



**eec**

EURASIAN ECONOMIC  
COMMISSION



# Eurasian Economic Union Sustainable Development

## EAEU: SDGs implementation at subregional level

**Andrey Pantelev,**

Head of Economic Policy Strategies Section,  
Macroeconomic Policy Department

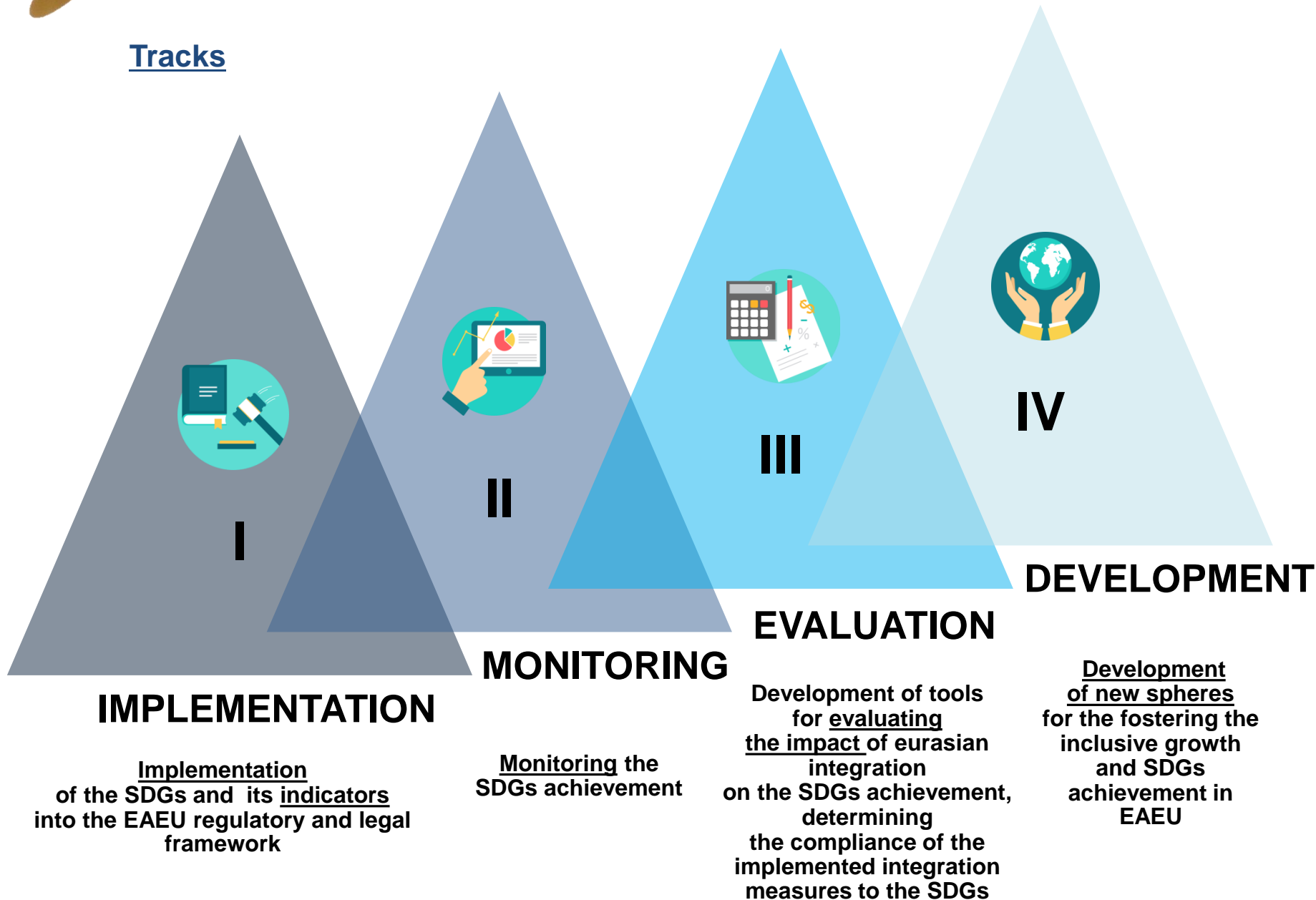


UNECE

Regional Forum on Sustainable Development  
22 March 2019, Geneva



## Tracks





# I. Implementation of the SDGs and its indicators into the EAEU regulatory and legal framework



## EAEU Treaty

### EAEU integration initiatives

### Contribution to the SDGs achievement

Tariff preferences to the goods originating from the EAEU  
Coordinated macroeconomic policy  
Common Financial Market and Free movement of capital



