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The Russia-Ukraine Conflict and Sanctions: An Assessment of the Economic and Political Impacts

Girish Luthra

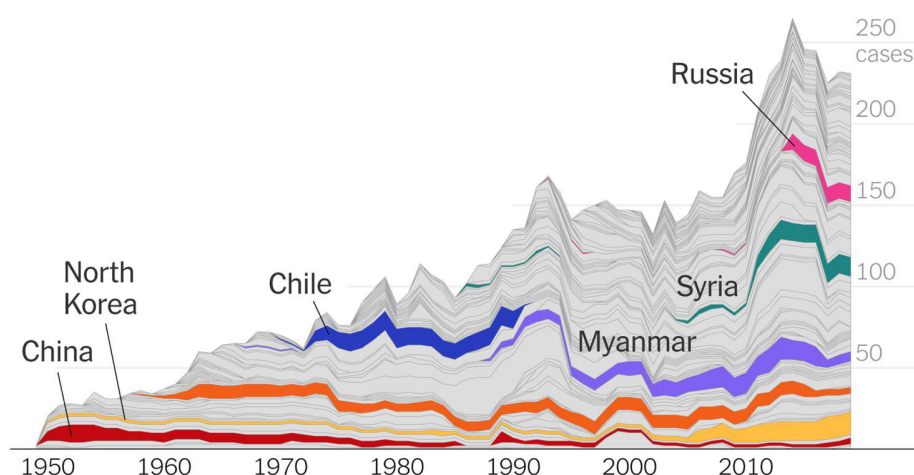
Abstract

In the modern era, sanctions measures have evolved into a major policy instrument, and their usage has increased rapidly since the end of the Cold War. Sanctions have been used by the US and the European Union extensively since 2014 in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, with a new set of sharp and comprehensive sanctions implemented following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. This paper examines the political and economic impacts of the sanctions on Russia, the sender countries, and the rest of the world.

The use of economic instruments to pursue political objectives has long been a part of statecraft, although the methods of their deployment have continuously evolved. In the twentieth century, the practice of using economic sanctions—broadly, the withdrawal of trade and financial arrangements for foreign policy purposes—took shape during the First World War. The concept was inspired by the extensive use of wartime blockades and embargoes, and was formally incorporated into the Covenant of the League of Nations (Article 16) in 1919. Termed the ‘economic weapon’, sanctions were envisioned as an antidote to war.¹

During the inter-war period, sanctions were used—with limited success—as a key tool for deterrence and played a major role in shaping the new liberal internationalism. Sanctions measures were retained under Article 41 of the United Nations (UN) Charter,² thereby perpetuating their legitimacy and legality.³ Although the usage of economic sanctions was normalised gradually during the Cold War, it was the post-Cold War period that saw a dramatic increase in their use, particularly by the US (see Figure 1).

Figure 1:
Cases of Economic Sanctions
(1950- 2019)



Source: *Global Sanctions Database*⁴

Introduction

The efficacy and effectiveness of modern economic sanctions have been debated for years. Sanctions have been analysed extensively to determine their success or failure in achieving the intended political outcomes. Many have argued that sanctions, particularly unilateral sanctions, rarely work, are immoral in many cases, and can have numerous unintended consequences.⁵ Additionally, some have suggested that economic sanctions have limited usefulness, given that modern states are less fragile and vulnerable.⁶ At the same time, supporters of sanctions argue that such measures should be viewed as a distinct policy alternative, and that they may serve little purpose if viewed from the prism of success or failure without a comparative analysis with other alternatives.⁷ Notably, it is hard to assess the effectiveness of economic sanctions as they have become a complementary policy tool and are rarely applied in isolation.⁸

Amid the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, several countries have applied an extremely high scale and range of economic sanctions against Russia. The effects of these sanctions in the war zone, in neighbouring areas, and at the global level are still unfolding. While sanctions have been applied against Russia on different occasions in the post-Second World War period, this paper examines the broad economic and political impact of economic sanctions used in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. This assessment relates to sanctions used initially in 2014 in the aftermath of Russia's annexation of Crimea and other activities in eastern Ukraine, incremental increases in the 2014-21 period, and the new range of sanctions imposed during the ongoing war (between February 2022 to September 2022). This paper does not seek to analyse the success or failure of these economic sanctions.

Economic Sanctions Imposed on Russia Between 2014 and 2021

Territorial claims in eastern Europe have a long historical context, but there has been a major disagreement between the West and Russia over the European security architecture since the end of the Cold War. The gradual expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was problematic for Russia, and Russian President Vladimir Putin had long felt that the West had been promoting the evolution of a Ukrainian national identity as part of its geopolitical ambitions against Russia.⁹ In 2008, the European Union (EU) launched the Eastern Partnership, an economic cooperation arrangement with Eastern European countries and which provided the basis for the Association Agreement.^a In November 2013, Ukraine, under then President Viktor Yanukovich, refused to sign the Association Agreement for trade with the EU. Russia extended a loan to Ukraine as an alternative in December 2013, which led to protests in Kyiv (the Ukrainian capital), commonly referred to as the Maidan Uprising.^b On 22 February 2014, Yanukovich was ousted, and an interim government was established. Russia claimed that the overthrow was engineered by the West, while the EU and the US maintained that it was due to the popular uprising and the use of force by the Yanukovich government to suppress the protests. Five days later, on 27 February, Russia's special teams took control of the airport at Sevastopol in Crimea. Parts of the Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts (provinces), which make up the Donbas region in eastern Ukraine, declared independence from the country and formed the Luhansk People's Republic and the Donetsk People's Republic. By mid-March 2014, Russia took full control of Crimea and installed a new government. Subsequently, Russian special teams also moved into the Donbas region.

a An Association Agreement is a legally binding agreement between the European Union and a third country (or, as in this particular instance, a group of countries that joined the Eastern Partnership) that serve as a framework for cooperation between the associated parties.

b Named after Maidan Nezalezhnosti, or Independence Square, the central square in Kyiv.

