



Asesorías y Tutorías para la Investigación Científica en la Educación Puig-Salabarría S.C.
José María Pino Suárez 400-2 esq a Lerdo de Tejada, Toluca, Estado de México. 7223898475

RFC: ATI120618V12

Revista Dilemas Contemporáneos: Educación, Política y Valores.

<http://www.dilemascontemporaneoseduccionpoliticaayvalores.com/>

Año: VII Número: Edición Especial Artículo no.:124 Período: Noviembre, 2019.

TÍTULO: Justificación legal de la respuesta de la Federación de Rusia a las sanciones económicas de los Estados Unidos, la UE y sus aliados.

AUTORES:

1. Ph.D. Anna Gubareva
2. Ph.D. Larisa Dobrynina
3. Ph.D. Kseniya Kovalenko

RESUMEN: La introducción de sanciones económicas por parte de Estados Unidos, La Unión Europea y sus aliados contra la Federación de Rusia tachó los logros de las últimas décadas, acercando este tema a un debate sobre la verdadera libertad de actividad económica para cualquier entidad en todo el mundo y la libertad de movimiento de bienes, obras y servicios en todo el mundo; de hecho, es el establecimiento de un régimen de política proteccionista en el comercio internacional exclusivamente a su favor. La introducción por parte de la Federación de Rusia de restricciones económicas recíprocas a estos países y aliados está directamente relacionada con la implementación del principio de reciprocidad, que es aplicable en el derecho internacional privado.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Sanciones económicas de Estados Unidos y de la Unión Europea, réplica, actividad económica extranjera, medidas económicas de represalia de la Federación Rusa.

TITLE: Legal substantiation of the response of the Russian Federation to the economic sanctions of the United States, the EU and their allies

AUTHORS:

1. Ph.D. Anna Gubareva
2. Ph.D. Larisa Dobrynina
3. Ph.D. Kseniya Kovalenko

ABSTRACT: The introduction of economic sanctions by the USA, the European Union and their allies against the Russian Federation crossed out the achievements of recent decades, bringing this topic closer to a debate about the real freedom of economic activity for any entity around the world and freedom of movement of goods, works and services throughout the world; in fact, it is the establishment of a protectionist policy regime in international trade exclusively in their favor. The introduction by the Russian Federation of reciprocal economic restrictions on the United States, the EU and their allies is directly related to the implementation of the principle of reciprocity, which is applicable in private international law.

KEY WORDS: US and EU economic sanctions, retortion, foreign economic activity, retaliatory economic measures of the Russian Federation.

INTRODUCTION.

The Global changes in the economic, political and legal systems, that have taken place over the past 30 years in the Russian Federation, have given impetus to the expansion of cooperation between Russian foreign economic actors and foreign partners.

In the sphere of economy in 2010-ies, Russia regained the position of the largest agricultural exporter in the world, ranked third in the world in total energy production (after China and the USA, 2010) and production of petroleum products, the first place in the number of constructed NPP, the second place in Production of military equipment and arms exports. The establishment of the Customs union and subsequently the Eurasian Economic Union (Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and

Armenia) in 2015, the accession of the Russian Federation to the World Trade Organization, voluntary annexation of Crimea to the Russian Federation as a result of a popular referendum, etc.

The stable and progressive economic development of our state caused a backlash from the United States, a number of countries of the European Union, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan (hereinafter - the economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. and the EU), form of imposing economic sanctions against the Russian Federation since 2014. Even, a cursory analysis of the sanctions shows that they are aimed at restricting the presence of Russian companies in various segments of the world and, above all, the European market, which accounts for half of the foreign trade turnover of the Russian Federation.

The imposition of economic sanctions actually means a turn from globalization and the fundamental principles of the World Trade Organization (non-discrimination, promotion of fair competition, settlement of trade disputes through consultation and negotiation, etc.) to the protectionism and neo-mercantilism that has occurred in the last five years. Relying not on the laws of market competition, but on political and information mechanisms, foreign companies, through international pressure, are able to increase their share in the desired segments of the European market in the future. Despite the political background, the introduction of such measures pursues quite clear goals - strengthening the competitive advantages of the US and the EU, financial isolation and economic damage to the economy of the Russian Federation.

