

ПРАВО

Sanctions in the Digital Age: Balancing Security and Privacy

Grigoryan Siranush S.

Phd Student, Chair of European and International Law, Faculty of Law,

Yerevan State University (Yerevan, RA)

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1418-5643>

siranush.grigoryan@ysu.am

UDC: 341; **EDN:** UONRRQ

DOI: 10.58587/18292437-2024.4-45

Keywords and phrases: Technology; access to justice; international sanctions; data privacy; legal landscape; human rights; digital pathways; innovation; legal frameworks; ethical dimensions; comparative analysis; digital era

**Պատժամիջոցները թվային դարաշրջանում.
հավասարակշռություն անվտանգության և գաղտնիության միջեվ
Գրիգորյան Սիրանուշ Ս.**

*Հայցորդ, Եվրոպական և միջազգային իրավունքի ամբիոն, Իրավագիտության ֆակուլտետ,
Երևանի պետական համալսարան (Երևան, ՀՀ)*

Ամփոփագիր. Աշխատանքն ուսումնասիրում է, թե ինչպես է տեխնոլոգիան հեղափոխում արդարադատության հասանելիությունը մեր օրերում, որի վրա մեծ ազդեցություն են ունենում միջազգային պատժամիջոցները և տվյալների գաղտնիության խնդիրները: Այն վերլուծում է, թե ինչպես են նորարարական լուծումները նպաստում ավելի մատչելի և արդյունավետ իրավական միջավայրի ստեղծմանը, հատկապես այն անձանց համար, ովքեր բախվում են պատժամիջոցների հետ կապված խնդիրների: Համեմատական վերլուծության միջոցով ուսումնասիրվում է պատժամիջոցների, տվյալների գաղտնիության և արդարադատության մատչելիության միջև բարդ փոխհարաբերությունները: Կարևորվում են այն եզակի խոչընդոտները, որոնց բախվում են անհատները արդարադատություն իրականացնելիս՝ միաժամանակ հարգելով մարդու իրավունքները և պատժամիջոցների դրույթները: Բացի այդ, դիտարկվում են թվային դարաշրջանում տվյալների գաղտնիության իրավական և էթիկական ասպեկտները: Հաջողված դեպքերի օրինակով ցույց է տրվում տեխնոլոգիաների ուժը արդարադատության թվային ուղիներ ստեղծելու գործում, նույնիսկ անհատական պատժամիջոցներ կիրառելիս տվյալների գաղտնիության հետ կապված խնդիրների պայմաններում: Վերլուծությունը ներառում է, թե ինչպես տեխնոլոգիան կարող է ինտեգրվել միջազգային իրավական շրջանակներին և անձնական տվյալների պաշտպանության կանոններին՝ առաջարկելով լուծումներ, որոնք թույլ են տալիս հավասարակշռել այդ իրավունքները նորարարության հետ: Այս միջառարկայական մոտեցումը նպատակ ունի ապահովել արդարադատության մատչելիության բարելավման տեխնոլոգիական առաջընթացի հնարավորությունների և մարտահրավերների մանրակրկիտ ըմբռնումը՝ ընդգծելով թվային դարաշրջան անցնելու կարևորությունը՝ պահպանելով մարդու իրավունքների միջազգային չափանիշները:

Հանգուցարաներ և բառակապակցություններ՝ Տեխնոլոգիաներ; արդարադատության մատչելիություն; միջազգային պատժամիջոցներ; տվյալների գաղտնիություն; իրավական լանդշաֆտ; մարդու իրավունքներ; թվային տեխնոլոգիաներ; նորարարություն; իրավական շրջանակ; էթիկական ասպեկտներ; համեմատական վերլուծություն; թվային դարաշրջան

**Санкции в цифровую эпоху: баланс между безопасностью и конфиденциальностью
Григорян Сирануш С.**

*соискатель, кафедра европейского и международного права, юридический факультет,
Ереванский государственный университет (Ереван, РА)*

