

# Analysis of Energy Trade between the European Union and Russia to Feb 2015

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**Abstract**—This publication aims at analyzing the energy security of European Union (EU) countries. It is always one of the most important problems for the EU. The majority of the EU countries are energy poor of region. With regard to acute political and economic situation in Eastern Europe, with the EU and Russia on mutual economic partial blockade, has become very topical, what is the position of energy in the European countries. What are the prospects for a partial boycott of resources? What you can expect from Russia? How are you doing Russian foreign trade and business? Have it has affected the boycott? How far is the use of these lands resource, including the 2009th economic crisis? Which resource saving? What were the lessons from the use of resources? That's what we look at on the basis of the European Union and Russia to first quarter 2015. That's why we look at the beginning of the whole economy, and then the energy production and consumption. By comparison, we analyze and Russia, which has the EU largest energy suppliers. How far is the use of resource, including the economic crisis? What are the prospects for a partial boycott of resources? Scientific novelty is analysis total trade between the EU and Russia in under partial boycott of resources and its effect on the economy of the EU and Russia with emphasis on energy trade.

**Keywords**—*partial boycott, energy, imports and exports, European Union, Russia.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The *European Union* was established on 1993, when the Maastricht Treaty came into force. The treaty also gave the name *European community* to the EEC, even if it was referred as such before the treaty. The EU is a politico-economic union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe. If it were a country, the EU would come first in nominal GDP and second in GDP (PPP) in the world. 19 member states have also joined a monetary union known as the Euro area, which uses the Euro as a single currency. Additionally, 26 out of 28 EU countries have a very high Human Development Index. [1]

*Russian Federation* (Russia) is a country in northern Eurasia. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian SFSR reconstituted itself as the Russian Federation and is recognized as

the continuing legal personality of the Union state. At 17 million km<sup>2</sup>, Russia is the largest country in the world. Russian economy ranks as the ninth largest by nominal GDP and sixth largest by PPP in 2014. Russian extensive mineral and energy resources, the largest reserves in the world, have made it one of the largest producers of oil and natural gas globally. Russia has the largest stockpile of nuclear weapons in the world. It has the second largest fleet of ballistic missile submarines and is the only country apart from the United States with a modern strategic bomber force. [2]

## II. METHODOLOGY AND THEORETICAL BASE

The techniques definitions used by the authors have been specified in OECD [3] and Eurostat [4]. Definitions are presented by tables and figures. All figures are the authors' illustration.

The economic background of his countries and in more detail theoretical foundations are given in earlier publications of the authors [5 – 22] and other authors' works [23 - 29].

The growth of the whole economy is measured by gross domestic product (GDP), it will be seen as a background.

## III. ANALYSES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

We look at the EU, United States, China and Russia economic development.

The focus of Western civilization is in the competition in Asia, especially China, India and other emerging economies of developing countries, so that today's developed countries of Western civilization are not left in the future subordinate, economically, and politically, is highly dependent on China, India and other developing countries of today.

It is also important economic competition of the United States and the European Union.

As follows we look at the world's and EU economic power of GDP.

In 2013 was GDP real growth rate of U.S. 1.6%, of EU 0.1% and of China 7.7%. [30,31]

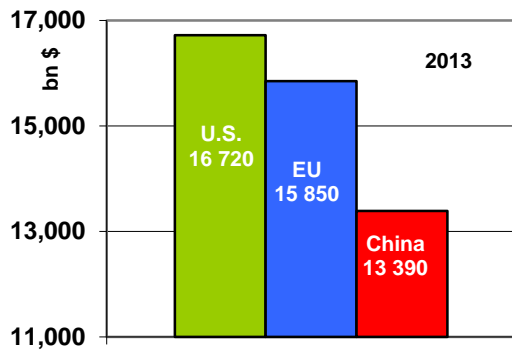


Figure 1. GDP (purchasing power parity) [30]

Figures show that the EU status is modest based on the GDP (PPP) and USD. Inevitably, with this evolution EU shall cease also to China. However, the EU-28 and the euro area emerged from the crisis, as evidenced by the positive GDP growth.

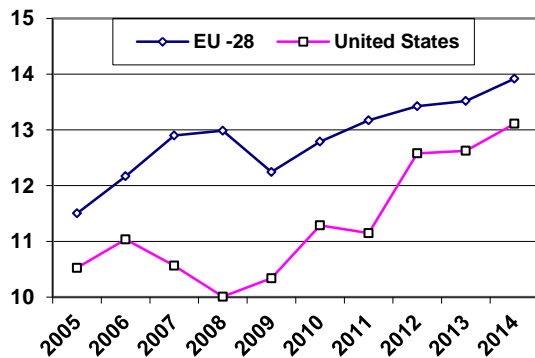


Figure 2. GDP current prices, million euro [32]

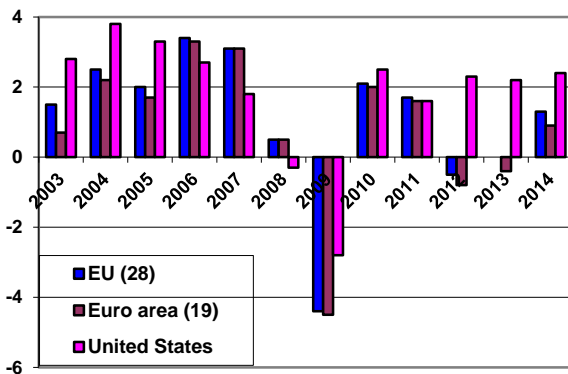


Figure 3. Real GDP growth rate, % [33]

Based on current prices and exchange rates of the euro, the EU is still low superiority in front the United States.