Free movement of labor for all categories of workers  
Pension Agreement providing equal rights for the EAEU citizens



Application of technical regulations in the EAEU, Coordinated policy in application of sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary measures in EAEU



Recognition of diplomas and other documents on education/qualifications



Common electricity market and common gas, oil/oil products markets by 2019 and 2025



Common market for medicines and medical devices  
Free Emergency Medical Aid for citizens of the EAEU



Coordinated agricultural policy in the EAEU





# I. Implementation of the SDGs and its indicators into the EAEU regulatory and legal framework



## The Main Directions of the EAEU economic development until 2030

	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	
1. Macroeconomic stability																		
2. Business activity and investment attractiveness																		
3. Innovations and modernization of the economy																		
4. Effective financial market in the EAEU																		
5. Infrastructural development and realization of transit potential																		
6. Human resource development																		
7. Resource Saving/Energy Efficiency																		
8. Regional development																		
9. Foreign trade potential																		

■ - high degree   
 ■ - average degree   
 ■ - limited degree



## II. Monitoring SDGs achievement

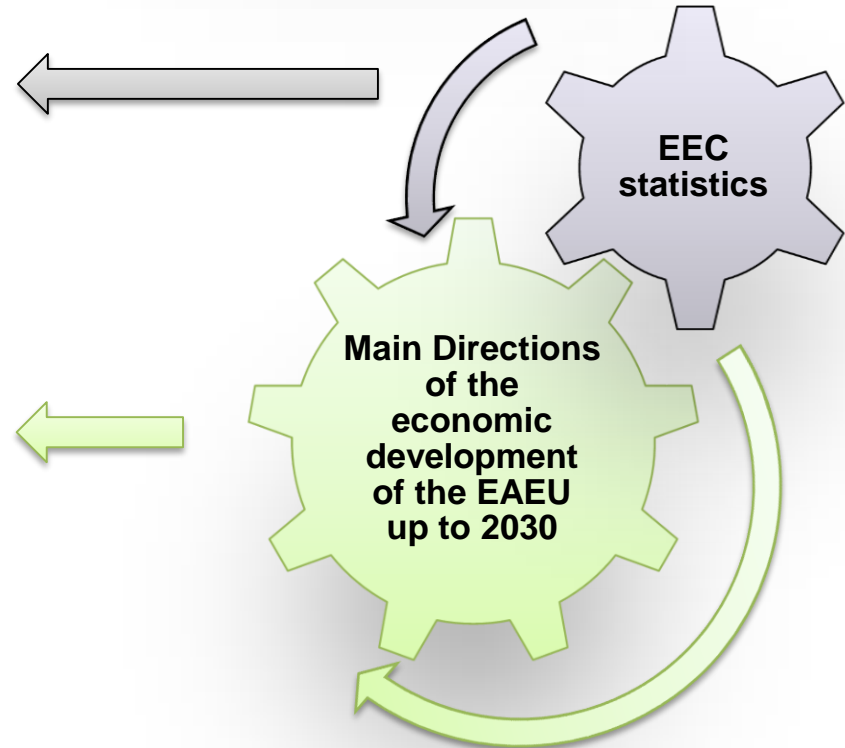


The special report is prepared by EEC once in two years. It passes the approval by the EAEU Council.

Tracking of 82 indicators + improving and harmonization of the methodology

### Analysis:

- national and supranational measures and policy
- 220 indicators, more than **half** of them could be used in the assessment of SDGs achievement.



PROSPECT

SDGs composite index



III. Development of tools for evaluating the impact of eurasian integration on the SDGs achievement, determining the compliance of the implemented integration measures to the SDGs



## EEC has developed:

- ✓ concept of inclusive growth
- ✓ methodology for its analysis



*Cooperation  
with UNCTAD*

Recommendations for effective national and supranational economic policy measures in the EAEU Member States

International collaboration





**III. Development of tools for evaluating the impact of eurasian integration on the SDGs achievement, determining the compliance of the implemented integration measures to the SDGs**

