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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to uncover the problems of the development of Eurasian economic integration and to develop the main directions for their solution with determining the prospects for deepening integration processes within the EAEU. In particular, the article analyzes the volume of trade between the EAEU member states, identifies promising markets for Kazakhstan in a single economic space. In addition, there is analyzed the state of small and medium-sized businesses in the countries under consideration, and a comparative assessment of the conditions for the development of entrepreneurship is given. In addition, the Doing Business rating indicators for the past eight years were used for evaluating. There are considered measures taken by the joint efforts of the member states of the economic union in the article. At the same time, the article focuses on the problems of non-tariff barriers within the EAEU, which significantly negatively affect trade relations within the economic union, and also inhibit entrepreneurial activity in the single market. The authors proposed systemic measures aimed at a constructive solution of the identified problems.

Key words: globalization, integration, Eurasian Economic Union, commodity circulation, single market, entrepreneurship.

Introduction. Under current conditions the global economics is characterized by high dynamic changes and globalization of economic integration processes. After experiencing different organizational forms of integration, the post-Soviet Eurasian States have formed a new model of integration – Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) running from January 1, 2015. The EAEU member states – Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia differ significantly by its territory, economic and resource potential, and structure of industry, but they are joined by a common strive to enhance the efficiency and competitiveness of its national economics. The interaction of the EAEU member states under the integration process is, first of all, aimed at creating common economic area. To achieve this goal, a special role is given to the strengthening of trade relations between the member states and creation of favorable conditions for entrepreneurship activity at the common EAEU market. However, the process of the works conducted in this field is slowed down by unfavorable tendencies and problems appeared inside the economic union. These circumstances require the elaboration of system measures to solve the problems of the union functioning and determine the prospects of further extension of the integrated processes within the EAEU.

Results and discussion. The creation of the EAEU was encouraged by forming of the Customs Union of the Eurasian Economic Community. The Customs Union forming and further development show its special role in ensuring the stability of the Eurasian space due to strengthening of the Eurasian integration initiatives on forming the common trade and energy market, united transportation and economic space, balanced policy regarding the European and Asian trends of integration [2]. Due to favorable territorial and geographical space the Eurasian post-Soviet integration under the Customs Union, that is to be extended in future by accepting new members, within the common economic area of the Eurasian Union as a united block should favor the provision of transport routes transit from Europe to Asia and vice versa.

One of the most important tasks of the EAEU is extension of the trade and economic cooperation. This strategic task serves the interest of all member states as its positive influence on the countries'

economic development is supposed. Due to access to the Russian capital market and sales market Kazakhstan is planning to decrease the dependence of its economics on the oil and gas sector and overcome the commodity-dependent development tendency.

Under the EAEU the Kazakhstan economics will be higher demanded. First of all, this is the construction and service of the transportation infrastructure, electric-power industry. Under the rationalization of the delivery routes the increase of electric power interchange between Kazakhstan and Russia is also anticipated. The integration will be also useful for the pipeline transportation, for oil and gas development, mining and metals sector development, and nuclear industry. Currently, the opportunities of joint petrochemical production creation are considered. There are large prospects for using of Russian and Kazakhstan metallurgic products in engineering industry. Here is large field for cooperation of Karaganda and East-Kazakhstan enterprises with Ural plants. There are good prerequisites for the development of high-technological sectors and information technologies. The agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan has a huge potential on forming of food stocks and export of food products to Europe, Persian Gulf countries, South-East Asia, and China. The EAEU could create a whole cluster on raising and processing of oil plants. At the same time, Kazakhstan, first of all, has to provide for the domestic food needs as the import of food products amounts to about 4 billion US dollars.

The implementation of tasks on the development of common economic space, creation of unimpeded access to the markets of the EAEU countries allowed creating the conditions for building up the trade volumes among the countries independently on the external factors. The volume of mutual turnover within the EAEU in January – July 2018 was 34.1 billion US dollars, showing the increase by 13.8% regarding the same period of the past year. The foreign trade volume of the EAEU members in January – July 2018 was 419.6 billion US dollars showing the increase by 22.7% regarding the same period of 2017 [3].