TABLE 1. GDP GROWTH OF RUSSIA, % CHANGE YEAR OVER YEAR [34, 35]

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
5.2	-7.8	4.3	4.3	3.4	1.30	0.6
2000	2001	2002	2005	2006	2007	
0.0	5.1	4.7	6.4	8.2	8.5	

TABLE 2. AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)

1996-2000	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011-2012
1,6	6,2	3,5	3,9

Russian economic stagnation was in 2000 and a great crisis in 2009 (GDP = -7.8%). GDP (purchasing power parity) Russia was in 2013 \$2.553 trillion; country comparison to the world: seventh. Russian economy (GDP) almost stopped in 2014 (+ 0.6%) and decreases strongly in the following years. [35]

Table 3. Overview of the World Economic Outlook Projections. Percent change. Year over Year [36]

	Projections			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
World Output	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7
Advanced Economies	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.4
United States	2.2	2.4	3.6	3.3
Euro Area	-0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4
Germany	0.2	1.5	1.3	1.5
Russia	1.3	0.6	-3.0	-1.0
China	7.8	7.4	6.8	6.3
India	5.0	5.8	6.3	6.5

The world political situation is tense: EU-Russia mutual sanctions, the situation in Ukraine and the expansion of international terrorism.

Next, we look the EU and Russian foreign trade, with an emphasis on energy resources.

#### IV. International trade of European Union

The EU has five points in its energy policy: increase competition in the internal market, encourage investment and boost interconnections between electricity grids; diversify energy resources with better systems to respond to a crisis; establish a new treaty framework for energy cooperation with Russia while improving relations with energy-rich countries of Central Asia and North Africa; use existing energy supplies more efficiently while increasing renewable energy commercialisation; and finally increase funding for new energy technologies. [5 - 10]

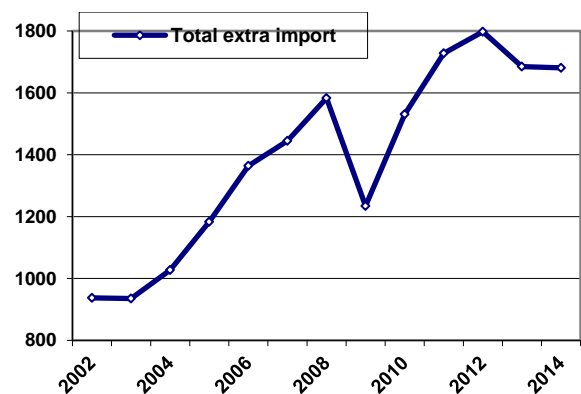


Figure 4. Total Extra-EU import billion euro [37]

With 12 years, from 2002 to 2014, extra-EU27 imports (all products) increased from 937 billion to 1680 billion euro or 1.8 times. However, there were also decreases: 2003 = -2 billion and 2013 = -116 billion, but particularly strongly in 2009 = -349 billion euro. Even in 2010 had not yet reached 2008 level.

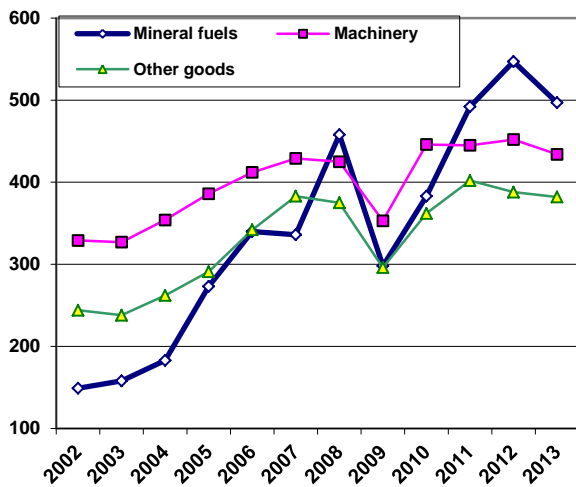


Figure 5. Total extra-EU27 trade billion euro [37]

In 2009, the three major groups of extra-imports declined. In 2009 mineral fuels (mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials) = -160 billion; machinery (machinery and transport equipment) -72 billion and other goods (other manufactured goods) -79 billion euro. When declined in 2013 mineral fuels -50 billion euro.

The one hand, it is natural that the economic downturn is also required fewer imports of goods. Also, the crisis will force companies to greater savings. So declined of raw materials extra-import in 2009 37%.

