



EurAsEC today

2013

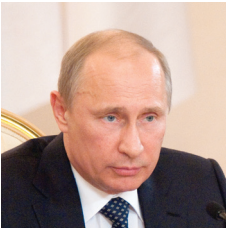


ALEXANDER LUKASHENKO, President of the Republic of Belarus:

— EurAsEC has established itself as an authoritative international organization. It has become a successful interstate union in the post-Soviet space. EurAsEC is capable of creating effective institutions and mechanisms of multilateral cooperation with the aim to achieve long-term goals of development of the vast area of the planet.

NURSULTAN NAZARBAYEV, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

— Our economies are deeply integrated, and this will definitely lead to the establishment of the Eurasian Union, which I spoke of back in 1994. The consequent transformation of the Customs Union into the Common Economic Space and eventually into the Eurasian Economic Union will become a powerful incentive for the prosperity of our people. It will bring our countries to the leading positions in the global world.



VLADIMIR PUTIN, President of the Russian Federation:

— It is not an overstatement to say that EurAsEC is the most successful integration union of the CIS space. The Community has carried out all the tasks at hand: the Customs Union has begun its work, the Common Economic Space of the three countries has been launched, their unified regulatory standing body — the Eurasian Economic Commission — has been created. EurAsEC is expected to function until 2015 when the Eurasian Economic Union is formed.

ALMAZBEK ATAMBAYEV, President of the Kyrgyz Republic:

— Kyrgyzstan also aims to foster economic integration in the Eurasian space. We have to create a common economic space. Naturally, I would like Kyrgyzstan to be a part of this common economic space along with Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, if possible, — with Ukraine, and other brotherly states.



EMOMALI RAKHMOM, President of the Republic of Tajikistan:

— EurAsEC is one of the world's active interstate regional economic communities, the development of which falls in line with the world's most important trends — globalization and regionalization. The future is in integration. As for Tajikistan's entry into the Customs Union, we are working on this issue in earnest.

Eurasian Economic Community
Integration Committee Secretariat

EurAsEC Today

Moscow — 2013

What Is EurAsEC



The Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) is an international economic organization created to effectively advance the process of forming a Customs Union and Common Economic Space by member states and also to implement other goals and objectives connected with the enhancement of integration in the economic and humanitarian spheres.

This is a precisely structured system with a firmly established mechanism for adopting and implementing decisions.

The Treaty on the Establishment of EurAsEC was

signed in Astana on 10 October, 2000, and came into effect on 30 May, 2001, after being ratified by all the EurAsEC member states.

Five states – Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan – have been members of EurAsEC since its formation.

On 25 January, 2006, a protocol was signed on Uzbekistan's accession to the organization. In October 2008 Uzbekistan suspended to participate in the work of EurAsEC bodies.

Ukraine and Moldova have had the status of EurAsEC observer since May 2002, and Armenia since January 2003. The Interstate Aviation Committee (IAC) and the Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) have also been granted this status.

The organization was established in full compliance with UN principles and the norms of international law, it has the status of an international legal personality. In 2003 EurAsEC received the status of observer at the UN General Assembly.

In accordance with the statutory goals and objectives of the Community and guided by the principle of multispeed integration, the Customs Union was created by Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia in 2007-2010. On the next stage of integration starting on 1 January, 2012, the Common Economic Space (CES) of three countries started operating. Its full function work will begin in 2015. Other Community states will join the Customs Union and the CES when they are ready.



Meeting of the EurAsEC Interstate Council. Moscow, Kremlin, 19 December, 2012.

**Chairman of the EurAsEC Interstate Council
President of the Russian Federation V.V. PUTIN:**

EurAsEC is:

- Free trade zone
- Customs Union
- Common Economic Space
- Eurasian Economic Union

“ It is not an overstatement to say that EurAsEC is the most successful integration union of the CIS space. The Community has carried out all the tasks at hand: the Customs Union has begun its work, the Common Economic Space of the three countries has been launched, their unified regulatory standing body – the Eurasian Economic Commission – has been created.

The work of this organization continues. Some of its members, for example, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, are part of the organization, but they are not yet members of the Customs Union. They have to get involved in the general integration processes.

The Court of Justice and the EurAsEC Interparliamentary Assembly continue their work.

The point is to make the interaction within the framework of the Customs Union, the Common Economic Space and the EurAsEC concurrent and to transform it into a common integration format – the Eurasian Economic Union.

On behalf of all of us here, I would like to sincerely thank EurAsEC Secretary General Tair Mansurov and the staff members for their high-quality hard work, which enabled, to a great extent, the achievement of the current level of economic partnership.

EurAsEC is expected to function until 2015 when the Eurasian Economic Union is formed. ”

EurAsEC Interstate Council

The EurAsEC Interstate Council is the supreme body of the Eurasian Economic Community. It is composed of heads of state and heads of government.

The Interstate Council examines key questions regarding the actions of the Community concerning common interests of member states, defines the strategy, directions and perspectives for developing integration and makes decisions aimed at implementing goals and objectives of the EurAsEC. Chairmanship of the Interstate Council is carried out alternately, in Russian alphabetical order, by each member state of the Community for a term of one year. The Interstate Council approves decisions on a



consensus basis. The decisions are implemented by adopting the necessary national normative legal acts and regulations.

EurAsEC Interstate Council adopts decisions on the following issues:

- regulation of mutual trade terms between the Community states;
- customs policy of the Community regarding third states;
- simplification and unification of customs regulations and procedures applied in Community states;
- harmonization (coordination and unification) of the national legislation of EurAsEC states, etc.



The Interstate Council issues instructions for the EurAsEC Integration Committee, submits questions and recommendations to the EurAsEC Interparliamentary Assembly (IPA) and questions to the EurAsEC Court of Justice. It also considers draft fundamentals of legislation in the basic spheres of legal relations, as well as recommendations of the EurAsEC IPA.

Measures taken by the EurAsEC Interstate Council:

- approval of the following interstate targeted programmes: ‘Innovative Biotechnologies’, ‘Establishment of a Unified automated information system for control of the customs transit of EurAsEC member states’, ‘Remediation of EurAsEC member state territories affected by uranium mining industries’;
- approval of the concept for the interstate targeted programme ‘Establishment of an informa-



EurAsEC Interstate Council, Yalta, 28 September, 2012.

tional and methodological support system for the implementation of uniform export control regulations for EurAsEC member states’;

- ‘Establishment of a unified automated information system for control of the customs transit of EurAsEC member states’, etc.;
- approval of the following concepts: establishment of a unified energy market, formation of a Common Transport Space; agro-industrial policy; food safety; cooperation in the currency sphere; development of the securities market; coordinated social policy; creation of an interstate databank of migrant workers; international activities of EurAsEC.



EurAsEC Integration Committee

EurAsEC Integration Committee is a standing body of the Eurasian Economic Community accountable to the EurAsEC Interstate Council. It is composed of deputy heads of government of the Community states.

The Integration Committee addresses key issues in different aspects of integration, adopts decisions within the limits of its authority and provides for the activities of the EurAsEC Interstate Council at the level of heads of state and heads of government. Chairmanship of the Integration Committee is assumed by each state of the Community alternately, in the order of the Russian alphabet, and for a period of one year.

The Chairman of the Integration Committee is assigned by the EurAsEC Interstate Council.

The Integration Committee:

- analyses the status and development trends of integration processes in the Community, draws up proposals for their promotion;
- considers questions and submits to the Interstate Council draft decisions for: harmonization of the national legislation of EurAsEC states in different areas of cooperation; preparation of rules for mutual relationships between EurAsEC, third states and international organizations; elaboration and implementation of interstate programmes and projects; planning of various





joint activities;
■ maintains and cultivates contacts with international organizations; represents the interests of the Community in relation to other international legal entities as commissioned by the Interstate Council;

■ issues proposals concerning granting the observer status with EurAsEC to a state or an international organization;

■ performs depository functions pertaining to treaties signed within the framework of EurAsEC and decisions issued by the EurAsEC Interstate Council, performs ongoing control over their fulfillment and also over implementation of the EurAsEC budget, etc.

Subsidiary bodies, branch councils and commissions are important tools of the Committee that carry out the elaboration of key issues, the development and coordination of main documents in specific areas of cooperation.

Their members are ministers, deputy ministers or heads and deputy heads of the corresponding departments in the Community states.



The EurAsEC Commission of Permanent Representatives provides for the ongoing work of the Community in the periods between EurAsEC Integration Committee meetings. The Commission is comprised of Permanent Representatives of EurAsEC member states assigned by the Community heads of state.

The Integration Committee Secretariat implements the organization of work and informational and technical support of the Interstate Council and the EurAsEC Integration Committee.

The Secretary General, appointed by the EurAsEC Interstate Council, is the head of the Secretariat and acts as the supreme administrative official of the Community.



