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ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE REGION OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

**Report of the Eurasian Economic Commission
2017**

Summary

The Report "Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Region of the Eurasian Economic Union" is prepared by the Eurasian Economic Commission and provides the analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals achievement within the Eurasian Economic Union.

The Sustainable Development Goals are aimed at the benefit of each individual, open new horizons for development and change the world for the better.

Each Member State of the Union undertakes specific steps to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals according to the national policies, development strategies and concepts. The economic integration within the Union is an additional factor contributing to achieving the SDGs by the Member States.

Being the largest integration association in Eurasia, the Union's goal is to ensure the Member States' sustainable economic development. This task coincides with the development objectives within the SDGs. In particular, such objectives include the continuous economic growth and energy security, the innovative solutions implementation in the field of production and consumption, the industrial cooperation deepening, the transport infrastructure enhancement as well as social and medical support for citizens of the Member States, which directly correspond to the international sustainable development objectives.

The Report contains compliance analysis of the Union's development priorities and activities and the sustainable development objectives within the SDGs as well as statistics reflecting the achievement of the SDGs.

The Report is of interest to the sustainable development specialists as well as to the experts in the field of regional economic integration and international economic relations.



Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 shape the future world with no poverty and hunger, where people may fulfil their potential in equality and healthy environment; where people use the rational consumption and production models and take urgent measures to save the planet from degradation for sustainable livelihoods for the present and future generations.

The SDGs achievement is reflected in the national strategic agenda of all states worldwide. Nevertheless the SDGs may be implemented not only on the national level, but also within the regional integration associations.

Regional economic cooperation allows using wide range of integration tools to stimulate states' economic, social and technological development. The Eurasian Economic Union of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Russian Federation can be an example of such interaction.

In 2012 the United Nations General Assembly officially recognised the efforts of the states to strengthen regional economic integration within the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space¹ and expressed their desire to deepen the Eurasian integration by establishing the Eurasian Economic Union.

Today regional integration in Eurasia has reached qualitatively new level. The Eurasian Economic Union is established on the basis of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Treaty on the EAEU"). The EAEU currently operates as an international organisation of regional economic integration and has the international legal personality.

The Treaty on the EAEU identified the following key development goals: to create proper conditions for sustainable economic development of the Member States in order to improve the living standards of their population; to seek the creation of a single market for goods, services, capital and labour force within the Union as well as to ensure comprehensive modernisation, cooperation and competitiveness of national economies within the global economy².

In order to achieve these goals an internal market of the Member States within the Union was created and agreed (coordinated) policies in key sectors of the economy are implemented.

Thus, the integration capacity of the Union in conjunction with the existing national sustainable development measures objectively contributes to the SDGs achievement by the Member States.

In particular, cooperation of the Member States in the regulation of labour migration within the Union contributes to a more efficient distribution of labour force, unemployment reduction as well as establishment of decent working conditions for citizens. Integration liberalisation of markets for goods, services and capital stimulates business development and increases public access to a wide range of services, including financial, thus contributing to the healthy competition.

At the same time, a number of challenges that the Union faces while implementing the SDGs have become crucial for the Union. These challenges primarily constitute the efficient use of the fuel and energy complex capacity of the Member States, and provision of national economies with the main types of energy resources for importing countries.

However, in case of successful implementation of the innovation policy by the Member States as well as introduction of high-tech solutions in the production and consumption of energy resources, these challenges can be a source of qualitative modernisation for economies taking into account the global community's commitment to sustainable development.

¹ Resolution of the 67th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, November 16, 2012.

² Article 4 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of May 29, 2014.

Comparison of development priorities of the Eurasian Economic Union and the SDGs

Development priorities of the Union

Sustainable Development Goals

In 2016, the creation of common markets for medicines and medical devices was completed.

The Member States have signed an Agreement on the Common Principles and Rules of the Medicines Circulation within the EAEU and an Agreement on the Common Principles and Rules of the Medical Devices Circulation (Devices for Medical Purposes and Medical Equipment) within the EAEU.

The goal of common markets for medicines and medical devices is to strengthen health of the EAEU population by guaranteeing safety, efficiency and quality of this group of goods socially important for people's life and health and environmental protection.



A common electricity market and common gas, oil and oil products markets should be established by 2019 and 2025 accordingly.

For this purpose, the following concepts have been adopted: the Concept for Establishment of the Common Electricity Market of the Eurasian Economic Union, the Concept for Establishment of the Common Gas Market of the Eurasian Economic Union, and the Concept for Establishment of the Common Oil and Oil Product Markets of the Union.



An agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy is implemented within the Union.

The objective of this policy is effective implementation of the Member States resource potential for optimisation of the volumes of competitive agricultural and food products, meeting the needs of the common agricultural market as well as increasing exports of agricultural and food products.

Currently, the main tasks in this field of activity are stipulated in such documents as the Concept of the Agreed (Coordinated) Agricultural Policy of the Member States of the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space, the Plan of Measures on the Implementation of the Concept of the Agreed (Coordinated) Agricultural Policy of the Member States of the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space and the 2020 List of Promising Research and Development Projects in the Agricultural Complex of the EAEU Member States.

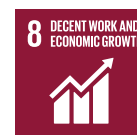


An industrial policy within the Union is formed in accordance with the document "the Guidelines of Industrial Cooperation" within the Eurasian Economic Union that



contains directions and instruments (mechanisms) of industrial cooperation as well as priority economic activities for industrial cooperation between the Member States.

The industrial cooperation objectives within the Union include accelerating and increasing sustainability of industrial development, upgrading (retooling) the existing production facilities, promoting mutually beneficial industrial cooperation to create high-tech, innovative and competitive products. One example of such cooperation is the creation of the Eurasian Machine Tool Engineering Centre and the adoption of eleven priority Eurasian Technological Platforms (space, medicine, information and communications technologies, photonics, natural resources extraction, ecology, agriculture and industrial technology). These structures are aimed at creating competence centres within the Union to stimulate priority sectors of the economy and create conditions for their continuous technological renovation.



Security of goods, including food products, is ensured by technical regulation within the Union and agreed policies in application of sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures.

Technical regulation is carried out through establishment of mandatory requirements to the products or processes of product design as well as development and voluntary application of interstate standards. Technical regulations of the Union are adopted in order to protect life and/or health of people, property, environment, life and/or health of animals and plants, prevent consumer misleading actions and ensure energy efficiency and resource conservation within the Union.

Currently, the Union has adopted technical regulations on security of packaging, toys, perfume and cosmetic products, machinery and equipment, grain, light industry products, food industry, etc. The program of other technical regulations elaboration is stipulated by the Plan of the Technical Regulations Elaboration of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Technical Regulations Amending of the Customs Union.

The agreed policy in application of sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures is carried out in order to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population as well as veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine safety within the Union. This policy is implemented through joint elaboration, adoption and implementation of international treaties and acts of the Commission in this area.



Integration measures within the Union are also aimed at regulating environmental criteria of products and their circulation.

In particular, the Agreement on Movement of Ozone-Depleting Substances and their Products and Recording Ozone-Depleting Substances in Mutual Trade between the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2015 regulates the movement of ozone-depleting substances and their products. It reaffirms the commitment of the Member States to the principles of international obligations implementation under the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer of March 22, 1985 and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of September 16, 1987. In addition, it contributes to a number of environmental challenges within the SDGs.



The Union contributes to the economic development of the developing and less developed countries, granting tariff preferences to the goods originating from such states, as provided for in Article 36 of the Treaty on the EAEU.

The Member States activity in this area corresponds to Goal No. 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere," Goal No. 8 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all," Goal No. 10 "Reduce inequality within and among countries" and Goal No. 17 "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development." In particular, with the task of providing to less developed countries of duty-free and quota-free market access on a long-term basis.



In order to ensure free movement of services within the Union, 43 service sectors currently operate as a single market, which is more than a half of their total value turnover.

In accordance with the liberalisation plans, other 21 service sectors are to function as a single market by 2025.

The functioning of single market for services is a significant impetus to the Member States economic and industrial growth. It contributes to improving their competitiveness, attracting additional investment within the Union, accelerating business activity, creating additional jobs, and reducing unemployment.

Certain progress has been made in lowering the cost of roaming within the Union. In 2015-2016, communication services providers of the Member States reduced by 10 times at an average the tariffs on voice communication services in roaming within the Union.



An agreed (coordinated) transport policy is carried out in the Union.

This policy is aimed at creating common transport space based on the principles of competition, transparency, security, reliability, availability and sustainability. The Member States are committed to phased liberalisation of transport services in the field of motor, water and railway transport.

The Guidelines and Stages of Implementation of the Agreed (Coordinated) Transport Policy of the EAEU Member States is the strategic document in the field of transport. It lays the foundation for the further development of common transport space and common market for transport services. Key points have been identified for further integration of all modes of transport and in the areas of infrastructure development, science and innovation, investment attraction, etc.

Principles of common transport space establishment include ensuring transport security, reducing adverse impacts of transport on the environment and human health, developing science and innovation in transport and attracting human capacity in this area.



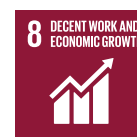
By 2025 a common financial market will be created and free movement of capital will be ensured.

To perform this task, the Agreement on Information Exchange, including Confidential Information, in the Financial Sector with the Aim of Creating Conditions on Financial Markets for Free Movement of Capital dated December 23, 2014, was adopted. In August 2016 the Council of the Commission approved draft Agreement on the Agreed Approaches to the Regulation of Currency Relations and the Adoption of Liberalization Measures designed to eliminate restrictions on currency operations carried out by residents of the EAEU Member States. This document aims at harmonising the legislation of the Member States in currency regulation and currency control and creating conditions for the smooth execution of payments, calculations and free movement of capital within the customs territory of the EAEU.

Draft Agreement on Harmonization of Legislation of the EAEU Member States in the Field of Financial Market is currently finalized. It is aimed at creating common financial market within the Union, effectuating mutual recognition of licenses for activities in the service sectors (banking, insurance sector, service sector on the securities market) as well as formation of non-discriminatory access to the financial markets of the EAEU Member States.

To ensure the access of the Member States residents to credit banking products on the entire territory of the EAEU and reduce credit risk for banks in the EAEU Member States, the Draft Agreement on Interaction of the EAEU Member States for Exchange of Information as Part of the Credit Histories is being elaborated.

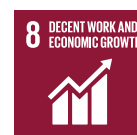
In addition, experts of the central banks, ministries and institutions of the financial and economic bloc of the EAEU Member States are currently working on a Concept for Establishment of the EAEU Common Financial Market. The document should specify the mechanism of achieving the objectives creating common financial market set by the Treaty on the EAEU, including the creation of the legal basis, terms and tools contributing to its establishment. The document should also comprehensively identify the key areas of building common financial market and determine the contours of its infrastructure development.



The Guidelines for Implementing the Digital Agenda of the Eurasian Economic Union until 2025 will be elaborated and submitted for consideration of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council by December 1, 2017.

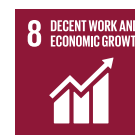
Implementation of the digital agenda will ensure the digital sovereignty of the Union and create conditions for the development and protection of digital and traditional assets of citizens, economic entities and the Member States of the Union.

The work on the development and implementation of an agreed policy in information and communication technologies and the information security, including preparation and harmonisation of proposals on standardisation and unification is coordinated within the Union. The work is also coordinated to ensure the interstate information interaction by means of the integrated information system of the Union. It also includes elaboration of an integrated functional architecture of the information interaction processes and participation in the preparation of proposals for optimising the processes of the interstate information interaction. Advanced technologies and best practices in informatisation are implemented in the Union.



The conditions for ensuring macroeconomic stability and maintaining sustainable economic growth are created by implementing an agreed macroeconomic policy and observing the threshold requirements of macroeconomic indicators to determine sustainability of the economic development of the Member States: annual state budget deficit, state debt and the inflation level.

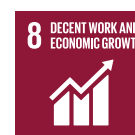
The 2030 Guidelines for the Economic Development Union were adopted in 2015. Such a document is adopted annually.



Today free movement of labour force is ensured for all categories of workers.

Any discrimination in the employment of citizens of the Union in the territory of the Union is eliminated. The workers are not required to obtain a work permit. Quotas and other restrictions on the protection of the national labour market are abolished. At the same time, the new policy has contributed to recognising the documents on education, liberalising the conditions for entry and staying in the country of employment, providing the emergency and immediate medical care, exercising the right to attend pre-school and school facilities by the children of workers.

The draft Pension Agreement for Workers of the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union aimed at providing equal pension rights for workers of the Union is at the final stage of preparation.



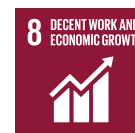
The Union conducts international cooperation with the governments of foreign countries, regional integration associations and international organisations in order to develop the trade and economic cooperation of the Member States with foreign countries, promoting diversification and innovative development of their economies, increasing the volume and improving the structure of trade and investments. Such interaction is carried out in different formats: from concluding the memoranda of understanding to free trade agreements.

