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ҰЛТТЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ САЯСАТТЫ ЖАҢҒЫРТУДАҒЫ САНКЦИЯЛАР ОРНЫ

Аңдатпа

Қазіргі әлемдік саяси процесте ұзақ уақыт бойы тұрақсыздық пен дағдарыс құбылыстарының өсу тенденциясы күшейе түсті. Олар дағдарыс құбылыстарының өсуімен, әлем елдерінің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуының біркелкі еместігімен ғана емес, Батыс Еуропа мен АҚШ-тың әлемнің әртүрлі елдеріне қарсы экономикалық санкциялар қолдану жағдайларының жиілеуімен де көрінеді. Қазіргі экономикада ұзақ уақыт бойы тұрақсыздық пен дағдарыс құбылыстарының өсу тенденциялары күшейе түсуде, бұл дағдарыс құбылыстарының өсуімен, әлем елдерінің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуының біркелкі еместігімен ғана емес, сонымен бірге әлемнің әртүрлі елдеріне қарсы экономикалық санкциялар қолдану жағдайларының жиілеуімен де көрінеді. Бүгінгі таңда санкциялар жағдайында жүзеге асырылатын ұлттық экономикалық саясаттың принциптері мен бағыттарын ғылыми түсіну және теориялық негіздеу қажеттілігі қалыптасты, бұл елдің экономикалық қауіпсіздігін арттырудың перспективалық бағыттарын белгілеуге мүмкіндік береді. Батыс экономикалық санкцияларына қарсы тұрудың қазіргі заманғы тәжірибесін жан-жақты зерттеу, сондай-ақ санкциялар жағдайында елдің экономикалық саясатының негізгі бағыттарын қалыптастыру бойынша ұсыныстар тұжырымдау теориялық және практикалық қызығушылық тудырады. Осы мақалада өте өзекті экономикалық саясаттың қалыптасуына тікелей әсерететін санкциялардың табиғатын ашу қарастырылған.

Түйін сөздер: санкциялар, тұрақсыздандыру, дағдарыс, жанжал, жаһандану, экономикалық саясат, қауіп-қатерлер, сын-қатерлер, эксаумақтық іс-қимыл, санкциялық актілер.

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МЕСТО САНКЦИЙ В МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Аннотация

Тенденции роста нестабильности и кризисных явлений в современном мировом политическом процессе в течение длительного времени усиливаются. Они проявляются не только ростом кризисных явлений, неравномерностью социально-экономического развития стран мира, но и участвующими случаями применения западноевропейскими государствами и США экономических санкций против различных стран современности. В современной экономике в течение длительного времени усиливаются тенденции роста нестабильности и кризисных явлений, что проявляется не только неравномерностью социально-экономического развития стран мира, но и участвующими случаями применения экономических санкций против различных стран мира. Сегодня сформировалась необходимость научного осмысления и теоретического обоснования принципов и направлений национальной экономической политики, осуществляемой в условиях санкций, что позволяет обозначить перспективные направления повышения экономической безопасности страны. Теоретический и практический интерес представляет всестороннее изучение современного опыта противодействия западным экономическим санкциям, а также выработка рекомендаций по формированию основных направлений экономической политики страны в условиях санкций.

Ключевые слова: санкции, дестабилизация, кризис, конфликт, глобализация, экономическая политика, угрозы, вызовы, экстерриториальное действие, санкционные акты.

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THE PLACE OF SANCTIONS IN THE MODERNIZATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Abstract

In the modern world political process, for a long period of time, the tendencies to increase destabilization and crisis phenomena have been increasing. They are manifested not only in the growth of crisis phenomena, the increasing unevenness of the progress movement of the different states, but also in the increasing use of economic sanctions against various countries of the world by the civilized. In the modern economy, for a long period of time, there have been increasing trends towards the growth of destabilization and crisis phenomena, which are manifested not only in the growth of crisis phenomena, the increasing unevenness of the socio-economic development of the countries of the world, but also in the increasing use of economic sanctions against various countries of the world. There is necessary for scientific understanding and theoretical justification of the principles and directions of the national economic policy to identify sanction areas for improving the country's economic security. Comprehensive study of the current practice of countering western social punishment, the main directions of the country's economic policy in the context of sanctions.

