



eec

Social and Economic Development over 10 Years of EAEU Membership

**Republic of Armenia
Republic of Belarus
Republic of Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic
Russian Federation**

EEC.EAEUNION.ORG



Eurasian Economic Union

an economic integration association of the five States – Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia – aimed at the establishment of a single market of goods, services, capital and labor within the Union, operating on the basis of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space

5

EAEU Member States

Armenia
Belarus
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Russia

3

active Observer States

Iran
Cuba
Uzbekistan

186

million people
total population
of 5 Member States

95

million people
working-age
population
of 5 Member
States

Goal of the Eurasian economic integration

- to ensure stable development, modernization and strengthening of global economic competitiveness of the EAEU Member States
- to ensure improvement in the living standards of citizens

Key EAEU socio-economic indicators 2015–2024

Gross domestic product increased

↑ by **17,8%**
and reached
2581,6 bln US dollars

During the period of 2023–2024,
economic growth rates
above the global average

in the EAEU:

↑ by **4,4%**

across the
globe:

↑ by **3,2%**

Industrial production
grew

↑ by **29,1%**
and reached
1529,2 bln US dollars

Agricultural
production grew

↑ by **25,5%**
and reached
132,3 bln US dollars

Cargo turnover
increased

↑ **9,6%**
by
and reached
6175,4 bln t-km

Investment in fixed assets
increased

↑ **40,1%**
by
and reached
487,3 bln US dollars

Unemployment rate
decreased

↓ **2,7** p.p.
by
and amounted to
3,0%

Trade in the EAEU 2015–2024

Mutual trade in goods
increased

↑ > **2** times
and reached **97,7** bln
US dollars

For 2024 compared to 2023,
the increase amounted to

8,1%

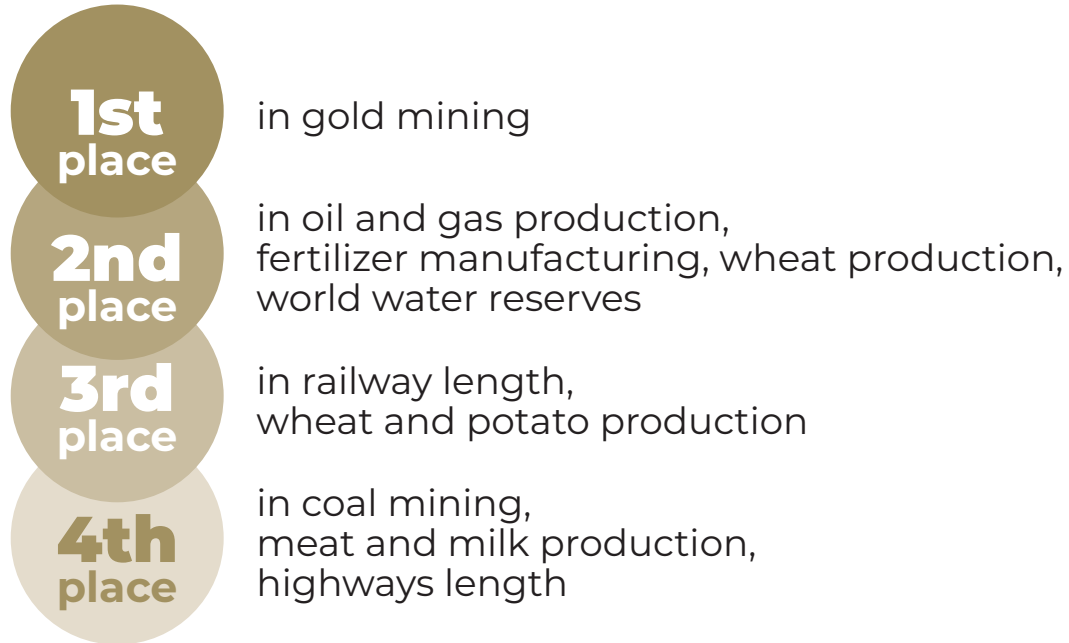
The share of mutual trade turnover in foreign trade turnover increased

↑ to **19,8%** in 2024
from **13,5%** in 2015

Trade with external partners increased

↑ by **37,1%**
and reached **794,5** bln
US dollars in 2024

Global leadership



>5%

world grain production



5%

world milk production



~3%

world agricultural production





Republic of Armenia

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Dynamics of economic indicators of the Republic of Armenia

Armenia's economic indicators in the EAEU have been highly dynamic over 10 years of its EAEU membership

Armenia's GDP grew

↑ **1,6** in 2015–2024
times

GDP growth for 2015–2023

Global economy – 30,8 %
Developing countries – 41,2 %
Armenia – **50,7 %**

GDP per capita

Stable growth leadership in the EAEU in 2015–2024

↑ **2,2** times



from **3,5** ths US dollars in 2015 to **8,5** ths US dollars in 2024



Fixed capital investment

In 2015–2024, the volume increased

↑ **47,2%** to **1,8** bln US dollars in 2024



GDP index of Armenia in 2023 compared to 2022

108,3%

GDP Index of Armenia in 2023 compared to 2022 exceeded the same indicator of the EU (**100,5%**) and OECD (**101,7%**)

Unemployment

decreased in 2015–2024

* according to ILO methodology

from **18,5%** ↓ to **13,9%**

Real salary

increased in 2015–2024

↑ **1,5** times

Since 2018, Armenia has achieved the status of an upper middle-income country according to the World Bank methodology

Average monthly nominal wages

doubled in 2015–2024

from **359** US dollars
to ↑ **731** US dollars



Industrial production

In 2015–2024, the volume increased

↑ by **80,2%** to **7,6** bln US dollars in 2024

Industrial production index in 2024 amounted to

104,7% by 2023



Share of services in the GDP structure

increased in 2015–2024

from **46,5%** ↑ to **59,4%**



Economic growth leaders – sectors

- trade
- real estate
- financial activities
- services



Armenia's self-sufficiency in basic agricultural products and food in 2024 increased to

