

Who's Won the "Sanctions War" So Far? Washington, Brussels or Moscow?

By [Andrew Korybko](#)

Global Research, March 19, 2015

[Oriental Review](#)

Region: [Europe](#), [Russia and FSU](#)

Theme: [Global Economy](#)

It's been one year since [European sanctions](#) were first enacted against Russia on 17 March, 2014, and it's worthy to briefly highlight their consequences on Moscow. Likewise, the [counter-sanctions](#) that Russia imposed on the EU last summer must also be critically looked at in order to assess the economic and political impact of the 'sanctions war' on both parties. The results are certainly not at all what the West had anticipated.

Russia

Economic:


Although there have been mild price increases, no significant consumer shortages of any kind have occurred. In fact, most contemporary economic issues (or speculation thereof) in the country are related more to the oil price slump than to the sanctions. The greatest unintended economic effect of the sanction war on Russia has been that the country has begun to diversify its agricultural suppliers, seeing the counter-sanctions as an impetus to look for more non-Western economic partners such as [Egypt](#). This correlates to its larger [multipolar-oriented policy](#) that it's been practicing with vigor ever since the New Cold War started.

Political:

[Russian patriotism](#) has been solidified and the people have united in support of their country and [government](#). The sanctions redirected Russia's political and economic trajectory towards non-Western countries, which fulfills its [stated multipolar objective](#). While [not abandoning](#) the West, Russia now recognizes the vulnerability of depending mostly on a singular bloc of economic partners, since this makes it susceptible to forms of economic blackmail like sanctions. In retrospect, the sanctions war can be seen as the watershed event that placed Russia firmly on the path of multipolarity, with the full support of its citizenry.

Europe

Economic:

The weaker economies of the Union have been direly affected, such as [Poland](#) and [Greece](#), since Russia's counter-sanctions targeted their vulnerable agricultural sectors. Excess product in these countries, plus a [lack of new customers](#), means that they either have to sell them for [unprofitable margins](#) and receive miniscule capital in return, or simply get rid of the perishable products and lose all their investment. The damage that this has dealt to the agricultural field in  these respective countries might lead to the creation of a lobby group (of uncertain impact) that could influence upcoming elections, either by acting on their own

or by teaming up with current opposition parties in each of those states.

Political:

The EU has been divided into countries that [support](#) the sanctions and those who are [against them](#). Most notably, [Italy](#), [Hungary](#), [Greece](#), and [Cyprus](#) are against them, as well as the Czech Republic, [Slovakia](#), [Spain](#), and [Austria](#) to an extent, which creates a type of 'bloc within a bloc' comprising South, Central, and Southeastern Europe. [Serbia](#) and [Macedonia](#), which are not EU members but 'officially' aspire to join one day, [refused](#) to sanction Russia, thus creating problems between their governments and Brussels. There is now a division between pro-Atlantic Europe (those who are siding with the US' interests), such as Poland, the Baltic States, and Romania, and pro-Continental Europe (those who pursue Europe's genuine interests and are against the sanctions). France and Germany are currently in the pro-Atlantic camp, but if one of them 'switches sides', then it would create a major shift and division within the entire EU, which would of course have a resultant aftereffect on EU-US relations.

Concluding Thoughts

As a simple summary, the sanctions war united Russia but divided Europe, giving the former a unique and pressing opportunity to diversify its partnerships, while depriving the latter of what was inarguably its most important one. *The EU didn't anticipate the extent to which the US would exploit it amidst the New Cold War, but as has been widely analyzed, the whole point of renewed US-Russian tensions has been for Washington to [divide the EU from Russia](#) and preempt the type of collusion between the two that would torpedo America's Eurasian hegemony (as per Brzezinski's forecast in "[The Grand Chessboard](#)").* While the US has been partially successful in dividing Europe from Russia, it's totally failed in keeping Moscow and Beijing apart, and the two are now [making rounds across the world](#) in strengthening multipolarity and pushing back against the US' designs. It is this inter-civilizational partnership, more so than confluence of European-Russian interests, that has proved its potential to upend unipolarity and usher in a new era of global affairs.

Andrew Korybko is the political analyst and journalist for [Sputnik](#) who currently lives and studies in Moscow, exclusively for ORIENTAL REVIEW.

The original source of this article is [Oriental Review](#)
Copyright © [Andrew Korybko](#), [Oriental Review](#), 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Andrew Korybko](#)

About the author:

Andrew Korybko is an American Moscow-based political analyst specializing in the relationship between the US strategy in Afro-Eurasia, China's One

Belt One Road global vision of New Silk Road connectivity, and Hybrid Warfare. He is a frequent contributor to Global Research.

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca