

## Appendix

This paper on trade relations between Russia and the European Union aims to identify the main problems in the economic and political spheres between these actors, and to examine the causes and consequences of these problems and describes past and current trade developments.

The first part briefly describes the current situation between Russia and the European Union, focusing on recent economic developments and their respective characteristics, and includes a literature review of this subject, in which I analyze articles by foreign authors dealing with trade relations between Russia and the European Union.

In the practical part the legal framework of the relations between the selected subjects is presented.

Events and issues affecting EU-Russia trade relations are also discussed, followed by a trade analysis of these events to identify the main problems in the economic relations of the actors and the consequences of these actions.

The analysis made in this paper helps us to see that relations between Russia and the EU have been plagued for a long time by the same problems caused by inconsistent actions of the Russian government.

Unfortunately, both Russia and the EU were dependent on each other for the supply of certain categories of goods, which led to losses on both sides, especially in 2014, but this was not critical for either side thanks to the Russian import substitution policy and the European policy of diversification of goods imported into Russia.

2017 merchandise turnover between Russia and Russia started to grow again, in the 2020 it declines due to the pandemic.

In addition to the obvious problems in the trade relations between the two entities, some other factors need to be taken into account. Firstly, it is that Russia did not use WTO accession as a chance to diversify its exports, but rather focused even more on energy supplies to the EU, thereby increasing its dependence. Secondly, some of the EU countries preferred to establish

bilateral relations with Russia, which ultimately opposed their interests to the interests of the EU in the issue of trade with Russia. Thirdly, it is impossible not to mention the EU's belief in a diplomatic solution to issues with Russia, which turned out to be absolutely ineffective in view of Russia's aggressive and straightforward actions against countries whose policies contradict its original plans. Some of the countries were obviously dissatisfied with Russia's interference in the foreign policy of other countries, but dependence on energy supplies did not allow them to take a stable position on this issue.