effective due to the fact that they do not address all the issues that sanctioned countries face such as failure of providing healthcare, inflation, etc.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Government-NGO coordination

²¹ "The Negative Impact of Unilateral Coercive Measures on the Enjoyment of Human Rights :." United Nations Digital Library System, digitallibrary.un.org/record/3975397?ln=en.

²² "Document." Sanctions Table, scsanctions.un.org/b9bp6en-all.html.

The collaboration of Government and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is crucial when trying to resolve this issue. NGOs could create humanitarian aid portfolios when imposing sanctions.

These portfolios should include restrictions on the sanctions that the state can impose in order to limit the humanitarian impacts of the sanctions. Furthermore, it should include guidelines on how governments should act in the cases of provision of humanitarian aid towards the sanctioned state, etc. This includes the exclusion of humanitarian aid organizations bank accounts when prohibiting transactions so that they are able to enter their financial resources, their permit to enter and leave the sanctioned country freely, etc.

Furthermore, a special government body should be created that could act as a verification system to approve and disapprove sanctions based on the portfolio guidelines provided by NGOs. This body could prove to be a very effective long-term solution.

Providing Support by the Office of Foreign Assets Control

In order for a society to have optimal functioning it needs to be informed. Businesses and citizens should always be informed about their rights and abilities in the case of sanctions. The easiest way to do this is by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of each country creating a fact sheet about each country globally. This fact sheet will have to do with sanctions. Therefore, businesses and citizens will now be completely informed regarding their abilities when they want to travel to a specific country, establish financial relationships and make financial transactions.

Furthermore, before any sanctions are being put in place, the OFAC should detect any businesses that would be potentially harmed by these sanctions and provide them with financial compensation in an effort to maintain stability in the market and not affect the local populations.

UN Aid Missions toward Sanctioned Countries

The UN, through the Security Council, should send special missions in sanctioned countries whose goal will be to assure that the basic living needs of the citizens are covered

More specifically, these special teams should first identify the issues that arose from the sanctions that the country faced. These could be lack of foodstuffs, medication, energy, etc. They then should, through funds from the World Bank, attain the necessary resources and provide them to the government of the sanctioned state to distribute them to the citizens in need. This solution could tackle the issue on its long term impacts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Cuban Democracy Act of 1992." *U.S. State Department, Official Web Site*, 1997-2001. state.gov/www/regions/wha/cuba/democ_act_1992.html.

"DGEcho WebSite." *DGECHO*, www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/sanctions/sanctions-and-humanitarian-aid.

"Different Types of Sanctions." *Consilium*, www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/different-types/.

"EU Sanctions Map." *EU Sanctions Map*, www.sanctionsmap.eu/#/main?checked=.

"European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations." *European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations*, civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/index_en.

Landale, James. "Ukraine: What Sanctions Could Be Imposed on Russia?" *BBC News*, 27 Jan. 2022, www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-60125659.

LexisNexis. "What Are Sanctions? - Glossary." *Global Business Solutions | LexisNexis*, internationalsales.lexisnexis.com/glossary/compliance/sanctions.

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, www.osce.org/.

"Russia's Inflation May Be Close to 14% in 2022, Central Bank Head Says." *Reuters*, 16 June 2022, reut.rs/3RePDr6.

"Syria: EU Imposes Restrictive Measures on Additional Five Individuals." *Consilium*, 21 Feb. 2022, www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-

releases/2022/02/21/syria-eu-imposes-restrictive-measures-on-additional-five-individuals/.

"What Are Economic Sanctions?" *Council on Foreign Relations*, 10 Mar. 2015, www.cfr.org/background/what-are-economic-sanctions.

"International Sanctions." *Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, Inc, 11 Mar. 2005, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_sanctions#Reasons_for_sanctioning. Accessed 8 July 2022.

"Sanctions." *Information from the Government of The Netherlands | Government.nl*, 20 June 2014, www.government.nl/topics/international-peace-and-security/compliance-with-international-sanctions.

"Definition of EMBARGO." *Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary*, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/embargo.

"Definition of MULTILATERAL." *Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary*, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/multilateral.

"Definition of PERSONA NON GRATA." *Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary*, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/persona%20non%20grata.

"Definition of SANCTION." *Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary*, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sanction.

"Definition of UNILATERAL." *Dictionary by Merriam-Webster: America's Most-trusted Online Dictionary*, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/unilateral.

"International Law | Definition, History, Characteristics, Examples, & Facts." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/topic/international-law.

"International Trade | Definition, History, Benefits, Theory, & Types." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, www.britannica.com/topic/international-trade.

DEBARRE, ALICE. "The Impact of Sanctions Regimes on Humanitarian Action." *Making Sanctions Smarter: Safeguarding Humanitarian Action*, International Peace Institute, 2019, pp. 3–5. JSTOR, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep25339.6>. Accessed 9 Jul. 2022.

Multimedia Sources:

Figure 1: "The Global Sanctions Data Base." *VOX, CEPR Policy Portal*, voxeu.org/article/global-sanctions-data-base.

Figure 2: "How Sanctions Impact Global Economy." *Deloitte Insights*, 15 Mar. 2022, www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/economy/global-economic-impact-of-sanctions-on-russia.html.

Figure 3: "Infographic: The World's Most-Sanctioned Countries." *Statista Infographics*, 9 Mar. 2022, www.statista.com/chart/27015/number-of-currently-active-sanctions-by-target-country/.

Figure 4: "Boycotts, Not Bombs: Sanctions Are a Go-To Tactic, With Uneven Results." *The New York Times - Breaking News, US News, World News and Videos*,

18 Mar. 2022, www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/03/11/world/economic-sanctions-history.html.