

The role of international economic sanctions in threatening the internal economy of countries.

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Abstract:

Economic sanctions express a set of punitive measures with an economic dimension. taken by any international party, whether a country or an organization, against another international party, The most important of these measures are the blockade and embargo, imposed under the Embargo framework international relations. Which is considered a means to punish regimes or organizations that violate peace and security international sanctions, in which we distinguish between economic sanctions imposed within the framework of the Security Council, and sanctions other international powers applied by one of the five permanent states in the executive body of the United Nations, Most of which lead to deviation from international legitimacy in a way that violates the rights and freedoms of states human beings alike, leaving dire effects on the economy of countries.

Keywords: International Economic Sanctions; Security Council; United Nations.; economy of countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

The state is distinguished in the international community by three basic characteristics: territory, people, political authority, (as we have previously touched on in the first chapter), with the assumption of equality in Sovereignty among the various members of the international community, which is the dominant principle in international legal relations Especially since the conclusion of the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, but after international relations became based on Obligation for the state to enjoy the newly created fourth pillar of the state, which is "recognition", which has become a society 1 The international community is living in a kind of chaos based on the national interest of the five countries.(DEMONTBRIAL, 1999, p. 408)

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The Montevideo Convention of 1933 also emphasized the principle of equality and that states enjoy destiny Equal rights and duties, which is confirmed by the Charter of the United Nations and both draft committee International Law on the Declaration of the Rights and Duties of States as well as the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly related to the economic rights and duties of states. Despite this, the parent organization made a different concept of the sovereignty of states through Partially restricting it, as it made achieving the purposes of the United Nations a matter above the will of states, This is clear from what was stipulated in the fourth paragraph of Article 1, in which it was stated that: “To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.” As well Article 2/2: “All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.(Nations)

Also, the principle of equality recognized in the Charter has a special set of rights and duties It was embodied in granting the five permanent states powers that exceeded those granted to the rest of the states exceptions The world by granting it the right of veto, so that each of the nine members of the Security Council (Five permanent and four temporary) one vote, so that its decisions in procedural matters are issued with approval nine of its members, as for all other matters by the approval of the votes of nine of its members Among them, the votes of the permanent members are unanimous, provided that in decisions taken in application of the provisions of 2 Chapter Six and Paragraph 3 of Article 52 Those who were parties to the dispute shall abstain from voting.(United Nations Charter, article 51.)

It made the modern and different view of sovereignty and its partial restriction, especially with the adoption of peace And international security as an excuse to interfere in the affairs of states and threaten them, as the threats to the right of the state to Survival no longer includes only the military sphere, but also the changes that have taken place in international legal relations It has made the economy and international organizations as new symptoms of the right to survival of states, and this is represented in The existence of the state Sori only through a Basis on international

economic interventions that make f Full control over all economic and structural policies of the state, as well as what these interventions constitute International humanitarianism is motivated by the protection of human rights from a threat that guarantees the destabilization and destabilization of the state its political system.

And after the emergence of international organizations in the international arena, and granting them a parallel international legal personality For those that countries enjoy, countries are racing to gain the trust of those organizations and are striving To gain membership in it, and through that commitment to its principles and striving to achieve its goals, and this is what is considered A restriction by states of their sovereignty for the purpose of adding some regulation in international relations. The idea of coercion basically expresses the empowerment of individuals who are forced to obey legal rules. If they do not obey it by choice, which gives the punishment deterrent qualities that confirm the authority of the law. Allen is a violation If the law is possible, there must be a competent public authority in the community entrusted with the implementation of respect the law. The penalty is often expressed by the term “coercion”, which is to force individuals to commit a crime Obedience to the legal rules, but the penalty is in fact different because it expresses the right action for the violation legal, while coercion precedes the existence of al-Qaeda or is contemporary with it. So the penalty is an effect One of the effects of applying the legal rule is in the case of its violation only, but in the case of compliance, the penalty does not move.(خليل, 2009, p. 49)

There are several jurisprudential attempts to define economic sanctions, as Dr Omar Saadallah: “It is a type of international sanctions, according to which a government cannot It freely disposes of its economic and financial relations with the countries of the world by virtue of the sanctions stipulated therein the UN Security Council,” and a part of jurisprudence defined it as “any political behavior that carries harm or coercion 1 carried out by the state in its foreign economic policy.(شاقوري, 2016, p. 50)