Table 4. Extra-EU27 imports trade, by product group. Million EUR [37]

	2002	2008	2009	2012	2013
Food, drinks	58,124	80,820	73,755	92,994	93,418
Raw materials	44,543	75,542	47,534	81,102	76,391
Mineral fuels	149,112	458,038	298,445	547,113	497,293
Chemicals	80,757	124,299	112,523	163,165	157,602
Machinery	329,057	425,435	352,810	452,353	434,297
Other goods	244,268	375,019	296,500	388,172	382,307

The table shows the share of extra-EU27 trade by product group (SITC1), expressed in value terms and in % of the total flow [18]. In 2009 increased share of imports by product (%) almost all product group, except raw materials and mineral fuels.

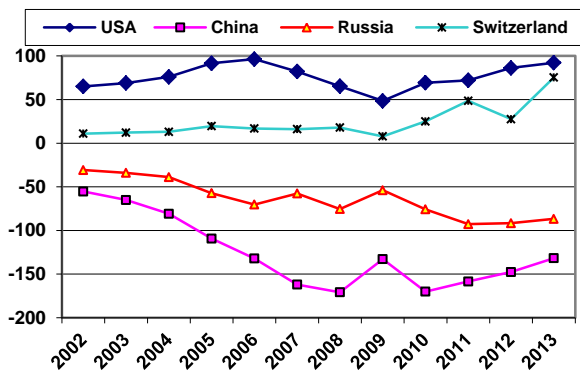


Figure 6. Extra-EU28 trade balance by main partners, total product. Million EUR [38]

It shows the 20 main partners of the EU28 (according to the sum imports + exports), expressed in value terms and in % of the total flow [38].

In 2013 was trade balance with United States 92,250 million, with China (except Hong Kong) -131,786 million, with Russia -86,702 million and with Switzerland 75,325 million EUR.

In 2013 was trade exports to United States 288,239 million, to Switzerland 169,591 million, to China (except Hong Kong) 148,269 million, and to Russia 119,775 million EUR. From 2002 to 2013 share of exports of USA declined from 28% to 16.6%, then China share increased from 4% to 8.5%, and Russia share from 3.9% to 6.9%. Share of extra-EU28 exports to USA in 2013 was 16.6%. [38]

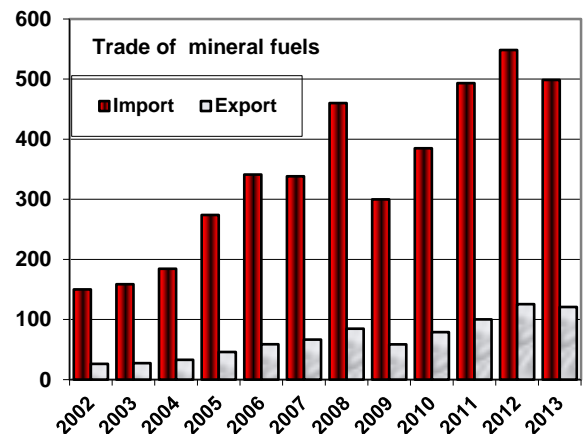


Figure 7. Trade of mineral fuels of EU-28 [39]

The crisis year 2009 decreased trade of mineral fuels, but in next year was although the growth, but the pre-crisis level was exceeded only in the 2010<sup>th</sup>. Is fuel consumption growth good or bad?

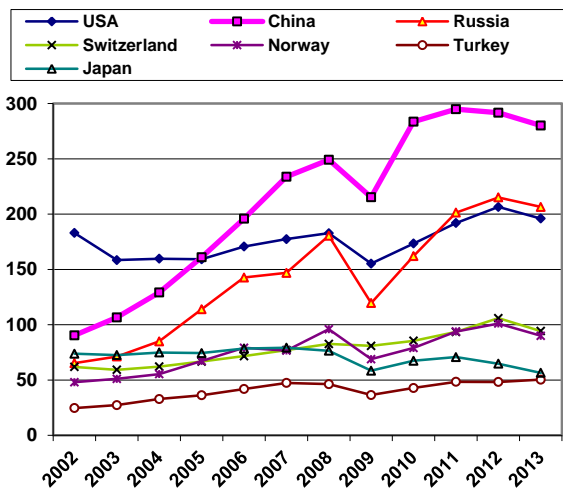


Figure 8. Extra-EU28 imports by main partners. Million EUR [38]

In 2013 was trade imports from China (except Hong Kong) 280,055mln, from United States 195,989 million, and from Russia 206,478 million EUR. From 2002 to 2013 share of extra-EU28 imports of USA declined from 19.5% to 11.6% and of Japan from 7.9% to 3.4%, then China share increased from 9.6% to 16.6%, and Russia share from 7% to 12.3%. [38]

#### V. EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

International trade statistics cover any movements of goods between the EU Member States and non-member countries (extra-EU trade), and from one Member State to another (intra-EU trade). The product breakdowns available in Newcronos / Euro-indicators are based on aggregates derived from the BEC classification and the SITC. [5 -10]

Table 5. Extra-EU28 trade balance of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (SITC 3), by main partners. Million EUR. [41]