72,6%

Full self-sufficiency in own production

in fruits and berries –

1st

place in the EAEU

in eggs –

2nd

place in the EAEU

in vegetables –

3rd

place in the EAEU

Per capita production increased in 2024

fruits and berries



by 17 kg to 113 kg

1st

place in the EAEU

eggs



by 25 pcs to 238 pcs

3rd

place in the EAEU

Highest per capita consumption among the EAEU countries in 2023

vegetables and melons

201 kg

fruits and berries

119 kg

eggs

249 pcs

increase – 9 kg compared to 2014

increase – 26 pcs compared to 2014

3rd

place in the EAEU

Domestic consumption of natural gas



by 12,4%

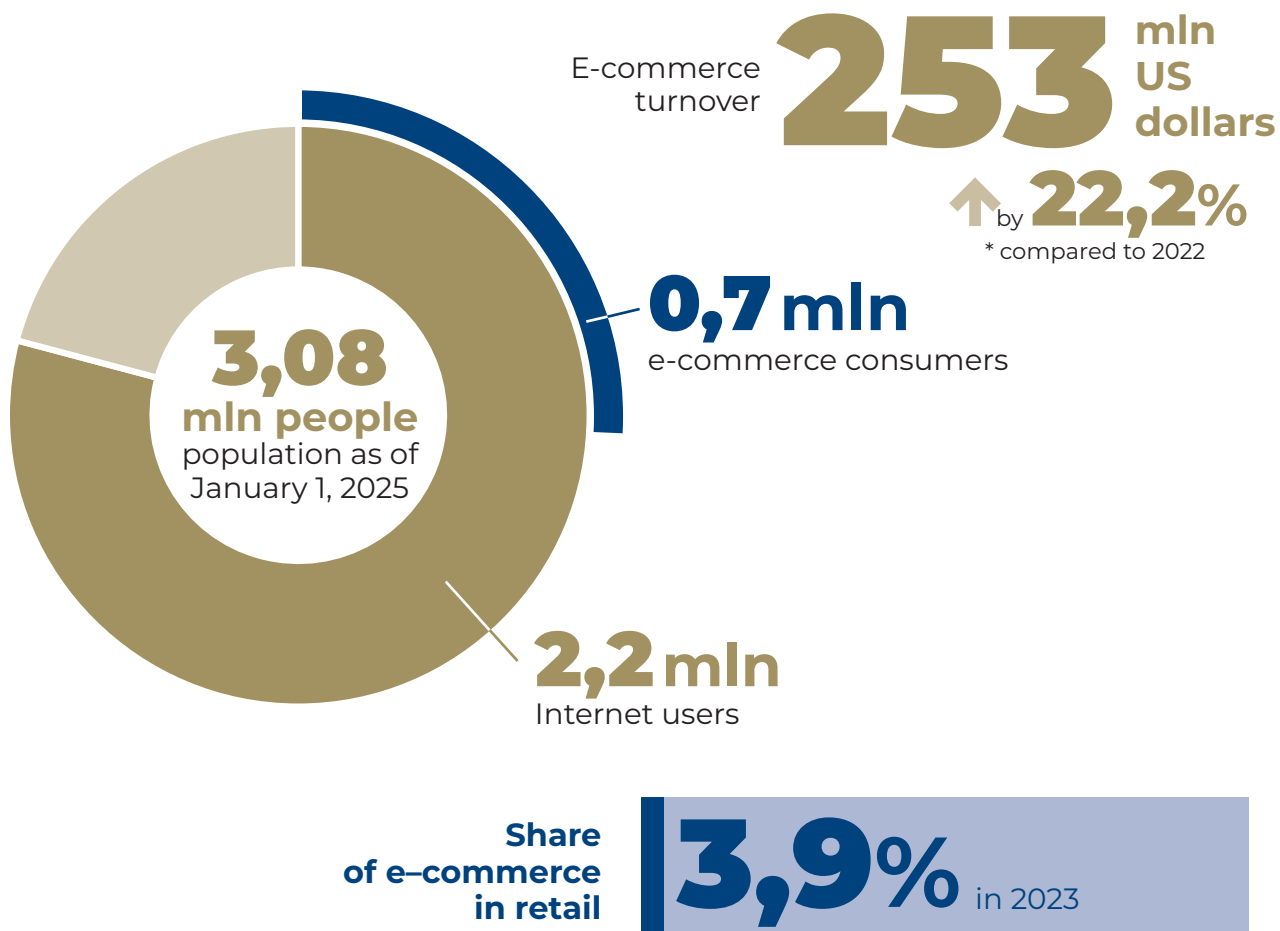
Electric power consumption volume



by 13,6%



Electronic commerce

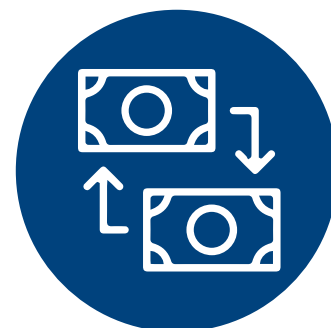






Mutual trade

Armenia's mutual trade turnover with the EAEU countries increased in 2015–2024



↑ **10,4** times

from **1,2** bln US dollars in 2015

↑ **12,9** bln US dollars in 2024

export

in 2015–2024

↑ **13,1** times

from **0,3** bln US dollars in 2015 to **3,3** bln US dollars in 2024

import

in 2015–2024

↑ **9,7** times

from **1,0** bln US dollars in 2015 to **9,6** bln US dollars in 2024

Share of mutual trade turnover in Armenia's foreign trade turnover increased in 2015–2024

from **26,5**²⁰¹⁵% ↑ **42,9**²⁰²⁴%



Significance of the EAEU market for the Armenian economy

Share of supplies to the EAEU common market in the total export of goods manufactured in Armenia in 2024

Alcoholic beverages

87,0%



Brandy

97,3%



Wines

65,9%



99,9%

Molybdenum oxides and hydroxides, glue and adhesives



Food

77,6%



Clothing and shoes made of genuine leather

93,9%

Remittances from the Union

increased

↑ 3,7 times in 2015–2024 from **1,1** bln US dollars in 2015 to **3,9** bln US dollars in 2024

Share of remittances from the Union countries

in the total volume of remittances to the Armenian economy increased in 2015–2024

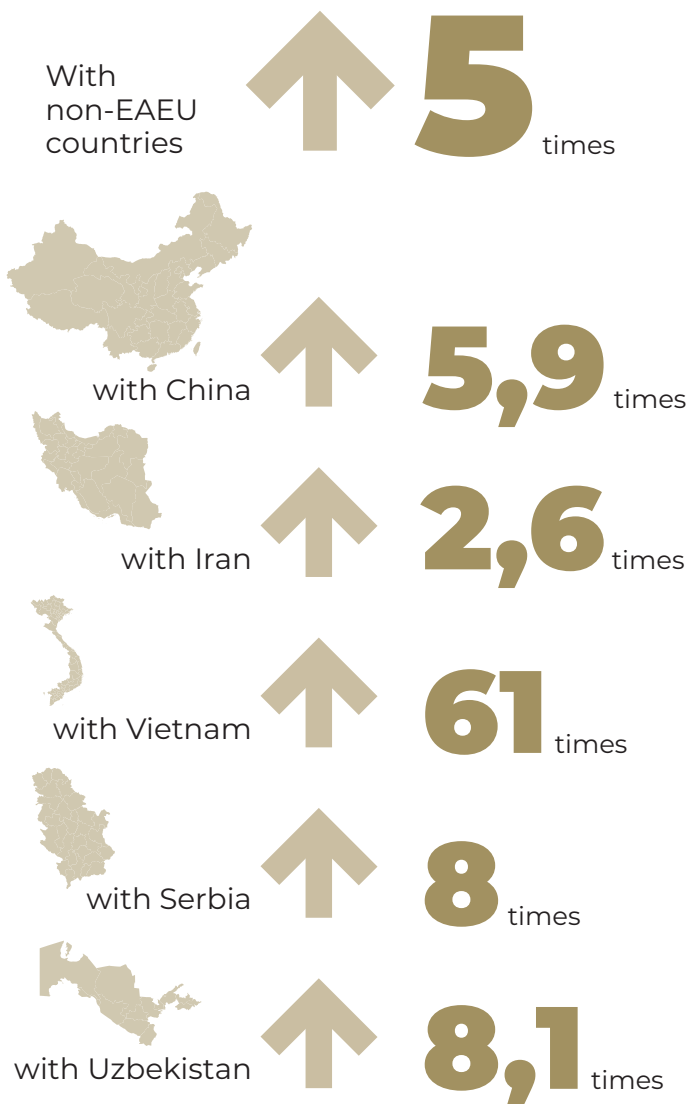
from **64,5%** **↑** to **66,5%**



Growth of Armenia's foreign trade turnover

in 2015–2024

- According to 2024 data, 24.8% of Armenia's foreign trade is covered by the countries that concluded or are negotiating on preferential trade agreements with the EAEU (Vietnam, Iran, Serbia, UAE, Mongolia, Indonesia, Egypt, India).
- Access conditions were improved for 87 % of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature under the Agreement with Vietnam
- Export of food products and agricultural raw materials from Armenia to Vietnam increased 56 times
- Under the Agreement, the Iranian side for the first time established zero level of duty rates for goods from Armenia with respect to more than 88% of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature covering 96.5% of Armenia's current exports to Iran
- Export of food products and agricultural raw materials from Armenia to Iran in 2024 increased 1.9 times compared to 2015





Import customs duty revenues to the Armenian budget increased

in 2015–2024

↑ by **66,6%**

Marking was introduced



Alcoholic
beverages



Tobacco
products



Packaged
drinking water



Fur
products





Republic of Belarus

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Dynamics of economic indicators of the Republic of Belarus

Over the past 10 years of its EAEU membership, Belarus has shown positive economic trends

According to the Human Development Index, Belarus is among the countries with a very high level of development, ranking at



In the global ranking of industrial competitiveness, Belarus takes



According to the Global Knowledge Index, Belarus takes





GDP per capita in PPP terms increased

↑ **1,8** times in 2015–2024



GDP Index of the Republic of Belarus

104,0%

in 2024 compared to 2023

GDP Index of Belarus in 2024 compared to 2023 exceeded that of the EU (**101.0 %**) and OECD (**101.7 %**)

The state procurement market grew

in 2015–2024

↑ **10** times exceeding **6,5** bln US dollars



Unemployment

decreased in 2015–2024

* according to ILO methodology

from **5,2%** ↓ to **3,0%**

The unemployment rate is lower than similar indicators in the EU (**5.9 %**) and OECD (**4.9 %**)

Real salary

increased in 2015–2024

↑ **1,7** times



**Housing per capita
(sq.m. per
1 inhabitant)**

30,4

**Preschool
education
enrollment
of children**



88,1%

in 2024 as a % of the population
of the corresponding age group

**Share of population
with tertiary
education**

26,6%

residents aged 15 years and older
as of the 2019 census

	2015	2023	2024
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73, 8	74,6	74,7
Availability of specialist physicians (per 10,000 people)	56,1	61,0	61,7
Availability of nursing staff (per 10,000 people)	133,2	136,5	136,0
Retail turnover (in % to 2014, in comparable prices)	98,7	120,8	135,1
Low-income population (in %)	5,1	3,6	3,5
Employment rate (aged 15-74 years, %)	68,1	67,3	67,5
Number of registered crimes (100 ths people)	1025	930	802



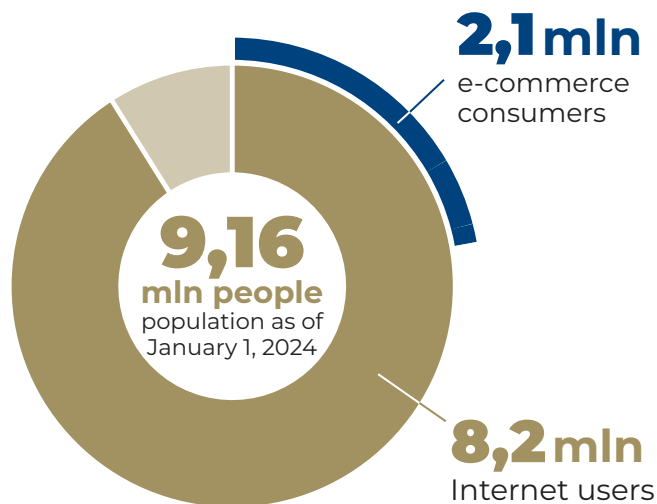
Number of Internet subscribers
(per 100 people)

155

Share of population covered by LTE cellular communication services

from 68,5%²⁰¹⁷
↑ to 99,0%²⁰²⁴

Electronic commerce



E-commerce turnover
in retail in 2023

5846,9
mln Belarusian
rubles
↑ 53,9%
* compared to 2022

Share
of e-commerce
in retail

8,1% in 2023

6% in 2022



Industrial output increased in 2015–2024

↑ by **19,7%** to **62,3** bln US dollars



Industrial production
index in 2024
amounted to

105,4% by 2023

The share of industry in the
GDP structure of Belarus is
one of the largest in the EAEU

