Rapport Congrès Americain

https://crsreports.congress.gov Updated December 13, 2022 The Economic Impact of Russia Sanctions In response to Russia’s 2022 war on Ukraine, a broad, multilateral coalition, including the United States, the European Union (EU), the Uni ted Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Japan, and others, imposed sweeping new sanctions on Russia.

In November, the Russian central bank estimated a faster economic contraction in Q4 2022 (7.1%) relative to previous quarters in 2022 (around 4%).

These new oil sanctions could reduce government revenues, exacerbating budgetary pressures resulting from higher war expenditures.

The IMF forecasts that global economic growth will slow from 6.0% in 2021 to 3.2% in 2022 and 2.7% in 2023, but it is difficult to assess the effect of sanctions separate from other contemporaneous factors , includ ing the war , tighter monetary policy (higher interest rates) in many advanced economies, and COVID -19 related supply disruptions primarily in China.

Europe has been dependent on energy imports fr om Russia, especially natural gas, and EU sanctions on Russia exempted certain energy -related exemptions through December 5, 2022 .

Policy Questions for Congress Sanctions have imposed some costs on Russia, disrupted global energy markets, and created e conomic opportunities for countries outside the sanctions coalition, including China .