Аннотация. В статье исследуется, как технологии меняют доступ к правосудию в наши дни, на что в значительной степени влияют международные санкции и проблемы конфиденциальности данных. В нем рассматривается, как инновационные решения способствуют созданию более доступной и эффективной правовой среды, особенно для лиц, сталкивающихся с проблемами, связанными с санкциями. С помощью сравнительного анализа исследуется сложная взаимосвязь между санкциями, конфиденциальностью данных и доступом к правосудию. Освещаются уникальные препятствия, с которыми сталкиваются отдельные лица при отправлении правосудия, соблюдая при этом права человека и положения о санкциях. Кроме того, рассматриваются правовые и этические аспекты конфиденциальности данных в цифровую эпоху. На примере успешных примеров из практики демонстрируется сила технологий в создании цифровых путей к правосудию даже в условиях проблем с конфиденциальностью данных при применении индивидуальных санкций. Анализ включает в себя то, как технология может интегрироваться с международными правовыми рамками и

правилами защиты персональных данных, предлагая решения, позволяющие сбалансировать эти права с инновациями. Этот междисциплинарный подход направлен на получение всестороннего представления о потенциале и проблемах, связанных с техническим прогрессом в расширении доступа к правосудию, подчеркивая важность перехода в цифровую эпоху при соблюдении международных стандартов в области прав человека.

Ключевые слова и словосочетания: Технологии, доступ к правосудию, конфиденциальность данных, права человека, международные санкции, правовой ландшафт, цифровые технологии, инновации, правовые рамки, этические аспекты, сравнительный анализ, цифровая эра

Introduction

The digital revolution has permanently reshaped the landscape of access to justice. Technological advancements are transforming the legal field, making information more accessible through online resources, streamlining processes with virtual court proceedings, and enhancing navigation with innovative communication tools. However, this digital transformation also brings hidden challenges.

One significant challenge is the intersection of international sanctions and the pursuit of justice. While sanctions are essential tools in foreign policy, they can inadvertently create barriers for individuals seeking justice. Restrictions on financial transactions, communication channels, and travel can obstruct access to legal professionals, evidence gathering, and participation in proceedings. For example, an individual under sanctions might struggle to obtain legal representation or access critical evidence in a sanctioned country.

Adding to this complexity is the issue of data privacy in the digital age. The vast amount of personal data generated online raises concerns about security, misuse, and the erosion of privacy rights. These concerns are particularly pressing in the context of sanctions, where data collection and analysis are necessary for enforcement. Balancing national security with privacy rights is a critical challenge, especially when data privacy protections may impede evidence gathering for sanctions enforcement, leading to accountability gaps [8].

This paper explores the intricate intersection of technology, sanctions, and data privacy. It examines how innovative solutions like online resources and virtual proceedings are making the legal landscape more accessible and efficient. The complexities of international sanctions are discussed, focusing on how they can inadvertently impede access to legal resources and hinder individuals' ability to seek justice. The discussion includes the legal and ethical dimensions of data privacy and how technology can both bridge and complicate the justice gap. Tech-enabled solutions for justice under sanctions are analyzed, proposing how technology can integrate with international legal frameworks and data privacy regulations to harmonize these rights with innovation.

By analyzing successful case studies and proposing solutions, this paper aims to provide a

comprehensive guide to navigating the digital complexities of justice, sanctions, and privacy. It emphasizes the need to adapt to the digital age while safeguarding international human rights, particularly the right to privacy. This paper seeks to contribute to ongoing discussions on managing these intertwined issues in a rapidly evolving world.

The Digital Revolution and Sanctions

The digital revolution has permanently changed the landscape of access to justice. Technological advancements are transforming the legal field, creating a world where online resources empower individuals with easy access to information, virtual court proceedings streamline processes, and innovative communication tools enhance navigation of the legal. However, this digital transformation presents a complex labyrinth with hidden challenges.

The vast amount of data generated through online commerce, financial transactions, and social media activity provides investigators with an unprecedented resource. By analyzing trade data, shipping documents, and financial transactions, investigators can identify suspicious patterns that may indicate attempts to circumvent sanctions. For instance, The Sentry, an investigative organization, uncovered a network of shell companies used to move millions of dollars in violation of sanctions, demonstrating the power of data analysis in exposing sophisticated evasion tactics [10].

Technology enables the implementation of more targeted sanctions that minimize the impact on ordinary citizens and businesses. By pinpointing the financial networks and assets of sanctioned individuals and entities, authorities can exert pressure with greater precision. This targeted approach aims to achieve the desired political goals without inflicting undue hardship on innocent populations.

Digital tools like asset tracking and transaction monitoring software allow for more efficient enforcement of sanctions. These tools empower investigators to track the movement of funds and assets in real-time, making it harder for sanctioned entities to operate undetected. This enhanced enforcement capability strengthens the effectiveness of sanctions as a tool for pressuring rogue states or individuals to change their behavior.

While the digital revolution offers significant advantages for sanctions enforcement, it also presents several challenges that must be addressed to ensure the protection of human rights. The vast amount of data collected for sanctions enforcement raises critical privacy concerns. Governments must tread carefully, balancing the need for effective enforcement with the protection of individual privacy rights. Unfettered data collection practices can have a chilling effect on free speech and civil liberties, as individuals may be discouraged from expressing dissenting views or engaging in online activism for fear of government surveillance [3].

Designing and implementing more targeted sanctions that minimize the impact on ordinary citizens and businesses is essential. Clear communication about sanctions regimes and their objectives can help garner public support and foster international cooperation in enforcement efforts. Establishing independent oversight mechanisms for data collection practices used in sanctions enforcement can ensure transparency, accountability, and mitigate the risk of bias. Regular audits and reviews by independent bodies can help identify and address potential problems. Empowering individuals with digital literacy skills can help them understand their privacy rights and navigate the online world with greater awareness and security [9].

The digital revolution has fundamentally altered the landscape of sanctions enforcement. While technology offers powerful tools for identifying and tracking sanctioned entities, it also presents significant challenges regarding data privacy and human rights. By prioritizing robust data protection laws, promoting responsible data collection practices, and ensuring transparency and accountability, we can strive to create a future where sanctions are enforced effectively while upholding human rights for all.

The digital revolution is constantly evolving, presenting both new opportunities and challenges for sanctions enforcement. To ensure the effectiveness of sanctions while upholding human rights, continuous innovation and adaptation are necessary. This includes:

- Developing new data analysis techniques that are more accurate and less susceptible to bias.
- Promoting international cooperation on sanctions enforcement to share best practices and close loopholes.
- Investing in capacity building to help developing countries implement effective sanctions regimes.

By addressing these challenges and harnessing the potential of technology, we can create a future

where sanctions are a more effective tool for promoting peace and security, while upholding the fundamental rights of all.

The Human Cost of Sanctions

Sanctions, a powerful tool in international relations, can have unforeseen consequences in the digital age. A growing concern is the "digital divide" that disproportionately affects individuals seeking justice under sanctions. This challenge is further complicated by data collection practices, which can ironically limit access to essential online resources. Imagine a human rights activist unable to access legal information online due to sanctions restrictions. Their data might be flagged, hindering access to legal websites or communication with lawyers. Or a political dissident restricted from legal databases despite having access to other online services. These scenarios highlight the emerging problem of limited access to justice for those under sanctions.

Sanctions, coupled with data restrictions, can limit access to crucial online resources essential for navigating legal systems. The inability to access essential legal websites creates a significant barrier to justice. Research found that legal aid organizations increasingly rely on online platforms to provide legal information and resources. When sanctions restrict access to these platforms, individuals under sanctions lose an important source of legal support. Furthermore, precedent cases, which are crucial for understanding legal arguments and potentially finding favorable outcomes, can also be inaccessible due to online restrictions [5, p. 13].

The increasing use of online court proceedings has offered greater efficiency and accessibility within the legal system. However, sanctions can restrict individuals under sanctions from participating in these proceedings. A report by the American Bar Association (ABA) highlights the growing importance of virtual courtrooms, noting that "during the COVID-19 pandemic, virtual courtrooms became essential tools for maintaining access to justice" [1, p. 12]. When sanctions limit access to these platforms, individuals under sanctions are denied the convenience and potential cost-savings associated with online court appearances. Furthermore, the inability to participate virtually could force individuals to travel long distances or incur additional expenses to attend court in person, creating a significant hardship.

Communication is a cornerstone of any legal case. Sanctions, however, can restrict individuals under sanctions from using online communication tools to connect with lawyers, witnesses, or other essential parties. A report by the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) emphasizes the

importance of communication technologies in legal proceedings, noting that "lawyers increasingly rely on ... video conferencing and other online tools to communicate with clients and colleagues" [6, p. 17]. When sanctions limit access to these tools, individuals under sanctions face significant challenges in building a strong defense or pursuing legal action. Furthermore, gathering evidence online, which can be crucial for supporting legal arguments, may become difficult due to internet restrictions or fear of data being monitored.