The volume of mutual goods trade among the EAEU countries for January – December 2018 calculated as the sum of total value of export operations of the EAEU member states under mutual trade was 59.7 billion US dollars, or 109.2% to the level of 2017 [3]. The volumes of export sales under the mutual trade of the EAEU member states are shown in Table 1.

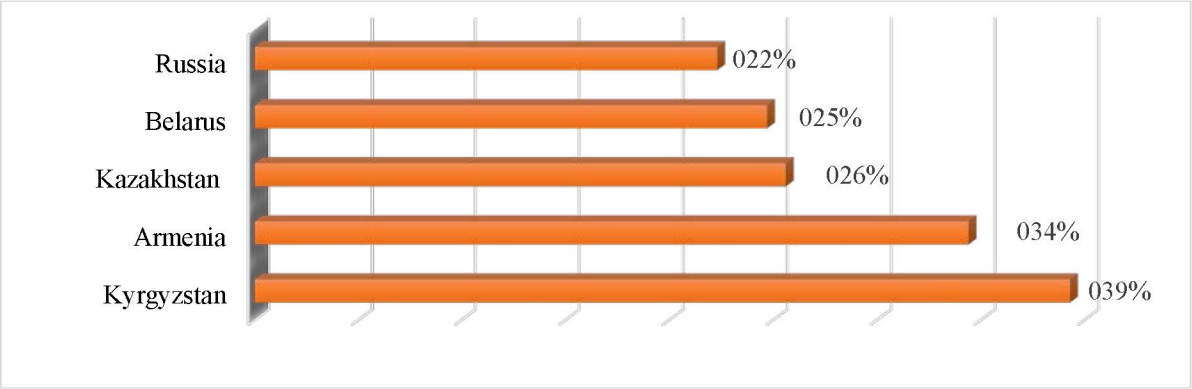
Table 1 - Export volume under the mutual trade of the EAEU member states

Country	US dollar	In % by January – December, 2017	Percentage, %
EAEU	**59 721,1**	**109,2**	**100,0**
Armenia	**689,0**	**120,7**	**1,1**
Belarus	11,7	166,5	1,7
Kazakhstan	9,8	198,2	1,4
Kyrgyzstan	1,0	55,0	0,1
Russia	666,5	119,6	96,8
Belarus	**13 891,8**	**101,8**	**23,3**
Armenia	37,4	108,4	0,3
Kazakhstan	783,9	132,4	5,6
Kyrgyzstan	120,3	97,5	0,9
Russia	12 950,2	100,4	93,2
Kazakhstan	**5 892,0**	**112,0**	**9,9**
Armenia	7,5	133,8	0,1
Belarus	87,5	86,5	1,5
Kyrgyzstan	634,9	122,9	10,8
Russia	5 162,1	111,3	87,6
Kyrgyzstan	**568,4**	**105,0**	**0,9**
Armenia	0,1	89,9	0,0
Belarus	7,0	98,7	1,2
Kazakhstan	247,2	92,0	43,5
Russia	314,1	118,2	55,3
Russia	**38 679,9**	**111,5**	**64,8**
Armenia	1 341,4	107,6	3,5
Belarus	22 779,8	116,4	58,9
Kazakhstan	12 923,3	103,7	33,4
Kyrgyzstan	1 635,4	116,9	4,2
Note – Reference: [3]			

For Kazakhstan, the Eurasian Economic Union is a potentially large trade area. The volume of state procurement by partner countries is 198 billion US dollars. The total import of Russia and Belarus is 360 billion US dollars [4]. Currently, a united state procurement Centre accessible for businessmen of three countries is being created; this will improve significantly the competitiveness and, consequently, the quality of services. Also, due to favorable conditions of access to the transportation infrastructure of Russia, Kazakhstan exporters will be able to reduce transport costs and improve the competitiveness of its products at the markets of third countries. If the favorable access to the gas transportation infrastructure is provided, the additional profit from the gas export to Europe is possible. One of the main interests of Kazakhstan under the extension of integration with Russia and Belarus is the transit issue. The volume of Kazakhstan transit through Russia by the railway only reached 25 million tons.