Economic Sanctions Imposed on Russia Between 2014 and 2021

In March 2014, the US and the EU imposed targeted economic sanctions against Russia due to its annexation of Crimea and actions in eastern Ukraine. The sanctions were initially focused on individuals and businesses related to Crimea and eastern Ukraine but were gradually expanded during the year to other entities and sectors of the Russian economy. The sanction regimes of the US and the EU were broadly similar, focusing on individuals and entities in the financial, oil and gas, defence, and technology sectors (see Table 1). They were targeted at the core of the Russian economy to impose costs, while minimising the potential adverse impact on the EU and the US economies. This was particularly relevant for the EU, since 53 percent of Russia's exports and 46 percent of its imports of goods in 2013 were to/from the EU, and 75 percent of Russia's foreign bank loans were held with European banks.¹⁰ Caution was exercised since economic sanctions were being imposed against a major world economy after many decades, and it was imperative to limit their fall on the sender countries (countries imposing the sanctions).

The sanctions imposed by the US and EU against Russia did not have the UN's mandate, although the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on Ukraine's territorial integrity and requested the international community to not recognise the illegal annexation of Crimea.¹¹

Russia announced countersanctions in August 2014, which primarily focused on banning the import of specific food and farm items from the EU and the US. It also banned certain individuals from travelling to Russia. It employed countersanctions on food items more as part of a plan to become self-dependent rather than to target others, and planned import substitution to overcome any major food shortages.

Table 1:
Overview of US and EU Sanctions on Russia
(Imposed in 2014)

Type/Sector of Sanctions		US	EU
Individuals and Entities	Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visa restrictions and asset freeze imposed on 27 Russian officials in March. • By July, Crimean officials, separatists, and more Russian officials added to the US Treasury Sanctions List (travel bans and freeze on foreign assets). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visa restrictions and asset freeze on Russian and few Ukrainian officials (totaling about 61 individuals by May). • By July, 119 individuals sanctioned.
	Entity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In April, 17 companies linked to Vladimir Putin added to the sanctions list, including a Crimean oil company and Russian firms that ran businesses in the Crimean Peninsula. The sanctions implied the stoppage of foreign investments to these companies, trade bans, and foreign-asset freezes. 	By July, 23 Russian entities were added to the sanctions list. It included trade bans with the concerned businesses.
Banking and Foreign Investment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In March, the US suspended trade and investment talks with Russia. • The US sanctioned two major Russian banks, limiting their access to foreign currency reserves, and prohibited Americans from investing in these entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of financial sanctions were imposed in July. • The European Investment Bank suspended funding for projects in Russia. • The EU restricted Russian state-owned banks from accessing its capital markets. • Partial ban imposed on investment in Crimea. • In September, the EU restricted loans to five Russian state-owned banks.

Type/Sector of Sanctions		US	EU
Trade and Technology	Oil and Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In July, the US sanctioned two Russian energy companies. In August, export restrictions were imposed on various oil and gas technologies to Russia. In September, US banned American companies from supplying goods and technology to Russian oil and gas companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In July, the EU imposed an export ban on 'sensitive technologies' in the oil sector.
	Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March, the US suspended military-to-military cooperation with Russia. US missions in Russia were ordered not to issue export licenses for defense products and services to Russia. In April, restrictions were imposed on Russia's import of dual-use goods^c. In July, the US sanctioned eight Russian defence companies, effectively stopping trade with these companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In July, the EU imposed an arms trade embargo with Russia. It sanctioned two major defence manufacturers, and restricted EU exports of dual-use goods. In August, EU banned financing to three Russian defence manufacturers.
Diplomatic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March, the US-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission was suspended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March, the EU-Russia Summit was cancelled, and the EU missions in Russia were ordered not to issue visas to Crimean residents.

Source: Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty¹²

Between 2015 and 2021, the US gradually strengthened the sanctions it had imposed in 2014. The sanctions regime was also expanded to cover a wider range of objectives, including the alleged Russian interference in the US election process, malicious cyber activities, human rights abuses, alleged use of chemical weapons, weapons proliferation, illicit trade with North Korea, and support to Syria and Venezuela.¹³ In 2017, the US codified the four presidential executive orders from 2014 on sanctions related to Ukraine through the Countering Russian Influence in Europe and Eurasia Act, as a part of the broader Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act.¹⁴ In 2020, the US prohibited trade

c Civil industrial goods that can be used as or to produce weapons

Economic Sanctions Imposed on Russia Between 2014 and 2021

related to the development of Russian deep-water, Arctic offshore, and shale projects that have the potential to produce oil.¹⁵