Given the degree of integration of the Russian Federation into the world economy, its nominal and real weight in the world economy, it became evident that economic sanctions had led to the compromise of existing international legal institutions providing freedom of world trade and guaranteeing the protection of the rights of its members. This significantly increased the role of public-law institutions in the regulation of foreign economic relations, which objectively superseded for a certain period of time private law institutions.

Despite the political background, the introduction of such measures has quite clear objectives – to strengthen the competitive advantages of the US and the EU, financial isolation and economic damage to the economy of the Russian Federation.

DEVELOPMENT.

Methodology.

The article analyzes the works of Russian and foreign scientists, the provisions of federal laws and other legal acts of the Russian Federation, enshrining a phased deterrent in response to foreign entities in various fields of activity. Based on the analysis of regulatory documents, the author assesses the legal legitimacy of the introduced discriminatory measures of the United States and its allies in terms of international law.

The methodological basis of the study is composed of expert analytical methods, in particular system and situational analysis, a comprehensive assessment method, a comparative law method, and a technical and legal method.

The authors examined the economic sanctions imposed by the United States, the EU and their allies against the Russian Federation, as well as the legal mechanism for retaliatory measures taken by Russia on a national-state scale. The establishment of a sanctions regime on the part of Western countries means the struggle for their own influence, the weakening of positive trade and economic ties and the attempt to establish a protectionist policy regime in international trade exclusively in their favor.

The paper substantiates that the introduction by the Russian Federation of reciprocal economic restrictions on the United States, the EU and their allies is directly related to the implementation of the principle of reciprocity in force in international private law. It is noted that Russia takes all these actions to protect against illegitimate sanctions with the complete detachment of the UN, WTO and other authoritative international organizations from regulating the "sanction" issue. The key measures

were import substitution within the country, countering the restriction of access rights to foreign markets of Russian participants in foreign economic activity, and ensuring national security. The introduced extraterritorial measures of the USA and the EU led to the entry of Russia into a new stage in the evolution of legal regulation of foreign economic activity, and in foreign trade - the development of new markets in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Discussion and results.

The Deployment of the U.S. and EU economic sanctions policy against the Russian Federation was carried out by imposing, as sectoral sanctions aimed at a number of sectors of the economy (finance, high-tech, defensive production, etc.), and Individual sanctions against a number of Russian citizens:

- ✚ The adoption of a recommendatory resolution in the EU, in which calls to abandon the construction of South Stream (the project was closed in December 2014).
- ✚ Termination of card servicing by International payment system VISA and MasterCard issued by individual Russian banks (AB "Rossiya", Soinbank, SMP Bank and Investcapitalbank).
- ✚ Adoption in the EU of a resolution of recommenda nature in which calls to abandon the construction of the South stream (the project was closed in December 2014).
- ✚ Imposition of sanctions aimed at restricting the export to the Russian Federation of technologies related to the extraction of hydrocarbon raw materials from shale and deep-sea mining, including in the Arctic fields.
- ✚ Imposition of sanctions against a number of Russian defense and commodity companies (it included concern "Almaz-Antey", Uralwagonzavod, NGO Mechanical Engineering, concerns "Kalashnikov", "Radioelectronic Technologies", oil Company "Rosneft", manufacturer Gas "Novatek", etc.).
- ✚ Imposing an embargo on goods and services that cannot be exported to the oil industry of the Russian Federation and dual-use goods for the defense sector.

- ✚ Restricting access of Russian state banks to capital markets, investment in CRIMEA or trade with it.
- ✚ Tightening of access to credit of a number of state banks of the Russian Federation and reduction of loan term.
- ✚ Imposition of sanctions against all Crimean companies, as well as companies that have moved from Ukraine to the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation.
- ✚ Imposition of a ban on Western investments in transport, infrastructure, telecommunications and energy sectors Economy of the Russian Federation;
- ✚ Imposition of sanctions against Russian businessmen, politicians, culture, journalists (e.g. ban on entry to the US, EU, Canada, freezing of their finances and property), etc.