In general, the Eurasian economic integration serves to strengthening the stability of the EAEU countries and its positions during the interaction with foreign large economic players. The member states are ranked 1 in the world on the oil and gas production, 2 – on manufacture of mineral fertilizers, 3 – on electric power, 4 – on corn, coil, and steel. At the same time, Russia possesses third largest volume of gold and foreign currency reserves, and fifth-biggest economics in the world [5].

All member states of the EAEU pay focused attention to the development of entrepreneurship and achievement of key indicators approved by the national programs, and exchange the experience and best practices. Following the results of 2017, some of the EAEU member states (Armenia and Kyrgyzstan) had the highest values on the key indicator of the SME development – contribution of small and medium entrepreneurship to the GDP of the country is as follows (Figure 1):



Note – constructed using reference [6].

Figure 1 – Contribution of SME to the GDP by the EAEU member states in 2017

The Republic of Kazakhstan is ranked third in this rating. The spread between Kyrgyzstan and Russia constitutes 16 points. But the economics scale of Kyrgyzstan and Russia the same as the GDP structure differ significantly, and the population spread differs by more than 24 times. All this influences on the forming of indicator of the small and medium entrepreneurship contribution to the GDP. In average, the EAEU indicator of the SME share in GDP was 29.3% in 2017 [6], and in the developed countries the contribution of the small and medium entrepreneurship to GDP was on the level of 60% [7].

Thus, in all EAEU countries the share of SME in the GDP structure is much lower comparing to the developed countries despite the fact that the small and medium business has a key role in ensuring further economic growth. It should be noted that the SME serves as a reserve for the growth of foreign trade turnover of the Eurasian Economic Union. Considering the significance of these indicators for the sustainable and dynamic development of the national economics, all EAEU countries take a set of measures on facilitating the business doing procedures and improving of the enterprenuership environment.

To improve the conditions of business doing in the internal market the EAEU countries have eliminated 22 barriers and 7 restrictions in different sectors that allowed the businessman to avoid significant financial expences.

In the Doing Business 2020 rating only two of the EAEU countries improved its aggregate index: Kazakhstan (improved its positions by three points and is ranked 25 among 190 world countries), and Russia (raised from 31 place to 28). Belarus lost 8 positions (49 place against 41 past year), Kyrgyzstan lost 10 positions (from 70 in the past year to 80) (Table 2). But this does not imply the lack of positive dynamics; some countries just had more significant progress, as everything is relative.

Table 2 – Positions of the EAEU member states in the "Doing Business" rating

Country/year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Armenia	55	32	37	45	43	38	41	47
Republic of Belarus	69	58	63	57	50	37	37	49
Republic of Kazakhstan	47	49	50	77	51	35	28	25
Republic of Kyrgyzstan	70	70	68	102	73	75	70	80
Russian Federation	120	112	92	62	36	40	31	28
Note – Reference [9]								

Table 2 shows that Kazakhstan takes the highest position in the Doing Business rating among all five considered countries. Then, with a small gap is Russia. Belarus and Armenia are closer to Russia and Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan is at less beneficial position in the rating. Nevertheless, by some of the rating components they can still compete with Kazakhstan, Russia, and Belarus [10]. Tables 3-5 show the indicators of the Doing Business rating 2020 grouped by a definite principle for the analysis.

Table 3– Indicators influencing on the start of enterprise operation (position in the rating)

Country/ Indicators	Registration of enterprises	Registration of property	Approvals for construction	Connecting to electric power system
Armenia	10	13	62	30
Belarus	30	14	48	20
Russia	40	12	26	7
Kyrgyzstan	42	7	90	143
Kazakhstan	22	24	37	67
Note – compiled basing on reference [9]				

The indicators in Table 3 were grouped by the principle of influence on the start of enterprise operation. These are easiness of registration of enterprises and property, receiving of approvals for construction, and connecting to electrical power systems. Although two latter indicators could relate not only to the start of enterprise operation, but namely in that period its influence can be the most significant. By three of these indicators the countries falling behind in the common rating have higher positions in this one. The enterprise registration is the easiest in Armenia, the easiest property registration is in Kyrgyzstan, and the easiest connecting to the electric power system is in Belarus, i.e. in general, it is easier to start business in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and Belarus.