In parallel with the sanctions process in 2014, the EU suspended preparations for the G8 summit, which was scheduled in Sochi, Russia, in June. That same year, Russia was also dropped from the G8, and discussions to include it in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development were suspended.¹⁶ The EU determined the specific steps Russia would need to take for de-escalation, and signed the Association Agreement with Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova in 2014. In February 2015, the EU announced its support for the Minsk Agreements^d and, thereafter, decided to align the sanctions regime to the implementation of those agreements. The European Council periodically extended and expanded the scope of the 2014 sanctions over the following years. In March 2019, the EU responded to escalation in the Kerch Strait and the Sea of Azov by imposing additional sanctions on individuals and entities.¹⁷

Impact of Sanctions

- **Economic**

It is tough to accurately assess the economic impact of sanctions against Russia during the 2014-2021 period over the Ukraine situation due to the difficulty of segregating the effects of sanctions imposed because of other policy, trade, and economic factors. This challenge is further compounded by limitations in assessing effects of Russia's mitigation measures, which include import substitution, trade diversification, seeking investments from alternate sources, and currency devaluation.

^d Agreements in 2014 and 2015 for a ceasefire and the restoration of normalcy between Russia and Ukraine. The final agreement later broke down due to a lack of trust and non-implementation by both sides.

Economic Sanctions Imposed on Russia Between 2014 and 2021

The Russian economy had already decelerated in 2012 and 2013, despite high oil prices at that time. Between June 2014 to early 2015, crude oil prices declined by nearly 50 percent and bottomed out by early 2016.¹⁸ In 2019, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) assessed that during the 2014-2018 period, the sanctions had negatively impacted Russian GDP by 0.2 percent per annum, while the drop in oil prices had a bigger negative impact of 0.7 percent per annum.¹⁹ However, various sources differ on their assessments of the impact on the Russian economy (see Table 2)

Russian foreign debt declined from US\$553.1 billion in 2014 to US\$484.24 billion in 2019, as western banks and financial institutions imposed credit restrictions, and debt refinancing became increasing difficult for the sanctioned Russian companies.²³ The Russian economy was impacted due to drop in foreign direct investment (FDI) and reduced access to foreign capital, with one study estimating the combined loss at US\$648 billion (US\$479 billion due to loss of credit, US\$169 billion due to loss of FDI) during the 2014-2020 period.²⁴ These losses were accompanied by strong capital outflows and a

Table 2:
Key Indicators of Russian Economy (2014-2019)

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDP (in US\$ trillion)	2.06	1.36	1.28	1.57	1.66	1.69
GDP Growth Rate (%)	0.7	-2	0.2	1.8	2.8	2.2
Foreign Exchange Reserves (in US\$ billions)	510.5	386.2	368	377.7	432.6	468.5
Total External Debt (in US\$ billions)	553.1	485.7	529.2	514.2	471.8	484.2
Exports (in US\$ millions)	4,97,834	3,43,908	3,01,780	3,79,207	4,51,495	4,26,720
Imports (in US\$ millions)	2,86,649	1,82,782	2,07,441	2,59,967	2,40,226	2,47,161
Oil and Gas Exports (in US\$ millions)	3,46,119	2,16,101	1,45,734	1,86,285	2,37,852	2,21,688
Oil and Gas Imports (in US\$ millions)	4,041	2,990	1,501	2,029	2,096	1,954

Economic Sanctions Imposed on Russia Between 2014 and 2021

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Oil and Gas Trade Surplus (in US\$ millions)	3,42,078	2,13,111	1,44,233	1,84,256	2,35,756	2,19,734
Arms Exports (in millions of SIPRI trade indicator values)	5,470	5,920	6,790	6,090	6,750	5,230
Arms Imports (in millions of SIPRI trade indicator values)	218	85	145	93	26	
Arms Trade Surplus (in millions of SIPRI trade indicator values)	5,252	5,835	6,645	5,997	6,724	
Inflation, GDP Deflator (annual %)	7.50	7.20	2.80	5.30	10.00	3.30
Foreign Direct Investment, net inflows (in US\$ billions)	22.03	6.85	32.54	28.56	8.78	31.97
Real Interest Rate (%)	3.40	7.90	9.50	4.90	-1.00	5.30
Exchange Rate RUB/USD (on earliest date available in January)	32.90	58.76	72.99	61.26	57.67	68.96

Source: World Bank Data,²⁰ Central Bank of Russia,²¹ and World Integrated Trade Solutions²²

cautious macroeconomic policy, forcing the Russian government to raise taxes and cut public spending. This allowed the Russian leadership to justify its policy moves towards a more centralised political economy.²⁵ At the same time, Russia also emphasised that the economic impact of sanctions had been negligible, with low inflation, low foreign debt, healthy current account surpluses, and strong international currency reserves.