25,0% in 2024

High real salary growth
in the manufacturing industry

↑ **1,7** times in 2015–2024

Agricultural output increased in 2015–2024

↑ by **15,8%** to **11,3** bln US dollars



including:

in crop production

↑ by **12,6%** to **5,3** bln US dollars

in cattle breeding

↑ by **18,9%** to **6,0** bln US dollars



The highest level of food self-sufficiency among the EAEU countries

as of 2023

as a whole **96,2%**

in vegetable oil

295%

in sugar

174,4%

in eggs

123,2%

in dairy products

283%

in meat

134,9%

in potato

110,8%

By production in the EAEU

per capita, in 2024



in the EAEU

in milk – **958** kg
in meat – **147** kg
in eggs – **407** pieces
in sugar beet – **542** kg
in potatoes – **341** kg in 2023
in vegetables – **304** kg



in the EAEU

in fruits and berries – **78** kg
in grain – **913** kg in 2023

By consumption in the EAEU

per capita, in 2023



in the EAEU

in meat and meat products – **101** kg, 13 kg growth compared to 2014
in vegetable oil – **18** kg



in the EAEU

in milk and milk products – **240** kg, eggs – **272** pieces, fruits and berries – **90** kg, 13 kg growth compared to 2014



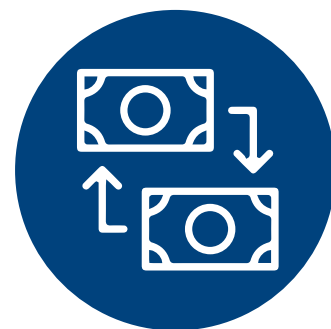
in the EAEU

in vegetables – **176** kg, 17 kg growth compared to 2014



Mutual trade turnover of Belarus with the EAEU Member States increased

↑ > **1,9** times in 2015–2024



The share of the EAEU countries
in Belarus' foreign
trade turnover

grew over
this period

↑ by **12,5** p.p.

Belarus exports more high-
and medium high-tech
goods to the EAEU countries
in comparison with non-CIS
countries

Belarus' foreign trade turnover with non-CIS partners increased

in 2015–2024

from **24,5** bln US
dollars in 2015

↑ by **26,1%**

↑ to **30,9** bln US
dollars in 2024

Cooperative goods deliveries to the EAEU markets increased

in 2015–2024

↑ **2,4** times



Belarus' foreign trade turnover growth in 2015–2021

- In trade with Vietnam, access conditions were improved for 87% of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature
- Exports of food products and agricultural raw materials from Belarus to Vietnam increased 12 times in 2021 compared to 2015
- For the first time Iran has established zero level of duty rates for Belarusian goods with respect to more than 88% of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature covering 97.3% of Belarus' current exports to Iran
- Exports of food products and agricultural raw materials from Belarus to Iran grew to 0.6 mln US dollars in 2021

With non-EAEU countries  by **40,8%**



with China

 by **55%**



with Vietnam

 by **34%**



with Uzbekistan

 **4,6** times

Import customs duty revenues increased

to the budget of Belarus in 2015–2024

 by **50,2%**





Republic of Kazakhstan

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Dynamics of economic indicators of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Over the past 10 years of its EAEU membership, Kazakhstan has shown positive economic trends

Kazakhstan's GDP grew

↑ **34,0%** in 2015–2024
by

GDP per capita increased

↑ **14,2** bln US dollars
to in 2024



Kazakhstan's GDP Index

104,8%
in 2024 compared to 2023

GDP Index
of Kazakhstan in 2024
by 2023 exceeded that
of the EU (**100.5 %**)
and OECD (**101.7 %**)



The population increased

↑ by **16,5%** in 2015–2024

from **17,4** mln people in 2015 ↑ to **20,3** mln people as of January 1, 2025



Real salary

increased in 2015–2024

↑ by **41,9%**

Unemployment rate

in Kazakhstan is below similar indicators for the EU (**5.9 %**) and OECD (**4.9 %**)

The state procurement market grew

↑ **2,4** times in 2015–2024

and reached almost

22,8 bln US dollars



The industrial sector's share in the GDP structure grew

from **24,7%** ²⁰¹⁵ **↑** to **25,7%** ²⁰²⁴



Industrial production growth in 2015–2024

↑ **29,1%** ^{by} **↑ >1,5 times** ^{in value}
up to 106,8 ^{bln US dollars}

Installed capacity of power plants increased

↑ **18,8%** ^{to}

Electricity consumption increased

↑ **27,7%** ^{by}

Natural gas production increased

↑ **30%** ^{by}

Domestic natural gas consumption increased

↑ **53%** ^{by}



Accumulated direct investment from the EAEU countries grew in 2015–2023

↑ **1,4** times compared to 2005–2014 and reached in 2023 **13,8** bln US dollars

Agricultural production increased in 2015–2024

↑ by **38,4%** to **17,6** bln US dollars

including:

in crop production

↑ by **37,2%** to **10,6** bln US dollars

in cattle breeding

↑ by **38,2%** to **7,0** bln US dollars



The share of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in the structure of investments in fixed capital increased

from **2,3%**²⁰¹⁵ and in 2024 amounted to **4,7%**²⁰²⁴ **2,0** bln US dollars



in the EAEU in terms of food self-sufficiency

82,5%

Full self-sufficiency in own production

- vegetables – **1st place** in the EAEU
- grain – **2nd place**
- vegetable oil – **3rd place**

In terms of per capita production in 2024 in the EAEU, Kazakhstan ranks:



in grain – **1250** kg
in melons and gourds – **122** kg



in sunflower – **62** kg

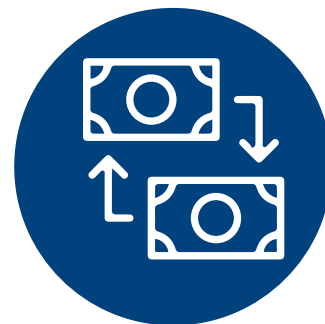


in vegetables – **188** kg
in meat – **58** kg



Mutual trade turnover

between Kazakhstan and the EAEU
Member States increased in 2015–2024



↑ **1,8 times**

from **16,3** bln US dollars in 2015

↑ to **30,4** bln US dollars in 2024

Including exports increased

↑ **2,1 times** in 2015–2024

from **5,1** bln US dollars in 2015

↑ to **11,0** bln US dollars in 2024

Growth in supplies of cooperative goods to the EAEU single market

↑ **3,1 times** in 2015–2024

↑ to **4,5** bln US dollars in 2024

High share of mutual trade
in Kazakhstan's foreign trade
turnover

21,5% 2024

Growth in
Kazakhstan's
trade with the
EAEU external partners

↑ **1,8 times** in 2015–2024

to **110,9** bln US dollars in 2024

The share of countries that concluded trade agreements with EAEU
(Vietnam, Serbia, Singapore, Iran, and China)

in Kazakhstan's
foreign trade turno-
ver increased

from **15,0%** 2015 ↑ to **22,8%** 2024



Growth in Kazakhstan's trade turnover

in 2015–2024

- In trade with Vietnam, access conditions were improved for 87% of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature
- Exports of food products and agricultural raw materials from Kazakhstan to Vietnam increased significantly
- For the first time, Iran established zero level of duty rates for Kazakhstani goods with respect to more than 88% of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature, covering 99.9% of Kazakhstan's current exports to Iran
- Exports of certain categories of agricultural goods (mutton, corn, vegetables, and legumes) from Kazakhstan to Iran increased several times over

With non-EAEU countries  **1,8** times



with China

 **2,8** times



with Vietnam

 **4,2** times



with Serbia

 by **78,4%**



with Uzbekistan

 **2,5** times



Growth of e-commerce

in 2015–2024

↑ **62 times**

Share in total retail trade increased from 0.8 % to

14,1% in 2024

E-commerce turnover in 2024

6,8 bln US dollars

↑ by **33,0%**
* compared to 2023

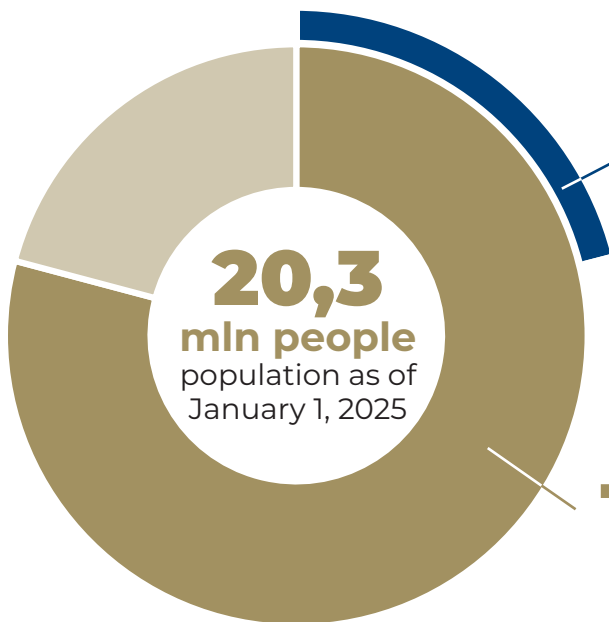
4,7 mln

e-commerce consumers in 2024

20,3 mln people
population as of January 1, 2025

16,6 mln

Internet users (aged 6 years and older) in 2024





Import customs duty revenues

to the budget of Kazakhstan
in 2015–2024

↑ by **37,9%**

Marking of goods was introduced



Footwear



Fur
products



Tobacco
products



Medicines

Marking of goods will be introduced



Beer



Lubricating oil





Kyrgyz Republic

Social and Economic
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Dynamics of economic indicators of the Kyrgyz Republic

Over the past 10 years of its EAEU membership, the Kyrgyz Republic has shown positive economic trends

GDP of the Kyrgyz Republic grew

↑ by **56,4%** in 2015–2024

GDP growth for 2015–2023

Global economy – **30,8 %**
Developing countries – **41,2 %**

GDP per capita

Stable growth second in the EAEU in growth rates

from **1,2** ths US dollars in 2015 ↑ to **2,4** ths US dollars in 2024



Real GDP growth rate of the Kyrgyz Republic

109,0%

in 2024 compared to 2023

Real GDP growth rate

of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2024 by 2023 exceeded that of the EU (**100,5 %**) and OECD (**101,7 %**)