EurAsEC Founding Documents

The presidents of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan signed the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community in Astana on 10 October, 2000.



TREATY on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community of 10 October, 2000

Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, hereinafter referred to as the Contracting Parties, **endeavouring** to ensure their dynamic development by coordinating the socio-economic transformations in progress and by making effective use of economic potential to improve the living standards of their peoples; **determining** to render their cooperation more effective in order to develop the processes of integration among them, and to intensify mutual cooperation in various fields; **recognising** the need to coordinate their approaches to integration into the global economy and the international trading system; **declaring** their willingness to comply fully with their obligations under the Agreement on the Customs Union between the Russian Federation and Belarus of 6 January 1995, the Agreement on the Customs Union of 20 January 1995, the Treaty on Increased Integration in the Economic and Humanitarian Fields of 29 March 1996, and the Treaty on the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space of 26 February 1999; **reaffirming** their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the generally accepted principles and rules of international law, have agreed as follows:

Article 1 Establishment of an international organisation

The Contracting Parties hereby establish an international organisation, the Eurasian Economic Community (hereinafter referred to as EurAsEC, or

in those instruments.

Agreements concluded earlier between the Contracting Parties and the decisions of the integration management bodies shall continue to have effect unless they are contrary to this Treaty.

Article 3 Bodies

To ensure the continuity of the integration management bodies established earlier by the Contracting Parties, the following shall be the bodies responsible for implementing the objectives and purposes of this Treaty within the framework of EurAsEC:

- the Interstate Council;
- the Integration Committee;
- the Interparliamentary Assembly;
- the Community Court.

The Interstate Council shall decide on discontinuance of the activities of the integration management bodies established by the Treaty on Increased Integration in the Economic and Humanitarian Fields of 29 March 1996, and the Treaty on the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space of 26 February 1999.

Treaty on the Establishment of EurAsEC and other Community documents can be found in full length on the EurAsEC website www.evrazes.com.



DECLARATION
by the Heads of State
of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and
the Republic of Tajikistan on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community

We, the Heads of State of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan declare the establishment of an international organization the ‘Eurasian Economic Community’ (EurAsEC).

This step is evidence of unity of political will among the leaders of five states to decisively set forth on the path of mutual multiform cooperation with the prospect of reaching real integration.

The cooperation of our countries in the trade and economic sphere has reached a stage when tariffs and quantitative restrictions of mutual trade are abolished.

Article 4
Chairmanship

Chairmanship of the Interstate Council and the Integration Committee shall be assumed alternately by each member state of the Community, in Russian alphabetical order, for a term of one year.

The procedure for determining the chairmanship of the other bodies of the Community shall be governed by the relevant rules.

Article 5
The Interstate Council

The Interstate Council shall be the supreme body of EurAsEC. It shall be composed of the Heads of State and the Heads of Government of the Contracting Parties.

The Interstate Council shall consider questions of principle in the Community relating to the common interests of the member states. It shall decide on the strategy, means and prospects for integration development and shall take decisions for implementing the objectives and purposes of EurAsEC. The Interstate Council shall give instructions to the Integration Committee, submitting questions and recommendations to the Interparliamentary Assembly and queries to the Community Court.

The Interstate Council may take decisions to establish subsidiary bodies of the Community.

The Interstate Council shall meet at the level of the Heads of State at least once a year and at the level of the Heads of Government at least twice a year. Meetings shall be presided over by a representative of the Contracting Party which holds the chairmanship of the Council.

The functions and working arrangements of the Interstate Council shall be governed by Regulations approved by the Interstate Council at the level of the Heads of State of the EurAsEC member states.

Article 6
The Integration Committee

The EurAsEC Integration Committee is a standing body of the Eurasian Economic Community.

Article 20
Registration

This agreement, in accordance with Article 102 of the UN Charter, shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat.

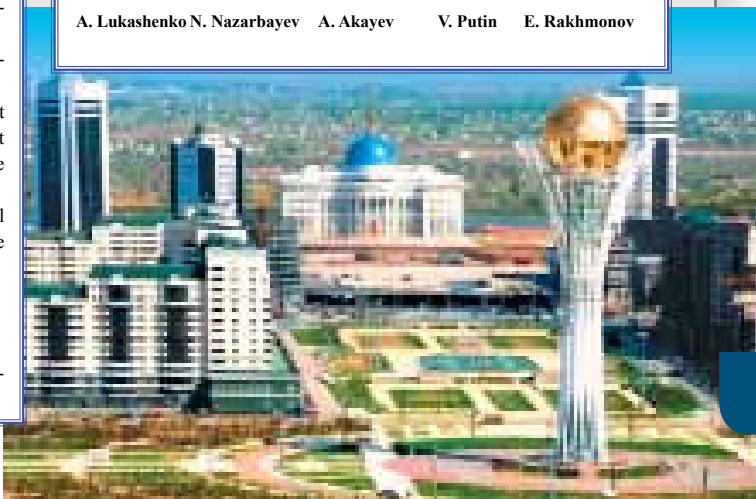
Done at Astana on 10 October, 2000, in a single original in the Belarusian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Russian and Tajik languages, all texts being equally authentic. In the event of any disagreement concerning the text of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties shall use the Russian language text.

The original text of the Treaty shall be deposited with the Integration Committee, which shall transmit a certified copy thereof to each Contracting Party.

For Belarus	For Kazakhstan	For Kyrgyzstan	For the Russian Federation	For Tajikistan
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A. Lukashenko	N. Nazarbayev	A. Akayev	V. Putin	E. Rakhmonov
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EurAsEC Interparliamentary Assembly

The Interparliamentary Assembly of the Eurasian Economic Community is the body of parliamentary cooperation within the framework of the Community.

Main goals of the Assembly:

- formation of a coordinated EurAsEC legal policy;
- coordination of legislative activities of the national parliaments that enable to achieve the implementation of EurAsEC goals and objectives;
- creating organizational and legal conditions for bringing the national legal codes of Community member states into line with treaties concluded within the framework of EurAsEC;
- organization of interparliamentary cooperation.

The EurAsEC IPA is comprised of delegates from the parliaments of EurAsEC member states.



The headcount of parliamentary delegations at the IPA is:

- from the [Republic of Belarus](#) – 14 parliamentarians;
- from the [Republic of Kazakhstan](#) – 14 parliamentarians;
- from the [Kyrgyz Republic](#) – 7 parliamentarians;
- from the [Russian Federation](#) – 28 parliamentarians;
- from the [Republic of Tajikistan](#) – 7 parliamentarians.

The Chairman of the Assembly and his deputies are elected at a meeting of the IPA from heads of parliaments (chambers of parliaments) of Community member states usually for a term of 2 years on a rotating basis. The Assembly holds its meetings once a year. **The Bureau of the EurAsEC** Interparliamentary Assembly is composed of two members from each parliament, including the Chairman of the Interparliamentary Assembly and his deputies.



The standing executive body of the EurAsEC IPA and the IPA Bureau – the Interparliamentary Assembly Secretariat – is located in St. Petersburg.

The EurAsEC IPA plays the main role in the formation of a common legal framework of the multilevel integration between EurAsEC member states. Great importance is attached to the development of legislation fundamentals in the basic spheres of legal relationships that shall become the legal basis of the future Eurasian Economic Union. In particular, the following fundamentals have been prepared:

- Fundamentals of [transport legislation](#)
- Fundamentals of [energy legislation](#)
- Fundamentals of [budget legislation](#)

Fundamentals of tax, banking, land, innovation, pension and other legislations are being developed. The work on creating a draft of a single legal act –

EurAsEC Civil Legislation Fundamentals – has been launched.

EurAsEC IPA provides effective interaction with parliaments of EurAsEC member states on the issues of implementation by the Parties of domestic procedures concerning entry into force of international treaties concluded within the framework of the Community.

The objectives of the IPA are to provide legal groundwork for the functioning of the EurAsEC and harmonization of the national legislation of Community member states, bringing it into line with treaties concluded within the framework of EurAsEC with the aim



to achieve goals and objectives of the Community. In the current phase of integration the focus is on the development of recommendations and proposals for creating and improving the legal base of the Customs Union and the CES.

In order to provide functioning of the Customs Union, 11 advisory acts have been developed, and for the formation of the CES, 19 advisory acts of the EurAsEC IPA have been prepared. The standing committees of the IPA have analyzed and prepared recommendation drafts on implementing in national legislations of the Community member states the provisions of international agreements forming the CES legal framework.

Web address: www.ipaeurasec.org



Community Court of Justice

The Community Court of Justice has been functioning as an independent body of the Eurasian Economic Community since 1 January, 2012.

