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EURASIAN ECONOMIC  
COMMISSION



2020

EURASIAN  
ECONOMIC  
UNION

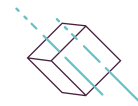
# FACTS AND FIGURES



ENERGY AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE

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# EAEU TRANSPORT POLICY



> > >

*Practical implementation of all roadmaps will allow to remove the existing limitations for carrying out transportation by all means within the EAEU by 2025*



The EAEU implements an agreed transport policy aimed at ensuring economic integration, consistent and gradual establishment of a common transport environment, and a common market of transport services.

Principles:

- » competition;
- » transparency;
- » safety;
- » integrity;
- » availability;
- » sustainability.

Strategic documents:

- ▶ The main areas of transport policy, which are implemented on the basis of action plans (roadmaps) for a three-year period.
- ▶ Action Plan (roadmap) for the main directions and stages of implementation of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy of the EAEU Member States with regard to air transport for the period 2018–2020.
- ▶ Action Plan (roadmap) for the main directions and stages of implementation of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy of the EAEU Member States for the period 2018–2020.

A subsidiary body of the EAEU has been established — Council of the Heads of Transport Authorities of the EAEU Member States.

An Action Plan (roadmap) is being developed for the implementation of the main directions and stages of implementation of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy of the EAEU Member States for 2021–2023.

## EFFECTS OF IMPLEMENTING THE COORDINATED (AGREED) TRANSPORT POLICY

### ECONOMY

- Ensuring long-term sustainable economic development
- Increasing share of transport services in GDP
- Ensuring cargo flow growth within internal and external trade by providing transport services with higher quality
- Implementing large-scale projects regarding transport infrastructure
- Creating new plants and jobs

### POPULATION

- Increasing mobility and transport accessibility
- Improving reliability and quality of transport services
- Reducing the negative impact of transport on people's life and health
- Ensuring transparency of tariffs (prices) for transport services

### BUSINESS COMMUNITY

- Reducing transport contribution to final prices of goods
- Creating a competitive environment in the common market of transport services
- Ensuring equal access to the transport market
- Developing multimodal logistics centers
- Developing multimodal transport
- Harmonizing transport conditions and rules



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# ROAD TRANSPORT



## Integration achievements:

- » international cargo transportation in the EAEU Member States is carried out on a non-permit basis;
- » transport (road) control has been moved to the EAEU external border;
- » information exchange between bodies carrying out transport control has been established;
- » a procedure has been defined for carrying out cabotage road cargo transportation;
- » requirements have been drafted which are applied to roads planned for inclusion in the list of the Eurasian transportation corridors;
- » priority areas on ensuring freedom of transit cargo transportation by transport operators of a Member State through the territories of the others have been defined;
- » a procedure for settling disputes arising at the EAEU external border with third-party transport operators has been approved;
- » approaches to harmonization of professional and vocational requirements to drivers and specialists responsible for arranging international road transportation have been approved.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF THE EAEU MEMBER STATES' ROAD TRANSPORT IN 2019

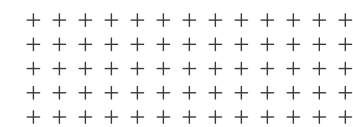
Total length of roads, thousand km	7.8	86.9	168.7	18.8	1,529.4	1,811.6
Trucks, thousand pcs	15	411	462	115	6,540	7,543
Cargo turnover, bln tkm	1.0	28.5	182.7	1.8	274.2	488.2
Passenger turnover, bln pkm	2,245.1	10,881.7	260,051.5	11,242.3	113,371.8	397,792.4
Cargo transportation, mln t	9.7	161.7	3,550.3	31.7	5,726.6	9,480.0
Passenger transportation, mln people	164.8	1,186.5	23,716.4	718.8	10,361.0	36,147.5
Number of International Automobile Border-Crossing Points (MAPP) located at the EAEU external border	4	25	15	9	117	170

Total length of roads in the EAEU

**1.81**  
million km

Passenger transportation in the EAEU amounted to

**36.1**  
billion people  
in 2019



## AIR TRANSPORT

*The Treaty on the EAEU stipulates that the Member States should retain full and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace across their territory*

Civil aviation serves as the integration subject in the air transport of the Member States.