Keywords: sanctions, destabilization, crisis, conflict, globalization, economic policy, threats, challenges, extraterritorial action, sanctions acts.

The relevance of the topic. Sanctions are being applied more openly, and their tools are expanding. The policy in the field of sanctions is changing and gradually being filled with economic content from an instrument of the political pressure;

- it is established that the main features of globalization are: the strengthening of the sanctions struggle of countries against competitors in the world market, primarily in strategic areas, which is explained, from the author's point of view, regional aspects and the aggravation of competition, the lack of a single international mechanism and legal basis for their application, and the presence of differences in their application;

- based on the study of the experience of Iran and other foreign countries in countering globalization, it is established that the target countries are increasingly using them for transformation and positive changes in the modern realities [1, P.3].

Strengthening the role of the state in regulating the economy under the sanctions policy; developing opportunities to return capital to the country and use it for investment within the economy; connecting business to the implementation of national projects on favorable terms for business; avoiding or reducing dependence on possible freezing of funds on the way to our counterparties; diversifying counterparties in the foreign economic activities; mastering new technologies for the implementation of our resources and new logistics routes will lead to counteraction to sanctions [2, P.10].

Expanding the existing theory of economic sanctions applied in the world economy, clarifying the definition of "economic sanctions", identifying the key features of the application of sanctions against various countries of the world and their counteraction to the sanctions policy, establishing the causes, directions in the conditions of sanctions strengthens the stability of the national economy of the country, and, ultimately, affects national security [3, P.16].

However, experiencing one after another a series of periods of turbulence. There is no balance of economic interests, but their clash occurs, exacerbating the competition in the world markets between business entities, including countries. Globalization, while increasing the interconnectedness and interdependence of the different states exacerbates the need to defend national interests through various tools and methods. Among them, it is worth noting the increased use of economic sanctions by developed countries.

In view, in the 1990s the interest of researchers in this phenomenon increased, in particular, in the analysis of their deep economic essence, showed their effectiveness. In this definition, the target country of sanctions a priori acts as a violator of a certain "law", although it is not entirely clear who, how, when, and in whose interests established this law.

Thus, according to Kenneth Neil Waltz, well-known American political scientist, who developed various aspects of sanctions policy back in the 1970s, the constant international clashes are based on the fact that there are many sovereignties that do not obey a single system of laws and rules of conduct and determine their aspirations arbitrarily. From this statement, in our opinion, the conclusion suggests that if sovereign economic entities did not determine “their aspirations arbitrarily” and finally submitted to “a single system of laws and rules of conduct”, then there would be no “international clashes”.

These conflicts, according to the approach of Daoudi M.S. & Dajani M.S., experts at the Royal Institute of International Relations of Great Britain, called for the introduction of economic sanctions as a means of “... influencing the behavior of one government on another, which can be used as a coercive measure to achieve specific goals related to trade, conflict resolution, etc., and which is conditionally legitimate” [4, P.5].

In the 1990s, scientific explore was intensified (including in connection with the quantitative growth of their application in the world), and it was found that economic sanctions are designed to lower the standard of living of the country subject to sanctions.

In particular, the Norwegian sociologist, the founder of conflictology Johan Galtung believes that more or less large-scale economic pressure exerted on the national economy of the target country of sanctions is aimed at forcing the government of this country to change its political course.