Fixed capital investment

in 2015–2024, the volume increased

↑ by **45,6%** to **2,9** bln US dollars in 2024



Remittances from the Union countries increased in 2015–2024

↑ by **71,1%** from **1,63** bln US dollars in 2015 to **2,79** bln US dollars in 2024

Real salary growth
in 2015–2024

↑ **1,7** times

Average monthly nominal salaries increased in 2015–2024

from **209** US dollars
↑ to **429** US dollars

The unemployment rate in the Kyrgyz Republic

is lower than similar indicators in the EU (**5,9 %**) and OECD (**4,9 %**) in 2024



The state procurement market grew

in 2015–2024

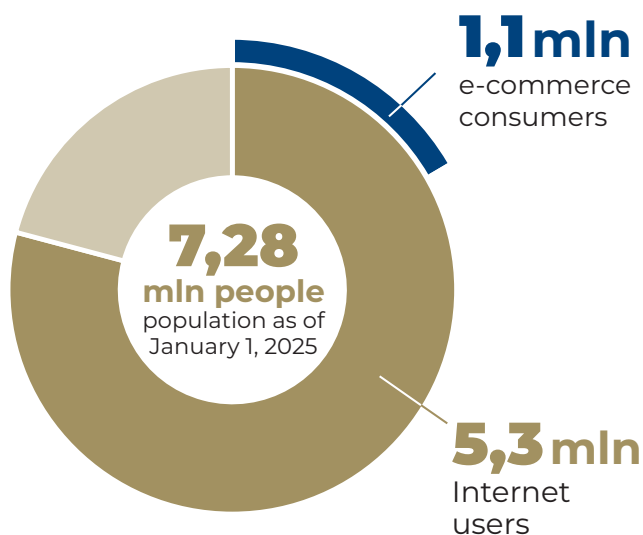
↑ by **15%** and reached almost **826** mln US dollars

Growth rate of tax revenues increased

in 2015–2024

↑ **>4 times**

Electronic commerce



E-commerce turnover
in 2023

202 mln US dollars
↑ **26,3%**
* compared to 2022

Share of e-commerce
in retail

3,5% in 2023



Industrial production

In 2015–2024, the volume increased

↑ **2,4** times to **6,7** bln US dollars



Industrial production index in 2024 amounted to

154,8% by 2015

exceeding the EU (**108,6%**) and OECD (**105,3%**)

Installed capacity of power plants increased

↑ **12,1%**

Electricity consumption increased

↑ **30%**

Domestic natural gas consumption increased

↑ **92%**

Domestic oil consumption increased

↑ **255%**



Agricultural output increased

in 2015–2024

↑ **48,6%** to **4,5** ^{bln US dollars}

including:

in crop production

↑ by **39,9%** to **2,1** ^{bln US dollars}

in cattle breeding

↑ by **50,8%** to **2,2** ^{bln US dollars}



The self-sufficiency in basic agricultural products and food in 2024 increased to

72,2%

Full self-sufficiency in own production

in milk and potatoes



in the EAEU

Production per capita in 2023

milk

250 kg



in the EAEU

potato

181 kg



in the EAEU

Per capita consumption growth in 2015–2023

vegetable and gourd crops

by **39 kg**
up to **189 kg**



in the EAEU

fruits and berries

by **40 kg**
up to **69 kg**



in the EAEU

milk and milk products

by **22 kg**
up to **238 kg**



in the EAEU

meat and meat products

by **11 kg**
up to **46 kg**

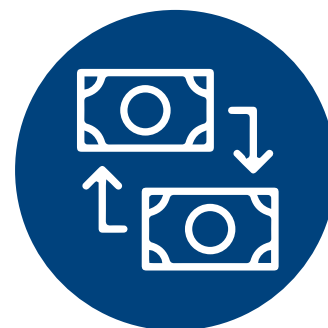
eggs

by **50 pcs**
up to **132 pcs**





Kyrgyzstan's mutual trade turnover with the EAEU countries increased in 2015–2024



↑ **2,0** times

from **2,5** bln US dollars in 2015

↑ to **5,0** bln US dollars in 2024

export

in 2015–2024

↑ **3,6** times

from **0,4** bln US dollars in 2015

↑ to **1,5** bln US dollars in 2024

import

in 2015–2024

↑ **1,7** times

from **2,1** bln US dollars in 2015

↑ to **3,5** bln US dollars in 2024

The share of mutual trade with the Union countries in the Kyrgyz Republic's foreign trade turnover reached

↑ **31,1**%²⁰²⁴

The Kyrgyz Republic increased its foreign trade share with countries covered by trade agreements (Vietnam, Serbia, Singapore, Iran, and China)

from **19,9**%^{in 2015}

↑ to **35,8**%^{in 2024}



Share of exports to the EAEU single market in total exports
of goods manufactured in Kyrgyzstan in 2024



Accumulated direct investment from
the EAEU countries grew

in 2015–2023
according to EDB



1,2 times

compared
to 2005 – 2014

and reached in 2023

1,6 bln
US
dollars

The Russian-
Kyrgyz
Development
Fund was
established

Fund's
authorized
capital

500
mln US dollars

In 2024, the Fund joined
a financial support mechanism
for cooperative projects in the
industrial sector



Kyrgyzstan's cultural
experts participate in
educational programs
and internships in the
Union countries



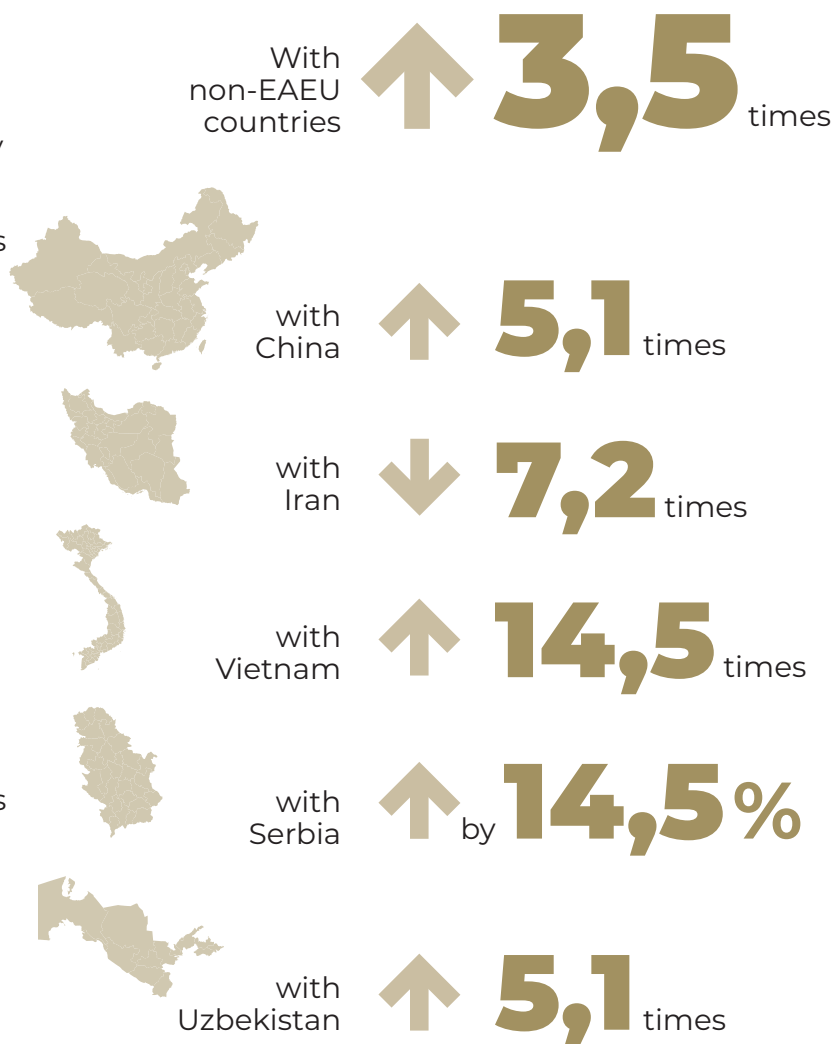
Kyrgyz athletes
participate in training
camps and competitions
with athletes from the
Union countries



Growth in Kyrgyzstan's trade turnover

in 2015–2024

- In trade with Vietnam, access conditions were improved for 87% of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature
- Exports of food products and agricultural raw materials from Kyrgyzstan to Vietnam increased by 49.8 % in 2024 compared to 2015
- For the first time, Iran established zero level of duty rates for Kyrgyz goods with respect to more than 88% of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature, covering 99.3% of Kyrgyzstan's current exports to Iran
- Exports of food products and agricultural raw materials from Kyrgyzstan to Iran increased 2.8 times, while exports of industrial goods increased 25.7 times





Import customs duty revenues

to the budget of the Kyrgyz
Republic in 2016–2024

↑ **55,1%**

Marking was introduced



Tobacco
products



Fur
products



Alcoholic
beverages





Russian Federation

Social and Economic
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of EAEU Membership



Dynamics of economic indicators of the Russian Federation

Over the past 10 years of its EAEU membership, Russia has shown positive economic trends

Russia's GDP grew

↑ by **18,3%** in 2015–2024

GDP grew despite sanctions restrictions

As of year-end 2024 GDP grew

↑ by **4,3%** and for the first time surpassed the mark of **201**

trn rubles in nominal terms

Domestic consumer and investment demand became a growth driver

GDP per capita increased

in 2015–2024
↑ by **16,2%**





GDP in purchasing
power parity
terms increased

↑ to **6,45** tln US
dollars
in 2023



**ranked
in the world**
after China,
the USA
and India

Accumulated direct
investment of the
Member States
increased in 2016–2023

↑ **1,4 times** and reached in 2024
4,5 bln
US
dollars

Unemployment

decreased in 2015–2024

from **5,6%** A historic
low has been
reached
↓ to **2,5%**

The unemployment rate in Russia
is lower than similar indicators
in the EU (**5,9%**) and OECD (**4,9%**)