We note that the first definition described one of the consequences of international economic sanctions, which is restriction In the freedom of economic practices, as once an economic penalty is imposed on the state, the state restricts its choices in the field of finance and international

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business. As for the second definition, it expanded The field of international economic sanctions, which made them conflict and intersect with other international sanctions. The jurist "Naylor" considered that economic sanctions are a group of Punitive measures of an economic nature, taken by an international party (an international organization or a country), In the face of another international party, the most important of these measures is blockade and embargo, which are usually used in order to achieve political goals for the party using them, Most of the time, it focuses on changing the political orientations of the sanctioned party, including: Consistent with the desire or interest of the party using it or is severing or threatening to sever relations between countries with the aim of achieving a change in the composition, attitudes or policies of the country or target group.(رحابي، 2018, p. 113)

These international sanctions are imposed within the framework of modern international legal relations by one party The international community by a decision of the United Nations General Assembly or the Security Council or a group internationally recognized territorial, or the affected state or states themselves against the aggressor state if it arises This state violated the rights of the affected state or states. Through this, penalties can be considered The international economic system is an effective means of complying with the provisions of international law if used in its place in accordance with international legitimacy without the interference of the political aspects in it, and an illegitimate means if the conditions are not met necessary to impose it, in addition to deviating from the objectives and principles of the United Nations.(شاقوري، 2016, p. 113)

International sanctions also focus on their economic dimension as trade embargoes And financial, transportation and tourism, that is, on economic aspects, excluding other military aspects Or diplomacy, if in some of its forms it applies armed operations, but it is acts of war, or peace.(علو، 2017) military sanctions, but rather maintain its peaceful character. Once you reflect on Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations We note that the economic measures contained in it are for example Limitation, such as economic embargoes, economic boycotts, and economic embargoes. The economic boycott is one of the tools of economic pressure applied within

the framework of relations International legal, and it is intended according to its general meaning, the total or partial endowment of various types and forms economic, social and cultural relations, to achieve an economic, political, legal or 4 Military or for a combination of these purposes within the framework of international legal relations in peace or war.(وآخرون، 00)

An economic boycott is also defined as the formal procedures that lead to the severance of relations economic conflict between one country and another aggressor, when there is no state of war between them and it has been known International relations like this boycott for centuries, as the German Confederation known as "Hansa" applied during the 14th and 15th centuries AD in his international relations, and his decision in that regard was binding on all The parties, as the boycott procedures were characterized by peacefulness, as for the economic blockade, it is Preventing the entry and exit of ships to the ports and beaches of a particular country in order to prevent them from communicating with other countries other countries by sea, and this measure comes to destabilize their economy and is being implemented by sea and air forces is sufficient, and the basis for the naval blockade is that it is an act of war; (خلف، 2008، صفحة 114)

Through this, the question that must be raised in this regard is how the sanctions contributed International economic threat to the internal economy of states? In order to answer the previous problem, we followed the binary division that depends on Two axes, the first is related to the study of the issue of the development and legality of the use of economic sanctions in International legal relations, and the second was devoted to the effects of international economic sanctions on The economy of countries - a case study. Relying on the descriptive analytical method.

2. the development and legality of the use of economic sanctions in legal relations international:

Neither the Covenant of the League of Nations nor the Charter of the United Nations included the designation of economic measures sanctions or economic penalties, but in the two documents there are references to their forms and types, and during Discussing these procedures in the draft Covenant of the League of Nations, some of the interventionists called it a

term “economic sanctions” and others “economic boycott” and others economic blockade, As for international jurisprudence and custom, they called it economic sanctions, and this suggests that Kun The framers of both the Covenant and the Charter, from the outset, were oriented towards the politicization of the two documents more than 1 Dye it legally. (خلف، 2008، صفحة 137)

2.1. International economic sanctions during the era of the League of Nations:

Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations stipulated that if any member of the Commission came to Resorting to wars in breach of that covenant under each of Articles 12, 13 and 14, is considered to be in process A war against all members of the organization, and thus they must sever all commercial and financial relations. and to cut off all contacts between their own citizens and the citizens of the state in breach of the Covenant, and also to forbid all Financial, commercial and personal contacts between nationals of member states and nationals of the violating state, Regardless of whether she is a member of the league or not. Anyone who contemplates the text of Article 16 will notice that it focused on economic sanctions and made them The cornerstone of the rest of the other military and legal penalties, and there are even some jurists who He goes to the fact that the authors of the Covenant wanted to make the economic penalty the original one, and the military penalty or The military is the branch or the secondary, and it is derived from the texts of the Covenant, because the first is based on the collective and coercive, while the second suggests voluntary and individual, and according to the text of Article 16, penalties The economy consists of the following:

- The severance of economic and commercial relations by the member states of the League with the offending state;
- a total ban on contacts between his subjects and her subjects

Preventing any relationship, whether commercial, financial or personal, between nationals of the violating countries and nationals The rest of the countries, whether they are members or non-members of the League, and the strict implementation of these Economic sanctions effectively, and as a result of the damages that may be caused by their application Some

other countries, Article 16/3 stipulates that Member States must offer a hand Aid to these affected countries, and urged mutual aid to achieve the effectiveness of these penalties.(خلف, 2008, p. 64)

Based on this, the League of Nations, based on Article 16 of its Charter, used the weapon of sanctions Italy's economic right to invade Ethiopia in 1935, which is the most important example of the League's experience with this penalties.(الرفاعي&الدليمي, 2015).

As a result, the league failed to establish a collective security system, because it did not do anything The prohibition of war in international relations is rather a legitimate means after the expiry of a certain period Execution of a judicial ruling, or non-compliance of a specific member with the decision of the Council, or in the event of non-compliance The Board to issue any decision.(خليل, 2009, p. 52)

2.2Economic sanctions in the United Nations :

The Security Council and the five permanent states in it argue that international economic sanctions are something It is only a means to punish ruling regimes or organizations that violate international peace and security, that is, under cover International legitimacy, and whether this pretext is accepted by the person against whom the penalty is directed

Or otherwise, legal or illegitimate, it is the people who bear the consequences of this Those penalties, where people stand between the injustice of those penalties and the violations of human rights that are committed People are exposed to it, in addition to that, the penalties are often imposed indiscriminately Selective and this is due to the loose interpretation of the content of international peace and security by the five countries has the right of veto in the United Nations. Let the legality of the economic sanctions taken be decided The framework of the work of the United Nations Organization must first address two types of such sanctions; The first Adopted by the Security Council by unanimous agreement among its members, and the second is taken by A party of one of the five permanent states in the Security Council under the pretext of protecting international peace and security and international legitimacy.

a. Economic sanctions imposed within the framework of the Security Council: The Charter clearly defined the cases in which the international community was forced to use sanctions The first of these, of

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course, is the case of endangering international peace and security and the failure of all Preventive measures and other measures taken by the Security Council in this regard, such as operations International arbitration and international mediation.(، المتحدة، 1998)

The Security Council may, in accordance with Article 41 of the Charter, in the event of a threat to peace or breach of international security, or the occurrence of an act of aggression, to decide what to do Among the measures that do not require the use of armed forces to implement his decisions, and in this case he may: Requests Member States of the United Nations to implement these measures. It is a non-military measure .

Which the Council can take in accordance with Article 39, stopping economic relations and transportation rail, air, postal, telegraphic, wireless and other means of communication, a total or partial cessation, and the severance of diplomatic relations.(الدسوقي، 2006)

Thus, the UN Security Council relied on all cases of imposing international economic sanctions On Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, although the aim of drafting this article Basically maintaining international peace and security, but in terms of practical reality and not the interests of states However, it is the reality of international practices that have proven to be applied in current international issues It relies on the subjective and broad interpretation of the text, not the legal objective interpretation, and this is through The adoption of the five countries on the right of the permanent countries in the Council to use the right of veto to stop the entry into force decisions, or pressure from other countries to use it. So the Great Powers usually became the holders of the right to adapt the facts before the Council Security as it constitutes or does not constitute a threat to peace or a breach of it, or that it constitutes an act aggression. The margin of interpretation is expanding in many directions, as expressed by the session convened by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government on 01/21/1992, where The President of the Security Council considered that international peace and security do not emanate only from the absence of wars And armed conflicts, there are other non-military threats to peace and security that find their source in non-existence

The stability that exists in the economic, social, humanitarian and environmental fields.(خليل، 2009، صفحة 51، 52).

