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REPORT

On the impact of the
Eurasian economic integration
on achieving the United Nations
sustainable development
goals in the EAEU region

2025



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ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2015 as a continuation of the global work previously performed under the Millennium Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) contains 17 goals divided into 169 targets.

According to the UN definition, sustainable development includes economic and social development and environmental protection that meet the needs of present generations without compromising the needs of future generations. Therefore, sustainable development implies a balanced improvement in the quality of living standards.

The issue of sustainable development is firmly anchored in the UN agenda, and the 2030 Agenda has become a powerful catalyst for the launch of relevant national policy documents, strategies and development concepts by the Eurasian Economic Union Member States (hereinafter, the Member States, the EAEU, the Union) – Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

The purpose of this report is to reflect the main directions of economic cooperation within the EAEU that correlate with the processes contributing to the SDG achievement, as well as to show changes in the indicator values characterizing the SDG achievement by the Member States.

The report concludes that regional economic integration within the EAEU is an additional factor contributing to the SDG achievement by its Member States.

Along with the efforts undertaken at the national level, the UN emphasizes the importance of the regional dimension of the 2030 Agenda and the involvement of integration associations of regional structures in its implementation.

An important element of the EAEU Member States' interaction with the global sustainable development agenda is the regular submission of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on the progress of the SDG implementation to the UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). For example, Armenia submitted its reviews in 2018, 2020 and 2024; Belarus submitted its reviews in 2017, 2022 and plans to submit in 2025; Kazakhstan submitted its reviews in 2019, 2022 and plans to submit in 2025; Kyrgyzstan submitted its reviews in 2020 and plans to submit in 2025; and Russia submitted its reviews in 2020. These reports reflect the countries' progress towards the SDG achievement as well as their commitment to openness and international cooperation within the 2030 Agenda.

By Resolution 78/1 dated September 29, 2023, the UN General Assembly endorsed a Declaration in which the Heads of State, Governments and High Representatives committed to enhance global, regional, national and local partnerships for sustainable development, engaging all relevant stakeholders. The document reaffirmed the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development in addressing regional challenges and scaling up cooperation among countries (Paragraph 23 of the Declaration).

The UN recognizes that the complex nature of the SDGs requires a global approach. However, the Declaration commits to multilateralism to find new ways of working together and to ensure that multilateral institutions keep pace with the rapid changes taking place (Paragraph 39 of the Declaration).

In 2017 the EAEU became the first regional economic integration association to analyze the relationship between the degree of integration and progress in implementing the SDGs and presented the report “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Region of the Eurasian Economic Union”^{*} at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development under the auspices of UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The report stated that the regional dimension of the 2030 Agenda implementation is extremely important and drew attention to the possibilities of regional integration associations, and international organizations to achieve the SDGs, as well as to the factor of the UN regional commissions to monitor this work at the regional level.

The EAEU is one of the developed regional economic integration associations, within which free movement of goods, services, capital and labor is ensured.

The EAEU's prime objective is to improve the well-being of the Member States' citizens. For this purpose, vigorous effort is being made to form the Union's common markets and to coordinate interaction in key economic realms.

Today, the EAEU is a market with more than 185.5 mln. consumers. The aggregate GDP of the Member States is over 2 tln. US dollars.

The Eurasian economic integration is based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and consideration for the interests of all its participants. This close cooperation is a source of economic development for the participating countries.

The Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter, the EEC, the Commission) is the permanent regulatory body of the Union. The Commission carries out its activities within the limits of authority envisaged by the Treaty on the EAEU and inter-

national treaties within the Union in the areas of the Eurasian economic integration, many of which have a relative correlation with the objectives of achieving the SDGs.

The primary objectives of the Commission shall be to enable the functioning and development of the Union, as well as to develop proposals in the sphere of economic integration within the Union. The EEC carries out its activities on the principles of mutual benefit, equality and respect for the Member States' national interests; economic justification of the decisions adopted; transparency, publicity and objectivity.

The Union law is the key integration instrument contributing to the SDG achievement within the EAEU. Its analysis for the SDGs shows that it broadly covers the 2030 Agenda.

The Treaty on the EAEU dated May 29, 2014, signed in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, contains certain provisions, the implementation of which contributes to the SDG achievement. They refer to such areas of integration as foreign trade policy; technical regulation; sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures; consumer protection; customs regulation; industrial, agricultural policy and labor migration; principles and rules of competition; state (municipal) procurement; intellectual property protection; common markets of medicines and medical products, as well as a number of others.

The Declaration on Further Development of Integration Processes within the Eurasian Economic Union dated December 6, 2018 and the Strategic Directions for Developing the Eurasian Economic Integration until 2025 (Strategy-2025) emphasize the development of economic interaction.

^{*} https://eec.eaeunion.org/commission/department/dep_razv_integr/analiticheskie-doklady.php

The Member States' focus on joint work to achieve the SDGs within the Union is reflected in the Declaration on Further Development of Economic Processes within the EAEU until 2030 and for the Period until 2045 "The Eurasian Economic Path" (Declaration-2030), signed by the Heads of the EAEU Member States on December 25, 2023 in St. Petersburg.

The SDG achievement has much to do with the efficient implementation of the digital agenda.

Besides, the Member States declared their intention to develop their economic cooperation within the climate agenda, including to achieve the objectives of the Paris

Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

During the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19), the EAEU governing bodies, in cooperation with the Member States' governments, took a number of prompt measures aimed at responding to the emerging situation. The measures taken helped to minimize the impact of negative consequences on the EAEU economic situation and were important for maintaining the well-being of the Member States' population.

The identification of goods at customs borders is of particular importance for law enforcement activities and the achieve-





ment of many of the SDGs. The EEC Board adopts decisions to classify certain types of goods in accordance with the EAEU Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activities (CN FEA of the EAEU). It ensures uniform application of the CN FEA of the EAEU in all the Member States in relation to various categories of goods, whose classification CN code was difficult to determine during customs declaring procedures.

The well-established work in the field of statistics within the EAEU makes it possible to expand the number of indicators that can be calculated within the integration association to evaluate progress in achieving the SDGs.

For these purposes, the Member States have determined a Regional list of indicators for achieving the SDGs, with due regard to the EAEU development priorities.

The EAEU monitors the SDG achievement by 130 indicators, 63 of which relate to the global level and 67 to the regional level.

The EEC publishes, on a regular basis, the statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union”, which provides statistical data on the regional list of indicators for achieving the SDGs in the EAEU. The compendium was prepared on the basis of official statistical data from the national sta-

tistical offices, customs services, ministries of finance and national (central) banks of the Member States and statistical offices of international organizations, calculated according to a methodology ensuring the comparability of data required for comparison.

International cooperation is important in positioning the process of achieving the SDGs. The EAEU stands for an equitable dialogue between integration structures, exchange of best regulatory practices and sees this as a key to a more efficient functioning of the global economic architecture.

In accordance with the Main Directions of the EAEU International Activities, annually elaborated by the EEC, involving the Member States and approved by the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, systematic work is carried out to form an institutional framework for developing interaction with international organizations, including UN organizations in the context of the SDGs and the contribution of regional integration structures to achieving the 2030 Agenda.

The development of the SDG regional dimension is facilitated by a wide net-

work of formalized contacts between the EAEU and key regional integration associations, as well as relevant international organizations, the number of which increases every year and currently totals more than 50.

The EEC as the permanent regulatory body of the EAEU conducts public events on the impact of regional integration processes on achieving the SDGs as part of its international activities on a systematic basis, including at leading international platforms involving partner regional integration associations and international experts. Such discussions are held at key forums, including those organized by the UN regional economic commissions (UNECE and ESCAP), as well as ECOSOC.

The impact of the Eurasian economic integration on achieving the SDGs within the EAEU was the focus of the Joint Statement of the EAEU Member States during the UN General Assembly Summit on the Sustainable Development Goals¹ on September 18, 2023, the main message of which is that the Member States note the positive progress in achieving the SDGs in the fields of the EAEU jurisdiction.

¹ https://eec.eaeunion.org/news/aleksey-overchuk-predstavil-sovmestnoe-zayavlenie-gosudarstv-chlenov-eaes-v-rhode-sammita-tsur-pod-e/?sphrase_id=370854



NO
POVERTY



REDUCE
INEQUALITY



END POVERTY
IN ALL ITS FORMS
EVERYWHERE

REDUCE
INEQUALITY
WITHIN AND
AMONG COUNTRIES

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 1 AND SDG 10

The EAEU Member States consistently implement systemic measures aimed at promoting sustainable development at the national level, which contributes to the positive results of SDG 1 and SDG 10.

Membership in the EAEU has a positive impact on developing the Member States' national economies, thus contributing to the creation of conditions for improving the living standards of the population in the Member States' territories.

At the same time, the EAEU does not provide for targeted cooperation to achieve SDG 1.

Living standards in the Member States are influenced by developing a single (common) labor market within the EAEU.

The achievement of these SDGs is affected by a number of interrelated factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected not only the health system but also various economic spheres, resulting in economic losses for a wide range of households.

Active integration interaction in the EAEU region and coherent economic measures during the pandemic allowed to mitigate its negative consequences for the Mem-

ber States and ensure more efficient achievement of the specified SDGs.

The message that economic integration has a significant impact on improving the living standards of the population is a cornerstone of the Eurasian economic integration. For example, Article 4 of the Treaty on the EAEU enshrines as one of the Union's objectives the creation of conditions for the stable development of the

Member States' economies to improve the living standards of their populations. Along with this, the achievement of this objective directly depends on the total economic development, various aspects of which are also described under other SDGs.

The elaboration and timely approval of strategic documents for developing the Eurasian economic integration have become a driver of the EAEU development and progress in addressing the Member States' economic challenges.

Ensuring sustainable economic development of the EAEU Member States has become one of the integration priorities reflected in the Strategy-2025.

The document notes, in particular, the following:

The Strategy-2025 envisages creating the conditions for advanced development of the Member States' economies, enhancing the Union's competitiveness, and increasing its importance in the global trade and economic system.

Increasing energy saving and energy efficiency, and ensuring sustainable development is one of the integration priorities. The Strategy-2025 envisages joint efforts to create and use new technologies and innovations, including green technologies, renewable energy sources, the models of circular economy, bio-engineering, and nanotechnology.

Further integration development, growth of mutual trade, infrastructure development, and expansion of enterprise cooperation will contribute to sustainable development, and convergence of the Member States' economic levels.

Further joint work of the Member States to develop common markets within the EAEU to ensure sustainable economic growth and improve human well-being in all the Member States has become one of the key pillars for developing integration processes until 2030 and for the period until 2045, as stated in the Declaration-2030.

The Declaration-2030 states the Member States' commitment to economic progress by solving common objectives to ensure sustainable economic development, modernize and improve the competitiveness of national economies on a global scale by using the EAEU integration potential and competitive advantages of each Member State.

The Declaration-2030 also notes that the Member States strive to achieve by 2045 the EAEU transformation into a self-sufficient, harmoniously developed and attractive to the whole world macro-region with economic, technological and intellectual leadership and maintaining a high standard of living of the Member States' population.

The Main Directions of the EAEU Economic Development until 2030 (MDED)* states that the objectives of the current long-term programs (strategies, plans) of the Member States' economic development are to improve the well-being of citizens and strengthen their positions on the global stage.

The Member States' living standards are also influenced by the labor market development. A single (common) labor market has been formed and is functioning in the EAEU, which ensures the mobility of labor resources.

* https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/dep_makroec_pol/oner2030.php



The Treaty on the EAEU established the principles of a single labor market for the Member States' workers:

- *abolition of the need to obtain employment authorizations;*
- *recognition of education certificates, except for those in the field of medical and pharmaceutical education;*
- *release from the obligation to register for migration for 30 days from the day of entry;*
- *exemption from the need to fill in a migration card when entering the territory of another Member State;*
- *the period of stay is determined by the term of the employment contract;*
- *income is taxed at the rate of natural persons – tax residents of the state of employment from the first day of employment;*
- *assistance in the organized recruitment of workers;*
- *equality in social security (except pension) with citizens of the state of employment;*
- *pensionable service is counted in the total employed service for social security purposes, in accordance with the legislation of the state of employment;*
- *provision of free emergency medical care, including to the workers' family members.*

Free movement of labor force has created incentives for migrants and employers to formalize labor relations in accordance with the legislation of the host country, which has made labor migration more structured, reducing its shadow segment.

The EAEU single labor market has spurred the processes important from the point of view of increasing the sustainability of economic and social development:

- *reduction of social tensions;*
- *increase in tax revenues;*
- *increase in money receipts due to migrant remittances.*

The most important effect of free movement of labor in the EAEU is to increase the competitiveness of citizens of some Member States when they are employed in the markets of other Member States.

In order to develop the EAEU labor market, a List of the most in-demand positions and professions of workers in the EAEU single labor market has been developed and is updated annually, which is posted on the EEC's official website.

Recommendations of the Commission's Board were adopted on required qualifications for the most in-demand professions in education, health care, road transport, housing and utilities.

The project "Unified search system "Work without Borders" was implemented.

The labor market was positively affected by the Agreement on Pension Provision for Workers of the EAEU Member States that came into effect in January 2021.

Workers and their family members received equal pension security rights, which are established, maintained and realized under the same conditions and in the same manner as for citizens of the state of employment.

The Agreement simplified the procedures for granting and paying pensions for workers through the following advantages:

- *a working person has the right to receive a pension in both the State of residence and the State of employment;*
- *there is provision for an absentee medical examination of workers when granting a disability pension;*
- *workers may apply to only one competent authority;*
- *there is provision for the summation of the period of service acquired in the territory of the Member States to determine the right to a pension;*
- *the issue of exporting pensions from one Member State to another has been resolved.*

These preferences contribute to increasing the level of social security of the EAEU Member States' citizens.

During the pandemic, Governments of the Member States and the EEC took a number of prompt measures to respond to the emerging situation of the COVID-19 coronavirus infection.

In particular, the measures included:

- *creating a "green corridor" for imports of essential goods, including zero rates of import customs duties on essential goods on a temporary basis;*
- *performing customs operations, on a priority basis, for goods necessary to prevent and eliminate the consequences of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic;*
- *imposing unified temporary restrictions on the export of essential goods to third countries;*
- *implementing joint activities to create antiviral products and vaccines, as well as to establish their mass production;*
- *increasing (including at the expense of regional and national development institutions) the volume of export credit facilities and providing guarantees for export credit insurance to support mutual trade.*

The measures taken helped minimize the impact of negative effects on the EAEU economic situation and were important for maintaining the well-being of the Member States' population.

As part of the Member States' efforts to achieve SDG 1 and SDG 10, the EEC's interaction with international relevant organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) under the Memorandum of Cooperation between the Eurasian Economic Commission and the International Organization for Migration dated 12 April 2013, is of great importance.

Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 1 and SDG 10

The World Bank has established living on less than \$2.15 per day in purchasing power parity (PPP) international prices in 2017 as the international poverty threshold. There are hardly any citizens in the Member States with such low incomes.

Proportion of the population living below the international poverty threshold (as a percentage of the total population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	...
Belarus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	...
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Most of the Member States show a positive trend towards a decrease in the share of the population living below the national poverty threshold (national poverty threshold above the international poverty threshold). For example, it decreased by 2.7 percentage points in Armenia in 2023 compared to 2019, by 1.4 percentage points in Belarus, and by 4.1 percentage points in Russia.

Proportion of the country's population living below the national poverty threshold (as a percentage of the total population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	26.4	27.0	26.5	24.8	23.7
Belarus	5.0	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.6
Kazakhstan	4.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Kyrgyzstan	20.1	25.3	33.3	33.2	29.8
Russia	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.0	8.3



**Proportion of total government spending on essential services
(education, health and social protection)**
(as a percentage of government spending)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	42.8	45.3	47.0	41.5	41.0
education	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8
health	6.0	7.7	7.8	6.1	5.4
social protection	27.3	28.5	30.2	26.5	26.8
Belarus	59.1	58.4	60.7	57.9	57.2
education	13.6	12.9	13.1	12.8	12.8
health	11.7	12.6	14.7	12.7	12.9
social protection	33.8	32.9	32.9	32.4	31.5
Kazakhstan	50.0	50.8	53.7	49.4	48.7
education	16.4	18.0	19.8	20.1	20.8
health	9.1	11.2	12.2	9.4	8.9
social protection	24.5	21.6	21.7	19.9	19.0
Kyrgyzstan	49.2	53.2	47.8	44.0	43.1
education	21.4	23.2	20.7	20.6	19.7
health	8.3	10.0	9.8	7.9	7.8
social protection	19.5	20.0	17.3	15.5	15.6
Russia	55.8	57.4	54.9	...	...
education	10.8	10.2	10.0	...	...
health	10.1	11.6	11.0	...	...
social protection	34.8	35.6	34.0	...	...

All the Member States showed an increase in real money incomes of the population (households) compared to 2018. The largest increase in real money incomes of the population over this period was registered in Belarus (by 23.8%).

Indices of real money income of the population (households) per capita²

(as a percentage of the previous year)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	98.6	115.2	99.7	89.6	110.7
Belarus	106.5	105.1	103.5	98.2	108.8
Kazakhstan	106.4	104.3	104.0	102.3	100.9
Kyrgyzstan	105.3	93.1	105.6	105.0	110.3
Russia	101.9	98.6	103.9	104.0	106.5

In 2019 – 2023, real salaries increased by 28.2% in Armenia, by 33.5% in Belarus, and by 23.4% in Russia, by 26.8% in Kyrgyzstan, by 40.1% in Kazakhstan.

Indices of real salary

(as a percentage of the previous year)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	104.3	102.6	100.3	106.3	112.4
Belarus	106.5	108.8	105.1	98.2	111.6
Kazakhstan	109.1	106.8	108.8	107.6	102.7
Kyrgyzstan	103.8	103.4	91.2	120.5	107.5
Russia	104.8	103.8	104.5	100.3	108.2

As compared to 2018, the largest increase in the real amount of granted pensions was in Belarus (by 31.0%), the smallest one was in Armenia (by 0.5%).

² Indices of real money income of the population for Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia; indices of real money income of households for Armenia and Kyrgyzstan.

Indices of real pensions

(as a percentage of the previous year)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	98.5	107.5	92.6	98.3	104.3
Belarus	113.0	103.8	100.9	99.9	110.8
Kazakhstan	100.5	103.7	97.4	95.1	95.9
Kyrgyzstan	102.2	96.3	93.9	94.5	104.3
Russia	101.5	102.3	104.1	94.2 ³	103.3

Source⁴: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.

Most of the Member States show a positive trend towards a decrease in the share of people living below 50 percent of median income in 2023 compared to 2019: Armenia by 2.3 p.p., Belarus by 0.2 p.p., Kyrgyzstan by 0.3 p.p., and Russia by 0.4 p.p.

Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income

(percentage)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	16.7	16.1	16.2	15.3	14.4
Belarus	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5
Kazakhstan	4.3	4.5	3.9	3.7	4.5
Kyrgyzstan	11.1	10.5	9.5	9.3	10.8
Russia ⁵	18.2	17.8	18.0	17.3	17.8

Source: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.

³ Taking into account a one-time monetary payment in September 2021 in the amount of 10,000 Russian rubles which was allocated in accordance with Decree No. 486 of the President of the Russian Federation dated August 24, 2021.

⁴ Here and elsewhere, unless otherwise noted, the source of information for all tables presented above.

⁵ Estimation based on the sample household survey data and macroeconomic indicator of the population income.



Gini coefficient⁶ (for 10-percent groups of population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	0.381	0.363	0.364	0.352	0.348
Belarus	0.272	0.266	0.276	0.268	0.279
Kazakhstan	0.290	0.291	0.294	0.285	0.290
Kyrgyzstan	0.364	0.344	0.372	0.422	0.434
Russia	0.412	0.406	0.409	0.398	0.405

Source: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.

The Member States differ significantly in terms of income inequality coefficient (Gini coefficient) – Belarus had the best indicator in 2020 (0.266). No significant changes in the Gini coefficient have been observed in recent years. Along with that, the coefficient has decreased in Armenia

and Russia, which may indirectly indicate the impact of integration on this process through improving the well-being of citizens with better access to markets of goods and services, as well as a larger labor market.

⁶ The Gini coefficient is a statistical indicator that shows the degree of stratification of society in a given country or region by any characteristic under study. Used to measure economic inequality. The Gini coefficient can vary between 0 and 1. The more its value deviates from zero and approaches one, the more income is concentrated in the hands of certain groups of the population.



ZERO HUNGER



2
END HUNGER,
ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND
IMPROVED NUTRITION AND
PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 2

Due to the strong economic component of the Member States the integration effect is also well expressed for SDG 2.

The Member States make a significant contribution to the global food security by supplying quality products to the global agricultural market.

In terms of exports of individual commodities, the EAEU holds leading positions: it ranks first in the production of wheat, frozen fish and flax seeds; it ranks second in wheat flour, sunflower and rapeseed oils; and it ranks third in barley and oilcakes.

The systemic measures taken by the Member States have made it possible to increase the volume of agricultural production since the establishment of the integration association by 25.9% (2023 by 2014) and to achieve a high level of food security – 93% (2023). The Union fully covers domestic needs for grain, main types of meat and dairy products, vegetable oils, sugar, potatoes and eggs.

An important role is played by the Member States' mutual trade in agricultural products, the volume of which has grown 1.6 times over 10 years (2023 to 2014). External supplies have also made a quantum leap, increasing more than 2-fold. While in 2014 the EAEU was one of the largest importers of agricultural commodities, with a negative balance of about 24 bln US dollars, it has moved to the status of a net exporter from 2021.

In order to ensure the stable functioning of the common agricultural market, the Member States in coordination with the Commission take joint measures to strengthen food security, including the legal and regulatory aspects of its management.

The EEC Council's resolution approved the general principles and approaches to ensuring food security through own production, unlocking the potential of mutual trade, as well as reducing dependence on imports⁷. The Commission annually monitors the self-sufficiency of the Member States and the Union with agricultural products and food according to agreed indicators in accordance with the UN FAO approaches.

Joint forecasts for developing the agricultural sector and balances of supply and demand are formed for key products. A Working Group on prompt supplies of agricultural goods has been created, which is responsible for guaranteed food supply in case of force majeure situations⁸.

Joint work is carried out to create common markets for agricultural seeds and breeding products within the Union. A number of legal acts⁹ of the Union's governing bodies aimed at simplifying the circulation of products have been adopted to implement the two existing sectoral agreements¹⁰.

The Commission and the Governments of the Member States take common steps to implement digital solutions in the agricultural sector.

There is an information resource – the Agricultural Industry Development Map¹¹, where information on 257 large agricultural projects implemented in the Union for the amount of more than 18 bln US dollars is reflected in the interactive mode. This enables investors to make balanced decisions on new investments and search for partners.

The signing of the Agreement on the rules of release (delivery), circulation and redemption within the EAEU of warehouse receipts for agricultural commodities was an important step in developing e-commerce¹². The formation of a trusted business ecosystem within the Union on a paperless basis will be an additional impetus to digitalizing a large array of data along the entire value chain. This will improve the efficiency of interaction between government and business and, in the long term, the sector competitiveness.

7 https://docs.eaeunion.org/upload/iblock/943/xsgnmx7lumu0tsvnket7nkg6agok0opf/err_08102021_89_doc.pdf;
<https://agro.eaeunion.org/agro/ru/registers/monitoringfs>

8 https://docs.eaeunion.org/upload/iblock/7e8/a889he67o8hbltt10hktw88y3gplyx33/err_02042021_47_doc.pdf

9 https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/dep_agroprom/edinye-trebovaniya/proizvodstvo-i-obrashchenie-rastenievodcheskoy-produktsii.php;
https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/dep_agroprom/edinye-trebovaniya/proizvodstvo-i-obrashchenie-plemennoy-produktsii.php

10 https://docs.eaeunion.org/upload/iblock/5b2/2xq1pdi7hsjp8g0crueqyqinc92sp7to/itia_14112017_doc.pdf;
https://docs.eaeunion.org/upload/iblock/669/4x6trnmm22kpu6cr6qdrn4ei6loz9u3m/itia_29102019_doc.pdf

11 https://docs.eaeunion.org/upload/iblock/eb0/3myth3z95rs4ryqz15vkoq0uh44x0ety/err_20072020_14_doc.pdf;
<https://agro.eaeunion.org/MapDevelopment/Pages/default.aspx>

12 <https://agro.eaeunion.org/agro/ru/registers/implemented/map>



The Union pays special attention to the ESG agenda.

The EEC recommendation on the use of precision farming technologies¹³ in the Member States has been adopted, and a common market for organic products¹⁴ is being actively formed. Applying common approaches to sustainable agriculture in the Member States will enable to increase the rational use of natural resources, preserve soil fertility and biodiversity in the production and circulation of agricultural products, and improve the well-being of the rural population.

The Declaration 2030¹⁵ stipulates directions for ensuring food availability for the population, increasing trade and economic ties, introducing innovative approaches and developing the technological base for the agricultural sector, as well as improving agrologistics and infrastructure.

Food safety is an integral part of food security. A systematic approach in this field allows the EAEU Member States to identify, prevent and counter threats to food security in a timely manner.

In order to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, as

well as veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine safety within the Union, agreed policy is conducted in applying sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures.

The EEC, jointly with the Member States, elaborates and implements international treaties, as well as develops, adopts and implements acts of the Union's governing bodies, which ensures the creation of a uniform legal framework for free circulation in the EAEU Member States' territories of products safe for human life and health, plants and animals.

The safety of food products in the territories of the Union Member States is ensured by applying and fulfilling mandatory requirements established by technical regulations.

Mandatory requirements to food products within the Union are also established by the Union's acts in the field of SPS measures, in respect of which systematic work is conducted to update their requirements.

13 https://docs.eaeunion.org/upload/iblock/6ad/4wa5gzyx19o8pi3gt6kx6zyymtzhcfqv8/err_17032022_8_doc.pdf

14 https://docs.eaeunion.org/upload/iblock/101/wip2nt3lvn4qf1qsfp31l3gnhrbwfop/err_23082021_16_doc.pdf;
https://docs.eaeunion.org/upload/iblock/2b9/zv5m6n57ygs8jye6a23ax3md52unuovi/err_18112022_197_doc.pdf

15 <https://docs.eaeunion.org/documents/165/7894/>

The following technical regulations have been adopted in the field of food products:

- “On Grain Safety”;
- “On Safety of Food Products”;
- “Food Products in Terms of Marking”;
- “Technical Regulations on Fruit and Vegetable Juice Products”;
- “Technical Regulations on Oil and Fat Products”;
- “On Safety of Certain Types of Specialized Food Products Including Therapeutic and Preventive Dietary Food”;
- “Safety Requirements to Food Additives, Flavorings and Technological Aids”;
- “On Safety of Milk and Dairy Products”;
- “On Safety of Meat and Meat Products”;
- “On Safety of Fish and Fish Products”;
- “On Safety of Packaged Drinking Water, Including Natural Mineral Water”;
- “On Safety of Alcoholic Products”;
- “On Safety of Poultry Meat and Poultry Products”.

Fulfilling the requirements of technical regulations and conformity assessment is ensured by interrelated standards contained in the lists of standards.

The lists of standards are adopted for 12 out of 13 technical regulations on food products¹⁶ and contain more than 3000 items. In order to provide technical regulations with missing standards the Programs on development (amendment, revision) of interstate standards to 11 technical regulations on food products were approved.

A unified information system is also being formed to protect the Union’s single market from products that do not meet the requirements of the EAEU technical regulations.

As part of this information system, interaction between state control (supervision) bodies will be ensured with a view to taking prompt action in respect of such products.

The provisions of the Treaty on the EAEU in the field of applying phytosanitary quarantine measures are implemented.

This work enabled to:

- unify the procedure of phytosanitary quarantine control (supervision);
- reduce the number of restrictions in mutual trade in quarantinable products;
- use a common list of quarantine items of the Union;
- harmonize the Union’s law with the provisions of international legislation in the field of plant quarantine;
- switch to uniform requirements applied both at import and movement of quarantinable products in the Union’s customs territory.

The provisions of the Treaty on the EAEU in the field of applying veterinary-sanitary measures are implemented.

This work enabled to:

- unify veterinary (veterinary and sanitary) requirements;
- establish uniform veterinary control procedures;
- reduce the number of restrictions in mutual trade;
- provide conditions for preserving and maintaining epizootic welfare;
- expand possibilities for mutual trade;
- create a dispute resolution mechanism;

¹⁶ The lists are not provided for TR CU 022/2011 “Requirements to Food Products in Terms of Marking”

- establish uniform rules for regulating the circulation of veterinary medicines and veterinary diagnostic tools;
- start the transition to the use of electronic forms of veterinary documents;
- create conditions for reducing the number of circulated products unsafe in veterinary and sanitary terms in the Union's market.

Ensuring the veterinary safety of the Union's customs territory with regard to infectious animal diseases is an indispensable condition for increasing the production of safe products of animal origin.

Any batch of regulated goods is imported into the Union's customs territory, as well as transported between the Member States only if the Common Veterinary (Veterinary and Sanitary) Requirements to Goods Subject to Veterinary

Control (Supervision) (hereinafter, the CVR to Goods) are met. The aim is to prevent the introduction and spread of pathogens of infectious animal diseases, including those common to humans and animals, in the Union's customs territory and the importation of regulated goods that are dangerous in veterinary and sanitary terms.

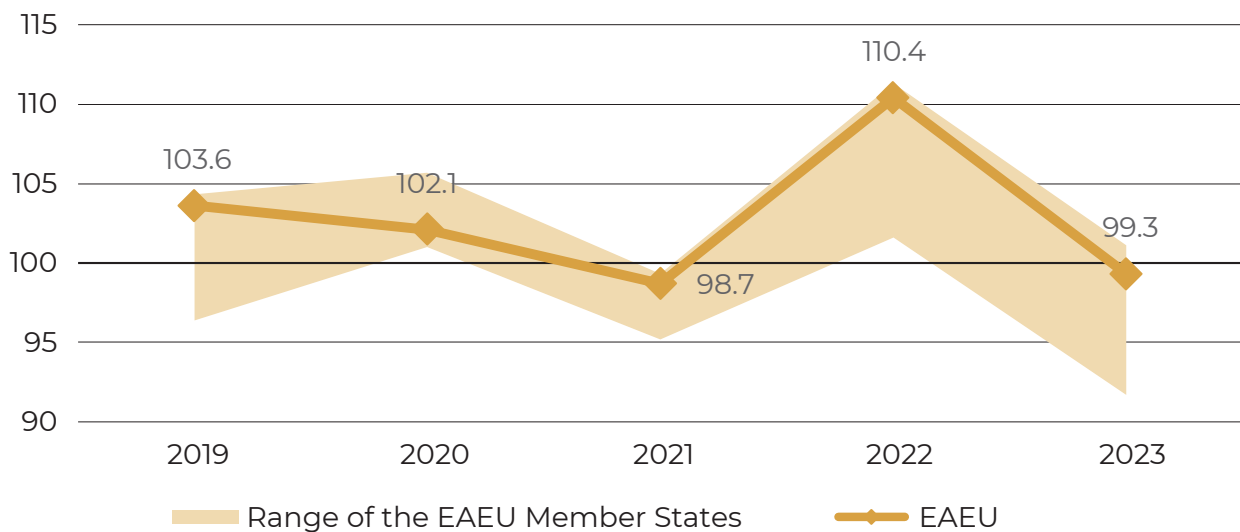
The CVR to Goods take into account their specific veterinary and sanitary risks, production conditions, and the epizootic status of the territory of origin of the goods.

The Commission interacts with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN FAO) to improve food security and nutrition of the Member States' citizens.

Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 2

Agricultural production dynamics

(at constant prices; as a percentage of the previous year)



In 2019 – 2023, the average growth rate of consumer prices amounted to 7.5% (December to December), while in the comparable five-year period before the EAEU start-

ed functioning (2010 – 2014) prices grew by an average of 9.2%. In 2020 – 2024, the average growth rate of consumer prices amounted to 8.7% (December to December).

Consumer price indices
(percentage)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	December to December of the previous year				
EAEU	103.3	105.4	108.6	112.9	107.5
Armenia	100.7	103.7	107.7	108.3	99.4
Belarus	104.7	107.4	110.0	112.8	105.8
Kazakhstan	105.4	107.5	108.4	120.3	109.8
Kyrgyzstan	103.1	109.7	111.2	114.7	107.3
Russia	103.0	104.9	108.4	111.9	107.4
	Percentage of the previous year				
EAEU	104.4	103.9	107.2	113.9	106.9
Armenia	101.4	101.2	107.2	108.6	102.0
Belarus	105.6	105.5	109.5	115.2	105.1
Kazakhstan	105.3	106.8	108.0	115.0	114.5
Kyrgyzstan	101.1	106.3	111.9	113.9	110.8
Russia	104.5	103.4	106.7	113.8	105.9



In 2023, the proportion of expenditures for household consumer expenditures ranged food and non-alcoholic beverages in from 31.5% in Russia to 51.1% in Kazakhstan.

**Proportion of expenditures for food and non-alcoholic beverages
in the total amount of household consumption expenditures**
(percentage)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	38.5	38.8	45.3	44.5	40.8
Belarus	35.7	36.8	37.6	36.8	35.4
Kazakhstan	49.4	54.2	53.0	51.2	51.1
Kyrgyzstan	44.7	48.8	45.4	47.3	41.7
Russia	29.8	33.2	32.2	32.9	31.5

Source: Statistical compendium "Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019–2023", dynamic series on the Statistics Department's page on the Commission's website.



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



3 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 3

In the context of the Eurasian economic integration, the functioning of common markets of medicines and medical products within the EAEU, the use of SPS measures, as well as implementing joint measures aimed at combating the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, etc., contribute to healthy lives and well-being of the population.

In accordance with the Treaty on the EAEU, the Member States have created common markets of medicines and medical products, which have significantly improved the quality, safety and efficiency of medicines circulating in the EAEU Member States' territories.

The markets of medicines and medical products are based on the following main principles:

- *harmonization and unification of legal requirements;*
- *ensuring the unity of requirements to their quality, efficiency and safety;*

- *adoption of uniform rules in the sphere of their circulation, etc.*

The systems for regulating the circulation of medicines and medical products are based on the best international practices.

The quality management system of medical products is evaluated on the basis of the established uniform requirements, an integrated system of inspection of quality management systems of medical product manufacturers has been introduced with due regard to the gradation of medical products by degrees of risk, harmonized

with the relevant approaches of the International Medical Device Regulators Forum (IMDRF).

The Union's good pharmacovigilance practices and uniform rules for monitoring the safety, quality and efficiency of medical products have been introduced.

Information exchange between the EAEU Member States' authorized bodies and reporting on the operation of common markets of medicines and medical products is carried out through the Union's Unified Information System in the field of circulation of medicines and medical products and publication of open data on the Union's information portal.

Given the functioning of the Union's common markets of medicines and medical devices, the resources of both pharmaceutical business representatives and regulators are spent in a more rational way, which ultimately contributes to increasing the availability of medicines and medical products for the population.

The provisions of the Treaty on the EAEU and the adopted acts of the Union's governing bodies in the field of sanitary measures have ensured the establishment of a sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) system within the EAEU.

This system is aimed at removing barriers to the movement of goods, obtaining safe goods and services, and preventing infectious and mass non-communicable diseases in the Member States' territories.

The procedure of interaction between the Member States' authorized bodies at imposing temporary sanitary measures and upon occurrence of sanitary and epidemiological emergencies has been established.

This makes it possible to react in a timely manner in case of threat of deterioration of the sanitary and epidemiological situation within the Member State's territory, which requires sanitary protection of the territory.

The consolidated work of the Commission and the Union's auxiliary body – the Council of Heads of Authorized Bodies in the field of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population of the Member States ensured coordination of actions taken by the authorized bodies and implementation of an agreed set of measures to combat COVID-19. This made it possible to form a systematic approach to prompt response and minimize the effects of the pandemic on the Member States' economies.

The implementation of plans to vaccinate the population enabled to significantly reduce the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases, including among children.

The implementation of measures of the Strategy-2025 on developing economic cooperation in the field of healthcare is one of the important directions of the Commission's work.

The measures and activities taken within the Strategy-2025 are aimed at increasing the accessibility of present-day developments in the field of medicine for the Union's citizens, deepening cooperation and developing integration processes within the EAEU in high-tech industries as well as creating conditions for the development of cooperation between the Member States in the field of healthcare.

For example, international experience in combating tobacco, alcohol and drug addiction has been studied by the EEC as part of implementing the Strategy-2025.

The Commission's report on this topic describes the best control practices used in third countries and provides examples of efficient measures in the fight against tobacco, alcohol and drug addiction.

Besides, proposals for the Member States in other important areas have been prepared as part of activities to promote economic cooperation in the field of healthcare.

These proposals include:

- *development of medical rehabilitation centers using advanced technologies on a cooperative basis;*
- *cooperation between the Member States' medical and sanitary and epidemiological services to prevent the spread of diseases that pose a danger to others;*
- *joint initiatives and cooperative projects in the healthcare sector.*
- *Recommendation No. 26 of the Commission's Board dated December 17, 2024 "On developing economic cooperation between the Eurasian Economic Union Member States in the field of healthcare in terms of ensur-*

ing the availability of present-day developments in healthcare for citizens of the Eurasian Economic Union Member States, provision of high-tech medical care to citizens and the use of telemedicine technologies" was adopted.

The EAEU provides emergency medical care to workers and their family members in the state of employment.