Since 2012, the Member States have been participating in the CIS free trade zone. In 2015, the Union entered into a full-fledged free trade agreement with the state of the Asia-Pacific region, Vietnam. The Commission cooperates with the People's Republic of China. The work carried out in this field in 2012-2015 allowed starting in 2016 the formal negotiations on the conclusion of the non-preferential Agreement for Trade and Economic Cooperation.

The work is under way to deepen economic relations with such countries as India, Israel, Egypt, Iran, Cambodia, Singapore, Serbia, Mongolia, Peru, Chile, Republic of Korea, Moldova, Bangladesh, Jordan, and Thailand. Moreover, the EAEU Member States are forging their relations with the integration associations and international organisations, such as ASEAN, African Union, Andean Community, Pacific Alliance, MERCOSUR, APEC and SCO.

The Commission also cooperates with the UN regional commissions, e.g. ECLAC, ESCAP and UNECE as well as other UN bodies paying great attention to the SDGs, e.g. FAO.

The law of the Union takes into account and is based on the WTO rules and principles. Such grounds ensure that the norms of the multilateral trading



system are spread to the Eurasian space so that the regional integration efforts do not contradict to the applicable obligations in the field of international trade. The Commission carries out the cooperation in the field of statistics both within the Union and with the international organisations.

Cooperation within the Union strengthens the potential of the official statistics in the Member States. Thus, in 2015, the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council adopted the order on the convergence of the timeframe for conducting national population censuses during the period from October 2019 to October 2020.

Statistics on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union

Methodology

The Report provides the current situation analysis of the SDGs achievement within the Union. The Report's statistics covers three main stages of the Eurasian integration: 2005 stands for the beginning of the current integration processes; 2010 – for the Customs Union; 2015 – for the Eurasian Economic Union¹.

While preparing the Report, the Commission used the official statistics provided to the Commission by the national statistical services of the Member States and the official statistical information of the Union developed by the Commission.

The Commission has selected the available statistical indicators quantitatively characterising the SDGs achievement within the Union. However, it should be noted that the Report does not cover all SDGs, since the official statistical information on certain SDGs is absent both in the Member States of the Union and in the Commission.

¹ The Republic of Armenia joined the EAEU on January 2, 2015. The Kyrgyz Republic joined the EAEU on August 12, 2015.



1 NO POVERTY



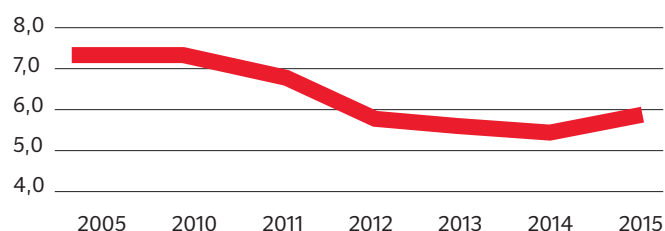
Major trends in the Union:

- ▶ unemployment rate reduction;
- ▶ increased costs in the Member States for basic (social) services;
- ▶ growth in average nominal monetary expenditures per capita;
- ▶ poverty rate reduction among the population.

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- ▶ eliminating extreme poverty for all people throughout the world;
- ▶ implementing appropriate systems and social protection measures;
- ▶ ensuring equal rights to economic resources and access to basic services, possession, disposal of the land and other forms of property, inherited property, natural resources, new technologies and financial services, including micro-financing.

Unemployment rate in the Union
(as a percentage to economically active population)



The unemployment rate in the Union in 2015 (5.7%) decreased by 1.6 percentage points compared to the levels of 2005 and 2010 (7.3%).

In the public administration sector for the period of 2010-2015, all Member States showed increase in the nominal Government expenditures in the national currency for basic (social) services. During this period, the public health expenditure in the Union reached 10.7% of the total expenditure, education expenses – 10.5%, social protection expenses – 33.2%.

Average monetary income per capita per month in the Union
(in USD)

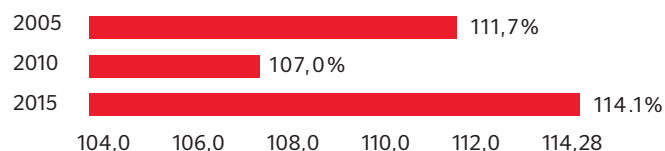


Money income per capita on the average within the Union increased from USD 253 in 2005 to USD 449 in 2015.

In 2015, compared to 2005, the poverty rate decreased in all Member States.

From 2006 to 2014, the growth rates of consumer prices across the Union were within 7-8%.

Dynamics of consumer prices in the Union
(as a percentage to the previous year)



More detailed statistical information is provided in Annex 1.

2 ZERO HUNGER



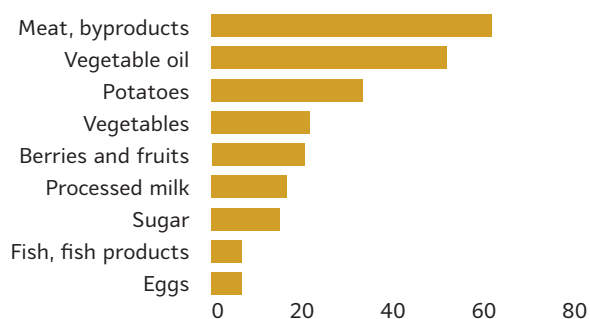
Major trends in the Union:

- ▶ food production growth per capita, including crop and livestock products;
- ▶ increased consumption of meat and meat products;
- ▶ increased wheat sales.

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- ▶ desire to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition and to ensure sustainable production of food products by 2030;
- ▶ access to nutritious food in sufficient quantity;
- ▶ universal transition to sustainable agriculture, doubling the productivity of agriculture, increased investment and ensuring the proper functioning of food markets.

Output of food products in the Union per capita in 2015
(increase in percentage compared to 2010)



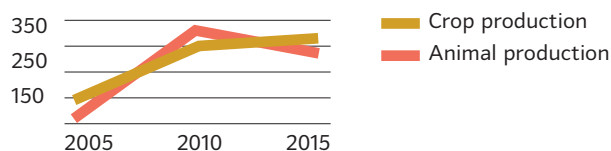
Compared to 2010, the production of food products per capita in the Union in 2015 increased for meat and byproducts (by 57.9%), vegetable oil (by 49.8%), potatoes (by 31.9%), vegetables (by 21.9%), berries and fruits (21.1%), processed milk (by 14.6%), sugar (by 9.7%), fish and fish products (by 4.5%), and eggs (by 3.6%).

In general, the crop production per capita in the Union increased from USD 192 in 2005 to USD 311 in 2015, and animal production – from USD 167 to USD 285.

At the same time, a qualitative change in the diet of the population of the Member States could be observed. For instance, the consumption of meat and meat products has increased.

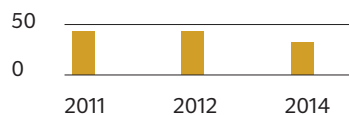
There was increase in wheat sales in the Member States in 2011 (by 43% vs the previous year), 2012 (by 42.8%), and 2014 (by 34.7%).

Production of agricultural products per capita in the Union (in USD)



Wheat sales in the Union

(increase in percentage to the previous year)



More detailed statistical information is provided in Annex 2.



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



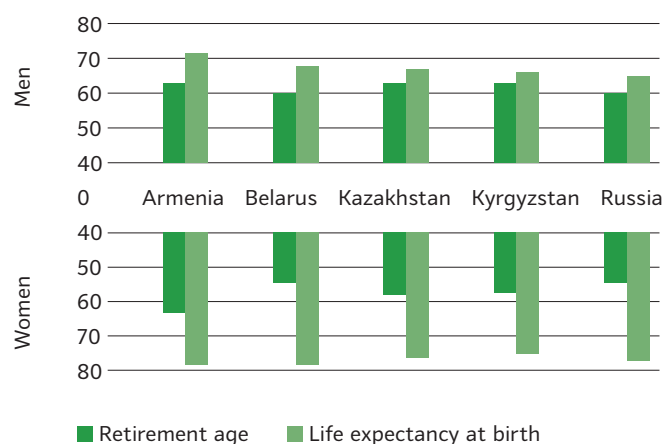
Major trends in the Union:

- ▶ increased life expectancy at birth;
- ▶ reduced incidence of tuberculosis;
- ▶ decline of the under-five mortality rate and the neonatal mortality rate in all Member States.

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- ▶ eradicating epidemics of major infectious diseases;
- ▶ achieving a universal coverage of health services;
- ▶ ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages by improving the protection of reproductive health, as well as maternal and child health;
- ▶ reducing the prevalence of non-infectious and environmentally-related diseases;
- ▶ ensuring a universal access to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines.

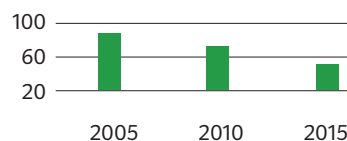
Life expectancy and retirement age in the Member States of the Union in 2015, years



In 2015, all Member States showed an increase in the life expectancy at birth for the total population, which exceeded 71 years (in 2005 – almost 66 years). Since 2005, this indicator has been rising annually by 0.7%.

Incidence of tuberculosis among the population during the period from 2005 to 2015 decreased in all Member States. Over ten years as a whole within the Union, this indicator has decreased by 35.5%. In 2015, there were 57 individuals per 100 thousand people.

Incidence of tuberculosis in the Union
(per 100,000 population)



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Major trends in the Union:

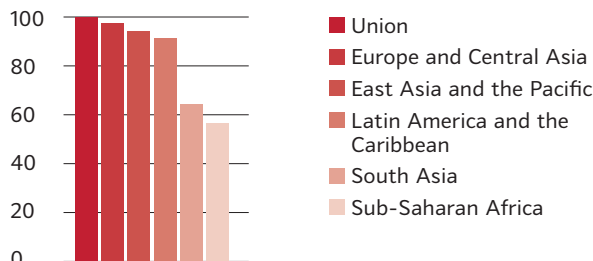
- ▶ increase in the proportion of the literate population;
- ▶ increase in the number of students, who have arrived from other Member States of the Union, in institutions of higher professional education.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- ▶ ensuring free, equal and high-quality primary and secondary education for all;
- ▶ increasing the number of people who have skills in demand for the employment and entrepreneurship.

Literate population

(as a percentage of persons aged 15 years and over)

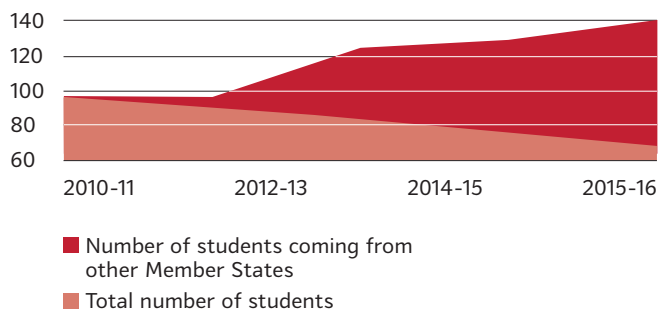


According to the Human Development Report for 2015 prepared by the United Nations Development Program, the Member States possessed a high educational level of the population. 99.7% of the Member States citizens aged 15 years and over were considered literate. On average for the countries of Europe and Central Asia, this indicator is 98.0%, in the whole world – 81.2%.

In the Union 23% of people aged 15 and over have higher education, 40% – secondary vocational education.

Dynamics of the number of students of educational organisations of higher professional education

(as a percentage)



In the 2015/16 school year, 102.1 thousand students from other Member States studied at the higher educational institutions of the Member States, which is by 41% higher than five years ago. At the same time, the number of students in higher professional education institutions who have arrived from other Member States has been increasing against the background of a general decrease in the number of students of higher professional education institutions.

More detailed statistical information is provided in Annex 3.



5 GENDER EQUALITY



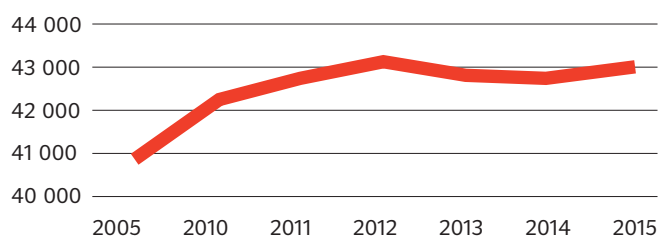
Major trends in the Union:

- ▶ increase in the number of employed women;
- ▶ increase in the proportion of women in governing bodies;
- ▶ narrowing the gap between men and women in terms of unemployment.

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- ▶ empowering women and girls;
- ▶ eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls;
- ▶ providing women and girls with all opportunities to protect their sexual and reproductive health and exercise their reproductive rights, ensuring full access to productive resources;
- ▶ providing women and girls with an equal access to the participation in political, economic and public life.

Number of employed women in the Union
(thousand people)

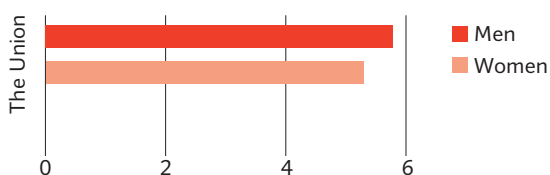


From 2005 to 2015, the number of employed women increased by 2.1 million.

