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ユーラシア経済連合と
ビジネスの諸問題

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序　　文

ロシアビジネスにおける最近の重要な動きとして、ロシアを中心に「ユーラシア経済連合」が形成されつつあり、新たなビジネスチャンスが生まれる一方で、同連合がもたらす制度面での変更が日系企業のビジネスにも大きな影響を及ぼしていることが挙げられる。経済統合の進展を受け、ロシア周辺のNIS諸国への進出を検討する日系企業も増えているが、同諸国についてはロシアにも増して情報が得にくく、的確な投資選択ができない一因となっている。

こうした中で、ユーラシア経済連合および関連する諸問題に関する情報を収集・分析し、日系企業に提供すべく作成したのが、本報告書である。本報告書が、日系企業のロシア・NIS諸国との貿易・経済交流の一助となることができれば、これに優る喜びはない。

2016年３月

一般社団法人　ロシアNIS貿易会

会　　長　　村山　　滋

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Ⅰ.図解で読み解くユーラシア経済連合

はじめに

ここでは、図表を駆使し、それに解説を加えることによって、ユーラシア経済連合の基本点を整理する。図表の作成に用いている主な資料は、以下のとおりである。なお、ユーラシア経済委員会とは、ユーラシア経済連合の常設事務局である。

- ユーラシア経済委員会ウェブサイト（http://www.eurasiancommission.org）の統計コーナー。
- ユーラシア経済委員会編『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』（ЕЭК, *Государства - члены Евразийского экономического союза в цифрах 2015: Статистический ежегодник.*）。
- ユーラシア経済委員会編『2012～2015年ユーラシア経済委員会活動報告』（ЕЭК, *Отчет Евразийской экономической комиссии 2012-2015.*）。
- ユーラシア開発銀行編『2015年ユーラシア開発銀行統合バロメーター』（ЕАБР, *Интеграционный барометр ЕАБР - 2015.*）。

データ解説

ユーラシア経済連合には、2016年３月現在で、ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタン・キルギス・アルメニアの５ヵ国が加盟している。それを地図で示したのが図表１であり、連合全体と各加盟国の基礎データをまとめたのが図表２である。

ユーラシア経済委員会では、ユーラシア経済連合全体のGDP成長率を発表しているので、加盟各国のGDPと合わせ図表３にまとめた。これに見るように、ユーラシア経済連合が船出した2015年は、皮肉にも連合全体で3.1%もの大幅なマイナス成長に見舞われた。ただ、図表３を見れば一目瞭然のように、ユーラシア経済連合全体のGDPの推移は、ロシアのそれにほぼ連動している。後述のように、ロシアの経済規模が圧倒的に大きいので、必然的にロシアの経済パフォーマンスが連合全体の基調を決定付けることになるわけである。

図表４では世界の主要指標に占めるユーラシア経済連合のシェアを、図表５では世界の主要品目の生産に占めるユーラシア経済連合のシェアを示している。なお、原典であるユーラシア経済委員会の広報資料『2012～2015年ユーラシア経済委員会活動報告』には、残念ながら何年のデータであるかが明記されていない。まず図表４では、国土面積や鉄道の総延長などは別として、ユーラシア経済連合は概ね世界経済の３％くらいを占める存在と理解しておけばいいだろう。もっとも、2015年にはユーラシア各国の通貨が大幅に下落し、貿易額も減っているので、各指標の世界シェアも縮小している可能性が高い。一方、図表５に目を転じると、ユーラシア経済連合は石油ガスや一連の工業製品・農産物で世界的な生産地域となっている事実が確認できる。

このように、ユーラシア経済連合側は自らのグローバルな重要性を強調しているわけだが、同連合の中ではやはりロシアの存在が突出しており、ユーラシア経済連合の存在感も大部分がロシアのそれに由来すると言って過言でない。図表６および７では、ユーラシア経済連合の主要指標に占める加盟

５ヵ国のシェアを整理しているが、人口の80.3％、GDPの85.4％をはじめ、いずれの指標でもロシアが連合全体の８割前後を占めている。ロシアのプーチン政権は、市場を拡大することを通じてロシアの投資魅力を向上させるという大義名分を掲げてユーラシア統合に取り組んでいるが、現状では市場規模を17.1％しか拡大できておらず（2014年のロシアのGDPとユーラシア経済連合のGDPを比較）、ロシアにとっての経済効果は限定的だろう。ロシアに比べれば規模が１桁劣るとはいえ、ベラルーシおよびカザフスタンはユーラシア経済連合の中でも一定の存在感を示していることは事実である。それに対し、中央アジアのキルギス、コーカサスのアルメニアは、元々人口規模がそれほど大きくない上に、低開発でもあり、ユーラシア全体の経済指標に占めるシェアは微々たるものである。このように、ロシアという突出した一国があり、それに中小国が寄り添うという構図こそ、EUやASEANといった他の地域統合枠組みと大きく異なるユーラシアの特徴である。ユーラシアは、支配・従属の関係、支援・被支援の関係に陥りやすい図式と言えよう。

ここで改めて、図表８を参照しながらユーラシア統合の経緯を振り返ってみよう。ソ連崩壊後のCIS空間では、様々な再統合の試みがなされてきたが、実を挙げたものは少なかった。そうした中で、1995年に成立したロシアとベラルーシの関税同盟は、多くのトラブルを伴いながらも実際に機能した数少ないスキームの一つであり、両国間では1995年から基本的に関税障壁は存在していない。より多くの国を巻き込んで経済統合を推進しようとしたのが、2000年の「ユーラシア経済共同体」であり、ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタン・キルギス・タジキスタンが加盟したことに加え、ウクライナ・モルドバ・アルメニアもオブザーバーとなり、一時期ウズベキスタンも参加した。このように、ユーラシア経済共同体は、参加国の網羅性という点では評価されるものの、それだけに利害調整が難航し、実際に経済統合の成果を挙げたとは言いがたかった。そこで、ユーラシア諸国のうち、経済規模が相対的に大きく、発展水準も比較的高く、統合にも前向きなロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタンの３国が先行する形で、より踏み込んだ統合を推進するという方向性が打ち出された。その結果成立したのが、2007年の３国による関税同盟条約であった。実質的に、ロシア・ベラルーシの関税同盟に、カザフスタンが加わったものと言える。３国関税同盟は2011年７月１日に全面的に始動し、域内では税関手続きが廃止され、これによりユーラシア単一商品市場が成立したとされている。その後、2012年２月２日には、関税同盟の（後にユーラシア経済連合の）常設事務局であるユーラシア経済委員会が発足している。

そして、ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタン３国の首脳は2014年５月29日、ユーラシア経済連合創設条約に調印した。関税同盟をさらに進化させ、商品だけでなくサービス・資本・労働力の移動も自由化し、さらに経済政策の共通化も含めた本格的な経済同盟の形成を目指すものである。条約は３国の批准を経て、2015年１月１日に発効、ここにユーラシア経済連合が正式に発足した。2015年１月２日にはアルメニア加盟条約が発効、同８月12日にはキルギス加盟条約が発効し、これによりユーラシア経済連合は現在の５ヵ国の体制となった。他方、ユーラシア経済連合は世界の各国と自由貿易協定の締結を推進しており、その第一弾として2015年５月29日にベトナムとのFTAが締結された。

図表８では、各分野の政策や市場の統合を、「◎」の印とともに示している。その際に、「協調」、「共同」、「単一」といった言葉の違いが分かりにくいかもしれない。ロシア語・英語・日本語で、以下のような対応関係にあるとご理解いただければ幸いである。

согласованный	coordinated	協調
общий	common	共同
единый	single	単一

ユーラシア経済連合では、図表８に整理したようなスケジュールに沿って、今後様々な政策・市場の統合が進められていく。たとえば、医薬品および医療製品に関しては2016年初めからユーラシア共同市場が発足しており、製品認証などが共通化されている。こうしたユーラシア共同市場の形成は、今後外国企業がロシア圏でビジネスを行う上で、考慮に入れるべき要因となっている。ただ、ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタンにとって最も死活的と言うべき石油や天然ガスに関しては、共同市場の形成が2025年とかなり先になっている。EUが石炭・鉄鋼という戦略物資の共同管理を統合の出発点としていたことを想起すると、ユーラシアにおける石油・ガス共同市場立ち上げ先送りは、「統合の骨抜き」の誹りを免れまい。

ユーラシア経済連合の組織を示したのが、図表９である。最高意思決定機関は５ヵ国の大統領によって構成される「ユーラシア最高評議会」で、以下、首相によって構成される「ユーラシア政府間評議会」、第一副首相によって構成される「ユーラシア経済委員会評議会」と続くが、これらは要するに５ヵ国の幹部会合が定期的に開催されるということである。常設の事務局となっているのが、ユーラシア経済委員会であり、その本部はロシアに置かれている（モスクワ市レトニコフスカヤ通り２番）。委員会の幹部会である理事会には、各政策分野を担当する10人の理事がおり、彼らはユーラシア経済連合の「大臣」とも呼ばれている。中でも理事会の議長は、言ってみればユーラシア経済連合の首相である。その理事会議長は、委員会発足から2016年１月までロシア人のV.フリステンコ氏が務めていたが、2016年２月１日に元アルメニア首相のT.サルグシャン氏にバトンタッチした。各理事は、２～４の「局」を管理する体制になっている。

ユーラシア経済連合は、まず第一に関税同盟なので、その関税政策を知る手がかりとなる図表10、11を見てみよう。図表10では、前身の関税同盟の時代に遡って、ユーラシア経済連合の加重平均の輸入関税率の推移を示している。この間、ロシアのWTO加盟などもあったので、加重平均関税率は低下に向かっている。

図表12は、2014～2015年のユーラシア経済連合および各加盟国の輸出入に占めるユーラシア域外取引と域内取引の内訳を示したものである。これに見るように、域内取引が主流となっているのはベラルーシくらいであり（むろん対ロシア貿易が大半）、それ以外の国はむしろユーラシア域外との取引が多い。EUでは域内貿易比率が６割前後に上っているとされるが、ユーラシア経済連合の姿はそれとはまったく異なる。その主原因は、ロシアやカザフスタンの世界市場向け石油ガス輸出のボリュームが圧倒的に大きいことにあると言えよう。ベラルーシにしても、ロシアから輸入した原油を加工して石油製品をEU等の域外市場に輸出する産業が最大の稼ぎ頭である。2015年にユーラシア経済連合が発足し、それによって域内貿易比率が高まったかというと、図表12を見る限り、必ずしもそうとは言えない。

ユーラシア経済連合の域内取引を、さらに詳しくマトリックス状に見たのが、図表13になる。ユーラシア経済連合には現時点で５ヵ国が加盟しているので、域内には10通りの二国間貿易取引関係が存在することになる。しかし、その内訳には大きな偏りがある。2015年のユーラシア域内貿易の内訳を整理したのが、図表14である。明らかに、ユーラシア経済連合では多角的な域内貿易のネットワークが発達しているというよりは、一部の二国間貿易に偏重している。具体的には、ロシア・ベラルーシ貿易、ロシア・カザフスタン貿易が圧倒的に多く、この２つの二国間貿易だけでユーラシア域内貿易の９割強を占めている。それに次ぐのがロシア・キルギス貿易、ロシア・アルメニア貿易ということで、これらロシアを軸とした二国間取引が全体の96.6％を占めているわけである。逆に、ベラルーシ、キルギス、アルメニアといった小国同士の二国間取引は、微々たるものである。一番少ないのはキル

ギス・アルメニア貿易で、2015年の取引額はわずか50万ドルであり、ユーラシア域内貿易に占めるシェアは0.001％程度ということになる。

貿易と並び、対外経済関係のもう一つ重要な柱が外国直接投資であるが、これに関してはユーラシア域内の取引に関するまとまった統計資料は存在しない。そこで、その代理の指標として、図表15で外資参加企業の設立件数を見ることにする。たとえば、ロシアにおいては23,520の外資参加企業が存在し、このうちベラルーシの出資によるものが3,283、カザフスタンの出資によるものが535、キルギスの出資によるものが62、アルメニアの出資によるものが204となっている。ベラルーシ資本とカザフ資本が共同でロシア企業に出資するようなことも可能性としては考えられるが、そのような特殊なケースをひとまず除外して考えれば、ロシアで稼動している外資参加企業の17.4％がユーラシア経済連合のパートナー諸国の出資によるものだという計算が成り立つ。容易に推測されるように、その値はベラルーシでは39.7％、カザフスタンでは38.4％、キルギスでは36.9％に高まり、そのかなりの部分がロシアの出資によるものである（キルギスではカザフの出資も）。なお、残念ながらアルメニアにおける外資参加企業設立データは、原典にも記載されていない。

ユーラシア経済連合の産業構造を調べるため、図表16ではGDPの部門別生産構造を、図表17では鉱工業生産構造を示している。図表16を眺めると、全体として、鉱工業主体のロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタン、農林水産業主体のキルギス・アルメニアと大別できそうである。また、図表17ではまず、鉱業（地下資源の採掘）と製造業の比率に着目すべきだろう。石油ガスに加え金属鉱物にも恵まれたカザフでは、やはり鉱業の比率がかなり大きい。それに次いで鉱業の比率が大きいのがロシアだが、同国の場合には製造業も一定の発展を見ている。一方、ベラルーシでは鉱業の比率はわずか1.5％である。ベラルーシに地下資源が乏しく、同国が製造業立国となっているのは事実だが、ただし同国では塩化カリウムの採掘が行われており、それを原料としたカリ肥料はきわめて有力な輸出品である。あるいは、ベラルーシのカリ肥料産業は、鉱業としてよりも、製造業（化学工業）としてカウントされてる部分が大きいのかもしれない。同様に、キルギスの鉱業の比率が3.3％というのも、同国唯一のドル箱産業が金採掘であることを考えると、奇異に思われる。ただ、キルギスでは冶金工業が鉱工業全体の47.3％にも上っており、やはり金の産業が鉱業というよりも製造業としてカウントされている可能性をうかがわせる。アルメニアで食品産業の比率が高いのには、酒造業が関係していよう。

図表18に見る就業構造は、概ね産業構造に合致している。ロシア・ベラルーシでは鉱工業の就業者が多く、キルギス・アルメニアでは農林業の就業者が多い。ただ、興味深いのはカザフスタンで、同国はGDPに占める農林業のシェアは4.2％にすぎないのに、同部門での就業者は18.9％にも上っており、鉱工業の12.8％を上回っている。逆に、GDPの14.7％を稼ぎ出している鉱業は、就業者の3.5％しか雇用していない。収益性の高い鉱業が、農林業をはじめとする労働生産性の低い諸部門を養っているというカザフ経済の構造を印象付けている。

図表19は、2014年のユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国の平均月額名目賃金を米ドル換算で比較したものであり、濃い横棒が国全体の平均で、薄い横棒が首都の平均となっている。賃金に関しては、公式統計は今一つ当てにならないというのが定説だが、大まかな傾向を知る手がかりにはなるだろう。注目すべきは、この中ではロシアの平均値が高いだけでなく、ロシアにおいては全国平均と首都の格差も大きいということだろう。

ただし、図表18でも、図表19でも、ユーラシア労働市場の重要問題が欠落している。それは、NISの低所得国から、ロシア（一部カザフスタンも）の大都市部に大量に出稼ぎ労働者が流出している現象である。一部の国ではそうした出稼ぎ収入が、商品輸出収入に匹敵する重要性を帯びている。そこで、

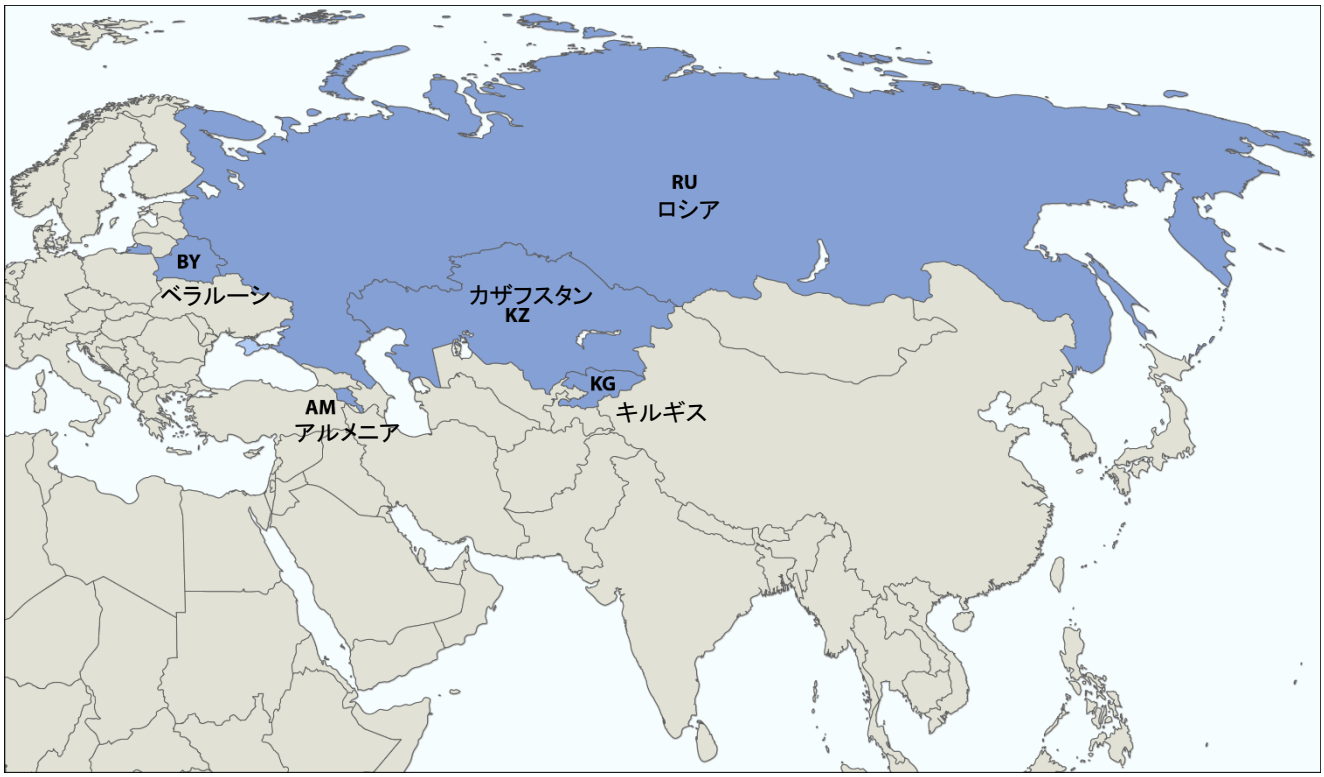
ロシアに滞在しているNIS各国の市民（むろん全員が出稼ぎとは限らないが）の数を、ウクライナ危機が深刻化する前の2013年12月と、最新の2015年12月とで比較し、図表20を作成してみた。最も顕著なのは、ウクライナ市民が100万人近く増えたことであり、これはドンバス難民の流入によるものと考えられる。興味深いのは、ロシアの不景気にもかかわらず、ベラルーシ市民やカザフスタン市民のロシア滞在者が増えていることであり、ユーラシア経済連合による共同労働市場の形成が関係している可能性がありそうだ。一方、キルギス、ウズベキスタン、タジキスタンといった中央アジアの低所得国は、ロシアでの出稼ぎに依存している度合いがとりわけ強いが、その人数はこの２年間で減少している模様だ。

他方、「ユーラシア分析クラブ」という情報サイトが、ユーラシア経済連合が労働移民にどのような影響を及ぼしているかを分析したレポートを発表している。レポートには、ロシアから中央アジア・コーカサス諸国への送金額を四半期別に跡付けたデータが掲載されているので、それを用いて図表21を作成してみた（まだ通年の数字が出ていないらしく、１～９月という中途半端なデータになってしまうが）。ロシアは2015年に景気後退に見舞われた上に、通貨が大幅に下落したので、ドル換算した送金額が全般に減っているのは当然である。ただ、そうした中でも、カザフスタン、キルギス、アルメニアというユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国は、ロシアからの送金の落ち込みを比較的小幅に留めることに成功している。一方、ユーラシア経済連合に加盟していないその他の国々では、ロシアからのドル換算送金額がより大幅に減っていると、そのような傾向が確かに見て取れる。