	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Russia</b>	-39,084	-51,011	-95,463	-96,542	-125,449	-88,390	-120,581	-152,424	-162,971	-159,483
<b>Norway</b>	-23,879	-30,000	-43,851	-41,422	-54,065	-35,859	-41,807	-52,089	-52,417	-46,636
<b>Algeria</b>	-10,654	-11,055	-16,940	-14,329	-19,512	-16,558	-19,681	-26,259	-29,614	-29,029
<b>Nigeria</b>	-4,035	-3,682	-9,089	-7,282	-11,298	-6,466	-8,932	-17,752	-27,618	-23,329
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	-9,578	-13,586	-19,667	-15,028	-18,350	-9,194	-12,204	-22,680	-28,769	-23,561
<b>Libya</b>	-8,901	-12,760	-22,843	-23,854	-30,297	-19,459	-27,170	-9,692	-30,539	-20,774
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	-3,323	-5,865	-11,635	-11,045	-15,349	-9,690	-14,228	-20,883	-22,610	-21,831
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	-1,285	-1,222	-5,067	-7,177	-10,530	-7,440	-9,951	-15,365	-14,128	-14,010

The table shows the greater partners of the EU28 for that product group (according to the sum imports + exports). Imports are expressed in value terms and measured cif (cost, insurance, freight). Exports are expressed in value terms and measured fob (free on board). Balance = export - import. [41]

#### International imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, by reporting country

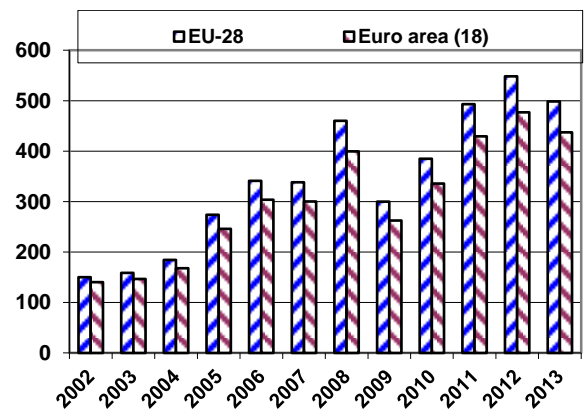


Figure 9. International imports of mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (SITC 3), Million EUR. [40]

Imports are expressed in value terms and measured *cif* (cost, insurance, freight). Exports are expressed in value terms and measured *fob* (free on board). Balance = export - import. [40]

The biggest fall of EU-28 imports of mineral fuels was in 2009 year - 160 286 million EUR or 34.8%. But in 2013 decline was EUR 49,820 million or 9.1% compared to the previous year.

Both trend lines run almost parallel. Of euro area not subject the superpower the UK buys a little, since it himself can be from the North Sea oil and gas.

This table shows that the money outflow from the EU is high, particularly in Russia and Norway. In 2002 - 2013 it has risen four times in Russia and in Norway two times.

The biggest extra-EU28 exporter of mineral fuels is the United States, in 2013 was 17,331 million EUR and share 14.3%. [41]

TABLE 6. EXTRA-EU28 TRADE IMPORTS OF MINERAL FUELS, LUBRICANTS AND RELATED MATERIALS (SITC 3), BY MAIN PARTNERS. MILLION EUR. [41]

	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Russia	39,267	51,260	95,888	97,078	126,064	89,002	121,298	153,495	164,369	160,589
Norway	24,782	31,458	45,912	43,631	56,379	37,603	44,821	54,807	55,721	49,540
USA	1,825	2,600	4,249	4,208	10,282	7,807	10,017	17,053	19,705	18,933
Algeria	10,728	11,182	17,166	14,755	20,008	17,047	20,328	27,173	32,023	31,251
Nigeria	4,328	4,535	10,190	9,427	14,975	9,585	13,480	23,237	32,044	27,664
Saudi Arabia	9,608	13,619	19,895	15,263	18,838	9,460	12,567	23,993	29,983	25,181
Libya	9,212	13,165	23,477	24,763	31,770	20,565	28,800	10,269	32,722	22,900
Kazakhstan	3,331	5,880	11,674	11,088	15,403	9,735	14,285	20,959	22,693	21,920
Azerbaijan	1,290	1,228	5,078	7,194	10,555	7,458	9,971	15,381	14,152	14,034
Iraq	2,748	2,530	5,015	6,800	9,163	6,364	7,124	9,703	12,719	10,592

In 2013 was share of mineral fuels imports of Russia 32.2%, of Norway 9.9%, of Algeria 6.3%, of Nigeria 5.5%, of Saudi Arabia 5%, of Libya 4.6%, and of Kazakhstan 4.4%. [41]

Of crude oil production of EU has declined during the period 2002 - 2013 2.3 times and the natural gas 1.7 times.

The EU energy security, especially in times of crisis, it is important imports of mineral fuels. The key here is Russia. If there is a partial economic blockade of Russia, it may be said that 2013 is face of history. Now, it is important information the last months. Now is the important information latest months.