- **Political**

The political objectives of the sanctions that commenced in 2014 were—the international isolation of Russia; deterring Russia from escalating its military operations in Ukraine; and seeking a favourable political settlement by imposing economic costs, which would pave the way for the European security and economic order as envisioned by the

Economic Sanctions Imposed on Russia Between 2014 and 2021

US and the EU. Initially, the lifting of sanctions was linked to the successful implementation of the February 2015 Minsk Agreement, which included a full ceasefire in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the withdrawal of all heavy weapons and creation of a buffer-zone, full Ukrainian control throughout the conflict zone, dialogue on holding local elections, and a new constitution in Ukraine with special status for Donetsk and Luhansk by the end of 2015.²⁶ However, the Minsk Agreement was not implemented, mainly due to a lack of trust between the two sides. Meanwhile, fighting and shelling continued in the disputed regions, with a stalemate in some parts. The sanctions did not force Russia or the rebels to withdraw from the territories under their control.²⁷ The NATO and the US deployed additional troops in eastern European NATO countries in 2016-17,²⁸ the US started supplying some advanced weapons to Ukraine from 2018,²⁹ and US-NATO-Ukraine military exercises began in 2018.³⁰ In 2021, alongside the large-scale mobilisation of troops and heavy weaponry, Russia demanded that US and NATO stop military activities in eastern Europe, halt the further expansion of NATO, and commit that Ukraine will never join NATO.³¹ Clearly, Western sanctions failed to dampen Russia's political aims and strategies in eastern Europe and Ukraine.

Overall, the sanctions had an adverse (but not very severe) impact on the Russian economy. This also enabled Russia to work on minimising its economic vulnerabilities against a full set of sanctions in the future.³² At the political level, the impact was negligible. Popular support in Russia for Putin's posture remained strong, while the effectual international isolation of Russia was not achieved.³³ The sanctions delayed a full-scale war but could not deter it.

Economic Sanctions Against Russia in 2022

In September 2021, the US and Ukraine issued a Joint Statement on Strategic Partnership,³⁴ which included a commitment to deepen security and defence cooperation, hold Russia accountable for its aggression, support Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic aspirations, and provide Ukraine with security assistance. Soon thereafter, there were indications that Russia was preparing to threaten the use of force. Hectic diplomatic parleys between the western countries and Russia to find a solution and prevent war made little headway. To deter Russia, the US announced on 25 January 2022 that it, and its allies and partners, were ready to impose "severe" economic sanctions against Russia if it further invades Ukraine, and that these sanctions will start at the "top of the escalation ladder and stay there".³⁵ The threat of sanctions was repeated at different fora, including at the Munich Security Conference held on 19 February.³⁶ The roll out of sanctions by the US, the EU, the UK, and a few other partners began on 21 February, after Putin signed a decree recognising the independence and sovereignty of the Luhansk and Donetsk regions. On 24 February, Russian forces invaded Ukraine, announced by Putin in his "on conducting a special military operation" televised address that gave a detailed rationale for the Russian military operations.³⁷ He highlighted that a hostile post-Cold War international architecture shaped by the US, the sustained eastward expansion by NATO, and external support to an unfriendly Ukraine left Russia with no choice but to take military action. He stated that the objective of the military operations was "to protect people who, for eight years now, have been facing humiliation and genocide perpetrated by the Kiev regime. To this end, we will seek to demilitarize and denazify Ukraine".

The sanctions against Russia were swift, severe, and coordinated; several countries announced additional sanctions at regular intervals following the start of the war. As the war raged on different fronts, Russia also announced measures to limit the impact of the western sanctions through some countersanctions (see Table 3).

Table 3:
Overview of US and EU Sanctions, and Russian
Countersanctions (February-September 2022)

Month	Countries	Type of Sanctions and Countersanctions				
		Banking and Finance	Trade and Investment (Key sectors)			Entities/Individuals and Travel
			Energy	Defence and Technology	Food, Fertilisers, and Others	
FEBRUARY	US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions imposed on Russian sovereign debt. • Seven Russian banks sanctioned, including two crucial to financing the defence sector. All US transactions with these banks prohibited. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricted Russian access to technology (such as semiconductors, computers, telecommunications) by controlling US exports or exports from third countries that require and use US inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt on new US investments, and exports to and imports from Russia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset freezes and travel bans imposed on multiple individuals, mostly Russian oligarchs and Belarusian entities in the financial and defence sectors.
	EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrained Russian access to the EU's capital and financial markets and services • Ban on EU transactions with Russian Central Bank. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions imposed on semiconductors and other dual-use goods and technology exports, and high-tech exports contributing to Russia's defence and security industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import ban on goods from non-government-controlled areas of Donbas and Luhansk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset freezes and travel bans imposed on multiple individuals, including Russian President Vladimir Putin and Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov. • Entities and banks also sanctioned and their assets in the EU frozen. • Russian carriers banned from flying in the EU airspace.
	US-EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed some Russian banks from the SWIFT financial messaging system to prevent the Russian Central Bank from deploying reserves and to limit "golden passports" used by Russian oligarchs to evade sanctions by obtaining citizenship in other countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major energy and other companies announce exit from or suspension of operations in Russia. 			
	RUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imposed capital controls. • Russians banned from transferring hard currency abroad. 				