The Treaty on the EAEU stipulates that the Member States should retain full and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace across their territory.

The flights of the aircraft owned by the EAEU Member States are carried out on the basis of international treaties between the Member States and (or) permits issued in the manner established by the legislation of the Member States.







Integration achievements:

- » analysis has been conducted regarding the gradual establishment of a common market for air transportation services, and proposals on their improvement have been developed;
- » proposals on harmonization of the legislation of the EAEU Member States with regards to civil aviation have been developed;
- » approaches have been agreed to prevent unequal (discriminatory) conditions for the Member States' airlines when performing regular air transportation between the Member States, as well as imposing additional fees on the Member States' airlines for using the airspace of other Member States;
- » approaches have been agreed to ensure equal (non-discriminatory) tariffs when providing airport and air navigation services in the Member States regarding air operators in all Member States;
- » approaches have been agreed to lift restrictions when performing regular international air transport between the EAEU Member States as part of intergovernmental treaties on air transport;
- » the fleet of the EAEU Member States' airlines has been evaluated to comply with the requirements of ICAO with regards to aircraft noise;
- » analysis has been conducted regarding the state of airport infrastructure, ground support equipment, air navigation and radio engineering support of flights;
- » analysis has been conducted regarding state control systems for ensuring aviation and flight safety.



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### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF THE EAEU MEMBER STATES' AIR TRANSPORT IN 2019

						
Length of air routes, thousand km	2.3	20	80.7	3.5	687	793.5
Number of airlines carrying out international flights	6	7	3	1	59	76
Number of international airports	2	7	11	4	78	102
Cargo turnover, mln tkm	0.3	48.5	83.7	8.5	7,452.3	7,593.3
Passenger turnover, mln pkm	290.3	5,968.0	16,940.3	1,707.0	322,984.7	347,890.3
Cargo transportation, thousand t	20.7	28.2	26.6	0.3	1,166.8	1,242.6
Passenger transportation, mln people	3.6	4.1	8.6	1.1	128.1	145.5

Total length of air routes in the EAEU amounts to

**793,500**  
km



# WATER TRANSPORT






*Facilitation of mutual access of vessels under EAEU States' flags to inland waterways of other Member States — transition to a notification-based system*

Integration achievements:

- ◉ A procedure regarding sea transport has been defined for access of the EAEU Member States' companies to Russian ports (Resolution No. 1285 of the Government of the Russian Federation dated October 20, 2017 "About approval of Rules of non-discriminatory access to services of subjects of natural monopolies in ports").
- ◉ With regard to inland water transport, the Shipping Agreement has been signed (February 1, 2019). Expected results:
  - » facilitation of mutual access of vessels under the EAEU countries' flags to inland waterways of other Member States — transition to a notification-based system;
  - » mutual recognition of shipping documents, as well as qualification documents of captains and crew members;
  - » a right to bilateral transportation of goods, passengers and their luggage on adjacent inland waterways, as well as transit through inland waterways.

When on inland waterways, the legislation of the Member State who owns waterways the vessel is located on shall be complied with. Each Party shall provide the same rights and obligations its vessels have to the vessels of the other Parties.

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF THE EAEU MEMBER STATES' WATER TRANSPORT IN 2019

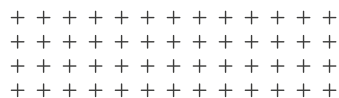
						
Length of operated inland waterways, thousand km	–	2.06	4.1	–	101.4	107.5
Number of inland vessels	–	419	747*	–	23,100	24,266
Number of inland ports	–	8	5	–	117	130
Number of sea vessels	–	10	354	–	2,726	3,090
Number of sea ports	–	–	3	–	67	70
Cargo turnover, mln tkm	–	33.4	689.7	–	99,341.9	100,065
Passenger turnover, mln pkm	–	3.0	1.2	–	591.7	595.9
Cargo transportation, mln t	–	2.2	2.2	–	116.8	121.2
Passenger transportation, thousand people	–	184.9	133.3	–	16,405.5	16,723.7

\* Data for 2018.