That is why some researchers seek to generalize these factors and develop certain criteria for the effectiveness of sanctions. Kaigorodov-Khamoshin R.A., an expert at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, identifies the main scientific approaches to determining the effectiveness of the sanctions policy: “sanctions do not work”, “sanctions as a symbolic instrument of world strategy”, “sanctions can ensure the achievement of their goals”. The first approach is presented in the article named “Economic sanctions in the world economy and their effectiveness in the context of globalization” [5, P.161].

A similar point of view is supported by Doxey M.P. He believed that “the possibility of success of the sanctions policy is generally low”, taking into account their main goal - “political destabilization of the opponent, which forces him to abandon the defense of his national interests” as a result of economic losses from the sanctions. However, the size of these losses for the onset of political destabilization, according to Doxey M.P., is almost impossible to determine for a number of reasons, or factors, among which he identifies the following [6, P.26].

First, the emergence of the effect of “unification around the flag”, i.e. the ability of the society of the target country of sanctions to adapt to new conditions both in psychological and economic aspects, which most often leads to political unification of the country’s population around the political elite, strengthening the rating and influence in the world, among sympathetic subjects of the world economy, including in those countries that impose sanctions [6, P.27]. The same opinion was held by J. Mayall in the first half of the 1980s.

The next factor that significantly reduces the effectiveness of sanctions, Doxey M.P. believes the complex process of their implementation, and above all the lack of a common mechanism for their application by the leading actors of international economic relations, which causes inconsistency in their strategy and opens up a “window of opportunity” for the target country for its own countermeasures. This possibility, hypothetically discovered by Doxey M.P. back in the 1960s, has been confirmed in the modern conditions.

In recent years, the global economy has experienced a marked decline in the level of cooperation in the regulation of international trade. One of the elements of this “renaissance of non-cooperation” was the intensification of the modern situation. The political and economic approach and the concept of targeted (“smart”) sanctions have made an important contribution to the understanding of economic sanctions and their counteraction. Under their influence, there have been important changes related to the place of sanctions issues on the agenda of international institutions.

In general, these changes have led to increased incentives in the policy of tools and the creation of increasingly sophisticated mechanisms for monitoring compliance with sanctions regimes. At the same time, international institutions are increasingly acting as deterrents in the framework of the sanctions confrontation.

And although today in the markets and in expert circles, the prevailing view is that the result of the policy of pressure from the United States will be more concessions from the countries that are the recipients of such pressure than their retaliatory measures, it is not necessary to completely discount the scenario of trade wars. The history of the world economy is replete with examples when the ambitions of politicians and conflicts of international economic interests led to the implementation of scenarios that ultimately did not suit all parties.

In these circumstances, countries and economic entities that are faced with the application (or threat of introduction) of economic sanctions against them are faced with the acute problem of finding international

mechanisms designed to at least reduce the damage caused by sanctions, and in the optimal case- to achieve the lifting of the sanctions regime.

All above questions by considering the essence of the phenomenon of economic sanctions. Its evolution is fundamentally important for understanding the position of international institutions in this sphere. International relations and world politics, economic sanctions are instruments of non-cooperative influence on the economic interests of the recipient country in order to ensure a change in its domestic and foreign policy (including defense and security policy) in the direction preferred by the country that initiated the sanctions.

Economic sanctions are aimed at eliminating or reducing and deterring the “undesirable” behavior of the recipient country by increasing the costs of such behavior and / or restricting (depriving). Political decision-makers representing the country that initiated the introduction of sanctions, based on their understanding of their own interests (maximizing international prestige, winning elections, gaining access to markets from which the target country of sanctions is displaced, etc.), rhetorically veiled by arguments for protecting national interests and international security.

The range of approaches used to address sanctions issues is quite wide - from international legal studies that focus on the legal prerequisites and consequences of using economic restrictions to achieve political goals, to the study of domestic political factors that determine the reasons for the adoption of sanctions decisions in the initiator countries and the reaction to sanctions in the recipient countries.