最後に、ユーラシア開発銀行というところが、『ユーラシア開発銀行統合バロメーター』と題する報告書を毎年発行しているので、これを紐解いてみよう。これは、ロシア・NIS諸国のユーラシア統合に関する意識を継続的に調査しているもので、最新版は2015年10月に発行された。ここではその中から、ロシア・NIS各国の国民が、ユーラシア経済連合についてどのように評価しているかを時系列的に跡付けたグラフを、図表22のとおり紹介する。2012～2015年の数字がまとめられているが、国によっては調査の行われていない年もある。グラフの中で、上の５ヵ国は、実際にユーラシア経済連合に加盟している国々であり、同連合を肯定的に評価する国民が多い。キルギスでは2014年になぜか否定論が増えたことがあったが、2015年８月に同国が連合に加盟したことを受けてか、直近では肯定論が圧倒的になっている。一方、下の３ヵ国は、EUとの連合協定を結んだ国々であり、ウクライナ・ジョージアではユーラシア経済連合を否定的に評価する向きが増えている。ただ、モルドバではいまだに肯定論も根強く、デリケートな情勢である。中段付近にあるウズベキスタン、トルクメニスタン、タジキスタン、アゼルバイジャンは、まだユーラシアにもEUにも明確に接近していない国々である。このうち、タジキスタンはその外交ベクトルからして、ユーラシア経済連合加盟の予備軍と考えられる。ウズベキスタン、トルクメニスタンでは、国民の価値観からすればユーラシア経済連合に加わってもおかしくないが、政治指導部の意向により独歩的な外交路線を歩んでいる。アゼルバイジャンでは、ジョージアなど以上に、ユーラシア統合への反感が強い。

（服部 倫卓）

図表1　ユーラシア経済連合地図



2015年12月21日に開催されたユーラシア最高評議会の会合（ロシア大統領府ウェブサイトより）

図表2　ユーラシア経済連合と加盟諸国の基礎データ

	ユーラシア経済連合	ロシア	ベラルーシ	カザフスタン	キルギス	アルメニア
首都	―	モスクワ市	ミンスク市	アスタナ市	ビシケク市	エレヴァン市
国家元首	―	V.プーチン大統領	A.ルカシェンコ大統領	N.ナザルバエフ大統領	A.アタンバエフ大統領	S.サルゴシャン大統領
通貨	―	ロシア・ルーブル	ベラルーシ・ルーブル	カザフスタン・テンゲ	キルギス・ソム	アルメニア・ドラム
面積	2,028万7,300km^2	1,712万5,200km^2	20万7,600km^2	272万4,900km^2	19万9,900km^2	2万9,700km^2
人口（2015年1月1日）	1億8,207万人	1億4,627万人	948万人	1,742万人	590万人	301万人
経済活動人口（2015年1月1日）	9,284万人	7,543万人	457万人	896万人	250万人	138万人
GDP（2014年）	2兆2,029億ドル	1兆8,806億ドル	759億ドル	2,274億ドル	74億ドル	116億ドル
1人当たりGDP（2014年）	1万2,124ドル	1万2,873ドル	8,008ドル	1万3,155ドル	1,327ドル	3,864ドル
鉱工業生産高（2014年）	1兆3,625億ドル	1兆1,871億ドル	657億ドル	1,034億ドル	32億ドル	31億ドル
農業生産高（2014年）	1,441億4,900万ドル	1,112億9,800万ドル	128億900万ドル	140億700万ドル	36億4,700万ドル	23億8,800万ドル
失業率（2014年、ILO方式）	5.4%	5.2%	6.1%（2009年）	5.0%	8.0%	17.6%
平均月額賃金（2014年）	―	856ドル	590ドル	675ドル	229ドル	381ドル
住民1人当たり月額所得（2014年）	647ドル	731ドル	451ドル	346ドル	74ドル	120ドル
貧困率（2014年）	―	11.2%	4.8%	2.8%	30.6%	30.0%

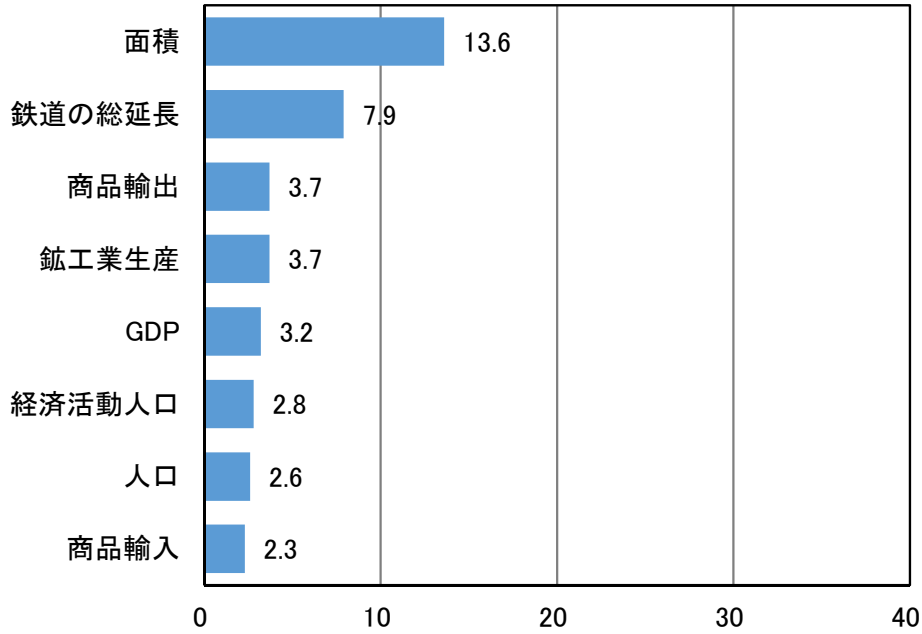
（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』等。

図表3　ユーラシア経済連合と加盟諸国のGDP成長率（%）

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ユーラシア経済連合全体	4.8	4.6	3.5	1.8	1.0	▲ 3.1
ロシア	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.3	0.6	▲ 3.7
ベラルーシ	7.7	5.5	1.7	1.0	1.6	▲ 3.9
カザフスタン	7.3	7.2	4.6	5.8	4.1	1.2
キルギス	▲ 0.5	6.0	▲ 0.1	10.9	3.6	3.5
アルメニア	2.2	4.7	7.2	3.3	3.5	3.0

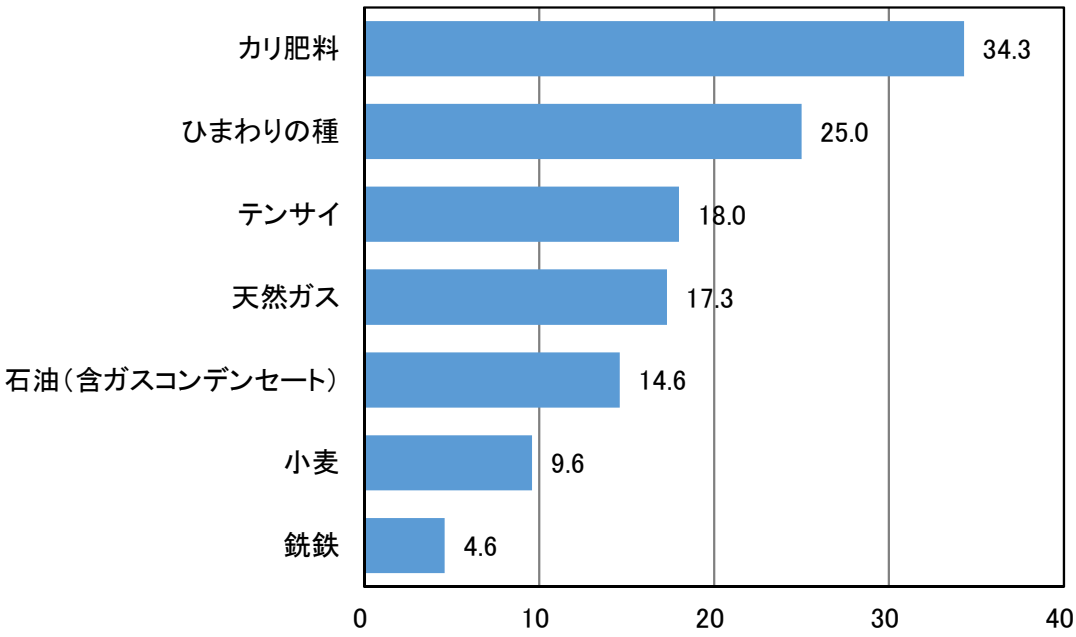
（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』およびユーラシア経済連合ウェブサイト掲載データ。

図表4　世界の主要指標に占めるユーラシア経済連合のシェア（%）



（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2012～2015年ユーラシア経済委員会活動報告』。

図表5　世界の主要品目の生産に占めるユーラシア経済連合のシェア（%）



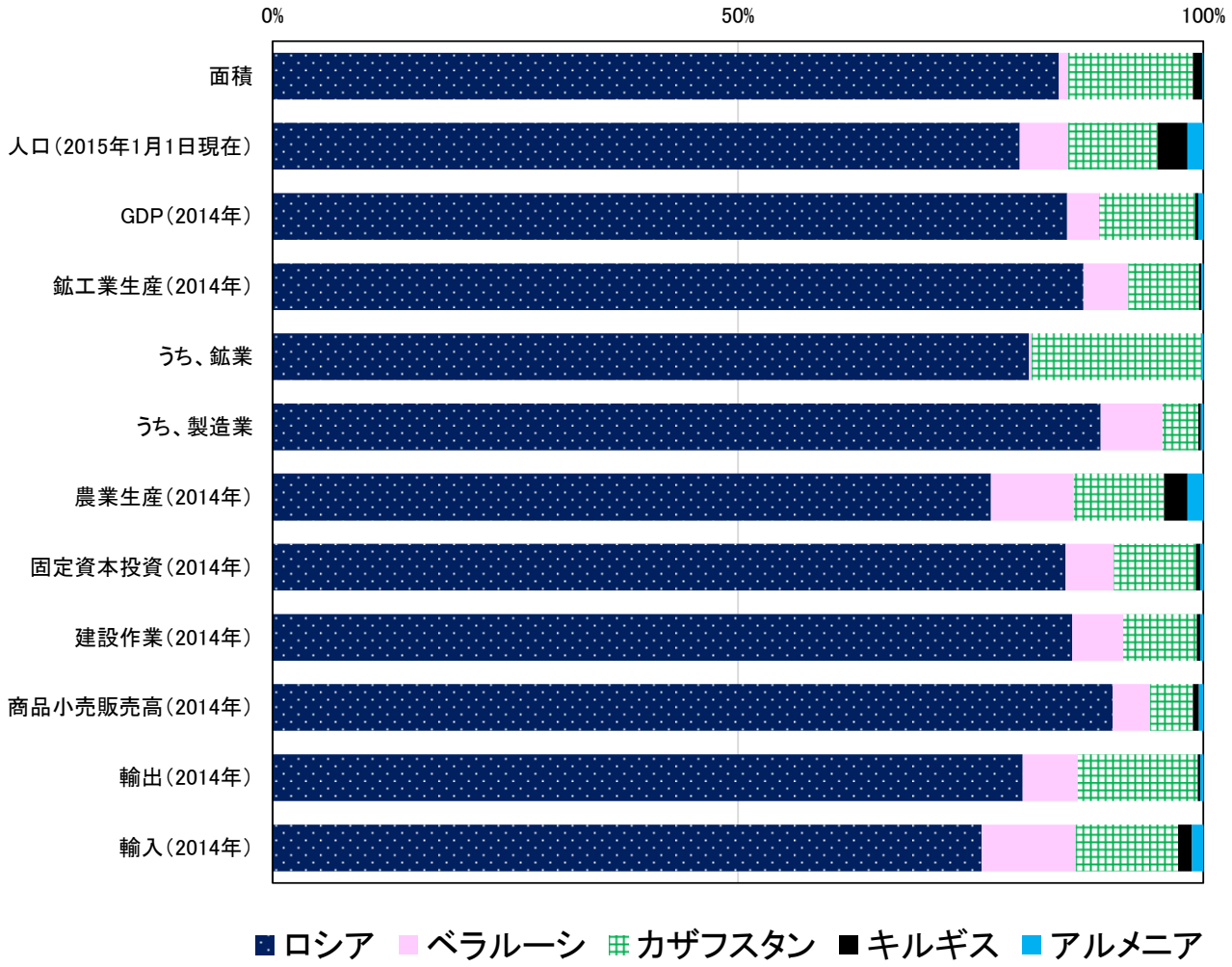
（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2012～2015年ユーラシア経済委員会活動報告』。

図表6　ユーラシア経済連合全体に占める各加盟国のシェア（%）

	ロシア	ベラルーシ	カザフスタン	キルギス	アルメニア
面積	84.4	1.0	13.4	1.0	0.1
人口（2015年1月1日現在）	80.3	5.2	9.6	3.2	1.7
GDP（2014年）	85.4	3.4	10.3	0.3	0.5
鉱工業生産（2014年）	87.1	4.8	7.6	0.2	0.2
うち、鉱業	81.3	0.3	18.3	0.0	0.1
うち、製造業	89.0	6.7	3.8	0.3	0.2
農業生産（2014年）	77.2	8.9	9.7	2.5	1.7
固定資本投資（2014年）	85.2	5.2	8.8	0.5	0.3
建設作業（2014年）	85.9	5.5	7.9	0.4	0.3
商品小売販売高（2014年）	90.3	4.0	4.6	0.6	0.5
輸出（2014年）	80.7	5.9	12.9	0.3	0.3
輸入（2014年）	76.2	10.1	11.0	1.5	1.2

（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』にもとづき作成。

図表7　ユーラシア経済連合全体に占める各加盟国のシェア（%、上表をグラフ化）



（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』にもとづき作成。

図表8　ユーラシア経済連合のクロノロジー

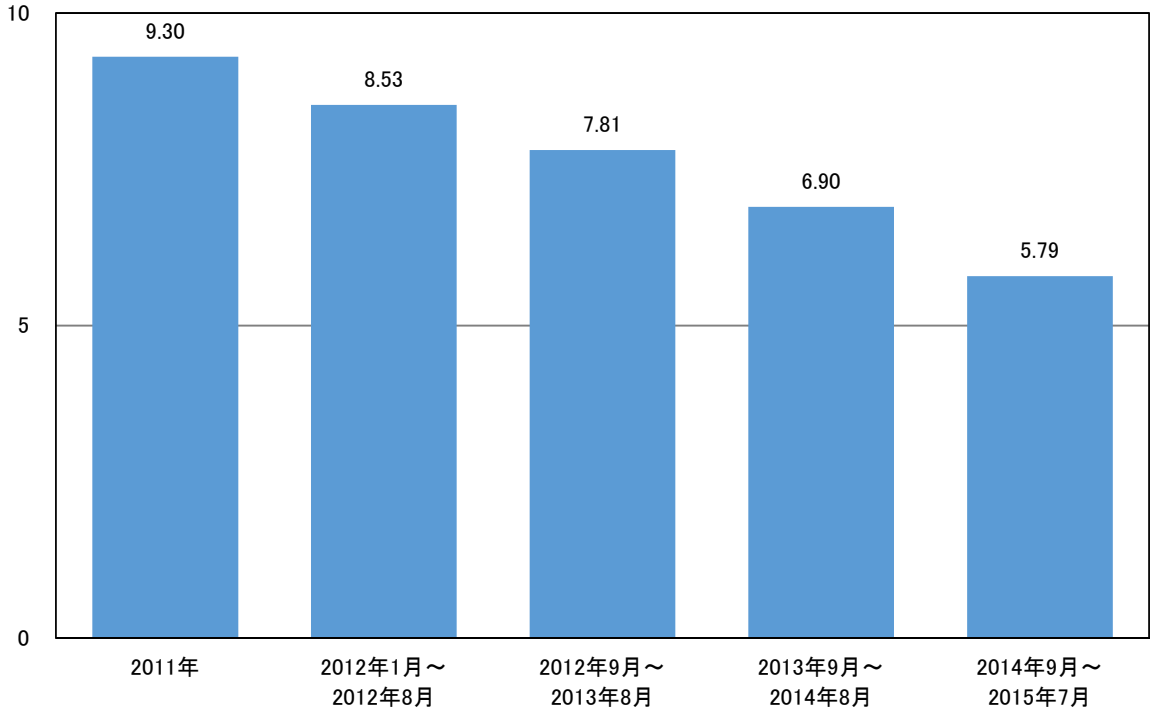
年	主な出来事・予定
1995	1月6日　ロシア・ベラルーシの関税同盟協定。
1996	
1997	
1998	
1999	
2000	10月10日　ユーラシア経済共同体創設条約（ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタン・キルギス・タジキスタン）。
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	
2007	10月6日　関税同盟創設条約（ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタン）。
2008	
2009	
2010	◎協調マクロ経済政策
2011	7月1日　ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタンの関税同盟が全面的に始動（◎ユーラシア単一商品市場）。
2012	◎単一技術規制政策 2月2日　関税同盟（後にユーラシア経済連合）の事務局であるユーラシア経済委員会が発足。
2013	◎協調農業政策
2014	5月29日　ユーラシア経済連合創設条約（ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタン）。
2015	◎ユーラシア単一サービス市場 ◎ユーラシア共同労働市場 ◎協調労働移民政策 ◎協調知的所有権政策 ◎協調度量衡政策 ◎協調衛生・動植物検疫政策 ◎協調消費者保護政策 1月1日　ユーラシア経済連合創設条約が発効。 1月2日　アルメニアがユーラシア経済連合に加盟。 5月29日　ユーラシア経済連合とベトナムが自由貿易協定。 8月12日　キルギスがユーラシア経済連合に加盟。
2016	◎ユーラシア単一会計サービス市場 ◎ユーラシア単一取引所空間 ◎ユーラシア共同医薬品市場 ◎ユーラシア共同医療製品市場
2017	◎電子形態で実施される政府調達への単一アクセスシステム
2018	◎ユーラシア諸国の行政・刑事責任法令の統一化
2019	◎ユーラシア共同電力市場
2020	◎ユーラシア単一物品税対象品目（アルコール・タバコ製品）市場
2021	
2022	
2023	◎ユーラシア統合為替市場
2024	
2025	◎ユーラシア共同金融市場 ◎ユーラシア共同ガス市場 ◎ユーラシア共同石油・石油製品市場 ◎協調金融市場

（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2012～2015年ユーラシア経済委員会活動報告』等にもとづき作成。

図表9　ユーラシア経済連合の機構図

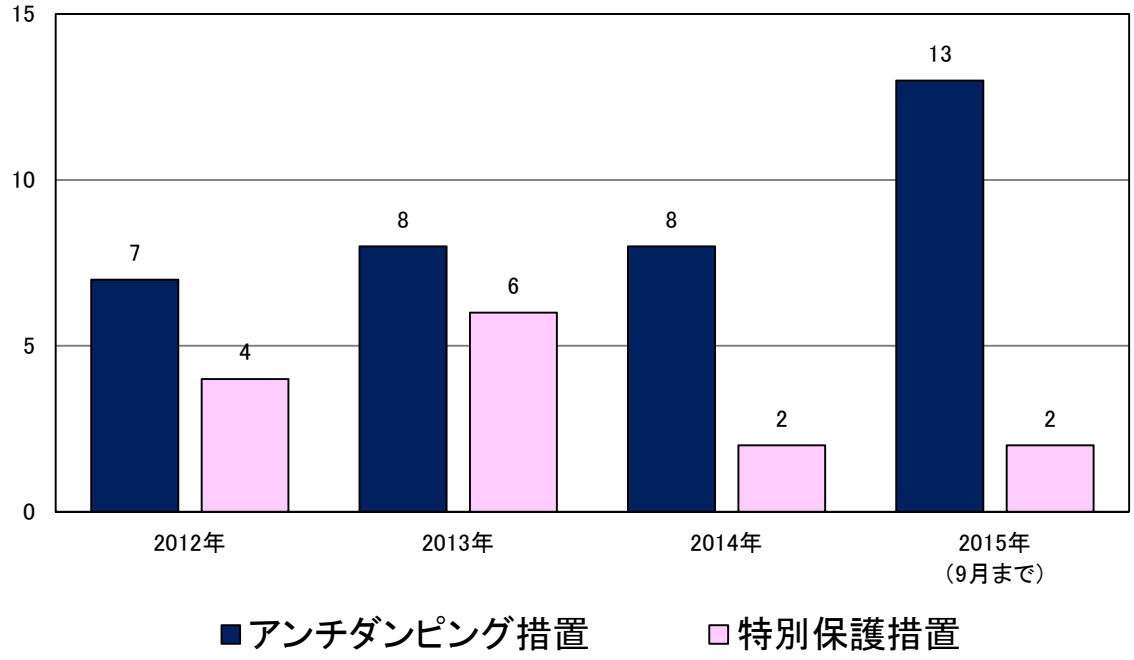
（注）「ロ」はロシアの、「ベ」はベラルーシの、「カ」はカザフスタンの、「キ」はキルギスの、「ア」はアルメニアの代表であることを意味する。
（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2012～2015年ユーラシア経済委員会活動報告』にもとづき作成。