The legal basis of the Community Court of Justice activities is constituted by the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community of 10 October, 2000, the Statute of the EurAsEC Court of Justice of 5 July, 2010, the Agreement on Appeals to the Community Court of Justice by Economic Entities with Disputes Arising within the Customs Union and Particularities in Legal Proceedings Therein of 9 December, 2010. According to the treaties above, the Court has ap-



The Community Court of Justice is located in Minsk, the Republic of Belarus.



proved Regulations of the Community Court of Justice and Regulations of the Community Court of Justice on considering appeals by economic entities.

The Community Court of Justice is charged with:

- providing a uniform application of the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community of 10 October, 2000, and other international treaties and decisions adopted by EurAsEC bodies and functioning within the framework of the Community;
- settling disputes of an economic character arising between the Parties on matters relating to implementation of decisions by EurAsEC bodies and the provisions of treaties adopted within EurAsEC;
- performing statutory interpretation of international treaty provisions that operate within the framework of EurAsEC and of decisions adopted by EurAsEC bodies.

Web address: www.sudevrazes.org



Other disputes, the resolution of which is envisaged by international treaties within the frameworks of the EurAsEC, the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space, may also be assigned to the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice.

The Community Court of Justice is formed by two judges from every EurAsEC member state. Each of them has a 6-year term of office.

E.A. Smirnov was elected Chairman and M.T. Alimbekov was elected Deputy Chairman of the Community Court of Justice in accordance with the Statute of the EurAsEC Court of Justice of 5 July, 2010.

Due to the functioning of the Customs Union and the formation of the Common Economic Space, the Community Court of Justice:

- examines cases of conformity of the acts of the Customs Union bodies to the international treaties that constitute the legal framework of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space;
- considers cases of contested decisions, of actions (or inaction) of the Customs Union bodies;
- provides statutory interpretation of international treaties that constitute the legal framework of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space, of acts adopted by the Customs Union bodies;
- resolves disputes between the Customs Union Commission and member states of the Customs Union and also between member states of the Customs Union on the fulfillment of their obligations assumed in the framework of Customs Union and CES.

Structure of the Community Court of Justice:

- Staff of the Court's Judge
- Court Secretariat
- Expert Analysis Department
- Department of Finances and Staff Management



Brief Description of EurAsEC

The Eurasian Economic Community covers a territory of **20.374 m sq km** with about **182.6 m inhabitants** (**3%** of the world population) and produces about **4%** of the world's GDP.

EurAsEC has vast resources of minerals and raw materials. In 2011 Community states possessed **7.5%** of the world's prospected oil resources, **22%** of gas and coal, their share in the generation of electrical energy was **5.5%**, steel production amounted to **5.1%**, and grain production was at **5.9%**.

The Community has 1st to 3rd place worldwide for resources of industrial uranium, raw diamonds, platinoids, gold, silver, zirconium, rare metals, rare-earth elements and many other useful minerals and fossils.

EurAsEC countries are among the main exporters of mineral resources and metals to the global market and with regard to oil and gas, chrome and manganese resources, aluminium, nickel and copper, platinoids and raw diamonds they play leading roles among exporting countries.



In the past years of EurAsEC activity:

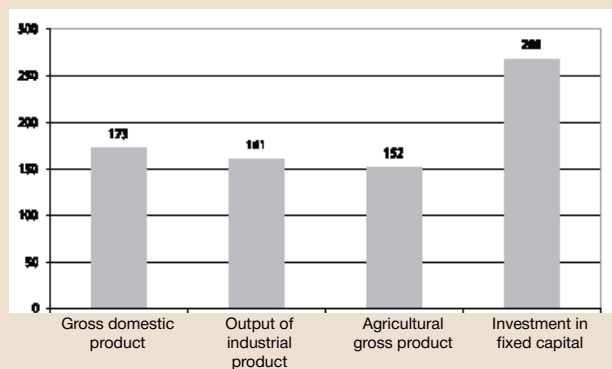
- **215** international treaties adopted and implemented, **96** of them within the framework of the Customs Union;
- **38** meetings of the Interstate Council held (at the level of heads of state and heads of government);
- **23** Councils and Commissions formed;
- **33** memorandums of cooperation with international, financial and economic organizations signed;
- **60** meetings of the Integration Committee held;
- **80** meetings of the Permanent Representatives Commission held.



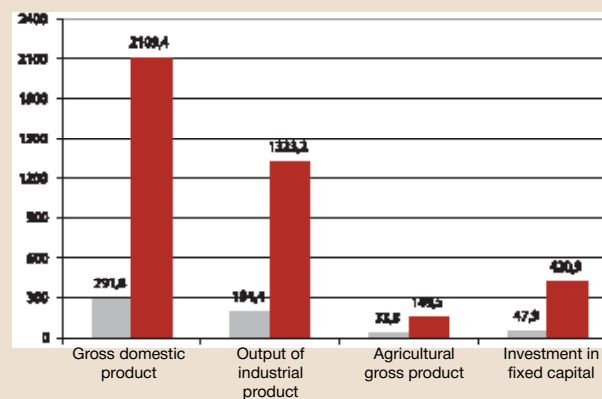
Main social and economic indicators of EurAsEC member states in 2011 (value indicators in bn US dollars)

	Territory (thousand sq km)	Resident population (m)	Gross domestic product	Output of industrial product	Agricultural gross product	Investment in fixed capital	Retail turnover	Foreign trade turnover
Belarus	207,6	9,5	48,9	62	9,9	17,6	20,1	87,2
Kazakhstan	2724,9	16,7	188,1	109	15,6	34,2	26,4	125,1
Kyrgyzstan	199,9	5,6	5,9	3,6	3,2	1,0	3,6	6,5
Russia	17,1 bn	143,0	1860	1147	117,6	367	650,2	822,1
Tajikistan	143,1	7,8	6,5	1,6	3,2	1,1	1,6	4,5
EurAsEC	20,4 bn	182,6	2109,4	1323,2	149,5	420,9	701,9	1045,3

Main economic indicators in EurAsEC on average for 2011 as compared with 2000 (in constant prices, as %)



Main economic indicators in EurAsEC in total for 2000 and 2011 (bn US dollars)



The Republic of Belarus



The Republic of Belarus is situated in Central Europe, to the west of the East European Plain. It covers a territory of **207.6 thousand sq km** and the population numbers **9.5 million**.

Major transport routes connecting the East and West cross the Republic of Belarus. The republic has great transit potential.

For industrial resources of potassium salts Belarus occupies one of the first places in Europe. Potash fertilizer is an important export product for the republic.

By the volume of flax fibre production the republic is among the first five producing countries worldwide.



With regard to energy resources there are deposits of oil, peat, brown coal and bituminous shale. Hydrocarbon resources in Belarus allow it to satisfy about

10% of domestic demand.

Industry occupies 35%, agriculture 10% and construction 7.5% in the sector-focused structure of gross domestic product.

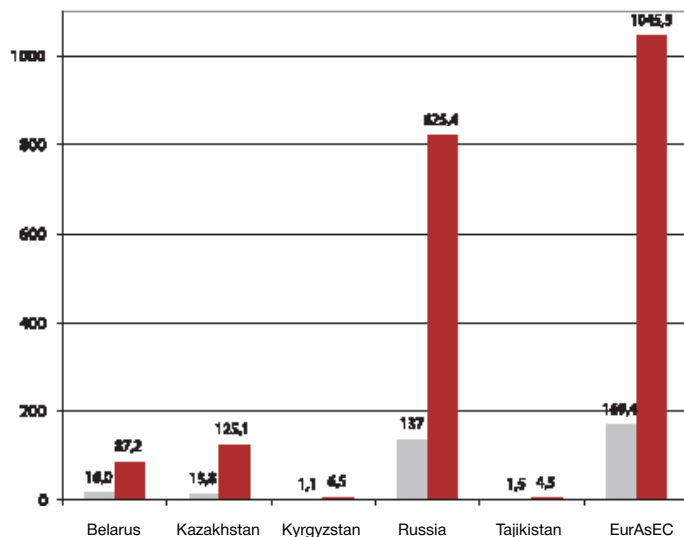
Export-orientated sectors (mechanical engineering, petrochemistry) and sectors based on local raw materials (woodworking, the food industry, production of construction materials) are most highly developed. 55% of the working population is employed in the services sector and 26% in industry. 94% are hired employees and 6% self-employed.



Main economic indicators in the Republic of Belarus for 2011 as compared to 2000 (value indicators in constant prices)

	2011, bn US dollars	2011 compared to 2000
Gross domestic product	48,9	2,1
Volume of industrial product	62,0	2,4
Production of electrical energy, bn kW•h	32,2	1,2
Volume of agricultural production	9,9	1,7
Investment in fixed capital	17,6	4,9
Volume of foreign trade	87,2	5,4
including turnover of foreign trade with EurAsEC countries	40,6	4,3

Foreign trade in goods between EurAsEC member states in 2000 and 2011 (bn US dollars)



The Republic of Kazakhstan



The Republic of Kazakhstan is located in Central Asia, at the heart of the Eurasian continent. The territory of the republic covers over **2.7 m sq km**. Kazakhstan has the 9th largest area in the world. The population is **16.7 million**. For overall resources of zinc, tungsten and barite the republic occupies 1st place globally; 2nd place for uranium, chromium, silver and lead; 3rd for copper; 4th for molybdenum; 6th for gas; 7th for oil; 9th for coal. Reserves of vanadium, bismuth, iron, zinc, potassium, cobalt and other substances have also been found.



and **12%** in industry. **67%** of these are hired employees, **33%** are self-employed.



Industry takes up **34%** and agriculture **6%** in the sector-focused structure of the republic's gross domestic product. The fuel and energy, metallurgical, food and chemical industries, as well as motor and machinery production are most

highly developed. More than half the labour force works in the services sector, about **27%** in agriculture

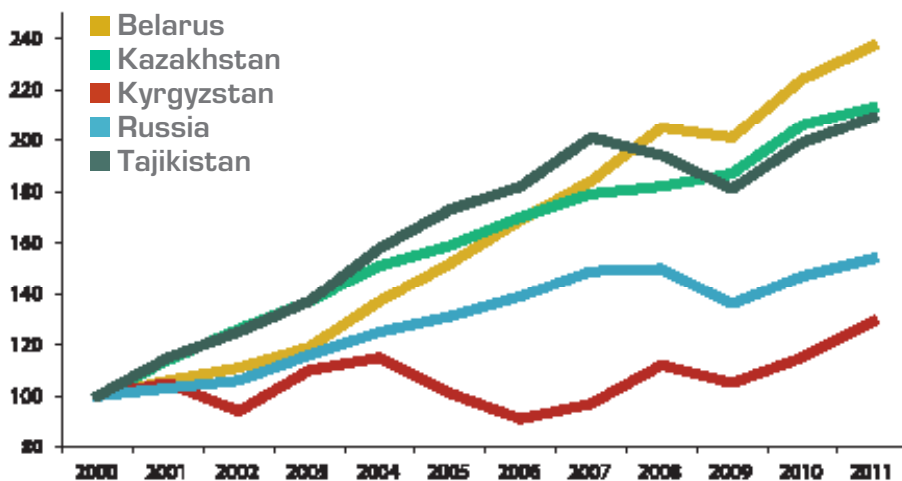




Main economic indicators in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011 as compared to 2000 (value indicators in constant prices)

	2011, bn US dollars	2011 compared to 2000
Gross domestic product	188,1	2,4
Volume of industrial product	109,0	2,1
Oil extraction, including gas condensate, m tons	80,1	2,3
Natural gas extraction, bn cub m	39,5	3,4
Coal mining, m tons	111,0	1,5
Production of electrical energy, bn kW•h	86,6	1,7
Volume of agricultural production	15,6	1,8
Investment in fixed capital	34,2	4,6
Volume of foreign trade including turnover of foreign trade with EurAsEC countries	125,1 24,5	9,1 5,6

Dynamics of industrial production output in EurAsEC member states (in percentages in relation to 2000)



The Kyrgyz Republic



The Kyrgyz Republic is situated in the northeast of Central Asia, in the western and central regions of the Tian Shan mountain range. The territory of the republic covers **199.9 thousand sq km**. The population is **5.6 million**.

The republic is landlocked. More than three quarters of the territory is mountainous. The mountain lake Issyk Kul, one of the main tourist attractions of Kyrgyzstan, lies in the far northeast of the republic.

Kyrgyzstan is rich in natural resources including iron, manganese, vanadium, aluminium, tungsten, tin, mercury, antimony, beryllium, bismuth, tantalum, niobium, gold and silver.

Gold mining at the Kumtor deposit provides exports for the country.



The stonemasonry industry is supplied by deposits of highly decorative granite, coloured marble and limestone shell rock. The republic occupies third place among CIS countries, after Russia and Tajikistan, for water resources. Agriculture comprises **20%** and industry **23%** in the sector-focused structure of gross domestic product. Production of metallurgy and manufactured metallurgical wares, electrical energy production, light industry and the food industry are most developed.

48% of the labour force is occupied in the service sector and **31%** in agricultural production, while industry and construction both account for **10%**. Almost **43%** of the working population are self-employed and **57%** are hired employees.

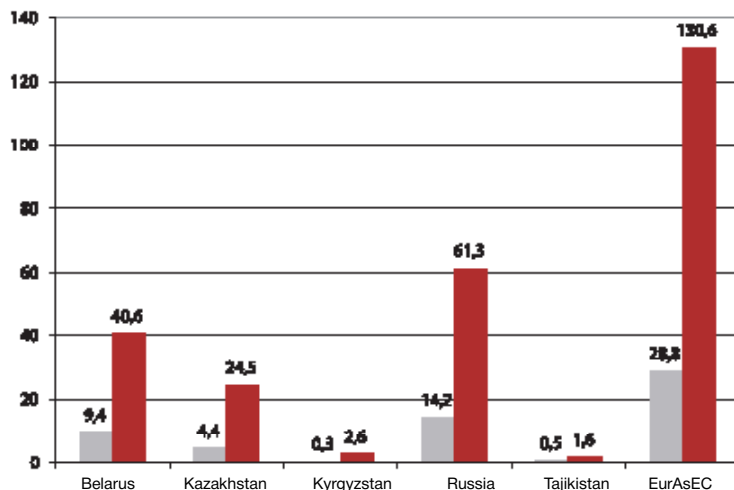




Main economic indicators in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2011 as compared to 2000 (value indicators in constant prices)

	2011, bn US dollars	2011 compared to 2000
Gross domestic product	5,9	1,6
Volume of industrial product	3,6	1,3
Coal mining, m tons	0,8	2,0
Volume of agricultural production	3,2	1,3
Investment in fixed capital	1,0	1,6
Volume of foreign trade	6,5	5,9
including turnover of foreign trade with EurAsEC countries	2,6	8,7

Mutual trade in commodities by EurAsEC member states in 2000 and 2011 (bn US dollars)



The Russian Federation



The territory of the Russian Federation, one of the largest countries in the world by area, covers 17.1 million sq km. The population is 143 million. Russia has first place globally for prospected resources of natural gas, iron ore, asbestos, nickel, zinc, tantalum and diamonds; second place for coal, niobium and phosphates; third place for reserves of copper, cobalt, lead, tungsten, molybdenum and gold. The Russian Federation has one fifth of the world's freshwater, forest, prospected stone and brown coal



resources, with about 6% of global oil reserves. Nearly all types of mineral resources are mined in the country. Industry comprises 31%, while agriculture accounts for 4% and construction – for 5% in the sector-focused structure of gross domestic product. The fuel and energy sectors, mechanical engineering and metalwork, metallurgy, chemistry and petrochemistry, forestry, light and food industries are most highly developed. 62% of the labour force is occupied in the service sector, 20% in industrial production and 10%, in agriculture. Of these 93% are hired employees and 7% self-employed.

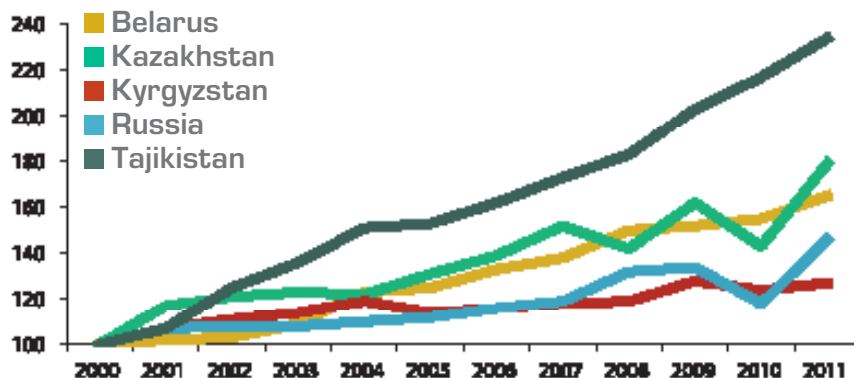




Main economic indicators in the Russian Federation for 2011 as compared to 2000 (value indicators in constant prices)

	2011, bn US dollars	2011 compared to 2000
Gross domestic product	1860	1,7
Volume of industrial product	1147	1,5
Oil extraction, including gas condensate, m tons	512	1,6
Natural gas extraction, bn cub m	671	1,15
Coal mining, m tons	335	1,3
Production of electrical energy, bn kW•h	1055	1,2
Volume of agricultural production	118	1,5
Investment in fixed capital	367	2,4
Volume of foreign trade	822	6,0
including turnover of foreign trade with EurAsEC countries	61,3	4,3

Dynamics of agricultural production output in EurAsEC member states (percentages in relation to 2000)



The Republic of Tajikistan



The Republic of Tajikistan is located in southeast Central Asia and covers **143.1 thousand sq km** of territory. The population numbers **7.8 million**. Tajikistan has great hydroelectric potential of strategic importance for the entire Central Asian region.

Industrial reserves of gold, silver, zinc, lead, rare metals, polymetallic ores, uranium, precious stones, salt, limestone, coal, gas and other substances have been prospected.

More than **200** mineral and thermal springs are located in the republic, mainly in high or medium-height mountain ranges.

Agriculture comprises **27%** of the sector-focused structure of gross domestic product, industrial production **14%**.

Cotton growing, silkworm breeding and vegetable farming are highly developed. Nonferrous

industry, light industry and electrical energy industry



are of prime importance.

The agricultural sector produces almost half of the country's GDP.

Two-thirds of the labour force works in agriculture and **4%** in industrial production. **53%** of the working population are self-employed.



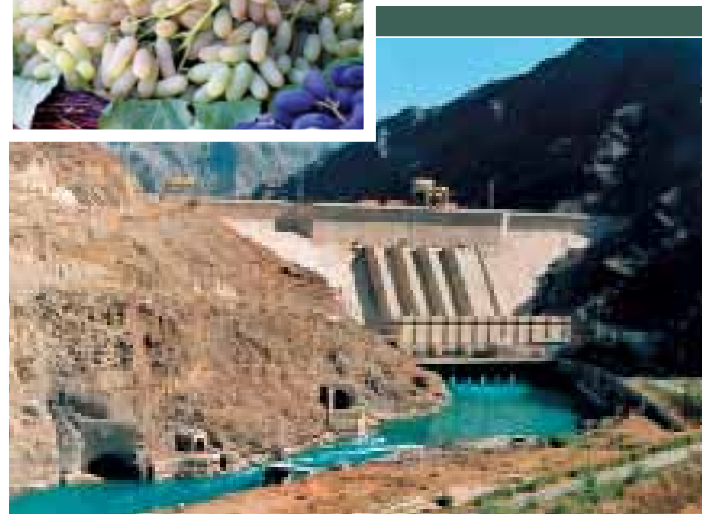
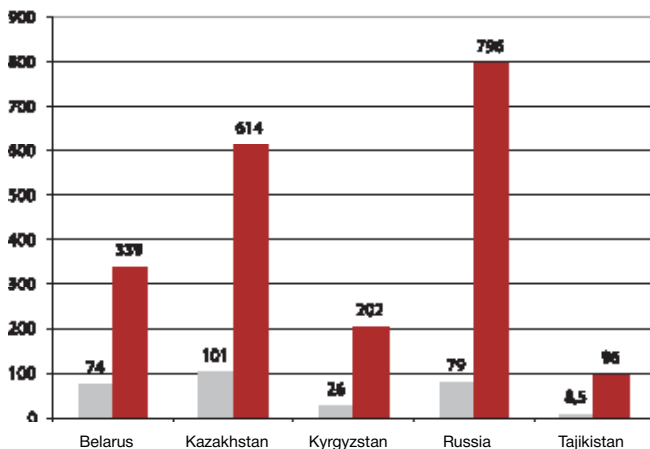
metallurgy (production of raw aluminium), the food



Main economic indicators in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2011 as compared to 2000 (value indicators in constant prices)

	2011, bn US dollars	2011 compared to 2000
Gross domestic product	6,5	2,4
Volume of industrial product	1,6	2,1
Production of electrical energy, bn kW•h	16,2	1,1
Volume of agricultural production	3,2	2,3
Investment in fixed capital	1,1	...
Volume of foreign trade	4,5	3,0
including turnover of foreign trade with EurAsEC countries	1,6	3,2

Average monthly wage for EurAsEC member states in 2000 and 2011 (bn US dollars)



The Republic of Armenia



The Republic of Armenia is located in the southern part of Transcaucasia and covers **29.7 thousand sq km** of territory. The population numbers **3.3 million**.

Armenia has vast reserves of copper-molybdenum and polymetallic ores, freestone, mineral water, deposits of precious metals, precious and semi-precious stones. The production of synthetic rubber, textile and food industries, production of construction materials and machinery are highly developed.

Agriculture comprises **22%**, industry **18%** and construction **14%** in the sector-focused structure of gross domestic product of the country.



Main economic indicators in the Republic of Armenia for 2011 as compared to 2000 (value indicators in constant prices)

	2011, bn US dollars	2011 compared to 2000
Gross domestic product	10,1	2,25
Volume of industrial product	2,7	1,8
Production of electrical energy, bn kW•h	7,4	1,2
Volume of agricultural production	2,1	1,7
Investment in fixed capital	1,4	3,3
Volume of foreign trade	5,5	4,6
including turnover of foreign trade with EurAsEC countries	1,2	6,5



The Republic of Moldova



The Republic of Moldova is a state in Southeastern Europe. The territory of the republic covers **33.7 thousand sq km**. The population is **3.6 million** people.

Moldova is an agro-industrial country. Grains, sunflowers, sugar beets, grapes, fruits, nuts, vegetables, potatoes and tobacco are cultivated here. Cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry are also raised in Moldova. Pond fish farming and beekeeping are highly developed. Wine industry is an important sector. Canned-foods and sugar industries, certain types of mechanical engineering, as well as construction and textile industries are most highly developed. The republic has few mineral deposits, almost all energy resources are imported.

Industry takes up **16%**, agriculture – **15%** and services sector – **66%** in the sector-focused structure of the country's gross domestic product.



Main economic indicators in the Republic of Moldova for 2011 as compared to 2000 (value indicators in constant prices)

	2011, bn US dollars	2011 compared to 2000
Gross domestic product	7,0	1,75
Volume of industrial product	2,8	1,5
Production of electrical energy, bn kW•h	1,0	1,1
Volume of agricultural production	1,8	1,2
Investment in fixed capital	1,4	2,0
Volume of foreign trade	7,4	6,1
including turnover of foreign trade with EurAsEC countries	1,8	4,6

Ukraine



Ukraine is a state in Eastern Europe, the second largest after the Russian Federation in the European territory. It covers 603,6 thousand sq km, the population is 45.5 million.

Ukraine is rich in natural resources: coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, uranium, potassium, titanium, magnesium, graphite, mineral salts, gypsum and alabaster. The country has the world's largest reserves of sulfur and cinnabar. There are many construction materials: granite, marble, labradorite, chalk, marl, sandstone. Oil and gas are under exploration. Mechanical engineering, food and light industries, ferrous metallurgy, fuel industry, chemistry and petrochemistry, woodworking are highly developed. In the sector-focused structure of gross domestic product industry occupies 27%, agriculture – 9%, services – 60%.



2011, bn US dollars 2011 compared to 2000

Main economic indicators in Ukraine for 2011 as compared to 2000 (value indicators in constant prices)

Gross domestic product	165,3	1,6
Volume of industrial product	167,0	1,7
Natural gas extraction, bn cub m	20,6	1,15
Coal mining, m tons	84,6	1,04
Production of electrical energy, bn kW•h	195	1,1
Volume of agricultural production	31,2	1,5
Investment in fixed capital	26,2	2,4
Volume of foreign trade	151,0	5,3
including turnover of foreign trade with EurAsEC countries	58,8	5,4



EurAsEC: Stages of Development



1994

mar ■ President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev during a presentation at the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University proposes a **Project for the establishment of a union of Eurasian states**. It becomes a real tool for Eurasian integration in the post-Soviet space and defines the strategic vector of its development in the years to come.



2000

may ■ Decision is adopted by heads of state at a meeting of the Interstate Council to establish a new economic organization with an international status and increased powers for resolving questions of integration cooperation.

oct ■ Presidents of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan establish a new international organization the – ‘Eurasian Economic Community’ – in Astana.

2001

- may** ■ Documents regulating the work of the main Community bodies – EurAsEC Interstate Council and EurAsEC Integration Committee – are adopted.
- oct** ■ Grigory Rapota is assigned Secretary General of EurAsEC.
- nov** ■ Council on energy policy at the EurAsEC Integration Committee is established.

2002

- Council on transport policy at the EurAsEC Integration Committee is created.



2003

- feb** ■ Treaty on cooperation in the protection of external borders of EurAsEC member states is signed.
- Fundamentals of the energy policy of EurAsEC member states are ratified.
- First EurAsEC Economic Forum is held in Moscow.
- apr** ■ Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community of 10 October, 2000, is registered by the Secretariat of the United Nations Organization.
- The Republic of Armenia is granted the status of observer at EurAsEC.
- The Statute of the EurAsEC Court of Justice is ratified.

2004

- mar** ■ Agreement is signed between the Eurasian Economic Community and the Commonwealth of Independent States on vesting the Economic Court of Justice of the Commonwealth of Independent States with the functions of the EurAsEC Court of Justice.
- june** ■ Memorandum of understanding is signed between the Eurasian Economic Community and the World Customs Organization.

2005

- mar** ■ Concept of the agro-industrial policy of EurAsEC member states is approved.
- Agreement on conducting a coordinated policy in the formation and development of EurAsEC transport corridors is signed.



2006

- jan** ■ Eurasian Development Bank is established at the initiative of the presidents of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- may** ■ A Memorandum of understanding between the EurAsEC Integration Committee Secretariat and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Secretariat is signed.
- The list of priority directions of science and technology for the development of EurAsEC interstate targeted programmes is approved.



- aug** ■ Decision is made on the establishment of a customs union between three states – the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation – within the framework of EurAsEC.

2007

- apr** ■ Concept on coordinated social policy between EurAsEC member states is approved.
- may** ■ Memorandum of understanding is signed between the UN European Economic Commission, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the EurAsEC Integration Committee Secretariat.
- july** ■ Council for intellectual property issues at the EurAsEC Integration Committee is established.
- Council for migration policy at the EurAsEC Integration Committee is created.
 - Memorandum of understanding is signed between the EurAsEC Integration Committee Secretariat and the International Congress of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs.
 - Concept of EurAsEC international activity is approved.



- oct** ■ **Tair Mansurov** is appointed EurAsEC Secretary General.
- Protocol is

signed on amendments to the Treaty on the Establishment of EurAsEC of 10 October, 2000, by which the EurAsEC Interstate Council is vested with the functions of supreme body of the Customs Union.



- Treaty on the Customs Union Commission is signed.
- Treaty on the establishment of a common customs territory and the formation of a Customs Union is signed.
- Plan of Action on the establishment of a Customs Union is approved.

dec ■ Decision on 'Cooperation between the United Nations Organization and the Eurasian Economic Community' is approved at the 62nd session of the UN General Assembly.

2008

- jan** ■ Package of documents aimed at further establishing a legal framework for the Customs Union is signed.
- Concept for establishing a Common Transport Space for the Eurasian Economic Community is approved.
- sept** ■ The 'Eurasian Business Council' is created.
- oct** ■ The Eurasian Development Bank is granted observer status at EurAsEC.
- dec** ■ Agreement on the encouragement and mutual protection of investment in EurAsEC member states is adopted.

2009

jan ■ Supranational body of the Customs Union – the Commission of the Customs Union – begins functioning.

feb ■ EurAsEC Anti-Crisis Fund is established.

■ EurAsEC Centre for High Technologies is created.

may ■ First Culture Festival of EurAsEC nations is held in Belarus.

nov ■ Packet of documents is signed to form a legal framework for the Customs Union between the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, including the Treaty on the Customs Code of the Customs Union.

■ Community Court of Justice is granted the functions of a body for solving disputes within the framework of the Customs Union.

dec ■ Plan of Action is ratified for the formation of a Common Economic Space for the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.

■ Concepts approved for EurAsEC food safety and the creation of a Eurasian innovation system.



2010

jan ■ Customs Union of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation begins its work on 1 January, 2010. The Unified Customs Tariff and Common Trade Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union come into force.

may ■ Interstate targeted programme 'Innovative biotechnologies' is approved.

july ■ Joint Declaration by heads of government in connection with the 10th anniversary of the establishment of EurAsEC is approved at the 27th meeting of the EurAsEC Interstate Council in Astana. An amended version of the Community Court of Justice Statute is approved.

dec ■ 17 basic agreements establishing the EurAsEC Common Economic Space are ratified at EurAsEC Interstate Council meeting at the level of heads of state in Moscow.

■ Activities are approved for 2011-2013 and subsequent years on the implementation of Priority guidelines of the EurAsEC development.

■ UN General Assembly Resolution on cooperation between United Nations and EurAsEC is approved.





2011

may ■ EurAsEC Interstate Council adopts a decision on the establishment and organization of activities of the EurAsEC Court of Justice as an independent judicial body of the Community.

■ Second Culture Festival of EurAsEC nations is held in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

■ The Kyrgyz Republic submits an official request to join the Customs Union.

june ■ Anti-Crisis Fund adopts a decision on allocating a 3 bn dollar loan to the Republic of Belarus in tranches over three years.

july ■ Customs Unions begins its full functioning from 1 July, 2011.

■ Conference with the participation of heads of government 'From Customs Union to Common Economic Space: Business Interests' is held as part of Belarus-Kazakhstan-Russia business dialogue.



sept ■ International forum 'Businesses in the EurAsEC within the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space' is held in Almaty.

nov ■ Heads of three states adopt the Declaration on the Eurasian Economic Integration.

dec ■ At a meeting of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council heads of three states decide on enabling 17 basic treaties of the CES from 1 January, 2012.

■ Amended version of the Procedure for development and implementation of the EurAsEC interstate target programmes is approved.

2012

jan ■ Common Economic Space of the Republic of Belarus, The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation starts to function on 1 January, 2012.

■ New Community Court of Justice starts working.

■ Interstate targeted programme 'Establishment of a Unified automated information system for control of the customs transit of EurAsEC member states' is launched.

apr ■ Interstate targeted programme 'Remediation of EurAsEC Member State Territories Affected by Uranium Mining Industries' is adopted.

sept ■ Concept of development of the EurAsEC securities market, Agreement on avenues of cooperation in the sphere of culture in EurAsEC, 5 agreements on cooperation between Community member states in the sphere of healthcare are adopted.

oct ■ Amended version of the List of EurAsEC transport routes is adopted.

■ EurAsEC Sports Festival is held.

nov ■ UN General Assembly adopts a decision on strengthening the cooperation with EurAsEC.

dec ■ Memorandum of understanding between the World Health Or-

ganization and the EurAsEC Integration Committee Secretariat is signed.

■ EurAsEC Interstate Council at the level of heads of state decides to optimize the EurAsEC Integration Committee Secretariat for the period until 2015, following the successful implementation of a number of important statutory objectives.



EurAsEC International Activities



EurAsEC international activities are carried out on the basis of the approved Concept through collaboration and cooperation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Parties and their permanent representatives to international organizations, as well as through interparliamentary cooperation.

Primary objectives of EurAsEC International Cooperation:

- developing consistent approaches and coordination on key international issues;
- mutual support of EurAsEC member states in their activities on foreign markets;
- assisting in attracting foreign investments;
- improving the legal framework of foreign economic cooperation;

- increasing the efficiency of cooperation between EurAsEC bodies and relevant international institutions;
- defining the forms of EurAsEC participation and representation in different areas of international cooperation;
- strengthening the international authority of EurAsEC.

EurAsEC has had the status of observer at the UN General Assembly since 2003. During this period 4 General Assembly resolutions ‘Cooperation between the UN and the EurAsEC’ has been approved. In them the UN acknowledges the success of EurAsEC in the development of regional economic integration and welcomes effective cooperation with its specialized institutions.

‘The UN General Assembly welcomes the progress in cooperation with EurAsEC in such spheres



Meeting between heads of the EurAsEC, CSTO, SCO and CIS secretariats. Moscow, October 2010.

as rational use of water and energy resources, remediation of territories affected by uranium production, energy efficiency, development, diffusion and transfer of technology, trade facilitation, transport, environment, capacity development, education, science and innovation, bio- and nanotechnology and encouragement of investments.’ (Resolution of the UN General Assembly ‘Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community’ 19 November, 2012).

Key international partners of EurAsEC

- UN Economic Commission for Europe
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- UN Industrial Development Organization
- UNESCO
- UN Development Programme
- International Organization for Migration
- International Labor Organization
- World Health Organization
- World Customs Organization
- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
- EU Delegation
- Regional unions CIS, CSTO, SCO, CICA



EurAsEC presentation at the World Customs Organization. Brussels, January 2010.

Eurasian Business Council



The Eurasian Business Council (EBC) was established by:

- EurAsEC Integration Committee;
- Association of Financial and Industrial Groups of Russia;
- All-Russian public organization 'Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs';
- Trade and Industry Chamber of the Russian Federation.

The superior administrative body of the EBC is the General Meeting, which determines priority guidelines of the activities and confirms the composition of the Coordination Council and the Board.

Goals of the Eurasian Business Council:

- assisting the progressive development of mutually advantageous trade and economic collaboration and cooperation;
- creating direct connections between EurAsEC member state enterprises and companies;
- attracting business and expert circles to discuss customs tariffs and other unified measures of the regulation of commodity trade within the framework of the Customs Union, the CES and with third countries.

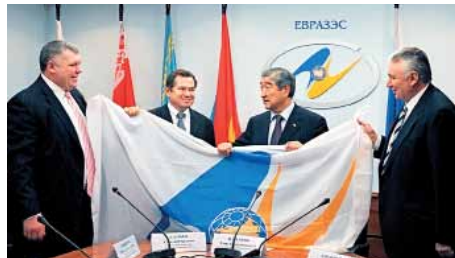
Main objectives and guidelines of Eurasian Business Council activities:

- establishing connections with state bodies;
- developing coordinated positions for resolving key issues in the regulation of economic processes;
- cooperating with the Eurasian Economic Commission on issues of normative and legal regulation of foreign and mutual trade;
- establishing business ties, an accelerated exchange of information and close cooperation between production, commercial, banking and other economic structures of EurAsEC member states;
- organizing exhibitions, symposiums, seminars and other activities.

The Business Council creates in EurAsEC member states representative offices that are not juridical entities but assist the development of trade and economic cooperation and carry out their activities in compliance with the EBC charter. Eurasian Business Council representative offices have been established in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan. A Memorandum on cooperation that provided increased opportunities for organizing financing of different projects was signed by the Eurasian Business Council and the Eurasian Development Bank on 24 September, 2009. The goal was to promote commercial, science and educational projects in the Eurasian space.



EurAsEC flag for an EBC expedition at Baikal



The first EurAsEC Economic Forum was conducted in Moscow in February 2003. 'EurAsEC – Business World' International Congress took place in Moscow in September 2005. Business Forum 'EurAsEC – Investments. Innovations. Integration' was held in Moscow in April 2009. Investment forum 'Customs Union – EurAsEC Integration Breakthrough' was conducted in Almaty in September 2009. International Forum 'Business in the EurAsEC within the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space' took place in Almaty in September 2011. Within the framework of the Eurasian Business Council a cycle of seminars and 'round tables' with the subject of 'The Customs Union and the Common Economic Space: theoretical and practical aspects' has been held in Community countries since December 2009.

A legal consultative resource 'Eurasian economic integration: EurAsEC – Customs Union – CES' appeared on the EBC web site in June 2012.

Web addresses:

www.evrazes-bc.ru

www.customs-union.com

Customs Union within the Framework of EurAsEC

The **Customs Union** is a form of trade and economic integration between the Parties that envisages a common customs territory in the framework of which goods exchanged in mutual trade that originated from the common customs territory and also those originating from third countries and freely circulating on this customs territory are exempt from customs duties and economic restrictions. At the same time the Parties apply a unified customs tariff and other unified measures for regulating commodity trading with third countries.

The decision on Establishment of the EurAsEC Customs Union was adopted by the heads of six Community states at EurAsEC Interstate Council meeting on 6 October, 2007. Meanwhile at the initial stage three countries became its members – the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. Other Community members will join the Customs Union when their economies and legislative systems are ready.

A unified regulatory supranational standing body – The Customs Union Commission – started operating on 1 January, 2010. Its main objective is to provide conditions for the functioning and development of the Customs Union. The EurAsEC Interstate Council was vested with



the functions of supreme body of the Customs Union.

The Customs Code for the three countries came into force on 6 July, 2010.

The draft code was developed according to the latest international standards in conformity with the Kyoto Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures.

The phased transfer of coordinated forms of state control to the outer contour of the customs border was completed, and the Customs Union became fully functional on 1 July, 2011.



Common Economic Space of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia

The **Common Economic Space** is a deeper form of economic integration, which includes, apart from the existing Customs Union, conducting a coordinated economic policy, ensuring the free movement of services, capital, manpower and providing access to the infrastructure of CES member states. Uniform mechanisms for regulating the economy based on market principles, harmonization and unification of legal rules and regulations function in the framework of CES.

Main goals in forming the CES:

- effective functioning of a common market of goods, services, capital and manpower;
- creating conditions for the stable development of the Parties' economies with the aim to improve the population's living standards;
- conducting coordinated tax, monetary and credit, currency and finance, trade, customs and tariff policies;
- developing unified transport, energy and information systems;
- creating a unified system of measures for state support of the development of priority economy

branches and cooperation in production, science and technology.

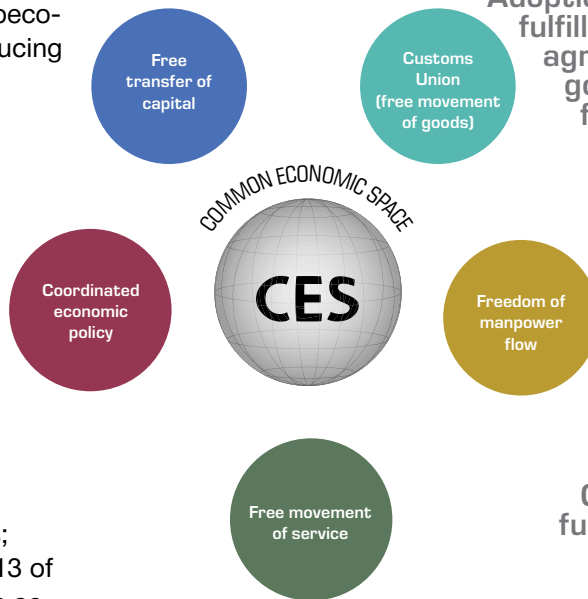
In December 2009 the presidents of Belarus, Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation approved the Plan of Action on forming the CES. 17 international basic treaties to enable the establishment of CES were signed in conformity with the Plan in November-December 2010. In 2011 these treaties on the CES were ratified by the Parties, and on 1 January, 2012, they entered into force. This signified the commencement of work of the Common Economic Space between the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. 13 more international treaties and 42 other documents (protocols, conventions, etc.) need to be adopted in the period between 2011 and 2015 in order to ensure the full functioning of the CES. During this period the Parties' Governments have



to ensure that 74 mandatory measures of the CES forming treaties will be fulfilled in accordance with the time-frames therein.

These measures include:

- agreement for a period of 3 years on interval quantitative values of the external parameters (the price of Brent oil, the growth rate of the world economy, the exchange rate of local currencies of the Parties to the USD and (or) Euro);
- agreement on the macroeconomic indicators, introducing quantitative parameters of the agreed value of 3 indicators (annual budget deficit, national debt and the rate of consumer price inflation) from 1 January, 2013;
- establishment of regulation rules for providing access to the services of natural monopolies in the national legislation of the Parties;
- coordination by July 2013 of the Parties' legislation in accordance with principles and rules of competition set in the relevant Treaty;
- removal of subsidies for local and long distance services from 1 January, 2013;
- harmonization of the Parties' national legislations in the banking sphere, the currency market, the securities market and in the insurance industry by 31 December, 2013;
- unification of norms and standards for oil, oil products and natural gas until 1 July, 2013;



- development of indicative forecast balances of natural gas for a 5-year period;
- ensuring obtainment of equal (market) prices for gas until 1 January, 2015;
- unification of the railway tariffs for the transportation of goods (export, import and domestic services) within the Parties' states until 1 January, 2013;
- providing access to the services of the railway infrastructure for the transport operators of the Parties' states starting 1 January, 2015.

Adoption of these documents and fulfillment of obligations under agreements by the Parties' governments will provide full functioning of the CES by 2015. Supreme Eurasian Economic Council at the level of heads of state has been the supreme body of the Customs Union and the CES since 2012. The single standing regulatory body of the Customs Union and the CES with the status of supranational governing body – Eurasian Economic Commission – has also been functioning since then.

The EurAsEC Interstate Council at the level of heads of state.
19 December, 2011.





EurAsEC Anti-Crisis Fund

On 21 December, 2008, EurAsEC heads of state made the decision to establish the EurAsEC Anti-Crisis Fund, with the aim of providing financial aid to Fund member states in an effort to overcome the consequences of the global crisis. Armenia, which has the status of EurAsEC observer, also participated in forming the Fund. The Treaty on the establishment, the Regulations of the Anti-Crisis Fund and the Agreement on administration of its resources were signed by heads of government on 9 June, 2009.

Goals of the EurAsEC Anti-Crisis Fund:

- granting sovereign loans to participating countries in order to overcome negative consequences of the world financial crisis;
- providing stabilization credits to participating countries with a low gross national income per capita;
- financing interstate investment projects.

Distribution of the Anti-Crisis Fund resources is carried out by the

Fund Council, which is formed by finance ministers of the Fund's founding states. The Finance Minister of Russia is the head of the Council as the representative of a Fund participant with the highest number of votes. The Eurasian Development Bank carries out the functions of EurAsEC Anti-Crisis Fund finance Manager. The Fund's resources are defined in the equivalent of up to **USD 10 bn** and are composed of contributions from its members. Nominal capital of the Fund is equal to **USD 8.513 bn**. Russia has provided **USD 7.5 bn**, Kazakhstan **USD 1 bn** and Belarus **USD 10 m**. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Armenia contributed **1 million dollars** each. Agreements were signed in 2010-2012 to allocate loans to Fund's member states amounting to **USD 3.07 bn**, including a stabilization loan of **USD 70 m** to the Republic of Tajikistan and a financial credit of **USD 3 bn** to the Republic of Belarus, **USD 1.68 bn** of which was transferred in 2011-2012.