Trade sanctions are a consequence of a political decision to affect another state. They are aimed at economic isolation and, in general, are designed to bring about changes in the domestic or foreign policy of another country (Maarten, 2014). All these restrictive measures were introduced under the pretext of holding a referendum in the Republic of Crimea and its transition to Russia, allegedly interference of the Russian Federation in the internal affairs of Ukraine, interference in U.S. elections, involvement in poisoning of the Fiddler in Salisbury (which is not confirmed), etc. According to officials, partial sanctions may be lifted if the Russian Federation "ceases to be active" in areas that affect the national interests of the United states. Pursuing a policy of political extremism and seeking political concessions from Russia, the main struggle for the seizure of foreign markets of the United states, the EU and its acceding countries have been launched on the lease of international trade.

In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on principles of international law concerning Friendly Relations and cooperation among States, each State has an obligation to refrain in its international relations against the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes

of the United Nations. Such a threat or use of force is a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations; They should never be used as a means of settling international problems.

The use of any methods of coercion (methods of coercion), which do not reach the level of threat of use of force or use of force, against another State for the purpose of its subordination to someone else's will, are subject to prohibition (Witztum, 2015). Unilateral extraterritorial coercive measures applied by individual States, in the absence of a relevant decision of the UN Security Council, have no legitimacy in accordance with contemporary international law based on the Charter The UN, and unreasonably referred to as sanctions (Ryzhova, 2006).

Each State has the right to require another State to establish for its national persons the same conditions as those of other States, i.e. the conditions common and the same for all. Violation of the principle of non-discrimination must be viewed simultaneously as a violation of the sovereign equality of States (Nikolyukin, 2019).

The Russian Federation, as a sovereign state, has the right to countermeasures against offenders within the framework of international law. This postulate is supported by the norm of art. 1 of the Federal Law of 28.12.2010 № 390-FZ "On Security", which establishes the basic principles and content of activities to ensure the security of the state, public safety, personal security, other types of security, powers and functions of authorities, bodies in the field of and the status of the Security Council of the Russian Federation.

Among the measures taken by the Russian Federation, the response to these unfriendly actions can be described as follows: first, the economic sanctions and, secondly, a number of domestic measures, including those aimed at Implementation of the import substitution policy.

In 2014, the presidential Decree of 06.08.2014 № 560 introduced retaliatory Russian countersanctions, in accordance with which prohibited or limited to the implementation of foreign economic operations that provide for the importation of certain types of agricultural products, raw

materials and foodstuffs, the country of origin of which is the state that has decided to impose economic sanctions against Russian legal or natural persons or has acceded to such a decision. Currently, this Decree of the President of the Russian Federation № 560 was extended from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019.

By the Decree of the Government of the Russian federation from 07.08.2014 № 778, the ban was imposed on import of agricultural products, raw materials and foodstuffs to the Russian Federation, the country of origin of which is the state, which decided to introduce economic Sanctions against Russian legal and (or) natural persons or acceded to such a decision (United States of America, countries of the European Union, Canada, Australia, Kingdom of Norway, Ukraine, Republic of Albania, Montenegro, Republic of Iceland and the Principality of Liechtenstein).

The Decision on seizure and destruction is taken by authorized officials of the Federal customs Service of the Russian Federation, the Federal Service for veterinary and phytosanitary supervision of the Russian Federation or the Federal service for supervision in the field of protection Consumer rights and human welfare of the Russian Federation, discovered the fact of the implementation of foreign economic transactions, which provide for the importation into the territory of the Russian Federation prohibited to import products (Osipov et al., 2017). The Relevant amendments were introduced into the domestic legislation: in art. 16.3 of the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences, which establishes additional provisions for non-compliance with prohibitions and (or) restrictions on the importation of goods into the Tamil territory of the Eurasian Economic union or in Russian Federation and (or) export of goods from the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic union or from the Russian Federation (Smeets, 2018).