図表10　関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合の加重平均関税率の推移（%）



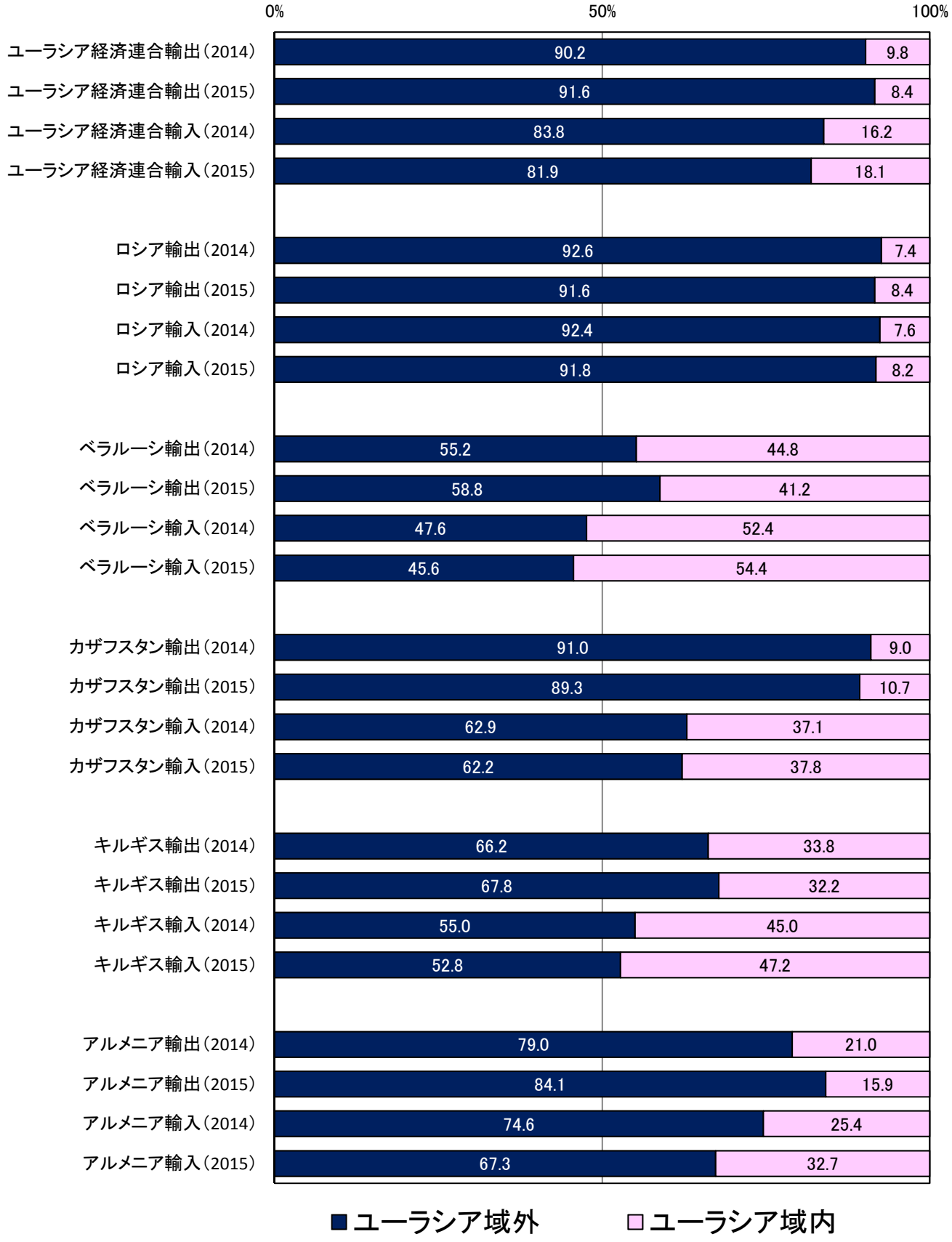
（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2012～2015年ユーラシア経済委員会活動報告』。

図表11　関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合で適用された保護措置



（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2012～2015年ユーラシア経済委員会活動報告』。

図表12　ユーラシア経済連合と加盟諸国の域外・域内貿易比率（%）



（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』およびユーラシア経済連合ウェブサイト掲載データにもとづき作成。

図表13　ユーラシア経済連合の加盟諸国の域外・域内貿易額（100万ドル）

2014年

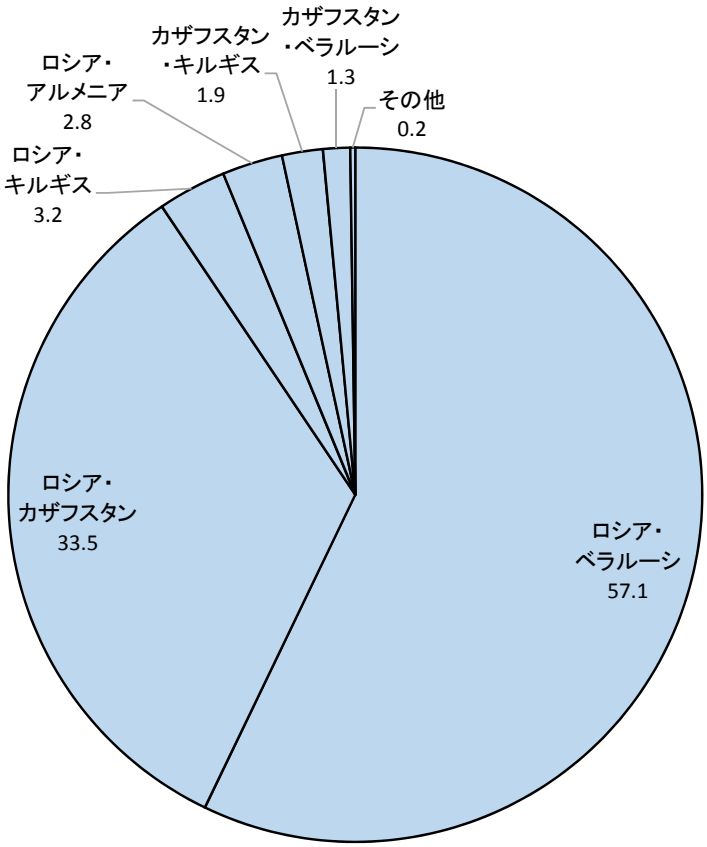
		ユーラシア域外との貿易	ユーラシア域内との貿易	相手国				
				ロシア	ベラルーシ	カザフスタン	キルギス	アルメニア
ロシア	総額	727,322.0	58,887.6		35,132.5	20,501.3	1,856.8	1,397.0
	輸出	460,803.4	36,887.7		19,950.9	14,112.8	1,734.5	1,089.5
	輸入	266,518.6	21,999.9		15,181.6	6,388.5	122.3	307.5
	収支	194,284.7	14,887.8		4,769.3	7,724.3	1,612.2	782.0
ベラルーシ	総額	38,111.6	36,206.8	35,132.5		940.7	95.3	38.3
	輸出	19,909.4	16,179.0	15,181.6		879.4	88.8	29.2
	輸入	18,202.2	20,027.8	19,950.9		61.3	6.5	9.1
	収支	1,707.2	▲ 3,848.8	▲ 4,769.3		818.1	82.3	20.1
カザフスタン	総額	98,601.3	22,662.9	20,501.3	940.7		1,213.5	7.4
	輸出	72,281.1	7,155.0	6,388.5	61.3		704.8	0.4
	輸入	26,320.2	15,507.9	14,112.8	879.4		508.7	7.0
	収支	45,960.9	▲ 8,352.9	▲ 7,724.3	▲ 818.1		196.1	▲ 6.6
キルギス	総額	4,335.0	3,166.1	1,856.8	95.3	1,213.5		0.5
	輸出	1,246.4	637.6	122.3	6.5	508.7		0.1
	輸入	3,088.6	2,528.5	1,734.5	88.8	704.8		0.4
	収支	▲ 1,842.2	▲ 1,890.9	▲ 1,612.2	▲ 82.3	▲ 196.1		▲ 0.3
アルメニア	総額	4,506.5	1,443.2	1,397.0	38.3	7.4	0.5	
	輸出	1,219.3	324.0	307.5	9.1	7.0	0.4	
	輸入	3,287.3	1,119.2	1,089.5	29.2	0.4	0.1	
	収支	▲ 2,068.0	▲ 795.2	▲ 782.0	▲ 20.1	6.6	0.3	

2015年

		ユーラシア域外との貿易	ユーラシア域内との貿易	相手国				
				ロシア	ベラルーシ	カザフスタン	キルギス	アルメニア
ロシア	総額	483,895.8	43,835.4		25,928.2	15,178.6	1,454.4	1,274.2
	輸出	315,189.5	28,718.6		15,537.9	10,835.3	1,297.1	1,048.3
	輸入	168,706.3	15,116.8		10,390.3	4,343.3	157.3	225.9
	収支	146,483.2	13,601.8		5,147.6	6,492.0	1,139.8	822.4
ベラルーシ	総額	28,794.2	26,602.9	25,928.2		572.4	69.0	33.3
	輸出	15,688.6	10,998.2	10,390.3		524.7	55.4	27.8
	輸入	13,105.6	15,604.7	15,537.9		47.7	13.6	5.5
	収支	2,583.0	▲ 4,606.5	▲ 5,147.6		477.0	41.8	22.3
カザフスタン	総額	60,131.5	16,620.2	15,178.6	572.4		863.6	5.6
	輸出	40,838.8	4,886.7	4,343.3	47.7		495.0	0.7
	輸入	19,292.7	11,733.5	10,835.3	524.7		368.6	4.9
	収支	21,546.1	▲ 6,846.8	▲ 6,492.0	▲ 477.0		126.4	▲ 4.2
キルギス	総額	3,199.9	2,387.5	1,454.4	69.0	863.6		0.5
	輸出	1,136.7	539.9	157.3	13.6	368.8		0.2
	輸入	2,063.2	1,847.8	1,297.1	55.4	495.0		0.3
	収支	▲ 926.5	▲ 1,307.9	▲ 1,139.8	▲ 41.8	▲ 126.2		▲ 0.1
アルメニア	総額	3,472.3	1,313.6	1,274.2	33.3	5.6	0.5	
	輸出	1,253.4	236.6	225.9	5.5	4.9	0.3	
	輸入	2,218.9	1,077.0	1,048.3	27.8	0.7	0.2	
	収支	▲ 965.5	▲ 840.4	▲ 822.4	▲ 22.3	4.2	0.1	

（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015 年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』およびユーラシア経済連合ウェブサイト掲載データにもとづき作成。

図表14　ユーラシア経済連合の域内貿易にそれぞれの二国間貿易が占めるシェア
（2015年、%）



（出所）ユーラシア経済連合ウェブサイト掲載データにもとづき作成。

図表15　ユーラシア経済連合の加盟諸国における外資参加企業件数
（2014年末）

	ロシア	ベラルーシ	カザフスタン	キルギス
稼働している外資参加企業の件数	23,520	7,099	16,348	3,022
うち、ユーラシア経済連合のパートナー諸国が出資している企業の件数				
ロシア		2,712	5,649	629
ベラルーシ	3,283		158	6
カザフスタン	535	35		474
キルギス	62	2	364	
アルメニア	204	69	101	6
外資参加企業のうち、ユーラシア経済連合のパートナー諸国が出資している割合	17.4%	39.7%	38.4%	36.9%

（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』。

図表16　ユーラシア経済連合と加盟諸国の産業部門別GDP生産構造

（2014年、%）

	ユーラシア経済連合	ロシア	ベラルーシ	カザフスタン	キルギス	アルメニア
GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
粗付加価値	86.1	85.5	87.9	89.9	85.9	88.7
生産部門	34.9	34.2	45.1	36.5	37.8	43.8
農林水産業	3.9	3.6	7.8	4.2	14.8	18.5
鉱工業	25.2	25.1	26.9	26.6	15.6	16.2
鉱業	9.1	8.8	0.8	14.7	0.7	2.1
製造業	13.3	13.4	23.2	10.0	13.1	9.5
電力・ガス・水	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.8	4.6
建設	6.7	6.5	11.9	6.4	8.6	10.3
サービス部門	51.2	51.3	42.8	53.4	48.1	44.9
商業	14.8	14.9	12.0	15.6	17.4	11.7
運輸・通信	7.7	7.4	7.9	10.2	8.4	5.9
物品に対する税	14.3	14.8	15.3	10.4	15.0	11.4
物品に対する補助金	0.4	0.3	3.2	0.3	0.9	0.1

（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』にもとづき作成。

図表17　ユーラシア経済連合と加盟諸国の鉱工業部門別生産構造

（2014年、%）

	ユーラシア経済連合	ロシア	ベラルーシ	カザフスタン	キルギス	アルメニア
鉱工業生産	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
鉱業	24.8	23.1	1.5	59.7	3.3	15.0
製造業	65.1	66.5	89.8	32.9	82.0	65.6
食品・飲料・タバコ	10.9	10.4	23.7	7.8	14.5	38.4
軽工業	0.8	0.7	3.9	0.3	3.6	0.7
コークス・石油製品	14.6	15.5	16.3	3.1	1.9	0.0
化学工業	9.2	9.2	18.9	4.7	10.9	7.2
冶金工業	9.8	9.7	6.4	11.3	47.3	14.3
機械産業	14.1	14.8	14.6	4.9	2.1	1.3
その他	5.7	6.1	6.1	0.8	1.7	3.6
電力・ガス・水	10.1	10.4	8.7	7.4	14.7	19.4

（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』。

図表18　ユーラシア経済連合の加盟諸国の就業構造

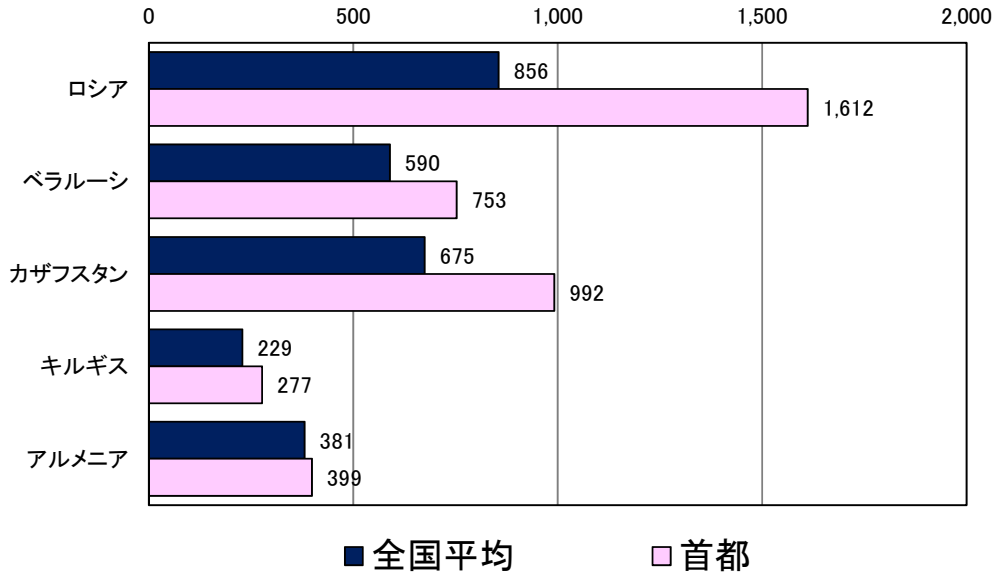
（2014年、%）

	ロシア	ベラルーシ	カザフスタン	キルギス	アルメニア
全産業部門	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
農林水産業	6.7	9.5	18.9	31.6	34.8
鉱工業	19.9	24.2	12.8	9.4	11.6
鉱業	2.1	0.3	3.5	0.4	0.7
製造業	14.5	21.3	6.3	6.9	8.3
電力・ガス・水	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.5
建設	7.6	8.2	8.0	11.0	5.2
商業	16.0	14.4	14.7	15.1	10.9
ホテル・外食	2.4	2.1	2.0	3.7	1.8
運輸・通信	9.5	7.5	8.8	7.5	5.8
金融・保険	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.1	1.6
不動産業・ビジネスサービス	7.0	7.6	5.2	2.0	2.2
公務・国防	7.3	4.1	5.5	4.1	7.9
教育	9.2	9.6	11.5	7.7	9.3
保健・社会サービス	7.9	6.9	5.5	3.5	4.5
その他のサービス	4.2	4.1	4.9	2.5	3.7
その他	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7