The issue of determining the legality of imposing international economic sanctions in peacetime is also considered under International law is a difficult problem to solve, as much depends on the specific form of the measures coercion and applicable treaty law, if any, and the relevant rules of customary international law relevance to the assessment of coercive measures, as well as on possible grounds for excluding the illegality of such measures. It is assumed that the bodies that impose economic sanctions (whether they are a UN body, or organizations, political or economic blocs, or even just ordinary states) that they do not resort to this Take action only after exhausting the available political options for settling international disputes between states before Some considered it a type Resorting to direct military options, and "absolutely" of all kinds Indirect military interventions are, in the end, nothing but a kind of imposition and coercion 1 and coercion.(رحابي، 2018، صفحة 335).

Thus, we note that the Security Council has made economic sanctions a means and an end Forcing the state to comply with the orders of international legitimacy, which is then one of the stages of sanctions However, the duplicity in its application excluded many countries in the world that violated the rules of law 2, but without any form of punishment. Many of the member states of The Security Council, especially the permanent ones, have recorded serious violations of the rules and provisions of international law Charter of the United Nations by imposing these economic measures on other countries, and this is what we will clarify in the application framework in this section.(المتحدة، 1998)

b. International sanctions applied by one of the five permanent states in the Security Council:

The issue of determining the legality of the implementation of unilateral economic sanctions is considered according to different Provisions of public international law, is recognized by the international community uniformly take those measures In general, it falls within the framework of the United Nations or one of the international organizations only In special cases in case of a threat to international peace and security, moreover there are several principles Important provisions of the Charter

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provide a strong basis for prohibiting unilateral economic measures, such as the principle of non-compliance Interference in the internal affairs of states and the state's freedom to exercise its sovereign rights, and in this regard Paragraph 2 of the Special Declaration stipulated the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of states and the protection of Its independence and sovereignty As well as Article 32 of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States not to Permissibility of short measures.(Assembly, 29th Sess., Supp. No. 31 (1974) 50.)

Trade on Cuba was unilaterally approved The United States in 1960 imposed luck Subsequently amended by the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 and the Helms-Burton Act of 1996, and other legislative and executive laws. Taken together, these laws essentially prohibit all economic relations.

Between the United States and Cuba, it is very restricted Contacting her, or having a cultural exchange with her. Not unilateral economic sanctions One, in and of itself, is illegitimate, as each country has the right to trade or not to trade with whomever it sees fit.

However, the sanctions regime imposed by the United States in the case of Cuba is a violation Human rights law in two distinct ways, given that the United States is a regional economic power The largest and main source of medicines and new technologies means that Cuba is being severely disadvantaged the human rights of its citizens, and the United States has power over its trade policy, but these Policy is subject to considerations of states' rights and human rights, and any trade policy, even if it is A unilateral trade policy that causes serious and systematic violations of human rights and countries at all levels Both is a policy that violates international law. So did the United States, through laws the various measures it adopted in the past decade, to impose its foreign trade policy outside its territory. Through a system of secondary sanctions, the United States has attempted to force other countries to impose them He grew too Cuba is also embargoed, and this is not only a violation of trade law, no An attempt to turn a unilateral ban into a multilateral ban through coercive measures will have an effect The only thing is to increase the suffering of the Cuban state by narrowing the economic embargo against it further and destroying it.‘E/CN.4/Sub.2 /2000/33(2000 ‘، المتحدة،

However, in general, these sanctions must be resorted to in the first place by states as a measure threatened before resorting to military force, and in this context the United Nations Charter stipulates that: Nothing in this Charter weakens or detracts from the natural right of states, individually or collectively, to defend themselves if an armed force assaults a member of the United Nations, until action is taken.

“Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.”(United Nations Charter, article 51.)

Through this, the above article annihilated the right of states to defend themselves, which is a right Naturally authorized in the international legal scope and even in domestic law and granted at the same time The UN Security Council has the power to take appropriate measures against any country that threatens peace and security international. These procedures are gradually, according to what was stated in Chapter Six, using solutions Diplomacy in all its forms and with all its data, and in case of failure, pass to Chapter Seven. Using economic sanctions as the first step and finally as a last resort in the event that solutions do not work And the prescribed legal measures as the first stage, he resorts to the last stage or solution embodied in penalties Military or what is termed as hard power.(حمزة, 2020, p. 299)

However, on the other hand, the General Assembly of the United Nations recognized in one of its sessions that some Developed countries apply their domestic legislation outside the territorial scope of the country in the form of economic measures Unilateralism against other countries, and this I considered as a means of pressure on other countries, while it is implementation Economic sanctions are only legally within the personal jurisdiction of the United Nations and international organizations in general, in order to protect and restore international peace and security.