Month	Countries	Type of Sanctions and Countersanctions				
		Banking and Finance	Trade and Investment (Key sectors)			Entities/Individuals and Travel
			Energy	Defence and Technology	Food, Fertilisers, and Others	
MARCH	US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK, US, and Canada jointly withdraw any financial support for Russia and Belarus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban on imports of Russian oil, liquified natural gas, and coal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control on exports or imports from third countries that use US inputs headed for Belarus's defence, aerospace, and maritime industries. • Control on exports going towards Russian military operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban on exports of luxury goods to Russia and Belarus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several individuals sanctioned, including over 300 members of the Duma (lower house of parliament), over 21 entities, and some oligarchs and their families. • Russian aircraft and airlines blocked from entering American airspace.
	EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven Russian banks and three Belarusian banks removed from SWIFT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export controls added, targeting the Russian energy industry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional controls on exports of maritime navigation goods and radio communication technology to Russia imposed. • Export controls previously applied to the Russian defence and security sectors further expanded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions on imports of steel and iron from Russia and exports of luxury goods to Russia. • New investments in Russia prohibited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset freezes and travel bans imposed on over 160 Russian individuals.
	US-EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in import tariffs and denial of Russia's borrowing privileges at the World Bank, IMF, and other financial institutions announced. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System of licenses introduced in Ukraine* for export of key products (e.g. wheat, corn, sunflower). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russian Elites, Proxies, and Oligarchs multilateral task force launched to coordinate sanctions, asset freezing, and criminal prosecution.
	RUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Unfriendly' countries, including those in Western Europe, asked to make gas payments in rubles. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban on export of certain commodities (such as electrical equipment and auto parts) and agricultural products (such as wheat, rye, barley). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enacted to punish the spread of 'false information' about the 'special military operation' in Ukraine.

Month	Countries	Type of Sanctions and Countersanctions				
		Banking and Finance	Trade and Investment (Key sectors)			Entities/Individuals and Travel
			Energy	Defence and Technology	Food, Fertilisers, and Others	
APRIL	US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial sanctions imposed on two more Russian banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two bills approved to prohibit energy imports from Russia and to suspend normal trade relations with Russia. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban on any future US investment into Russia and services exports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 120 Russian and Belarusian entities added to the sanctions list, prohibiting US companies from doing business with them. Visa restrictions are also imposed. Russian-affiliated vessels prohibited from entering US ports.
	EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full transactions ban imposed on four more Russian banks. The UK bans all outward investments to Russia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban on import of Russian coal, with effect from August 2022. The UK commits to end imports of Russian coal and oil by the end-2022. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban on import of certain goods (such as wood, cement, seafood, and fertilizers) and the export of certain goods and services (such as jet fuel, semiconductors and quantum computers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russian vessels prohibited from accessing EU ports. Russian and Belarusian vehicles restricted from utilising EU roads.
	RUS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural gas exports to Poland and Bulgaria cut off over their refusal to make payments in rubles. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 US citizens blacklisted.
MAY	US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russia blocked from paying American bondholders, by cancelling the exceptions license issued in April. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban on exports of accounting, corporate formation, and management consulting services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial sanctions and visa restrictions imposed on Russian bank executives (among other individuals), state-owned television stations, and defence companies.
	RUS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural gas exports to Finland cut off by Gazprom over failure to pay in rubles. Transactions with 31 foreign energy companies in the EU, US, and Singapore blocked. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost 100 Americans banned from entering Russia, including US President Joe Biden.

Month	Countries	Type of Sanctions and Countersanctions				
		Banking and Finance	Trade and Investment (Key sectors)			Entities/Individuals and Travel
			Energy	Defence and Technology	Food, Fertilisers, and Others	
JUNE	US				• Ban on import of Russian gold.	• Asset freezes and export controls imposed on over 70 entities.
	EU	• Three Russian banks and one Belarusian bank removed from SWIFT.	• Ban on import of Russian crude oil and other petroleum products in future, with limited exceptions. • Sanctions imposed since 2014 extended by another year.			• An additional 18 entities and 65 individuals sanctioned through travel bans and asset freezes. • Suspension of broadcasting in the EU for three Russian media outlets.
	RUS					• Several Americans, Australians, and Canadians (including media representatives and defence officials) banned from entering Russia.
JULY	US					• Additional individuals and entities sanctioned.
	EU				• Import of gold from Russia banned. • Existing export controls expanded.	• Over 50 individuals and 10 entities sanctioned.
	RUS				• Russia and Ukraine sign pact to unblock grain exports from Black Sea ports.	• Almost 400 Japanese lawmakers banned from travelling to Russia.
AUGUST	US				• Multinational firm with steel and investment subsidiaries (and bringing strong revenues to Russia) sanctioned.	• Five Kremlin-connected elites sanctioned; assets, and entities partially (50 percent and more) owned by these individuals frozen.
	EU					• Restrictive measures imposed on the former Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich and his son.

Month	Countries	Type of Sanctions and Countersanctions				
		Banking and Finance	Trade and Investment (Key sectors)			Entities/Individuals and Travel
			Energy	Defence and Technology	Food, Fertilisers, and Others	
SEPTEMBER	US-EU		•G7 Finance ministers implement a price cap on Russian crude oil and petroleum products.			
	US		•Preliminary guidance on implementation of the G7 price cap on seaborne oil shipments from Russia published. It includes removal of bans on certain maritime service providers, such as insurance, and finance, if Russian oil is sold below the set price cap.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sanctions on 22 individuals and two entities operating in the Russian-occupied territories. •Sanctions on 14 individuals belonging to Russia's military-industrial complex, family members of senior Russian officials, leaders of key financial companies, and 278 members of Russia's legislature.
	EU		•Three Rosneft-owned refineries in Germany placed under the trusteeship of Germany's federal energy regulator, to ensure refineries can receive oil from routes other than the Druzhba pipeline from Russia			•Travel restrictions, asset freezes, and financial sanctions on 1206 individuals and 108 entities extended for an additional six months.
	RUS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Russia indicates it will not fully resume natural gas shipments to Europe until sanctions are lifted. •Indefinite suspension on energy shipments from Nord Stream 1 after the announcement of the G7 price cap. 			•Travel bans imposed on 25 Americans.