Table 4 – Indicators influencing on the enterprise operational functioning (position in the rating)

Country	International trade	Taxation	Loans accessibility
Belarus	24	99	104
Kyrgyzstan	89	117	15
Russia	99	58	25
Kazakhstan	105	64	25
Armenia	43	52	48
Note – compiled basing on reference [9]			

Table 4 shows the indicators grouped by the principle of influence on operational functioning of enterprises. The indicator "Loans accessibility" can also influence significantly on the start of enterprise operation, but it was added to this group as an enterprise can continuously address to the loan organizations. Belarus has the best position on the "International trade" indicator, Armenia and Russia –

on taxation, Kyrgyzstan – on loans accessibility. In general, the taxation is more comfortable in Armenia and Russia, and in Belarus the conditions for the international trade are better. However, the best terms for loans receiving are in Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Kazakhstan.

Table 5 shows the indicators related to the end of enterprise functioning, risk management, and force-majeur. These indicators relate to the interests protection of all market participants. By these indicators Kazakhstan is much ahead of other countries, especially on the protection of minority investors and contract performance assurance. Russia also has good indicators.

Table 5– The indicators of market participants protection (position in the rating)

Country	Protection of minority investors	Contracts performance assurance	Insolvency resolution
Казахстан	7	4	42
Кыргызстан	128	134	78
Belarus	79	40	74
Россия	72	21	57
Armenia	120	30	95
Note – compiled basing on reference [9]			

Thus, basing on the analysis of Tables 4-6 it can be concluded that Armenia and Kyrgyzstan try to build up the primary critical mass of SME units and therefore facilitate the conditions of its establishment; Russia and Belarus have the best conditions for business doing in its operational stage, and Kazakhstan and Russia have the best conditions for protection of market participants against market risks.

The EAEU is a strategic, long-term and multi-functional platform. The key idea of the integration is ensure of four freedoms operation on the Eurasia space, namely: market of goods, labor, capital, and services. According to the declared plans and accepted obligations, in five years after the Union establishment the common markets should start operating in different sectors. In 2015 the formation of the united energy power market has been started, and it is assumed that by 2025 the united Eurasian market of hydrocarbons encouraged to stimulate the development of the Eurasian economics will be formed. For Kazakhstan, obtaining of economic benefits from the integrated union is still a grand challenge.

It should be noted that before entering the Customs Union, Russia was the important trade partner of Kazakhstan, and Kazakhstan expected much from the integration, but the expectations have not been realized yet. The probable reason is the problem of existing nontariff barriers created by the EAEU countries to protect its markets. The issue is that these barriers are not created deliberately, but spontaneously. For instance, the Russian Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance has established so called stations of advance notification for veterinary and phytosanitary surveillance at the border with Kazakhstan. At these stations the cargo was subjected to documentary and physical surveillance despite the absence of internal borders within the EAEU. As a result, a part of agriculture products was returned, another part was destroyed on-site, and Kazakhstan entrepreneurs incurred losses. The same situations were observed within the trade relations between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan [11]. The main problem is that the final reports of laboratory studies of phytosanitary services of each EAEU state member are different. Unfortunately, the decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission are helpless in resolving the described problems. Particularly, it is necessary to establish a joint service of phytosanitary surveillance on the EAEU level with participation of representatives from all EAEU countries.

The more extensive integration of the EAEU member states is indirectly impeded by the efforts of new EAEU members to have unilateral relieves and privileges. For instance, Kyrgyzstan made a claim for receiving large compensations due to the closure of border with China that could result in worsening of economic state of the most part of population engaged in re-export of Chinese goods, and problems with implementation of joint with China infrastructure projects due to entering the EAEU. In addition, Kyrgyzstan asked to omit the EAEU requirements on sanitary surveillance for its agriculture products. As a result, Kyrgyzstan managed to get the additional relieves that, for instance, were not given to Belarus, and increased its share of common customs fees of the EAEU up to 1.9% (Armenia's share is 1.11%), and

obtained a range of trade and economic preferences for five years. In addition, it was declared on establishing Kyrgyzstan-Russia fund with 1 billion capital for restoration and development of the country's industry [12]. The amount of relieves provided to Kyrgyzstan at its entering the EAEU resulted in additional responsibilities for other participants, first of all Russia and Kazakhstan. We suppose that forming of such "exclusions zone" could create an unfavorable precedent considering probable extension of the EAEU.