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The unilateral measures taken by states outside the scope of this aforementioned measure lack any basis or legal justification, as it weakens the economic, social and cultural development of states Targeted contravention of the principles and objectives embodied in the Charter of the United Nations; And through that International economic relations must be based on free trade and respect for this principle duly makes sustainable development possible.(المتحدة، 1998) This is confirmed by Article 32 of Charter of the economic rights and duties of the aforementioned countries.

Perhaps this difference in views between the interpretation of the Charter of the United Nations on the one hand The interpretation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States - according to our opinion - is a conflict of interests Both the Member States of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, where we find that these The latter includes all countries of the world, and through that all countries of the world participate in the formulation of the decision in the matter This is what allows the General Assembly to consider the interests of each of the countries of the North as well as the South, While the Security Council and its decisions are at the mercy of the five permanent membership countries, and this is what His body is each of the two previous opinions.

However, in times of war, the economic boycott took over the side of international legitimacy. There is no disagreement in the rules of public international law or the doctrines of jurists regarding its legality The belligerent countries resort to severing all their economic relations with the enemy or enemies, during the war In the First and Second World Wars, all kinds of boycotts were practiced when dealing with the enemy was prohibited

Not at all, and the Trade with the British Enemy Act issued in 1939 can be cited as present 1 All forms of dealing with the enemy.(وأخرون، 00، p. 47)

The United States of America was also used primarily, and then the Soviet Union Economic instruments, and examples of economic sanctions during this period are those that were applied on the union the Soviet Union in 1949, and China in 1951. As the Security Council imposed during this period, Penalties that take place in the context of collective punishment,

such as the penalties imposed in 1966 on 2 Southern Rhodesia, and then South Africa ten years later. (رحابي، 2018، p. 333)

In any case, international sanctions are an effective axis in shaping and building the global system And the basis of respect for international legitimacy and the implementation of the principles of the United Nations in general and those related to peace And international security in particular, so part of the international jurisprudence went to the possibility of considering sanctions Internationalism is an effective means for the development of some international and regional institutions, but the reality says that it is, and from it Economic sanctions are one of the means of pressure used internationally in order to subjugate a party The target of sanctions, these sanctions that were used as a mechanism of the United Nations organization of During which it works to protect and enhance international peace and security, and thus embodies the organization's principles and rules Jus public international law.(حمزة، 2020، p. 298)

3. the effects of international economic sanctions on the economy of countries - a case study:

Jurists of international law and international relations considered that international economic sanctions have an effect negatively on the countries in which it is located, especially from the economic point of view, The United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution No. 2625, related to the Declaration on Friendly relations between states, inadmissibility of interference for the purpose of forcing another state to change its regime, In the same context, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development condemned the use of economic coercion in particular If it is used against developing countries because it impedes the economic progress and development of countries, We also find that Resolution No. 152 issued on 3/7/1982 prohibits countries from seeking asylum to the imposition of any restrictions on trade, and other types of economic sanctions against countries particularly as it constitutes a form of political coercion and is stipulated in the formula More clarification in Resolution No. 210 issued on 12/20/1991 entitled: "Procedures Economic means as a means of economic and political coercion against developing countries. Means of economic coercion which are used for political purposes" and which demanded that the industrialized countries not use them for their

status Economic policy as a means of political pressure on other countries.(خليل, 2009, p. 222)

3.1 International economic sanctions in the Arab regions and the crisis of creating economic dependence:

An example of economic sanctions is layer on states a We did not find those signed by the states The United States of America is the embodiment of its foreign policy, we find the sanctions that were imposed on the Republic The Syrian Arab Republic, where US sanctions against Syria date back to 1986, when it was accused And Washington, Damascus, supports terrorism. Sanctions were renewed in 2003 by the George Bush administration Son, and demanded that Damascus stop supporting terrorism, stop occupying Lebanon, and stop developing Weapons of mass destruction, and smuggling weapons into Iraq. It is the penalties that still make the event in Syria, even after the outbreak of the armed conflict between the forces of the regime supported by multiple external forces and forces 1 The opposition, which has different affiliations and is also supported from abroad. (حمزة, 2020, p. 299)