Given the social significance of the issue of providing medical care to workers, approaches to interaction in the field of medical care will be further developed as part of implementing the Declaration-2030.

Furthermore, the Treaty on the Union provides compulsory insurance against occupational accidents and diseases for migrants in the state of employment, which helps ensure safe working conditions for all workers.

In order to share experience with the international expert community in relevant areas, the Commission interacts with the



World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe.

Interaction by participation in meetings of the Working Groups and advisory bodies of the WHO member countries, exchange of experience and use of WHO recommendations as part of drafting acts of the Union's governing bodies is realized on issues relevant for the Union in the following spheres:

- *implementing sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures;*
- *preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious and mass non-communicable diseases, including poisoning, as well as the consequences of public health emergencies hazardous to human health;*
- *preventing the circulation of products hazardous to human life and health and preventing the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance.*

Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 3

Life expectancy at birth has increased in all the Member States compared to 2019. At year-end 2023, it amounted to 77.7 years

in Armenia, 75.1 years in Kazakhstan, 74.6 years in Belarus, 73.4 years in Russia and 72.0 years in Kyrgyzstan.



Life expectancy at birth, by sex

(years)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	76.50	73.50	72.40	75.05	77.70
Belarus	74.38	...	...	...	74.64
Kazakhstan	73.18	71.37	70.23	74.44	75.09
Kyrgyzstan	71.50	71.75	71.84	71.89	72.0
Russia	73.34	71.58	70.15	72.73	73.41

The majority of the EAEU Member States have registered a positive trend in reducing under-five mortality and neonatal mortality.

Under-five mortality rate

(per 1,000 live births)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	7.5	8.2	8.1	7.5	7.8
Belarus	3.0	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	10.7	9.4	10.0	9.9	10.0
Kyrgyzstan	17.5	16.7	17.9	16.7	16.5
Russia	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.3

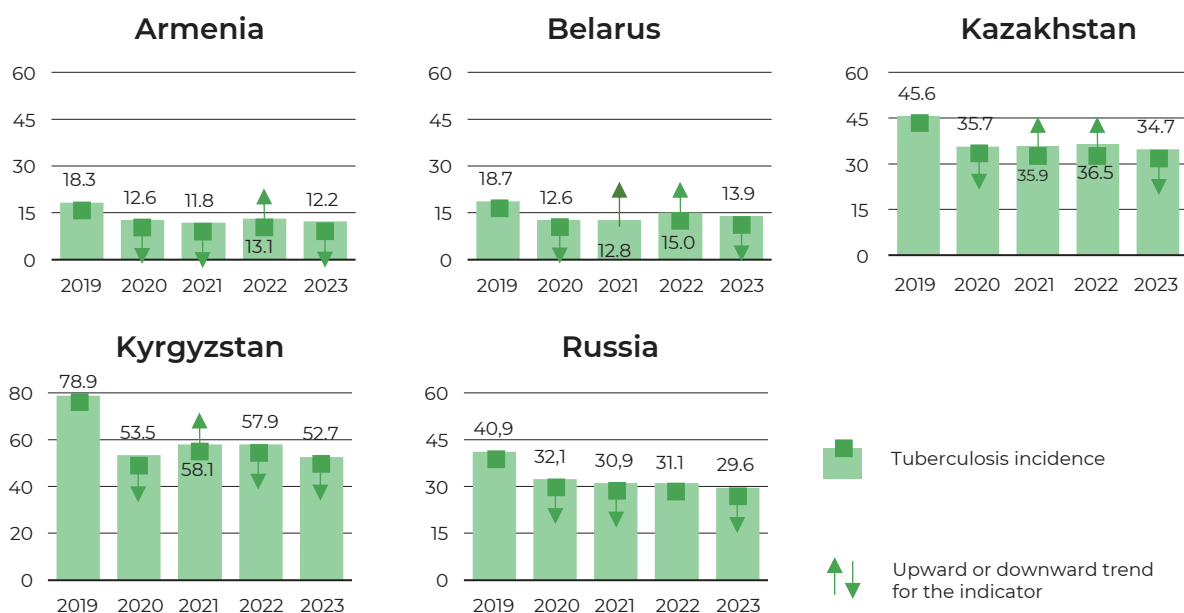
Neonatal mortality rate

(per 1,000 live births)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	4.7	5.6	4.9	5.0	5.0
Belarus	1.0	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.2
Kyrgyzstan	11.8	11.7	11.9	10.1	10.7
Russia	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2

The incidence of tuberculosis decreased in all the Member States in 2023 compared to 2019. Along with that, the lowest level as of year-end 2023 was registered in Armenia (12.2 per 100,000 population).

Tuberculosis incidence by the EAEU Member States
(per 100,000 population)



The majority of the EAEU Member States registered a positive downward trend in hepatitis B incidence compared to 2019, with the lowest incidence rate as of year-end 2023 recorded in Armenia (0.2 per 100,000 population).



Hepatitis B incidence (per 100,000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Belarus ¹⁷	9.8	4.6	4.9	7.8	10.1
Kazakhstan	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.9
Kyrgyzstan	3.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.3
Russia	9.2	4.7	4.8	6.6	8.8

In all the Member States, there is a positive downward trend in mortality from circulatory diseases, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases compared to 2019.

Mortality rate attributed to circulatory diseases, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases (per 100,000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mortality rate attributed to circulatory diseases					
Armenia	245.6	289.0	278.7	242.8	234.5
Belarus	753.9	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	163.1	193.8	226.9	155.4	144.5
Kyrgyzstan	266.2	317.7	297.1	234.5	232.7
Russia	568.8	635.4	634.4	566.8	556.7
Mortality rate attributed to malignant neoplasms					
Armenia	187.1	178.5	173.8	169.2	158.6
Belarus	201.6	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	79.3	78.7	73.7	68.8	68.9
Kyrgyzstan	64.1	63.8	59.5	54.7	57.3
Russia	199.1	197.3	189.5	188.8	194.3
Mortality rate attributed to diabetes					
Armenia	13.3	11.9	9.3	10.1	9.9
Belarus	2.7	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	26.1	32.3	34.4	21.7	21.5
Kyrgyzstan	7.0	9.8	7.1	6.2	6.7
Russia	27.8	35.1	30.2	28.8	33.1

¹⁷ The indicator is calculated based on the sum of acute and chronic forms of viral hepatitis B.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Mortality rate attributed to chronic respiratory disease				
Armenia	12.5	10.0	10.8	7.3	8.3
Belarus	14.3	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan*	65.3	65.7	65.1	66.8	65.0
Kyrgyzstan	16.4	17.2	14.2	10.6	12.6
Russia	40.0	65.4	77.9	55.6	53.0

* Mortality from respiratory diseases.

In 2020-2023, the birth rate among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 decreased in all the EAEU Member States: by 36.5% in Armenia, by 23.7% in Kazakhstan, by 23.3% in Kyrgyzstan and by 13.3% in Russia.

Fertility among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19
(per 1,000 teenage girls in that age group)

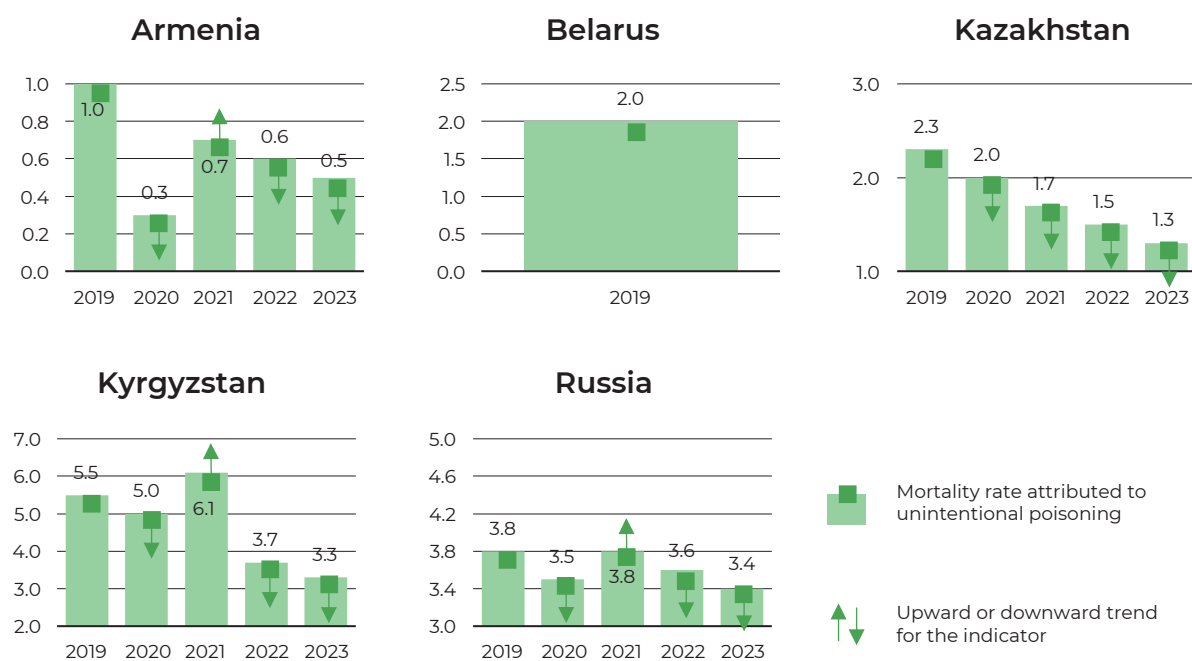
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	16.7	13.9	12.7	11.4	10.6
Belarus	10.6	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	23.2	22.9	23.4	19.7	17.7
Kyrgyzstan	37.7	33.4	29.7	30.0	28.9
Russia	14.3	13.9	13.4	13.4	12.4



All the Member States show a positive downward trend in deaths due to unintentional poisoning compared to 2019. As of year-end

2023, the lowest value of the indicator was registered in Armenia – 0.5 and Kazakhstan – 1.3 persons per 100,000 population.

Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning by the EAEU Member States (per 100,000 population)



In 2023, compared to 2019, the share of employed in the “health care and social services” activities increased in the Member States: by 0.1 p.p. in Armenia, by 0.3 p.p.

in Belarus, by 0.7 p.p. in Kazakhstan, by 0.5 p.p. in Kyrgyzstan, and remained unchanged in Russia.

Proportion of employed in the Human Health and Social Services activity in the total number of employed (percentage)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EAEU	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6
Armenia ¹⁸	4.5	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.6
Belarus	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9
Kazakhstan	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.4
Kyrgyzstan	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4
Russia	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9

Source: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.

¹⁸ Data for 2019–2020 is provided for the population aged 15 to 74; data starting from 2021 is provided for the population aged 15 years and older.





4 ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 4

No targeted cooperation to achieve SDG 4 is envisaged within the EAEU, as the area of cooperation in the field of vocational education as a separate direction is not included in the Treaty on the EAEU. Along with that, the Member States cooperate on harmonizing policies in the field of labor migration regulation, including the recognition of professional credentials for employment purposes.

Measures aimed at economic interaction in the field of vocational education have been implemented within the Strategy-2025.

The Union's law enshrines the recognition of documents on scientific and academic degrees based on international treaties within the Union. The Agreement "On Mutual Recognition of Documents on Academic Degrees in the Eurasian Economic Union Member States" dated June 8, 2023 provides direct recognition of academic degrees for employment purposes.

The EEC has created a section "Economic cooperation in the field of vocational education" on its website, which provides relevant information for a wide range of subjects of the single labor market. This information resource contains links to national information portals of the Member States in the field of education; official information on state certificates of education of the Member States, as well as on academic and professional rights of holders of these certificates; links to the Member States' information resources on confirming the authenticity of certificates of education.



Non-binding acts have been adopted on developing distance education in the Member States, providing employers with the opportunity to verify the fact of issuing certificates of education in a short period of time, required qualifications for the most in-demand professions in the field of education, developing vocational education in the Member States to form a single market of labor resources within the Union.

According to the Treaty on the EAEU, children of workers from the Member State residing together with them in the territory of the state of employment have the right to attend pre-school institutions and receive education in accordance with the legislation of the state of employment.

Workers of the EAEU Member States and their family members have the opportunity to receive state services electronically.

Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 4

Proportion of employed in education in the total number of employed (percentage)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EAEU	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1
Armenia ¹⁹	9.9	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.4
Belarus	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.4
Kazakhstan	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.0
Kyrgyzstan	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.8
Russia	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7

Source: Statistical compendium "Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023".

¹⁹ Data for 2019–2020 is provided for the population aged 15 to 74; data starting from 2021 is provided for the population aged 15 years and older.





CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

CLIMATE ACTION



TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 6 AND SDG 13

SDG 6 and SDG 13 have largely similar goals and objectives, which according to the Treaty on the EAEU can be achieved by implementing agreed policies, international treaties as well as developing, adopting and implementing acts of the Union's governing bodies in the field of sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures.

The Commission ensures the creation of a single legal environment for free circulation on the Union's customs territory of products that are safe for human life and health, plants and animals.

The system of sanitary and epidemiological supervision established within the EAEU (discussed under SDG 3) contributes to achieving SDG 6 and SDG 13 as well.

The implementation of measures and activities set out in the Strategy-2025 has an impact on achieving SDG 6 and SDG 13.

For example, the Strategy-2025 envisages measures and activities aimed at developing economic cooperation in the field of "green" technologies and environmental protection.

Further work in areas contributing to the implementation of SDG 6 and SDG 13 is envisaged in the Declaration-2030.

In terms of forming a common space of cooperation interaction and cooperation in the field of technological development, the Declaration-2030 envisages, inter alia, the development of common approaches to cooperation between the Member States in the field of the climate agenda, with due regard to the existing international obligations of the Member States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, governed by the functioning principles of the EAEU single market.

Development Corporation VEB.RF and the Green Finance Centre of the Astana International Financial Centre, which are the national taxonomy developers of Russia and Kazakhstan, defined criteria for the Member States' green projects (the EAEU Model Taxonomy). The EAEU Model Taxonomy is aimed at converging the Member States' approaches to developing green finance instruments in the Union, including those that have not yet adopted national taxonomies.

The Commission's work to improve the tools for digital marking of packaged drinking water has a positive impact on achieving the objective of access to safe drinking water.

In 2021, a High-Level Working Group was established to generate proposals on harmonizing the Member States' positions on the climate agenda.

Ahead of the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN FCCC), the Heads of the Member States signed a Statement on the Union's economic cooperation under the climate agenda²⁰.

The EAEU implements the First Package of Measures ("Road Map") on cooperation between the EAEU Member States within the climate agenda.

The Road Map measures are aimed at preventing barriers and restrictions in the Union's internal market, as well as maintaining the competitiveness of the EAEU Member States' economies in the context of global technological transformation and changes in the global economy structure.

As part of implementing the Road Map, the Commission, jointly with the State

As part of implementing the Road Map, the Commission, jointly with the Member States and the International and Comparative Law Research Center, analyzed the legislation of the Member States and the main trading partners of the EAEU with regard to low-carbon development, risks of barriers to mutual trade in the context of shaping the climate regulation, as well as economic cooperation between the Member States within the climate agenda. Based on this analysis, approaches to regulate the climate agenda issues within the EAEU were developed.

In 2021, the Commission created the Bank of Climate Technologies and Digital Initiatives in the form of a register of projects.

In 2023 and 2024, the Green Eurasia Climate Competition was held as part of the Eurasian Economic Forum program.

In 2024, the Approaches to regulate the climate agenda within the Eurasian Economic Union²¹ were approved. The approaches are implemented and further developed, inter alia, as part of the activities to implement the Declaration-2030.

The objectives of SDG 6 and SDG 13 are supported by the EEC's active international cooperation with relevant international and regional intergovernmental organizations.

²⁰ <https://eec.eaeunion.org/news/zayavlenie-ob-ekonomicheskoy-sotrudnichestve-gosudarstv-chlenov-%20evrazijskogo-ekonomicheskogo-soyuza-v-ramkah-klimaticheskoy-povestki/>

²¹ Instruction No. 5 of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council dated June 4, 2024.

A dialogue is developed with the United Nations Organization for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), including on trade aspects of the climate agenda.

A dialogue is developed with the CIS Executive Committee and the Intergovernmental Council for Cooperation in the Field of Veterinary Medicine of the CIS Member Nations on the problems of sanitary protection of the territories of the CIS Member Nations against the importation and spread of especially dangerous infectious diseases.

A dialogue is developed with the Coordination Council for Plant Quarantine of the CIS Member Nations (CCPQ) and the Advisory Council on Consumer Rights Protection of the CIS Member Nations.

A dialogue is underway with the ASEAN Secretariat, including in the fields of sanitary and phytosanitary measures and consumer rights protection, by sharing the best integration practices, holding

regular consultations, and facilitating business community contacts.

An arrangement has been reached with the International Trade Center (ITC) to analyze climate regulatory measures that may have trade-distorting or trade-restrictive effects.

The Commission's best practices in the energy sector were presented at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) at the event "Global Energy Interconnectivity and Transition for SDGs" under the auspices of the Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization (GEIDCO). At the event, the Commission presented a report on energy projects being implemented within the EAEU in the context of energy efficiency and energy saving, climate agenda, diversification of energy sources and development of new technologies.