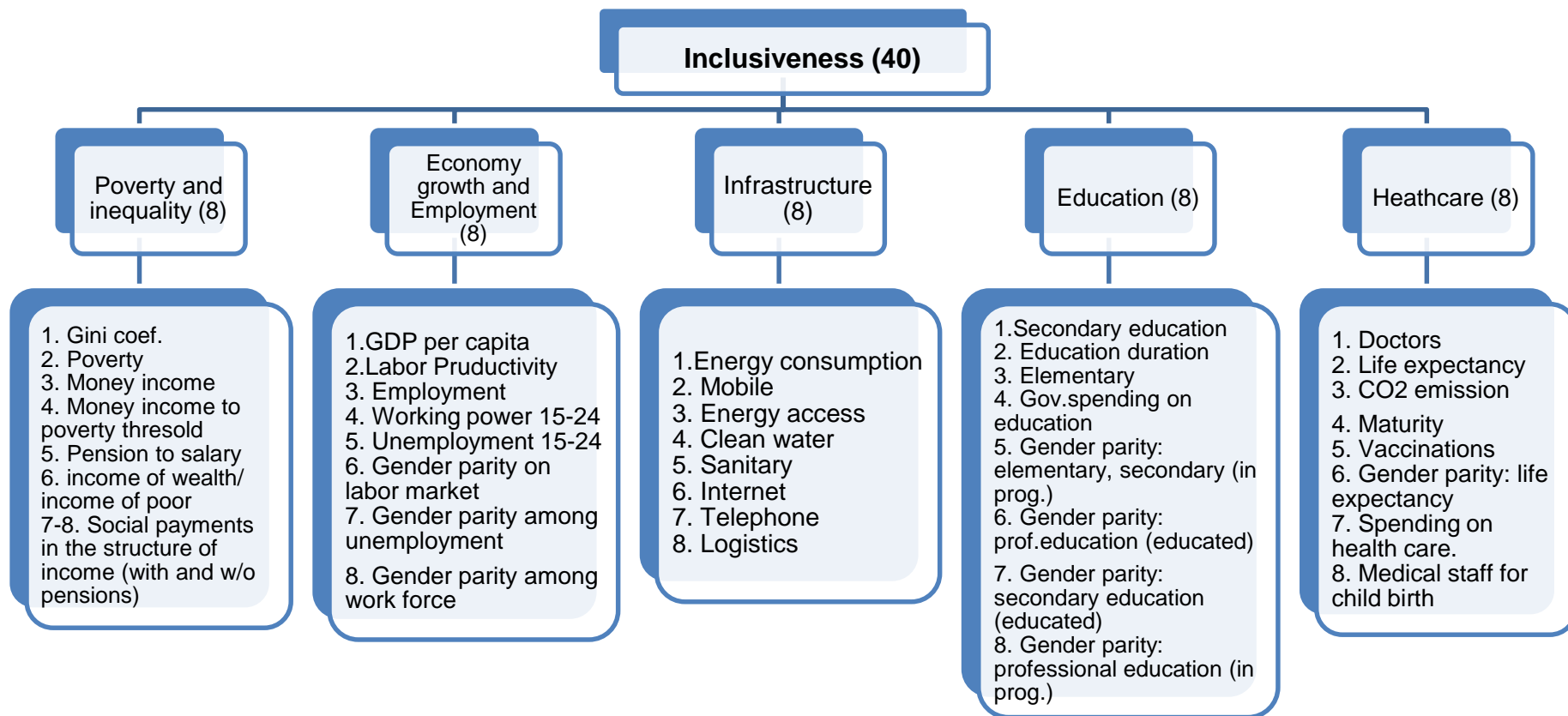


## Inclusiveness: how could it be evaluated? Set of indicators (*first approach*)

The inclusiveness is a complex phenomenon (or category) and it could be described in a set of indicators in different dimensions

### Dimensions of inclusiveness indicators

female/ male	poorest 40%/ richest 60%	young adults (15-24)/ older adults	primary education or less/ secondary education or more	urban/ rural
-----------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------------------	---	-----------------





III. Development of tools for evaluating the impact of eurAsian integration on the SDGs achievement, determining the compliance of the implemented integration measures to the SDGs



**Inclusiveness: set of indicators (*modified approach*)**

**General level of the economy development**

1. GDP per capita PPP (constant 2011 international US dollars), USD
2. Adjusted net national income per capita (constant 2010 US\$)
3. Labor productivity, USD/person (WB: GDP per person employed (constant 2011 PPP \$))
4. Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (modeled ILO estimate)
5. Electric power consumption, kWh/person
6. CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)
7. Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)