The share of women among the staff of governing bodies in the Union is steadily growing.

In 2015, the unemployment rate among economically active population was 5.5% for women, and 5.8% for men.

Unemployment rate in the Union in 2015 by sex
(as a percentage of economically active population)
(in accordance with the ILO methodology)



More detailed statistical information is provided in Annex 4.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

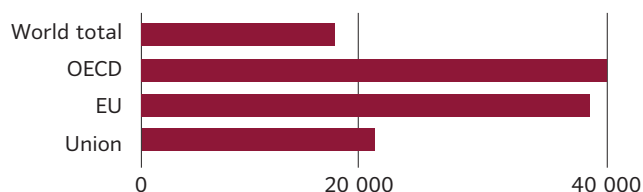


Major trends in the Union:
 ▶ GDP per capita growth by PPP;
 ▶ employed population growth.

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- ▶ maintaining economic growth per capita in accordance with the national conditions;
- ▶ ensuring full and productive employment and decent work conditions for all women and men, including young people and the disabled, and equal pay for work of equal value.

Gross domestic product by PPP in 2015
 (USD per capita)

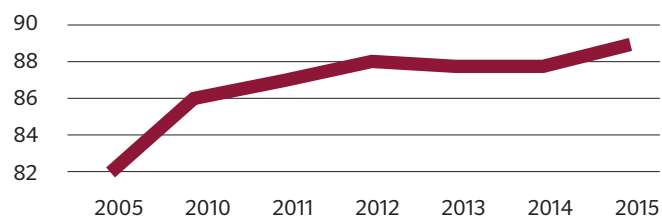


GDP per capita by PPP in the Union in 2015 was 1.5 times higher than in the world as a whole.

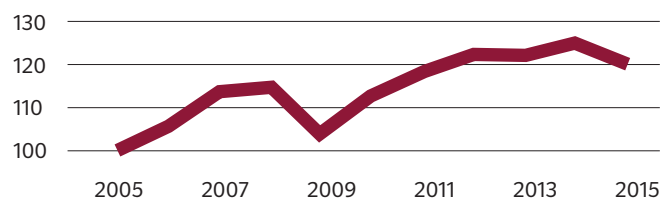
From 2005 to 2015, the total employed population of the Union grew by 5.7 million people (from 83.2 to 88.9 million people), or by 8.2%.

The volume of industrial output in the Union in 2015 amounted to USD 927.6 billion and increased in constant prices compared to 2005 by 20.8%. The average annual growth rate was 1.9%.

Number of employed population in the Union
 (mln. people)



Volume of industrial output in the Union
 (as a percentage of 2005)



More detailed statistical information is provided in Annex 5.



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



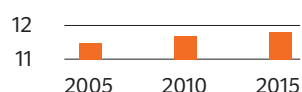
Major trends in the Union:

- ▶ growth in cargo transportation;
- ▶ growth in cargo turnover;
- ▶ growth in passenger turnover;
- ▶ increase in gross value added of the manufacturing sector per capita;
- ▶ increase in the availability of cellular communication.

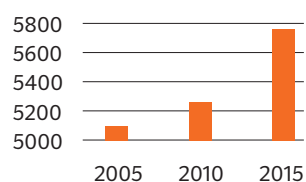
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

- ▶ promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization;
- ▶ developing infrastructure, including regional and cross-border;
- ▶ improving access of small industrial enterprises to financial services and enhancing their integration into supply chains and markets;
- ▶ conducting modernization of the industrial enterprises infrastructure and using cleaner and environmentally friendly technologies and industrial processes;
- ▶ intensifying scientific research, stimulating innovations and significantly increasing the number of employees in the sphere of research and development;
- ▶ expanding access to information and communication technologies and aiming at provision of universal and inexpensive access to the Internet.

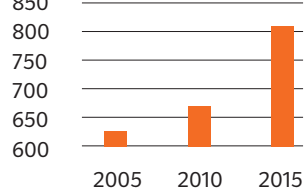
Cargo transportation within the Union (billion tons)



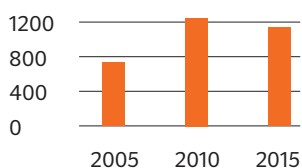
Cargo turnover of the Union (billion tonne-kilometres)



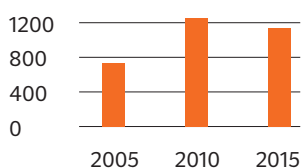
Passenger turnover of the Union (billions of passenger-km)



Gross value added of the manufacturing sector (USD per capita)



Number of subscribers of mobile cellular networks per 100 population of the Union



The volume of cargo transportation in 2015 compared to 2010 across the Union increased by 10.5%, or by an average of 2.1% per year.

The volume of cargo turnover in 2015 compared to 2010 across the Union increased by 9.5%, or by an average of 1.9% per year.

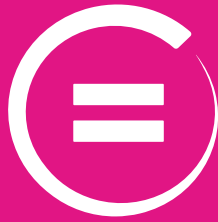
The volume of passenger turnover in 2015 across the Union increased by 22.5% compared to 2010.

In 2015, gross value added of the manufacturing sector per capita increased by USD 339 compared to 2005.

Availability of mobile cellular networks for the population is annually increasing. In 2015, almost every EAEU resident had two connections to cellular networks, whereas ten years ago not everyone in the Union had a mobile phone.

More detailed statistical information is provided in Annex 6.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

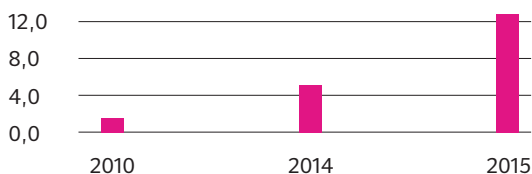


Major trends in the Union:
▶ increase in mutual investments.

Reduce inequality within and among countries

- ▶ improving the management and monitoring methods of global financial markets and institutions;
- ▶ facilitating the well-ordered, safe, legitimate and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policy;
- ▶ reducing operating costs associated with remittances by migrants.

Share of mutual investments of the Member States in the total direct investments of the Union
(during the reporting period, percent)



The EAEU showed an increase in mutual investments from USD 0.9 billion in 2010 to USD 2 billion in 2015.

More detailed statistical information is provided in Annex 7.





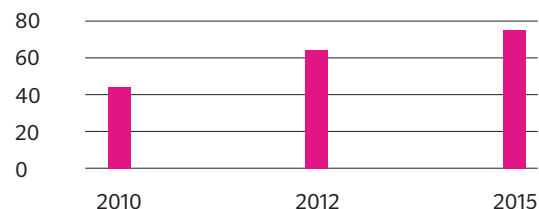
Major trends in the Union:

- ▶ increase in the percentage of Internet users in the total population.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

- ▶ strengthening the resource mobilization from domestic sources in order to enhance national capacities for tax collection and other income;
- ▶ conducting mobilization of additional financial resources from various sources;
- ▶ increased use of high-efficiency technologies, in particular information and communication technologies;
- ▶ increasing the availability of high-quality, relevant and reliable data.

Number of Internet users per 100 population of the Union



In 2015, 75% of the EAEU population was Internet users, while in 2010 only 43% of the EAEU population had web access.

More detailed statistical information is provided in Annex 8.

Conclusion

Regional economic integration contributes to SDGs achievement within the Union and becomes an additional tool to support high-quality and sustainable growth in the Member States. Goals and directions of the EAEU economic development largely coincide with the goals and objectives of the Agenda for Sustainable Development. Ensuring free movement of goods, services, capital and labour force, carrying out coordinated, agreed or unified policies in certain sectors of the economy specified by the Treaty on the EAEU allow using the integration potential of the Member States regional cooperation to improve the well-being of their citizens and achieve qualitative economic growth.

The law of the Union incorporates top global and national regulatory practices, which is an additional factor contributing to SDGs achievement within the Union.

Analysis of SDGs achievement within the Union provided in the Report shows the high dynamics of achieving certain SDGs within the Union.

In particular, the unemployment rate in the Union is lower than in the EU and other developed countries. There has been a trend of aligning the level of economic development among the Member States of the Union, despite the differences in the size of the

national economies and the global crisis. The gap in GDP per capita decreased from USD 9.8 thousand in 2010 to USD 9.3 thousand in 2015. The gap between the Member States in the level of wages, labour productivity, number of scientific researchers, and indicators of unemployment has also decreased. Presented quantitative indicators reflect qualitative changes in the economic development of the Union Member States and the citizens' welfare.

At the same time, the achievement of Goals No. 7, 9 and 10 requires increased efforts within the Union with regards to a more proactive implementation of energy-efficient and resource-saving technologies, high-tech manufacturing, scientific-intensive products in the spheres with high integration capabilities as well as creation of regional value added chains and regional industrial clusters. The implementation of the 2030 Guidelines of Union's Economic Development will also facilitate the achievement of the SDGs within the Union. This document pays due regard to the long-term development agenda of the regional integration association in question and is aimed at monitoring the implementation by the Member States of the sustainable development challenges the entire international community faces.



List of acronyms

APR	Asia-Pacific Region
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EEC, Commission	Eurasian Economic Commission
EAEU, Union	Eurasian Economic Union
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organization
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations Organization
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
USA	United States of America

Annex No. 1



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Table 1. Number of unemployed (thousand persons)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia ¹⁾	98,0	278,2	243,7
Belarus	...	297,9 ²⁾	...
Kazakhstan	640,7	496,5	451,1
Kyrgyzstan	183,5	212,3	192,2
Russia	5 242,0	5 544,2	4 263,9

¹⁾ 2005 - according to the State Employment Service, 2010-2013 - according to the integrated household living standards survey, starting from 2014 - according to the data from the labour force survey.

²⁾ According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census.

Fig. 1. Unemployment rate (as a percentage of economically active population)

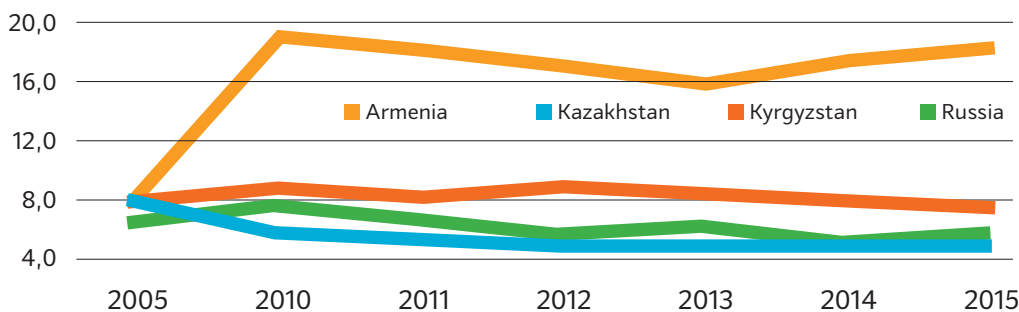


Table 2. Money income per capita per month (national currency units¹⁾)

	2005	2010	2105
Armenia ²⁾	15 949	31	52 377
Belarus	333	952	4 943
Kazakhstan	15 787	39 014	67 321
Kyrgyzstan ²⁾	956	2 494	4 075
Russia	8 088	18 958	30 474

¹⁾ Armenia - Armenian dram, Belarus - thousand Belarusian roubles, Kazakhstan - Kazakhstani tenge, Kyrgyzstan - Kyrgyzstani Som, Russia - Russian roubles.

²⁾ Money income per household member.



