Recovery of the economies of the Eurasian Economic Union Member States after the COVID-19 pandemic and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals

Askar Japparkulov, Director of the Macroeconomic Policy Department, Eurasian Economic Commission
In 2021, the EAEU and ESCAP countries reached pre-pandemic level of development.
Challenges - 2022: transformation of the global economy, CPI growth, sanctions regimes

**US and EU sanctions**

- **> 1 000** largest companies left Russia and Belarus
- threats of secondary sanctions for third countries
- temporary export restrictions
- slowdown in trade between the EAEU and third countries
- difficulties in making international payments
- break of cooperation between the EU and the EAEU
- lack of spare parts in production
- labor market shrinking

**World inflation**

- food security threat
- falling of the real incomes of the population
- worsening of the macroeconomic environment

https://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/ru/

**World inflation**

- falling of the real incomes of the population
- worsening of the macroeconomic environment

**Geopolitical situation**

- slowdown in global GDP growth by 2.7%** in 2022-2024
- politicization of business projects
- restructuring of supply chains
- fragmentation of the world economy
- global energy crisis


- **-6.1%** EAEU GDP (forecast)
- **7.8%** global CPI growth in April 2022. (2008 - 8.95%)

**8 ДОСТОЙНАЯ РАБОТА**

**9 ИНДУСТРИАЛИЗАЦИЯ, ИННОВАЦИИ И ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА**

**1 ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ НЕЦЕЛИСЬ**

**2 ЛИКВИДАЦИЯ ГОЛОДА**

**10 УМЕНЬШЕНИЕ НЕРАВЕНСТВА**

**17 ПАРТНЕРСТВО В ИНТЕРЕСАХ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ**
Post-pandemic recovery noted for most SDGs in the EAEU

Armenia
2022: 66/163
2019: 75/162

Belarus
2022: 34/163
2019: 23/162

Kazakhstan
2022: 65/163
2019: 77/162

Kyrgyzstan
2022: 48/163
2019: 48/162

Russia
2022: 45/163
2019: 55/162

Sustainable Development Index. URL: https://www.sdgindex.org/
The EAEU Treaty and the EAEU Strategy - 2025 cover all SDGs

- Removing barriers and reducing exemptions and restrictions
- Improving the efficiency of product markets
- Improvement of customs regulation
- Ensuring the quality and safety of goods and protecting consumer rights
- Formation of the digital space
- Promoting economic development
- Efficient management of joint projects and development of high-performance sectors of the economy
- Cooperation in the field of “green” technologies and environmental protection
- Building an effective institutional system of the EAEU
- Economic cooperation in education, healthcare, tourism and sports
- Formation of the EAEU as one of the important centers for the world development
Composite inclusive growth index

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<td>Armenia</td>
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<td>57</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
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</tbody>
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Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia are on the border of developed and developing countries. Kyrgyzstan and Armenia are near the end of the list of developing countries.
• discussion of strategies for SDGs achieving at the level of the EAEU/subregion;

• coordination of actions for responding to crisis situations;

• conducting research and implementing projects to increase economic connectivity between the EAEU and ESCAP countries;

• development of "green" initiatives, including energy-efficient, resource-saving, low-carbon technologies and projects;

• share good practices and develop measures to stimulate the implementation of the SDGs, which have been regressing due to the COVID-19 pandemic;

• improvement of statistical monitoring systems for the SDGs achieving, including at the level of individual regions within the country, and at the level of the subregion;

• support for international initiatives to overcome the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in the trade and economic sphere, taking into account the need to maintain the outstripping pace of the SDGs achieving.
Thank you for your attention!

Askar Japparkulov,
Director of the Macroeconomic Policy Department,
Eurasian Economic Commission