Real average per capita
cash income of the population
increased

in 2015–2024

↑ by **19,6%**

Data for 2024 from the website of the Ministry
of Economic Development of Russia



Industrial production

In 2015–2024, the volume increased

↑ by **29,2%**

The share of industrial production
in GDP in 2024 amounted to

28,9%

Manufacturing
industry is the
growth leader

↑ by **47,6%**



Station capacity
in 2014–2024

↑ by **9,8%**

Electric power consumption
In 2014–2024

↑ by **13,3%**

Agricultural output increased

in 2015–2024

↑ by **24,5%** to **96,3** bln US dollars

in crop production

↑ by **30,2%** to **50,9** bln US dollars

in cattle breeding

↑ by **16,5%** to **45,4** bln US dollars





Services sector

In 2024, the share in GDP, including the financial sector, IT, and transportation, amounted to

63,2%



Food self-sufficiency in 2024

89,9%

2nd place

in the EAEU

Full self-sufficiency in own production

1st place in grain

150%

Preliminary data

2nd place in meat

102%

Preliminary data

2nd place in vegetable oils

>200%

By consumption in the EAEU per capita, in 2023

1st place

in the EAEU

in milk and milk products – 247 kg
in eggs – 290 pcs

2nd place

in the EAEU

in meat and meat products – 80 kg

3rd place

(with Kazakhstan)

By production in the EAEU per capita, in 2024

1st place

in the EAEU

in sunflower – 116 kg

2nd place

in the EAEU

in meat – 84 kg
in eggs – 319 pcs
in sugar beet – 309 kg

3rd place

in the EAEU

in milk – 233 kg
in grain – 861 kg

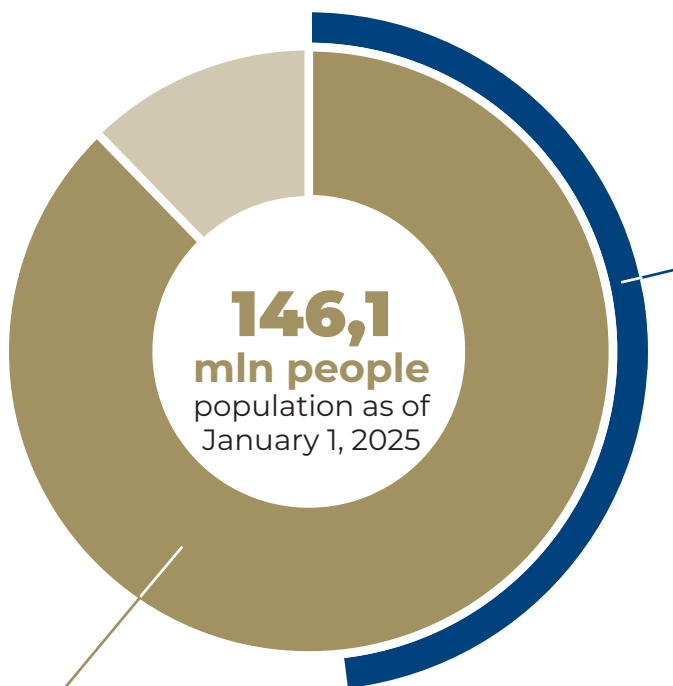


Electronic commerce

E-commerce
turnover

5239,7 bln
rubles
in 2024

↑ **41,0%** compared
to 2023



70 mln
e-commerce
consumers

111,9 mln
Internet users

Share of online
sales in total retail
trade turnover

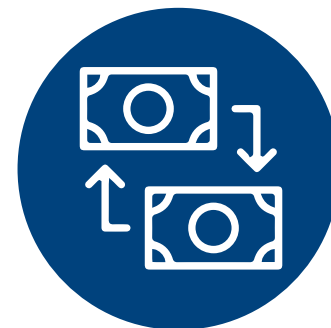
9,4% in 2024



Mutual trade

Russia's mutual trade turnover with the EAEU Member States increased in 2015–2024

↑ > **2 times**



The share of mutual trade with the Union Member States in Russia's foreign trade turnover increased

from ²⁰¹⁵ **8,0%** ↑ to ²⁰²⁴ **13,2%**

Supply of cooperative goods to the EAEU markets increased in 2015–2024

↑ **2,2 times**

Money transfers of the Union Member States increased

↑ **1,3 times** to **3,8** bln US dollars in 2024

The share of countries covered by trade agreements with the EAEU (Vietnam, Serbia, Iran, China, and Singapore) in Russia's foreign trade turnover increased

from ²⁰¹⁵ **13,9%** ↑ to ²⁰²⁴ **36,6%**



Import customs duty revenues to the Russian budget increased

in 2015–2024

↑ by **40,4%**

Marking was introduced

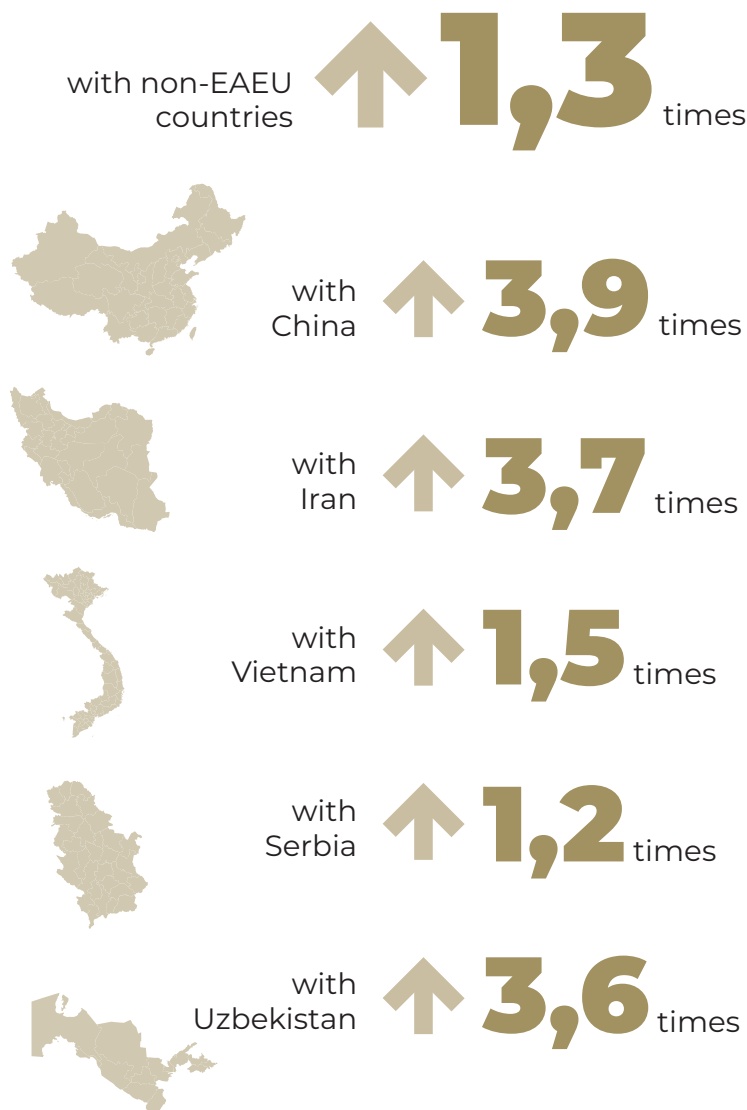
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| ■ Tires and wheels | ■ Dietary supplements | ■ Tobacco |
| ■ Garment | ■ Medicinal products for veterinary use | ■ Dairy products |
| ■ Cameras and flash lamps | ■ Footwear | ■ Non-alcoholic beer |
| ■ Perfume | ■ Medicines | ■ Canned food |
| ■ Antiseptics and disinfectants | ■ Non-alcoholic beverages | ■ Wheelchairs |
| ■ Fur products | ■ Medical products | ■ Caviar |
| ■ Vegetable oils | ■ Animal food | ■ Packaged water |
| ■ Beer and low alcohol beverages | ■ Bicycles | ■ Rehabilitation equipment |



Growth in Russia's trade turnover

in 2015–2024

- According to 2024 data, 14.2% of Russia's foreign trade is covered by the countries that concluded or are negotiating on preferential trade agreements with the EAEU (Vietnam, Iran, Serbia, UAE, Mongolia, Indonesia, Egypt, India)
- In trade with Vietnam, access conditions were improved for 87% of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature
- Export of food products and agricultural raw materials from Russia to Vietnam increased 20.4 times
- For the first time, Iran established zero level of duty rates for Russian goods with respect to more than 88% of tariff lines of commodity nomenclature, covering 98.6 % of Russia's current exports to Iran
- Export of food products and agricultural raw materials from Russia to Iran increased 4.6 times



Areas of economic integration

Customs Union is formed and operates

Achievements

- Unified customs regulation is implemented
- Common customs tariff of the EAEU and other common measures regulating foreign trade in goods with third parties are applied
- Goods are in free circulation in member states (no customs declarations and state control – transport, sanitary-epidemiological, veterinary, phytosanitary quarantine) needed
- Common trade regime in relations with third countries is applied
- A mechanism for traceability of goods imported into the EAEU customs territory is being introduced
- Unified system of customs transit is being developed, in particular to monitor traffic using navigational seals

Prospects

- Digitalization of customs administration:
 - electronic forms of documents in foreign economic activities;
 - information exchange between customs authorities and authorized public bodies of the parties and third countries