**Quality of environment (infrastructure, education, healthcare system)**

1. Logistics performance index: Overall (1=low to 5=high)
2. Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 people, units
3. Indicator SDG 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate
4. People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population)
5. School enrollment, secondary (% gross)
6. Indicator SDG 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services
7. Indicator SDG 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

**Inequality in economy**

1. Income concentration ratio (Gini index), units
2. Poverty headcount ratio at \$5.50 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
3. School enrollment, secondary (gross), gender parity index (GPI)
4. Healthy life expectancy, years (at birth (years), both sexes)
5. Indicator SDG 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
6. Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (%)
7. Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
8. Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate (%)

- ✓ Indicators are grouped into pillars describing different levels (Economy-Environment-Inequality) instead of branches of statistics
- ✓ Includes indicators of financial and government inclusiveness
- ✓ Mapped with Sustainable Development Goals



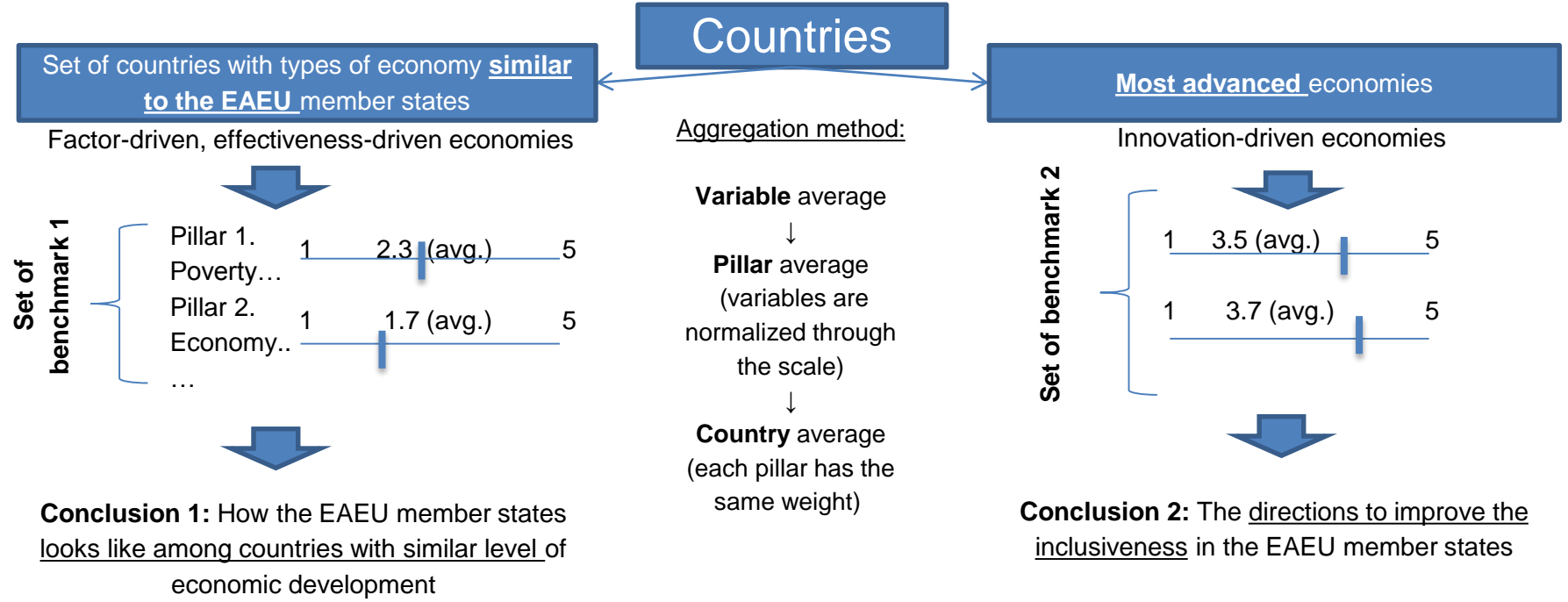


### III. Development of tools for evaluating the impact of Eurasian integration on the SDGs achievement, determining the compliance of the implemented integration measures to the SDGs



- *There is no the ideal level of inclusiveness*, which could be marked as the target for the countries. By that reason the approach of choosing such a level of inclusiveness is *quite flexible*.
- The additional comparison between the WEF Global Competitive Report and The World Happiness Report 2018 shows that *the most advanced economies (innovation driven) in WEF Global Competitive Report are placed on top positions in The World Happiness Report 2018*.
- It is necessary to divide the countries, which are used to set the benchmark, into 2 categories: (1) countries with the EAEU Member States similar level of economic development, (2) countries with advanced level of economic development.