In addition to the food embargo, other restrictive measures have been adopted by the Russian Federation, including the suspension of the agreement with the United States on the disposal of weapons-grade plutonium; Visa restrictions have been introduced for a number of U.S. citizens.

As stated in Art. 1194 the Civil code of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation may establish retaliatory restrictions (retorsia) in respect of property and personal non-property rights of citizens and legal entities of those States in which there are special restrictions on property and personal non-property rights of Russian citizens and legal entities.

In Contemporary International law, the approach that "sanctions" refers to coercive measures taken by the UN Security Council under section VII of the Charter of the United Nations prevails. The use by individual states of the term "sanctions" for their unilateral coercive measures is not legitimate, since the principle of the sovereign equality of States precludes the lawful application by one state of sanctions in Against another state unilaterally. Thus, Russia, in terms of contemporary international law, has not imposed sanctions, and U.S. and EU actions against the Russian Federation are unilateral measures of a restrictive nature.

As noted in the legal literature, the adoption of sanctions in the form of retorsions prevails in the practice of inter-state relations, since the implementation of such measures is not accompanied by violations of the right, requiring special legitimation (Barkhatov, 2015; Kovalenko, 2019). The main spheres of their application, along with diplomatic law (expulsion of diplomats, severance of diplomatic relations), are international economic relations.

Application of the response in this area, such as the total or partial prohibition of certain foreign economic transactions (embargoes), restriction of imports, suspension or cessation of voluntary assistance to developing countries, refusal to conclude or the extension of economically important contracts can have a significant negative impact (Witztum, 2015). Retorsia implies the adoption of any proportionate response, both political and economic, for a certain period of time. The response restrictions should be proportionate and adequate to the restrictions imposed by a discriminatory act of a foreign state (Kovalenko et al., 2019).

The introduction of the response restrictions is attributed in the Russian Federation to the competence of the executive body-the government of the Russian Federation, which should be explained, on the one hand, the need to ensure promptness in making decisions on the introduction of such measures and, on the other, the specific nature of the response to a particular state.

The Russian Federation conducts state domestic and foreign policy, which is carried out solely for the purpose of ensuring the security of the State, its political, economic and military interests. Public-legal interference in private-legal relations should be based on the general legal principle of proportionality and proportionality of the imposed restrictions, be balanced (Osmanov, 2018). For this purpose, Russian legislation provides for the possibility of taking restrictive measures, including in the field of foreign trade activities. According to Art. 13 and 40 of the Federal law of 08.12.2003 № 164-FZ "On The fundamentals of State regulation of foreign trade activity", in case of adoption by a foreign state of measures violating economic or political interests of the Russian Federation or Russian persons, the President and the Government of the Russian Federation shall have the right to impose retaliatory measures in accordance with universally recognized norms of international law and within the limits necessary for effective protection of their interests.

Foreign trade in goods, services and intellectual property may be limited to measures that are necessary for the effective protection of the economic interests of the Russian Federation, including measures derogating from WTO provisions (formerly principles of most favored and non-discrimination). In order to protect its national interests, the Russian Federation has the right to impose additional restrictions in the field of foreign trade, both in the field of imports and exports.

The possibility of taking other measures to ensure the security of the state is provided in a number of laws of the Russian Federation regulating foreign economic activity: Federal Law "On Fundamentals of State regulation Foreign trade Activity "№ 164-FZ, Federal Law of 19.07.1998 № 114-FZ " On military-technical cooperation of the Russian Federation with foreign states ", Federal Law from

18.07.1999 № 183-FZ "On export control", Federal Law of 27.11.2010 № 311-FZ "On customs regulation in the Russian Federation".

The Countersanctions applied by the Russian Federation seem not so radical, they are adopted in the form of "special economic measures", are narrowly directed (Muranov et al., 2018). Their introduction takes into account the fact that the detrimental consequences, both of sanctions and of the Russian Federation, will inflict material damage and Russian persons, for the protection of the rights of which they are established. Russian courts are also obliged, if the act of retorsia is adopted, to deny the protection of subjective rights of all citizens and legal entities in respect of which the Act is adopted (article 254 of the Arbitration procedure Code of the Russian Federation, art. 398, p. 4. Code of Civil procedure of the Russian Federation (Barkhatov, 2015).

