Abstract

This thesis examines how economic sanctions between 2014 and 2022 have affected Russian international trade. This thesis scrutinises detailed trade data and executes econometric analysis for all sanction rounds in the selected period, presenting how the sanctions can be evaded in both long and short terms. The methods used for the gravity model of trade are Fixed Effects OLS and PPML, based on the gravity dataset provided by CEPII and the third release of the Global Sanction Database. The resulting estimates do not show any significant effects on Russian trade between 2014 and 2022, and the results of the trade analysis on the example of the Czech Republic and CCA3 members show patterns of trade diversion through third-party countries from 2023.