（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』。

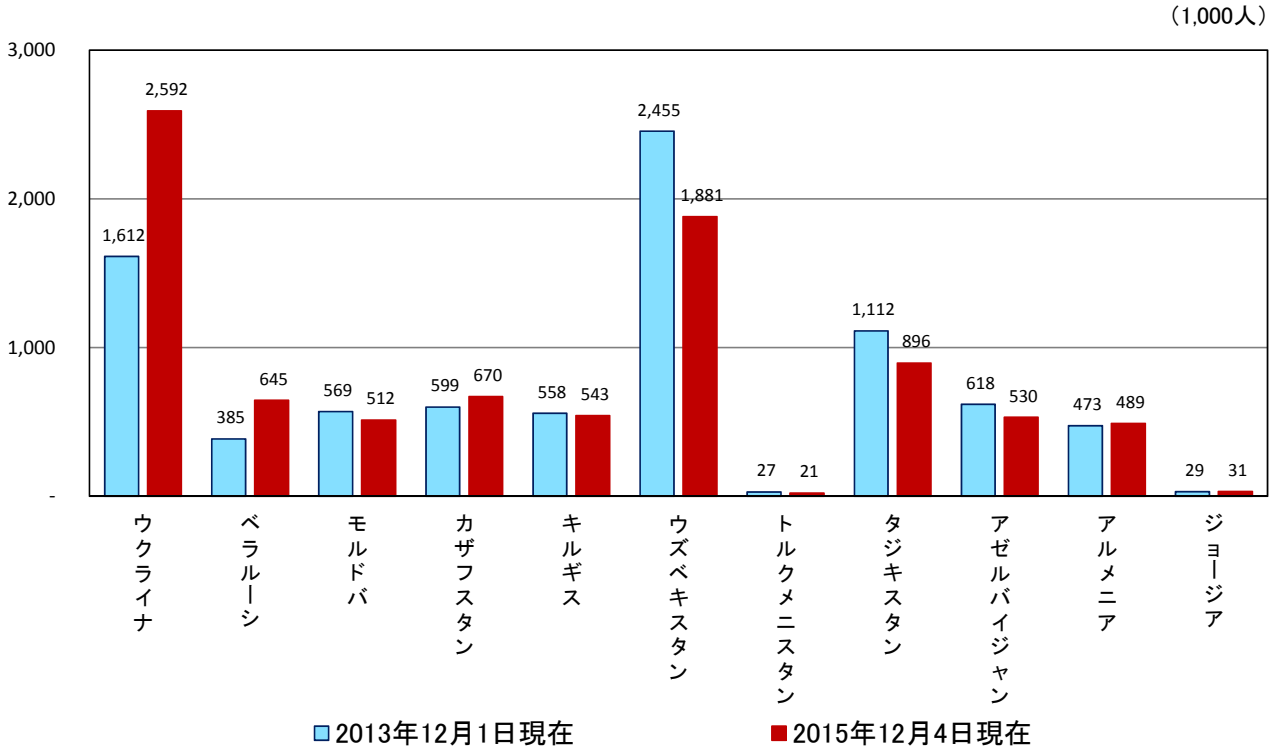
図表19　ユーラシア経済連合の加盟諸国の平均月額賃金

（2014年、ドル）



（出所）ユーラシア経済委員会『2015年版数字で見るユーラシア経済連合加盟諸国統計年鑑』。

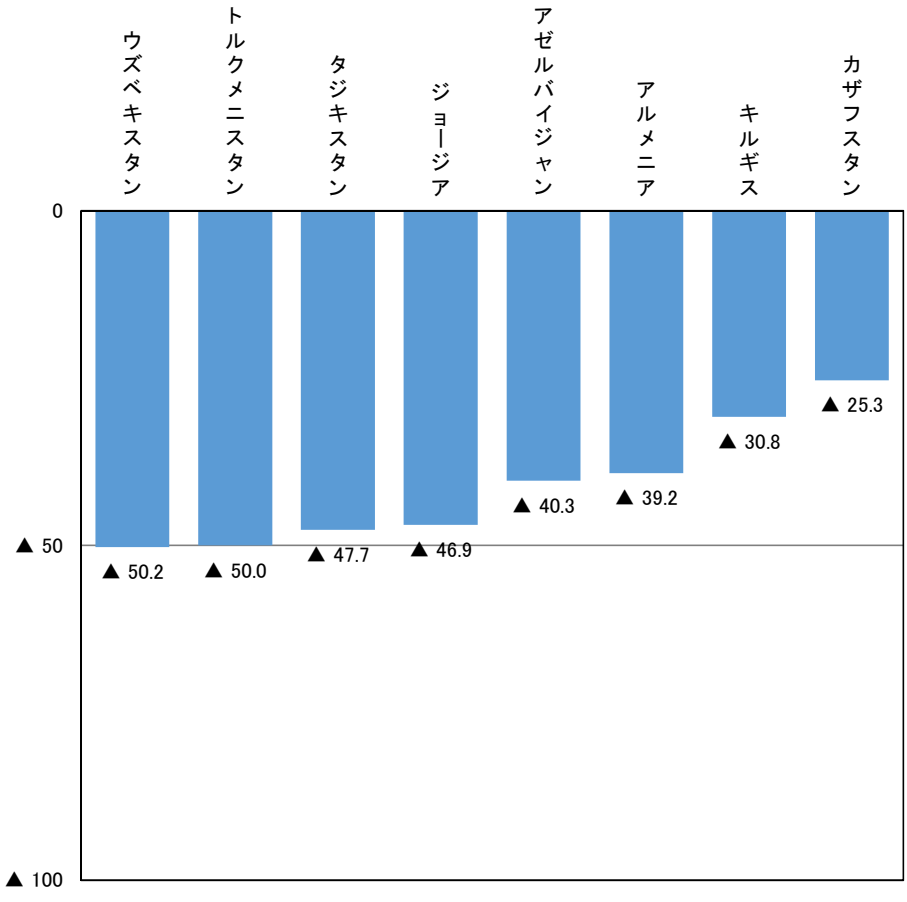
図表20　ロシアに滞在しているNIS各国の市民の数



（出所）ロシア連邦移民局のデータにもとづき作成。

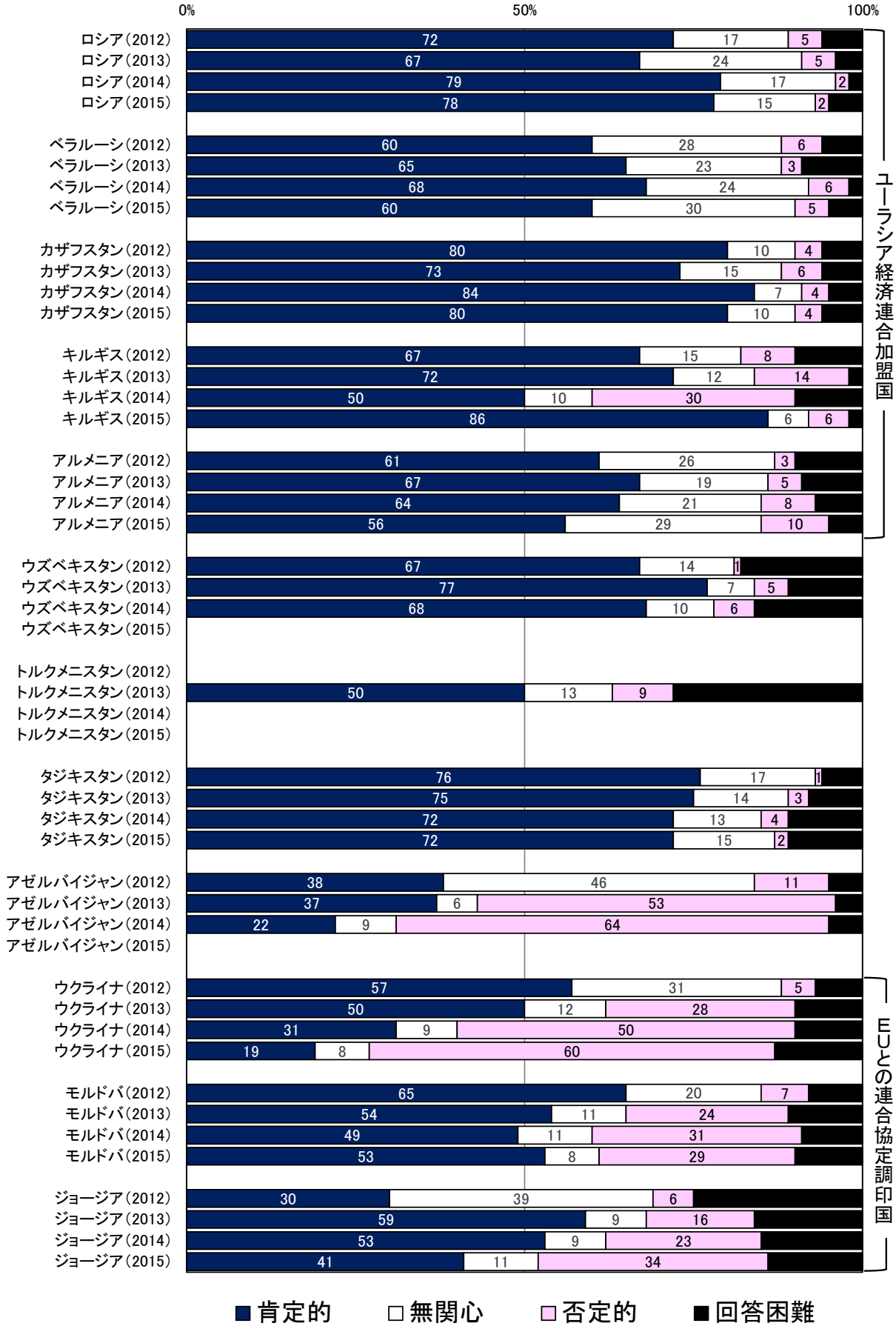
図表21　ロシアから中央アジア・コーカサス諸国への送金額の増減

（米ドル・ベース、2014年1～9月と2015年1～9月を比較した増減率、%）



（出所）http://evrazklub.ru/analitik/trudovaya-migratsiya-v-eaes-na-nachalo-2016-goda-doklad-eak.html

図表22　ロシア・NIS各国国民のユーラシア経済連合についての評価



（出所）ユーラシア開発銀行『2015年ユーラシア開発銀行統合バロメーター』。

Ⅱ.ユーラシアの産業と市場
―テレビ･冷蔵庫を中心とした家電の事例―

はじめに

本章では、CIS諸国の家電・エレクトロニクス市場を、統計データを中心に概観することを試みる。国としては、主にロシア・ウクライナ・ベラルーシを対象とする（一部カザフスタンも）。品目としては、AV機器の主要品目であるテレビと、大型白物家電を代表する冷蔵庫を取り上げる。

残念ながら、この分野における日系企業のプレゼンスは、ここに来て急激に低下している。しかし、消費市場の重要分野であることに変わりはないだろう。また、以下に見るように、CIS諸国の域内貿易や、ユーラシア経済連合がビジネスに持つ含意といったテーマを考える上で、家電ビジネスは示唆に満ちている。

サムスン･LGに席巻されるユーラシア市場

近年ロシアの家電・エレクトロニクス市場では韓国勢の攻勢が強まり、特に韓国メーカーがロシアに現地工場を開設してから、その優位が一層明確になった。すなわち、2006年９月にLGの自社工場がモスクワ州ルザ地区で稼動。サムスン（Samsung）も、2008年９月にカルーガ州のヴォルシノ工業団地で自社工場を稼動させた。

現地生産の威力もあり、ロシアのテレビ販売市場は、サムスン・LGという韓国系２強に完全に席巻されてしまった。2014～2015年のロシアにおけるブランド別販売状況を示したのが図表１であり、2015年にはこの２社で市場の66.6%（金額ベース）を占めるに至っている。

図表１に見るとおり、日系ブランドはソニーが３位に登場するだけである。図表１の原典である『コメルサント』の記事によれば、東芝はすでにロシアでの家電販売からの撤退を表明、シャープも2015年第１四半期でロシア向けのテレビ供給を打ち切り、パナソニックはロシアでは低価格帯のテレビ販売市場には見切りをつけてプレミアムセグメントに特化する方向という。

このように、ロシアのテレビ販売市場が現地工場を有するサムスン・LGの韓国系２強に支配されていることは、比較的良く知られた事実だろう。だが、筆者は2016年２月に現地調査でベラルーシとウクライナに出向き、久し振りに両国の家電販売店を店頭調査してみて、この２国のテレビ売り場までもがメイドインロシアのサムスン・LGに埋め尽くされている様子を目の当たりにし、衝撃を受けたのである。

機械産業を中心とした製造業立国であるベラルーシには、ゴリゾント（ミンスク市）、ヴィチャジ（ヴィテプスク市）という２社のテレビメーカーがあり、往時には盛んにロシア向け輸出を手掛けていた。「ロシアにテレビを売る国」というのが、筆者の理解するベラルーシだった。それが今や、ミンスク市内のデパートのテレビ売り場は８割方がロシア製のサムスン・LGとなり、ゴリゾント・ブランドはわずかに２台ほどが展示されているにすぎなかった。自らの家電市場認識、ベラルーシ認識がアップデートされていなかったことに、恥じ入る他はなかった。

個人的に受けた衝撃の度合いで言えば、ウクライナのキエフのテレビ売り場も劣らなかった。ここ

もやはり、８割方がロシア製のサムスン・LGだったのである。周知のとおり、ロシアとウクライナは2014年から抜き差しならない対立関係に陥っており、相互に不毛な経済制裁を応酬し合う間柄である。ところが、ことウクライナのテレビ売り場に限っては、メイドインロシアの独壇場になっていたのだ。ただし、私が調査した店舗では、虫眼鏡で見なければ読めないのではないかと思われるほど生産国が小さく表記されており、「ロシア製を前面には出したくないのか？」などと勘繰ってしまった。

図表1　2014～2015年のロシアのブランド別テレビ販売実績

	2014		2015	
	台数（1,000台）	金額（100万ドル）	台数（1,000台）	金額（100万ドル）
Samsung	3,375	1,895	1,546	728
LG	2,865	1,602	1,610	709
Sony	673	500	410	242
Philips	554	283	305	119
Supra	472	90	312	63
Dexp	50	12	210	48
Mystery	401	88	156	34
Telefunken	148	30	131	26
その他	1,826	505	811	192
市場全体	10,363	5,004	5,491	2,159

（出所）http://www.kommersant.ru/doc/2922829

図表2　ロシア・ウクライナ・カザフスタンの家電・エレクトロニクス製品の市場規模（2015年）

	ロシア		ウクライナ		カザフスタン	
	金額（100万ドル）	前年比増減率（%）	金額（100万ドル）	前年比増減率（%）	金額（100万ドル）	前年比増減率（%）
Consumer Electronics (CE)	3,730	▲ 28.4	298	▲ 19.0	275	▲ 28.2
Photo (PH)	408	▲ 39.6	31	▲ 29.0	15	▲ 48.7
Major Domestic Appliances (MDA)	3,768	▲ 13.7	471	▲ 1.8	357	▲ 1.0
Small Domestic Appliances (SDA)	1,659	▲ 12.9	225	▲ 1.7	128	▲ 5.2
Information Technology (IT)	4,859	▲ 15.7	519	0.0	253	▲ 34.0
Telecommunication (TC)	5,191	1.1	557	18.6	741	▲ 8.0
Office Equipment & Consumables (OE)	844	0.3	36	4.0	22	▲ 24.3
Total	20,460	▲ 14.4	2,137	▲ 0.3	1,790	▲ 15.7

（出所）http://www.gfk.com

ロシア・ウクライナ・カザフの市場規模

GFKという世界的な調査会社があり、同社が世界の主要国の家電・エレクトロニクス製品販売市場の動向を定期的に発表している。CIS諸国の中では、ロシア・ウクライナ・カザフスタンの３国が対象になっているようだ（残念ながらベラルーシのデータは発表されていない模様）。そこで、GFK発表のデータにもとづき、2015年の３国の家電・エレクトロニクス製品の市場規模・動向を、図表２のようにまとめてみた。

なお、原典では市場規模が現地通貨表示で示されている。しかし、それでは分かりにくいし、国ごとの比較も困難になるので、筆者独自で2015年の年平均レートを用い、米ドルに換算して作表した（ロシアは１ドル＝62ルーブル、ウクライナは１ドル＝22.13グリブナ、カザフスタンは１ドル＝228.2テンゲ）。

一方、表中の前年比増減率は原典に示されているものだが、どのようなベースの増減率なのか、原典に説明がなく、不明である。おそらくは、現地通貨のインフレを考慮していない名目の増減率なのではないかと推察される。したがって、数量ベースおよびドル換算の2015年の市場規模の減少率は、表に記したよりも大きい可能性がある。

表の分類について説明すると、CEはテレビをはじめとするAV機器。PHはカメラ等。MDAは冷蔵庫などの大型家電。SDAはキッチン小物や健康・美容用品などの小物家電。ITはパソコン等。TCは電話機やスマートホン。OEは印刷機・コピー機などの事務用機器を指している。

上述のように、どのようなベースの数字であるかが明確でないものの、GFKによれば2015年にロシア家電市場の販売は14.4%低下した。一方、別の情報源によれば（http://goo.gl/RnNIcx）、2015年のロシア家電市場の販売は、ルーブル表示で10～12%、数量ベースでは20～25%低下したという。

図表２によれば、ウクライナおよびカザフスタンの市場規模は、ロシアよりもちょうど１桁くらい小さい、ということになる。

CIS諸国のテレビ・冷蔵庫生産

図表３、４では、CIS統計委員会の統計年鑑にテレビおよび冷蔵庫・冷凍庫の生産データが出ているすべての国を取り上げている。

図表３に見るテレビの生産動向は、2000年代半ばからの薄型化・デジタル化、ビジネスモデルの変化、そして景気の浮き沈みなどを受け、変動が激しい。ロシアでは、2010年代に入って生産が着実に拡大しており（景気が悪化した2015年は例外）、やはりサムスン・LGの現地生産が軌道に乗ったことが大きいと見られる。

一方、かつてはロシアに次ぐ規模を誇ったベラルーシのテレビ生産は、世界のトレンドから取り残され、2000年代の後半に縮小に転じた。2010年代の初頭に一時的に生産が盛り返したが、これは独自ブランドというよりも、日系をはじめとする外国ブランド製品の委託生産によるものかもしれない。しかし、ここ数年はサムスン・LGのロシア工場に圧倒され、ロシア市場だけでなく、ベラルーシ国内市場までもが掘り崩されていたようである。2015年10月までにはヴィチャジ、ゴリゾント両社のテレビ生産が完全に停止し、伝統を誇るベラルーシ・テレビ産業復活の展望はまったく描けていない。

意外にも、ウクライナでは一定量のテレビの生産が続いており、しかも2010年代に入って拡大基調にある。詳細は不明だが、情報を総合すると、これはシンガポール系のEMSメーカーであるFlex（旧Flextronics）社が対EU国境から近い西ウクライナのザカルパッチャ州ムカチェヴェ市に工場を開設し、日系を含む外国ブランド製品の生産を請け負っていることを反映していると考えられる。製品はウクライナ国内、EU市場、CIS市場に供給されている模様である。

図表3 CIS諸国のテレビの生産量

（1,000台）

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ロシア	3,278	4,601	6,823	7,028	4,878	11,876	14,714	16,170	14,714	16,255	8,636
ウクライナ	651	431	507	558	238	69	165	391	319	438	…
ベラルーシ	1,308	1,067	702	717	352	446	404	594	269	112	22
モルドバ	12	17	21	21	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
カザフスタン	346	410	323	326	283	349	330	484	442	309	…
アゼルバイジャン	7	5	9	8	9	9	19	24	24	6	…

（出所）CIS統計委員会および各国統計局。

図表4 CIS諸国の冷蔵庫・冷凍庫の生産量

（1,000台）

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ロシア	2,778	2,995	3,539	3,728	2,750	3,557	4,100	4,302	4,128	3,693	3,118
ウクライナ	953	1,068	1,134	779	482	576	378	…	…	…	…
ベラルーシ	995	1,050	1,072	1,106	1,007	1,106	1,197	1,263	1,200	979	899
ウズベキスタン	1	5	11	6	16	19	19	…	…	…	…
アゼルバイジャン	13	15	9	9	5	4	4	5	7	4	…

（出所）CIS統計委員会および各国統計局。

これに対し、一般論として言えば、冷蔵庫のような白物の大型家電は、市場に近い場所で生産するのに適した品目である。また、図表４を見ても分かるとおり、生産量にテレビのような激しい波はなく、安定しやすい傾向がある。

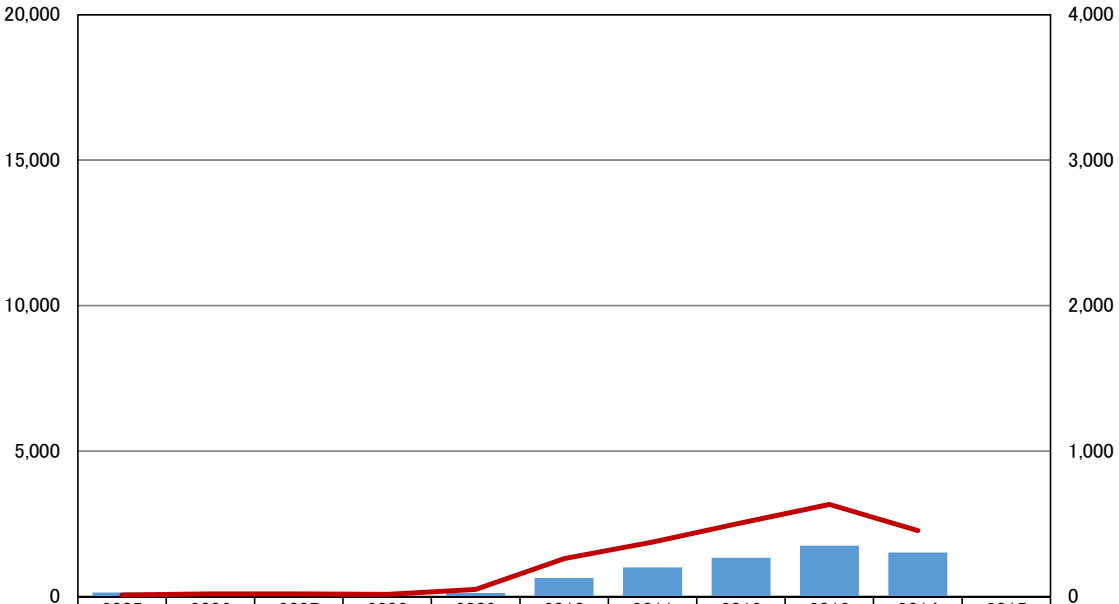
ロシアでは、十数社の外資系および地場資本のメーカーが冷蔵庫の生産に従事していると言われている。外資系では、Indesit、LG、Vestel、Bekoなどが大手である。なお、サムスンのカルーガ工場では、現在のところ冷蔵庫は生産されておらず、将来的な計画に留まっている。地場メーカーとしては、クラスノヤルスクのビリュサ社などが有力である。ロシアの小売チェーン大手のMヴィデオによれば、2014年に同社が販売した冷蔵庫のブランド別シェア（金額ベース、輸入品も含む）は、LG：22.6%、Indesit：14.5%、サムスン：14.1%、などとなっている。

ベラルーシ唯一の冷蔵庫メーカーは、ミンスク市に所在するアトラント社であり、かつて日本のサンヨーがコンプレッサー製造設備を供給したことでも知られている。ゴリゾントやヴィチャジのテレビ生産とは異なり、アトラントの冷蔵庫生産は年間100万台前後で推移しており、比較的安定している。