Fig. 2. Structure of money income of population (households) in 2015
(as a percentage of total)

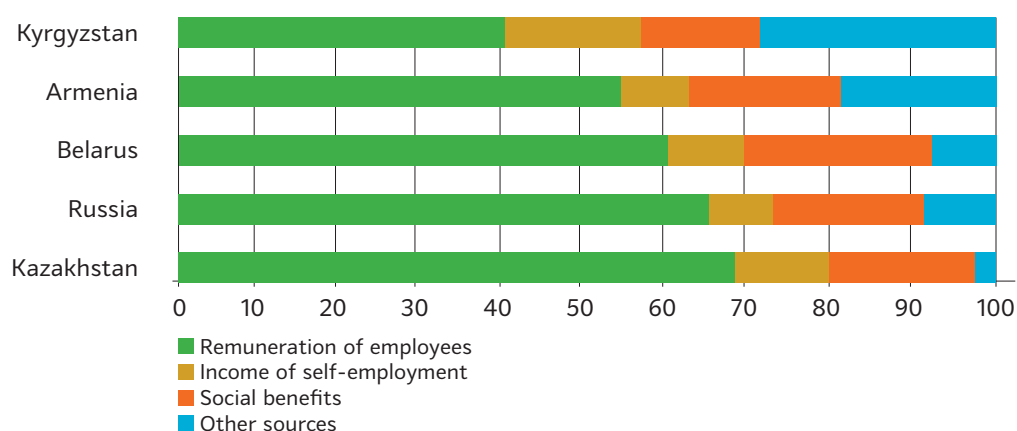


Table 3. Average monthly nominal wage

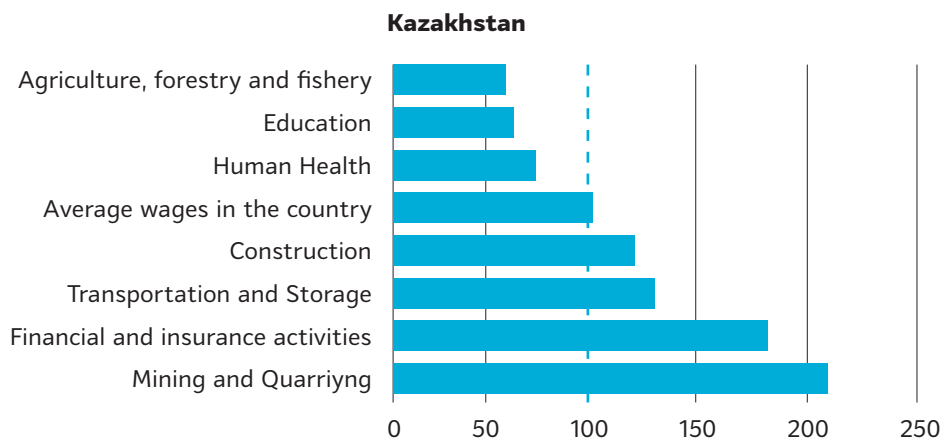
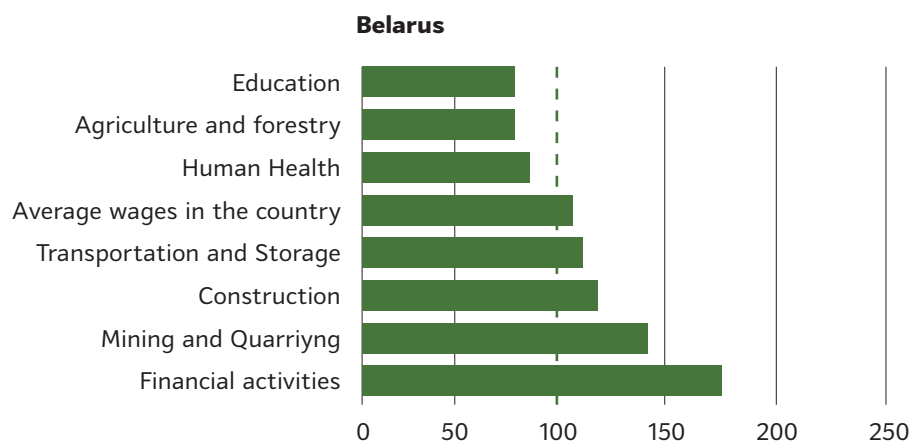
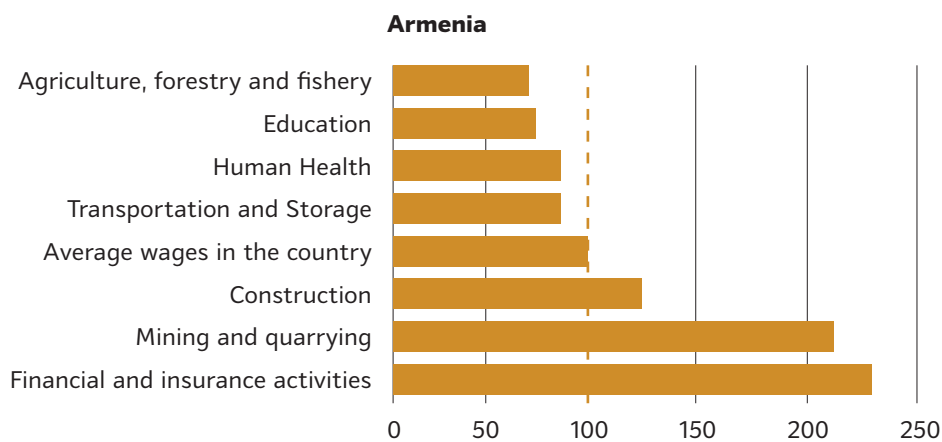
	2005	2010	2015
national currency units ¹⁾			
Armenia ²⁾	52 060	102 652	171 615
Belarus	464	1 217	6 715
Kazakhstan	34 060	77 611	126 021
Kyrgyzstan	2 613	7 189	13 483
Russia	8 555	20 952	34 030
in relation to the cost of living of the employable population, times ³⁾			
Armenia
Belarus	2,9	4,1	4,0
Kazakhstan	4,5	4,8	5,4
Kyrgyzstan	1,2	1,8	2,3
Russia	2,6	3,4	3,3

¹⁾ Armenia - Armenian dram, Belarus - thousand Belarusian roubles, Kazakhstan - Kazakhstani tenge, Kyrgyzstan - Kyrgyzstani Som, Russia - Russian roubles.

²⁾ Starting from 2013 - taking into account military personnel wages and changes in the methodology of calculating the nominal and real wages.

³⁾ Subsistence minimum shall not be set in Armenia; for Kazakhstan, it is calculated as a percentage of subsistence minimum of a man in working age.

Fig. 3. Average monthly nominal wage on selected types of economic activity in 2015
(as a percentage of average national wage)



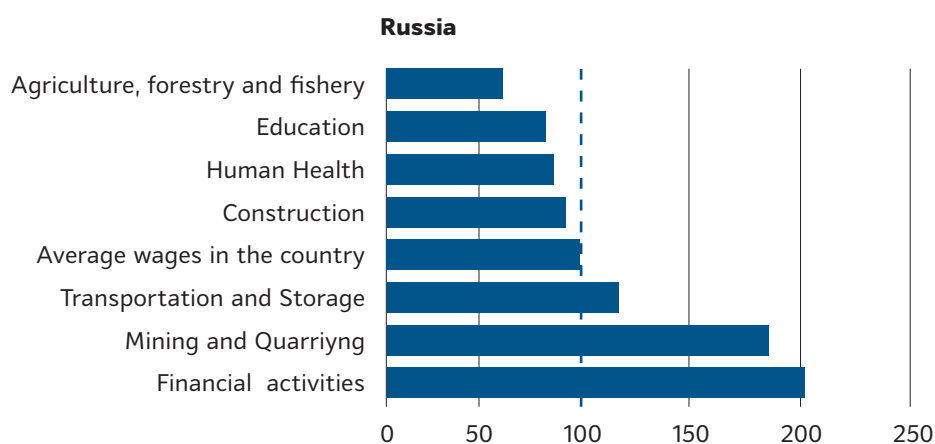
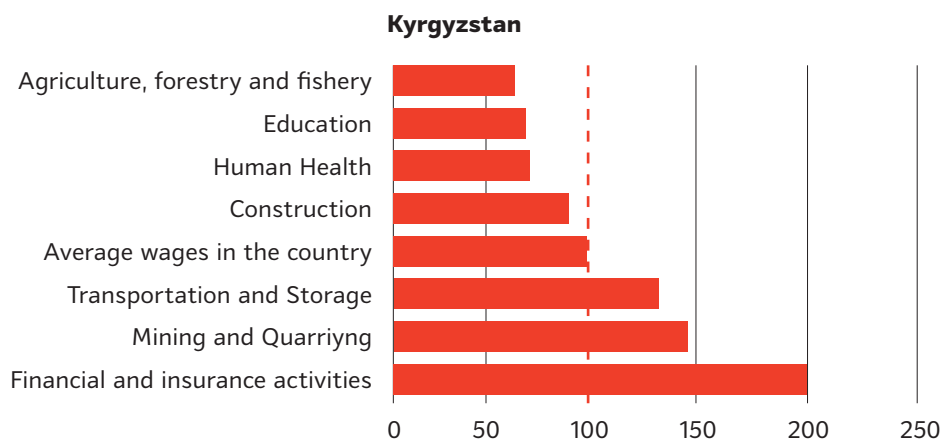
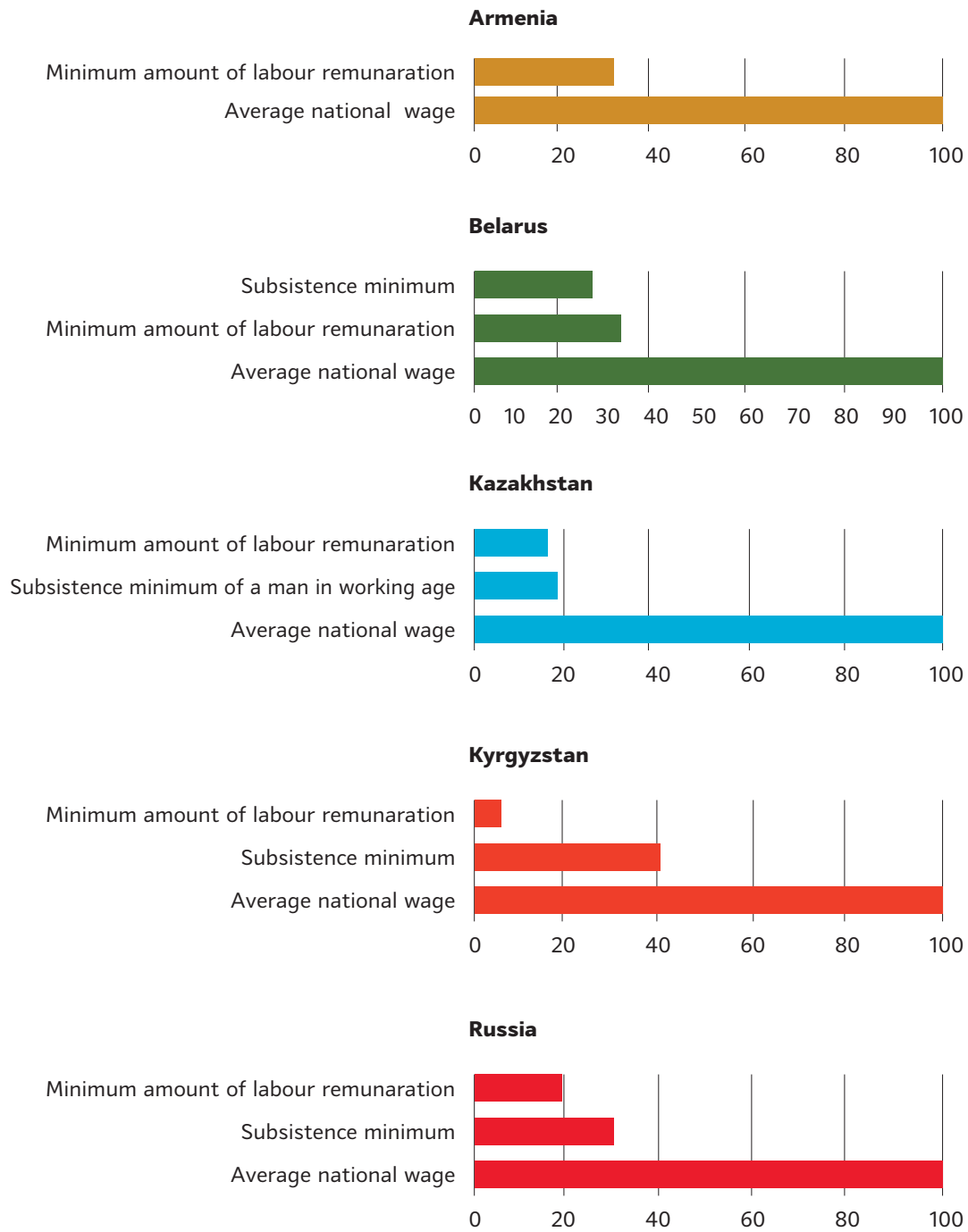


Table 4. Minimum amount of labour remuneration
(national currency units¹⁾ as of the end of the year)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	13 000	30 000	55 000
Belarus	135	400	2 180
Kazakhstan	9 200	14 952	21 364
Kyrgyzstan	100	500	970
Russia	800	4 330	5 965

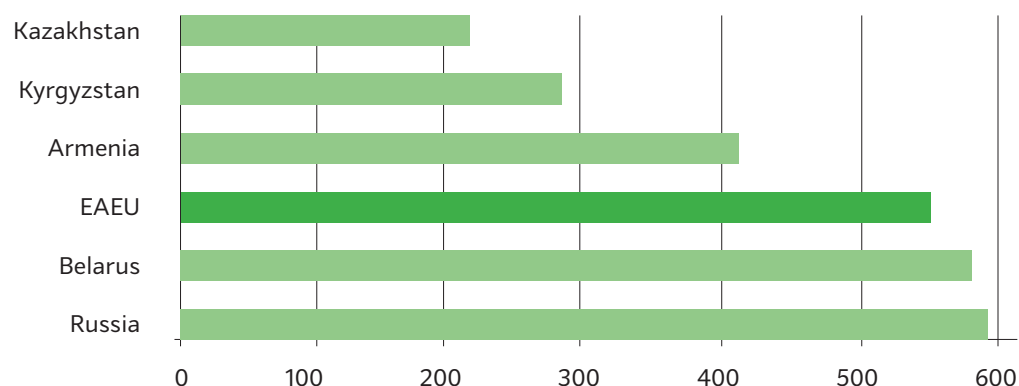
¹⁾ Armenia - Armenian dram, Belarus - thousand Belarusian roubles, Kazakhstan - Kazakhstani tenge, Kyrgyzstan - Kyrgyzstani Som, Russia - Russian roubles.