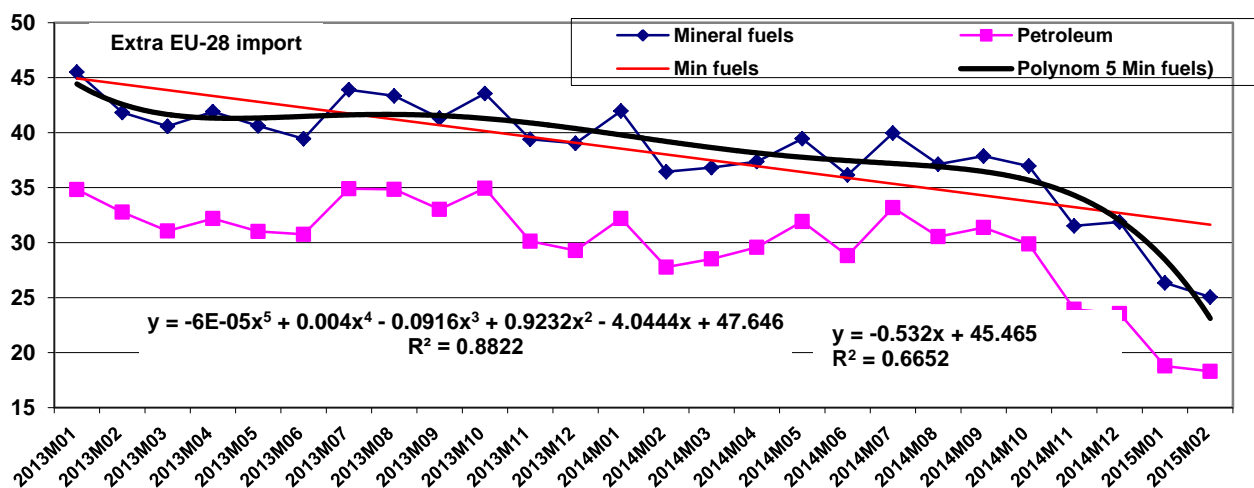


Figure 10. Total extra EU-28 import mineral fuels and petroleum [44]

Both curves run almost parallel, that is with identical regularities. Trend lines show, that decrease the extra EU-28 import mineral fuels and petroleum is legitimate. It also shows a simple rectilinear graph, in

which  $R^2 = 0.6652$  is relatively high. Specifically characterizes it a complicated 5-degree polynomial, where  $R^2 = 0.8822$  is very high.

Table 7. Imports of goods - mineral fuels. Trade value, million EUR, percentage change m/m-12 [45]

EU-28	2014												2015 M01
	M02	M03	M04	M05	M06	M07	M08	M09	M10	M11	M12		
Million EUR	38,606	37,615	37,359	40,866	37,818	38,118	36,821	36,562	35,653	32,360	31,003	26,319	
% change	-12.9	-9.3	-10.8	-2.9	-8.4	-9	-14.4	-8.3	-15.2	-19.9	-18.1	-37.1	

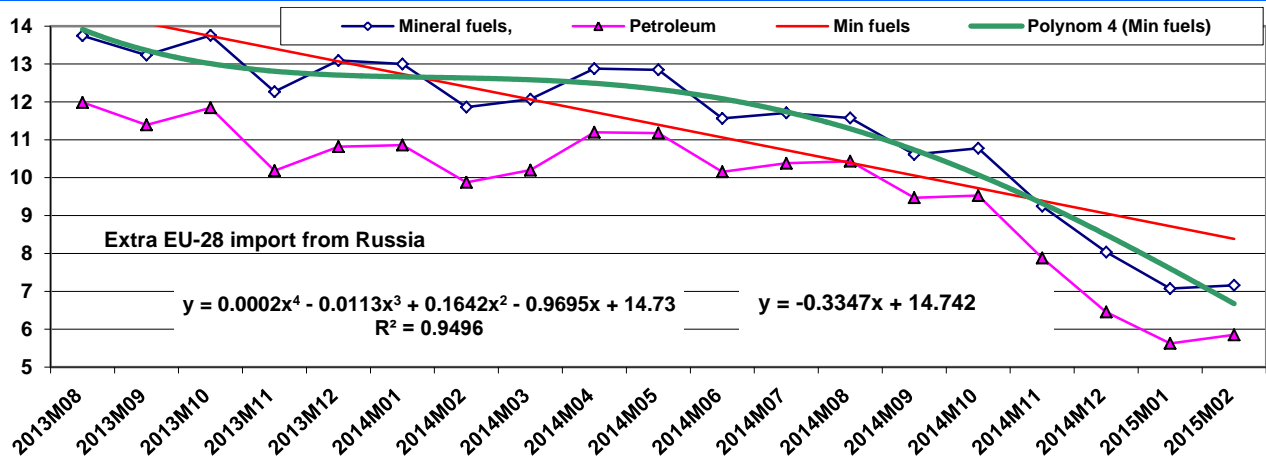


Figure 11. Total extra EU-28 import mineral fuels and petroleum from Russia [44]

Both curves of extra EU-28 import mineral fuels and petroleum from Russia also run almost parallel, that is with identical regularities. It also shows a simple rectilinear graph, in which  $R^2 = 0.8047$  is further high. Specifically characterizes it a complicated 5-degree polynomial, where  $R^2 = 0.9496$  is even greater, it is very high. Trend lines show, that decrease the extra EU-28 import mineral fuels and petroleum from Russia is very legitimate.