Total length of operated inland waterways amounts to

**107,500**  
km

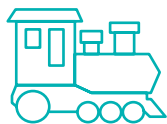


## RAIL TRANSPORT

*Recommendations aimed at improving the quality of international passenger transportation between the EAEU Member States have been developed*

Integration achievements:

- » the EAEU Member States have introduced unified tariffs for railway services of goods transportation by traffic type (export, import and domestic);
- » conditions have been defined for applying the unified (domestic) tariffs for transit transport in the territories of the Member States;
- » rail transport organizations in the EAEU Member States have been granted the right to change tariffs for railway services of goods transportation within the set levels (price limits) in compliance with legislation of the Member States;
- » conditions have been defined for the EAEU Member States to carry out a coordinated and agreed tariff policy, including with regard to the transportation of goods from one third country to another in transit through the Member States' railways;
- » terms and procedures have been clarified regarding the access of the EAEU Member States' operators to the border areas of adjacent infrastructure;
- » general approaches have been defined regarding requirements for certificates of safety of rail transport and the procedure for their issuance when accessing the infrastructure of the Member States;
- » recommendations aimed at improving the quality of international passenger transportation between the EAEU Member States have been developed;
- » agreed approaches have been defined regarding introduction of paperless technologies in the organization and registration of cargo in international traffic and elimination of drawbacks in the organization of train traffic;
- » railways of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia have established the United Transport and Logistics Company — the Eurasian Rail Alliance (UTLC ERA). Since the launch of the project in 2016, the volume of transit traffic has more than tripled (101,000 TEU in 2016 compared to over 333,000 TEU in 2019).



### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS OF THE EAEU MEMBER STATES' RAIL TRANSPORT IN 2019

Operating tracks, thousand km	0.8	5.5	16.0	0.4	85.6	108.3
including electrified tracks, thousand km	0.8	1.2	4.2	–	43.9	50.1
Locomotives,* pcs.	70	757	1,237	53	19,957	22,074
Freight cars,* thousand pcs.	1.3	44.6	139.9	1.2	1,172.3	1,359.3
Passenger cars,* pcs.	40	1,265	2,240	430	17,959	21,934
Cargo turnover, bln t km	0.9	48.2	289.2	0.9	2,601.8	2,941.0
Passenger turnover, mln pkm	69.5	6,274.1	17,712.7	36.8	133,657.1	157,750.2
Cargo transportation, mln t	3.2	145.5	408	2.2	1,279.4	1,838.3
Passenger transportation, mln people	0.4	79.7	21.8	0.4	1,200.3	1,302.6

\* Data from public sources.

A total length of operating tracks amounts to

**108,300**  
km

In 2019, passenger transportation in the EAEU amounted to

**1.3**  
billion people

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- Northern Sea Route
- Trans-Siberian Railway
- International Transit Corridor Western Europe — Western China
- International North-South Transport Corridor
- West-East Railway Route



## NATURAL MONOPOLIES



The Member States strive to harmonize natural monopolies.

A natural monopoly is the state of a service market where the creation of competitive conditions to meet the demand for a certain type of service is impossible or economically impractical due to technological features of production and provision of this type of services.

Integration achievements:

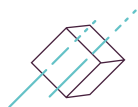
- » A comparative analysis has been conducted regarding legislation of the EAEU Member States and the practice of regulation over natural monopoly entities.
- » The Action Plan (roadmap) has been approved to determine the procedure for implementing measures to harmonize legislation of the EAEU Member States with regard to natural monopolies.

Objectives:

- research of regulations, the environment in the market of services, and opportunities for reducing the scope of natural monopolies;
  - development of coordinated approaches aimed at harmonizing legislation of the Member States with respect to regulation of natural monopolies;
  - preparation of a list of regulations subject to alignment, promoting the harmonization of legislation on natural monopolies and ensuring the implementation of common principles and rules of regulation of natural monopoly entities.
- » The Single Methods for Determining Tariffs in the Fields of Natural Monopolies have been adopted.

Objectives:

- ensuring equal conditions for consumers of services provided by natural monopoly entities;
- creating effective and transparent mechanisms for implementing the tariff policy based on the recommended lists of expenses (costs);
- reducing the growth rate of tariffs for services provided by natural monopoly entities.