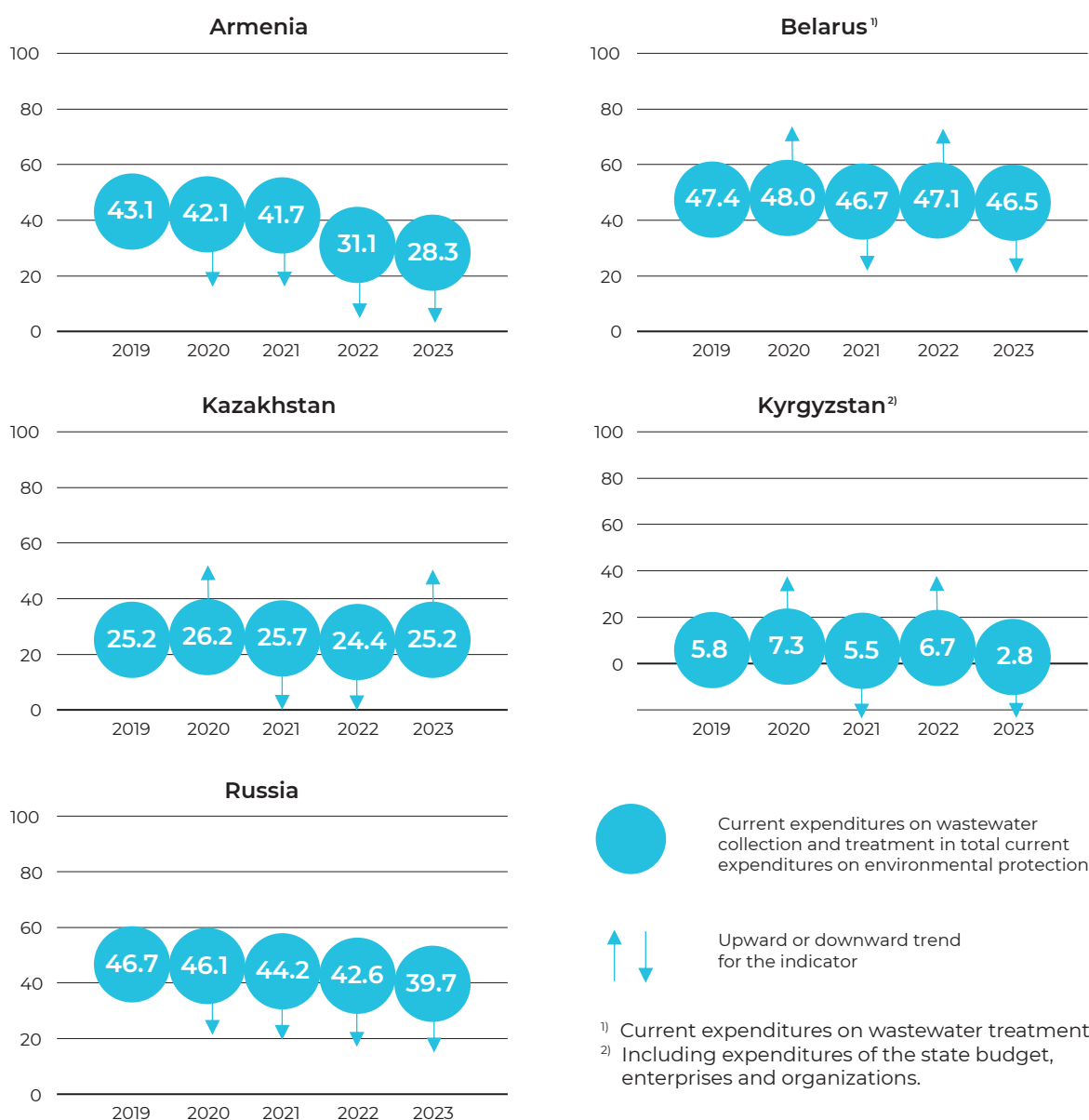
Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 6 and SDG 13

Over the past five years, current expenditures of the Member States and enterprises on wastewater collection and treatment have had a multidirectional trend – their share in the total current expenditures de-

creased from 43.1% to 28.3% in Armenia, from 47.4% to 46.5% in Belarus, from 5.8% to 2.8% in Kyrgyzstan, and from 46.7% to 39.7% in Russia. In Kazakhstan current expenditures amounted to 25.2 % in 2023.

Current expenditures on wastewater collection and treatment by the EAEU Member States

(as a percentage of current expenditures on environmental protection)



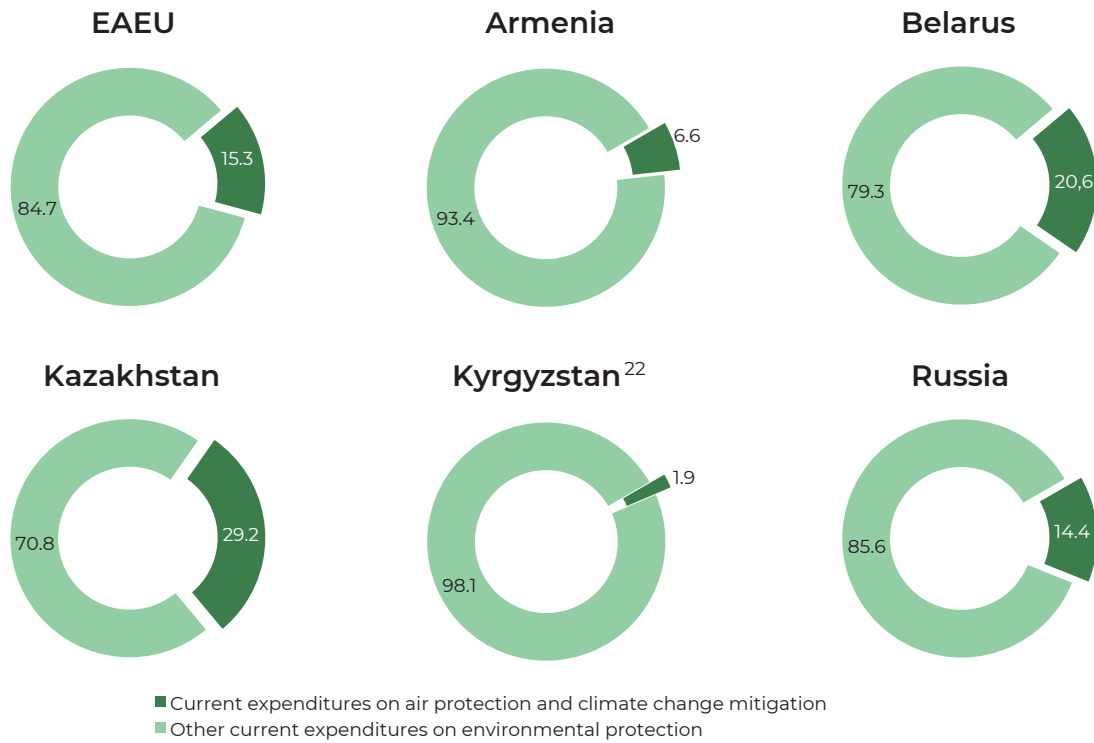
Source: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.

In 2023, current expenditures on air protection in Armenia amounted to 6.6 % of the total current expenditures on environmental protection, expenditures on air

protection and climate change mitigation amounted to 20.6 % in Belarus, 29.2 % in Kazakhstan, 1.9 % in Kyrgyzstan, and 14.4 % in Russia.

Proportion of current expenditures on air protection and climate change mitigation in 2023²²

(as a percentage of current expenditures on environmental protection)



Source: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.

²² Exclusive of land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF).



Greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 4.1% in Belarus in 2022 compared to 2021, and by 2.7% in Russia.

Greenhouse gas emissions²³

	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Million tons of CO ₂ equivalent			
Armenia	11.2 ²⁴	...	...	...
Belarus ²⁵	92.1	89.8	91.9	88.2
Kazakhstan	371.8	359.3	323.7	348.8
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Russia	2,077.3	2,001.3	2,098.1	2,042.0
	As a percentage of the previous year			
Armenia	106.7	...	...	...
Belarus	100.2	97.5	102.4	95.9
Kazakhstan	92.0	96.6	90.1	107.8
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...
Russia	104.7	96.3	104.8	97.3

Source: Statistical compendium "Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023".

23 Exclusive of land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF).

24 According to the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia.

25 According to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus.

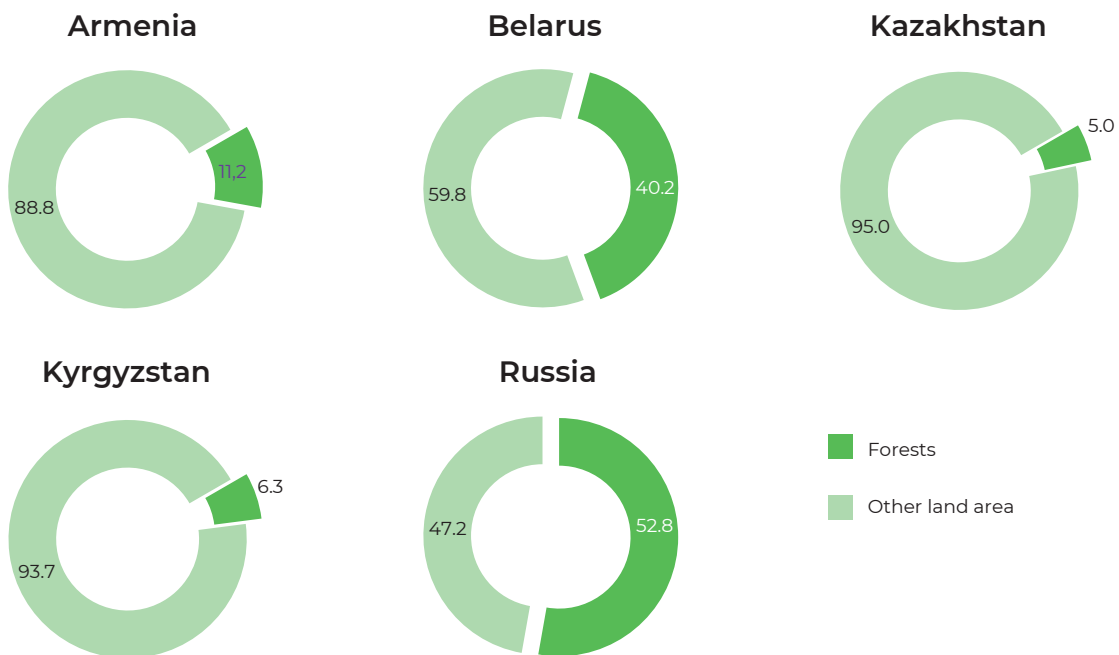




The area of forests in the Member States increased progressively over the period 2019–2023. In 2023, the forest area amounted to 14.2% of the total land area in Arme-

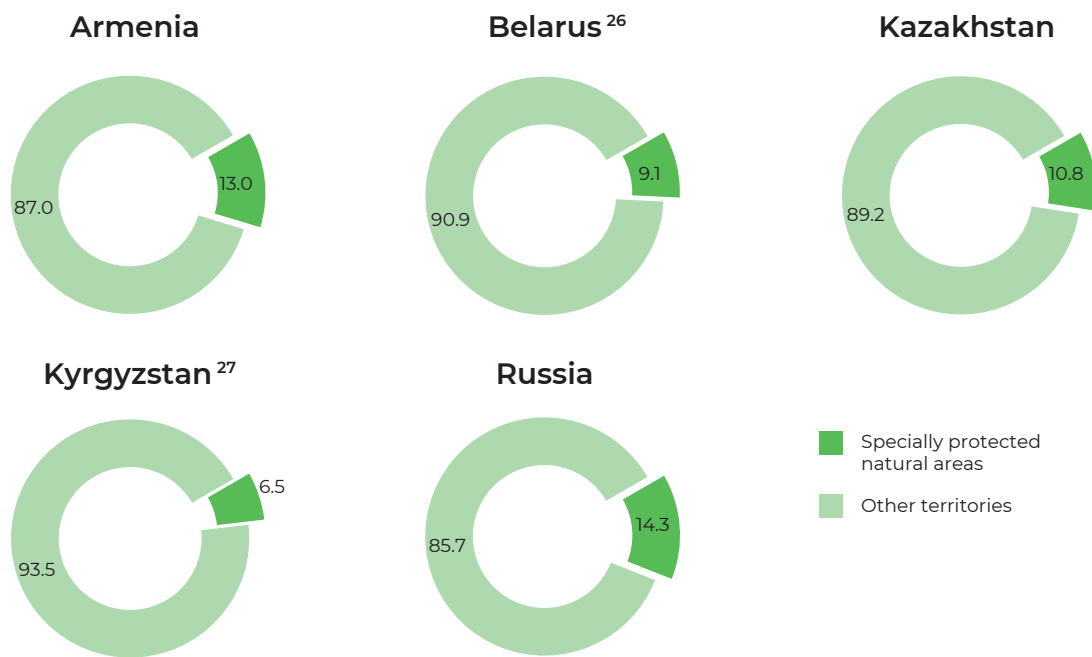
nia, 40.2% of the total land area in Belarus, 5.0% in Kazakhstan, 6.3% in Kyrgyzstan, and 52.8% of the total land area in Russia.

Proportion of forest area by the EAEU Member States in 2023
(as a percentage of total land area)



In 2023, the share of specially protected natural areas amounted to 13.0% of the total area of Armenia, 9.1% of Belarus, 10.8% of Kazakhstan, 6.5% of Kyrgyzstan, and 14.3% of Russia.

Proportion of specially protected natural areas by the EAEU Member States in 2023
(as a percentage of the total territory)



Source: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.

26 According to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus.

27 State nature reserves and parks.







7 ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 7

In order to effectively utilize the potential of the fuel and energy complexes of the Member States, as well as to provide the national economies with the main types of energy resources (electricity, gas, oil and petroleum products), the Member States develop long-term mutually beneficial cooperation in the energy sector, pursue a coordinated energy policy and gradually establish common markets for energy resources.

Once the establishment of these markets is completed, integration cooperation within the EAEU can make a significant contribution to achieving SDG 7, as the rational use of fuel and energy resources and improved energy efficiency are among the main directions of sustainable development of economies.

The common markets of energy resources are shaped with due regard to a number of principles.

The main principles include the following:

- ensuring market pricing of energy resources;
- ensuring development of competition in the common markets of energy resources;
- absence of technical, administrative and other obstacles to trade in energy resources, relevant equipment, technologies and related services;
- ensuring development of transportation infrastructure of common markets of energy resources;
- ensuring non-discriminatory conditions for the Member States' economic entities in the common markets of energy resources;

- *harmonizing national standards and rules for the functioning of technological and commercial infrastructure of common markets of energy resources.*

The functioning of the common energy markets (oil and petroleum products, electric power) is planned to be ensured in early 2027.

The EAEU electric power market will be launched after all the rules for its operation come into effect. An action plan aimed at establishing the EAEU common electric power market has been approved.

Rules for access to interstate transmission services, determination and allocation of transmission capacity, mutual trade in electric power, and information exchange were approved, and the operators of centralized trade in electric power under futures contracts and the operator of centralized trade in electric power on a day-ahead basis were determined.

Prior to enactment of all regulations, mutual trade in electric power is carried out with due regard to the Methodology for interstate transmission of electric power (capacity) between the Member States.

The Methodology provides for individual approaches to pricing of interstate transmission services for each Member State.

The average annual volume of mutual trade is about 5 bln kWh. The technically feasible volume of mutual trade is about 45 bln kWh.

As a result of discussion of the main issues of establishing the Union's common gas market, the Commission jointly with the Member States worked on updating the approaches to its establishment, with due regard to the changed situation in the global energy markets, as well as the existing relations between the Member States in the gas sector. Based on the results of the work performed, it was decided to define the Union's common gas market as a system of relations between the Member States in the gas sector, formed as of January 1, 2025, with due regard for the Member States' legislation and international treaties between the Member States²⁸.

The Commission, jointly with the Member States, is developing a draft plan for the development of the Union's common gas market until 2030.

By 2025, Stage I of the establishment of the Union's common gas market was completed, which envisaged the following measures:

- *organizing information exchange between the Member States;*
- *harmonizing legislation in the sphere of gas transportation and supply between the Member States²⁹;*
- *unifying gas-related regulations and standards of the Member States and normative and technical documents regulating the functioning of gas transportation systems (by adopting the relevant technical regulations of the Union);*
- *identifying infrastructure restrictions in the transportation of gas between the Member States for the purpose of its delivery within the Union's common gas market and developing proposals for their elimination³⁰;*

28 Decision No. 22 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated December 26, 2024.

29 Disposition No. 6 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated October 1, 2019 "On Harmonizing the Legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union Member States in the Field of Gas Transportation and Supply between Member States".

30 Decision of the 13th meeting of the Oil and Gas Advisory Committee dated August 27, 2020 on the absence of infrastructure restrictions in the transportation of gas between the Member States.

- *holding consultations on transportation and supply of gas to third countries in the areas of gas supply in which the Member States compete or may compete with each other*³¹;
- *forming indicative (forecast) gas balances of the Union.*

*The Stage II of establishing the EAEU common gas market is currently underway*³².

In the oil sector, a draft international treaty on establishing the Union's common markets for oil and petroleum products containing, inter alia, common rules of access to services for the transportation of oil and/or petroleum products using systems located in the territories of the Union Member States (hereinafter, the Oil Treaty) undergoes the approval procedure with the Member States.

A decision has been adopted to impose a deadline for the start of functioning of the Union's common markets for oil and petroleum products from 2027³³.

Besides, in the oil and gas sector, the Commission, jointly with the Member States, works on information exchange (collection, preparation and posting on the Union's information portal of the information provided by the authorized bodies) within the framework of establishing the Union's common markets for gas, oil and petroleum products.

In order to forecast the needs of the Member States' economies in energy resources, the Commission annually forms indicative (forecast) balances of gas, oil and petroleum products of the Union for a five-year period³⁴.

In accordance with the Action Plan for implementing Strategy-2025, the Commission, jointly with the Member States, has prepared a report "Interaction between the Member States in the field of energy conservation, energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy sources and environmental protection".

Rational use of fuel and energy resources and improving energy efficiency is one of the main directions of sustainable development of economies. Systematic work in this field will make it possible to give additional impetus to the coordinated energy policy pursued by the Member States to ensure sustainable development of the economy, improve the well-being of the Member States' population, as well as to obtain a significant economic effect.

All the Member States have adopted laws on energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources, implemented state programs aimed at increasing energy conservation, energy efficiency, the use of alternative energy sources and improving the environmental situation.

The Strategy-2025 envisages the introduction of circular economy (closed-loop economy) models into technical regulation within the Union to improve energy efficiency and resource saving.

As part of implementing the Declaration-2030 in the energy sector, it is envisaged to develop interaction in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy development, as well as in the field of "smart" energy efficient technologies.

31 Decision of the 16th meeting of the Oil and Gas Advisory Committee dated October 21, 2021.

32 Decision No. 21 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated December 11, 2020 "On Transition to Stage II of Establishing the Common Gas Market of the Eurasian Economic Union".

33 Decision No. 10 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated December 26, 2024 "On Amending Decision No. 23 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated December 6, 2018".

34 In accordance with Article 80 of the Treaty on the EAEU dated May 29, 2014 and the Agreement on the Methodology of formulating indicative (forecast) balances of gas, oil and petroleum products within the Eurasian Economic Union dated April 22, 2016.

In the field of common energy markets, the EEC interacts with international organizations, regional integration and interstate associations.

The EEC develops cooperation with:

- *UNECE and ESCAP, including the ESCAP Committee on Energy in terms of promoting the Union's experience in the field of energy and energy conservation;*
- *Coordinating Electric Power Council of Central Asia (CPC) to study the experience of interaction with the States, whose energy systems operate within the United Electric Power System of Central Asia, to be used in drafting technological normative*

documents in the field of electric power industry;

- *The CIS Electric Power Council (CIS EPC) to develop integration processes in the electric power industry by organizing and holding forums, conferences, round tables and other events aimed at developing cooperation in the electric power industry;*
- *The Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF) to develop multilateral cooperation in the gas sector by studying the world's best practices and using the gained experience in establishing a common gas market, as well as participating in joint international events of regional integration and interstate associations.*

Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 7

The entire population in Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, and over two thirds of the population in Kyrgyzstan, have unimpeded access to electric power.

