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Konstantin Sergeevich Shchemelinin (rus: Константин Сергеевич Щемелинин)

ORCID:0000-0002-3636-1583

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AS AN ANALOGUE OF WAR

Annotation. Economic sanctions are considered as an analogue of military operations. The principles of comparison of the damage caused by economic sanctions, damage from military action.

Keywords: international relations, foreign policy, economic sanctions, war, economic damage, human cost of living, human capital

Economic reasons for military conflict are common, such as the 19th century Opium Wars, the purpose of which was to get from China to allow the British to trade opium. But the comparison of economic sanctions and damages (benefits) from war runs into difficulties due to the fact that economic sanctions cause economic damage, and military actions, all but economic damage, lead to death and injury of people. If the economic damage from injuries and diseases caused by the war can be calculated (the cost of medicines, the period of temporary disability, the payment of doctors, and so on), then the death of a living person difficult to estimate the economic damage.

The costs of society for the upbringing of one person under 18 can be estimated at one hundred average salaries in a given country [2], therefore, knowledge of these figures makes it possible to compare sanctions and war.

But many after leaving school receive higher education, and this is also the expenses of society and they should be calculated:

1. If a young person receives a correspondence higher education, then its cost for society is equal to the cost of the education itself.

2. If a young person receives full-time higher education, then its cost to society is equal to the cost of the education itself plus the number of months of study (including vacations) multiplied by the average salary in the country.

Military actions, accompanied by the seizure or retention of territories, should be calculated not in money, but in gold, because money is subject to inflation, and gold retains its cost for millennia.

Military action has two aspects:

1. A successful war of conquest is extremely beneficial.

The prime cost of Ukraine is 77 thousand tons of gold [3], the payback period for the capture of Ukraine by a stronger enemy is just about 290 days, and the profitability of this military operation is 12,500% [3].

2. The war can be lost.

For example, the Patriotic War of 1812-1814 [4] and the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1942 began as wars of conquest by the French and Germans, respectively, who eventually lost. This damage can be inflicted both by the death of enemy soldiers and by seizing enemy territory.

Conclusion: economic sanctions are analogous to war, and therefore the response to the imposition of economic sanctions may well be military.

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