## Methodology Evaluating Inclusiveness: Benchmarking





#### IV. Development of new spheres for the fostering the inclusive growth and SDGs achievement in EAEU



Financing for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) projects at the country and city level



Transparent and fair mechanism of crowdfunding for poorest people, refugees, and to foster 'peer to peer' exchanges



Transparent voting system



Digital currency for environmental protection purpose



Supply chain management: product traceability



Education: critical data in the education sector can be maintained and managed in a safe way, thanks to blockchain

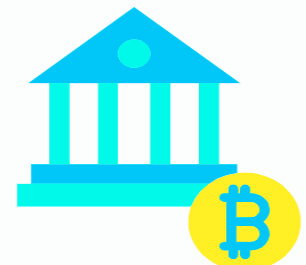


Trade: digitize and enhance the process of logistics data sharing between trade entities. Replacing the current costly and time-consuming processes that uses paper-based media or PDF files



Gender equality: create an industry with values and opportunities that are more reflective of society as a whole (especially, for women and minorities)

**Reasons of blockchain and cryptocurrency effectiveness in terms of achieving the UN SDGs**





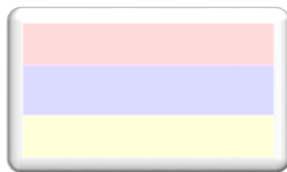
# Think-tank platform: understanding the nature of cryptocurrency and blockchain, approaches for its regulation



EAEU Common Glossary, including basic terms in the field of cryptocurrencies and blockchain

Principles of a harmonized regulatory environment for using the digital assets, tokens, cryptocurrencies within the EAEU

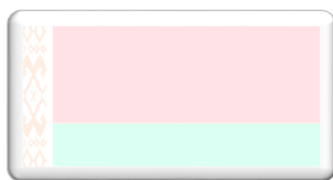
## Recommendation for the EAEU Member States



Armenia

Actively supports the development of technology, discussion about the special economic zone for the blockchain projects.

dDferent views on cryptocurrency among state bodies



Belarus

The legal regulative basis for cryptoeconomics has been approved/

The rights for possession of cryptocurrency are fixed, standards for accounting tokens are accepted.

The main development institute in this area - the High-Tech Park.



Kazakhstan

The National Bank opposes the cryptocurrency, arguing the likelihood of "undermining" the monetary system.

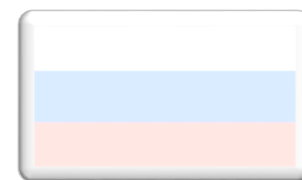
At the same time, International Financial Center Astana is developing the financial technologies: the "regulatory sandbox" has been launched, AIFC acts on the legal regulation of cryptocurrency have been approved.



Kyrgyzstan

Banning of cryptocurrencies is not expected/

Blockchain technology is used in the work of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, its introduction into the public procurement mechanism is discussed.



Russia

The legislation is being finalized - in 2018 in the first reading in the State Duma 3 draft laws were approved.

The powers to regulate cryptoeconomics are distributed among several regulators: MinFin (concept, taxes), MinEc (crowdfunding), FTS (procedural violations), RFM (AML / FT), the Min Com (mining), the Central Bank (exchange).

**The Commission prepared a special report with analysis of international regulation of cryptocurrency and blockchain, practice of the EAEU Member States, prospects for developing of cryptocurrency and blockchain in the EAEU.**



# *THE MORE WE ACHIEVE THE CLOSER WE ARE*

*Thank you for attention!*

*Շնորհակալություն ուշադրության համար!*

*Дзякую за ўвагу!*

*Назарларыңызға рахмет !*

*Көңүл бурганыңызга рахмат!*

*Благодарю за внимание!*

**Andrey Pantelev,**

Head of Economic Policy Strategies Section,  
Macroeconomic Policy Department

[pantelev@ecommission.org](mailto:pantelev@ecommission.org)

tel.: 8(495) 669-24-00 ext. 4653

+7-915-076-23-03