The highest GDP growth in 2015–2024 in:

Armenia –

1,6
times

Kyrgyzstan –

1,7
times

Kazakhstan –

1,3
times

Growth of exports of goods in mutual trade in 2015–2024

Armenia

↑ **13,1** times

Kazakhstan

↑ **2,1** times

Kyrgyzstan

↑ **3,6** times

Russia

↑ **2,0** times

**Reduction in the time
taken to release goods**
from the moment
the customs declaration
is registered –

↓ **4**
to
hours

>200 000

customs documents
are processed daily without
the involvement of officials

**Growth of import customs duty revenues
to the Member States' budgets**

↑ **43%** by to **15,2** bln US dollars in 2024

Trade policy

Achievements

- Preferential trade agreements with Vietnam (2015) and Serbia (2019), an interim (2017) and later a full-fledged (2023) agreement with Iran , as well as agreements with the UAE (2025) and Mongolia (2025) were concluded to promote exports and expand trade. Non-preferential trade agreement was concluded with China (2018)
- In order to simplify procedures when exporting goods from the EAEU and to create favorable conditions for the Member States' exporters in third-country markets, an Agreement on a harmonized system for determining the rules of origin of pertaining to goods exported from the customs territory of the Eurasian Economic Union was signed (2023)
- The Eurasian Agroexpress Project was launched to develop regular mutual and exports of agricultural products and food from the EAEU Member States to third countries. In 2024, transport volumes exceeded 620,000 tons. The transition to digital transport documents for rail transportation between Belarus, Russia, and Kazakhstan was implemented and a pilot paperless transportation project with China was carried out. The digitalization of transport documentation reduces logistics costs, increases efficiency in transportation and customs procedures, and shortens delivery times.
- Eurasian Reinsurance Company was established (2023)

Fiscal effect from the introduction of goods marking

according to the parties' authorized bodies

Kazakhstan – **175,3** mln US dollars

Kyrgyzstan – **465,6** mln US dollars

Russia – **15,2** bln US dollars

- Development of e-commerce law: increasing its turnover from 46.9 bln US dollars in 2020 to 106.7 bln US dollars in 2024, i.e. by 127 %
- The Core model for the marking system was approved and general marking rules were established for 17 product categories, which makes it possible to track the movement of each unit of goods and protect consumers, bona fide importers, and manufacturers from the risks of trafficking in counterfeit goods, as well as avoid barriers to the movement of goods between the EAEU countries
- The mechanism for applying uniform non-tariff regulation measures of the EAEU (with regard to regulated goods) was established and is being improved to protect the life and health of citizens, the environment, and the Member States' national security, while simultaneously promoting and protecting the economic interests of the Member States' entrepreneurs in trade
- The active application of customs tariff and non-tariff regulation measures stabilized the economic situation and provided timely support to industries and manufacturers that found themselves in a sticky situation during the spread of COVID-19 in 2020-2021. The measures also ensured the integrity of the EAEU internal market and maintained its saturation with critical goods amid the disruption of economic ties and logistics chains in 2022
- Protection was provided for 25 markets for the products affected by unfair imports from third countries (in particular, the PRC, India, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan) through safeguard, anti-dumping, and countervailing measures.

Prospects

- Negotiations are underway to conclude preferential trade agreements with Indonesia, India, and Egypt
- Joint Feasibility Study Group with Tunisia was launched to examine the feasibility of concluding a preferential trade agreement
- Negotiations to conclude an agreement on e-commerce in goods in the EAEU are in the final stages
- Plans are to establish common marking rules for 11 product categories
- Work is underway to develop the concept of authorised exporters in the EAEU
- Plans are in place to develop a system of wholesale distribution centers along the routes of the Eurasian Agroexpress project
- Transition to paperless freight transportation between the EAEU-China and other third countries



**Trade with external partners
increased**

in 2024
compared
to 2015

and reached
of which

↑ by **37,1%**

794,5 bln
US
dollars

export

475,1 bln
US
dollars

import

319,4 bln
US
dollars

**Eurasian Agroexpress
transported** in 2024

>624 agricultural
cargoes
ths tons

including in refrigerated
containers

232 ths tons

Compared to 2023,
the increase is

↑ **37%**

Transportation was carried out
to China, Iran, India, and the UAE.

A unified technical regulation system was created

Achievements

- Barrier-free circulation of the products within the EAEU is ensured through:
 - the application of the uniform requirements established in the technical regulations of the Customs Union and the EAEU;
 - the mutual recognition of conformity assessment documents;
 - the mutual recognition of accreditation results of the conformity assessment bodies, including the testing laboratories
- A coordinated policy is being implemented in ensuring the uniformity of measurements through:
 - the application of the acts of the Union's governing bodies establishing the coordinated procedures for conducting metrological work and rules for mutual recognition of the results of work to ensure the uniformity of measurements;
 - the creation of common platform for the exchange of information in ensuring the uniformity of measurements contained in the Member States' information databases

Prospects

- To develop the technical regulation system, including through its digital transformation
- To ensure up-to-date scientific and technical requirements to the products
- To harmonize accreditation activities
- To eliminate technical barriers to trade with third countries

48

EAEU Technical Regulations out of **52** adopted came into force.

They cover, according to general estimates, about **85%** of the products included in the Unified list.

There were approved the lists of standards for **47** EAEU Technical Regulations that came into force. They contain

>15 ths

standardization documents.

The unified register of conformity assessment bodies contains

>2700

conformity assessment bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union:

387

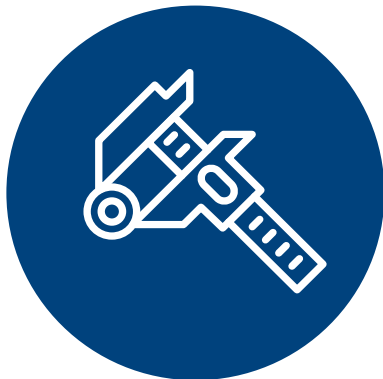
certification bodies

2225

testing laboratories

149

inspection bodies



As part of the EAEU unified register of issued certificates of conformity and registered declarations of conformity,

>940 ths

certificates of conformity were issued

and

>6 mln

declarations of conformity were registered

Sanitary, phytosanitary, and veterinary control was transferred to the external border of the Customs Union

Achievements

- Availability and application of unified:
 - lists of products subject to SPS-measures;
 - requirements to goods from uniform lists;
 - provisions on the procedure for implementing SPS-controls in the customs territory and at the customs border
- Mutual recognition of documents concerning SPS-measures

Prospects

- To introduce electronic document formats
- To integrate national information systems for the traceability of plant and animal products



A common market for medicines and medical devices has been established

Achievements

- Uniform registration rules were adopted and supranational standards are in place for GMP, GLP, GCP, GDP, GVP, and GACP



Marketing authorization issued by 2025

for **53** medical devices
and
10673 medicines

In 2015–2024 **mutual trade in pharmaceutical products** grew

↑ **1,4** times
from **336,2** mln US dollars in 2015
↑ to **474,1** mln US dollars in 2024

142 service sectors were transferred to the single market format

Achievements

- Mutual recognition of national licenses and qualifications in construction, engineering, wholesale and retail trade, advertising, rental and leasing, tourism, agriculture, cartography, meteorology, and other sectors
- Application of non-discriminatory conditions without quantitative and investment restrictions in relation to trade in services
- Provision of services without establishing an additional legal entity based on a permit obtained in the country
- Optimization of internal control of business activities in the service sector
- Identification of priority areas for service liberalization

Prospects

- Gradual expansion of the single market of services based on liberalization plans approved by the Supreme Council
- To sign administrative cooperation agreements
- To develop the market of services in innovative economy

In 2015 – 2024, **the aggregate volume of mutual trade in services grew**

↑ **96,8%** by
from **8,6 bln US dollars**
↑ **16,9 bln US dollars** to

Growth in mutual export of services in the EAEU in 2024

↑ **16,1%** compared to 2023

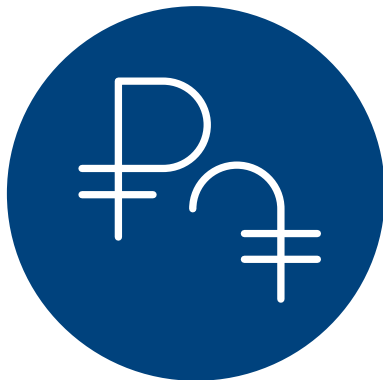
Coordinated financial market regulation is in effect

Achievements

- Work is underway to harmonize legislation in the banking and insurance sectors, as well as in the service sector in the securities market
- The Agreement on the exchange of credit history data within the EAEU is being implemented
- A common exchange space is being formed, providing free access to trade in securities and financial instruments

Prospects

- To facilitate the mutual recognition of licenses, the Member States have agreed that licenses issued by one member's national authority in the banking, insurance, and securities services sectors will be valid across all member territories
- Cross-border access to list and trade securities on EAEU member states' exchanges



The share of national currencies in mutual settlements between the Union countries reached

92,9%²⁰²⁴
71,3%²⁰¹⁴



The main principles for establishing common markets for energy resources (electric power, gas, oil and petroleum products) have been implemented

Achievements

- Member States' domestic demand for key energy resources is met
- Indicative (forecast) balances for the Union's gas, oil, and petroleum products are developed annually
- An international treaty establishing a common electric power market – implemented via a Protocol amending the Treaty on the EAEU – has entered into force
- Rules governing the functioning of the common electric power market have been adopted. They regulate:
 - trade in electric power,
 - access to interstate electric power (capacity) transmission services;
 - determination and allocation of transmission capacity of interstate power lines;
 - information exchange in the market
- The draft agreement on establishing common markets for oil and petroleum products of the EAEU is being finalized
- The EAEU common gas market is operational
- The following documents have been adopted:
 - concepts for establishing the EAEU common markets for gas, oil, and petroleum products
 - programs for establishing the EAEU common markets for gas, oil, and petroleum products