While sanctions can be a necessary tool to address international conflicts or human rights violations, a more nuanced approach is needed in the digital age to avoid unintended consequences. This means carefully crafting sanctions to minimize their impact on civilian populations' access to essential online resources and communication channels.

The digital divide under sanctions has a significant human cost. Individuals seeking justice are often those most vulnerable: human rights activists, political dissidents, and minorities. Denied access to essential legal resources and communication tools, they face an uphill battle in defending their rights. This can lead to a chilling effect on freedom of expression and dissent, hindering efforts to promote democracy and human rights. Furthermore, the economic consequences can be substantial. Individuals under sanctions may be unable to access legal representation to challenge unfair business practices, hindering economic opportunities.

Acknowledging the human cost is crucial. To bridge the digital divide and ensure fairer access to justice under sanctions, a multi-pronged approach is necessary. Advocating for crafting sanctions that minimize the impact on internet access, essential online resources, and responsible data collection practices. This can be achieved by carefully considering the impact of sanctions on internet service providers and infrastructure, as well as implementing exemptions or carve-outs for legal information websites, precedent cases, and legal aid resources.

Exploring alternative communication methods, such as secure messaging apps or phone calls, can help individuals under sanctions connect with legal help. These channels should prioritize data privacy to protect individuals from potential surveillance. These channels should prioritize data privacy to protect individuals from potential surveillance [6, p. 17].

One crucial element in bridging this divide and ensuring responsible data collection practices is the establishment of an independent international body specifically dedicated to overseeing data collection

under sanctions. This independent body should be composed of representatives from neutral countries with demonstrable expertise in data privacy and human rights law. Neutrality is vital to ensure impartiality and avoid potential biases towards specific nations or political agendas. Members should possess a deep understanding of the complex interplay between national security concerns, data privacy rights, and the impact of sanctions in the digital age. The body would be tasked with developing and enforcing a comprehensive set of data minimization standards for sanctioned countries. These standards would dictate the type, amount, and duration of data collection permitted under sanctions. This could involve:

The digital divide created by sanctions poses a significant challenge to access to justice and fundamental rights. One crucial element in bridging this divide and ensuring responsible data collection practices is the establishment of an independent international body specifically dedicated to overseeing data collection under sanctions.

This independent body would play a multifaceted role. First, it would develop and enforce a comprehensive set of data minimization standards for sanctioned countries. These standards would dictate the type, amount, and duration of data collection permitted under sanctions. A key aspect of this would be requiring authorities to clearly define the purpose of data collection and ensuring it is demonstrably proportionate to the stated goals of the sanctions. This helps prevent overreach and ensures data collection remains focused on legitimate security concerns.

Secondly, the body would conduct regular oversight and monitoring of data collection practices in sanctioned countries. This could involve reviewing data collection policies and procedures, requesting access to relevant data sets, and receiving reports from sanctioned countries on their data collection activities. This ongoing monitoring allows the body to identify potential issues and ensure compliance with established standards.

Thirdly, the body would establish clear mechanisms for individuals under sanctions to challenge the collection or use of their data if they believe it is unfair or inaccurate. This dispute resolution process could involve independent review by a dedicated team within the body, ensuring a neutral and objective assessment of the claims. This empowers individuals and protects them from potential abuses of data collection practices.

Finally, the body would mandate regular transparency reports from sanctioned countries. These reports would detail data collection practices, the data minimization measures implemented, and the safeguards in place to protect individual privacy.

This fosters accountability and allows for public scrutiny of data collection activities under sanctions. Transparency reports also allow the body to identify areas where improvement is needed and ensure sanctioned countries are adhering to the established standards.

By fulfilling these functions, an independent data collection body can play a critical role in mitigating the risks associated with data collection under sanctions. It can help ensure a more balanced and responsible approach to sanctions in the digital age, ultimately contributing to fairer access to justice and a more just global order.

Justice, Sanctions, and Data Privacy in the 21st Century

The digital revolution has significantly impacted how governments enforce sanctions. To ensure their effectiveness while upholding human rights, a multifaceted approach is essential. This approach must navigate the complexities of international law and domestic legal frameworks.