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International cooperation in the field of transport is carried out in accordance with the memoranda signed by the Eurasian Economic Commission with the international organizations:

- » United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE);
- » Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP);
- » Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS);
- » Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO);
- » International Road Transport Union (IRU);
- » Interstate Aviation Committee (IAC);
- » International Air Transport Association (IATA);
- » Organization for Cooperation of Railways (OSJD);
- » International Union of Railways (UIC);
- » International Coordinating Council on Trans-Eurasian Transportation (CCTT);
- » Eurasian Union of Transport, Freight Forwarding and Logistics Organizations (EUTFLO).



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# TRANSPORTATION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

In 2019, total cargo transportation in the EAEU by all modes of transport (excluding pipeline) amounted to

**11.4**  
billion tons







↑ +5.6%  
against 2014

In 2019, total cargo turnover in the EAEU by all modes of transport (excluding pipeline) amounted to

**3.5**  
trillion tkm

↑ +11.5%  
against 2014

## CARGO TRANSPORTATION (EXCLUDING PIPELINE, MLN T)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	8.5	9.4	18.9	26.3	27.4	12.9
	336.9	314.7	291.5	315.0	330.3	309.4
	3,524.8	3,519.1	3,523.4	3,713.3	3,822.3	3,960.5
	28.7	29.5	31.0	31.7	32.8	34.0
	6,928	6,827.0	6,899.5	6,934.4	7,095.7	7,124.0
	10,826.9	10,699.7	10,764.3	11,020.8	11,308.5	11,440.8

## CARGO TURNOVER (EXCLUDING PIPELINE, BLN TKM)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9
	71.7	65.4	66.5	75.6	80.8	76.8
	438.9	430.9	404.1	434.4	470.2	472.6
	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
	2,656	2,664	2,709	2,873.1	2,975.8	2,982.9
	3,170.9	3,163.6	3,183.0	3,387.1	3,530.9	3,536.9

## PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION (MLN PEOPLE)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	204.4	187.4	184.9	178.7	162.3	194.0
	1,410.9	1,318.1	1,291.4	1,270.5	1,287.1	1,969.5
	21,218.6	21,773.2	22,268.5	22,674.1	22,943.3	23,832.1
	618.5	629.8	656.3	680.6	698.5	756.6
	12,767.2	12,691.2	12,498.8	12,482.0	12,240.8	11,705.8
	36,219.5	36,599.7	36,900.0	37,285.8	37,331.9	38,458.0

## PASSENGER TURNOVER (BLN PKM)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7
	21.0	19.9	20.2	20.8	21.7	27.2
	246.6	250.9	266.4	272.8	281.1	295.2
	10.7	10.9	11.2	12.2	12.4	13.1
	499.4	474.7	465.7	507.0	540.4	570.6
	780.7	758.9	766.0	815.4	858.0	908.9

In 2019, total passenger transportation in the EAEU amounted to

**38.5**  
billion people

↑ +6.1%  
against 2014

In 2019, total passenger turnover in the EAEU amounted to

**0.91**  
trillion pkm

↑ +16.4%  
against 2014

## COMMON MARKETS OF ENERGY RESOURCES



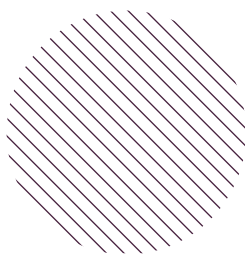
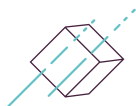
The Eurasian Economic Union (the EAEU, the Union) has abundant reserves of primary power resources and ranks first in proven reserves of hydrocarbons, their production, processing and export across the globe. Given that, the Union's power industries are interconnected to a large extent.

One of the priorities in cooperation between the EAEU Member States is to implement a coordinated energy policy and establish common markets of energy resources (electricity, gas, oil, and petroleum products). As a result of these efforts, large-scale projects will be implemented within the Eurasian space aimed at reducing the growth rate of electric power and hydrocarbon prices, ensuring availability of oil and gas resources to consumers in the Member States, increasing reliability of power supplies and strengthening energy security of the national economies.