Used against it comprehensively, so that In the case of Iraq, for example, the economic sanctions that a It affected most aspects of life and aimed at the complete isolation of this country from the outside world 1979 was the most destructive in the history of economic sanctions, and these sanctions began in 1979 The United States administration of Iraq is on the list of countries supporting terrorism, as it did in 1984 to prevent the export of certain chemicals to Iraq, and in 1990 all assets were frozen Iraq imposed a comprehensive trade blockade, with the exception of food and medicine, and in the same year it banned Japan dealt with oil with Iraq, and stopped the economic aid it was providing to it, as well China joined the arms embargo on Iraq in the same year, and then the sanctions got worse Until I reached the Security Council issuing International Resolution No. 661 of 1990, which included: Stopping all imports from Iraq, stopping all goods sent to it, as well as banning all exports Except for medical items. Freezing Iraqi assets abroad, stopping all transactions and settlements 2 Financial, except for payments for humanitarian purposes.(حمد, 2015).

3.2 The impact of international economic sanctions against Cuba on development in the region:

The embargo has affected Cuba's foreign economic relations, and its impact can be seen in All spheres of social and economic activities in the country, it affects the opportunities for national development and local and creates economic hardships for the population. The blockade affects the most vulnerable and development Overall, according to estimates by the Cuban authorities, direct and non-accumulated losses reached direct incurred by the Cuban economy as a result of the blockade from the early 1960s until December 2010, The blockade has also restricted Cuba's access to the loans it grants to \$204 billion International financial development institutions such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. That's what Limited access to the necessary resources to provide financial support for their national development plans and/or local. The cause of the blockade has negative effects on foreign cooperation initiatives, and it creates a lot of problems Difficulties in implementing programs and projects due to trade restrictions or blockades on the purchase of inputs of United States companies and their subsidiaries. This situation negatively affected the chances of obtaining The main inputs, and the final cost of goods and equipment imported to set up projects because of the costs associated with middlemen and long distance transportation. (للأمم، 2012)

a. Unilateral economic measures committed against the Islamic Republic of Iran. As a result of the collapse of the eastern socialist bloc, the efforts of the western party led by the states doubled The United States of America in order to strengthen the system it created under the name of the international economic system This is a new development in which the US state enjoys a pivotal leadership role that made it work to implement its legislation The national economy is outside the territory of the state, and one of the most recent examples of this is the tendency of the states The United States of America is unilateral in its international relations and the most tyrannical is the enactment and implementation of imposing sanctions against Iran and Libya in 1996 (the D'Amato Act) as well as the Helms-Burton Act directed against 1 Cuba aforementioned. (المتحدة، 1998)

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That law (Damaton's law) is a striking example of short economic measures. It exceeds the territorial borders of the country, it is a local law of the United States of America. It has no basis in international law and aims primarily to harm economic relations, commercial and financial relations between the Iranian state and other countries,

a.1. US economic measures directed against the Republic of Iran:

The United States of America directed several economic measures against the Iranian state, including:

- On October 29, 1987, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, imposed an embargo on Pursuant to Decree No. 12613 on importing from the Islamic Republic of Iran and exports to it in respect of 14 products usable for military purposes;

- In March 1984 and July 1987, two decrees were issued banning the export of some foodstuffs, chemicals to the republic;

- Also imposed by the President of the United States of America by Executive Order dated March 15, 1995 a ban on any trade or foreign investment in the Republic of Iran, Islamic trading, including trading by US companies or their foreign subsidiaries with Iranian oil;

- Pursuant to an order of the President of the United States of America dated May 6, 1995, A comprehensive economic embargo was applied to the Islamic Republic of Iran and he assumed responsibility.

- The Office of Foreign Assets Control, and that order included a ban on banking services and financial investments, import and export of goods and services, and banning the issuance of visas to Iranian merchants. (المتحدة، 1998)

a.2.- The results of the economic measures taken against the Iranian state on the internal economy:(المتحدة، 1998)

The influence enjoyed by the United States of America in international financial institutions, in particular In the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to find difficulties to prevent the enjoyment of the Republic of Iran. D'Amato's implementation also curbed Iran's credit transactions. Limiting the range of options available to Iran regarding the use of Paris Club facilities, on the one hand. Others, US pressure on Iran's contracting

parties has caused delays Conclusion of negotiations related to credit transactions, thus increasing the economic risks involved in the contracts. The oil sector in the Iranian economy also suffered from fragility more than other sectors Because of the measures taken by the United States of America, international investments decreased Cancellation of some tender contracts In this sector, the completion of some oil projects has been delayed technological deficiencies and increased cash exchange expenses.