The EAEU member states, understanding the complexity and inconsistency of the current situation in the world market, are eager to find ways for positive solving of the existing problems and inconsistencies [13]. In our opinion, the EAEU should set a stress on a decision-making, and creation of a system ensuring the implementation of obligations accepted by its members as an essential condition for successful advancement of the integration processes of the Union. Until 2025, to strengthen the integration relations the Eurasian Economic Union should solve a range of important tasks.

First, it is necessary to overcome the inconsistencies of real trade policy of the states and common customs territory related to nontariff limits, strictly follow the rules of goods origin, reduce the share of export fees determined by the countries themselves.

Second, for further forming of common agriculture markets, the work should be conducted not only on the complete phyto- and veterinary certification of goods, but on the establishment of a common body of veterinary and phytosanitary surveillance.

Third, it is necessary to take actions on revealing the countries' focus in the manufacture industry, and establish interstate production associations on its base.

Fourth, it is necessary to continue the work on establishing common energy markets within the Union.

Fifth, it is necessary to develop consequently the transport infrastructure within the EAEU space in coordination with Chinese projects under the "Silk Road Economic Belt". The important aspect for the establishment of a common transport space within the EAEU will be agreement of transit tariffs and improvement of transport-freight logistics quality.

Sixth, it is necessary to systemize and coordinate the efforts of the EAEU member states in the process of development of measures on improving the conditions for business doing on the territory of the Union. The measures should be oriented on acceleration of approval procedures for business start, protection of investors' interests, and improvement of tax regimes for small business. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the measures on assisting the EAEU goods export to the foreign markets by searching additional external sales markets.

Conclusion. On the way toward the common economic market of the EAEU under the conditions of dynamic growth of the world market globalization there are a lot of obstacles, including the national interests inconsistency that will appear during the internal interaction among the EAEU members, and during the interaction with other international organizations of the regional economic integration and individual countries.

To extend the integration relations within the EAEU it is necessary to form consolidated economic, social, and economic-legal frameworks and ensure the uniformity of the institutionalized "rules of the game" for all participants together with activation of mechanisms to provide flexible consideration of interests of individual member countries. The results of the Eurasian integration depend on these exclusions flexibility and consistency.

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ЕУРАЗИЯЛЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЫҚПАЛДАСТЫҚТЫҢ ДАМУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН БАСЫМДЫҚТАРЫ

Аннотация. Мақаланың мақсаты – Еуразиялық экономикалық ықпалдастықтың даму мәселелерін анықтау және оларды шешудің негізгі бағыттары мен Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ (ЕАЭО) аясындағы ықпалдасу үрдістерін тереңдетудің басымдықтарын анықтау болып табылады. Зерттеу аймақтық