**This Ukrainian export control on agricultural products is included in the table due to its high relevance.*

Source: Peterson Institute for International Economics³⁸

Economic Sanctions Against Russia in 2022

Impact of Sanctions

It is difficult to accurately assess the impact of sanctions imposed on Russia in 2022 as they are linked to several other factors, including a protracted Russia-Ukraine war, military aid by the western countries to Ukraine, interaction of COVID-19-recovery policies and initiatives, and numerous global and regional challenges. Russia has maintained that the Western sanctions have had a limited overall impact on it, which contradicts the West's assertion.

- **Economic**

Economic and financial activity in Russia was hit hard in February and March when it became the most sanctioned country in the world and experienced major trade and financing disruptions. Fiscal and monetary interventions by Russia included capital controls, preventing Russians from transferring hard currency abroad, banning export of some commodities and raw materials, forcing gas payments in rubles, switching to alternate payment systems, and diversifying trade and investments.³⁹ Russia also stepped-up government spending and tax relief, estimated at US\$35 billion in the first month, with an additional US\$75 billion announced in April.⁴⁰ Many international businesses withdrew from Russia or discontinued their operations. The Chinese media highlighted that the control and influence exercised by the western countries over multinationals, as part of sanctions, would set a dangerous precedence.⁴¹

In April, the World Bank projected that Russian GDP would likely contract by 11.2 percent in 2022.⁴² Some other economic forecasts in April-May indicated contraction between 8 percent and 10.4 percent.⁴³ The IMF's World Economic Outlook released in October projected Russian GDP would contract by 3.4 percent in 2022, compared to a projection of minus 6 percent in July and minus 8.5 percent in April.⁴⁴ It also highlighted that the Russian crude and non-energy exports were seen holding better than expected. The Russian Ministry of Economic Development estimated that the country's

Economic Sanctions Against Russia in 2022

economy will shrink by 4.2 percent in 2022 , 2.7 percent in 2023, and grow by 3.7 percent in 2024.⁴⁵ The Russian ruble collapsed to its lowest levels in the weeks after the Ukraine invasion but became the world's best performing currency by June 2022.⁴⁶ A US Congressional research paper released in May indicated that though Russian trade was severely impacted, its current account surplus for 2022 could still exceed US\$250 billion, with windfall earnings from energy exports.⁴⁷ This is due to specific 'carve-outs' for energy exports—due to the European dependence on Russia—permitted under the sanctions.⁴⁸

Despite a decline in volumes and value, the Russian export model has shown some resilience.⁴⁹ Russia was able to find alternative markets for its energy and commodities, offering to supply this at attractive prices to some countries, including China and India. Russia has, however, struggled due to a sharp drop in imports—which have averaged around 20 percent of its GDP over the last decade⁵⁰—with challenges related to obtaining input materials, parts, and technologies. Sectors like defence, automobiles, and engineering goods have seen adverse impacts. The aviation sector has also faced challenges for repair and maintenance.⁵¹ A Yale University study conducted in August concluded that Russian fiscal and monetary interventions to counter sanctions would not yield sustainable results, the economy was already suffering at the macro level, and that the country was looking at “economic oblivion” in the long-term if the sender countries stayed united.⁵²

Overall, the impact on the Russian economy has been adverse, but not catastrophic, until September. In the medium-term, the impact is likely to be significant. On the other hand, Ukraine has been devastated by the war, with very high human, social, and economic costs. The Ukrainian GDP is expected to contract by 30 percent to 40 percent in 2022, more due to the war and to a lesser degree due to the impact of sanctions and countersanctions.

Economic Sanctions Against Russia in 2022

Unlike during the 2014-21 period, sanctions imposed in 2022 have had a significant impact on the sender and other countries. The US economy has been impacted mainly on account of high energy prices, high inflation, and rising interest rates. The impact on the EU economies has been more severe due to closer trade and financial ties with Russia. In May, the European Commission (EC) forecast a bleak picture for the EU and Euro area, though the vulnerability of each EU state was different, as indicated by the EC in the vulnerability index.⁵³ The EC also forecast lower growth and higher inflation and added that the balance of risks surrounding the assessment was skewed towards adverse outcomes. In May, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) indicated a profound impact and lowered the estimates for output in the EBRD area by 3.1 percent from the November 2021 estimates.⁵⁴ In May, Germany reported its first monthly trade deficit since 1991, and the UK reported its highest level of trade deficit since 1955.⁵⁵ Europe was already facing energy shortages and high prices before the war, and the sanctions significantly exacerbated these issues.⁵⁶ Gas prices were benchmarked to high-cost liquified natural gas (LNG) rather than low-cost pipeline gas. Despite diversification and a somewhat reduced dependence on Russia since 2014, the EU still imported 39.2 percent of gas, 24.8 percent of crude oil, and 46 percent of coal from that country in 2021.⁵⁷ During the first half of 2022, the US became the largest supplier of LNG to the EU and the UK.⁵⁸ As of 30 September 2022, the EU imported coal, oil and gas worth more than €100 billion from Russia, since the invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. This was due to high prices, and despite reduction in the share of Russian energy in the EU's imports. The ban on coal imports from August 2022 could not be implemented effectively. The EU's estimated overall 11 percent drop in total gas consumption in the first half of 2022 was counterbalanced by an increase in the use of oil products by 8 percent, hard coal by 7 percent, and lignite by 12 percent.⁵⁹ The EU has been forced to implement power conservation, lower demand, financial support to control energy prices, diversify sources of supply, and rethink its entire energy transition plan. After substantial efforts to build consensus, the EU also announced a plan to cap the price of

