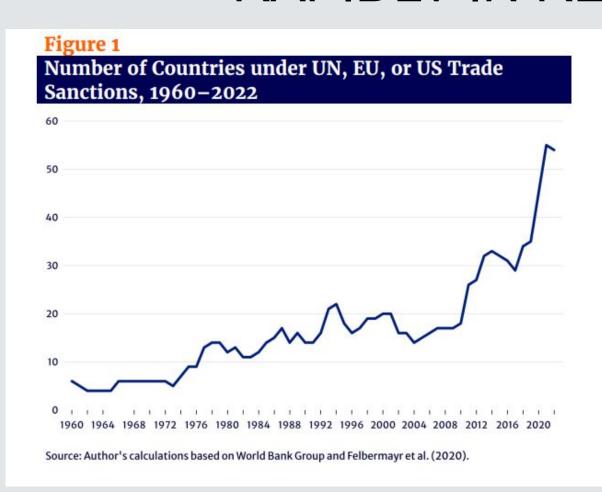


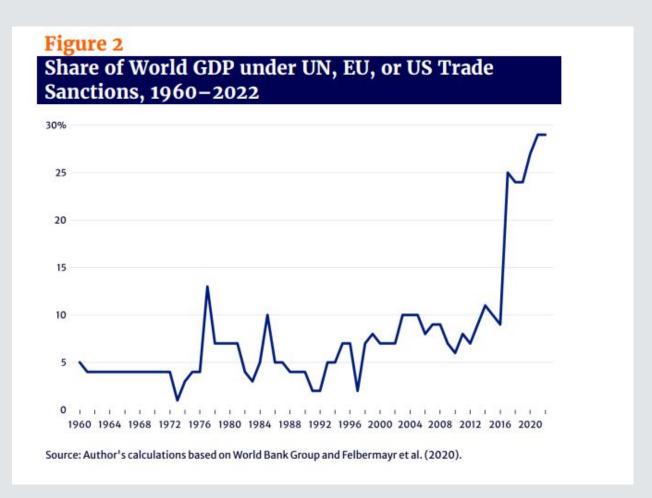
The human consequences of economic sanctions

Francisco Rodríguez

Josef Korbel School of International Studies, University of Denver

USE OF SANCTIONS HAS GROWN RAPIDLY IN RECENT DECADES





EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE ON EFFECT OF SANCTIONS

- I surveyed 32 quantitative studies measuring the impact of sanctions on living conditions in target countries.
- Studies deal with effects on income, poverty, inequality, public health, mortality and human rights, among others.
- Thirty of the studies found consistent negative significant effects on living standards.
- Magnitude of identified effects is very large.
 - 26 percent decline in income per capita.
 - Reduction of 1.4 years in female life expectancy.
- Estimated effects are similar to those seen in armed conflicts.

SANCTIONS AFFECT ESSENTIAL IMPORTS AND SPENDING

- Sanctions targeted at export sectors reduce economy's exports revenues, leading to reductions in import capacity.
- The shortfall in external revenues causes depreciation and inflation, leading to declines in consumption and increases in poverty.
- Declines in fiscal revenues cause decline in spending on public health and basic services.
- Authoritarian governments are more likely to shift the burden of sanctions on more vulnerable groups.

SANCTIONS HELPED DRIVE DECLINE IN VENEZUELAN OIL PRODUCTION

- Declines in oil production closely associated with rounds of tightening of sanctions.
- Firms with prior access to finance were strongly hurt by 2017 debt sanctions.
- Guaidó recognition severely limited access to assets and funding sources.
- Similar channels are present in the cases of Iran and Afghanistan.