問題はウクライナであり、同国では東部のドネツィク市にあるノルド社が唯一の冷蔵庫メーカーとなってきた。EBRDの融資による設備更新が奏功し、2000年代の半ばにはベラルーシのアトラントに比肩する生産量を記録していた。ところが、近年生産量が落ち込んでいたところに、2014年以降のドンバス紛争で、工場のあるドネツィク市は分離主義武装勢力の手に落ちてしまった。ノルド社の生産のかなりの部分が従来はロシア市場向けであっただけに、ウクライナ・ロシア関係の険悪化で事業環境は絶望的になっている。断片的な情報によれば、2014年の末頃まではどうにか冷蔵庫の生産は続け

られていたようだが、さすがに現時点では工場はほぼ稼動していないようである。2016年に入って報道で伝えられたところによると、ドネツィク州の中でも占領を免れている北部のクラマトルシク市にノルド社の新工場を建設する計画も浮上しているという。

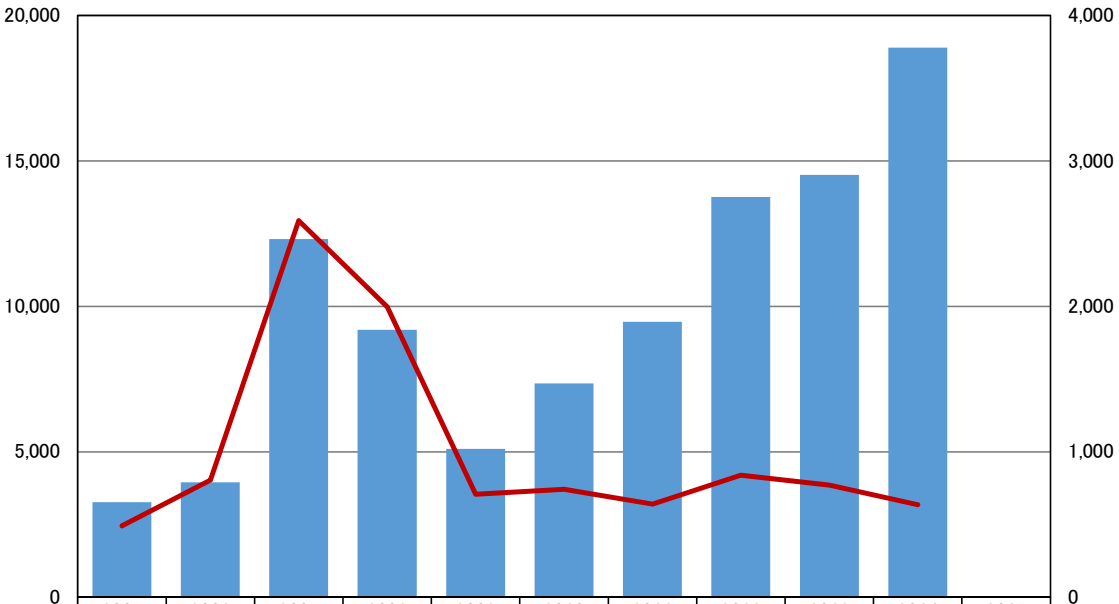
図表5　ロシアのテレビ輸出動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量(1,000台)	141	96	50	24	124	644	995	1,335	1,743	1,513	
金額(100万ドル)	11	18	18	14	48	260	374	506	633	453	

(出所)ロシア連邦国家統計局。

図表6　ロシアのテレビ輸入動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量(1,000台)	3,267	3,948	12,319	9,198	5,102	7,346	9,470	13,760	14,521	18,893	
金額(100万ドル)	491	805	2,589	1,995	707	742	640	839	771	637	

(出所)ロシア連邦国家統計局。

図表7 ロシアのテレビ（8528）輸出相手国

（1,000台、100万ドル）

2012年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	…	533.5
CIS域内	…	500.9
ウクライナ	852.3	288.6
カザフスタン	…	190.7
ベラルーシ	…	18.5
モルドバ	8.1	2.7
CIS域外	143.8	32.6
リトアニア	108.5	16.6
インド	0.1	4.9
ドイツ	0.4	4.5
アルジェリア	0.3	1.6
ラトビア	7.5	1.0

2013年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	1,948.2	681.5
CIS域内	1,743.3	638.2
ウクライナ	962.8	327.0
カザフスタン	349.8	159.4
ベラルーシ	419.0	148.0
モルドバ	8.6	3.1
CIS域外	204.9	43.3
リトアニア	163.9	20.9
ドイツ	2.3	7.5
インド	0.0	2.3
英国	0.3	2.1
オランダ	1.7	1.8
フランス	0.1	1.1

2014年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	1,605.5	547.5
CIS域内	1,422.2	462.0
ウクライナ	824.4	247.4
カザフスタン	355.3	146.4
ベラルーシ	227.4	62.2
モルドバ	14.3	4.5
CIS域外	183.3	85.4
ドイツ	18.1	74.6
インド	0.0	2.3
英国	0.2	1.2
英領バージン諸島	24.3	1.1

（出所）ロシア連邦関税局。

図表8 ロシアのテレビ（8528）輸入相手国

（1,000台、100万ドル）

2012年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	…	1,364.5
CIS域内	…	315.8
ウクライナ	3,859.4	157.4
ベラルーシ	…	147.3
カザフスタン	…	11.1
CIS域外	14,094.1	1,048.7
中国	10,874.0	450.7
ハンガリー	176.9	100.7
チェコ	159.0	85.0
スロバキア	128.7	72.7
ポーランド	177.9	71.2
韓国	769.4	48.5
トルコ	153.7	32.1
日本	10.7	21.8
マレーシア	70.7	21.6
タイ	1,130.3	21.2
ドイツ	12.3	15.0
台湾	136.5	13.8
カナダ	3.3	13.4
シンガポール	7.1	12.9
フランス	2.8	12.7

2013年

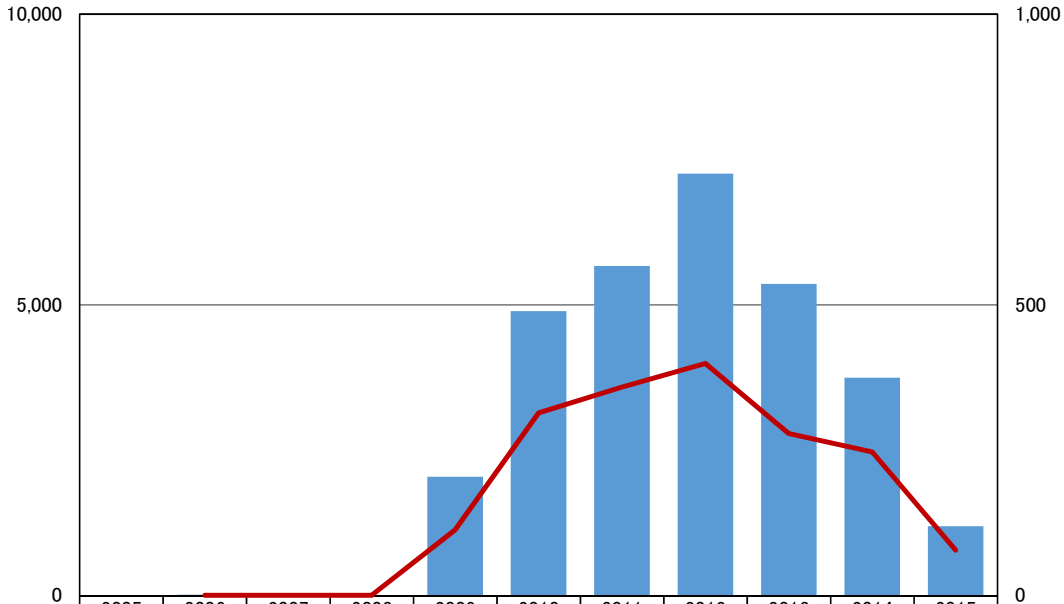
相手国	数量	金額
全世界	19,036.8	1,257.8
CIS域内	4,184.8	262.0
ウクライナ	3,859.1	172.5
ベラルーシ	248.3	87.0
カザフスタン	77.4	2.5
CIS域外	14,852.0	995.7
中国	9,610.4	373.6
スロバキア	322.1	170.9
韓国	1,315.8	63.1
チェコ	72.8	52.0
ハンガリー	61.6	45.6
マレーシア	145.6	43.9
ポーランド	97.1	39.5
タイ	2,153.3	29.7
トルコ	135.2	25.0
日本	13.7	22.1
フランス	2.5	17.2
ドイツ	12.1	16.1
ベルギー	0.6	14.9
カナダ	1.5	14.0
台湾	225.5	13.1
米国	9.7	10.4
香港	32.6	7.9
フィリピン	16.6	6.2
ポルトガル	14.7	5.5
インドネシア	222.1	4.8
イタリア	1.5	4.7

2014年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	23,383.6	1,203.5
CIS域内	2,608.1	188.3
ウクライナ	2,257.9	104.7
ベラルーシ	213.3	73.4
カザフスタン	136.9	10.2
CIS域外	20,775.6	1,015.2
中国	13,725.6	423.2
マレーシア	663.7	141.1
スロバキア	219.8	125.5
韓国	3,087.8	65.7
フランス	2.0	38.1
ポーランド	60.9	35.5
日本	10.0	29.1
タイ	2,230.6	25.8
台湾	220.9	24.6
チェコ	32.8	20.4
ドイツ	11.3	14.5
ベルギー	0.9	11.1
トルコ	44.9	10.6
カナダ	0.5	10.4

（出所）ロシア連邦関税局。

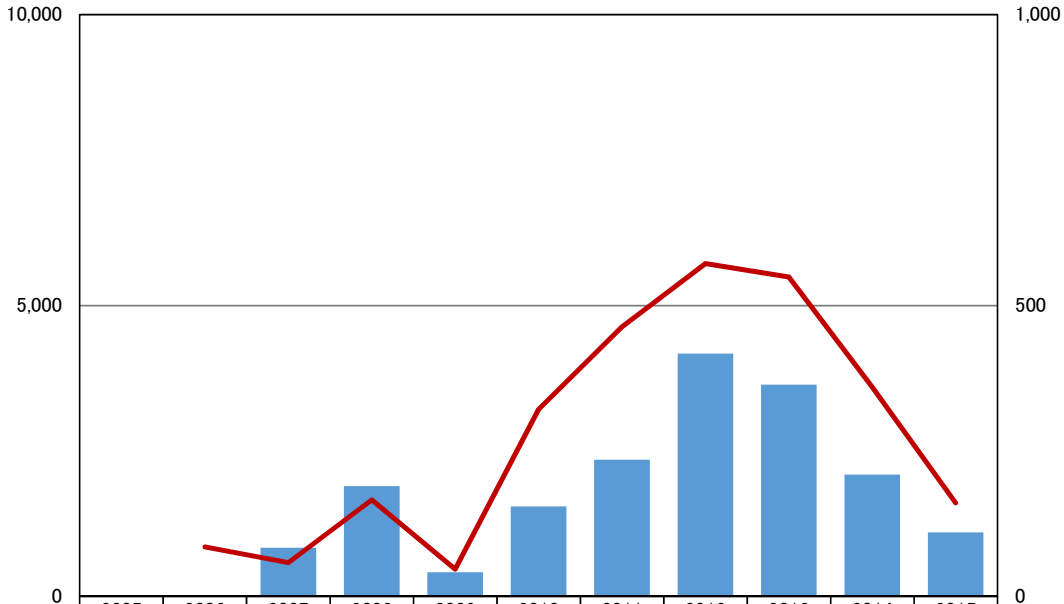
図表9　ウクライナのテレビ（8528）輸出動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）		15	9	8	2,046	4,891	5,669	7,256	5,358	3,747	1,193
金額（右軸、100万ドル）		1	1	1	113	314	358	399	279	247	78

（出所）ウクライナ国家統計局。

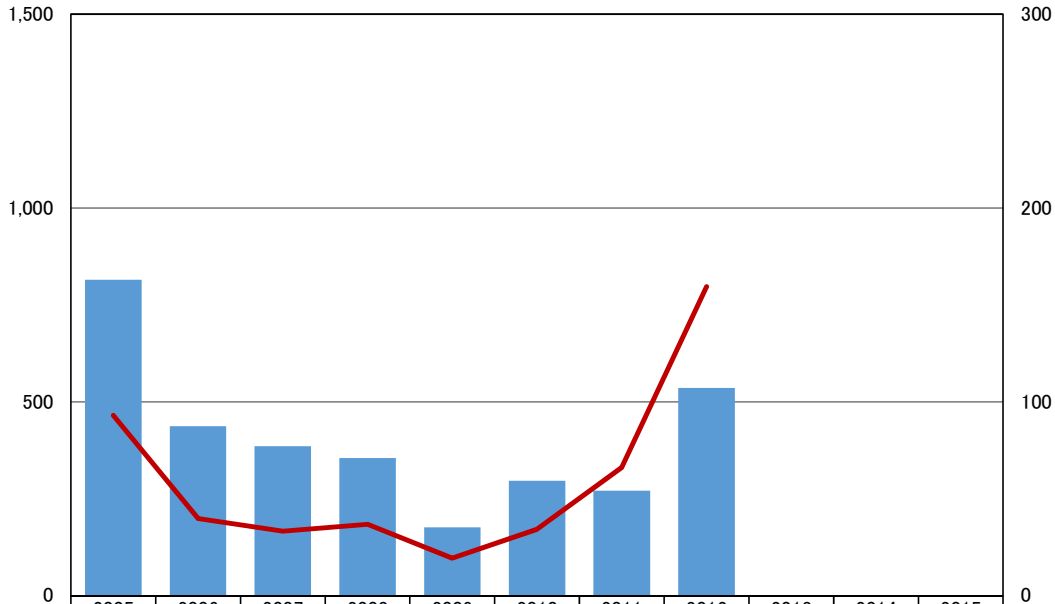
図表10　ウクライナのテレビ（8528）輸入動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）			837	1,896	415	1,547	2,349	4,175	3,642	2,096	1,103
金額（右軸、100万ドル）		85	58	166	47	322	463	572	549	360	161

（出所）ウクライナ国家統計局。

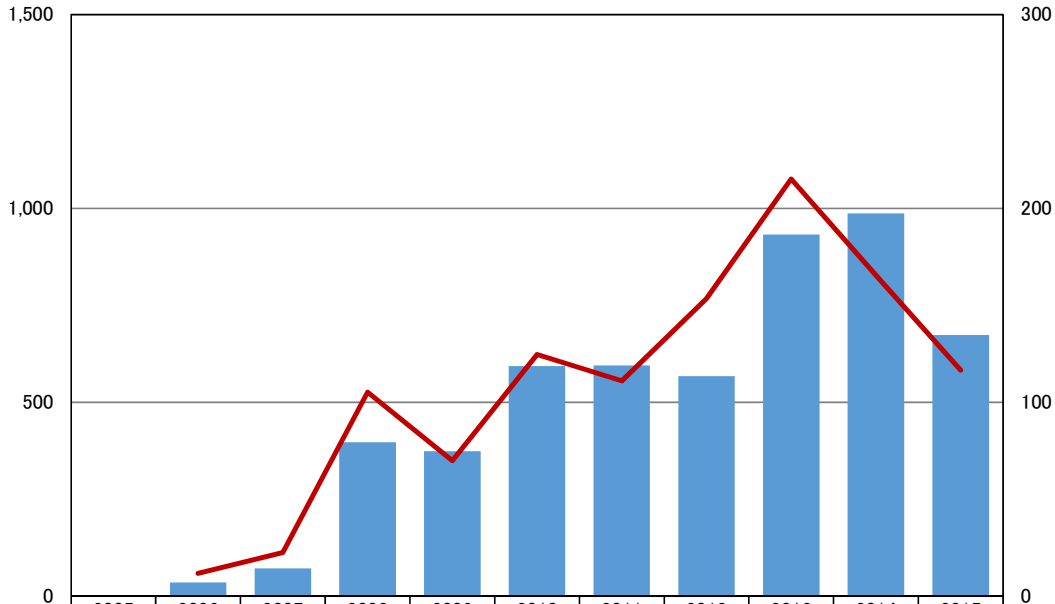
図表11　ベラルーシのテレビ（8528）輸出動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）	815	437	385	355	176	296	271	536			
金額（右軸、100万ドル）	93	40	33	37	19	34	66	159			

（出所）ベラルーシ国家統計委員会。

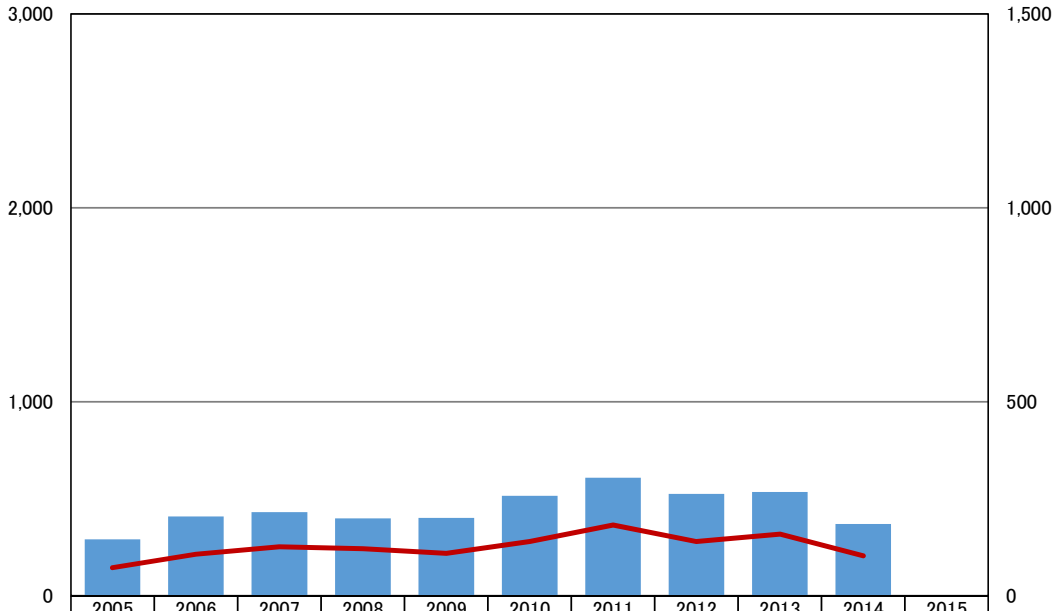
図表12　ベラルーシのテレビ（8528）輸入動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）		36	72	397	374	594	595	567	933	987	674
金額（右軸、100万ドル）		12	23	105	70	125	111	154	215	166	117

（出所）ベラルーシ国家統計委員会。

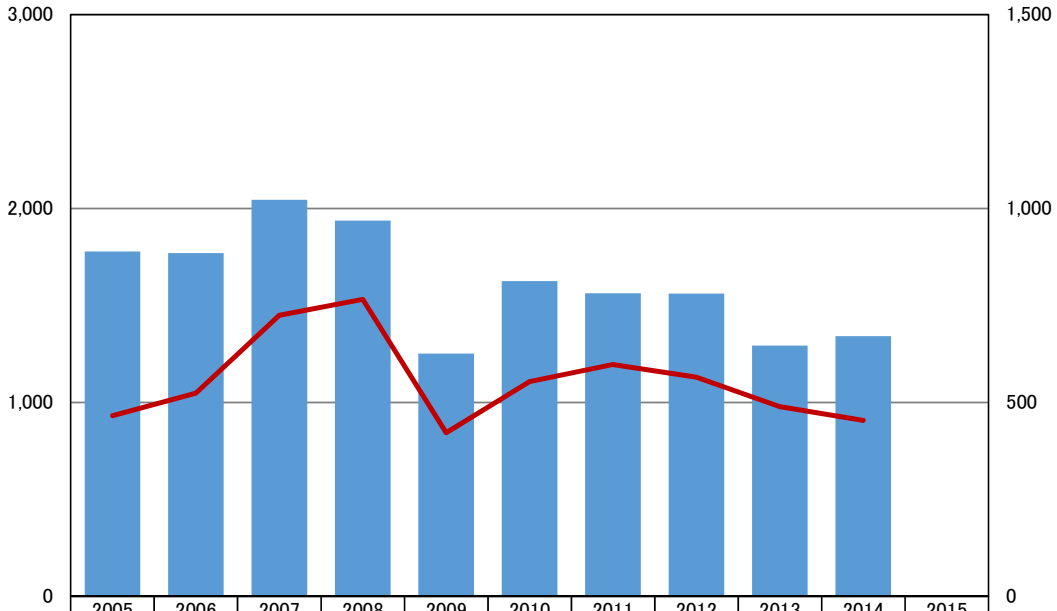
図表13　ロシアの冷蔵冷凍庫の輸出動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）	291	409	432	398	402	515	608	525	535	371	
金額（右軸、100万ドル）	73	107	126	121	109	140	182	140	159	103	