Economic Sanctions Against Russia in 2022

Russian oil imports, though the pricing formula for the same has not been made public, at the time of this writing.⁶⁰

The sanctions on Russia came at a time when supply chains had already been tested by the COVID-19 pandemic and China's zero-COVID policy. While countries around the world hoped for a post-COVID-19 economic recovery, the sanctions exacerbated the existing global economic challenges due to elevated inflation (in energy, food, fertilizers, and others), rise in input costs, combination of supply-side and demand-side shocks, tightening global financial conditions, slowdown in trade growth, and continued supply-chain disruptions. The primary reason for the high levels of inflation around the world is the sanctions against Russia.⁶¹ The IMF lowered baseline global growth projections in April and July 2022 to 3.6 and 3.2 percent, respectively, highlighting that the downside risks were materialising.⁶² In early October, the IMF chief highlighted that these projections will be downgraded further, and that the risks of recession are rising globally.⁶³ In April, the World Trade Organization announced that global trade growth may decline from 4.7 percent to between 2.4 percent and 3 percent in 2022.⁶⁴ Emerging market economies have also been adversely affected. Many developing economies have been facing acute debt stress (with defaults on debt repayment in some cases), dwindling foreign exchange reserves, and volatility in the currency markets. The poorer countries have been major losers, with the situation in some cases leading to violent protests and domestic turmoil.⁶⁵ The freezing of Russia's foreign reserves was also seen as undermining financial markets worldwide, and it damaged trust in the international rules-based order that the West seeks to preserve.⁶⁶

While Russia has managed to withstand the onslaught of unprecedented sanctions to some extent in the short-term, it is faced with many structural problems. The long-term consequences for the Russian economy can be significant, though the degree of severity will depend on several factors. The economic consequences for the sender countries—particularly the EU—have been higher than initially

Economic Sanctions Against Russia in 2022

anticipated. Further, the scale and speed of sanctions have also led to unintended negative consequences for the global economy and the wider Global South. In some cases, the impact has been severe, leading to political and social unrest and hardship for countless people. Driven by their economic imperatives, many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have not supported the western sanctions.⁶⁷

- **Political**

The start of the war in February showed that Russia had not been deterred by previous sanctions from pursuing its political objectives. The older and new sanctions also did not lead to a short war with an early termination. As the war progressed, Russia had to change its strategy to focus its military operations on eastern and southern Ukraine, due to many of shortcomings in the initial phase. Sanctions and military aid to Ukraine—initially in the form of defensive weapons, equipment, and ordnance, and later a combination of offensive and defensive weapons, intelligence, and other support—also contributed to the change in Moscow’s strategy for progressing the war. The US has been the largest donor, providing military assistance worth around US\$12.9 billion till August 2022.⁶⁸ Although the G7 grouping has been united in its support for the sanctions and providing military aid to Ukraine, most G20 countries—which are more representative of the world opinion—have not supported the sanctions. The drive to isolate Russia has thus found only limited success.⁶⁹

Diplomatic efforts for a ceasefire were initiated at the end of February when direct talks between Russia and Ukraine began in Belarus. But three rounds of talks failed to achieve any breakthrough. Russia’s demands included a change in the Ukrainian constitution to express its neutrality, formal recognition of Crimea as Russian territory and republics of Luhansk and Donetsk as independent territories, and cessation of military action from the Ukrainian side. Ukraine indicated some flexibility on the neutrality issue but sought restoration of Ukrainian sovereign control over the territories occupied by Russia. As key players influencing the talks, the US and the EU were keen that

Economic Sanctions Against Russia in 2022

Ukraine does not yield to the pressure of the Russian military actions. The realisation of mistakes in the failed Minsk Agreements⁷⁰ made it harder to achieve a ceasefire acceptable to both sides. The West also considers that a potential ceasefire at or close to current control of territories would be perceived as victory for Russia. Subsequent talks in Turkey and meetings through videoconferencing in March also failed to break the deadlock.⁷¹ The continued war and the consequent destruction was accompanied by newer sanctions, countersanctions, and increased military aid to Ukraine, which has gradually hardened the position on both sides. The accumulated costs have significantly narrowed the space for negotiations. No further direct talks have taken place since March, and the Western countries have not indicated the conditions under which sanctions will be lifted or rolled back. The war and sanctions have led to stronger unity and political cohesion in the EU, and between the EU and the US. The western allies have also pushed for a stronger and expanded NATO, increased military spending, and a hard military posture. The expansion of Europe's military capabilities to improve deterrence against Russia has been set into motion.