*One of the priorities in cooperation between the EAEU Member States is to implement a coordinated energy policy and establish common energy markets*

Integration of energy markets makes it possible to efficiently use the potential of the power industry in each Member State thanks to expanding the export and transit opportunities. This positively affects the investment attractiveness and significantly improves the power sector's development in the EAEU and the infrastructure resistance to any external and internal factors.

Creating conditions for the free movement of electricity, gas, oil and petroleum products across the Member States and setting affordable and transparent prices for energy resources at common markets open up additional opportunities for developing SMEs to boost the economy.



## COMMON ELECTRICITY MARKET (CEM)

The integration in the EAEU electric power industry rests upon the EAEU Member States' power systems with advanced electric grid infrastructure and its parallel operation.

Nowadays, the trade in electricity is carried out by economic entities of the Eurasian "five" under bilateral agreements and using the established methodology for the interstate transmission of electricity among the EAEU countries.

The establishment of a common electricity market is a priority area for the development of integration processes in the Eurasian space, and market principles of pricing, including trade exchange mechanisms as well as fair (open) competition between all participants, are the pillars of its formation.

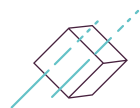
On May 29, 2019 in Nur-Sultan, the Heads of Member States signed a treaty on the common electricity market in the EAEU in the form of the Protocol on Amending the Treaty on the EAEU with regards to establishing a common electricity market in the EAEU. This document defines the legal framework for the common market establishment, functioning and development; the bodies and organizations who ensure control and functioning of the Union's common electricity market; the participants and infrastructure organizations; and the electricity trading arrangements.

In accordance with the approved action plan aimed at establishing the common electricity market of the EAEU, its launch is scheduled for January 1, 2025 at latest.

With the establishment of the common electricity market in the EAEU, its players (entrepreneurs) will be able to choose contractors from other EAEU countries, thus driving mutual electricity trading in the EAEU. Furthermore, this will improve energy security of the EAEU States, have a positive effect on reducing the growth rate of electricity prices, and ultimately contribute to the sustainability of the EAEU Member States' economies.







*With the establishment of the common electricity market in the EAEU, its players (entrepreneurs) will be able to choose contractors from the Member States, thus driving the trade in electricity between the countries*





With this aim in view, the Eurasian “five” together with the EEC will finalize the rules of market functioning in order to control the trade and transit of electricity throughout the Union, allocation of interstate power transmission capacity, and exchange of information in the market.

## PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE EAEU STATES' ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY IN 2019

Indicators						
Installed capacity, GW	3.4	10.1	22.9	3.9	253.6	293.9
Production (generation), bln kWh	7.6	40.3	106.3	14.9	1,096.2	1,265.3
Consumption, bln kWh	6.6	37.9	105.2	14.9	1,074.8	1,239.4
Export, bln kWh	1.2	2.4	2.2	0.3	19.3	25.4
Import, bln kWh	0.14	0	1.4	0.3	1.6	3.4

## Benefits of Establishing the Common Electricity Market

- » Improving:
  - energy security in the EAEU Member States;
  - economic efficiency and reliability of the electric power complexes in the EAEU Member States.
- » Increasing the volumes of mutual electricity trading.
- » Reducing the growth rate of electricity prices in the domestic markets, as well as providing for their transparency.
- » Shifting to market electricity pricing.



A major area of the Member States' integration is oil and gas, which determines the pace and rates of economic development in many ways.

At this stage, cooperation between the Member States in the oil and gas sector and interstate supplies of oil and gas resources aimed at meeting their needs are carried out in accordance with bilateral agreements, as well as bilateral indicative balances of energy resources developed on an annual basis.

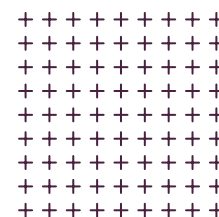
The Commission's main objective in this area is to arrange the formation of common markets of gas, oil and petroleum products within the Union. They will provide for the creation of opportunities for fair competition, non-discriminatory access to oil and gas infrastructures and better trade in oil and gas resources on exchanges.

In accordance with the concepts adopted in 2016 and 2018 — regulations that control these markets are being drafted under the programs for establishing common markets for gas, oil and petroleum products in the Union.

The list of activities, ensuring establishment and launch of the common markets, has also been completed, as well as the terms and stages of implementation determined.