Proportion of population with access to electric power (percentage)

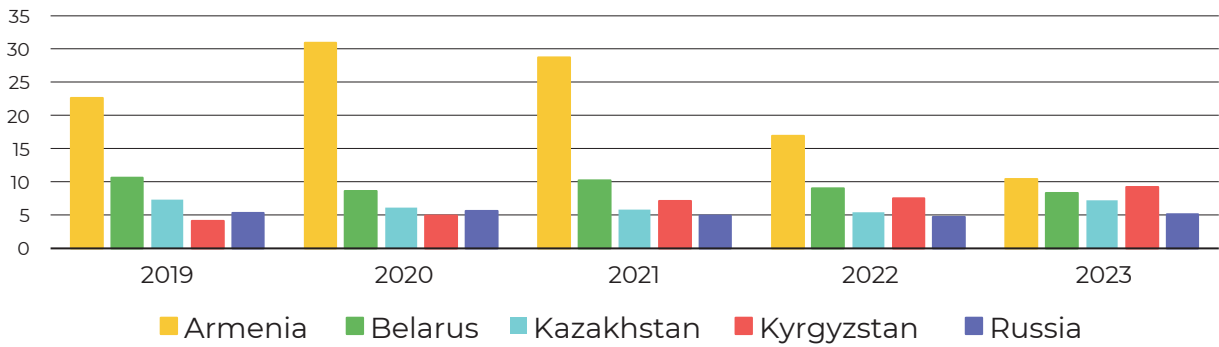
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Belarus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kyrgyzstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Russia	...	100.0	...	100.0	...

Fixed capital investments in the energy sector (by economic activity type "power supply, gas, steam and air conditioning" amounted to 10.4% of all investments in

fixed capital in Armenia in 2023. In 2023, this indicator amounted to 9.2% in Kyrgyzstan, 8.3% in Belarus, 7.2% in Kazakhstan and 5.2% in Russia.

Fixed capital investment in the energy sector

(as a percentage of the total amount of fixed capital investment)



Source: Statistical compendium "Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023".



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 8

SDG 8 is one of the key SDGs for analyzing sustainable development as a whole, as it integrates important aspects of economic development, primarily decent work and the promotion of economic growth.

The coverage of SDG 8 allows us evaluate it as a potential driver positively influencing a number of other SDGs with a social and economic focus analyzed above (SDG 1 “end poverty”, SDG 2 “end hunger”, SDG 3 “good health and well-being”, SDG 4 “quality education”), the development of which depends on both the general economic climate and the availability of employment opportunities for the population.

With regard to SDG 8, it makes sense to analyze the impact of the Eurasian economic integration using indicators that can be conditionally divided into two groups: indicators related to the rate of the GDP economic growth through the real GDP growth; indicators that reflect the labor market situation.

In accordance with the Treaty on the EAEU, one of the Union’s main objectives is to create conditions for the stable development of the Member States’ economies to improve the living standards of their populations.

The Member States shape their economic policy using the following macroeconomic indicators determining sustainability of their economic development:

- *annual deficit of the consolidated budget of a state-controlled sector does not exceed 3 % of the GDP;*
- *debt of a state-controlled sector does not exceed 50 % of the GDP;*
- *inflation rate does not exceed by more than 5 percentage points the inflation rate in the Member State with the lowest value.*

The Commission coordinates the concerted macroeconomic policy pursued by the Member States by monitoring macroeconomic indicators that determine the sustainability of the Member States' economic development. In order to monitor these indicators under comparable conditions, the Methodology for calculating macroeconomic indicators determining the sustainability of economic development of the EAEU Member States has been developed. Following the conducted monitoring, the Commission works out recommendations with proposals for taking measures aimed at stabilizing the economic situation in case of exceeding the quantitative values of macroeconomic indicators that determine the sustainability of economic development.

One of the long-term economic development goals of the EAEU within the Main Directions of the EAEU Economic Development until 2030 (MDED)³⁵ is to promote the achievement and maintenance of high-quality and sustainable economic growth through realizing their competitive advantages.

This document links for the first time the EAEU economic development priorities until 2030 with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The stated goal and strategic objectives of the EAEU are achieved through implementing integration measures and actions in the main directions of the Union's development.

The EAEU macroeconomic situation in the context of achieving the SDGs is illustrated quite well by the trends of 2023 and 2024. In 2024, the Member States' economic growth rates were above the global average for the second year in a row.

As of year-end 2024, the increase in the aggregate GDP of the EAEU amounted to 4.2% (4.3% in 2023) and the global average was 3.2% (3.3% in 2023). The economic policy measures implemented by the Member States contributed to achieving economic growth targets. The GDP growth rates were above or close to the economic policy benchmarks and forecasts in Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Russia.

The Member States' economic growth has been facilitated by adaptation to the changed external environment.

This has resulted in growth of income in most sectors of national economies, both raw and non-raw sectors. As a result of growth in external demand (specific to Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan) and reorientation of consumers to the internal market and growth in domestic demand (Belarus, and Russia), strong growth was registered in such sectors as wholesale and retail trade, tourism, financial intermediation, and real estate operations.

The positive budgetary and credit impulse became an additional factor in the growth of domestic demand and real incomes of the population for the majority of the Member States. Great demand for labor resulted in the reduction of unemployment both in individual Member States and in the EAEU as a whole to historically low values over the past 10 years.

The EAEU trade, financial and production ties have demonstrated resilience in the changing environment, while the econo-

35 MDED-2030 were approved by Decision No. 28 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated October 16, 2015

mies have demonstrated the ability to adapt to new conditions.

Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 8

The unemployment rate decreases in the EAEU and its Member States. In 2023, it amounted to 12.4% in Armenia, which is 5.9 p.p. below the level of 2019, 3.5% in Belarus (by 0.7 p.p.), 4.7% in Kazakhstan (by 0.2 p.p.),

4.1% in Kyrgyzstan (by 1.4 p.p.), and 3.2% in Russia (by 1.4 p.p. below). In the EAEU as a whole, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.3 p.p. and amounted to 3.5% in 2023.

Unemployment rate

(percentage)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EAEU	4.8	5.8	4.9	4.2	3.5
Armenia	18.3	18.2	15.5	13.5	12.4
Belarus	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.5
Kazakhstan	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7
Kyrgyzstan	5.5	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.1
Russia	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.0	3.2

While the unemployment rate for 2020 – 2023 decreased there was a positive trend of decreasing the share of young people

(aged 15 to 24) who neither study, work nor acquire professional skills.

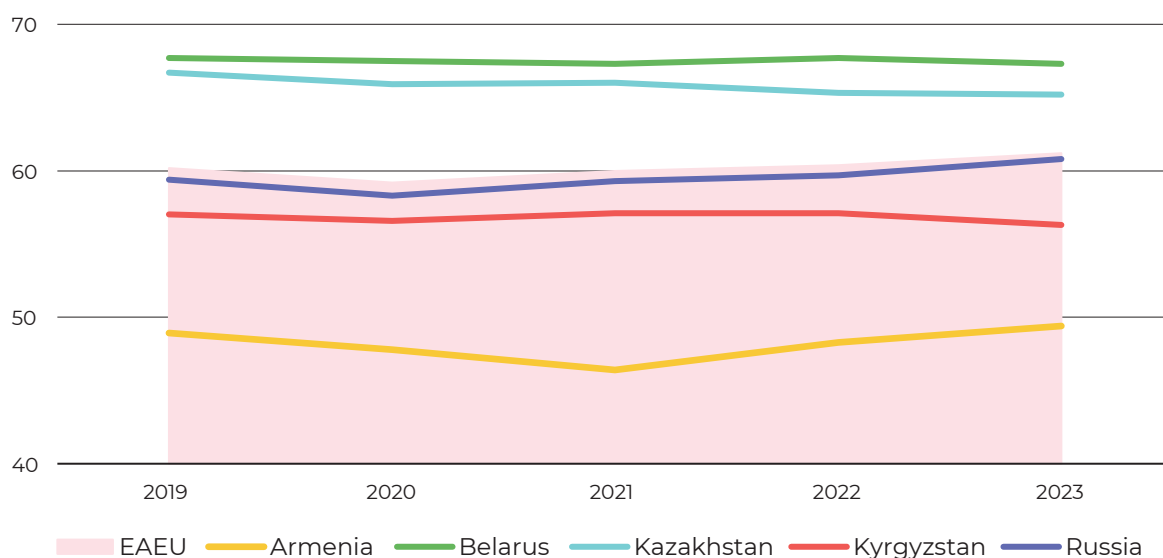
Proportion of youth (aged 15 to 24) not in education, employment or training

(as a percentage of the surveyed population aged 15 to 24)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EAEU	10.3	10.5	9.8	9.7	8.6
Armenia	23.3	23.0	20.3	19.0	16.9
Belarus	6.9	6.8	5.5	5.1	4.8
Kazakhstan	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.2
Kyrgyzstan	21.0	21.1	19.1	19.3	18.6
Russia	10.3	10.6	10.0	9.8	8.7

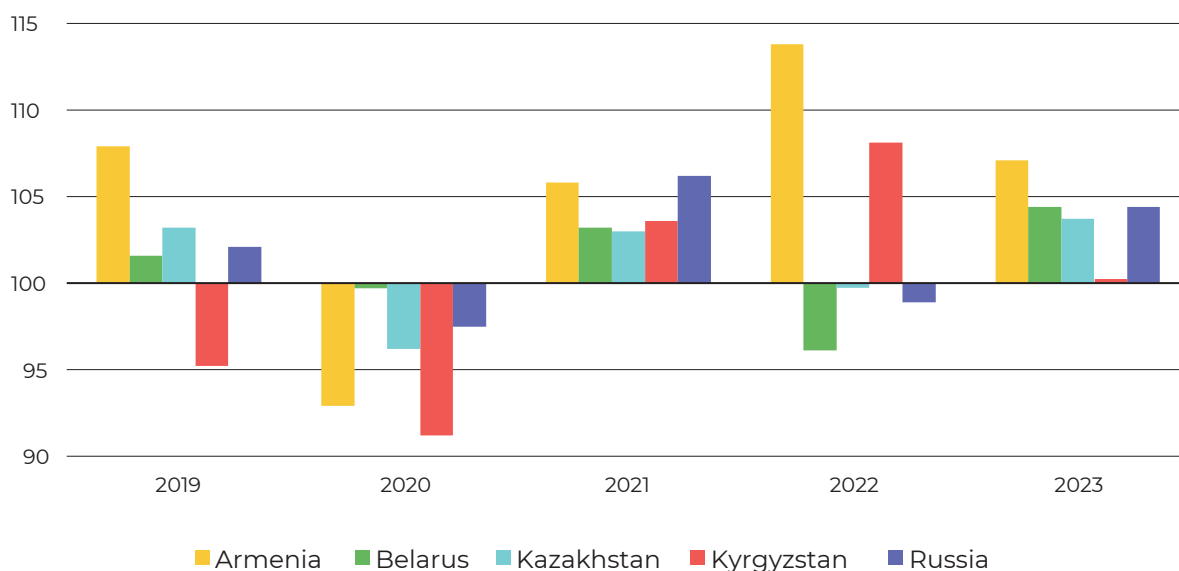
As compared to 2019, the employment level increased in 2023, both in the EAEU as a whole and in the Member States.

Level of employment
(percentage)



In 2023 compared to 2019, the Member States showed positive growth trends in gross domestic product per capita – the increase amounted to 44.4% in Armenia, 5.2% in Belarus, 5.9% in Kazakhstan, 10.4% in Kyrgyzstan, and 6.9% in Russia.

Growth rate of gross domestic product per capita
(as a percentage of the previous year)

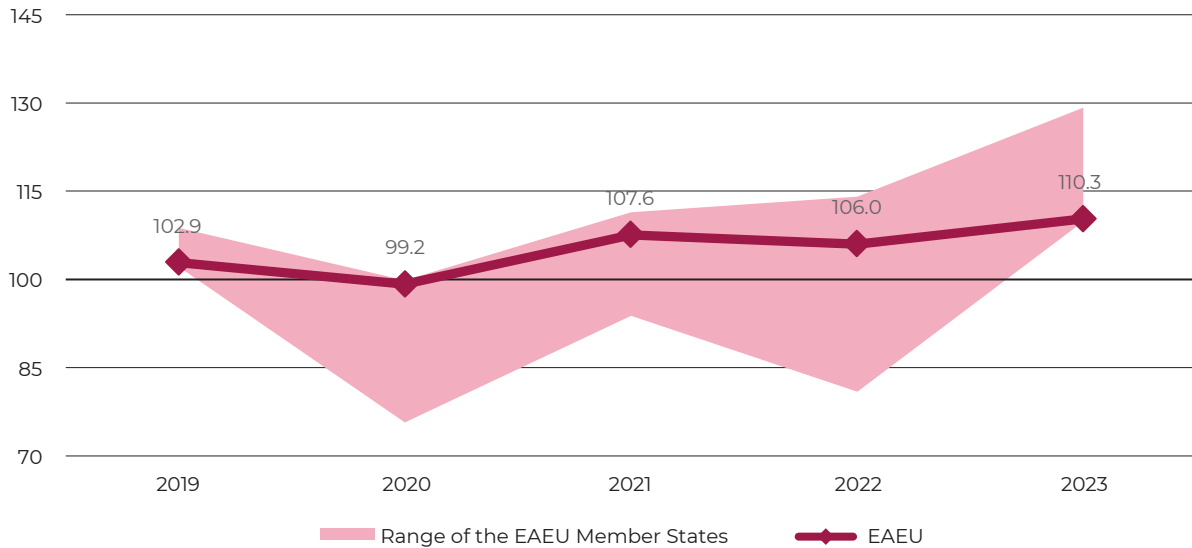


Investments in fixed capital increased in all the Member States except Belarus over the period 2019 – 2023. The increase amounted to 39.1% in Armenia, 31.7% in Kazakhstan, 1.0% in Kyrgyzstan and 29.8% in Russia. In Belarus, the decrease for the same period amounted to 9.7%. In the

EAEU as a whole, investments in fixed capital increased by 28.4%.

Dynamics of fixed capital investment

(at constant prices; as a percentage of the previous year)



Source: Statistical compendium "Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023".



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE,
PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION
AND FOSTER INNOVATION

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 9

The infrastructure and industrial development are among the priority development areas within the EAEU. The SDG 9 related objectives, for example, transport infrastructure development, promoting industrialization and modernization of production facilities, and access to financial services, are relevant to the Eurasian economic integration as well.

Along with that, industrialization, infrastructure development and innovation depend on the factors of scientific and technological development to a relatively high degree.

The EAEU conducts coordinated (agreed) transport policy aimed at consistent and gradual formation of a common transport space based on the principles of competition, transparency, security, reliability, availability and sustainability.

The Member States develop, shape and implement the national transport policy on their own, including adoption of national transport and infrastructure development programs that do not contradict the Main Directions and Stages of the Coordinated (Agreed) Transport Policy of the EAEU Member States.

The objectives and priorities of the Member States' transport policies in the field of infrastructure development are reflected in the Declaration-2030. The document stipulates that the Member States ensure coordination of their efforts to jointly develop transport, logistics and digital infrastructure along international transport corridors to increase transit freight traffic, including the creation of backbone transport hubs and logistics centers, and increasing the capacity of existing routes.

In 2024, an Agreement on a unified system of customs transit of the Eurasian

Economic Union and a third party (third parties) was signed, which envisages the possibility of third parties to join this system. The Agreement will ensure the transparency of the Union's transit system, give impetus to developing the transit potential not only of the EAEU, but also of the entire Eurasian continent, and simplify international trade conditions for landlocked countries.

The Comprehensive Plan for Developing the Eurasian Transport Corridors is implemented. The Eurasian transport corridors are the basis of transport infrastructure within the EAEU. They ensure the formation of a common transport space and transit potential development within the EAEU. The Eurasian transport corridors account for about 70% of transit traffic within the EAEU.

The Member States conduct outreach efforts to develop the Eurasian transport corridors and routes and take measures to synchronize joint efforts to "expand" the sections with limited capacity. Close trade and transportation ties between the EAEU countries contribute to the economic growth of each of them. In these circumstances, the importance of the Eurasian transport corridors as a factor of sustainable development is increasing.

The EAEU has formed a List of priority integration infrastructure projects in the Member States' transport sector. The projects are aimed at developing the Eurasian transport corridors and routes, transit potential within the Union and transport infrastructure included in international transport corridors in the East-West and North-South directions, including as part of coupling with the Chinese Belt and Road initiative.

The EAEU has introduced navigation seals for monitoring traffic. In 2022, an Agreement on using navigation seals for monitoring traffic in the Eurasian Economic Union was signed. The procedures required to start its application are currently

underway. The provisions of the Agreement envisage the monitoring of transit and sensitive goods in mutual trade (e.g., alcohol and tobacco) using electronic navigation seals. The use of navigation seals will simplify and speed up the procedure of delivering goods to the recipient, reduce costs for business, and ensure transparency of goods supply chains.

The industrial policy within the Union is shaped by the Member States in accordance with the Main Directions of Industrial Cooperation (MDIC). The Member States develop, formulate and implement national industrial policies on their own, including adoption of national industrial development programs and taking other industrial policy measures.

The goal of industrial cooperation within the EAEU is to accelerate and enhance the sustainability of industrial development based on efficient and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Member States to build an up-to-date, smart and competitive industry.

The manufacturing industry within the Union in 2016-2023 was characterized by a strong growth in industrial production, as well as a marked increase in the volume of cooperative deliveries between the Member States. As a result, the EAEU industry grew by 23.5% and the manufacturing industry grew by 35.6% over the period.

The volume of cooperative deliveries to the market of the Union Member States – a key indicator of industrial cooperation – increased 2.3 times during this period (from 13.7 bln US dollars to 31.1 bln US dollars).

There is also a marked growth in the volume of cooperative deliveries by the Member States. For example, the volume of cooperative deliveries from Armenia increased 34 times, Kyrgyzstan – 9 times, Kazakhstan – 3 times, Belarus – 2.5 times, and Russia – 2 times.

The introduction of the financial support mechanism for cooperative projects within the Union has become a significant result. This is a new level of integration in the real sector.

The purpose of the mechanism is to promote technological development and the creation of new production patterns in the Member States, and to expand trade and economic ties between them.

For the first time ever, a supranational financial support mechanism was formed within the Union to support specific integration joint projects in industry. The Commission was authorized to provide financial support to promising industrial projects. The support measure is to subsidize the interest rate on loans and credits granted by financial institutions for implementing joint projects from the Union's budget. Unprecedented conditions have been created for such projects – compensations are envisaged in the amount of 100% of the key rate of the central (national) bank of the Member State. The subsidy currency is the Russian ruble, while the lending currency is the currency of any Member State. In order to ensure equal opportunities and access to resources for businesses of all the Member States, especially small and medium-sized enterprises, the maximum subsidy amount per year for one project is set at 350 mln Russian rubles.

The new mechanism is a pilot one and will operate within the EAEU for 5 years (starting from June 2024). In order to participate in this mechanism, any business initiatives in the real sector are considered, if they meet the necessary criteria for cooperation. An important condition is that at least three participants from three Member States should participate in the project.