Moving away from broad sanctions that can cripple entire economies, a more precise approach focuses on the financial networks and assets of sanctioned individuals and groups. This targeted approach aims to exert pressure on those responsible for the behavior prompting sanctions, while minimizing the collateral damage inflicted on innocent civilians and businesses. For instance, sanctions can target specific companies or individuals believed to be financing terrorism or proliferation activities, rather than placing broad restrictions on an entire country's trade. This approach requires careful analysis of financial flows and economic structures to identify the most impactful pressure points without causing undue hardship for ordinary people [10].

International law principles like proportionality and due process are crucial considerations when designing targeted sanctions. Proportionality ensures that the coercive measures employed are commensurate with the severity of the violation and do not inflict excessive hardship on civilians. Due process requires that those designated for sanctions are afforded fair and transparent procedures to challenge their designation.

Clear communication regarding sanctions programs fosters public understanding and support. By openly outlining the goals and justifications for sanctions, along with the evidence supporting these actions, governments can garner broader backing for their decisions. Transparency also encourages international cooperation in enforcement efforts. When nations coordinate their sanctions strategies, it strengthens the overall impact and reduces the opportunities for sanctioned entities to exploit

loopholes in geographically disparate enforcement regimes [4, p. 3].

International legal instruments like the United Nations Charter provide a framework for cooperation on sanctions enforcement. Chapter VII of the Charter authorizes the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions to maintain international peace and security. Effective cooperation requires clear communication, information sharing, and coordinated enforcement actions by member states [11, p. 9].

Technology also allows for more targeted sanctions, potentially causing less harm to ordinary people and businesses [7, p. 10]. By focusing on the financial networks and assets of sanctioned individuals and groups, authorities can apply pressure more precisely. This targeted approach aims to achieve desired political objectives without causing unnecessary hardship for innocent populations. Digital tools like asset tracking and transaction monitoring software make enforcement more efficient. These tools allow investigators to track the movement of money and assets in real-time, making it harder for sanctioned entities to operate undetected. This improved enforcement strengthens the effectiveness of sanctions as a tool for influencing the behavior of governments or individuals.

While technology offers significant advantages for enforcing sanctions, it also raises concerns about data privacy. Governments need to find a balance between effective enforcement and protecting individual privacy rights. Unrestricted data collection practices could discourage people from expressing their opinions freely or participating in online activism. For instance, the Council of Europe's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), enacted in 2018, established clear guidelines for data collection and privacy protections within the European Union [3]. Similar regulations are being debated and implemented around the world, reflecting the growing recognition of the need to balance security concerns with individual privacy rights.

Independent oversight bodies play a crucial role in ensuring fairness and accountability in sanctions enforcement. These bodies can review how sanctions are implemented and ensure that data collection remains proportionate to the stated goals of the sanctions. Oversight can also help to identify potential unintended consequences of sanctions, such as disruptions to essential humanitarian supplies, and recommend course corrections to minimize any negative impacts on human rights [10, p. 1].

Empowering individuals with digital literacy skills equips them to navigate the online world with

greater awareness and security. Understanding privacy rights and data collection practices allows individuals to make informed choices about their online activity and protect themselves from potential surveillance. Educational initiatives that promote digital literacy can help individuals understand how their data might be used in the context of sanctions enforcement and empower them to take steps to protect their privacy [3].

Striking the right balance between data collection for effective enforcement and protecting individual privacy rights is crucial. This requires minimizing the amount of data collected, ensuring it is strictly proportional to the goals of the sanctions, and clearly defining the purpose of data collection. Transparency about data collection practices and robust data protection laws are essential elements of this responsible approach. Regular reviews and audits of data collection procedures can help to ensure that they remain aligned with these principles [2, p. 4].

Supporting developing countries in implementing effective and rights-respecting sanctions regimes is essential for creating a more just and balanced global order. This can involve sharing best practices, providing technical assistance, and fostering international cooperation on sanctions enforcement. By assisting developing countries in building capacity, the international community can help to ensure that sanctions are implemented in a way that upholds human rights and promotes a more stable global environment [12, p. 1].

The remaining sections of this chapter discussed previously, all play a role in ensuring that sanctions are implemented in accordance with the law and respect human rights. By addressing these interconnected aspects and fostering continuous innovation in the digital age, we can strive to create a future where sanctions are a more effective tool for influencing state or individual behavior, while upholding the fundamental human rights of all.