Fig. 4. Minimum amount of labour remuneration and Subsistence minimum in 2015
(as a percentage of average national wages)



Note. A subsistence minimum shall not be set in Armenia.

Fig. 5. Number of pensioners per 1,000 of employed¹⁾ in 2015 (people)



¹⁾ Number of people employed according to the sample employment population surveys (in Belarus - according to the balance data of labour resources).

Table 5. Average pension
(for December)

	2005	2010	2015
	national currency units ¹⁾		
Armenia ²⁾	9 805	27 107	40 441
Belarus	211	585	2 806
Kazakhstan	9 061	21 238	38 933
Kyrgyzstan	775	2 886	4 896
Russia ²⁾	2 364	7 476	11 986
	as percentage of subsistence minimum of a pensioner, percent		
Armenia ³⁾
Belarus	158,4	231,8	234,8
Kazakhstan	173,5	165,3	209,9
Kyrgyzstan	51,9	83,2	110,8
Russia ²⁾	97,8	165,4	150,5

¹⁾ Armenia - Armenian dram, Belarus - thousand Belarusian roubles, Kazakhstan - Kazakhstani tenge, Kyrgyzstan - Kyrgyzstani Som, Russia - Russian roubles.

²⁾ On average per year.

³⁾ A subsistence minimum shall not be set in Armenia.

Table 6. Distribution of the total volume of money income of the population (households) by 20-percent groups of population¹⁾ (as a percentage of total)

Years	Total	including by 20-percent groups of population				
		first (with the lowest income)	second	third	fourth	fifth (with the highest income)
Armenia						
2005	100	6,1	12,5	17,4	23,5	40,5
2010	100	5,6	11,0	15,9	22,6	44,9
2015	100	5,6	10,8	15,5	21,3	46,8
Belarus						
2005	100	9,6	14,3	17,7	22,4	36,0
2010	100	9,4	13,9	17,5	22,5	36,7
2015	100	9,3	13,7	17,1	22,0	37,9
Kazakhstan						
2005	100	8,5	12,5	16,8	22,8	39,4
2010	100	9,4	13,2	17,0	22,4	37,9
2015	100	9,5	13,2	17,0	22,3	38,0
Kyrgyzstan						
2005	100	4,9	9,5	14,5	22,3	48,8
2010	100	6,4	11,1	15,9	23,0	43,6
2015	100	5,8	10,5	14,5	24,7	44,5
Russia						
2005	100	5,4	10,1	15,1	22,7	46,7
2010	100	5,2	9,8	14,8	22,5	47,7
2015	100	5,3	10,0	15,0	22,6	47,1

¹⁾ When evaluating indicators of income differentiation, Armenia uses disposable money incomes, Belarus - disposable resources, Kazakhstan - income used for consumption, Kyrgyzstan - disposable income, and Russia - income calculated on the basis of the balance of money income and expenditures of the population.



Fig. 6. Distribution of the total volume of money income of the population (households) by 20-percent groups of population in 2015

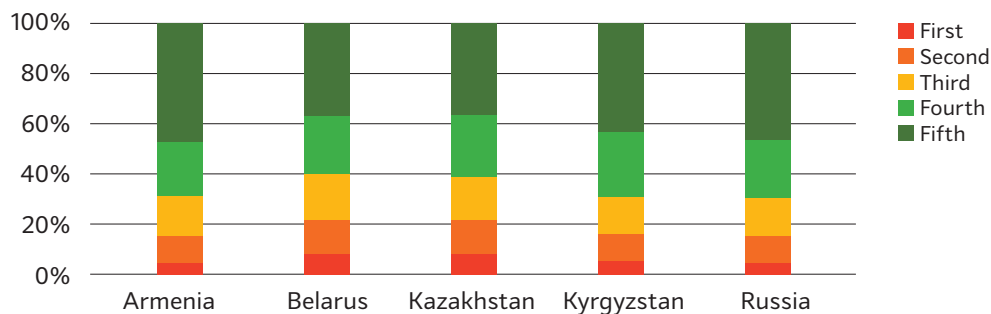


Table 7. Income differentiation ratio
(by 10-percent groups of population; times)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	17,9	14,2	16,4
Belarus	5,4	5,6	6,1
Kazakhstan	6,8	5,7	5,6
Kyrgyzstan	17,5	11,1	11,8
Russia	15,2	16,6	15,7

Table 8. Poverty rate¹⁾ (percent)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	40,1	35,8	29,8
Belarus	12,7	5,2	5,1
Kazakhstan	31,6	6,5	2,7
Kyrgyzstan	43,1	33,7	32,1
Russia	17,8	12,5	13,3

¹⁾ In accordance with the national methodology of the EAEU Member States.

Fig. 7. Population poverty dynamics (as a percentage of 2005)

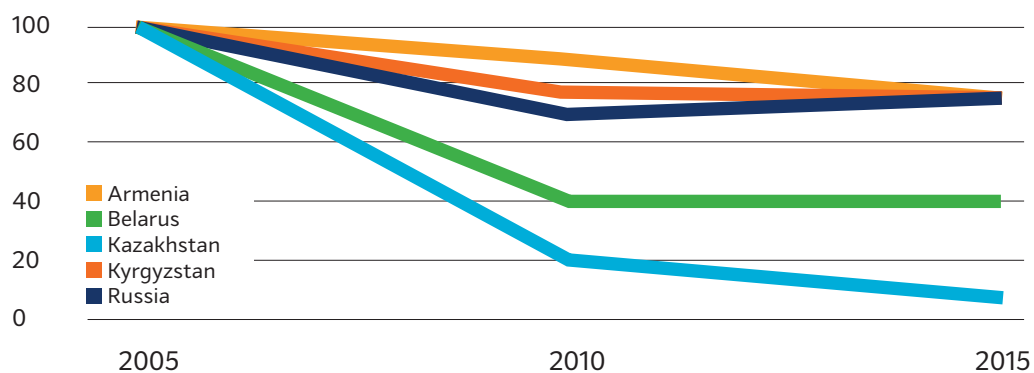


Table 9. Government expenditure¹⁾ for core services (education, human health, social protection) (as a percentage of total)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia			
Expenditures total	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:			
Human health	6,5	6,5	6,3
education	13,1	11,1	10,8
social work activities	31,4	30,6	30,2
Belarus			
Expenditures total	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:			
Human health	10,1	10,9	10,9
education	13,4	13,5	13,1
social work activities	31,4	35,0	36,5
Kazakhstan			
Expenditures total	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:			
Human health	12,4	10,9	10,7
education	16,9	17,3	16,9
social work activities	21,8	21,6	21,8
Kyrgyzstan			
Expenditures total	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:			
Human health	10,0	8,1	8,2
education	18,5	16,2	18,4
social work activities	16,6	14,9	15,6
Russia			
Expenditures total	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:			
Human health	10,6	7,8	9,3
education	9,8	9,2	9,8
social work activities	31,6	27,4	34,0
EAEU			
Expenditures total	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which:			
Human health	10,7	8,1	9,4
education	10,2	9,8	10,5
social work activities	31,1	27,4	33,2

¹⁾ State administration budget.



Table 10. Consumer price index in the EAEU Member States
(as a percentage to the previous year)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	100,6	108,2	103,7
Belarus	110,3	107,8	113,5
Kazakhstan	107,6	107,1	106,6
Kyrgyzstan	104,3	108,0	106,5
Russia	112,7	106,9	115,5
EAEC	111,7	107,0	114,1

Annex No. 2



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Table 1. The agricultural orientation index for government expenditures

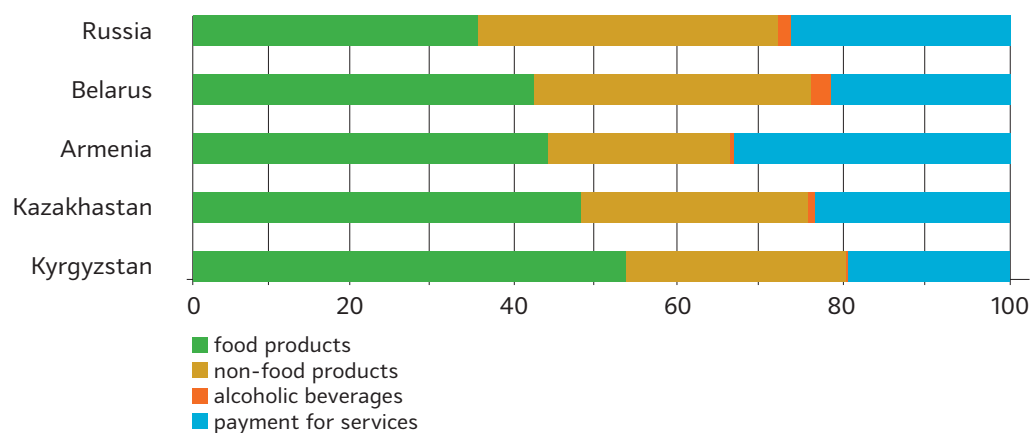
	2010	2014	2015
Armenia			
Expenditures on agriculture ¹⁾ (billions of national currency units ²⁾)	13,2	17,6	20,7
The agricultural orientation index for government expenditures	0,1	0,1	0,1
Belarus			
Expenditures on agriculture ¹⁾ (billions of national currency units ²⁾)	5 843,4	19 164,7	20 330,0
The agricultural orientation index for government expenditures	0,8	0,8	0,9
Kazakhstan			
Expenditures on agriculture ¹⁾ (billions of national currency units ²⁾)	173,0	319,0	348,8
The agricultural orientation index for government expenditures	0,9	0,9	0,9
Kyrgyzstan			
Expenditures on agriculture ¹⁾ (billions of national currency units ²⁾)	1,7	1,8	2,4
The agricultural orientation index for government expenditures	0,1	0,1	0,1
Russia			
Expenditures on agriculture ¹⁾ (billions of national currency units ²⁾)	286,1	358,6	404,1
The agricultural orientation index for government expenditures	0,5	0,3	0,3

¹⁾ Include state administration government expenditures for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

²⁾ Armenia - Armenian dram, Belarus - thousand Belarusian roubles, Kazakhstan - Kazakhstani tenge, Kyrgyzstan - Kyrgyzstani Som, Russia - Russian roubles.



Fig. 1. Structure of consumer expenditure of households in 2015 (as a percentage of total) ¹⁾



¹⁾ In Belarus – including the catering.

Table 2. Share of expenditure for food products in overall consumer expenditure of households (as a percentage of total)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	57,0	51,8	43,6
Belarus ¹⁾	44,6	39,0	41,9
Kazakhstan	39,0	42,7	47,6
Kyrgyzstan	50,0	52,4	53,2
Russia	36,0	32,9	35,3

¹⁾ Including the catering.

Table 3. Purchasing power of average per capita disposable money income of households
(number of food products, each separately, which can be purchased for the average disposable cash income per capita per month)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia			
Wheat bread, kg	58	94	127
Potatoes, kg	158	191	289
Beef, kg	12	16	23
Milk, litres	82	133	171
Eggs, pcs	319	717	815

Belarus ¹⁾			
Wheat bread, kg	260	439	349
Potatoes, kg	625	654	866
Beef, kg	49	72	70
Milk, litres	381	563	489
Eggs, pcs	1 497	2 726	2 806
Kazakhstan			
First grade flour wheat bread, kg	202	275	437
Potatoes, kg	231	399	459
Beef, kg	26	39	35
Milk, litres	194	281	267
Eggs, pcs	786	1 609	2 090
Kyrgyzstan			
First grade flour wheat bread, kg	64	87	95
Potatoes, kg	127	196	221
Beef, kg	10	14	12
Milk, litres	96	123	142
Eggs, pcs	286	438	550
Russia ²⁾			
Wheat bread, kg	424	560	602
Potatoes, kg	794	929	1 113
Beef, kg	62	85	82
Milk, litres	543	549	565
Eggs, pcs	3 383	5 548	5 302

¹⁾ Purchasing power of average disposable money income of the population per capita at average registered prices.

²⁾ Purchasing power of average money income of the population per capita (according to the balance of money income and expenses) at average registered prices.