b. The position of public international law on those measures taken against the Iranian state:

The use of coercive means to achieve political goals is a clear violation of the purposes of the Charter of Nations the United Nations, the principles of general international law and the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, in accordance with the text of Article The first is from the Charter, which stipulates equality of rights among peoples, and that each one of them has a right self-determination, and achieving international cooperation in resolving international issues of an economic nature , social, cultural and humanitarian. (المتحدة, 1998)

It should be the main objective in relations between states, In addition to this; Article 32 of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States provides for the following: reads: “No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights”.(The General Assembly, 1974)

Economic measures also contravene the Declaration of Principles of International Law Friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, which he ruled was not an automaton A country or a group of countries may interfere, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever in the affairs internal or external to any other country. Thus, the armed and unarmed intervention attempts Other threats targeting the personality of the state and its political, legal and economic components And cultural activities represent a clear violation of the rules of international law, as stated in the aforementioned declaration That no country may use economic, political or any other kind of measures

Encourage its use to coerce another country to abdicate the exercise of its sovereign rights and access them on any advantages. As for the authority

of the Security Council to issue its resolutions and their relationship to the objectives it throws at me The Charter of the United Nations. Article 24 entrusted the Security Council with the main responsibilities in the matter Maintaining international peace and security, and then it became necessary for the Council to pursue this goal, So if the council targets something other than what is prescribed for it in the charter, then it becomes its decision Achieve the goals tainted by the defect of deviating from power, or what is known as abuse of power, and this was approved by a court 1 International Justice, in its advisory opinion issued during 1962 in the case of United Nations expenditures.(حسونة, 2011)

4. CONCLUSION

Economic sanctions express a set of punitive measures with an economic dimension. taken by any international party, whether a country or an organization, against another international party, The most important of these measures are the blockade and embargo, imposed under the Embargo framework international relations.

With regard to the international economic sanctions adopted during the era of the League of Nations, the article passed 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations that if any member of the body came to resort to war In breach of that covenant, all commercial and financial relations must be severed, and all communications between their own citizens and citizens of the offending state.

The League of Nations, based on Article 16 of its Charter, used the weapon of economic sanctions Italy for its invasion of Ethiopia in 1935, which is the most important example of the League's experience with these sanctions.

As for economic sanctions in the United Nations, they are only a means of punishment Regimes or organizations that violate international peace and security, in which we distinguish between economic sanctions imposed within the framework of the Security Council as stipulated in Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter, other international sanctions applied by one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, Most of which lead to deviation from international legitimacy in a way that violates the rights and freedoms of states human either.

With regard to the effects of international economic sanctions on the economy of States, the Arab region has seen several models of economic sanctions, which have been serious about its economy, including those signed by the United States, which is embodied for its foreign policy, The sanctions signed on the Syrian Arab Republic, in 1986, in addition to 2003, which are still making the event in Syria to date.

It will also be used for Iraq, which was the economic sanctions most aspects of life and targeted the full insulation of this state from the outside world, and the most stressed, most notably the Security Council for International Resolution in the history of economic sanctions, 661 for 1990, which included the suspension of all imports from Iraq, and stop all goods sent to, as well as ban all exports.

Among the models, we also find the international economic sanctions imposed on Cuba, where It left accumulated direct and indirect losses incurred by the Cuban economy as a result of the blockade since the beginning of the year Sixties until December 2010.

In this regard, I decided to put forward the following recommendations:

1- The need for states to strictly respect the rules of international law in order to avoid signing Sanctions against it by the international community, and in the opposite direction against organizations International courts (and the International Court of Justice in particular), interpretation of rules Public international law a careful interpretation to prevent its application in a way that serves the interests The personality of some countries, especially with the absence of the terms international legitimacy and peace and international security.

2- States should take advantage of the non-permanent membership in the Security Council in order to protect the interests of the people countries, especially developing ones.

Finally, as a result of Algeria's temporary membership in the UN Security Council, I went to It has the attention of Arab countries to try to solve most of the issues and crises that countries are going through In particular, with regard to stopping the illegal international economic sanctions that it signed.

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