（出所）ロシア連邦国家統計局。

図表14　ロシアの冷蔵冷凍庫の輸入動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）	1,778	1,770	2,045	1,937	1,252	1,625	1,563	1,562	1,294	1,342	
金額（右軸、100万ドル）	466	524	725	766	422	554	598	565	489	454	

（出所）ロシア連邦国家統計局。

図表15 ロシアの冷蔵庫・冷凍庫（8418）輸出相手国

（100万ドル）

2012年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	－	258.6
CIS域内	－	249.8
ウクライナ	－	89.0
カザフスタン	－	86.1
ベラルーシ	－	34.0
アゼルバイジャン	－	16.3
ウズベキスタン	－	8.3
キルギス	－	6.2
モルドバ	－	5.4
トルクメニスタン	－	1.7
アルメニア	－	1.7
タジキスタン	－	1.0
CIS域外	－	8.9
ジョージア	－	1.2

2013年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	－	296.5
CIS域内	－	284.9
カザフスタン	－	83.4
ウクライナ	－	78.0
ベラルーシ	－	75.2
アゼルバイジャン	－	19.2
ウズベキスタン	－	15.2
キルギス	－	6.5
モルドバ	－	3.3
タジキスタン	－	1.7
アルメニア	－	1.5
CIS域外	－	11.6
リトアニア	－	2.3
インド	－	2.0
アブハジア	－	1.5

2014年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	－	201.5
CIS域内	－	187.1
カザフスタン	－	73.5
ベラルーシ	－	38.4
ウクライナ	－	32.7
アゼルバイジャン	－	16.5
ウズベキスタン	－	13.5
キルギス	－	6.1
モルドバ	－	3.2
タジキスタン	－	1.8
アルメニア	－	1.1
CIS域外	－	14.4
ポーランド	－	2.6
リトアニア	－	2.2
インド	－	1.4
モンゴル	－	1.3

（出所）ロシア連邦関税局。

図表16 ロシアの冷蔵庫・冷凍庫（8418）輸入相手国

（100万ドル）

2012年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	－	1,239.2
CIS域内	－	249.0
ベラルーシ	－	164.6
ウクライナ	－	76.0
カザフスタン	－	8.4
CIS域外	－	990.2
中国	－	223.4
イタリア	－	171.5
ドイツ	－	113.4
韓国	－	89.3
ポーランド	－	54.5
フランス	－	43.3
トルコ	－	40.3
オーストリア	－	32.0
タイ	－	25.2
ブルガリア	－	23.4
ハンガリー	－	21.1
スペイン	－	17.8
フィンランド	－	15.9
デンマーク	－	15.0
チェコ	－	14.1
米国	－	9.2
セルビア	－	8.9
日本	－	7.3

2013年

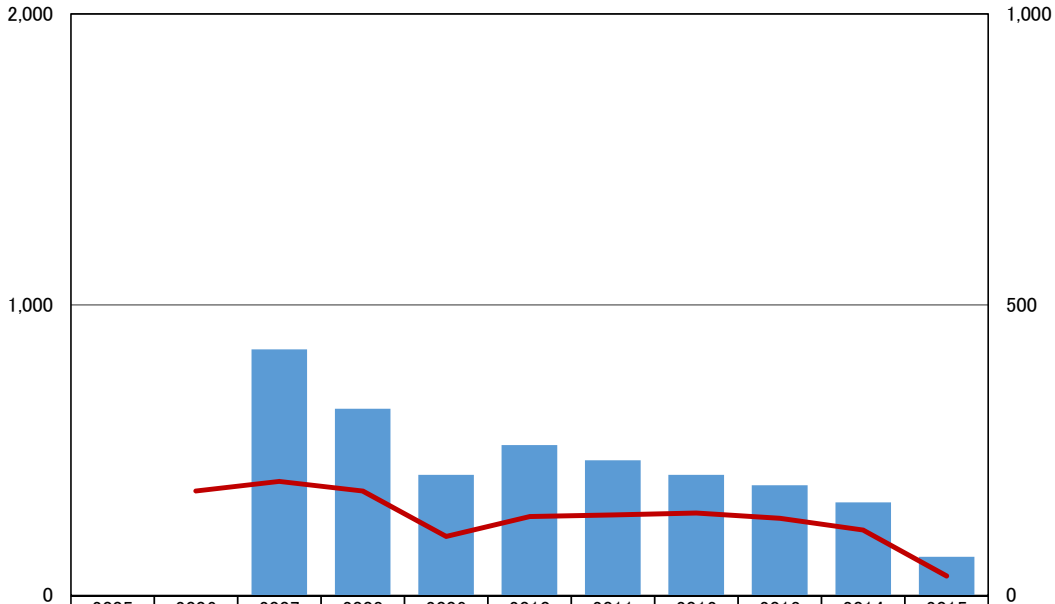
相手国	数量	金額
全世界	－	1,224.5
CIS域内	－	213.2
ベラルーシ	－	147.0
ウクライナ	－	63.5
CIS域外	－	1,011.3
中国	－	180.4
イタリア	－	179.3
ドイツ	－	115.5
ポーランド	－	103.7
韓国	－	77.7
トルコ	－	44.6
フランス	－	43.7
オーストリア	－	34.5
スペイン	－	27.4
タイ	－	26.4
ハンガリー	－	22.1
ブルガリア	－	17.0
セルビア	－	16.6
チェコ	－	16.5
米国	－	12.2
デンマーク	－	11.7
フィンランド	－	10.8
日本	－	8.6

2014年

相手国	数量	金額
全世界	－	1,116.7
CIS域内	－	208.5
ベラルーシ	－	148.0
ウクライナ	－	60.3
CIS域外	－	908.3
中国	－	196.7
イタリア	－	152.6
ドイツ	－	97.7
韓国	－	86.0
ポーランド	－	52.1
トルコ	－	50.0
フランス	－	35.1
オーストリア	－	25.0
タイ	－	24.9
チェコ	－	19.2
ブルガリア	－	17.1
ハンガリー	－	16.4
米国	－	16.1
セルビア	－	15.4
スペイン	－	14.8
日本	－	14.3
デンマーク	－	10.2

（出所）ロシア連邦関税局。

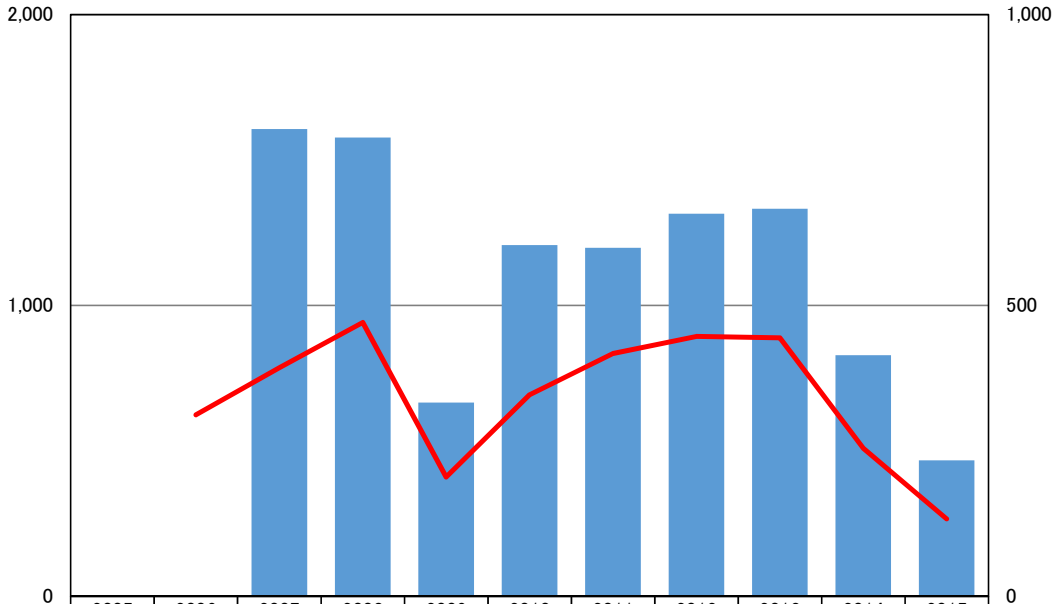
図表17　ウクライナの冷蔵庫・冷凍庫（8418）輸出動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）			847	642	415	517	466	415	380	321	134
金額（右軸、100万ドル）		180	196	180	102	136	139	142	133	112	34

（出所）ウクライナ国家統計局。

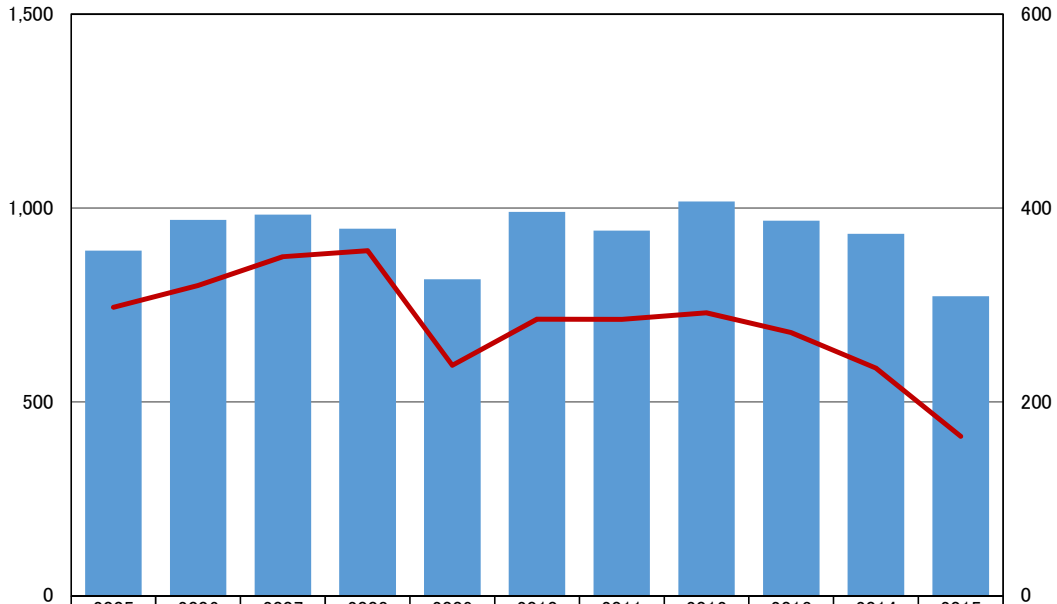
図表18　ウクライナの冷蔵庫・冷凍庫（8418）輸入動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）			1,607	1,577	667	1,208	1,198	1,315	1,333	829	468
金額（右軸、100万ドル）		312	393	471	205	347	417	447	444	255	133

（出所）ウクライナ国家統計局。

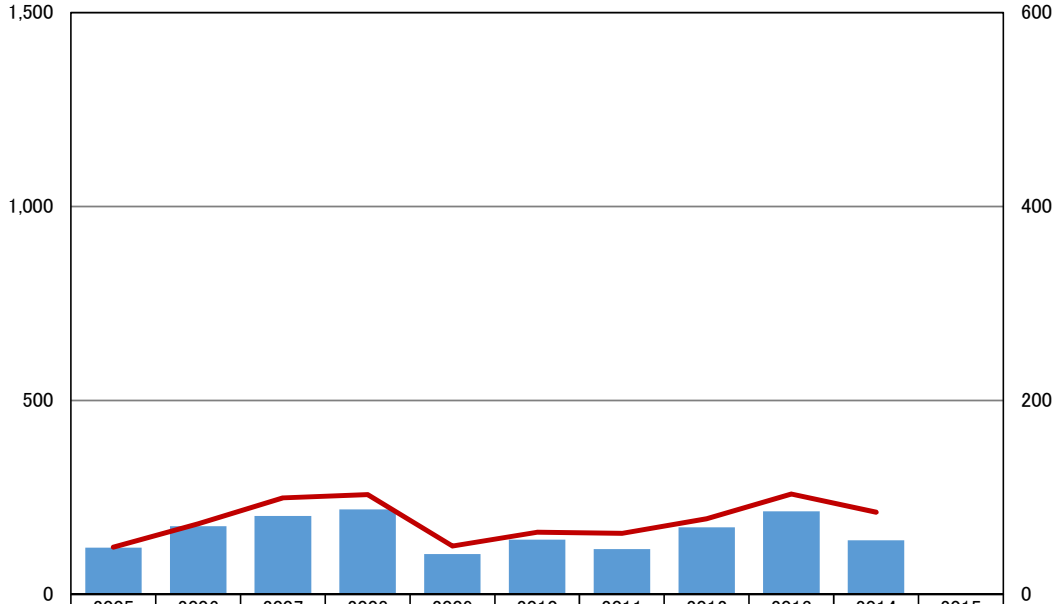
図表19　ベラルーシの冷蔵庫・冷凍庫（8418）輸出動向



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）	890	969	982	946	816	990	942	1,017	967	933	772
金額（右軸、100万ドル）	297	320	350	356	238	285	285	292	271	235	164

（出所）ベラルーシ国家統計委員会。

図表20　ベラルーシの冷蔵庫・冷凍庫（8418）輸入動向

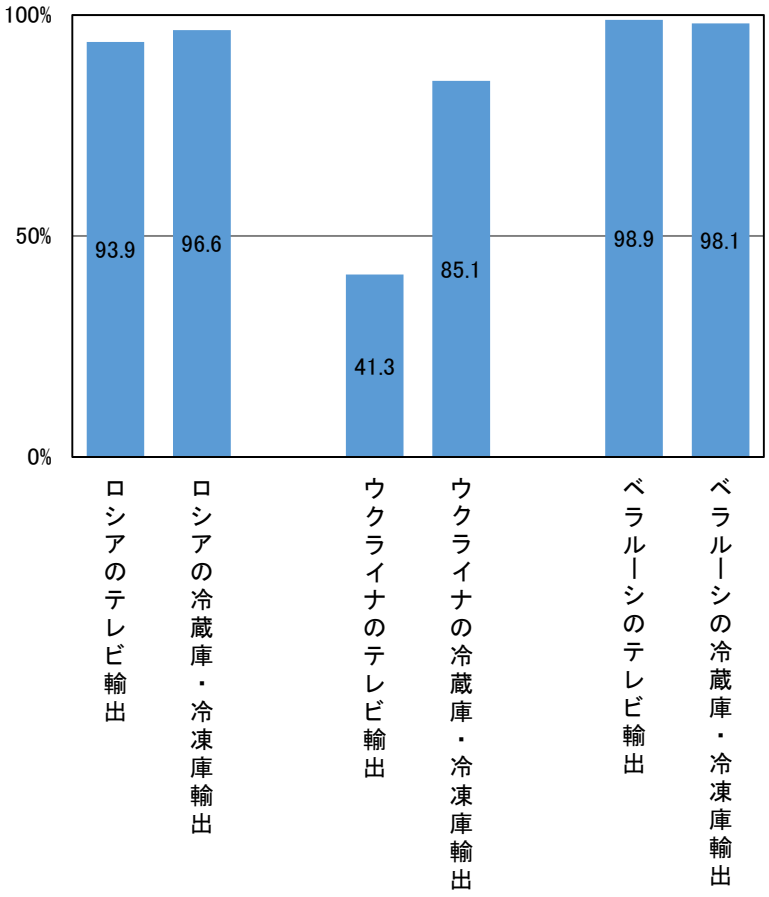


	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
数量（左軸、1,000台）	121	176	202	219	104	141	117	173	214	140	
金額（右軸、100万ドル）	49	73	100	103	50	64	63	78	104	85	

（出所）ベラルーシ国家統計委員会。

図表21　各国の家電輸出に占めるCIS域内向けの比率

（2012年、%）



（出所）各国統計をもとに筆者作成。

輸出入のデータ

次に、ロシア・ウクライナ・ベラルーシのテレビおよび冷蔵庫・冷凍庫の輸出入数量・金額を、図表５～20にまとめた。数字が明らかでない年は空欄にしてある。残念ながら、筆者が試みた範囲内では、カザフスタンの同様の統計データは入手できなかった。

なお、品目に関する注意点がある。テレビのHSコードは8528であるが、8528は一般的なテレビ受像機が主とはいえ、モニターやプロジェクターなども含んでいる。本稿に掲載しているテレビに関する図表は、モニターやプロジェクター等も含んだ広義のテレビ類と、狭義のテレビ受像機だけの場合がある。図表７、８、９、10、11、12、21は広義のテレビ類（つまり8528）のデータ、図表３、５、６は狭義のテレビ受像機のデータということになる。したがって、ロシアのテレビの輸出入状況を見た図表５、６と、図表７、８とで、データが整合しない。冷蔵庫に関しても、図表４、15、16、17、18、19、20、21は、冷蔵庫および冷凍庫全般（HSコード8418）の数字を示している。一方、図表13、14は、一体型の家庭用冷蔵冷凍庫のみの数字である。したがって、同じロシアについてであっても、図表13、14の輸出入額よりも、図表15、16の輸出入額の方が大きくなっているわけである。ロシアの貿易統計は、図表５、６、13、14のように、ある品目の長期的推移を跡付けるためには、統計局のデータが便利だが、図表７、８、15、16のように国別の内訳を調べるためには関税局のデータを使わざるをえず、両者の商品分類が微妙に異なっているので、面倒が生じる。

統計データから見えてくるもの

各国のテレビ・冷蔵庫の輸出市場を整理すると、図表21のように、CIS向けの輸出が大部分である（あえてウクライナ危機前の2012年の数字を用いた）。例外はウクライナのテレビ輸出であり、これは同国のテレビ生産が最初からEU圏も市場として想定したEMSであるからだろう。それを除けばCIS各国の家電産業は概してCIS域内にしか販路を持たない。逆に言えば、関税の要因に加え、電圧や規格面の共通性もあり、ロシア語という共通言語のあるCIS市場は、やはりそれなりに一体性があり、企業にとってはシナジー効果があるということだろう。

ロシア・ウクライナ・ベラルーシにはそれぞれテレビおよび冷蔵庫の生産企業が立地しているものの、図表５～20に見るように、それらの貿易の収支は概ね入超となっている。

ただ、図表５、６でロシアの狭義のテレビ受像機の輸出入を見ると、数量では輸入の方が圧倒的に多いものの、金額では輸出入が近年ほぼ拮抗するようになってきている。ロシアは、アジアなどから単価の低いテレビを大量に輸入する一方、ある程度単価の高いテレビを近隣のCIS市場に輸出するようになっており、まさにサムスンやLGのロシア工場で生産された製品がその中心になっていると推察される。

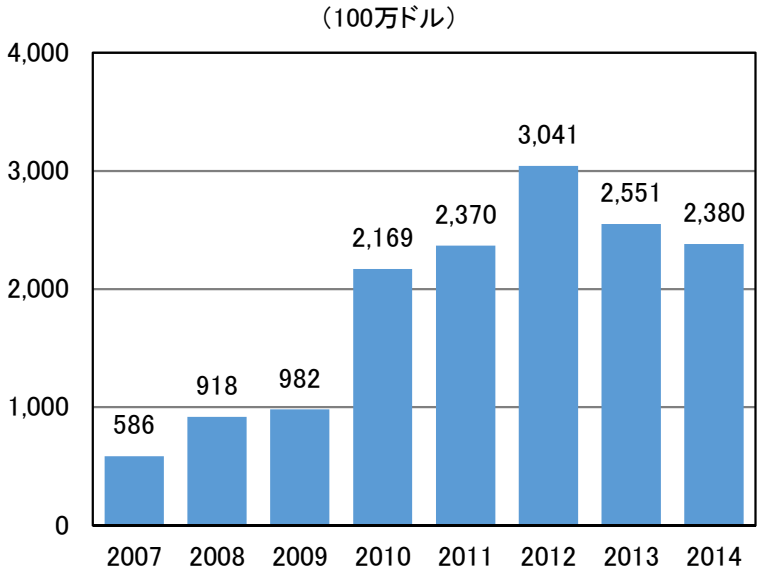
一方、図表11に見るベラルーシのテレビ輸出は、2012年までは急増していたものの、前掲の図表３で見たとおり、その後生産量自体が急減しており、2013年分から輸出データが発表されなくなったことから見ても、直近で輸出が壊滅状態となっていることは確実である。報道によれば、2015年１～９月のテレビ輸出は、わずか473台だったという（https://goo.gl/eAZkh5）。逆に、過去10年ほどでテレビ輸入が激増し、その大部分がロシアからとなっている（テレビ輸入に占めるロシアのシェアは金額ベースで2012年：81.8%、2013年：81.6%、2014年：75.5%）。ベラルーシはこの10年で完全にテレビ輸入国に転落した。ただ、テレビメーカーとしては凋落したゴリゾントは、中国企業と提携して、電子レンジなどに注力していく方向であるという。むろん、図表19、20に見るように、アトラント社の担う冷蔵庫の分野では、ベラルーシは今のところ牙城を守っている。