EurAsEC Center for High Technologies

On 9 June, 2009, heads of government of Community states signed documents to found the EurAsEC Centre for High Technologies.

The Center's activity is aimed at developing scientific-technical programmes and innovation projects, analyzing the status of the normative legal framework regulating relations in the field of scientific-technical and innovation activity, the development of national innovation systems and the scientific-technical and educational potential of EurAsEC states and the Republic of Armenia in the sphere of developing and applying high technologies.

Over 400 innovation projects from participating countries have been considered by the the Supervisory Council of the Center, 14 of them have been approved for further financing.

One of the projects supported by the EurAsEC Center for High Technologies is the project of creating a new generation of equipment for industrial production of fullerene soot and fullerenes – the most chemically active nanocluster carbon materials. They can act as initiators or catalysts of different physical and chemical processes, as free radical scavengers inhibiting the destructive processes in polymer systems and in living organisms, and therefore they have great potential of use in the sectors of industry and medicine.

Another important project was proposed by the Belarusian Innovation Fund. It involves the creation of an electronic multimedia textbook meant to help equip the educational process with modern technology and multimedia products, which will help to significantly improve the learning process through the use of modern systems of searching, analysis and information display.

- The Center is working on the establishment of business contacts with institutions that focus on addressing issues of innovation development.
- The Center has signed a Memorandum of cooperation with the Skolkovo Foundation.
- A limited liability Venture company 'EurAsEC Center of Innovative Technologies' has been founded at the stage of fulfilling strategic tasks in the framework of joint innovation projects of the EurAsEC Center for High Technologies member states. Its purpose is to finance up-and-coming projects. The founders of the Company are the Belarusian Innovation Fund, the JSC 'National Agency for Technological Development ' (the Republic of Kazakhstan) and JSC 'Russian Venture Company.'



Innovative Biotechnologies

The Innovative Biotechnologies Programme

was approved by the heads of government of the EurAsEC member states in May 2010. Its implementation will proceed up to and including 2015. Amount of financing is RUB 926,6 m. Development and implementation of new biotechnologies contributes to solving important problems in the areas of agriculture, industry, medicine and environmental protection.



Aim of the Programme is to devise and introduce new biotechnologies, biological preparations and diagnostic test-systems for:

- **agriculture** – technologies for creating transgenic plants with agriculturally valuable characteristics; biological substances to protect farm crops from diseases and pests; microbial fertilizers to increase soil fertility; feed additives with immunostimulatory and antioxidizing effects;
- **industry** – probiotic preparations for feeding purposes, functional nutrition products;
- **medicine** – preparations and test-systems for the diagnoses of human infections;
- **environmental protection** – microbial preparations

for the removal of industrial pollution from the environment.

Results of the Programme implementation in 2011–2012:

- the resource base of biotechnologies has been expanded to **30** active national collections of microorganism cultures, animal and plant cells;
- **4** searchable information databases and an internet resource on collections

Innovative Biotechnologies

of microorganism cultures have been created, which empowers export of services and integration in the field of biotechnology;

- **26** innovative technologies suitable for commercialization have been developed, **2** of which have gone into production;
- **476** prototypes of biotechnology products have been produced;
- **6** recommendations and **56** policies have been prepared and approved;
- **2** patents have been received, **6** claims for an invention have been submitted;
- **185** scientific works have been published.

During this period a sum of **289 m Russian rubles** has been used under state contracts and agreements for implementation of the Programme.

Implementation of this Programme will enable the establishment of a common scientific and technological space in the field of biotechnology through the development of a unified database of biological resources. It will also help expand the sales market of biotech products.



Practical use of research results and developments in various areas of national economies will provide for their invigoration, decrease of import dependency on vital biotech products and reduction of negative effects of environmental problems due to:

- establishing the production of competitive biotechnology products;
- improving the quality of food products owing to the use of environmentally friendly safety products, fertilizers, probiotics in crop and livestock production;
- increasing the productivity of crops and livestock, their resistance to disease, pests and technogenic stress.



Establishment of a Unified Automated Information System for Control of the Customs Transit of EurAsEC Member States

The goal of the Programme is to create a unified system for control of customs transit of EurAsEC member states and to provide the possibility of integration with the New Computerized Transit System (NCTS), which is used by countries of the European Union. This will in the near future ensure the achievement of a higher level of control of the transportation of transit goods within the customs territory of the EurAsEC member states.



Implementation of the Programme by participating countries has begun in 2012, completion is scheduled in 2014. The total cost of the implementation is **212.8 m Russian rubles** from the EurAsEC budget, comprised of contributions from the EurAsEC member states. Implementation of the

Programme's measures will enable the improvement of the level of economic integration of EurAsEC member states and the creation of social and economic context for the enhancement of foreign economy activity, the improvement of the level of security and reliability of cargo transportation on the territories of the EurAsEC member states, the formalization and increase of transparency of customs processing procedures.

Remediation of EurAsEC Member State Territories Affected by Uranium Mining Industries

Remediation interstate Programme

is aimed to consolidate efforts in resolving issues of reducing the risks of radiation pollution on the territories of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The main objective is to develop remediation technologies and methods on the uranium tailings **Min-Kush** and **Kaji-Sai** in the Kyrgyz Republic and **Taboshar** in the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as to arrange organizational measures to ensure radiation safety (including health services for the population), which are planned to be used in other facilities of the Community states in the future.

The Programme is designed for the years 2013–2018. A sum of **1.15 bn Russian rubles** is allocated for its implementation, **75%** of which is provided by the Russian Federation.



Expected results of the Programme's implementation:

- the remediation of the most radiation hazardous sites on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan will be carried out. The gained experience will be applied to facilities located in other EurAsEC member states;
- remediated areas will be involved in economic turnover;
- the level of employment will be increased and health indicators of the population living near uranium industries will be stabilized.





Establishment of an Informational and Methodological Support System for the Implementation of Uniform Export Control Regulations for EurAsEC Member States

The purpose of the Programme is to implement an operational cooperation mechanism and systematic support in the field of export control of the Parties' authorized bodies and the participants of foreign economic activity.

The concept of this Programme was approved by the EurAsEC Interstate Council on 11 December, 2009. The implementation period of the Programme is from 2013 to 2016.

The Programme will be funded from the EurAsEC budget through contributions of EurAsEC members participating in the implementation, as well as through separate funding from the budgets of the EurAsEC member states for the work carried out on their territories.

The establishment of this system will allow:

- to provide the exchange of information between authorized bodies of Community member states required for early detection and suppression of offences in the sphere of export control;
- to increase efficiency of interaction of authorized bodies in the issuance of permits for the export

of controlled products, and therefore to reduce the consideration time of applications for their obtainment from participants of foreign economic activity;

- to allow the enforcement of legislation in the field of export control and to make the fulfillment of obligations on international export control regulations more effective;
- to ensure timely obtainment of necessary information on the transfer of goods and technologies that are subject to export control across the borders of the Community member states.



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**Tair Mansurov,
EurAsEC Secretary General**

Established in October 2000, this international organization — the Eurasian Economic Community — has in the past years not only demonstrated successful fulfillment of tasks at hand, but also defined the integration vector of multilateral cooperation between post-Soviet states in the long-term perspective.

The Customs Union between Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia began its work on 1 January, 2010. It has been operating at full capacity and in accordance with international standards since 1 July, 2011. Besides that, the Community addresses questions regarding the regulation of the labour migration and socio-humanitarian spheres, coordinates actions around major international issues.

A powerful integration breakthrough was made in 2010. In just one year the heads of states drew up and signed a package of basic agreements, which enabled the establishment of the Common Economic Space (CES). It was ratified in 2011, and on 1 January, 2012, the practical phase of the forming of CES was launched. The full function work will begin in 2015.

There are 9 interstate targeted programmes and 11 concepts being developed and implemented in EurAsEC. The following institutions are actively working in the Community: the Anti-Crisis Fund, the EurAsEC Centre for High Technologies and the Eurasian Business Council. The EurAsEC Court of Justice began its work in 2012. It is a reliable tool for settling economic disputes within the framework of the Community and in the Customs Union.

Our next goal is to form the Eurasian Economic Union, which will be able to cooperate and compete on equal terms with other poles of the contemporary multipolar world.

This publication has been prepared in order to meet the growing public interest in EurAsEC as the most successful integration union in the post-Soviet space.