Key issues related to the functioning of common markets of gas, oil and petroleum products will be addressed in international treaties. According to the action plans, part of the programs, the following terms of their conclusion are envisaged: the international treaty on establishing a common gas market will be concluded until 2023, and the oil market in 2024. They are to come into force no later than January 1, 2025.

Key issues related to the functioning of common markets of gas, oil and petroleum products will be addressed in international treaties



## COMMON GAS MARKET







*Development and approval of a draft procedure for carrying out gas exchange trade should be ensured; draft international treaties on establishing a common gas market in the Union along with uniform rules for accessing gas transportation systems of the Member States should be approved, as well as other documents drafted*

Establishment of a common gas market in the EAEU involves mutual trade and transportation of gas owned by the market players and intended for supply to consumers.

In order to fulfill specific objectives in the gas industry, it was instructed to harmonize legislations on gas transportation and supply between the Member States, and the Procedure for Providing Information in an Electronic Form by the EAEU Member States as Part of Establishment of the EAEU Common Gas Market was approved. Tariff formation (pricing) for gas transportation is being addressed.

Development and approval of a draft procedure for carrying out gas exchange trade should be ensured; draft international treaties on establishing a common gas market in the Union along with uniform rules for accessing gas transportation systems of the Member States should be approved, as well as other documents drafted.

### PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE EAEU STATES' GAS INDUSTRY IN 2019 (BLN CUBIC METERS)

Indicators						
Gas reserves	–	3.0	2,700	6	38,000	40,709
Gas production	–	0.2	56.4	0.02	737.8	794.42
Gas export (total)	–	–	19.5	–	248.2	267.7
Gas export to third countries	–	–	8.8	–	223.7*	232.5
Gas import (total)	2.5	20.3	5.1	0.3	11.2	39.4
Gas import from third countries	0.4	–	2.5*	0.0*	0.0*	2.9
Domestic gas consumption	2.5	20.5	16.3	0.3	480.5	520.1
Gas consumption per capita, m <sup>3</sup> /year	900	2,070	740	50	3,200	
Gasification level, %	96	97	51.47	32	70.1	

\* Indicative (forecast) gas balance in the EAEU.









## COMMON MARKET OF OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

The Union needs common markets of oil and petroleum products to ensure sustainable development of economies, energy security and environmental safety, drive the performance of business entities, as well as bring to a new level economic integration and competitiveness of the States and the Union in the global arena.

As for the oil sector, the Procedure for Providing Information in an Electronic Form by the EAEU Member States as Part of Establishment of the EAEU Common Market of Oil and Petroleum Products has been approved.

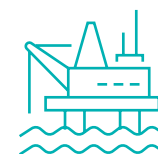
### PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE EAEU STATES' OIL INDUSTRY IN 2019 (MLN T)

Indicators						
Oil reserves	–	26	3,900	15	14,600	18,541
Oil and gas condensate production	–	1.68	90.5	0.24	561.2	653.6
Domestic consumption	–	17.87	17.12	0.2*	285.1	320.29
Oil export (total)	–	1.64	72.2	–	266.2	340.04
Including oil export to third countries		1.64	70.5*	–	247.6*	319.8
Oil import	–	17.99	–	0.0*	0.7*	18.69
Main oil pipelines, thousand km	–	3	8.0**	–	68	63.9
Petroleum product pipelines, thousand km	–	1.1	–	–	17**	18.1
Number of oil refineries	–	2	3	5**	32	42
Refinery yield, %		72–78	78.5–87	no data	83.1	–

\* Indicative (forecast) balance of oil stock for the EAEU.

\*\* 2018 data.

*As for the oil sector, the Procedure for Providing Information in an Electronic Form by the EAEU Member States as Part of Establishment of the EAEU Common Market of Oil and Petroleum Products has been approved*



*Work with the Parties continues on preparation and discussion of the draft agreement on the formation of the common markets for oil and petroleum products in the Union and the draft unified rules for accessing oil and petroleum product transportation systems*

An action plan (roadmap) has been prepared and approved by the Commission's Council regarding harmonization of the Member States' legislations in the oil field.