自国の市場規模が小さいNIS諸国にとって、相対的に規模の大きいロシア市場に輸出しやすくなるという利点は、ロシア主導のユーラシア経済連合に加入する大きなインセンティブになる。しかし、今回見たベラルーシのテレビメーカーのように、より強力なロシアの生産者との競争に直にさらされて、衰退する危険性もある。今日のテレビ事業のように、ごく少数のグローバルなプレーヤーだけが生き残れる分野では、特にそうである。また、外資の側から見ても、ユーラシア圏での現地生産に乗り出す際に、進出先としてロシアを選ぶのが正攻法であろう。ロシアとの障壁がないとはいえ、あえてベラルーシを選ぶという選択肢は一般的ではなく、せいぜい委託生産止まりだろう。

ところで、NIS諸国がロシアとの間で関税なしで輸出入を行うためには、必ずしもユーラシア経済連合に加入する必要はない。2011年に成立したCIS自由貿易協定があり、それに加入していればFTAの恩恵には与れる。現時点でユーラシア経済連合にはロシア、ベラルーシ、カザフスタン、キルギス、アルメニアの５ヵ国が加盟している。CIS自由貿易協定にはその５ヵ国に加えウクライナ、タジキスタンが参加している（ウズベキスタンも後に条件付きで参加）。

実際、サムスンとLGのロシア工場はCIS自由貿易協定を利用してウクライナに無関税でテレビを輸出してきたと、筆者は理解している。ウクライナのテレビ輸入に占めるロシアからの割合は金額ベースで、2012年：50.5%、2013年：59.5%、2014年：69.1%、2015年：50.7%と推移してきた。その結果、筆者が２月にキエフで目撃したように、テレビ売り場がロシア製サムスン・LGで埋め尽くされたわけである。

図表22　ロシアのディスプレイモジュール等（8529）の輸入動向



（出所）ロシア連邦関税局。

しかし、2015年12月16日付の大統領令により、ロシアはウクライナとの自由貿易関係を2016年１月１日をもって破棄した。これに対抗し、ウクライナ側も１月２日からロシア産品に関税を導入している。一方、2016年１月１日をもってEUとウクライナのFTAが完全発効した。今後は、EU製やアジア製のテレビがウクライナ市場で優勢になっていくと予想される。

さて、本稿で見てきたとおり、家電市場のうち、特にテレビに関しては、サムスン・LGのロシア工場がロシア国内だけでなく、ユーラシア市場全体を席巻しつつある。ただ、言うまでもなく、ロシアでのテレビ生産は輸入コンポーネントに依存している部分が大きいと思われ、ロシア国内でどれだけの付加価値が生み出されているのかは、別問題である。実際、図表22に見るように、ロシアでのテレビ生産拡大と軌を一にするように、ディスプレイモジュール等の部材の輸入も拡大している。

（服部　倫卓：『ロシアNIS調査月報』2016年４月号より再録）

Ⅲ.CIS諸国の経済動向と対外ベクトル

はじめに

本章では、ユーラシア統合の大前提となるロシア・NIS諸国の基礎的な経済動向を概観する。その上で、NIS各国がロシアを中心としたユーラシア統合にどのような立場をとっているかを、整理することにする。

ロシア・NIS諸国の全般的な経済動向

ロシアでは、当時は石油価格が高止まりしていたにもかかわらず、2013年の経済成長率が1.3%という低調なものに終わり、景気の減速を印象付けた。2014年に入ると、ウクライナ危機および欧米との経済制裁の応酬を背景にロシア経済を取り巻く不透明感が高まった。そして、2014年半ばから国際的な石油価格が低下し、同年暮れにはロシア・ルーブルが暴落、ロシア経済は危機の様相を深めた。かくして、ロシア経済は2014年終盤以降、リーマンショック以来の大きな試練に直面することになった。また、ロシア以外のNIS諸国は、経済的にロシアに依存している部分が大きい上に、ロシアと同じくエネルギーや資源の市況に左右されやすい体質もある。それゆえ、2015年にはロシア・NISの大部分の国で、マイナス成長に落ち込んだり、マイナスではないにしても成長が鈍化したりした。

図表1　2015年のロシア・NIS諸国の主要経済指標

（前年比実質増減率、%）

	国内総生産GDP	鉱工業生産	農業生産	固定資本投資	商品小売販売高	輸出	輸入	インフレ率[1)]
CIS全体	▲3.0	▲3.3	1.4	▲6.7	▲8.7	▲32.9	▲33.4	16.1
ロシア	▲3.7	▲3.4	3.0	▲8.4	▲10.0	▲31.6	▲37.5	15.5
ウクライナ	▲9.9	▲13.4	▲4.8	▲6.0	▲20.7	▲30.9	▲31.2	48.7
ベラルーシ	▲3.9	▲6.6	▲2.8	▲15.2	0.2	▲26.9	▲25.3	13.5
モルドバ	▲0.5	2.0	▲13.8	▲3.4	▲7.3	▲16.4	▲24.5	9.7
カザフスタン	1.2	▲1.6	4.4	3.7	▲0.4	▲42.4	▲25.7	6.6
キルギス	3.5	▲4.4	6.2	8.0	6.0	▲10.7	▲27.4	6.5
ウズベキスタン	8.0	8.0	6.8	9.6	15.1	▲5.0	▲11.2	0.5
トルクメニスタン	6.5	…	…	7.8	19.2	▲38.5	▲15.5	6.0
タジキスタン	6.0	11.2	3.2	21.2	5.5	▲9.5	▲20.2	5.7
アゼルバイジャン	1.1	2.4	6.6	▲11.1	10.9	▲48.7	1.0	4.0
アルメニア	3.5	5.2	11.7	0.3	▲9.9	▲4.7	▲26.2	3.7
ジョージア	2.8	▲4.9	2.9	…	…	▲23.0	▲10.1	4.0

（注）1）年平均の消費者物価上昇率。CIS全体のみ12月の前年同月比。
（出所）CIS統計委員会および各国統計局発表のデータをもとに作成。

図表2　NIS諸国のGDP成長率の推移

（前年比実質増減率、%）

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CIS全体	8.7	8.8	5.3	▲6.9	4.9	4.7	3.4	2.0	0.9	▲3.0
ロシア	8.2	8.5	5.2	▲7.8	4.5	4.3	3.5	1.3	0.7	▲3.7
ウクライナ	7.3	7.9	2.3	▲14.8	4.1	5.2	0.2	0.0	▲6.6	▲9.9
ベラルーシ	10.0	8.6	10.2	0.2	7.7	5.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	▲3.9
モルドバ	4.8	3.0	7.8	▲6.0	7.1	6.8	▲0.7	9.4	4.8	▲0.5
カザフスタン	10.7	8.9	3.3	1.2	7.3	7.5	5.0	6.0	4.1	1.2
キルギス	3.1	8.5	8.4	2.9	▲0.5	6.0	▲0.1	10.9	4.0	3.5
ウズベキスタン	7.5	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.0
トルクメニスタン	11.4	11.0	14.7	6.1	9.2	14.7	11.1	10.2	10.3	6.5
タジキスタン	7.0	7.8	7.9	3.9	6.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.0
アゼルバイジャン	34.5	25.0	10.8	9.3	5.0	0.1	2.2	5.8	2.8	1.1
アルメニア	13.2	13.7	6.9	▲14.1	2.2	4.7	7.2	3.5	3.4	3.5
ジョージア	9.4	12.6	2.4	▲3.7	6.2	7.2	6.4	3.4	4.6	2.8

（出所）CIS統計委員会および各国統計局発表のデータをもとに作成。

図表3　ロシア・NIS諸国の経済成長率予測

（前年比実質増減率、%）

	2013	2014	2015 推計	2016 予測	2017 予測	2018 予測
ロシア	1.3	0.6	▲ 3.8	▲ 0.7	1.3	1.5
西NIS諸国	0.6	▲ 4.0	▲ 9.1	0.5	1.7	1.7
ウクライナ	0.0	▲ 6.8	▲ 12.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
ベラルーシ	1.1	1.6	▲ 3.5	▲ 0.5	1.0	1.0
モルドバ	9.4	4.6	▲ 2.0	0.5	4.0	4.0
中央アジア諸国	6.8	5.6	2.8	3.2	4.8	4.9
カザフスタン	6.0	4.4	0.9	1.1	3.3	3.4
キルギス	10.9	3.6	2.0	4.2	3.4	4.3
ウズベキスタン	8.0	8.1	7.0	7.5	7.7	7.7
トルクメニスタン	10.2	10.3	8.5	8.9	8.9	8.9
タジキスタン	7.4	6.7	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.5
南コーカサス諸国	5.0	3.2	2.1	1.3	2.0	3.1
アゼルバイジャン	5.8	2.8	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.7
アルメニア	3.3	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.0
ジョージア	3.3	4.8	2.5	3.0	4.5	5.0

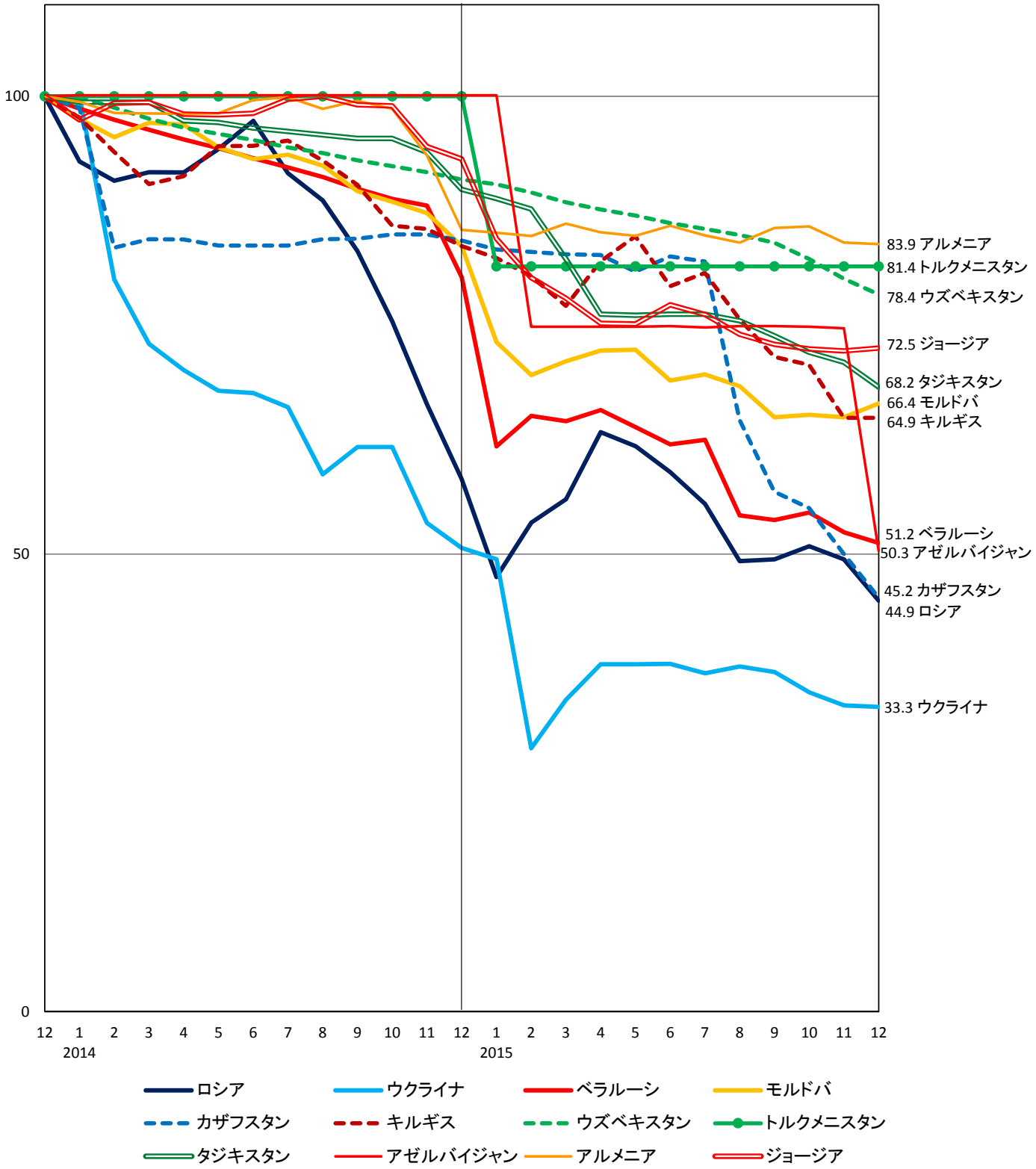
（出所）The World Bank (2016) *Global Economic Prospects: January 2016*.

2015年のロシア・NIS諸国の主要経済指標をまとめると、図表１のようになる。また、過去10年ほどのGDPの推移を跡付けたのが、図表２である。CIS全体のGDPは、2013年：2.0%、2014年：0.9%と減速を重ね、2015年にはついにマイナス３%となった。ただ、2015年にロシア・NIS諸国の経済はおしなべて減速を余儀なくされたことは事実であるものの、図表１・２からも、ロシアおよび西NISという地理的にヨーロッパ寄りの国々がマイナス成長に見舞われている一方、中央アジア諸国、南コーカサス諸国はプラスの成長率を維持している事実が確認できる。世界銀行が2016年１月６日に発表し

た『世界経済見通し』でも（図表３）、今後に関してロシア・西NIS諸国よりは中央アジア・コーカサス諸国の方が高い予想になっている。

図表4　2014～2015年のロシア・NIS諸国通貨の対米ドル名目レートの推移

（各月末、2013年末の水準＝100）



（出所）CIS統計委員会と各国中央銀行のデータをもとに作成。

さて、昨今のロシア・NIS経済で特徴的なのは、各国とも大幅な通貨安に見舞われていることである。『週刊エコノミスト』（2016年２月23日号）によれば、アルメニアを唯一の例外として、それ以外のすべてのロシア・NIS諸国が、2015～16年に自国通貨の史上最安値を記録したという。そこで、2013年末の水準＝100として、2014～2015年の各国通貨の対米ドル名目レート水準の推移を、図表２に示した。最大の下落幅を示しているのがウクライナであり、２年間で33.3の水準へと落ち込んでいる（つまり66.7%の切り下げ）。以下、ロシアの44.9、カザフスタンの45.2、アゼルバイジャンの50.3と産油国が続くが、これらの国はこの間に為替の自由化も実施しており、結果的に激しい変動を許容する形となっている。アルメニア、タジキスタン、モルドバ、キルギスといった小国の通貨は、それほど激しく下落していないが、主要貿易相手国のロシア等で通貨安となっているため、一定程度追随せざるをえない面がある。

米CIAの資料によれば、2015年の世界各国のインフレ率（消費者物価上昇率）を比較すると、ウクライナのインフレ率49.0%は全世界で最も悪い数字だったのをはじめ（なお、ベネズエラはウクライナよりも高インフレの模様だが、具体的な数字が示されていない）、ロシア・NIS諸国の高インフレが目立つ形となっている。世界225ヵ国をインフレ率が低かった順番にランキングすると、ロシア・NIS諸国はいずれも下位となっている。すなわち、150位：アゼルバイジャン：3.9%、157位：ジョージア：4.1%、177位：カザフスタン：5.3%、182位：アルメニア：5.6%、198位：キルギス：8.1%、203位：タジキスタン：8.9%、204位：モルドバ：9.1%、212位：ウズベキスタン：11.0%、214位：ベラルーシ：15.0%、216位：ロシア：15.4%、217位：トルクメニスタン：16.0%、225位：ウクライナ：49.0%となっている（なお、このCISの資料は年平均値、図表１のインフレ率は年末値なので、数字が異なっている）。ただし、ウクライナの高インフレにはやむをえない事情がある。ウクライナのインフレ率が特に高かったのは2015年２月の5.3%、３月の10.8%、４月の14.0%だった。これは2015年春に公共料金の大幅引き上げが実施されたことに起因していよう。現に、ウクライナ統計局によれば、2015年に家賃・光熱費は2.0倍値上がりしており、うち電力料金は1.7倍、ガス代は3.7倍、暖房・給湯は1.8倍の値上がりだった（これは12月の前年同月比）。IMFをはじめとする外圧で、公共料金をコストに見合うレベルまで引き上げることを要請されているウクライナとしては、高インフレは改革の代償でもある。

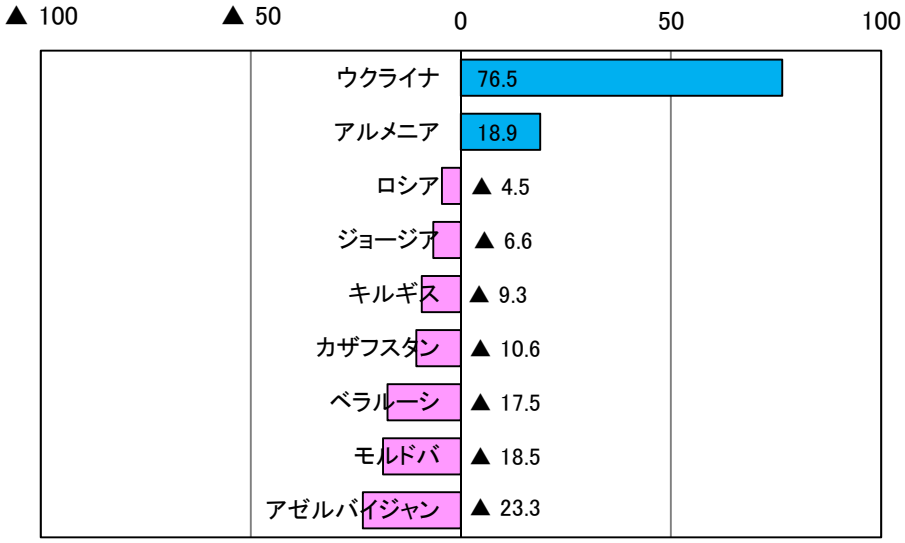
一方、大手格付け機関のスタンダードアンドプアーズ（S&P）による2016年３月現在のロシア・NIS各国の格付け（外貨建て長期ソブリン債）を、図表４に整理した。油価下落を背景に、2015～2016年にロシアおよびアゼルバイジャンが投資不適格とされるBB+に格下げされた。もはやロシア・NIS諸国で投資適格国はカザフスタン１国となったが、そのカザフにしても2016年２月18日にBBBからBBB-に格下げされており、徳俵に足がかかった状態である。

図表5　S＆Pによるロシア・NIS諸国の格付け

（外貨建て長期ソブリン債、2016年3月現在）

国	格付け	アウトルック	当該格付けの付与日
カザフスタン	BBB-	ネガティブ	2016年2月18日
アゼルバイジャン	BB+	安定的	2016年1月29日
ロシア	BB+	ネガティブ	2015年1月26日
ジョージア	BB-	安定的	2011年11月22日
キルギス	B	安定的	2015年12月10日
ウクライナ	B-	安定的	2015年10月19日
ベラルーシ	B-	安定的	2011年9月26日

図表6　2015年のロシア・NIS主要国の金・外貨準備増減率（%）



（出所）http://bdg.by/news/authors/zvr-stran-sng-i-vostochnoy-evropy-izmenenie-za-dekabr-i-dinamika-v-2015-om-godu

これに対し、2015年10月20日、ウクライナの外貨建て長期ソブリン債の格付けが、従来のSD（選択的債務不履行の状態）からB-に引き上げられた。この格上げは、ウクライナと民間債権者団とのリスケ交渉の完了を受けたものであった。S&Pでは、「ウクライナ当局が、IMFの示した改革へのコミットを表明していることから、向こう２～３年のデフォルトの可能性は低まった」と説明した。