According to the conclusions of a number of researchers, retorsia is an "ad hoc" response tool, whereas the legal principle of reciprocity, being properly built into the legal regulation, acts as an institutional, calculated for all cases, a permanent tool to respond to special restrictions on the rights of domestic actors abroad. Retorsia, as a lawful act, may be used as a preventive measure in the event of a real threat of an offence. It can also be noted that retorsia is traditionally introduced by an act of executive power, and the principle of reciprocity-legislative.

Any retort involves not merely a response, but also a change in discriminatory policies, and ultimately, the restoration of relations between States. Countersanctions of the Russian Federation in the form of a retort were unexpected for the ruling circles of the USA and the EU, and caused the next round of additional sanctions of the USA and the EU aimed at the economic and political destabilization of the Russian Federation. Since 2018, relations have moved into a phase of further deterioration, the principle of reciprocity in relations with the United states and a number of EU countries began to be reflected at the level of laws of the Russian Federation.

In connection with deepening of tendencies of sanctions pressure on the Russian Federation on the part of the USA and the EU countries, the Federal law from 04.06.2018 № 127-FZ "On Measures of Influence (counteraction) on hostile actions of the United States of America and other Foreign states", which allows the adoption of additional measures of influence (counteraction) by the Russian Federation, may be applied against the United States and other foreign countries that make hostile actions against Russian Federation, citizens of the Russian Federation or Russian legal entities, as well as in respect of organizations under the jurisdiction of unfriendly foreign States, directly or indirectly controlled by unfriendly foreign states or affiliated with them, officials and citizens of unfriendly foreign States in the event that these organizations, officials and citizens are involved in the commission of hostile actions against the Russian Federation. According to this law, the State Duma of the Russian Federation has adopted a draft amendment to the Russian Criminal code.

All the economic sanctions adopted by the United States and the EU contradict the basic principles of the World Trade Organization (transparency, non-discrimination, preferential treatment) aimed at removing administrative barriers and full liberalization of trade. As already mentioned, foreign economic sanctions have touched upon the restriction of access to capital, financial services (access to services is within the competence of the WTO), arms trade and supplies to the Russian Federation of technologies and equipment for oil and Which contradicts the WTO principles.

At first glance, according to the GATT-WTO agreements, Russia can use its WTO membership as a means of protection against pressure from the US and the EU. The first step in this direction was to extend to the WTO a communiqué on the failure of the UNITED states to fulfil its trade obligations and that the sanctions contradict the GATS. However, in order to sue the WTO, including the restriction of access to financial services, there is a need for evidence that the EU and the United States have violated specific clauses of the agreement with the Russian Federation, as well as the fact that Russia has suffered damage, which is virtually impossible. But the counterclaims-on retaliatory

sanctions-do not serve and the EU countries, exactly for the same reasons, and legalizes such unilateral actions of individual countries article XXI of GATT, in which the term "exceptions for security reasons" (i.e. exceptions permitting the imposition of trade restrictions) is understood as actions that the State "Deems necessary to protect the essential interests of its security" (Maarten, 2014).

Russia's withdrawal from the WTO is unlikely to have a positive impact on the situation, since, in accordance with art. II of the Marrakesh agreement, WTO provides a common institutional framework for trade relations with all other members in matters relating to agreements and related legal instruments. The Russian Federation further intends to develop trade and economic cooperation in the world community (sanctions imposed only 47 countries from 195 independent States).

CONCLUSIONS.

It is known that the repeated unilateral use of force by the U.S. government under the guise of "sanctions" did not give a positive result, even for the implementation of foreign policy goals of this country. At the same time, the international legal order was damaged.