In January 2025, the EEC Council approved subsidies from the EAEU bud-

get to implement the first two cooperative projects.

The creation of additional opportunities for developing the manufacturing industry within the Union, and the introduction of innovations and new technologies to expand production, is promoted by standardization and application of up-to-date standards that meet international requirements.

Interstate standards (GOST) are predominantly used to fulfill the requirements of the Union's technical regulations. Priority is given to GOSTs harmonized with international and regional standards. The application of such standards raises the requirements to products, ensuring their safety and compliance with mandatory requirements. For example, the harmonization of interstate standards to individual technical regulations of the Union with international standards (ISO, IEC, EN) is about 90%.

The development of standards related to ensuring cooperation between the Member States in the manufacturing industry, transport, energy and other areas is facilitated by the Procedure for ensuring coordination of work in the field of standardization within the Union, adopted in 2023, aimed at ensuring efficient interaction between the national standardization bodies of the Member States in the planning, development and implementation of standards, as well as the implementation of a coordinated policy in the field of standardization within the Union.

Economic development of any State under current conditions is impossible without an efficient policy in the field of intellectual property. Intellectual property is one of the key drivers of innovation and

creativity, which, in turn, is key to the successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals³⁶.

The EAEU pursues a coordinated policy in the field of intellectual property, the main objectives of which are to harmonize the Member States' legislation in the field of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights as well as protection of interests of the Member States' right holders.

The Treaty on the Union also defines the areas of cooperation between the Member States in the field of intellectual property, the most priority of which are:

- providing favorable conditions for copyright and related rights holders in the Member States;
- introducing a registration system for trademarks and service marks of the Union and appellations of origin of goods of the Union;
- protecting intellectual property rights, including on the Internet;
- ensuring efficient customs protection of intellectual property rights, including through maintaining a common customs registry of the Member States' intellectual property items.

Over the years of the EAEU functioning:

- *the Agreement on the Procedure for Collective Management of Copyright and Related Rights came into effect, which allows the right holders of the Member States to control the fair distribution of remuneration, exclude possible abuses by organizations for collective management of copyright and related rights, contribute to promoting science and culture, which has a positive impact on developing knowledge-intensive, super-lucrative industries, inventive and creative activity;*

- *provisions regulating the application by customs authorities of measures to protect intellectual property rights are included in the EAEU Customs Code, which will make it possible to place goods and services on the market more quickly without additional risks and, as a result, to gain competitive advantages in the goods market;*
- *a regulatory and legal framework on the issues of maintaining the Single Customs Register of Intellectual Property Objects of the Member States was formed.*

The Agreement on Trademarks, Service Marks, and Appellations of Origin of Goods of the Eurasian Economic Union, as well as the Instructions thereto, have come into effect in the EAEU.

The EAEU trademark registration procedure has the following advantages:

- *the possibility of obtaining simultaneous legal protection in the territories of all five EAEU countries;*
- *reduction of administrative barriers by simplifying and speeding up the EAEU trademark registration procedure;*
- *savings in financial costs for registration by reducing the cost compared to the total cost of registration procedures in each national patent office of the Member States;*
- *interaction between the applicant and only one patent office.*

Subsequently, in order to protect intellectual property rights, the EAEU trademark will be most easily included in the Single Customs Register of Intellectual Property Objects.

All this will enable to expand the opportunities for marketing the products of

³⁶ Web-portal of the World Intellectual Property Organization

the Member States' manufacturers in the EAEU internal market and increase entrepreneurial activity.

One of the key areas of interaction in the field of intellectual property is the development of coordinated approaches within the EAEU to combat infringements of intellectual property rights on the Internet. This measure is implemented in two stages.

As part of Stage 1, a recommendation was adopted by the EEC Board on the primary approaches to protecting intellectual property rights on the Internet in the Union Member States, prepared with due regard to international experience;

As part of Stage 2, a draft Agreement on coordinated approaches to combating infringements of intellectual property rights on the Internet in the EAEU Member States has been elaborated. The work in this direction is at the final stage.

In the field of intellectual property, the Treaty on the EAEU envisages cooperation between the Member States in supporting scientific and innovative development, improving mechanisms for commercialization and use of intellectual property objects.

The Commission has prepared analytical reviews in the field of intellectual property in the EAEU Member States for the period from 2014 to 2018 and from 2019 to 2023, which are available on the Union's official website.

The analytical review for the period from 2019 to 2023 contains information on advanced international law enforcement practices and the results of improvements in the Member States' intellectual property legislation.

Electronic filing procedures for intellectual property registration are actively used, and

the EAEU countries introduce artificial intelligence tools in the patent search system when reviewing relevant applications. The share of electronic applications filed with the Member States' patent offices is increasing every year.

In Kazakhstan, the share of intellectual property services provided to right holders in electronic form reached 96.7% in 2023, while in Russia this indicator amounted to 87%.

Electronic services are rapidly developing in Armenia, Belarus, and Kyrgyzstan. For example, the share of trademark registration applications amounted to 50.8% in Belarus in 2023.

Access to high-quality technical information stored in local databases is being improved, including by developing a network of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) in the Member States.

Russia is the leader not only among the EAEU countries, but also in the world – as of 2023 there were 182 TISCs operating in Russia. There were 30 TISCs in Belarus, 23 TISCs in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, and 1 TISC in Armenia.

Information on the Member States' performance in the Global Innovation Index (GII) ranking, which characterizes the degree of economy innovation and the innovative capacity of more than 130 countries worldwide, was analyzed for the period from 2019 to 2023.

In 2023, Armenia moved up nine places in the GII ranking to 63rd, Kyrgyzstan moved up seven places to 99th, Kazakhstan moved up three places to 78th, and Russia ranked 59th.

The Commission conducted a SWOT analysis of the GII sub-indices for each

Member State, identifying strengths and weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

The analysis has shown that establishing efficient technological cooperation links based on the strengths and possibilities of each Member State contributes to increasing the volume of innovative production, ensuring employment for well-qualified personnel of the Member States, and attracting capital inflows.

A new legal institution is being created within the EAEU – an e-commerce operator that provides logistics operations for goods purchased by natural persons on foreign Internet platforms, as well as interaction with these Internet platforms and customs authorities. Requirements to e-commerce operators, special aspects of temporary storage, customs declaring procedures and release of e-commerce goods, the possibility of selling foreign e-commerce goods to natural persons using customs (bonded) warehouses, as well as special aspects of customs payments have been specified. The new rules will make it possible to regulate and accelerate customs clearance for this category of goods while improving the efficiency of customs control.

The work being done to improve electronic traceability tools for goods and digital marking of goods also has a positive impact on achieving SDG 9.

The EAEU has established common rules for marking with identification means clothing and other products made of natural fur, cameras, dairy products, footwear, perfumes, tires and tyres, light industry products, electronic cigarettes, carbonated soft drinks and juices, laptops, mobile phones, medicines, food supplements, beer and beer-based beverages, veterinary medicines, vegetable oils, canned foods, and animal feed.

In accordance with the Treaty on the EAEU the Member States carry out coordinated regulation of financial markets with the view of creating a common financial market, including the banking sector, insurance sector, and securities market. In order to achieve this objective, efforts were made to elaborate a number of documents, in particular:

The Union has developed a Concept for establishing the EAEU common financial market³⁷, which is essentially the core for creating the Union's regulatory framework in this field and defines the main goals, objectives, and key areas for establishing the common financial market, indicating the stages and measures for their implementation, the legal basis for its functioning, information exchange and administrative cooperation between authorized bodies, as well as the tasks and powers of the supranational body for regulating the EAEU common financial market.

The expected effects of implementing the Concept will be: creating conditions for broad access to financial products and resources for businesses and the population; increased competition in the financial services market; removal of barriers to mutual access; and enhanced Interaction between financial regulators.

According to experts, the functioning of the common financial market will result in an increase in the share of the Union States' total financial assets, the share of mutual investments, a rise in the capitalization of the stock market to GDP and a growth in the amount of exchange trading in the EAEU.

In 2016, the Agreement on the exchange of information, including confidential information, in the financial sector to create conditions in the financial markets to ensure free movement of capital came into

³⁷ Decision No. 20 of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated October 1, 2019, "On the concept of establishing a common financial market of the Eurasian Economic Union"

effect. The Agreement defines the procedure for the exchange and use of information between financial regulators. The implementation of this Agreement makes it possible to improve the protection of the rights of financial market participants, investors, and issuers, as well as to ensure the transparency and stability of financial institutions.

One of the directions of establishing the common financial market is creating an exchange space within the EAEU. In order to accomplish this task, an Action Plan (Road Map) for creating a common exchange space within the EAEU is being implemented.

An Agreement on cross-border admission to the placement and circulation of securities in on-exchange trading in the EAEU Member States has been prepared and is undergoing ratification procedures for implementing the Road Map.

Besides, a draft Agreement on admitting brokers and dealers of one EAEU Member State to participate in on-exchange trading (trading of market operators) of other Member State³⁸ has been elaborated and is undergoing internal legal procedures.

In order to develop cross-border lending, an Agreement on the procedure for exchanging information included in credit histories within the EAEU was concluded and came into effect. The Agreement aims to ensure equal rights and opportunities for consumers of financial services and to provide financial service providers with efficient tools for identifying and assessing the credit risk of potential borrowers.

As part of implementing the Concept for establishing the EAEU common financial market, work is underway on a draft Agree-

ment on standardized license in the banking and insurance services sectors³⁹.

The directions and procedure for harmonizing legislation in the banking sector, insurance sector, and securities market services sector have been determined. The Commission, jointly with the Member States' authorized bodies, has drafted and enacted an Agreement on harmonizing the EAEU Member States' legislation in the financial market sector.

The Agreement determines the main directions and procedures for harmonizing legislation in the banking sector, insurance sector, and securities market services sector, as well as supervisory requirements and approaches to risk control.

In order to perform this Agreement, an Action Plan for harmonizing the legislation of EAEU Member States in the financial market sector⁴⁰ is being implemented.

The harmonization plan aims to bring together the standards and requirements set out in national financial legislation; it is structured according to financial market sectors, implementation stages, and deadlines.

38 Disposition No. 33 of the EEC Council dated November 29, 2024 "On draft Agreement on admitting brokers and dealers of one EAEU Member State to participate in on-exchange trading (trading of market operators) of other Member State".

39 Disposition No. 45 of the EEC Board dated April 11, 2023 "On draft Agreement on standardized license in the banking and insurance services sectors within the Eurasian Economic Union".

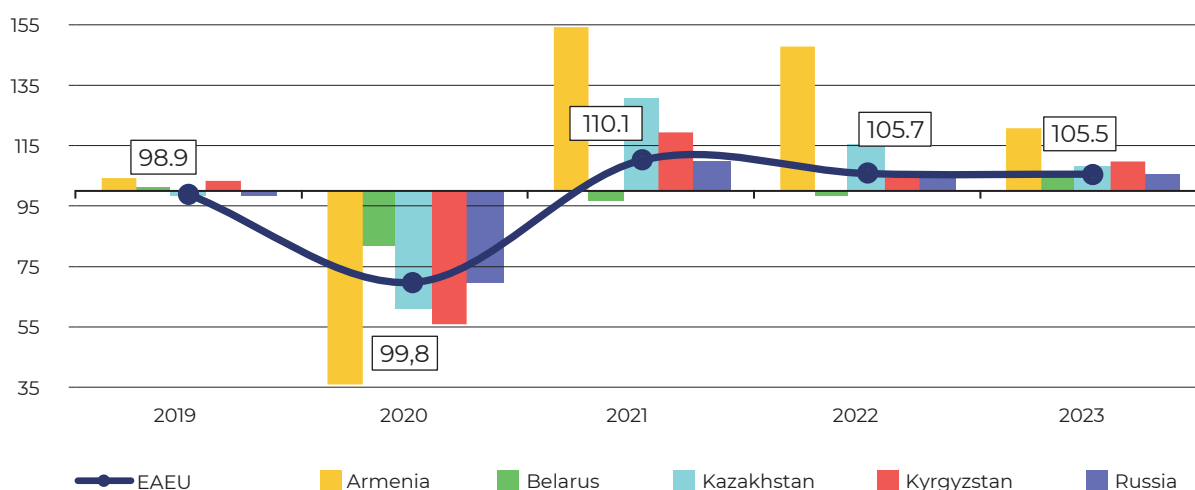
40 Disposition No. 27 of the EEC Council dated November 23, 2020 "On the action plan for harmonizing the legislation of the Eurasian Economic Union Member States in the financial market sector."

Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 9

In 2023, freight transportation in the EAEU amounted to 9.1 bln tons (excluding data for Belarus). In 2023, compared to 2019, freight traffic volumes increased by 25.5% in Armenia, 14.9% in Kazakhstan, 30.9% in Kyrgyzstan, and 7.5% in Russia. In Belarus, freight transportation decreased by 10.0% in 2021 compared to 2019.

In 2023, passenger transportation in the EAEU amounted to 19.2 bln passengers and decreased by 14.3% compared to 2019. This indicator decreased by 1.4% in Armenia, 18.3% in Belarus, 0.4% in Kazakhstan, 23.5% in Kyrgyzstan, and 14.9% in Russia.

Dynamics of passenger transportation by mode of transport (as a percentage of the previous year)



The length of paved roads in the total length of public highways increased in all the Member States.

Paved roads

(as a percentage of the total length of public highways)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EAEU⁴¹	78.9	78.6	78.6	78.7	79.3
Armenia	88.7	89.5	89.4	89.6	92.2
Belarus	86.7	87.2	87.1	86.7	86.9
Kazakhstan	88.7	87.1	88.9	91.1	90.0
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	71.2

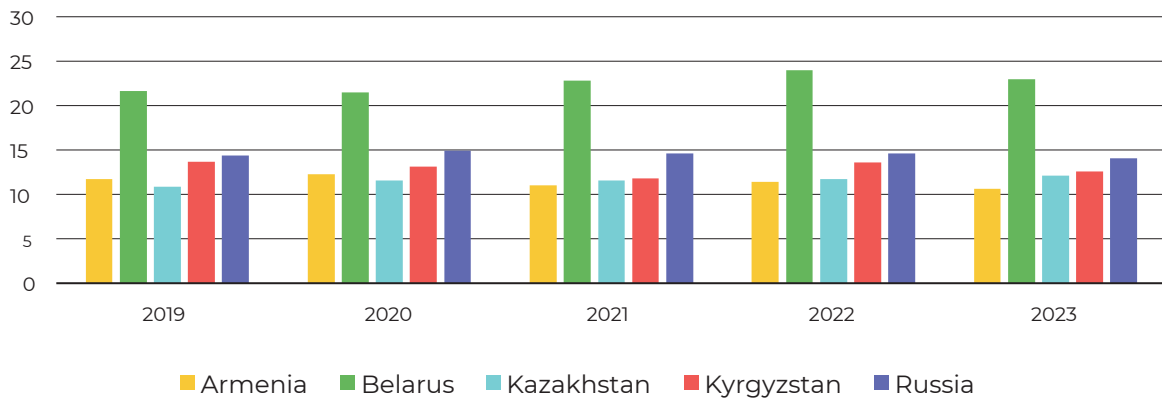
⁴¹ According to the EEC estimate.



The share of gross value added generated by the manufacturing industry in the period 2019–2023 varies across the Member States. In 2023 compared to 2019, this indicator decreased in Armenia, Kyrgyz-

stan and Russia. In Belarus and Kazakhstan, the share of gross value added generated by the manufacturing industry increased in 2023 compared to 2019.

Gross value added generated by the manufacturing industry (as a percentage of GDP)



Expenditure on research and development (as a percentage of GDP) for the five-year period 2019–2023 remained virtually unchanged in the Member States, amounting to 0.17% of GDP in Armenia, 0.57% of GDP in Belarus, 0.14% of GDP in Kazakhstan, 0.10% of GDP in Kyrgyzstan, and 1.0% of GDP in Russia.

The number of researchers (equivalent to full-time employment) per 1 mln inhabitants increased during the same period by 11.3% in Armenia, 10.2% in Kazakhstan, and 19.7% in Kyrgyzstan. In Belarus, this indicator increased by 1.5% in 2023 compared to 2020. In Russia, this indicator decreased by 2.5%.

Source: Statistical compendium "Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023".





MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 11

SDG 11 can be considered from several perspectives. The first is the state of the EAEU construction services market. The second is the application of technical regulations in the construction and transport sectors. The third is the opportunities available to municipalities amid uniform requirements within the EAEU in the field of public (municipal) procurement. All these areas are the subject of integration cooperation within the EAEU.

The development of the construction services market and, in particular, ensuring the freedom to provide such services throughout the EAEU is an important aspect of sustainable urban development.

The single market operates in the following sectors, in particular:

- *general construction for buildings of any purpose;*
- *general construction for civil engineering works (roads, industrial and sports facilities, and other structures);*

- *assembly and erection of buildings from prefabricated structures and installation of equipment;*
- *final construction and finishing works;*
- *pre-construction works, special construction works, demolition works, and rental of construction equipment with an operator;*
- *engineering services;*
- *urban planning services;*
- *landscape architecture services.*

Harmonization of legislation, standards, and conditions in the field of construction services lays the groundwork for develop-

ing technological and trade interaction between the Member States.

The decision to launch a single market for construction services in full has improved the efficiency of the single market in this sector by eliminating regulatory fragmentation. This has enabled construction service providers to carry out a wide range of construction works in all the EAEU Member States under national treatment, without the need to establish additional enterprises, based on existing permits and given the recognition of personnel qualifications.

Owing to integrating the construction sector in the EAEU single market, companies from all the Member States have access to the common market for contracting and other construction services without exceptions or restrictions.

It is also worth noting the large number of investment projects already underway in the EAEU in the field of construction of various facilities (innovative industrial facilities, civil, industrial, transport, and energy construction), which may have been influenced by the functioning of the Union's single market for construction services.

In order to ensure energy efficiency and resource conservation within the Union in the field of public transport, a number of the Union's technical regulations have been adopted, the implementation of which contributes to achieving SDG 11.

“On safety of motorways”

It establishes the minimum safety requirements to motorways and the processes of their design, construction, reconstruction, major repair, and operation, as well as the forms and procedures for assessing conformity with these requirements.

“On safety of wheeled vehicles”

It establishes requirements to wheeled vehicles regardless of their place of

manufacture when they are put into circulation and operated in the Union's territory.

“On safety of underground rolling stock”

It establishes mandatory requirements to underground rolling stock applicable within the Union, which are used in its design and manufacture, as well as forms, schemes, and procedures for conformity assessment.

Along with other measures, work has been done to promote the introduction of smart energy-efficient technologies (SEET) in the Member States. Such technologies are applied in cities and production facilities with the aim of resource conservation, energy efficiency, and reduction of the negative impact of human activity on the environment and public health in cities and regions.