January 2015

EU28 exports to Russia were 5.1 billion € (-34%), and imports from Russia 10.4 billion € (-39%).

Extra-EU28 imports energy 26.4 billion € (-37%) [46]

January – February 2015

EU28 exports to Russia were 10.2 billion € (-34%), and imports from Russia 20.9 billion € (-36%). Extra-EU28 imports energy 51.4 billion € (-34%) [47]

For example, we bring the Estonian-Russian trade in goods of fuels in 2015.

In January 2015 decreased exports to Russia from Estonia 57% and imports mineral products from Russia to Estonia 14%. [48]

In February 2015 decreased exports to Russia from Estonia 47% and imports mineral products from Russia to Estonia 31%.

The decrease in exports compared to February 2014 was due to a significant decrease in the exports of mineral products (down by 34 million euro). In February, the main commodities imported were ... mineral products (10%). The drop in imports was influenced the most by a decrease in the imports of mineral products (down by 43 million euro).

Biggest decrease occurred in exports to Russia (down by 46 million euro). [49]

Conclusion - past few months is significantly reduced imports of mineral fuels compared to the same month last year.

## VI. EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE RUSSIA

TABLE 8. EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE RUSSIA. BILLION US DOLLARS [50]

	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2012	2013	2014
Exp	103.1	241.5	467.6	301.7	397.1	524.7	523.3	496.7
Imp	33.9	98.7	267.1	167.3	228.9	317.2	341.3	308.0

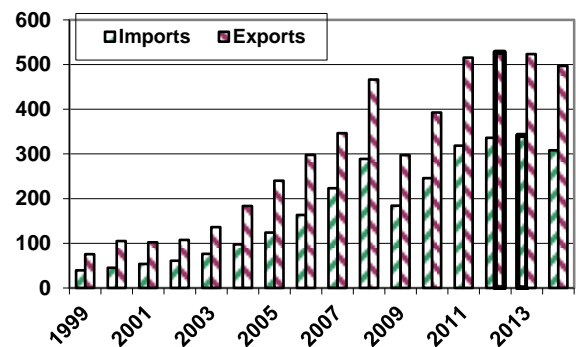


Figure 12. External trade of the Russia. Billion US dollars [50]



Figure 13. Export of the Russia. Billion US dollars [50]

They polynomials characterize theoretically well Russian foreign trade development, but also a decrease in the coming years (2014-2015). This is confirmed by the results of the last few months, we will analyze later.

TABLE 9. EXPORTS OF THE RUSSIA. BILLION US DOLLARS [50]

	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 Jan
Total	103.1	241.5	467.6	301.7	397.1	516.7	524.7	526.4	496.7	27.5
other countries	89.3	208.8	397.9	254.9	337.5	437.3	445.5	452.9	428.6	24.1
CIS countries	13.8	32.6	69.7	46.8	59.6	79.4	79.2	73.5	68.1	3.4

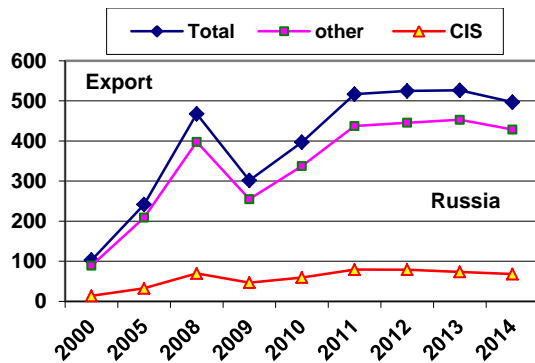


Figure 14. Exports of the Russian Federation [50]

In 2013 of export of Russia was 86.0% to other countries and only 14.0% to CIS countries (of which with to EurAsEC 7.6%).

**External trade of the Russia with other countries, 2013 (million US dollars) [51]**

**Exports:** including by countries: Germany 37028, Italy 39315, Netherlands 70126, Poland 19582, United Kingdom 16449, Finland 13308, France 9203, Belgium 7727, Denmark 1480, Sweden 4476, Norway 808;

China 35631, Switzerland 8878, Republic of Korea 14868, India 6886, USA 11196, Turkey 25500, Japan 19649 million US dollars.

**Imports:** Germany 37916, Italy 14554, France 13012, Poland 8334, United Kingdom 8106, Denmark 2177, Finland 5409, Sweden 3917, Norway 1754;

China 53212, USA 16537, Japan 13563, Republic of Korea 10315 million US dollars.

In total volume of exports of Russia the largest share accounted for the other countries: the Netherlands - 13.3%, Italy - 7.5%, Germany - 7.0%, China - 6.8%, Turkey - 4.8%, Japan - 3.7%, Poland - 3.7%, United Kingdom - 3.1%, Republic of Korea - 2.8%, Finland - 2.5%, USA - 2.1%, France - 1.7% and Switzerland - 1.7%.