Russia's defence manufacturing, repair, and support activities have been adversely impacted by the sanctions, yet it has so far been able to sustain its war effort in Ukraine. However, its ability to expand the scope of military operations has been degraded. There has been no visible change in the Russian political outlook due to the sanctions, and the prospects of a negotiated settlement remain bleak. The agreement between Russia and Ukraine in July, brokered by the UN and Turkey, to allow the export of grains from Ukrainian ports in the Black Sea raised hopes that this could be a building block for a ceasefire. On the contrary, the military operations entered a phase of higher tempo after the shipments began. Russia also suffered some key tactical reverses in August and September, and was forced to announce a "partial mobilization" by recalling about 300,000 reservists.⁷² After a hastily conducted referenda, Putin signed treaties in end September that included the accession of "Donetsk and Lugansk people's republics and Zaporozhye and Kherson regions to Russia".⁷³ In his speech, Putin proposed a revival of peace talks, with "Donbas off the

Economic Sanctions Against Russia in 2022

Table”, which effectively ruled out any direct negotiations in the near-term. Russia appears to be aiming to hold and defend the ‘new border line’, and Ukraine appears more confident, with the support of aid and sanctions, to retaliate and attempt further push back. Russia will prefer a stalemate around the new territories, but the West is unlikely to accept any form of normalisation of the new annexation. As the war and the sanctions get more protracted, the alternatives available to Russia are likely to narrow.

In the first few months of the war, the sanctions did not go off as well as expected by the Western countries.⁷⁴ They also stiffened Russia’s political will to sustain its campaign, even with adverse impact on the means available for this. However, in the medium to long term, the sanctions may make a reasonable contribution to the West’s political objectives by weakening Russia. At the global level, the new model of war-aid-sanctions has generated anxiety and concern and exposed the limits of power projection through sanctions. The war and the sanctions have also initiated many geopolitical shifts and realignments, well beyond the conflict zone.

“Amid the ongoing war in Ukraine, Russia has maintained that the Western sanctions have had a limited overall impact on it, which contradicts the West’s assertion.”

Conclusion

The use of economic sanctions as a policy instrument has increased in recent years, as seen during the Russia-Ukraine conflict since March 2014. Sanctions against Russia, led mainly by the US and the EU, are complemented by numerous other policy actions, and their overall impact is also influenced by other international, regional, and local factors.

To assess the economic and political impact of these sanctions and countersanctions, it is necessary to view it as two distinct phases: the first, from 2014 to 2021; and the second, from February 2022 onwards. In the first phase, the sanctions were gradually expanded in scope intensity, with due care to avoid serious consequences on the sender countries. The sender countries targeted only a limited decoupling from Russia. The Russian economy was weakened during this period, though the impact was not very significant. Russia also took measures to reduce the impact and used this extended period to prepare itself for an anticipated broader set of sanctions in the future. At the political level, the sanctions did not influence Russia to change its objectives. The Minsk Agreements and subsequent negotiations failed to deliver any settlement, and a full-scale war was delayed but not prevented. These sanctions—as well as the threats of additional, massive, and coordinated sanctions—did not deter Russia from invading Ukraine in February 2022. The global impact of the sanctions during the 2014-21 period was also minimal, as an incremental approach with limited scope enabled the by international financial, trading, and geopolitical architecture to adapt to the situation.

Conclusion

The sanctions during the second phase (commencing February 2022) have been more comprehensive, coordinated, and sharp. Unlike the first phase, these sanctions have run in parallel with a full-scale war and extensive military aid to Ukraine. Russian economic and financial activity was severely disrupted in the initial months, but the country was able to achieve a fair degree of economic stability for the short-term through various policy measures that were significantly aided by high energy prices and strong export earnings. However, the Russian economy is being structurally impacted, with potential long-term consequences. Russia has been able to sustain its war effort and popular support for the same. However, strains in the availability and maintenance of platforms and equipment, logistics, personnel, support services, and inter-agency coordination have become evident. Sanctions have contributed to limiting Russia's war strategy alternatives, though it remains committed to militarily defend the four Ukrainian regions that it has formally incorporated into sovereign Russian territory. The Ukrainian identity has been reinforced, and the process of expansion and strengthening of NATO has gained momentum: Sweden and Finland announced their intent to join the NATO after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and (as of July) have completed the accession talks and await their official integration into the alliance; and in end-September, Ukraine's president announced that the country will officially apply for NATO membership. The sanctions have also contributed to hardening the stand on both sides, and severely limited the prospects of a negotiated settlement.

The sender countries, particularly the EU, have also faced major economic impacts from the sanctions in 2022, which was not fully anticipated. An economic recession looms large, and a major reorientation of political, economic, and security architecture is well underway. The sanctions and countersanctions have also led to a significant global impact and created serious economic difficulties for many developing countries.

Conclusion

As the conflicts prolongs, the sanctions are likely to hurt Russia significantly and will influence political outcomes. At the same time, the sender countries and the world at large will also continue to suffer serious consequences until some settlement or ceasefire is reached, and the process of winding down the sanctions begins.

The overall impact of sanctions and countersanctions continues to evolve, and their contribution to achieving economic and political objectives will need to be evaluated over a long time to derive suitable lessons. Nevertheless, the likelihood of increased and frequent usage of such an 'economic weapon' is certain to influence the emerging geopolitical and geoeconomics landscape. [ORF](#)

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