экономикалық ықпалдасудың ерекшеліктерін ғылыми танудың жүйелік, үдерістік және диалектикалық тәсілдерін қолдануға негізделген. Зерттеу барысында байқау, сипаттау, талдау және синтездеу сияқты жалпы ғылыми әдістер, сонымен бірге салыстырмалы, формалды-логикалық және танымның басқа да әдістері қолданылған. Зерттеу аясында ЕАЭО-на қатысуда Қазақстан үшін мүмкіндіктер мен басымдықтары анықталған. Одаққа мүше елдердің арасындағы сауда айналымының көлемдеріне талдау жүргізіліп, Қазақстан үшін бірыңғай экономикалық кеңістік шарттарында басым бағытты нарықтар анықталған. Одан басқа, қарастырылып отырған елдердегі кәсіпкерлікті дамыту шарттарына баға берілген. Сонымен қатар, шағын және орта бизнестің жағдайы талданған. Талдау нәтижелері одақтың мүше елдерінің барлығында ЖІӨ құрылымындағы шағын және орта бизнестің үлесі дамыған елдермен салыстырғанда анағұрлым төменірек екендігін көрсетті, бұл ары қарайғы экономикалық өсудегі шағын және орта бизнестің шешуші рольге ие екендігіне қарамастан орын алып отыр. Кәсіпкерліктің даму шарттарына салыстырмалы талдау жүргізу үшін «Doing Business» рейтингінің соңғы сегіз жылдағы көрсеткіштері пайдаланылған. Анықталғандай, осы рейтингте Қазақстан мен Ресейдік жетекші позицияларды иемденуіне қарамастан, одақтың басқа елдері осы мемлекеттермен жекелеген рейтинг позициялары бойынша жарыса алады. Көрнекілік үшін мақаладағы талданатын көрсеткіштер үш топқа топтастырылған: кәсіпорын қызметін бастауға ықпал етуі бойынша; кәсіпорындардың операциялық қызметіне әсер етуі бойынша; кәсіпорын қызметін тоқтату және тәуекелдер мен форс-мажорлық жайттарды басқару шарттары бойынша. Мақалада одақ ішіндегі тарифтік емес кедергілерге аса назар аударылған, олар экономикалық одақ ішіндегі сауда қатынастарына теріс әсер етіп, бірыңғай нарықтағы кәсіпкерлік белсенділікті тежеуде. Солай бола тұра, басты мәселе ретінде автор Одаққа мүше елдердің әрқайсысының фитосанитарлық қызметтерінің лабороториялық зерттеу қорытындыларының әркелкілігі мен қарама-қайшылығын бөліп көрсеткен. Осы орайда автор Одақ деңгейінде бірыңғай фитосанитарлық қызмет құруды ұсынады, және оның ойынша, оның қызметкерлерінің құрамына одақтың барлық мүше елдерінің өкілдері енуі тиіс. ЕАЭО дамуы аясындағы хронологиялық оқиғаларды саралау нәтижесінде одақтың жаңа мүше елдерінің біржақты жеңілдіктер мене артықшылықтарға қол жеткізуге талпыну фактілерінің болғандығы анықталған. Одаққа енген жаңа елдерге қосымша жеңілдіктер берудің салдарынан оның басқа мүшелерінің қосымша жауапкершілігі арта түсті. Автордың көзқарасы бойынша, болашақта ЕАЭО-ның жаңа мүшелерінің пайда болу ықтималдылығын ескерсек, мұндай жеңілдіктердің орын аалуына жол беруге болмайды, өйткені олар ықпалдастықтың жалпы тиімділігін едәуір төмендетуі мүмкін.

Мақалада Одақтағы ықпалдасу үрдістерін жетістікпен өткізудің қажетті шарты ретінде ЕАЭО аясында шешімдер қабылдау тетігіне, сондай ақ оның мүшелеріне жүктелген міндеттердің орындалуын кепілдендіретін жүйені құруға көбірек көңіл бөлу ұсынылады. Ол үшін 2025 жылға дейін төмендегі міндеттерді шешу ұсынылған:

1. Әрбір мемлекеттің өзімен қабылданатын тарифтік емес шектеулермен, тауарларды өткізу ережелерін нақты орындаумен, экспорттық алымдардың үлесін азайтумен байланысты болатын мемлекеттердің шынайы сауда саясаты мен бірыңғай кеден аумағының қарама-қайшылықтарын жою.
2. Мемлекеттердің өңдеу өнеркәсібіндегі мамандануын анықтау, оның негізінде мемлекетаралық өндірістік бірлестіктер құру.
3. Одақтың ортақ энергетикалық нарықтарын құру бойынша жұмыстарды жалғастыру.
4. ЕАЭО кеңістігінде көлік инфрақұрылымын «Жібек жолы экономикалық белдеуі» аясындағы қытай жобаларымен үйлестіре отырып, дамыту. ЕАЭО бірыңғай көліктік кеңістігін құрудың маңызды аспектісі транзиттік тарифтерді клеістіру және көліктік-жүктік логистика сапасын арттыру болып табылады.
5. Бизнесті бастау үшін рұқсаттық үдерістерді жылдамдатуға, инвесторлардың мүдделерін қорғауға, шағын бизнес үшін салық режимдерін жақсартуға бағытталған шараларды әзірлеу барысында ЕАЭО-на мүше-елдердің жігерлерін үйлестіру және жүйелеу.