Shipments from the following countries predominated in imports: from China - 16.7%, Germany - 11.9%, USA - 5.2%, Italy - 4.6%, Japan - 4.3%, France - 4.1%, Republic of Korea - 3.2%, Poland - 2.6%, United Kingdom - 2.6%, Turkey - 2.3%, the Netherlands - 1.8% and Finland - 1.7%. [51]

TABLE 10. COMMODITY STRUCTURE OF EXPORTS OF RUSSIA TO OTHER COUNTRIES [52]

Exports	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013
	Billion US dollars (at actual prices)								%
Total:	89.3	209	398	255	337	437	445	453	100
mineral products	48.7	141	293	179	242	323	330	341	75.3
chemical products	6.0	11.4	23.7	14.5	19.7	25.2	24.9	23.1	5.1
metals	21.0	36.5	52.6	33.5	44.6	50.8	50.6	47.1	10.4
machinery	6.7	7.6	11.3	11.8	14.3	15.9	15.7	16.4	3.6

The major part of Russian exports account for fuels (75.3%) and other raw materials. Share of machinery, equipment and transport means is very small (3.6%) and it is twice the period under review decreased.

Consequently, it is vital for Russia fuel and other raw materials exports.

For oil and gas production requires knowledge of other, and in particular the equipment.

Ranking place of Russia in 2012 in the world by crude oil (including gas condensate), natural and associated gas was two. [53] Consequently, it is essential to other countries.

**Dynamics of Russian foreign trade in recent months (Nov 2014 - Jan 2015) [54]**

Exports to the corresponding period of the previous year: Nov 2014 = 78.3; Dec 2014 = 75.9; Jan 2015 = 69.5 million US\$.

Foreign trade turnover to the corresponding period of the previous year: Nov 2014 = 78.3; Dec 2014 = 75.9; Jan 2015 = 66.0.

When January 2014 was foreign trade turnover 60522 million US\$ and exports 39600 million US\$, but in January 2015 was according to 39973 million (66.0%) and 27510 million US\$ (69.5%).

TABLE 11. DYNAMICS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS TO THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR [54]

	non-CIS (other) countries				CIS member states			
	Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports	
	million US\$	growth %	million US\$	growth %	million US\$	growth %	million US\$	growth %
Jan 2014	34162	104,1	18356	99,2	5438	90,3	2566	79,9
Jan 2015	24136	70,7	10888	59,3	3374	62,0	1575	61,4

Foreign trade turnover in January 2015 amounted to 39.0 billion US\$. Exports amounted to 27.6 billion dollars, including the non-CIS countries - 24.5 billion dollars and in the CIS member states - 3.2 billion

dollars. Imports amounted to 11.4 billion dollars, including from foreign countries - 9.9 billion dollars, of the CIS member states - 1.5 billion dollars.

TABLE 12. AVERAGE EXPORT PRICES FOR BASIC PRODUCTS (USD PER TON) [55]

	2000	2005	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Coal	26.3	47.2	79.6	70.1	79.4	103	100	85.1	
Crude oil	175	330	663	407	546	744	754	734	493
Petroleum products	174	348	676	387	529	727	750	721	
Natural gas, per 1000 cu. m.	85.9	151	354	249	273	343	346	342	

Very high price increase of raw material, particular crude oil price rise is strongly increased volumes of Russian export financing. Thus, the cash flow the country and its economic rise.

When January 2014 was average export price of the Russian oil 743.9 USD / ton, but in January 2015 was 399.9 USD / ton. [56]

**OPEC Basket Price**

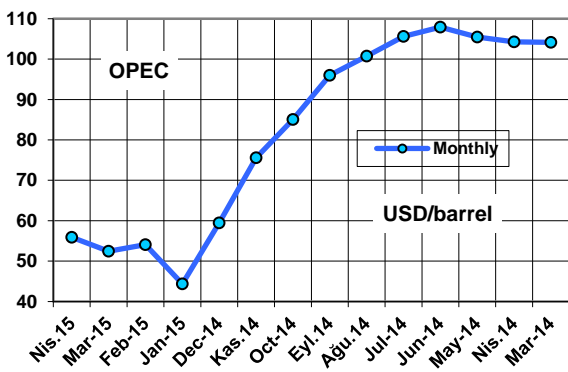


Figure 15. Monthly Basket oil price of OPEC [57]

TABLE 13. MONTHLY BASKET OIL PRICE OF OPEC [57]

14 Apr 2015	31 Mar 2015	Mar-15	Jan-15 (min)	Jun-14 (max)	Mar-14
55.91	51.06	52.46	44.38	107.89	104.15

Yearly Basket oil price: 2003=28.10; 2012=109.45; 2013=105.87; 2014=96.29; 2015=50.27 USD/barrel [57]

More than twice the decrease in oil prices in the world market highly effective for the Russian economy.

