

## ABSTRACT

*Russia's invasion of Ukraine has triggered significant international backlash, most notably in the form of economic sanctions imposed by the G7 countries. These sanctions leverage the G7's dominance in the maritime insurance sector—crucial to global trade and particularly affecting Russia's oil exports; its main source of revenue. By targeting oil transported under the services of G7 members through price caps, the sanctions aim to reduce Russia's revenues and exert political pressure. Using a qualitative approach with a case study method, this research aims to understand the systematic nature of economic sanctions and to explore Russia's strategic response to them. Data were collected through documentary interviews, document analysis, and a literature review. The findings show that although sanctions initially exerted substantial economic pressure, Russia has shown remarkable resilience. Through strategies of securitization, substitution, and diversification of economic partners, Russia has reduced its dependence on the G7-controlled system. This adaptation has not only helped Russia avoid total economic collapse but also facilitated a gradual shift away from Western economic influence and contributed to the strengthening of domestic capabilities. This phenomenon underscores the paradox of sanctions, which rather than forcing compliance, actually strengthen Russia's independence and strategic autonomy. Thus, sanctions are increasingly unlikely to achieve their main goal: changing Russia's foreign policy in Ukraine.*

**Keywords:** Economic Sanctions, Marine Insurance, Foreign Policy, Sanctions Paradox.