Prospects

- Launch of the EAEU common electric power market on January 1, 2027
- Enabling voluntary, competitive access to mutual trade in electric power for all participants in the internal wholesale markets of the EAEU member states
- Implementation of electronic mutual trade in electric power via exchange mechanisms
- Development plan for the EAEU common gas market through 2030
- Launch of the EAEU common market for oil and petroleum products on January 1, 2027



Transport and transportations

Achievements

- International road freight transportation within the Union is conducted on a permit-free basis
- Transport (automobile) control has been moved to the external border of the EAEU
- Member States have unified tariffs for railway freight services based on the type of traffic (export, import, and domestic)
- The terms for applying unified (domestic) tariffs for rail transit transportation through the territories of member states have been defined
- The list of Eurasian transport corridors and routes has been approved, along with an adoption of a plan for their development
- Permissible weights, axle loads, and dimensions of vehicles moving on the Member States' highways included in the Eurasian transport corridors have been established
- A list of priority integration infrastructure projects in the Member States' transport sector has been approved
- Common approaches for improving the interaction between the intelligent transport systems of the Member States have been developed
- A united transport and logistics company – the Eurasian Railway Alliance (UTLC ERA) – was established as a single operator for transit container rail transportation on the Europe–EAEU–China route

Prospects

- Implementation of a pilot project for the use of electronic international consignment notes (e-CMR)
- Introduction of digital technologies in the transport sector, including electronic documents
- Improvement of interaction between national intelligent transport systems
- Development of Eurasian transport corridors
- Development of container and multimodal transportation
- Harmonization of Member States' legislation in the field of civil aviation according to specified directions
- Development of proposals for organizing high-speed (and very high-speed) passenger traffic
- Formation of a common market for air transport services
- Liberalization of international road freight transportation
- Liberalization of access for carriers from one Member State to the inland waterways of another member state
- Improvement of tariff policy regarding the application of unified tariffs for railway freight transportation, considering the principles of ensuring equal access for consumers to railway services within the Union

Freight turnover increased

↑ by **9,6%** from 2015 to 2024

↑ to **6175,4 billion ton-km**

UTLC ERA's shipment volume

from 2014 to 2024 increased more than **16-fold**

↑ to **746 thous. TEU**

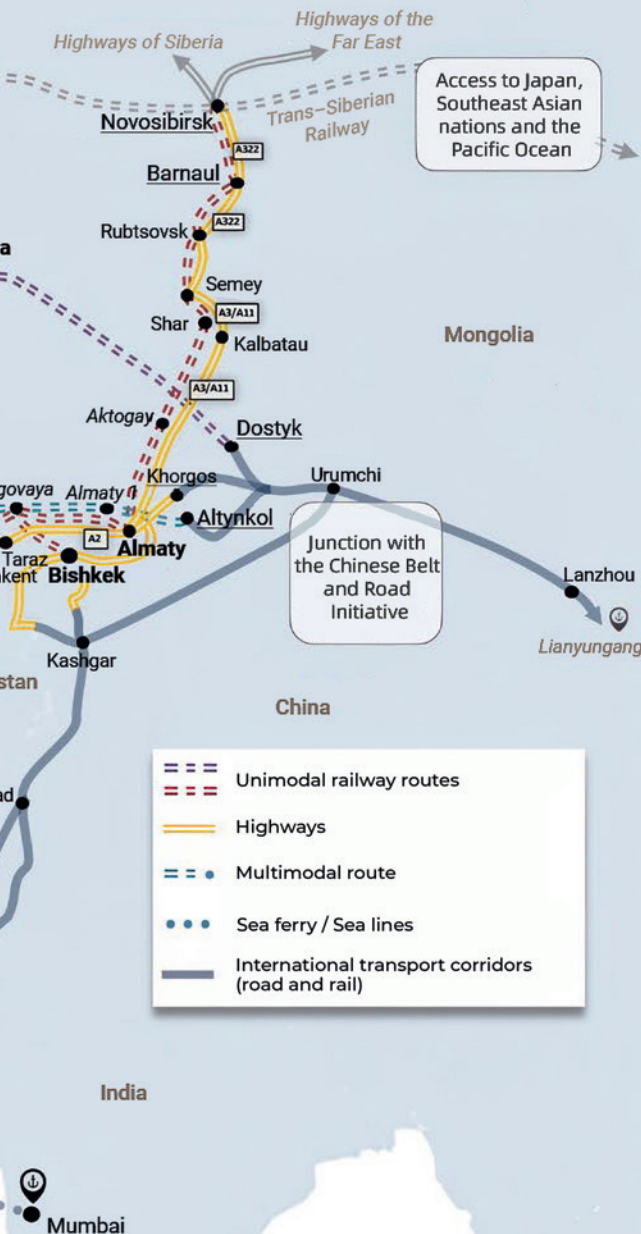
with a guaranteed delivery speed of **≤7 days**



Eurasian Transport Corridors and East–West and North–South Routes

The EAEU Member States

- have unified tariffs for railway freight services based on the type of traffic (export, import, and domestic)
- have approved the list of the Eurasian transport corridors and routes along with an adoption of a plan for their development
- have approved the list of priority integration infrastructure projects in transport
- have developed common approaches for improving the interaction between the intelligent transport systems



Access to public (municipal) procurement in the EAEU

Achievements

- Suppliers and goods from the EAEU are mutually granted national treatment
- Transparency of public procurement is ensured through the creation of national web portals and electronic trading platforms
- Uniform rules for determining the country of origin of industrial goods for the purposes of public procurement are in force
- The Eurasian Register of Industrial Goods is in effect to ensure equal conditions for mutual access to public procurement of localized products
- Mutual recognition of bank guarantees issued for participation in public procurement

Prospects

- To digitalize state procurement
- To mutually recognize electronic digital signature

The public procurement market grew in 2015–2024

from **125,8** bln US dollars
↑ to **137,9** bln US dollars

The EAEU mutual public procurement in 2015–2024 increased

from **115,3** mln US dollars
↑ to **704,4** mln US dollars
more than **6 times**

Ensuring fair competition in the EAEU

Achievements

- The Union's legal framework in the field of competition was established
- National competition legislation was harmonized with the EAEU law
- Compliance with general competition rules in cross-border markets is controlled
- The “soft law” concept was applied
- The process for implementing price regulation in the Member States was enhanced
- An open dialogue with business – Public Reception on Competition, works efficiently
- A dialogue between regional integration organizations on competition issues was initiated as an opportunity to exchange experience in regional competition regulation

Prospects

- To draft common approaches for analyzing digital markets and the activities of e-platforms
- To conduct sectoral inquiry to identify potential imbalances in competition
- To assess and determine fair rates for international roaming services in the territories of the Member States
- To secure the right of an individual to appeal against the EEC's decisions on violations of general competition rules

Control over compliance with general competition rules in cross-border markets 2015-2024

144 applications (materials) were considered on the grounds of violations of general competition rules

Using the “soft response” tool, the following were issued:

- 9 proposals and 17 warnings, of which 22 were implemented, and 4 investigations were launched due to failure to comply with the warnings
- 13 cautions against actions potentially leading to breaches of general competition rules

53 investigations on violations of general competition rules were conducted, of which:

- 29 following the consideration of applications
- 24 - ex officio

32 cases on violations of general competition rules were considered, of which:

- 22 on violations of competition rules
- 10 on failure to provide information (data)

The Commission’s Board adopted 36 decisions, of which:

- 21 were based on the results of case consideration
- 5 concerned the implementing of the Union Court decisions
- 10 concerned the imposition of fines for failure to provide information (data)



Industrial policy within the EAEU is implemented in accordance with the Main Directions of Industrial Cooperation

Achievements

- A mechanism for financing integration cooperation projects is launched. Financial support is provided to joint cooperative projects in the industrial sector from the EAEU budget, and the first two cooperative projects involving Belarusian, Kazakh, and Russian companies were approved
- The Uniform rules for granting industrial subsidies are in effect, promoting mutual trade and fair competition between the EAEU manufacturers and protecting their economic interests. A mechanism for voluntary approval between the Member States and the Commission on specific subsidies was launched
- An industrialization map was created with information on industrial projects being implemented
- 18 specialized Eurasian technological platforms in various industrial areas were approved as venues for developing intergovernmental programs and projects

Prospects

- To interact in promoting jointly manufactured products to third-country markets, as well as to localize joint production in the Member States' territories in their priority areas
- To widely implement joint cooperative projects using the financial support mechanism funded from the EAEU budget
- To develop cooperation in the field of innovative and technological development of the Member States' industrial production, and to jointly use cutting-edge developments in implementing cooperative projects



In 2024, growth in industrial
production amounted to

compared
to 2015

↑ **129,1%**

manufacturing
industry

↑ **146,1%**

The industrialization map includes

165 ongoing
projects

in **35** industries

for a total amount of more than

230 bln US
dollars

In 2022–2023

37 projects were
implemented

for a total amount of more than

20 bln US
dollars

An agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy is being implemented

Achievements

- A regulatory framework was established for state support of agriculture aimed at ensuring transparent conditions for economic activity and fair competition among participants in the agricultural market
- A system is in place for forecasting the Member States' agricultural sectors in the short, medium, and long term
- A legal framework was created to unify requirements in the field of product circulation within the EAEU with regard to creating a single market of agricultural plant seeds and a single market of breeding products (material)
- General principles and approaches to ensuring food security were defined
- An international treaty on mutual recognition of warehouse receipts for agricultural products within the EAEU was adopted
- Mechanisms for scientific and innovative cooperation were created. The Procedure for organizing joint scientific research and development work in the agricultural sector was approved
- A map for developing the Union's agricultural industry was created
- Export control measures for essential types of products are being coordinated