TABLE 14. CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES EUR/ RUB [58, 59]

01 Jan 13	01 Sep 14	16 Dec 14 (max)	02 Apr 15
40.24	48.9815	91.52	62.7476

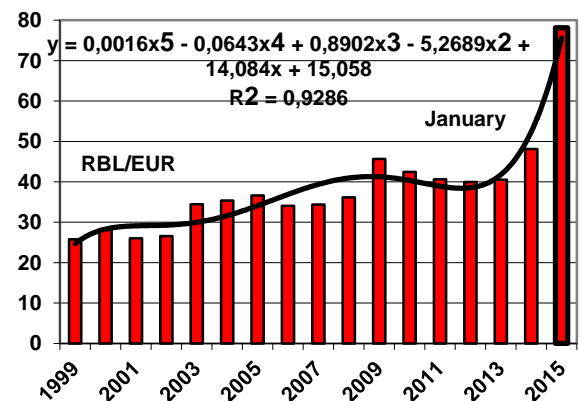


Figure 16. CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES RUB/ EUR [58, 59]



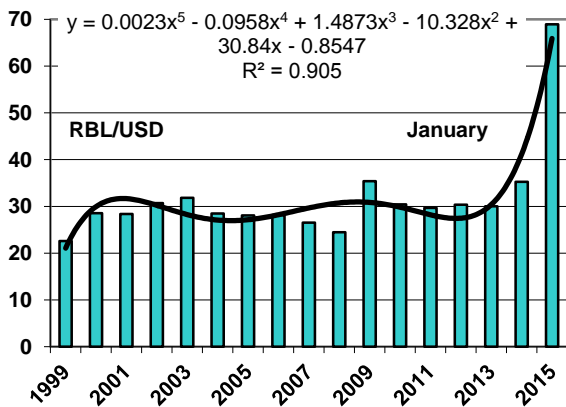


Figure 17. CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES RUB/USD [58, 59]

More than twice the decline in the exchange rate of the ruble against the euro and the US dollar severely weakened the Russian economy.

Taking into account this publication and the previous work of the authors [2 - 22] and other authors' works [23 - 29] have made the following conclusions and suggestions.

#### VII. Discussion & Conclusions

- The economy of the USA has generally developed quicker than that of the EU. The EU would come first in nominal GDP and second in GDP (PPP) in the world. Inevitably, with this evolution EU shall cease also to China.

- The EU-28 and the euro area emerged from the crisis, as evidenced by the positive GDP growth.

- It is only a short-term issue, when the Chinese economy passes from the USA and the EU. Russian economy (GDP) almost stopped in 2014 (+ 0.6%) and decreases strongly in the following years.

- In energy policy of the EU: establish a new treaty framework for energy cooperation with Russia while improving relations with energy-rich countries of Central Asia and North Africa.

- With 12 years, extra-EU27 imports (all products) increased 1.8 times.

- In 2009 increased share of imports by product (%) almost all product group, except raw materials and mineral fuels.

- In 2013 was trade balance with United States +92,250 million and with Switzerland +75,325 million, but with China -131,786 million, and with Russia - 86,702 million EUR.

- In 2013 were trade imports from China 280,055 million, from United States 195,989 million, and from Russia 206,478 million EUR. From 2002 to 2013 share of extra-EU28 imports of USA declined from 19.5% to 11.6%, then China share increased from 9.6% to 16.6%, and Russia share from 7% to 12.3%.

- The biggest fall of EU-28 imports of mineral fuels was in 2009 year 34.8%. But in 2013 decline was 9.1% compared to the previous year.

- The money outflow from the EU is high, particularly in Russia and Norway. In 2002 - 2013 it has risen four times in Russia and in Norway two times.

- In 2013 was share of mineral fuels imports of Russia 32.2%, of Norway 9.9%, of Algeria 6.3%, of Nigeria 5.5%, of Saudi Arabia 5%, of Libya 4.6%, and of Kazakhstan 4.4%.

- In 2013 of export of Russia was 86% to other countries and only 14% to CIS countries.

- Of crude oil production of EU has declined during the period 2002 - 2013 2.3 times and the natural gas 1.7 times.

- The EU energy security, especially in times of crisis, it is important imports of mineral fuels. The key here is Russia.

- They characterize theoretically well Russian foreign trade development, but also a decrease in the coming years (2014-2015).

- They polynomials characterize theoretically well Russian foreign trade development, but also a decrease in the coming years (2014-2015).

- Russian main export partners in 2013 were the Netherlands, Italy and Germany, and import partners China, Germany and USA.

- The major part of Russian exports account for fuels (75.3%) and other raw materials. Share of machinery, equipment and transport means is very small (3.6%) and it is twice the period under review decreased.

- Consequently, it is vital for Russia fuel and other raw materials exports. For oil and gas production requires knowledge of other, and in particular the equipment.

- In recent months (Nov 2014 - Feb 2015) were Russian foreign trade decreased by over one third compared to the same months last year.

- In Jan – Feb 2015 decreased EU28 exports to Russia 34% and imports from Russia -36%.

- In Jan – Feb 2015 decreased extra-EU28 imports energy 34%.

- In Jan – Feb 2015 decreased imports of mineral fuels of EU-28 37% compared to the same period last year.

- More than twice the decline in the exchange rate of the ruble against the euro and the US dollar and twice falling oil prices on the world market severely weakened the Russian economy.

- Consequently, the EU and Russia business need each other. Disturbances of commerce and boycotts resonate both badly.

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