Abstract
Why have Russia been accessing the World Trade Organization for 19 years? What were the main preconditions for hard negotiation, that took almost two full decades? The diploma thesis is written as a case study, analysing Russia’s accession to the World Trade Organization from the economical point of view and political aspects of the negotiations. The data about new members after 1995 of the organization are used to verify the hypothesis.

First part of the thesis is the analysis of the rules of the World Trade Organization for new members acceptance. The rules and processes strongly influence the final outcome of the negotiation. The economic indicators which are not set, the right of each member to veto and the operations of the working group on both bilateral and multilateral level are crucial.

The second part is focused on the Russian accession to the organization itself. First is (being) researched the impact of applicant's economical influence based on the GDP. According to data about 30 applicants, which entered the World Trade Organization, there is no straight relation to the length of the process. Then the nine Schelling’s categories of the negotiations were analysed. The most important is the continuos negotiation, defined as a parallel negotiation or a conflict between an applicant and a member. It was researched based on the territorial disputes. Those applicants who had a conflict with a member went through an above-average long negotiation. The second crucial factor are the precendents, because the analysis confirmed that the average time of the entry to the organization is still rising up.