Түйін сөздер: жаһандану, интеграция, Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ, тауар айналымы, бірыңғай нарық, кәсіпкерлік.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЕВРАЗИЙСКОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ

Аннотация. Цель статьи – раскрыть проблемы развития Евразийской экономической интеграции и разработать основные направления их решения с определением перспектив углубления интеграционных процессов в рамках Евразийского экономического союза (ЕАЭС). Исследование основано на применении

систематического, процессуального и диалектического подходов к научному познанию особенностей региональной экономической интеграции. В процессе исследования были применены общенаучные методы исследования как наблюдение, описание, анализ и синтез, а также сравнительный, формально-логический и другие методы познания. В рамках исследования выделены приоритеты и возможности для Казахстана от участия в ЕАЭС. Проведен анализ объемов торгового оборота между государствами-членами ЕАЭС, определены перспективные рынки для Казахстана в условиях единого экономического пространства. По результатам анализа состояния малого и среднего бизнеса выявлено, что во всех странах ЕАЭС доля МСБ в структуре ВВП гораздо ниже в сравнении с развитыми странами, несмотря на тот факт, что малому и среднему бизнесу отводится ключевая роль в обеспечении дальнейшего экономического роста. Сравнительная оценка условиям развития предпринимательства была осуществлена исходя из данных рейтинга Doing Business за последние восемь лет. Выявлено, что, несмотря на лидирующие позиции Казахстана и России в данном рейтинге, остальные страны ЕАЭС по некоторым из составляющих показателей рейтинга все еще могут соревноваться с ними. Для наглядности анализируемые показатели в статье были сгруппированы на три группы: по принципу влияния на начало работы предприятия; по принципу влияния на операционное функционирование предприятий; по условиям завершения функционирования предприятия и управлением рисками, и форс-мажорными обстоятельствами.

В статье особое внимание уделено проблемам нетарифных барьеров внутри ЕАЭС, которые существенным образом негативно влияют на торговые отношения внутри экономического союза, а также сдерживают предпринимательскую активность на едином рынке. При этом, главной проблемой автор определяет разрозненность заключений лабороторных исследований фитосанитарных служб каждого члена-государства ЕАЭС, которые часто противоречат между собой. В связи с этим автор предлагает создать единую службу фитосанитарного контроля на уровне ЕАЭС, с включением в состав работников службы представителей всех членов ЕАЭС.

В процессе изучения хронологий событий в рамках развития ЕАЭС, были выявлены факты, подтверждающие попытки новых членов ЕАЭС добиться односторонних льгот и привилегий. Значительность предоставленных государствам льгот при вступлении ЕАЭС возложила дополнительную ответственность на плечи других участников. Кроме того, автор предполагает, что с учетом вероятного появления новых членов ЕАЭС в будущем, подобные исключения должны быть не допустимы, так как они значительно могут снизить эффективность интеграции в общем.

В статье предлагается придавать большое значение механизму принятия решений в рамках ЕАЭС, а также созданию системы, гарантирующей выполнение принятых его членами обязательств, в качестве непременного условия успешного продвижения интеграционных процессов Союза. Для этого предложено решить до 2025 г. следующие задачи:

1. Преодолеть противоречия реальной торговой политики государств и единой таможенной территории, связанные с нетарифными ограничениями, четким выполнением правил происхождения товаров, сокращением доли экспортных пошлин, определяемых странами самостоятельно.

2. Определение специализации стран в обрабатывающей промышленности, создание на ее основе межгосударственных производственных объединений.

3. Продолжить работу по созданию общих энергетических рынков Союза.

4. Последовательное развитие транспортной инфраструктуры на пространстве ЕАЭС в координации с китайскими проектами в рамках «Экономического пояса Шелкового пути». Важным аспектом создания единого транспортного пространства ЕАЭС станет согласование транзитных тарифов и улучшение качества транспортно-грузовой логистики.

5. Систематизация и кординация усилий членов-государств ЕАЭС в процессе разработки мер, направленных на ускорение разрешительных процедур для старта бизнеса, защиту интересов инвесторов, улучшение налоговых режимов для малого бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, интеграция, Евразийский экономический союз, товарное обращение, единый рынок, предпринимательство.

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