The fact that the above-mentioned destructive actions of the USA and the EU failed to be stopped quickly is a consequence of the WTO self-elimination from the solution of trade disagreements. Trade wars are carried out not only by means of raising tariffs, but also by means of other barriers to trade, the WTO does not notice. Thus, the WTO only proves its weakness and inability to resolve such conflicts.

The U.S. political "experiments" show that the imposition of these sanctions is long-term. For example, the trade and economic embargo imposed on Cuba in 1961 has not been lifted so far. In order to learn these and other factors, in the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of 13.05.2017 № 208 "on the Strategy of economic security of Russia for the period up to 2030" it is foreseen that the Russian Federation will continue to develop and implement measures to counteract

Economic sanctions imposed on Russian legal and (or) natural persons, the economy of the Russian Federation, as well as the response to the states that impose these sanctions.

In any case, the Russian Federation in order to protect the foundations of the constitutional system, the rights and legitimate interests of others, ensure the defense of the country and the security of the state, has the right to apply other retaliatory measures aimed at protecting their national interests, taking into account the principle of proportionality, in various areas economic life. These may be restrictions of a restrictive nature: for foreign investors, intellectual property rights for foreign rightholders, other goods of foreign producers, etc. In the event the United States further introduces multilateral economic sanctions, the Russian Federation will have to switch with its trading partners to settlements in national currencies.

In the long-term confrontation, every state will get something in this sanctions struggle. The longer the trade restrictions continue, the bigger the consequences will be, especially for countries with agricultural export-oriented economies. The Anti-corruption for Europe has resulted in a decline in retail prices for the population and an increase in unemployment. According to the World Bank, the Russian Federation accounts for 2.8% of the world's GDP and 23% for the EU. So, who will suffer more from sanctions and anti-spam, it is already understandable. The effect of globalization will exacerbate the crisis and continue to reduce growth for all States participating in the sanctions.

Of course, the Russian Federation is compelled to apply measures to ensure national security in economic policy aimed at the formation of the system of import substitution (replacement of imported goods in domestic market by goods of domestic production, which will fully provide the needs of the country) and localize the production of foreign manufacturers in the Russian Federation. It is planned that import substitution programs will completely eliminate any dependence of the economy of the Russian Federation on the world market, and will solve a number of important internal tasks of the state: creation of new jobs, reduction of the value of the final product for citizens, etc.

In addition to intensifying the import substitution process, the Russian Federation continues to actively cooperate with other states through the building of mutually beneficial trade alliances on a permanent basis, in particular within the framework of the Eurasian economic Union, BRICS, as well as through some major foreign economic transactions with foreign partners in a variety of fields.

Economic sanctions, which are applied by the countries of the USA and the EU, are not stipulated by the UN Charter, are taken bypassing international law and are not legitimate, they undermine the economic basis of international trade established by the WTO acts, demonstrate human rights violations, political extremism and are used as a means of achieving current economic objectives.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES.

1. Barkhatov, E.Yu. (2015) Commentary on the Constitution of the Russian Federation "article-by-article. 2nd edition, revised and enlarged. Moscow.
2. Charter of the United Nations (Adopted in San Francisco 06.26.1945) (2019). Retrieved from: <https://www.un.org/ru/charter-united-nations/>
3. Chronology of the imposition of sanctions and the response of Russia in 2014-2015 (2014). Retrived from URL: <https://ria.ru/20151125/1328470681.html>
4. Civil Code of the Russian Federation of 26.11.2001. No. 146-FZ.(2019) Retrived from <https://www.garant.ru/hotlaw/federal/67927/>.
5. Kovalenko, K. E. (2019) The concept of preventive measures in law. Revista Dilemas contemporáneos: Educación, Política y Valores. Año: VII, Número: September, Artículo no.:115, Período: September 2019.
https://dilemascontemporaneoseduccionpoliticayvalores.com/_files/200005791-9520695208/19.09.115%20El%20concepto%20de%20medidas%20preventivas%20en%20Derecho.pdf