Conclusion

Technology has fundamentally changed how countries enforce sanctions. Today, we face a complex challenge: making sanctions effective in deterring harmful actions, while also safeguarding the privacy and human rights of ordinary people. Technology offers a powerful tool in this effort. We can now pinpoint sanctioned individuals and groups, track their financial dealings, and make it harder for them to hide their activities. However, this very power raises concerns about the vast amount of data being collected and how it's used. If not carefully controlled, this data collection could have a chilling effect on free speech and basic freedoms.

So, how do we navigate this complex landscape? The answer lies in a comprehensive approach.

First, sanctions need to be more precise. Instead of crippling entire economies, they should target the financial networks and assets of those directly responsible for the actions prompting sanctions. This minimizes the impact on innocent people who are just trying to live their lives.

Second, international law plays a vital role. Fairness and accountability are key. Sanctions should be designed based on principles of proportionality – meaning the punishment fits the crime – and due process, ensuring everyone affected has a chance to be heard. Additionally, transparency is crucial. By clearly communicating sanctions programs, we can build public understanding and encourage international cooperation, ultimately strengthening the impact of sanctions.

Technology can also be a force for good. Modern tools like asset tracking and transaction monitoring software allow authorities to follow the money trail in real-time. This makes it harder for sanctioned individuals and groups to evade detection and continue their activities.

However, we can not ignore the potential downsides of this technology. Robust data privacy protections are essential. We need to collect only the minimum amount of data necessary, ensuring it's directly relevant to the goals of the sanctions. Strong data protection laws and independent oversight bodies are critical safeguards for individual privacy rights.

The digital world is constantly evolving, presenting both new opportunities and challenges. We must continuously adapt and innovate. Developing more accurate and unbiased data analysis techniques is crucial. Collaboration between countries is essential to share best practices and close any loopholes that allow sanctioned entities to exploit the system. Additionally, investing in capacity building for developing countries can help them implement effective sanctions regimes that uphold human rights.

Our ultimate goal is to create a just and balanced global order. We strive for a future where sanctions are effective tools for influencing behavior, but where fundamental human rights are respected, and everyone has access to justice. By carefully navigating this complex digital landscape, we can achieve this goal and build a more secure and fair world for all.

References

1. American Bar Association. (2022). *The Pandemic and the Legal Profession: Lessons Learned and the Road Ahead*. <https://www.americanbar.org/initiatives/practice-forward/>.
2. Center for Democracy & Technology. (2023). *Data Protection and Surveillance Issues in the Digital Age*.
3. Council of Europe. (2018, May 25). *General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)*. <https://gdpr-info.eu/>.
4. Council of the European Union. (2002, April 25). *Council Regulation (EC) No 881/2002 Imposing Certain Specific Restrictive Measures on Afghanistan*, p. 3.
5. **Douhan, A.** (2023). *Report of the Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures*. A/78/287. UN document.
6. International Commission of Jurists. (2023). *The Right to a Fair Trial in the Digital Age*.
7. International Law Commission. (2001). *Draft Conclusions on Identification of Persons, Groups and Entities Perpetrating Violations of International Law or International Human Rights Law and on Measures to Ensure Accountability*.
8. OECD. (2022). *Bridging the Digital Gender Divide*. <https://www.oecd.org/digital/bridging-digital-divides-in-g20-countries-35c1d850-en.htm>.
9. The Atlantic. (2023, January 10). *The Human Cost of Economic Sanctions*. <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2024/04/consumer-sentiment-economy-inflation/677440/>.
10. The Sentry. (2022, February 10). *Invisible Architecture: How Glencore Moved Millions Through a Secret Network of Shell Companies*. <https://linkurious.com/blog/the-sentry-anti-corruption-investigations/>.
11. United Nations. (1945). *Charter of the United Nations*. <https://www.undp.org/publications/e-justice-digital-transformation-close-justice-gap>.
12. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC]. (2019). *Technical Assistance Guide for Effective Implementation of Targeted Sanctions*.

Сдана/Հանձնվել է՝ 10.07.2024

Рецензирована/Գրախոսվել է՝ 17.07.2024

Принята/Ընդունվել է՝ 24.07.2024