The Commission has prepared a report with recommendations for the EAEU countries on implementing and expanding SEET, with due regard to international experience and practices. The report introduces the concept of “smart” energy-efficient technologies for the first time at the level of an integration association, classifies types of technologies and their specific applications in various sectors of the urban economy, and describes practical experience in their implementation in the Member States and advanced countries.

The Commission works to ensure barrier-free access for the EAEU suppliers to public (municipal) procurement, including analysis and promotion of the best national practices in the field of public procurement. Current trends and issues of deepening mutual participation of the Member States require the maximum transition of public procurement procedures to electronic format in the EAEU Member States.

Full digitalization of public (municipal) procurement in the EAEU to ensure free access to participation in procurement is one of the priority issues in this field. Efforts in this direction not only contribute to creating a barrier-free environment for public procurement, but also help reduce hard-copy document flow and cut transportation and transaction costs for participants in procurement activities.

Given that, procurement procedures are mainly conducted in electronic format, work is underway to ensure mutual recognition of electronic digital signatures for the purposes of participation in public procurement.

In order to ensure free access to industrial goods for suppliers from the EAEU Member States where preferences, restrictions, and prohibitions are established in relation to goods originating from another Member State and/or third countries, Rules for determining the country of origin of goods for the public procurement purposes have been adopted and are in force.

The work carried out by the Commission and the Member States contributes to expanding the opportunities for the EAEU suppliers to offer their goods for public procurement, including municipal procurement, which has a positive impact on improving prices and the quality of procured goods, in particular for construction activities and transport services in cities.



Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 11

In Armenia, there is a tendency for the growth rate of construction to exceed the growth rate of the population. In 2023, the ratio of these indicators was 169.9%. In Belarus, both population growth and construction growth rates declined over the five-year period under review, with a ratio of 99.8% in 2023. In Kazakhstan, between 2019 and 2023, the rate of construction ex-

ceeded the rate of population growth, with a ratio of 112.3% in 2023. In Kyrgyzstan, the rate of construction growth exceeded the rate of population growth, with a ratio of 107.4% in 2023. In Russia, between 2019 and 2023, the population growth rate declined, while the construction rate increased, with the ratio of these indicators reaching 107.7% in 2023.

The ratio of construction rates to population growth rates

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	99.4	105.3	162.8	100.9	169.9
Belarus	102.6	102.8	106.7	96.8	99.8
Kazakhstan	103.5	115.3	108.9	89.7	112.3
Kyrgyzstan	102.9	75.5	121.3	109.4	107.4
Russia	106.1	100.5	113.1	111.4	107.7





In 2023, road traffic fatalities decreased in most Member States compared to 2019: by 11.1% in Belarus, 9.6% in Kazakhstan, and 20.0% in Kyrgyzstan.

Road traffic fatalities
(per 100,000 population)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Armenia	11.5	11.8	12.4	10.8	12.8
Belarus	5.4	6.1	5.6	5.0	4.8
Kazakhstan	14.6	11.4	11.9	13.8	13.2
Kyrgyzstan	12.0	9.7	12.6	5.5	9.6
Russia	9.2	9.1	9.3	8.9	9.2

Source: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.





12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 12

Achieving SDG 12 requires economic growth without harming the environment or overexploiting natural resources. Consumer protection policies implemented by the Member States contribute to developing emerging and competitive markets, as well as forming an inclusive society and improving the living standard of the population. The processes of introducing responsible consumption and production practices in the EAEU are actively taking place in the EAEU at the national level.

The Treaty on the EAEU stipulates that the Member States shall pursue a coordinated policy in the field of consumer rights protection. Interaction between the Member States in this field contributes to achieving SDG 12 by promoting the transition to responsible consumption and production patterns.

In accordance with Strategy-2025, a joint action program has been adopted by the Member States to protect consumer rights, which involves informing and edu-

cating the Member State's citizens on consumer rights protection issues and developing skills for rational and sustainable consumption.

The promotion of rational consumption principles is included among the Commission's recommendations for preparing state programs in the field of consumer rights protection⁴².

The information work of consumer public organizations, including on issues associ-

⁴² "On methodological recommendations for developing the EAEU Member States' programs in the field of consumer rights protection" Recommendation No. 7 of the EEC Board dated March 1, 2021.

ated with achieving sustainable development goals, is identified as one of the important directions requiring support from the Member States⁴³.

The Commission's recommendations in terms of supporting the implementation of voluntary standards for sustainable production and responsible environmental practices⁴⁴ are also aimed at motivating the private sector in this field. Their application, together with existing laws and regulations, can have a significant positive effect on achieving SDG 12.

The EAEU is in the process of forming the Eurasian Technology Platforms, which aim to create the economy of the future within the EAEU, upgrade technology, and enhance the global competitiveness of the Member States. One of the platforms is the "Environmental Development Technologies" platform.

The main areas of activity within this platform are:

- *assistance in developing the Member States' joint priority scientific and technical projects in the area of Environmental Development;*
- *creating and developing a specialized information portal to support industrial cooperation and transfer of the best environmentally efficient, as well as energy- and resource-saving technologies in the Member States;*
- *mastering the most efficient models for public-private partnership and their implementation in large-scale integrated projects in the field of rational use of natural resources (except waste management and bioremediation) and restoring the damaged environment, including through compensating for damage caused to the environment and monitoring the*

natural environment and biological diversity with respect to interests of all parties involved;

- *creating a joint foresight in the area of Environmental Development for the long term;*
- *provision of the Member States' organizations with consulting services in the platform's area of expertise on issues related to participation in the programs of the Member States' funds and development institutions, in the programs and grants of the Member States and third countries.*

The tools that will also have a positive impact on the overall coordination of environmental activities within the EAEU in the future include other technology platforms, such as EurasiaBio, Food and Processing Industry Technologies in Agricultural Sector, Agriculture, and Biomedicine.

In terms of establishing uniform technical requirements and standards, it is important to note technical regulations on product safety adopted by the EAEU taking into account environmental protection issues. The following technical regulations can serve as examples.

"On safety of wheeled vehicles"

In terms of ensuring the environmental safety of vehicles, it should be noted that since 2018, all types of vehicles (including freight transport) manufactured or imported into the EAEU must comply with the fifth environmental class (equivalent to the European Euro 5 environmental standard).

"On safety of chemical products"

This technical regulation has been drafted with the aim of establishing uniform mandatory requirements to chemicals in the Union's customs terri-

⁴³ "On coordinated approaches to support the activities of the EAEU Member States' consumer public associations" Recommendation No. 3 of the EEC Board dated January 23, 2024.

⁴⁴ "On fair business practices for consumers" Recommendation No. 25 of the EEC Board dated June 14, 2022.



tory, ensuring their free movement when released for circulation in the Union's customs territory, and taking into account the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

"On safety of oil prepared for transportation and/or use"

The technical regulation establishes mandatory requirements that must be applied and enforced within the Union regarding the safety of oil prepared for transportation and/or use, to protect human life and/or health, property, the environment, and prevent actions that mislead consumers, as well as to ensure energy efficiency and resource conservation.

Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 12

During the period from 2019 to 2023, the generation of production and consumption waste steadily increased in all countries. At the same time, the generation of production and consumption waste decreased by 13.4% in Armenia in 2023 compared to 2019, and by 17.1% in Belarus.

Production and consumption waste generation (thousand tons)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EAEU	8,547,403.5	7,662,910.5	9,591,032.2	10,382,820.9	10,647,778.8
Armenia	67,890.8	73,962.4	88,736.0	79,620.8	58,793.3
Belarus ⁴⁵	60,836.8	61,183.4	62,250.0	39,160.5	50,404.0
Kazakhstan ⁴⁶	515,958.1	457,931.1	777,764.9	1,052,134.8	1 033 856.6
Kyrgyzstan ⁴⁷	151,840.5	114,116.6	213,638.7	194,640.3	225,887.1
Russia	7,750,877.3	6,955,717.0	8,448,642.6	9,017,264.5	9 278 837.8

45 Production waste generation according to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus.

46 The data are presented without due regard to man-made mineral formations and surface effusive and intrusive sedimentary rocks of various ages (overburden).

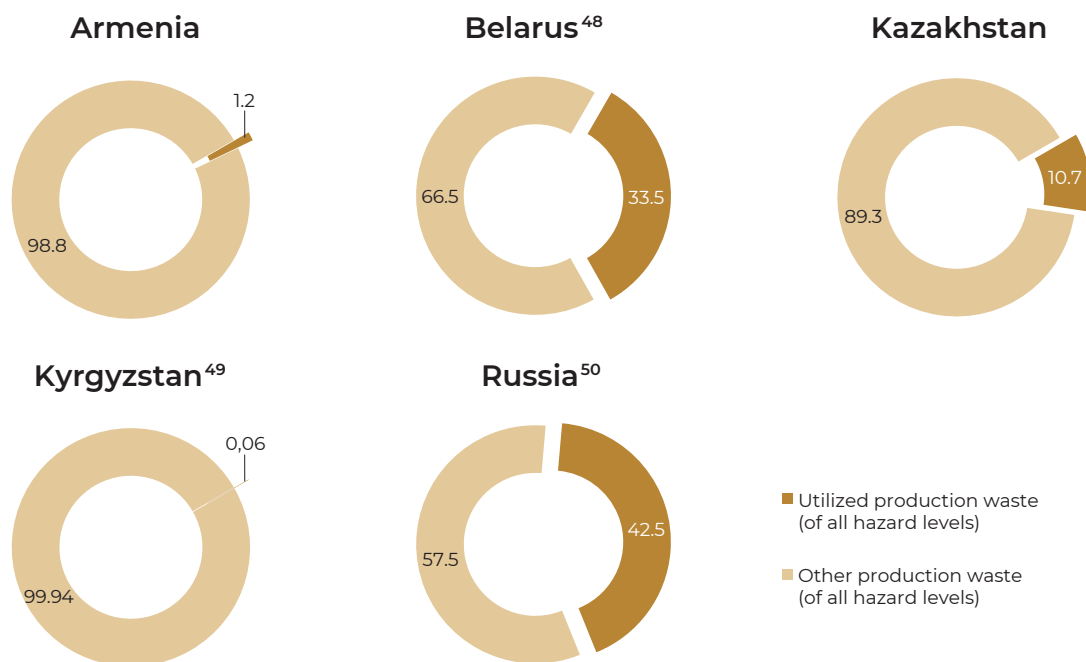
47 Including waste from "rock dumps".



In the Member States, the share of utilized production and consumption waste relative to the volume of production waste generated is low: in 2023, this indicator was 1.2% in Armenia, 10.7% in Kazakhstan,

0.06% in Kyrgyzstan, and 42.5% in Russia. In Belarus, the share of utilized production waste in the total volume of production waste generated was 33.5%.

Proportion of utilized production and consumption waste (of all hazard levels) in 2023
(as a percentage of production waste generated (of all hazard levels))



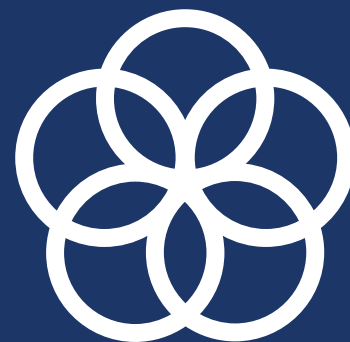
Source: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.

48 Production waste according to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus.

49 Including waste from “rock dumps”.

50 According to Rosprirodnadzor.





STRENGTHEN THE MEANS
OF IMPLEMENTATION AND
REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

MAIN DIRECTIONS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITHIN THE EAEU CORRELATING WITH SDG 17

Nowadays, the EAEU is a dynamically developing economic integration association that strives to enhance its role in current international economic relations, achieve sustainable economic growth and improve the well-being of the Member States' citizens, strengthen mutually beneficial and equal trade and economic relations, ensure sustainable economic development, and improve the competitiveness of the national economies of the participating countries.

The Commission, as the Union's permanent regulatory body, develops international cooperation with third countries, regional integration associations, and international organizations.

Memoranda of Interaction have been signed with the governments and public authorities of more than 30 countries, and joint Working Groups have been formed and operate to address practical issues of trade and economic cooperation of mutual interest. The Working Group meetings are attended by representatives of the EEC, the Member States and partner coun-

tries, business associations and representatives of the private sector.

*Memoranda have been signed with the governments of Bangladesh, Greece, Indonesia, Jordan, Cambodia, **Cuba**⁵¹, Morocco, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, the UAE, Peru, Singapore, Thailand, **Uzbekistan**, the Faroe Islands, Chile, as well as with the economic departments of the governments of Argentina, Hungary, Egypt, the Republic of Korea, China, Ecuador, and others.*

⁵¹ The Observer States at the EAEU are highlighted.

The EAEU develops interaction with regional integration and intergovernmental associations, which in practice promotes the “integration of integrations”. Dialogues with key associations in Asia, Latin America, and Africa have been formalized. Comprehensive cooperation is carried out in the format of memoranda of interaction.

These include the CIS, SCO, ASEAN, African Union, Andean Community, MERCOSUR, Pacific Alliance, the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA), the Secretariat for Economic Integration in Central America (SIECA), the Secretariat of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA), the Competition Commission of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and others.

As part of its integration with partners from integration and intergovernmental structures, the EAEU promotes dialogue between economic integration structures. This correlates with the efforts made by UN organizations, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to promote issues related to regional cooperation.

In order to exchange experience, the EEC holds sectoral meetings involving experts from regional organizations in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. This format makes it possible to examine integration models at the expert level, monitor current trends in integration development, analyze the basis for cooperation between integration structures, and explore ways to adapt to the changing geo-economic landscape.

In the context of inter-integration cooperation, the dialogue between regional organizations on competition issues has shown good results – these events are held at the EEC’s initiative with technical support from UNCTAD and allow for sharing experiences on competition issues in integration associations, interaction between national and supranational competition authorities, competition advocacy, and law enforcement.

The Commission holds the EAEU presentations at the headquarters of partner organizations. In 2023, the EAEU presentation was held at the ASEAN Secretariat. The primary objective of the event is to raise awareness among government, business, and expert circles in ASEAN countries about the development of the Eurasian economic integration. The event program included a photo exhibition entitled “EAEU 2015–2023: Achievements and Prospects,” which showcased the Union’s successes in the manufacturing industry, agriculture, energy, transport, the digital agenda, and other areas of the Eurasian economic integration. Similar events are planned at the SCO Secretariat, in integration associations, as well as events by the EAEU partners at their headquarters.

The EAEU has the right to carry out international activities within its jurisdiction aimed at solving the tasks facing the Union. As part of such activities, the Union has the right to engage in international cooperation with states, international organizations, and integration associations and independently or jointly with the Member States conclude international treaties therewith on any matters within its jurisdiction.

The Union and the Member States have concluded free trade agreements with Vietnam, Iran⁵², Serbia, and Singapore⁵³.

A non-preferential trade and economic agreement has been concluded with China.

Draft trade agreements with the UAE, Mongolia, and Indonesia are in a high degree of preparation. Negotiations are underway with Egypt and India. The expediency of concluding a trade agreement with Tunisia is under consideration.

Another format of international cooperation between the Union and third countries is the institution of the Observer State at the EAEU.

The most dynamic development of trade and economic ties and joint activities is taking place with such Observer States at the Union as Uzbekistan, Cuba, and Iran. Observer States at the EEC appoint official representatives, and road maps for joint activities are drawn up and implemented. The EAEU conducts systematic work to develop approaches for further development of the institution of the Observer State at the Union.

The advanced nature of integration practices within the EAEU, which is of interest to external partners, is ensured, inter alia, by the EEC's developed network of contacts with relevant international organizations (about 50 organizations). This enables the Commission to take into account in the Union law the best practices in the field of regulatory and legal regulation in various

areas and to promote the Union's agenda at the platforms of key international organizations, including to "export" its own positive integration experience.

The EEC's partner organizations include the UN Secretariat, ECOSOC, UNCTAD, UNECE, ESCAP, ECLAC, UNCITRAL, WTO, OECD, FAO, UNIDO, the International Trade Centre, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the World Customs Organization, the United Nations Statistical Commission, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the World Organization for Animal Health, the International Grains Council, the International Sugar Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the EDB, the WHO Regional Office for Europe, the Astana International Financial Center, the International Electrotechnical Commission, the Organization for Cooperation between Railways, the International Union of Railways, the International Air Transport Association, the Interstate Council for Antimonopoly Policy, the International Road Transport Union, the Interstate Aviation Committee, the World Energy Council, the European Committee for Standardization, the Eurasian Patent Organization, the European Public Law Organization, the International Competition Network, etc.

In order to promote the economic growth of developing and least developed countries with regard to goods originating in and imported from such countries, the Union grants tariff preferences.

⁵² Since 2019, an Interim Agreement has been in force, leading to the formation of a free trade area for a limited number of goods. In 2023, a full-fledged Free Trade Agreement was signed, establishing a duty-free regime between the EAEU and Iran for almost 90% of all goods, which entered into force on May 15, 2025.

⁵³ In 2019, two agreements were signed with the Republic of Singapore: a Free Trade Agreement and a Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Trade and Economic Cooperation. As of May 2025, these agreements have not yet entered into force.

The EAEU tariff preference system is uniform for all the Member States. The condition for granting tariff preferences is a country's inclusion in the relevant list of countries that are users of the Union's common system of tariff preference, as well as the presence of goods in the list of preferential goods. Along with that, the requirements set out in the rules for determining the origin of goods from developing and least developed countries must be met.

The EAEU includes countries classified by the World Bank as low-income countries, as well as low-middle-income countries, in its list of developing countries.

The UN list of least developed countries is used as the basic criterion for compiling the list of least developed countries.

*The lists and rules for determining the origin of goods are available on the EEC portal on the Internet.**



The Union's widespread network of contacts with international partners enables it to fulfill its strategic objective of functioning as a pole of economic attraction in the international arena.

The use of the Observer State mechanism at the EAEU promotes more active trade and economic cooperation with third countries. The Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Cuba, and the Republic of Moldova have been granted this status.

The GDP of third countries and regional integration associations with which the Union has concluded trade agreements or granted the observer status, and with which the Commission has signed memoranda of interaction, exceeds 70 trn US dollars (at purchasing power parity), or 50% of global GDP. The population of these countries is 4.3 bln people, or 54% of the world's population.

In 2023, the volume of foreign trade in goods between the Member States and countries outside the EAEU amounted to 790 bln US dollars and increased by 36.0% compared to 2015, including 3.7 times for Armenia, 3.6 times for Kyrgyzstan, and 1.8 times for Kazakhstan.

The development of global partnerships for sustainable development is facilitated by the coordinated macroeconomic policy pursued within the Union, which envisages the development and implementation of joint actions by the Member States to achieve balanced economic development of the Member States.