The analytical constructions typical of this approach are based on three fundamental statements about the motivation of the subjects involved in the sanctions confrontation and the interaction between these subjects. First, it is assumed that sanctions represent a club benefit for the economic and political actors of the initiator country, that is, they are designed to promote their interests, usually they involve the need to bear costs that the relevant actors seek to minimize. This means that in order to make a decision, their supporters in the initiator country must organize effective collective interaction among themselves to “promote” the idea of sanctions, while overcoming the resistance of those actors within the country whose interests the imposition of sanctions contradicts [7, P.58].

Secondly, the response of the recipient country is considered as national economic and political actors, whose interests are directly or indirectly affected by both the sanctions imposed and the proposed retaliatory measures. At the same time, such an impact can be both negative (damage from the restriction of foreign economic relations) and positive (for example, in the case of withdrawal from the national market of foreign competing companies “intimidated” by sanctions). Depending on the balance of forces of the relevant actors, the introduction of economic sanctions can lead to both weakening and strengthening of the request for the implementation of the policy that became the reason for creation incentives of varying intensity to take retaliatory measures against the country that initiated the sanctions [8, P.386].

Finally, and thirdly, taking into account all above, the general parameters of the sanctions regime and its dynamics are determined by the balance of political forces of all stakeholders-supporters and opponents of the use of the sanctions regime in the initiator country, as well as supporters and opponents of the continuation of the previously chosen course of foreign and domestic policy in the recipient country (in terms of the political and economic approach- the conditions of equilibrium in the political markets of the respective countries) [8, P.387].

In particular, there are the characteristics of this balance that determine the effectiveness of the sanctions regime, which is understood as the ability of the sanctions measures imposed by the initiator country to ensure that the addressee country renounces the “undesirable” policy for the initiator. Within the first one, the identification of sanctions confrontation is carried out; the behavior of these subjects is then considered in terms of their rational maximization of world policy [9, P.264].

Materials and methods of research. The research methodology is based on the dialectical method, freed from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on the pluralistic, multilinear interdependence of all social phenomena. The authors used general scientific, experimental and empirical-theoretical research methods: expert assessment, multi-sign classification, historical, statistical and comparative view of national economies.

Research results. In accordance with this goal, the following results were obtained in this article:

- the theoretical and practical aspects of the application of economic sanctions in international economic relations in the second half of the XX-early XXI centuries were studied;

- the strengthening of the sanctions policy of Western countries against rapidly developing states and their economic entities that compete with Western Transnational Corporations in the world market, primarily in the strategic areas of the national economy, was justified [10, P.105].

- the state and dynamics of the national economies of Kazakhstan and Russia in 2011-2019 were analyzed and the role of anti-Russian economic sanctions in the emergence and development of crisis phenomena was established;

- the goals, causes and directions of economic sanctions of Western countries against the Russian economy, as well as their consequences, were identified.

The traditional model that prevailed until the mid-1990s was based on the notion that the effectiveness of sanctions was based on the so-called “damage-result” principle), according to which the probability of a change in the recipient country’s political course directly depends on the amount of damage inflicted on its economy, and as a necessary condition for obtaining the expected reaction of the recipient country, it was considered to deprive it of the resource base (for example, export revenues, sources of GDP growth) necessary to continue the course of foreign or domestic policy, “undesirable” from the point of view of the country initiating sanctions [9, P.265].

Conclusion. In the conclusion, we would like to say that economic sanctions have been actively applied in recent decades. Actually the communal services should develop according to the laws of economics and the expediency of the market. But when the economy is influenced by superpowers, based on political ambitions and purely narrow interests, stable economic relations are destroyed. In this article, we have shown, how the post-sanctions relations between the countries of Europe and Russia, between Ukraine and Russia, between Europe and Belarus have changed. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a member state of the EurAsian Economic Community, therefore, directly or indirectly, these sanctions have been reflected and developed in our economy. Finally, we have to adjust the national economy and economic policy in accordance with the sanctions requirements.

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