Table 4. Consumption of basic food products in households
(per household member a year)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia			
Bread products, kg	160	143	137
Potatoes, kg	50	47	42
Vegetables and melons, kg	70	68	80
Meat and meat products, kg	20	22	23
Milk and dairy products, kg	23	20	22
Eggs, pcs	110	133	126



Belarus			
Bread products, kg	102	80	87
Potatoes, kg	83	59	63
Vegetables and melons, kg	85	80	87
Meat and meat products, kg	62	66	77
Milk and dairy products, kg	289	285	280
Eggs, pcs	197	190	203
Kazakhstan			
Bread and cereal products, kg	114	122	130
Potatoes, kg	47	42	48
Vegetables and melons, kg	71	71	90
Meat and meat products, kg	40	53	74
Milk and dairy products, kg	190	204	234
Eggs, pcs	108	130	164
Kyrgyzstan			
Bread products, kg	118	127	124
Potatoes, kg	48	48	44
Vegetables and melons, kg	78	84	75
Meat and meat products, kg	15	20	20
Milk and dairy products, kg	83	90	92
Eggs, pcs	50	62	65
Russia			
Bread products, kg	113	102	95
Potatoes, kg	78	66	58
Vegetables and melons, kg	90	97	100
Meat and meat products, kg	64	79	85
Milk and dairy products, kg	244	263	266
Eggs, pcs	209	221	218

Fig. 2. Change in consumption of meat and meat products in households

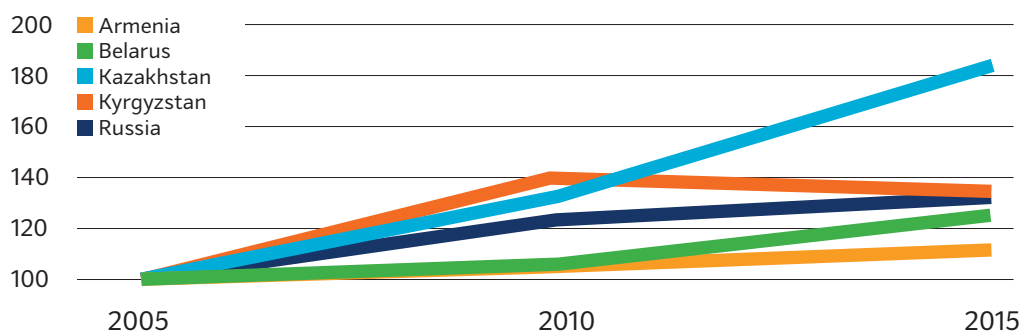


Fig. 3. Change in consumption of potatoes in households

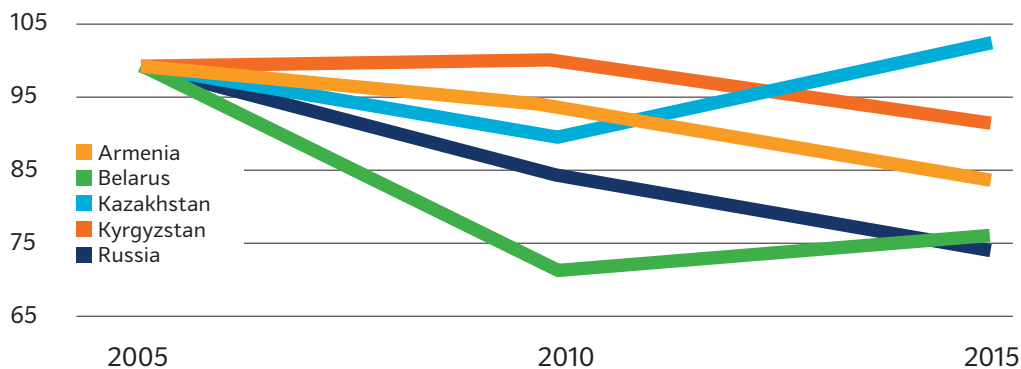
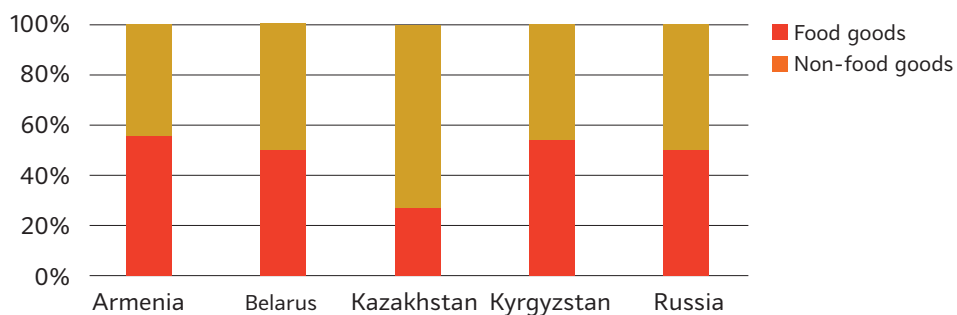


Table 5. Dynamics of retail trade turnover in the EAEU Member States
(as a percentage to the previous year; in comparable prices)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	109,0	100,6	85,0
Belarus	120,4	115,7	98,7
Kazakhstan	113,5	117,9	97,5
Kyrgyzstan	114,0	97,7	106,1
Russia	112,8	106,5	90,0
EAEU	113,1	107,2	90,9

Fig. 4. Structure of retail trade turnover in the EAEU Member States in 2015



Annex No. 3



Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Fig. 1. Dynamics of the number of students of higher educational institutions

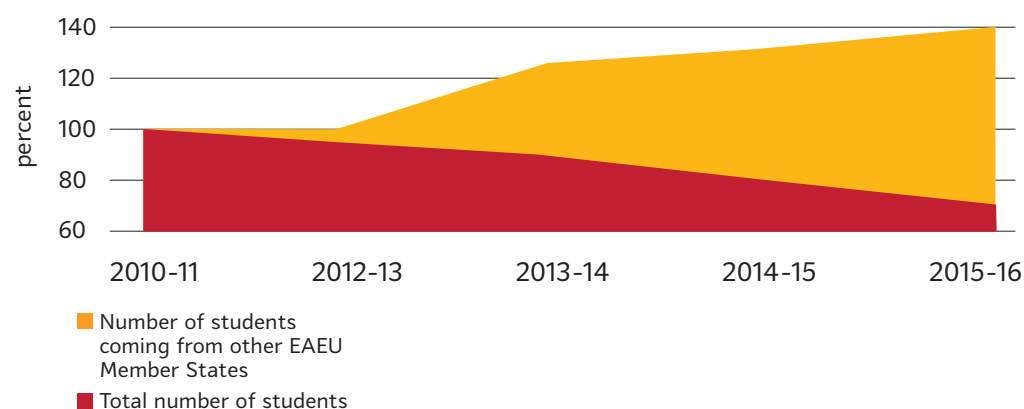


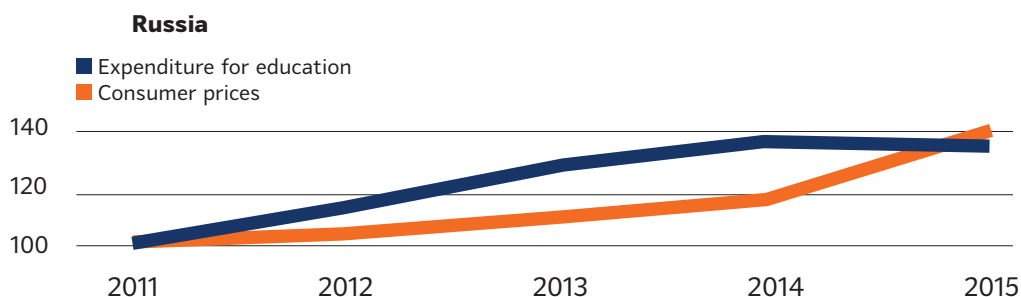
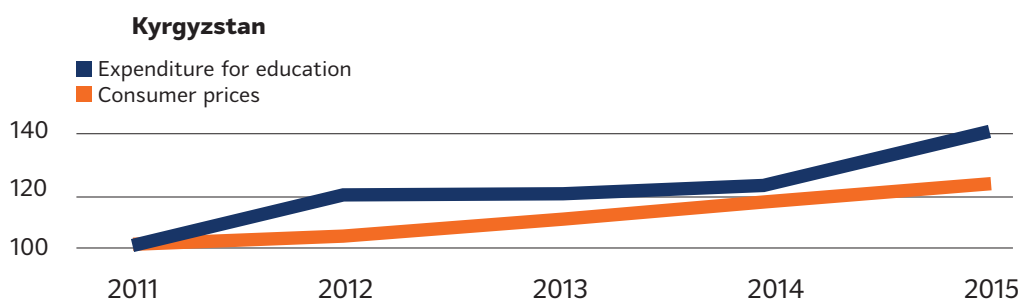
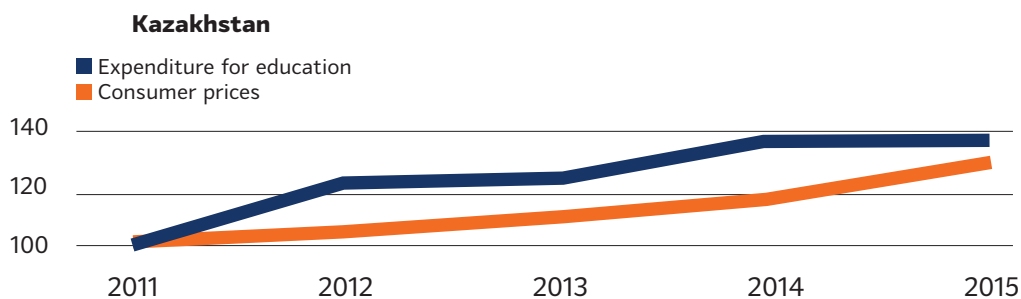
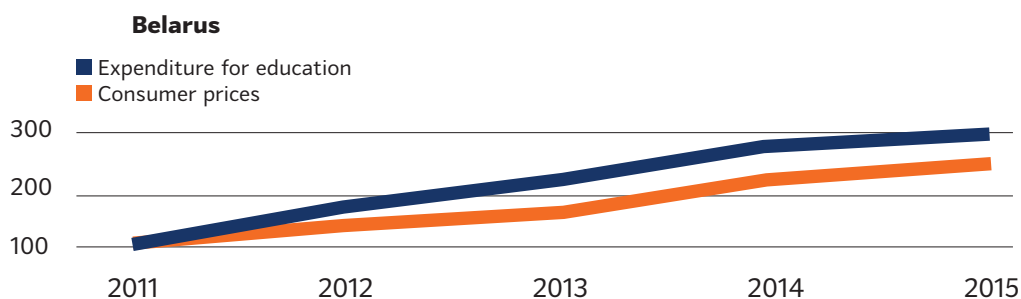
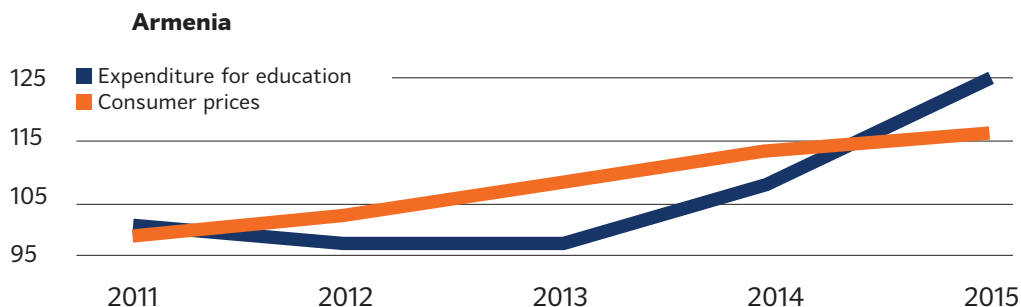
Table 1. Consolidated government expenditure for education ¹⁾
(as a percentage of GDP)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	2,8	3,7	3,2
Belarus	6,2	5,1	4,8
Kazakhstan	3,4	3,5	3,3
Kyrgyzstan	4,9	5,8	7,0
Russia	3,7	4,1	3,8

¹⁾ Calculated according to the consolidated budget in accordance with the national methodology.