In order to timely respond to macroeconomic imbalances within the Union, the Commission regularly monitors indicators determining the sustainability of the Member States' economic development, as established by Article 63 of the Treaty on the EAEU, i.e. the inflation rate, the consolidated budget deficit, and the public sector debt. According to the procedure adopted by the Union, if a Member State exceeds the established quantitative values, the Commission consults with the authorized bodies to develop recommendations and joint measures aimed at stabilizing the economy. Issues of macroeconomic conditions for stable economic development are also addressed in the SDG 8 review.

* https://eec.eaeunion.org/comission/department/dotp/tariff_preferences.php

Since the start of the Union functioning, 22 recommendations have been adopted to lower prices and improve the debt and budget stability of the Member States. An important step towards ensuring macroeconomic stability was the development by the Commission in 2021 of comprehensive measures for Kyrgyzstan aimed at reducing the debt level of the general government sector. This package included some measures to ensure debt sustainability, GDP growth, and sustainable economic development, as well as measures to encourage foreign economic activity and support the balance of payments.

The extension of international cooperation is facilitated by a coordinated (agreed) transport policy of the EAEU (the impact of the EAEU transport policy on achieving the SDGs is discussed in detail in the analysis of SDG 9).

The digitization of trade procedures and institutional strengthening of interaction between public authorities and businesses are important for achieving SDG 17 in terms of trade and increasing exports.

For example, the EAEU is now successfully implementing a promising project to develop a “single window” mechanism, which is coupled with trade facilitation and the Union’s digital agenda. As part of developing national projects for the “single window” mechanism, a reference model of the national “single window” mechanism is used in the foreign economic activity regulation system. The work on the reference model has given impetus to the Member States in developing national “single windows” as well as expedited the preparation of national concepts and policy documents that enshrine approaches similar to those provided for in the description of the reference model for a “single window”.

The Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) is a tool for interaction between customs

authorities and businesses that guarantees compliance with customs regulations and ensures the security of the supply chain, while also supporting law-abiding trade participants.

The Commission, jointly with the Member States’ public authorities and the business community, carries out consistent work to develop the Authorized Economic Operator concept in the Union, including efforts to simplify and harmonize the conditions for its functioning in order to enhance the attractiveness of the AEO status, create a level playing field for businesses within the Union, and reduce the costs of moving goods across the Union’s customs border.

The Strategy-2025 envisages the broad involvement of citizens, public associations, and business communities of the Member States in the Union’s functioning and their participation in determining further directions of the Eurasian integration development. Measures are being implemented on relevant matters of the Eurasian economic integration.

The Commission annually organizes a major congress and exhibition event in the EAEU territory – the Eurasian Economic Forum, the program of which includes official and business parts, as well as panel and thematic sessions. The event also attracts the attention of the Union’s international partners.

The Union is also represented at other large-scale regular economic events held in the Member States: the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, the Astana International Forum, the Eastern Economic Forum, as well as at many targeted and sector-specific international events.

The Member States’ business representatives take part in international trade and economic events organized by the EEC, including those held under Memoranda signed by the EEC with third-country governments.

The EEC cooperates with the EAEU Business Council (EAEU BC). The activities of the EAEU BC are aimed at working out the position of the Member States' business community, promoting the development of trade and economic relations, industrial and financial cooperation, identifying barriers to mutual access to the Member States' markets, implementing trade opportunities in industry, agriculture, and services, as well as other relevant issues of cooperation and creating a single economic space within the EAEU.

The members of the EAEU Business Council are:

- *the Union of Manufacturers and Businessmen (Employers) of Armenia;*
- *the Union of Non-Profit Organizations "Confederation of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (Employers)" of the Republic of Belarus;*
- *Atameken National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan;*
- *the Union of Entrepreneurs of Kyrgyzstan;*
- *the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs.*

Statistics on selected indicators for SDG 17

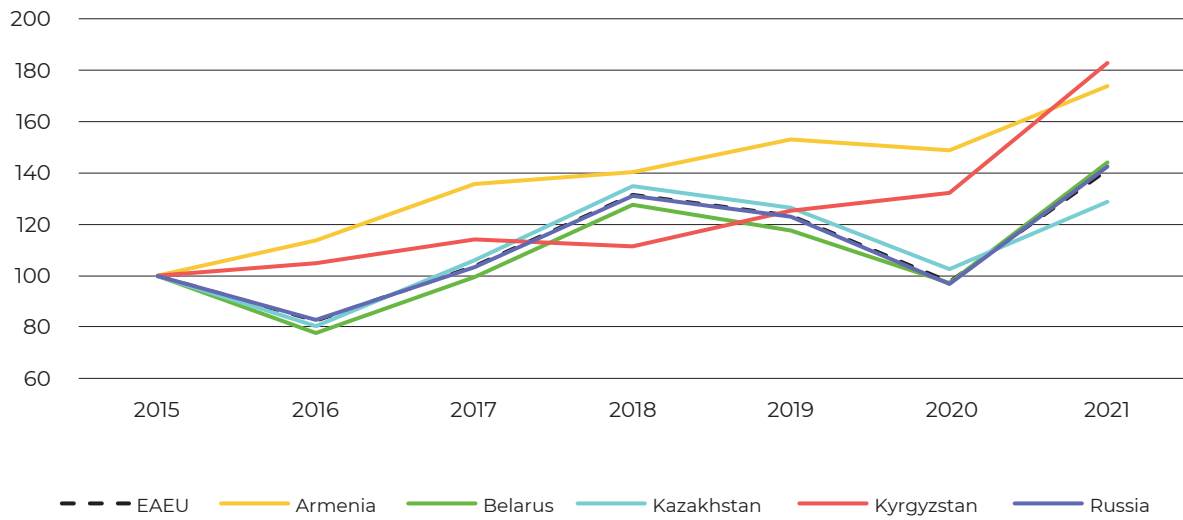
One of the indicators characterizing the transparency of the Member States' economies is their foreign trade quota, which is calculated as the ratio of the value of foreign trade in goods (in trade with all countries) to the value of GDP. In 2023, this indicator amounted to 40.3% for the EAEU as a whole. On average, it amounted to 43.4% in the EAEU during the period from 2015 to 2022, which indicates a fairly high level of the Union's involvement in the international division of labor. The same indicator amounted to 77.9% in the European Union in 2023, 93.1% in ASEAN, 33.2% in BRICS (27.3% in Brazil, 30.9% in India, 33.4% in China, and 63.5% in South Africa), and 18.7% in the USA.

This indicator varies significantly among individual EAEU Member States: Armenia – 88.5%, Belarus – 115.1%, Kazakhstan – 53.3%, Kyrgyzstan – 104.8%, and Russia – 34.9%. The relatively low foreign trade quota of Kazakhstan and Russia indicates the existence of a broad internal market.

The degree to which a country's manufacturing industry is oriented toward international markets is determined by the export quota dynamics (the ratio of the value of goods exports to the value of GDP). During the period from 2015 to 2023, the export quota increased for all the Member States (except for Russia) and averaged 25.8% across the EAEU. In 2023, the export quota amounted to 35.5% for Armenia, 54.8% for Belarus, 30.2% for Kazakhstan, 22.3% for Kyrgyzstan, and 20.9% for Russia.

As compared to 2015, exports from the EAEU Member States increased by 32.6% in 2023, including a 5.8-fold increase in Armenia, a 1.5-fold increase in Belarus, a 1.7-fold increase in Kazakhstan, a 2.0-fold increase in Kyrgyzstan, and a 23.7% increase in Russia. Along with that, exports from the Member States to the Union market grew faster than to third countries.

Export growth indices outside the EAEU
(as a percentage of 2015)



Source: Statistical compendium "Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023".



Share of mutual trade in the EAEU foreign trade
(percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Share of mutual trade in the total foreign trade turnover of the EAEU	13.6	14.4	14.6	13.7	14.4	14.9	14.6	15.5	18.6
Share of exports in mutual trade in the total volume of the EAEU exports	10.9	12.2	12.4	10.9	11.8	13.1	12.2	11.7	16.2

Source: Statistical compendium “Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Eurasian Economic Union, 2019 – 2023”.

According to the EEC calculations based on World Bank and IMF data, real GDP convergence at PPP per capita in constant 2021 prices is expected in all the Member States in 2024: the indicator will reach 22,000 US dollars in Armenia, 29,000 US dollars in Belarus, 36,300 US dollars in Kazakhstan, 6,700 US dollars in Kyrgyz-

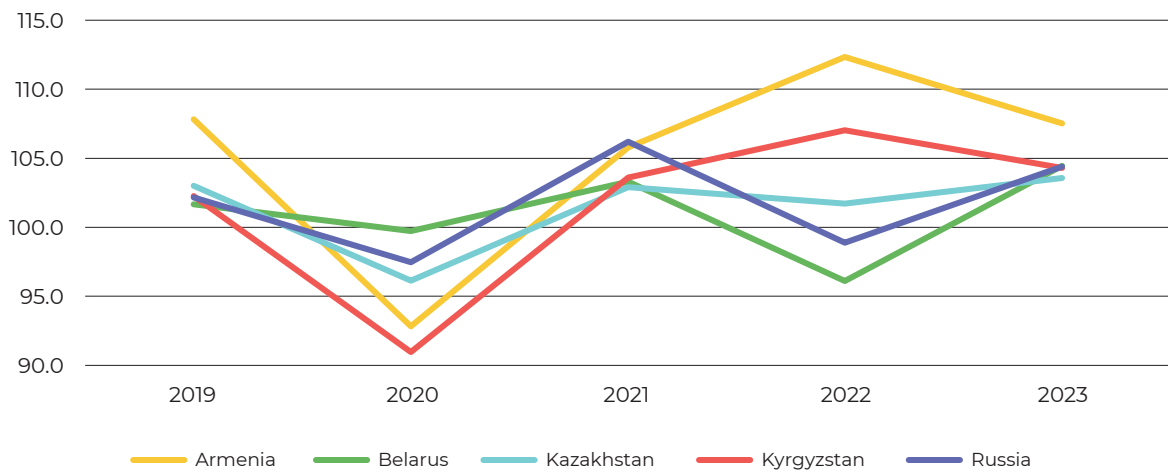
stan, and 41,300 US dollars in Russia. The general trend toward an increase in the average PPP GDP per capita in US dollars is a positive factor as well.

In 2023–2024, there was upward convergence, as well as growth in income levels in the Member States and its average value across the EAEU.

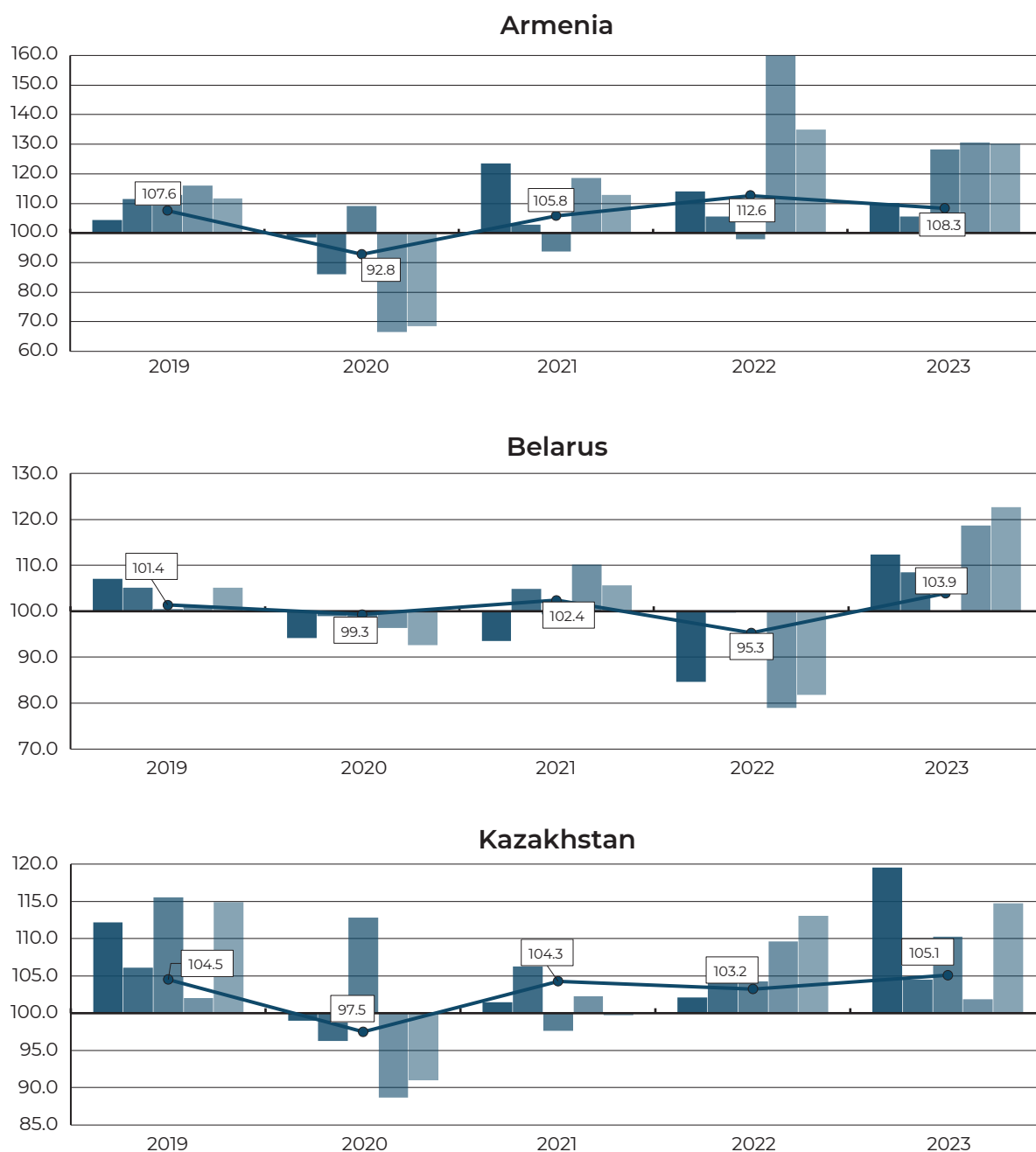




Gross domestic product per capita at PPP
(as a percentage of the previous year)

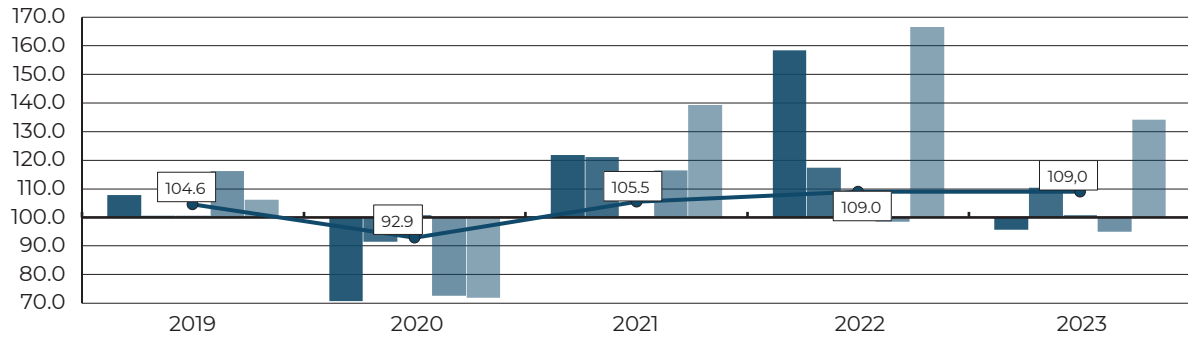


Real sector indicators⁵⁴
(as a percentage of the previous year)

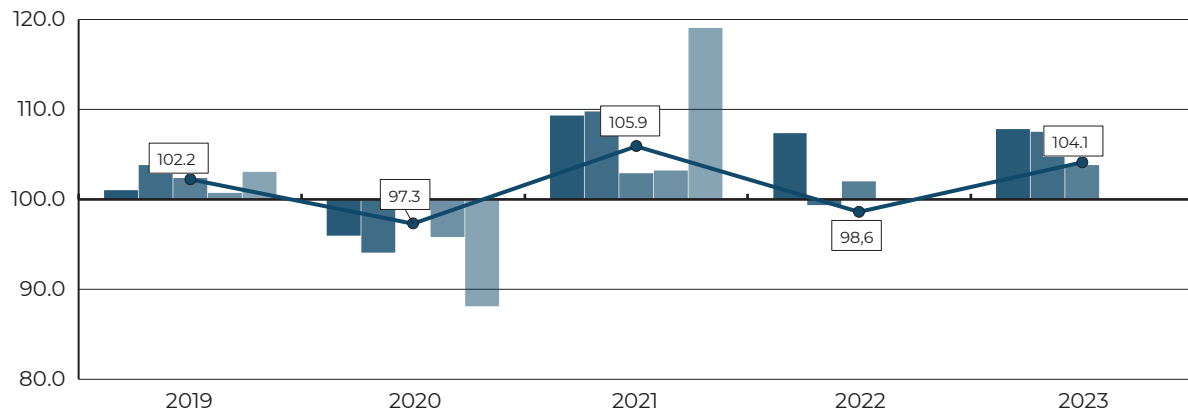


54 The data is provided by the national statistical services of the EAEU Member States.

Kyrgyzstan



Russia



- gross fixed capital formation
- household final consumption expenditures
- expenditures for final consumption of public authorities
- exports of goods and services
- imports of goods and services
- gross domestic product

CONCLUSION

As evidenced by the information presented in this report, certain goals and objectives of the Union may coincide with the goals and objectives of the UN Sustainable Development Agenda.

The Member States' integration potential – free movement of goods, services, capital, and labor, and implementing coordinated, harmonized, or unified policies in the economic sectors defined by the Treaty on the Union – contributes to improving the well-being of the Member States' citizens.

Therefore, the example of the EAEU demonstrates that regional economic integration contributes to achieving the SDGs and serves as a tool for maintaining high-quality and sustainable economic growth in the Member States.

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

The process of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, presented in this report, has shown that within the EAEU, the dynamics of achieving SDGs 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, and 17 are relatively high due to the fact that the objectives set by the UN to achieve these goals are largely economic in nature and are consistent with the EAEU integration agenda.

The quantitative indicators presented in the report reflect qualitative changes in the Member States' economic development and the well-being of citizens. In particular, the unemployment rate in the Union is lower than in other developed countries and integration associations. Despite continuing differences in the size of economies, there has been a gradual convergence of a number of macroeconomic indicators between the Member States.

The achievement of the SDGs within the Union in the future will be facilitated by implementing the measures set out in the Strategic Directions for Developing the Eurasian Economic Integration until 2025, the Declaration on Further Development of Economic Processes within the EAEU until 2030 and for the Period until 2045 "The Eurasian Economic Path," as well as the Main Directions of the Union's Economic Development until 2030, which take into account the long-term development agenda of the regional integration association in question and are aimed at monitoring the implementation by the Member States of the sustainable development goals facing the entire international community.

The Commission and the Member States will continue their work on analyzing the impact of the Eurasian economic integration on achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the EAEU region.