Work with the Parties continues on preparation and discussion of the draft agreement on the formation of the common markets for oil and petroleum products in the Union and the draft unified rules for accessing oil and petroleum product transportation systems.

### Benefits of Common Markets of Gas, Oil and Petroleum Products

- » Transitioning to market pricing, including the establishment of exchange trade in gas, oil, and petroleum products in the common markets.
- » Ensuring non-discriminatory access to gas, oil and petroleum product transportation systems located in the territories of the Member States.
- » Providing availability of energy sources to economic entities of the Member States and population, expanding sales markets for independent gas, oil and petroleum product producers.

### Indicative (Forecast) Balances of Gas, Oil and Petroleum Products

In order to effectively use the full energy potential and optimize interstate supply of energy resources, the Member States, together with the Commission, develop and agree on indicative (forecast) balances of gas, oil and petroleum products in the Union for a 5-year period.

The procedure and terms for developing indicative balances of the Union, as well as the methods for their preparation are defined in the Agreement on the Methodology for Forming Indicative (Forecast) Balances of Gas, Oil and Petroleum Products Within the Union, signed on April 22, 2016.

Indicative (forecast) balances of gas, oil and petroleum products of the Union are required by the state authorities of the Parties in forecasting to meet the needs of the economies of the Member States regarding energy resources.

## ENERGY EFFICIENCY, ENERGY SAVING AND DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN THE EAEU MEMBER STATES

Efficient use of fuel and energy resources and improvement of energy efficiency are some of the main areas of the economies' sustainable development. The systemic work of the EAEU Member States will have a significant economic impact and further drive the implementation of coordinated policies for sustainable development of the economy and energy security, and improve the welfare of the population of the Union Member States.

In order to implement the Declaration on Further Development of Integration Processes within the EAEU and Disposition No. 9 of the Supreme Council dated December 20, 2019, the Commission, together with the Union Member States, prepared the draft Strategic Directions for Developing the Eurasian Economic Integration until 2025. The draft Strategy identifies the improvement of energy saving and energy efficiency, resolution of existing environmental issues and sustainable development as the integration priorities.

In this area, it is expected to combine efforts to create and use new technologies and innovations, including green technologies, renewable energy sources (RES), circular economies, bioengineering, and nanotechnology. Thus, the List of Measures and Mechanisms for the Strategy Implementation implies cooperation between the EAEU Member States regarding energy saving, energy efficiency, use of RES, and environmental protection.

A number of the EAEU Member States have already accumulated significant practical experience in implementing these areas. All EAEU Member States have adopted laws on energy efficiency and RES, are currently implementing state programs aimed at improving energy saving, energy efficiency, use of alternative energy sources, environmental improvement, etc. One of the key objectives in implementing these areas is the consistent reduction of energy intensity indicators for economies.

Currently, the countries of the Eurasian Five fulfill their need for energy resources mainly through traditional energy sources. However, things change, as do the technology and economics of the energy production processes. In all EAEU countries, work is being carried out to increase capacity for the production of RES.

*The draft Strategy identifies the improvement of energy saving and energy efficiency, resolution of existing environmental issues and sustainable development as the integration priorities*



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For instance, a solar photovoltaic plant with a capacity of 55 MW was put into operation in the Republic of Armenia in 2019. In the Republic of Belarus, in 2019, 6 renewable energy plants with a total capacity of 12.71 MW were put into operation, as well as 3 wind turbines with a capacity of 7.75 MW and 3 biogas plants with a capacity of 4.96 MW. Since the beginning of 2019, 21 renewable energy facilities with a capacity of 504.55 MW have been put into operation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. There are currently 18 small hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of 53.58 MW in the Kyrgyz Republic, but the state has significant potential for renewable energy development. In the Russian Federation, the total capacity of new RES facilities commissioned in 2019 amounted to about 375 MW.

This year, the Union Member States will continue to gradually increase the share of RES in fuel and energy balances.

Given the potential for deepening integration in the field of energy saving, energy efficiency and RES within the Union, the EEC will continue interacting with the EAEU Member States on these issues.

## NOTES

STRUCTURE OF INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER PLANTS  
IN THE EAEU MEMBER STATES' ENERGY SYSTEMS IN 2018, %