Prospects

- To implement measures for the balanced development of agricultural production and markets for agricultural products and food
- To build up export potential in the agricultural and food sector
- To establish a mechanism for financial support of joint cooperative projects in the agricultural sector
- To implement joint scientific and innovative activities and to develop digital technologies in the agricultural sector by the Member States
- To increase productivity in crop and livestock farming
- To establish a common market of organic agricultural products within the EAEU

In 2015–2024, the agricultural production growth amounted to

↑125,5%

The Agroindustry Development Map contains information on major investment and innovative projects

257

The EAEU self-sufficiency in the main types of agricultural products and food increased

↑ to 92,2% in 2024

amounting to
vegetable oil – **230,9%**
grain – **145,8%**
pork – **106,3%**
poultry meat – **102,2%**

Common labor market was established

Achievements

- No quotas or work permits are required for labor migrants who are citizens of Member States
- Employment can be based on either an employment contract or a service agreement
- There is no limit on the permissible duration of employment
- Mutual recognition is ensured for educational qualifications and higher academic degrees, specifically Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Candidate of Sciences, and Doctor of Science, with the exception of medical and pharmaceutical activities
- Rights in the field of pension benefits for workers are guaranteed, the procedure and mechanism for exporting pensions from one Member State to another, and the summation of the period of service in the Member States for determining entitlement to a pension are defined
- Emergency medical care and benefits under compulsory social insurance in the event of temporary disability and in connection with maternity are provided
- Equal conditions are provided for the taxation of labor migrants' incomes
- Nationals of the Member State are exempted from the obligation to register within 30 days from the date of entry
- The possibility for workers was established to change the purpose of entry without leaving the State of employment
- The information resource "Unified Search System 'Work Without Borders'" was launched
- The List of the most demanded positions of officials and professions of workers in the common labor market by sectors of the economy was published

Prospects

- To establish electronic transboundary interaction among the Member States in the field of pension benefit for workers
- To expand the list of statistical indicators in the field of labor migration



In 2015–2022, the volume of transboundary remittances of the EAEU citizens increased

↑ **2,1 times**

from **5,7** bln US dollars in 2015 ↑ **12** 12 bln US dollars in 2024

Digitalization of integration processes

Achievements

- An integrated information system (IIS) linking the Member States' digital platforms for seamless data exchange was established and is successfully functioning
- The system of interstate electronic data exchange between national segments of the Member States and the EEC in customs cooperation, technical regulation, common market of medicines and medical products, SPS measures, marking, tariff and non-tariff regulation operates
- Information exchange within the IIS is carried out using secure and protected data transmission channels
- A unified Register of structures of electronic documents and information in electronic form was created, providing services for access to descriptions, instructional and methodological documents, formats and verification services for electronic documents approved by the EEC
- Sectoral information systems are implemented – systems for marking certain types of products, in the field of circulation of medicines and medical products, subsystem of the Member States' agricultural sector
- Rules for recognizing electronic digital signatures and ensuring legal validity of electronic documents in transboundary information exchange are approved
- The following projects are implemented:
 - Digital Technical Regulation
 - Pilot project on mutual recognition of identification and authentication systems for citizens and juridical persons without data transfer (between the Republic of Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic)

Prospects

- To implement the “Digital Union” aimed at ensuring the “four freedoms” principle in the digital plane
- To integrate national information systems within the EAEU Digital Platform
- To launch a transboundary space of trust supporting the legally significant G2G and B2G document flow
- To scale up the G2G information exchange
- To comprehensively modernize the IIS as the main tool of digital transformation
- To work out draft agreements on data turnover and application of “regulatory sandboxes” in the EAEU

Out of **77** approved processes within the IIS,

42

common processes operate in the fields of trade, labor migration, and customs regulation

24

common processes are under preparation

The readiness of the Union’s IIS for the implementation of common processes has been achieved at

86%

Reducing obstacles in the internal market and assessing the impact of EAEU law on the business environment

Achievements

- A regulatory legal framework for identifying barriers, exceptions and restrictions in the Union's internal market was created (Methodology for qualifying barriers in the EAEU internal market and recognizing barriers and restrictions as eliminated)
- A full-fledged mediation procedure was introduced, which made it possible to shift the focus from identifying violations of the Union's law to a joint search with the Member States for efficient solutions to problems in the EAEU internal market
- An information resource <https://barriers.eaeunion.org/barriers/ru> was created on which:
 - The legal base, and information on work with appeals about obstacles is placed, all registers of obstacles in the Union's internal market are systematized and structured for convenience
 - The possibility for natural and juridical persons to promptly report an obstacle in the EAEU internal market was realized

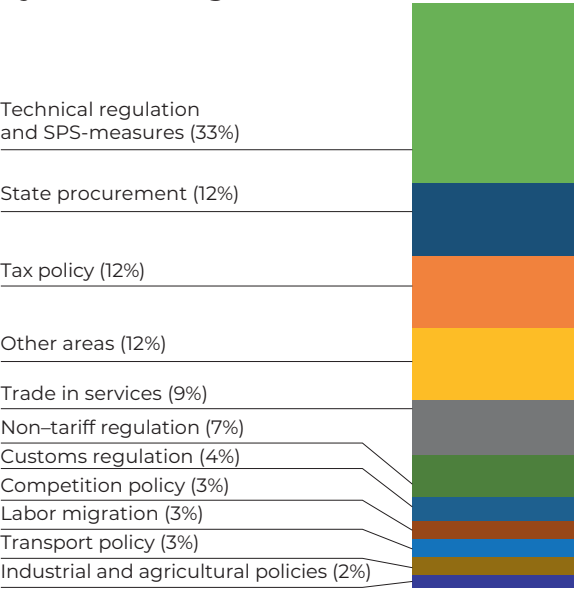
Prospects

- To consistently identify and remove barriers and reduce exceptions and restrictions in the EAEU internal market
- To improve approaches to identifying and removing barriers in the EAEU internal market
- To analyze the causes of barriers, search for and adopt mutually agreed solutions in the interests of all the Member States, within the framework of the Union's law
- To introduce standards and regulations into the Union's law capable of responding to the current realities of digital interaction with a full transition to digital documents

69 barriers eliminated

Unjustified restrictions on trade in agricultural products were removed; the tax regime for goods from the Member States was equalized; rules other than those envisaged by the Union’s technical regulations were excluded; and goods from the Member States and their suppliers were granted national treatment in procurement. The possibility of opening branches was ensured and the amount of state duty for their accreditation was reduced. A number of other obstacles were eliminated.

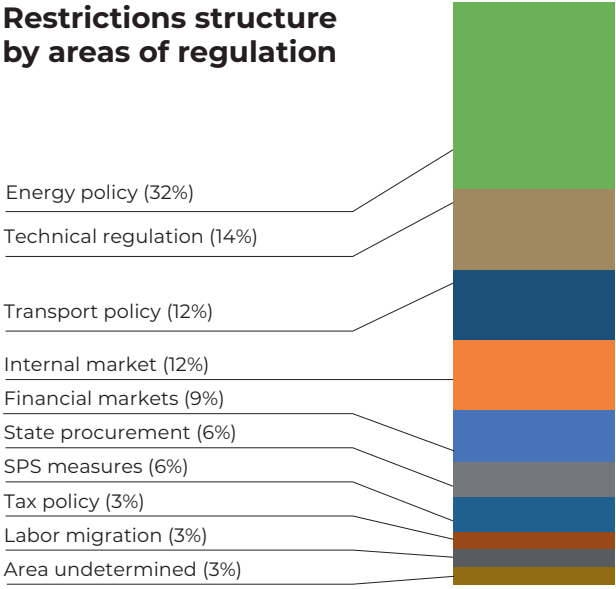
Qualified barrier structure by areas of regulation



16 restrictions eliminated

Equal conditions for providing pension guarantees to the Member States’ citizens in the territory of the Union countries were established; the procedure for establishing by the Member States of exceptions to the national regime in the field of state (municipal) procurement was improved; unified requirements were adopted with regard to the conditions of import, export and movement of breeding animals within the Union’s customs territory, including mutual recognition of confirmation of their origin and breeding value; and issues related to the circulation of seeds of agricultural plants within the Union were regulated.

Restrictions structure by areas of regulation



International cooperation develops

International Cooperation Forms

- Memoranda on Cooperation
- International treaties, including free trade
- Observer State Status at the EAEU
- Full EAEU membership

GDP of third countries and regional integration associations, with which the EAEU has established and formalized relations, amounts to

72 tln US dollars according to the World Bank, in purchasing power parity terms
or **50%** of global GDP

The population of these countries reaches

4,3 bln people
or **54%** of the world population

Facts

Preferential trade agreements with Vietnam (2015) and Serbia (2019), an interim (2017) and later a full-fledged (2023) agreement with Iran as well as agreements with the UAE (2025) and Mongolia (2025) were concluded to promote exports and expand trade. Non-preferential trade agreement was concluded with China (2018)

The EAEU actively cooperates with Observer States – Cuba, Iran and Uzbekistan

The Commission concluded:

46 Memoranda on Cooperation/ Understanding with universal and specialized international organizations

14 Memoranda on Cooperation with regional integration and interstate associations

30 Memoranda on Cooperation with governments, ministries and agencies of third countries



Joint Eurasian tourist routes

Maps of joint Eurasian tourist routes are developed in accordance with paragraph 10.6.1 of the Strategic Directions for Developing the Eurasian Economic Integration until 2025

Prospects

- Creating a “Travel in the EAEU” section on the EAEU website
- To develop the Eurasian tourist routes



38 Eurasian
tourist
routes

>400 tourist
facilities