6. Kovalenko, K. E.; Kovalenko, N. E. (2019) International experience in quality control of education. *Revista conrado*, 15 (66).
7. Maarten, S. (2014) Incompatible goals: economic sanctions and the WTO. Russia in global politics, Retrived from <https://globalaffairs.ru/number/Nesovmestimye-tceli-ekonomicheskije-sanktcii-i-VTO-16928>
8. Muranov, A., Belegova, A. (2018) General Overview of Responses of the Russian Federation. Retrived from http://sanctionsregulations.ru/wp-content/uploads/Russian_Antisanctions_-_MChP.pdf
9. Nikolyukin, S.V. (2019) *International Civil Procedure and International Commercial Arbitration: A Textbook*. M: AE.
10. Osipov, V.S., Zeldner, A.G., Novitsky, N.A. (2017). *Economics of Import Substitution: Evaluation of the Impact of the Structure of Foreign Trade Flows on the Development of the Economic Potential and Import Substitution in the Russian Federation*. Intellect. Innovation. Investments,7.
11. Osmanov, O.A. (2018) The mechanism of ensuring the balance of public and private interests in the realm of property rights. *Harmonization of private and public interests: Collection of scientific articles. Series: Law of Russia: new approaches. Issue 2*. Saratov.
12. Presidential Decree of 06.08.2014 N 560 (as amended on 12.07.2018) “On the use of certain special economic measures in order to ensure the security of the Russian Federation”. Retrived from:
<http://www.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc&cacheid=C1D575221892CD52D377762E4A2FD095&SORTTYPE=0&BASENODE=1&ts=88305194606892204371440316&base=LAW&n=166922&rnd=250A87AB4FF47467FDC69CFD1881CF6B#1eh9nl8qnk1>

13. Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation of 07.08.2014 No. 778 (as amended on 11/26/2018) “On measures to implement the decrees of the President of the Russian Federation of August 6, 2014 N 560, of June 24, 2015 No. 320, of June 29, 2016 No. 305, dated June 30, 2017 No. 293 and dated July 12, 2018. No. 420. (2018). Retrieved from: <http://www.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc&cacheid=9B116D35E2827BAC5D80FED1C1A1DED6&SORTTYPE=0&BASENODE=1&ts=1500878399018242107028431087&base=LAW&n=312153&rnd=250A87AB4FF47467FDC69CFD1881CF6B#82vgptn06y0>
14. Ryzhova, M.V. (2006) Economic sanctions in modern international law. Abstract of thesis for the degree of candidate of legal sciences. Kazan. Retrieved from: https://dspace.kpfu.ru/xmlui/bitstream/handle/net/38713/190406_6.pdf
15. Smeets, M. (2018) Incompatible goals: economic sanctions and the WTO. Retrieved from: <https://globalaffairs.ru/number/Nesovmestimye-tseli-ekonomicheskije-sanktcii-i-VTO-16928>
16. The Declaration of Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation between States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Adopted by Resolution 2525 (XXV) of the UN General Assembly of October 24, 1970. (2019). Retrieved from URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/declarations/intlaw_principles.shtml.
17. Witztum W.G. (2015) International Law = Volkerrecht. Book 2 (translated from German). 2nd edition. Moscow: Infotropik Media. Retrieved from: <http://www.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc&cacheid=F235C3A6B2A1E50AF33EC42CC9657DF9&SORTTYPE=0&BASENODE=32799&ts=160029219909807734582409338&base=CMB&n=18159&rnd=250A87AB4FF47467FDC69CFD1881CF6B#3mllt1x6nx>

DATA OF THE AUTHORS.

1. Anna Gubareva. PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Business Law, Ural State Law University, Ekaterinburg, Russian Federation. E-mail: ashipova@mail.ru

2. Larisa Dobrynina. PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Civil Law, Ural State Law University, Ekaterinburg, Russian Federation. E-mail: dovre@yandex.ru

3. Kseniya Kovalenko. PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Labor, Environmental Rights and Civil Procedure, Altai State University, Barnaul, Russian Federation. Email: kovalenko1288@mail.ru

RECIBIDO: 7 de octubre del 2019.

APROBADO: 19 de octubre del 2019.