Fig. 2. Growth rates of consumer prices and consolidated government expenditure for education (as a percentage to 2011)



Annex No. 4



Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Table 1. Men to women ratio

(as of the beginning of the year; number of women per 1,000 men)

	2012	2015	2016
Armenia	1 084	1 092	1 098
Belarus	1 152	1 150	1 149
Kazakhstan	1 073	1 070	1 069
Kyrgyzstan	1 025	1 021	1 019
Russia	1 162	1 158	1 158
EAEU	1 147	1 143	1 143

Fig. 1. Number of men and women in national parliaments of the EAEU Member States (as of January 1, 2016), people

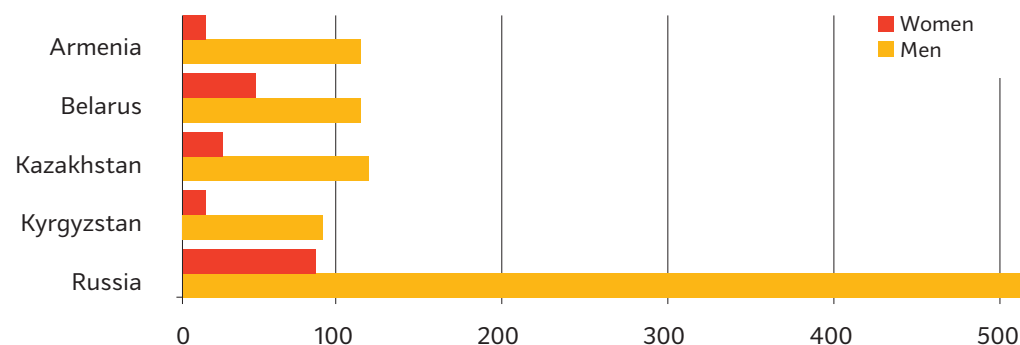


Fig. 2. Number of employed population (thousand people)

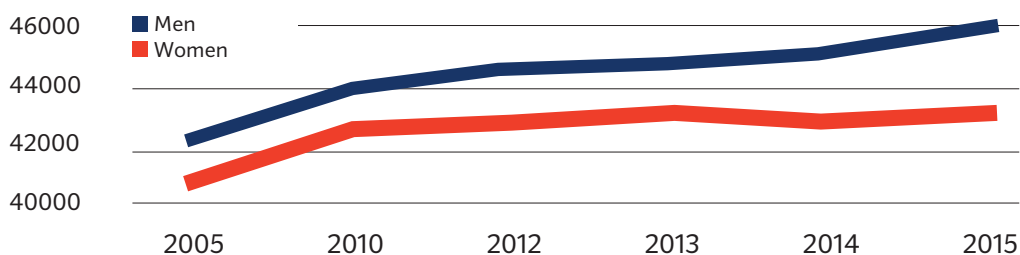


Fig. 3. Share of women in total employment (percent)

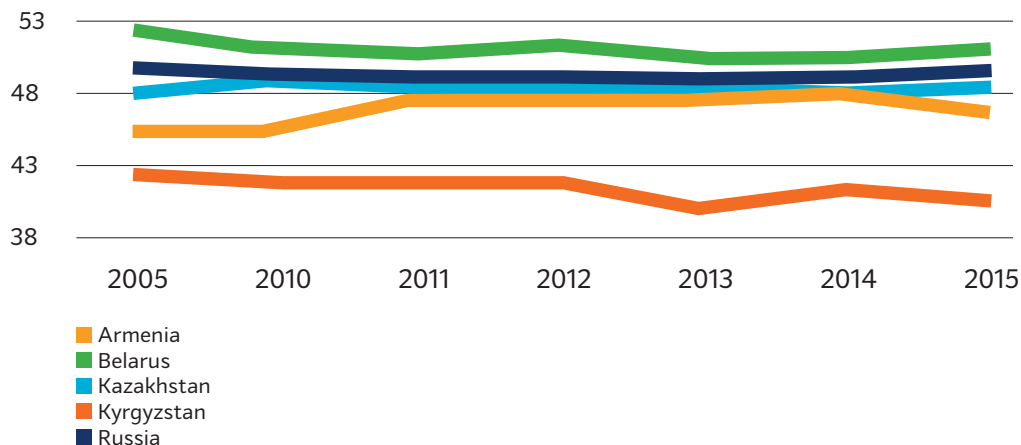
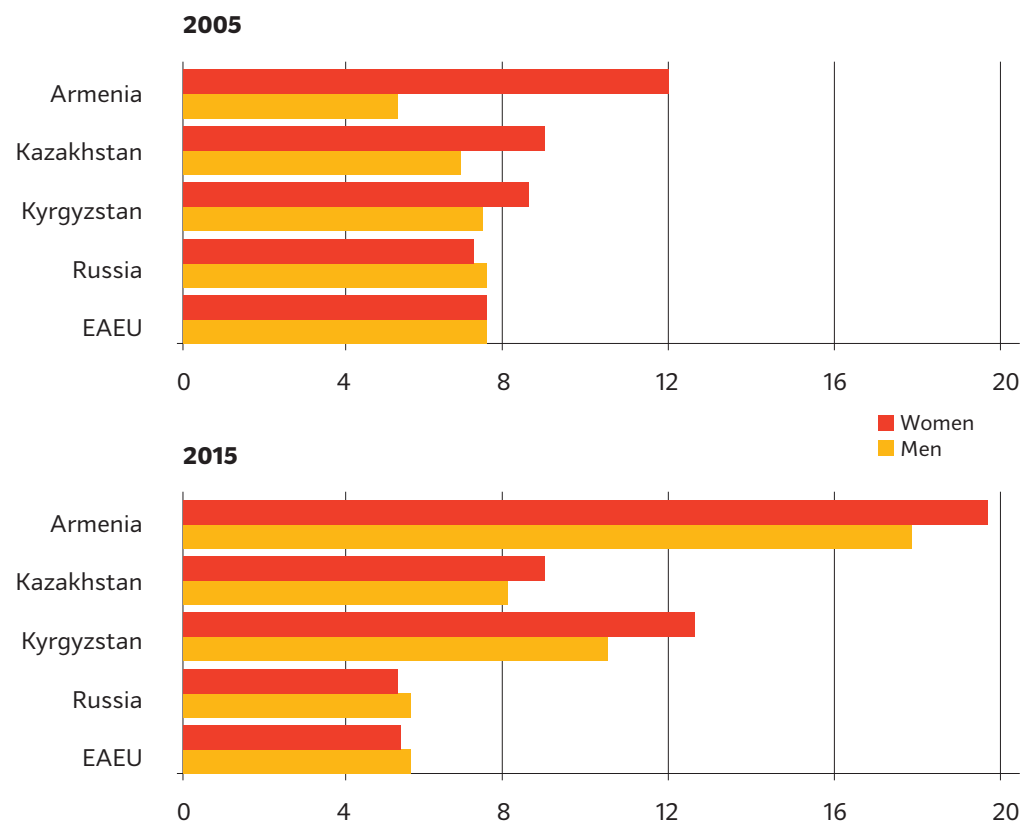


Fig. 4. Unemployment rate (percent)
(in accordance with the methodology of the International Labour Organization)



Annex No. 5



Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Table 1. Gross domestic product indices
(at constant prices; as a percentage to the previous year)

	2005	2010	2015
per capita			
Armenia	114,5	102,9	103,3
Belarus	110,2	107,9	96,0
Kazakhstan	108,7	105,8	99,7
Kyrgyzstan	99,2	98,2	101,7
Russia	106,8	104,5	96,3
EAEU	107,1	104,7	96,7
per employee			
Armenia	112,2	99,4	108,9
Belarus	107,3	107,2	97,4
Kazakhstan	108,5	104,5	99,9
Kyrgyzstan	96,6	98,4	101,8
Russia	104,8	103,7	95,2
EAEU	105,2	103,9	96,0

Table 2. Gross domestic product per capita by PPP
(USD)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	4 716	6 376	8 419
Belarus	8 639	16 929	18 223
Kazakhstan	14 259	19 690	24 727
Kyrgyzstan	2 110	2 734	4 350
Russia	11 822	20 498	23 703
EAEU	11 508	19 443	22 659



Table 3. Number of employed population
(thousand persons)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia ¹⁾	1 097,8	1 185,2	1 072,6
Belarus	4 414,1	4 703,0	4 496,0
Kazakhstan	7 260,9	8 114,2	8 623,8
Kyrgyzstan	2 077,1	2 243,7	2 352,1
Russia	68 339,0	69 933,7	72 323,6
EAEU	83 188,9	86 179,8	88 868,1

¹⁾ 2005 - according to the data obtained from different sources; 2010-2013 - according to the integrated living standards survey of households; starting from 2014 - according to the labour force survey.

Table 4. Unemployment rate
(as a percentage)

	2005	2010	2015
All population			
Armenia ¹⁾	8,2	19,0	18,5
Belarus	...	6,1 ¹⁾	...
Kazakhstan	8,1	5,8	5,0
Kyrgyzstan	8,1	8,6	7,6
Russia	7,1	7,3	5,6
EAEU	7,3	7,3	5,7
including those aged 15-24 years			
Armenia ¹⁾	...	38,8	32,5
Belarus	...	13,4 ²⁾	...
Kazakhstan	13,4	5,2	4,1
Kyrgyzstan	14,5	16,7	15,0
Russia	15,5	16,9	16,0

¹⁾ 2005 - according to the State Employment Service; 2010 - according to the integrated living standards survey of households; 2015 - according to the labour force survey.

²⁾ According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census.

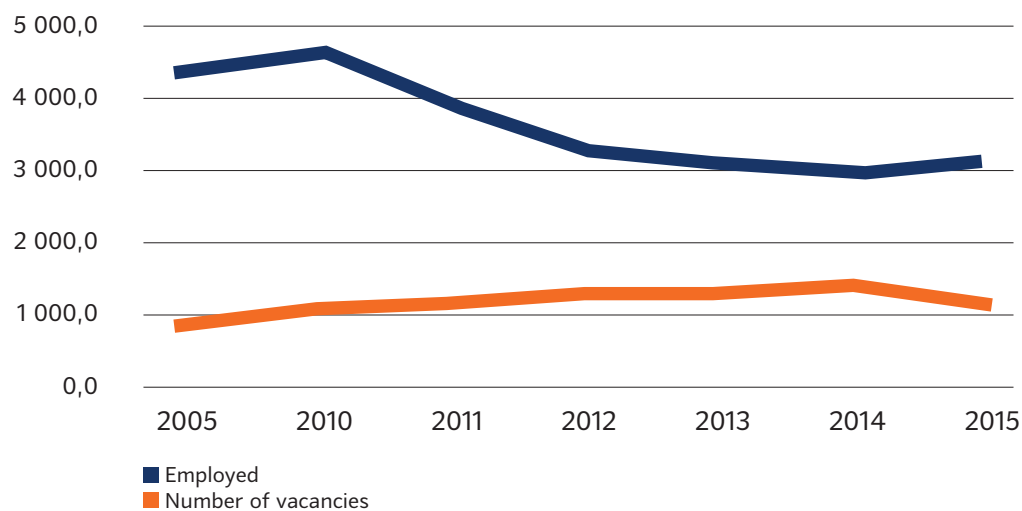
Table 5. Government expenditures¹⁾ (as a percentage of GDP)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia	22,6	23,4	25,4
Belarus	40,6	35,4	36,7
Kazakhstan	20,4	19,8	19,8
Kyrgyzstan	31,3	30,3	31,3
Russia	42,2	40,7	38,2

¹⁾ Calculated based on the state administration budget (according to the methodology of the International Monetary Fund)



Fig. 1. Number of registered unemployed population sought work with the help of employment offices (thousand persons) and demand of enterprises in employees reported to employment offices (thousand vacancies)



Annex No. 6



Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Table 1. Rural population in the EAEU Member States
(as of the end of the year, as a percentage of total population)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	36,0	36,5	36,4
Belarus	27,8	24,9	22,4
Kazakhstan	42,9	45,4	43,0
Kyrgyzstan	65,2	66,0	66,3
Russia	26,8	26,2	25,9
EAEU	29,6	29,5	28,8

Table 2. Cargo transportation
(million tonnes)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	8,3	10,6	11,1
Belarus	393,5	456,0	447,2
Kazakhstan	1 926,9	2 439,4	3 733,8
Kyrgyzstan	16,4	24,1	29,7
Russia	9 167	7 750	7 579
EAEU	11 512,1	10 680,1	11 800,8

Table 3. Cargo turnover
(billion tonne-kilometres)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	2,3	3,1	3,7
Belarus	127,3	128,1	126,0
Kazakhstan	296,3	385,3	546,3
Kyrgyzstan	1,6	2,0	2,5
Russia	4 676	4 752	5 091
EAEU	5 103,5	5 270,5	5 769,5



Table 4. Passenger turnover
(billions passenger-km)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	3,2	3,9	2,5
Belarus	24,4	23,5	24,1
Kazakhstan	107,6	149,1	251,3
Kyrgyzstan	6,3	8,1	11,0
Russia	473,3	484,0	530,0
EAEU	614,8	668,6	818,9

Table 5. Products of the manufacturing industry
(as a percentage of GDP)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	13,5	9,7	9,2
Belarus	25,3	22,5	20,7
Kazakhstan	12,0	11,3	10,1
Kyrgyzstan	12,9	16,9	14,0
Russia	15,7	12,8	12,4
EAEU	15,8	13,0	12,4

Table 6. Number of employees in the manufacturing industry
(as a percentage of total employment)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	10,4	5,7	8,0
Belarus	24,0	22,2	20,5
Kazakhstan	6,9	7,0	6,4
Kyrgyzstan	7,9	7,8	7,4
Russia	18,2	15,2	14,3
EAEU	17,1	14,5	13,6

Table 7. Number of branches of commercial banks per 100,000 adults
(as of the end of the year, units)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia	35	21	22
Belarus	3	1	1
Kazakhstan	3	3	3
Kyrgyzstan	6	7	8
Russia	2	1	1
EAEU	3	2	2

Fig. 1. Internal expenses for scientific research and development
(as a percentage of GDP)

