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OPTIMUM PROVISION OF NATIONAL INTERESTS OF STATES THROUGH SANCTIONS POLICY

Russia's unprovoked military aggression against Ukraine back in 2014 with the subsequent occupation and annexation of the Crimean peninsula, subversive and subversive activities of Russian special services in the south-east of Ukraine confirm the relevance of the study.

The policy of sanctions is an instrument of influence on countries whose military deterrence threatens to turn into a world war with the use of weapons of mass effect. The choice by the United States and EU member states of a policy of sanctions to curb the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and de-escalate the Ukrainian crisis as a whole convincingly proves the expediency of conducting a comprehensive study of the mechanism of the application of sanctions policy.

Optimum provision of the national interests of states through the policy of sanctions is determined by the following circumstances: broad international political support for sanctions by major powers at all stages of their implementation, which is ensured by the coincidence of their national interests in the target country; foreign policy involvement of the states of the target country's geopolitical environment in the implementation of sanctions measures; the formed regulatory and legal framework, which defines the principles and regulates the specifics of the implementation of the policy of sanctions against the target state; institutional support for the implementation of sanction measures; export-import dependence of the target country on the sanctioning state, which is often ensured by previous positive political relations between the sanctioning country and the target state; the moderation of political goals pursued by the policy of sanctions, which are in the realm of adjusting the foreign policy activity of the target country, but are not directly aimed at changing the political regime in the target state; the presence of formed political forces/opposition in the target country, which are foreign-policy-oriented towards the state implementing the sanctions policy, demonstrate readiness to meet its goals in the presence of mechanisms of public influence on political decision-making.

Ways to optimize the use of sanctions policy in modern international realities can be the intensification of cooperation between international institutions and states during the implementation of sanctions measures through the formation of appropriate coordinating institutional mechanisms; development of the concept of information support for the implementation of the sanctions policy in accordance with the target country; final rejection of the concept of comprehensive sanctions in favor of the application of the doctrine of targeted sanctions; involvement of highly qualified specialists in the development of sanctions policy on an ongoing basis.