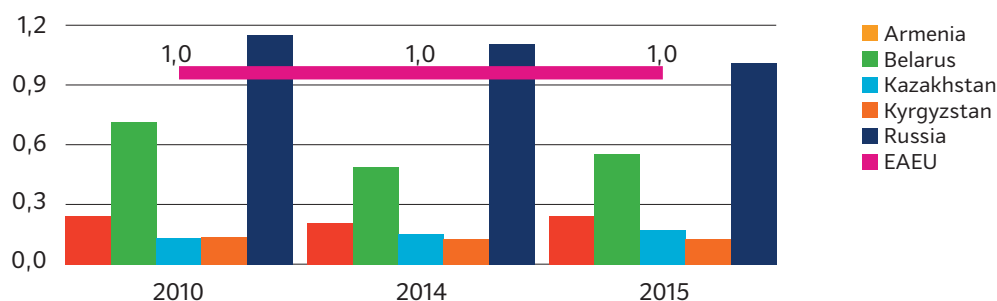


Table 8. Structure of internal expenses for scientific research and development by funding sources (as a percentage of total)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia			
Total	100	100	100
including:			
budgetary funds	66,3	75,9	78,0
extrabudgetary funds	–	–	–
customer funds	14,7	9,1	11,7
own funds	1,4	1,3	1,1
funds from foreign sources	6,4	5,5	2,4
other sources	11,2	8,2	6,8
Belarus			
Total	100	100	100
including:			
budgetary funds	57,8	47,9	44,7
extrabudgetary funds	0,9	1,2	1,3
customer funds	14,8	20,4	22,1
own funds	12,3	17,9	19,1
funds from foreign sources	13,6	12,4	12,7
other sources	0,6	0,2	0,1
Kazakhstan			
Total	100	100	100
including:			
budgetary funds	60,5	65,3	58,8
extrabudgetary funds	–	–	–
customer funds	–	–	–
own funds	22,4	30,0	36,6
funds from foreign sources	0,6	0,7	1,8
other sources	16,5	4,0	2,8



Kyrgyzstan			
Total	100	100	100
including:			
budgetary funds	...	70,0	70,6
extrabudgetary funds	...	0,2	0,8
customer funds	...	6,0	6,1
own funds	...	22,6	20,7
funds from foreign sources	...	1,0	1,0
other sources	...	0,2	0,8
Russia			
Total	100	100	100
including:			
budgetary funds	68,8	67,1	67,5
extrabudgetary funds	1,9	1,1	1,0
customer funds	–	–	–
own funds	9,1	11,8	12,0
funds from foreign sources	3,6	2,5	2,6
other sources	16,6	17,5	16,9

Table 9. Number of employees engaged in scientific research and development
(as a percentage of total employment)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia	0,55	0,50	0,47
Belarus	0,67	0,60	0,58
Kazakhstan	0,21	0,30	0,29
Kyrgyzstan	0,14	0,18	0,19
Russia	1,05	1,02	1,02
EAEU	0,92	0,90	0,90

Table 10. Number of subscribers of mobile cellular networks per 100 population

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	22	103	115
Belarus	43	109	121
Kazakhstan	36	119	150
Kyrgyzstan	11	96	116
Russia	86	166	194
EAEU	76	156	182

Annex No. 7



Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Table 1. Gross domestic product structure by sources of revenues
(at current prices; as a percentage of total)

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia			
Gross domestic product	100	100	100
compensation of employees	39,4	37,1	34,3
net taxes on production and imports	10,3	12,8	12,3
gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	50,3	50,1	53,4
Belarus			
Gross domestic product	100	100	100
compensation of employees	46,1	47,8	47,7
net taxes on production and imports	18,2	14,1	14,4
gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	35,7	38,1	37,9
Kazakhstan			
Gross domestic product	100	100	100
compensation of employees	33,0	34,3	32,2
net taxes on production and imports	8,1	6,7	6,3
gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	58,9	59,0	61,5
Kyrgyzstan			
Gross domestic product	100	100	100
compensation of employees	24,3	29,6	27,0
net taxes on production and imports	12,9	12,0	12,8
gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	62,8	58,4	60,2
Russia			
Gross domestic product	100	100	100
compensation of employees	43,8	49,7	45,0
net taxes on production and imports	19,7	17,7	11,2
gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	36,5	32,6	43,8

Table 2. Gini ratio

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	0,359	0,362	0,374
Belarus	0,256	0,265	0,276
Kazakhstan	0,304	0,278	0,278
Kyrgyzstan	0,433	0,371	0,408
Russia	0,409	0,421	0,413



Fig. 1. Dynamics of income inequality

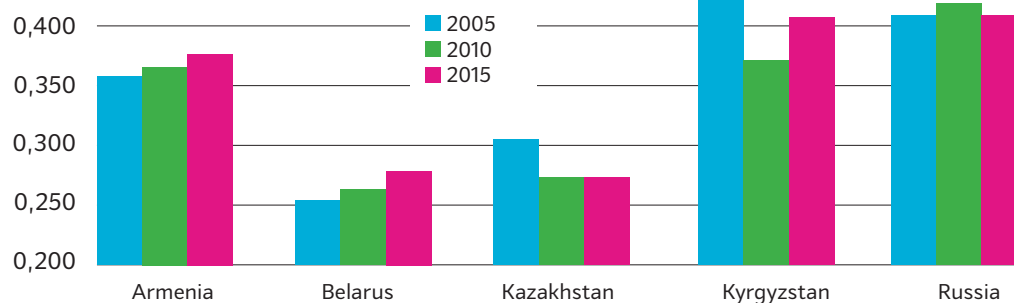


Table 3. Rate of the real effective exchange rate of the national currency (as a percentage of 2010)

	2011	2014	2015
Armenia	99,1	102,49	108,4
Belarus	85,9	95,8	92,4
Kazakhstan	99,6	97,9	102,7
Kyrgyzstan	106,0	110,0	115,1
Russia	104,7	99,4	82,9

Table 4. Direct and mutual investments to the EAEU Member States, (during the reporting period)

	2010	2014	2015
Direct investments to the EAEU Member States, USD mln	52 984,2	31 870,2	15 901,5
including:			
mutual investments to the EAEU Member States, USD mln	857,5	1 818,3	2 105,6
including into:			
Armenia	4,8	108,5	130,4
Belarus	933,7	616,6	736,1
Kazakhstan	-225,4	485,4	213,6
Kyrgyzstan	76,1	148,4	512,5
Russia	68,3	459,5	513,1
Share of mutual direct investments in the total direct investment of the EAEU, percent	1,6	5,7	13,2
Share of mutual direct investments in the total direct investment to the EAEU Member States, percent			
Armenia	0,9	26,8	73,1
Belarus	67,0	33,1	44,5
Kazakhstan	-3,0	6,7	3,3
Kyrgyzstan	17,4	42,6	44,9
Russia	0,2	2,1	7,9

Table 5. Cross-border money transfers of individuals
(USD mln)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia			
Cross-border money transfers of individuals from the country, total	–	–	761
including to the EAEU Member States	–	–	292
Cross-border money transfers of individuals to the country, total	–	–	1 632
including from the EAEU Member States	–	–	1 052
Belarus¹⁾			
Cross-border money transfers of individuals from the country, total	–	531	396
including to the EAEU Member States	–	255	176
Cross-border money transfers of individuals to the country, total	–	628	535
including from the EAEU Member States	–	321	260
Kazakhstan			
Cross-border money transfers of individuals from the country, total	–	11 504	8 863
including to the EAEU Member States	–	2 244	2 392
Cross-border money transfers of individuals to the country, total	–	3 713	2 605
including from the EAEU Member States	–	576	638
Kyrgyzstan			
Cross-border money transfers of individuals from the country, total	135	430	340
including to the EAEU Member States	128	407	328
Cross-border money transfers of individuals to the country, total	1 258	2 241	1 687
including from the EAEU Member States	1 199	2 189	1 632
Russia			
Cross-border money transfers of individuals from the country, total	31 718	68 878	35 117
including to the EAEU Member States	2 756	4 567	3 068
Cross-border money transfers of individuals to the country, total	9 799	19 200	18 575
including from the EAEU Member States	1 070	2 302	2 320

¹⁾ For Belarus, the indicator is based on residence: money transfers between individuals, except for "resident-to-resident", "non-resident-to-non-resident."

Note: Cross-border money transfers of individuals reflect cross-border cashless money transfers between individuals without considering their residence, carried out with or without opening a bank account via credit institutions, including transfers made through money transfer systems.



Annex No. 8



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Table 1. Budget revenues¹⁾ by sources (as a percentage of GDP)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia			
Revenues, total	23,2	24,4	23,9
including:			
taxes	17,7	22,2	21,3
social contributions	3,0	0,4	0,4
grants	0,9	0,4	0,6
other revenues	1,6	1,5	1,6
Belarus			
Revenues, total	43,4	40,1	41,9
including:			
taxes	27,5	23,4	24,8
social contributions	11,8	11,3	10,8
grants	–	0,1	0,1
other revenues	4,0	5,3	6,2
Kazakhstan			
Revenues, total	25,5	23,2	17,6
including:			
taxes	19,6	17,8	13,6
social contributions	0,6	0,6	0,5
grants	0,0	0,0	0,0
other revenues	5,3	4,9	3,5
Kyrgyzstan			
Revenues, total	26,1	29,8	29,8
including:			
taxes	17,9	20,6	19,7
social contributions	0,0	0,0	0,0
grants	3,2	2,5	2,2
other revenues	5,0	6,7	8,0
Russia			
Revenues, total	36,6	36,9	33,2
including:			
taxes	22,9	21,6	19,1
social contributions	5,4	6,5	6,6
grants	0,0	0,0	0,0
other revenues	8,3	8,9	7,5

¹⁾ State administration budget (according to the methodology of the International Monetary Fund).

Table 2. Share of domestic taxes in budget revenues¹⁾
(percent)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia			
Revenues, total	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which - domestic taxes	44,5	61,6	66,7
Belarus			
Revenues, total	...	100,0	100,0
of which - domestic taxes	...	28,1	24,5
Kazakhstan			
Revenues, total	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which - domestic taxes	13,3	14,6	15,4
Kyrgyzstan			
Revenues, total	100,0	100,0	100,0
of which - domestic taxes	28,4	32,7	32,0
Russia			
Revenues, total	100,0	100,0	100,0
including - domestic taxes	17,5	17,4	19,8

¹⁾ State administration budget (according to the methodology of the International Monetary Fund).

Table 3. Foreign direct investments
(as of the end of the year, USD mln)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia	4 405	4 211	4 336
Belarus	9 904	17 773	17 988
Kazakhstan	85 730	136 859	125 567
Kyrgyzstan	1 698	3 653	4 738
Russia	488 903	371 491	347 690
EAEU	590 730	533 988	500 319

Table 4. Foreign direct investments per capita
(as of the end of the year, USD)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia	3 026	1 399	1 446
Belarus	1 045	1 875	1 894
Kazakhstan	5 215	7 857	7 106
Kyrgyzstan	310	620	787
Russia	3 423	2 540	2 373
EAEU	3 362	2 933	2 738



Table 5. Personal money transfers to the EAEU Member States

	2010	2014	2015
during the reporting period, USD mln			
Armenia	1 484	2 025,8	1 430,4
Belarus	500	1 108,3	848,1
Kazakhstan	221	228,5	194,5
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–
Russia	4 810	7 450,0	6 569,0
as a percentage of GDP			
Armenia	15,9	17,5	13,6
Belarus	0,9	1,4	1,5
Kazakhstan	0,1	0,1	0,1
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–
Russia	0,3	0,4	0,5

Table 6. Debt expense

(as a percentage of the exports of goods and services)

	2010	2014	2015
Armenia			
Payments for the debt repayment and servicing in the public administration sector	15,0	10,4	20,1
Payments on the debt secured by public administration sector subjects	0,2	0,3	0,4
Belarus			
Payments for the debt repayment and servicing in the public administration sector	7,3	11,6	12,2
Payments on the debt secured by public administration sector subjects	1,4	1,1	1,3
Kazakhstan			
Payments for the debt repayment and servicing in the state administration sector	4,1	4,0	3,6
Payments on the debt secured by public administration sector subjects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Kyrgyzstan			
Payments for the debt repayment and servicing in the public administration sector	6,8	6,9	7,7
Payments on the debt secured by public administration sector subjects	0,0	0,0	0,0
Russia			
Payments for the debt repayment and servicing in the public administration sector	8,1	8,5	14,0
Payments on the debt secured by public administration sector subjects	0,0	0,0	0,0

Table 7. Number of Internet users per 100 population

	2005	2010	2015
Armenia	1	63	73
Belarus	29 ¹⁾	57	108
Kazakhstan ²⁾	2	49	86
Kyrgyzstan	6 ²⁾	52 ³⁾	79
Russia	15	43	73
EAEU	...	43	75

¹⁾ Data for 2007.

²⁾ Mobile communication included.

³⁾ Data of the Communications Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.