外貨準備の動向に関しては、『ベラルーシ実業新聞』のレポートにもとづき、2015年の１年間にロシア・NIS主要国の金・外貨準備がどれだけ増減したかというデータをピックアップして、図表６を作成した。エネルギーおよび資源価格の下落、ウクライナ危機などで、2015年にロシア・NIS諸国は総じて厳しい経済情勢だったので、当然のことながら金・外貨準備も縮小基調だった。そうした中、ウクライナの準備高が突出して増えているが、これは国際収支のパフォーマンスが改善したというよりも、IMFの資金が入ったことによるものだろう。2015年のロシアは経済的には散々な年だったが、同国中銀は2014年11月に自由フロート制に移行してから実は為替市場にほとんど介入しておらず、ゆえに外貨準備の減少も小幅だった。それに比べると、カザフスタンやアゼルバイジャンといったNISの産油国の方が、通貨防衛のための介入で準備高を減らした度合いが大きい（むろん、それでも為替は切り下がっている）。ベラルーシは、ロシアから輸入した原油を加工する石油精製業が主産業になっているという意味で、今や半ば産油国のような経済になっており、しかも景気が悪化するとロシア以上にダメージを受ける。

NIS各国の経済動向

ウクライナ　図表３に見る世銀予測では、2016年にウクライナは１％の成長を示すという見通しが示されている。ウクライナ財務省は、2016年の成長率が２％という前提で同年の国家予算を編成した。この他、様々な機関の予測を見ても、2016年にウクライナは小幅ながらプラスの成長を達成できるとしているところが多い。さすがに、悪い材料はもう出尽くしたということだろうか。

2016年１月１日から、ウクライナの通商体制は大きく変わることになる。ウクライナとEUの連合協定に伴うFTAが、全面的に発効した。これまではEU側が片務的にウクライナ産品に対する関税を減免していたのに対し、新年からはウクライナ側もEU産品に門戸を開くことになった。なお、ウクライナ・

EU間の査証免除取決めが2016年後半にも発効すると見られており、ウクライナ側はこれが対EU統合に向けた大きな一歩となると見て期待を寄せている。他方、ウクライナ・EU間のFTAが自国に及ぼす悪影響に対処するためと称して、ロシアは2016年１月１日付でCIS自由貿易協定によるウクライナとのFTAを破棄するとともに、欧米に課している食品禁輸の対象国にウクライナを追加した。

ウクライナ政府は、ロシアが保有しているウクライナのユーロ債30億ドルを償還しないことを、2015年12月18日に宣言した。実質的に、ソブリン債の債務不履行に陥ったことになる。しかし、現在のところ欧米諸国はウクライナ支援のスタンスを崩しておらず、IMFもウクライナ支援プログラムを継続している。ただ、その条件とされる税制改革の方向性にウクライナ議会の一部勢力が異を唱えたために、予算審議が難航し、2016年の国家予算が2015年暮れになってようやく成立するなど、綱渡りの状況が続いている。連立与党の求心力は低く、ヤツェニューク首相失脚の観測も絶えない。仮にマイナス成長に終止符が打たれるにしても、国情が安定して経済が本格的な回復軌道に乗るのには、まだかなりの時間がかかるだろう。

ベラルーシ　ベラルーシでは、2015年10月11日に大統領選が実施され、現職のルカシェンコが圧勝を収めて五選を果たした。目下、ベラルーシの社会・経済状況は厳しく、2015年はルカシェンコ体制が本格化してから初のマイナス成長の年に終わった。しかし、皮肉にも隣国の政変に端を発する「ウクライナ危機」があらゆる面でルカシェンコ政権にとっての追い風となり、国民は経済難にもかかわらず現状維持を選択したわけである。

ただ、近年のベラルーシにとって最大の外貨収入源は、ロシアから輸入した原油を国内２箇所の製油所で精製し、石油製品を輸出して得る収入である。ロシアとの取り決めで、2015年から石油製品の輸出関税を100％ベラルーシの国庫に納入することが認められるようになり、2016年の国家予算でも11億ドルの石油製品輸出関税収入を計上、これを対外債務の返済に充てることになっている。その際に、ベラルーシの国家予算もロシアの連邦予算と同じく2016年の石油価格を１バレル＝50ドルとして想定しているのだが、ロシアの政策当局とは異なり、油価が下ブレした場合の備えができていないようなのである 。つまりは、油価が低迷すれば、新たな金策を迫られるということであり、これが2016年のベラルーシ経済最大の焦点となる。

カザフスタン　2015年４月26日に大統領選挙があり、現職のナザルバエフが再選を決めた。NIS諸国の中の圧倒的な勝ち組と見なされてきたカザフスタンであるが、石油価格の低下に伴い、ここに来て陰りも見え始めた。2015年８月には、Bank of America Merrill Lynchが、デフォルトする危険性の高い国のランキングと称するものを発表、そこではカザフが９番目に挙げられていた（ちなみに３番目がウクライナ、７番目がロシアとされた）。2016年の経済見通しに関するカザフの有識者の見解をまとめた記事を読んでも、カザフ経済には困難が待ち受けており、構造改革および産業多角化を果たさなければ、経済が行き詰る恐れがあることが一様に指摘されている 。

カザフスタンは2014年に「新経済政策」を発表した。同政策は、運輸・ロジスティクス・インフラの開発に重点を置いている点で、中国の「一帯一路（新シルクロード構想）」と共鳴し合っており、独自資金ではインフラ開発費を賄い切れないカザフにとって、アジアインフラ投資銀行など中国の資本を受け入れることに関心があるはずだという指摘もある。2015年３月にカザフのマシモフ首相が中国を訪問した際には、総額236億ドルに上る投資契約が調印された。カザフは2016年以降も、ユーラシア経済連合と新シルクロードを結合する自国の役割を強化していこうとするだろう。

20年間の交渉が実り、カザフスタンは2015年11月30日に正式にWTO加盟国となった。しかし、カザフはWTO加盟に伴い、基本的にロシアの税率に合わせて設定されていたユーラシア経済連合の統一関税率よりも低目の関税率を導入することになった。単純平均関税率は、ロシアが8.5%、カザフが6.5%であるという。ユーラシア経済連合は関税同盟としては形骸化したと言わざるをえまい。

2015年12月には、首都アスタナに国際金融センターを創設する法案が成立、これは「５つの構造改革のための100の措置国民計画」の一環として実施されるもので、2017年の始動が予定されている。ただ、国内の金融・経済情勢を安定化させられなければ、画餅に終わりかねないだろう。

ウズベキスタン　2015年３月29日に大統領選挙が実施され、現職のカリモフが無風選挙を制して再選を決めた。むろん、ロシアをはじめとする主要貿易相手国の景気後退や、ウズベキスタンの輸出する主要産品の価格低下、さらにはロシアでの出稼ぎ収入の低下などで、当国にしても成長率の頭打ちを余儀なくされていることは事実である。それでも、ユーラシアの政治・経済情勢が流動化する中で、ウズベキスタンは2015年も「安定の孤島」の様相を呈した。

現地のuz24というサイトが2016年にウズベキスタンで期待・予想される主な出来事を列挙しているが 、９月にタシケントで上海協力機構サミット開催（本年はウズベクが議長国）、７月にタシケントのHyatt Regencyホテルが完成、タシケントで新たな路面電車路線開設、タシケントの空港近くで建設中の立体交差点が秋までには完成予定、GMウズベキスタンが新モデル「Aveo」投入を計画、アングレン・パプ鉄道が７月に完成予定、といった前向きな話題ばかりである。

トルクメニスタン　天然ガス資源を武器に鎖国的とも言える特異な政治経済体制を構築してきたのがトルクメニスタンで、前掲の図表２に見るように、統計上は安定的な高成長を継続している。しかし、そのトルクメニスタンにしても昨今の世界的なエネルギー価格低下の影響は免れず、2015年１月には通貨マナトの19%の切り下げに踏み切っている。輸出の約８割を天然ガスが占めるだけに、エネルギー価格の低下で、今後大幅な収入減は避けられないと見られる。

2016年１月４日にロシアのガスプロム社は、本年にはトルクメニスタンの天然ガスは購入しないと表明した。過去数年トルクメニスタンとロシアの関係は冷え込み、2015年７月にはトルクメニスタンがロシア側の未払いを理由にガスプロムの「デフォルト」を宣言するという一幕もあったわけだが、両者の関係悪化がさらに進んだ形だ。現状でトルクメニスタンには中国などごく限られた販路しか残されていない。ガスプロムはトルクメニスタンに代わってウズベキスタンからの調達を増やす構えであり、これをガスプロムによる中央アジア・ガス分野の「分割統治」とする論評も見られる 。

そうした中、トルクメニスタンはガス輸送路多角化の努力を続けている。2015年12月にトルクメニスタン国内でTAPI（トルクメニスタン～アフガニスタン～パキスタン～インド）ガスパイプライン建設の着工式が行われた。地政学リスクなどを指摘する専門家が多い中での建設開始であり、トルクメニスタンは2018年の稼働を目指している。

アゼルバイジャン　アゼルバイジャンは産油国として順調な発展を遂げ、NIS諸国の中でも安定した国情が続いていた。インフラ整備や大規模建設、国際的イベント開催なども目立ち、2015年６月には首都バクーで第１回ヨーロッパ競技大会が盛大に開催された。

しかし、ここに来てアゼルバイジャンの経済運営にも油価下落が影を落としている。アゼルバイジャン中央銀行は2015年12月21日に通貨マナトの自由フロート制への移行を発表し、同日マナトはドルに対して急落した。さらに、2016年初頭に明らかになったところによると、2015年の為替介入により

（同年のドル売り介入は80億ドルに上った）、外貨準備の残高が年末には50億ドルにまで低下しており、今後追加的な通貨切り下げが不可避な情勢であるという 。

なお、OPECでは、2015年現在で日量84万バレル程度であるアゼルバイジャンの石油・ガスコンデンセートの生産が今後逓減していき、2020年までに70万バレルの水準になると予測している。

NIS諸国の対外ベクトル

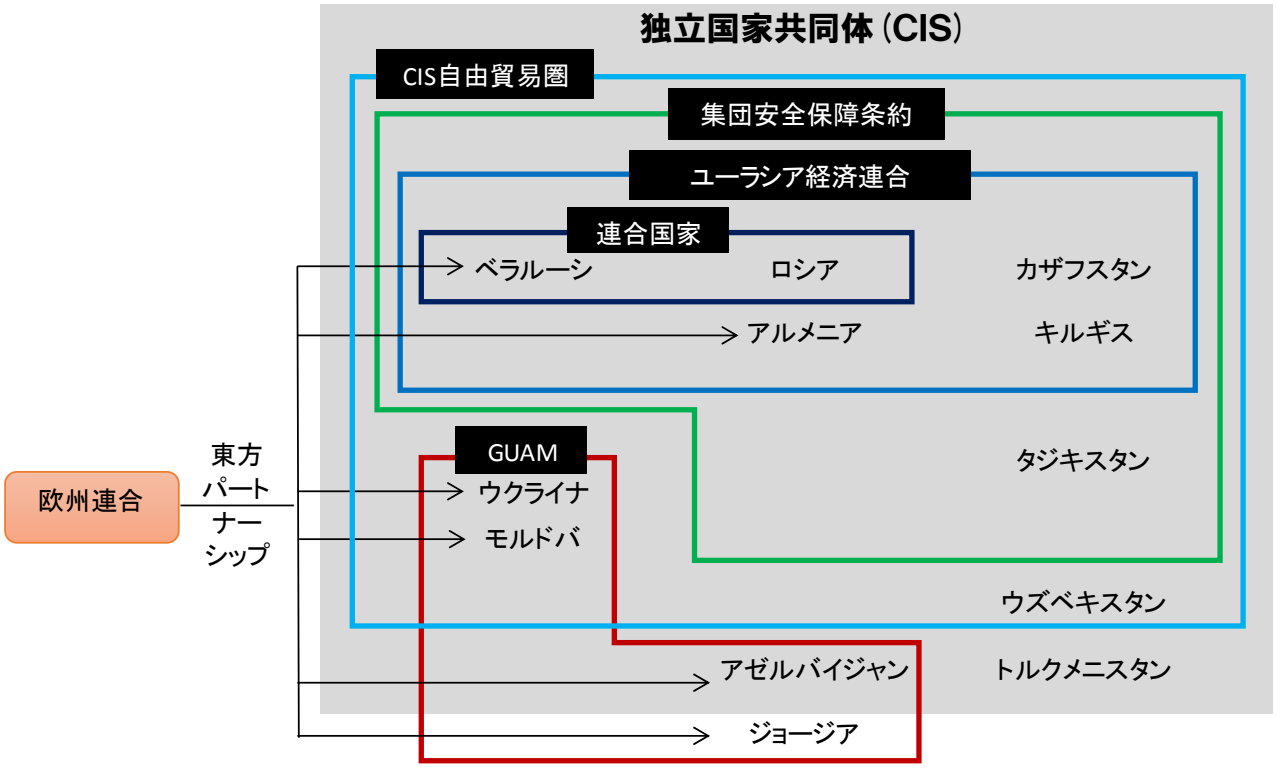
全体的な構図　旧ソ連空間では、1991年暮れのソ連邦崩壊後、ロシアを中心に、再統合を目指す様々な試みが続けられてきた。主な枠組みを図示すると、図表７のようになる。安全保障の面では、CIS集団安全保障条約機構が発足している。経済の面では、従来は2001年誕生のユーラシア経済共同体が包括的な枠組みとなっていた。複雑になるので図表２に示すことは断念したが、同共同体に加盟しているのはロシア、ベラルーシ、カザフスタン、キルギス、タジキスタンで、いずれも集団安保の加盟国でもあり、これらがロシアを中心とした統合に前向きな国々であると判断していいだろう。

一方、ユーラシア経済共同体においてウクライナ、モルドバ、アルメニアはオブザーバーに留まってきた経緯があり、ウズベキスタンは2006年に加盟したが2008年にそれを停止している。経済的現実からロシアとの調整は図りたいが、ロシア主導の緊密な統合には参加したくないというのが、これらの国々だった。安保ではロシアべったりのアルメニアも、経済ではロシアと距離を置きたい本音をちらつかせていた。そのロシア・アルメニアと軍事的に対立していることもあり、石油ガスを武器に独自路線を歩もうとしているのが、アゼルバイジャンである。ジョージアは、2008年のロシアとの戦争を経て、旧ソ連諸国のごく緩やかな結び付きにすぎない独立国家共同体（CIS）からも、2009年８月に脱退した。ロシアに対抗したいジョージア、ウクライナ、ウズベキスタン、アゼルバイジャン、モルドバは、頭文字をとってGUUAMという名の国際機関を設立したが、すでにウズベキスタンが脱落して一つUが取れるなど、存在感は薄れている。永世中立国として我が道を進んでいるトルクメニスタンは、CISに籍を置くに留まっている（準加盟という位置付け）。

ロシア・NIS諸国の経済統合は、掛け声倒れに終わることが多かった。その点、ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタンの３国で2010年７月に発足した関税同盟（2015年１月からはユーラシア経済連合）は、いくつかの困難を伴いながらも、初めて実質的な統合の成果を挙げた枠組みと評価されている。そして、この関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合にはアルメニアとキルギスがすでに合流しており、今後もタジキスタン参加の可能性が取り沙汰されている。

ただし、「オリジナル３」と比べると、アルメニア、キルギス、タジキスタン等は小国であり、加盟が実現してもインパクトは小さい。やはり死活的だったのは、ロシアに次ぐ人口規模と高い経済的ポテンシャルを有するウクライナの帰趨であった。ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタンの３国だけでも、バルト３国を除く旧ソ連の人口の59.3%、GDPの85.9%を占めている。それが、もし仮にウクライナが加われば、人口の75.3%、GDPの92.1%を網羅することになった。経済規模から言えば、ほぼソ連が復活するに等しい共同市場が誕生するわけで、その意義は小さくなかった。ソ連の末期、「ウクライナなしのソ連邦はありえない」ということが、盛んに言われた。実際にも、1991年12月の国民投票で、ウクライナ共和国民が圧倒的多数で独立を承認したことが、ソ連に引導を渡したわけである。そして、二十余年前の状況を彷彿とさせるように、近年では「ウクライナが参加しなければ、関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合は無意味であり、プーチンのプロジェクトは水泡に帰す」といったことが、しばしば指摘されていた。したがって、2014年２年のユーロマイダン革命、その後のEU・ウクライナ連合協定・FTAの成立、ロシア・ウクライナ対立の激化は、ユーラシア統合にとっての大きなブレーキとなった。

図表7　ロシア・NIS諸国の関係図



気まぐれな同盟国ベラルーシ　NIS諸国の中で、ロシアとの統合に最も積極的な姿勢を示してきたのが、A.ルカシェンコ大統領のベラルーシである。しかし、現実にはルカシェンコ大統領が自らの政権基盤を守るべく、ロシアの意に沿わない形で立ち回ることが多いため、両国間では統合の成果よりも対立の方が目立っている。

2013年に象徴的な事件がカリ肥料の分野で起きた。ベラルーシのベラルーシカリ社とロシアのウラルカリー社は、2005年に合弁で閉鎖型株式会社「ベラルーシ・カリ会社」を設立し、両社の生産するカリ肥料を輸出販売する機能を、同社に一本化してきた。しかし、2013年７月にロシア側が提携関係を打ち切り、それを受け８月にはウラルカリーのV.バウムゲルトネル社長が職権乱用の容疑でベラルーシ当局に逮捕されるという事態となった。ロシアは、ベラルーシの製油所向けの原油供給を削減するなどの対抗措置をとった。バウムゲルトネルの身柄は11月にロシアに引き渡され、本件は幕引きとなったものの、ロシア・ベラルーシ関係の異常さが改めて浮き彫りとなった。

2013年11月のEU東方パートナーシップ・サミットでは、大統領ではなく、V.マケイ外相がベラルーシを代表して出席した。前回2011年のサミットでは、ベラルーシ代表団が席を蹴って議場を立ち去った経緯があり、そうした騒動を引き起こさなかっただけ、今回はまだましだったと皮肉られている。ルカシェンコ政権が存続する限り、ベラルーシと欧米の関係修復の見通しはなく、いかに紛争に彩られたものであっても、結局はロシア圏に留まる他はないというのが、一般的な見方であろう。

2015年10月のベラルーシ大統領選が概ね平穏に実施されたことを歓迎し、EUは2016年２月15日の対外政策に関する会合で、ベラルーシに対して課してきた制裁を撤廃することを決定した。銀行資産の凍結、特定人物（170名）のEU入国禁止などの措置が解除される。ただし、武器禁輸、４名に対する入国禁止措置は、維持される。これを受けベラルーシ外務省は、EUの決定を歓迎する、本件は全面的な関係正常化に向けた重要な一歩だ、などとする声明を発表した。このように、ここに来てベラル

ーシと欧米の関係は正常化の方向には向かっているが、ユーラシアに軸足を置いたベラルーシの基本的な立ち位置に、変わりはない。

最近のベラルーシとロシアの経済関係で、焦点となっているのが、石油に関する税制である。2014年10月のベラルーシ・ロシア政府間の合意で、2015年以降に関してはベラルーシの輸出した石油製品の輸出関税を100％ベラルーシの国庫に納入することが認められた。ロシアが善意を見せたようにも思えるが、実はロシアは2015年から「税制マヌーバ」と称して、石油製品の輸出関税を引き下げ、その分、鉱物資源採掘税を引き上げていく税制改革を実施している。これに伴い、ベラルーシの輸入する原油は鉱物資源採掘税の引き上げに応じて値上がし、（現在ではロシアの税率に合わせている）石油製品輸出関税の収入は低下することになるので、恩恵は乏しいと指摘される。実際、折からの石油価格の下落に、この税制変更が加わり、ベラルーシの製油所の収益は急激に悪化しているようである。最新の報道によれば、税制マヌーバにより、ベラルーシの製油所が生み出せる利益は石油１ｔ当たり15ドルも低下し、2015年には0.6ドルにすぎなくなった。特に重油の生産比率の高いナフタン製油所が圧迫されているという。

カザフにも広がるユーラシア懐疑論　現在のところ、カザフスタンはロシアを中心とするユーラシア統合のメンバーに名を連ねているわけだが、これがファイナルアンサーであり、今後一切揺らぐことがないかと言えば、そうとは限らない。カザフのエリートの間では、ユーラシア統合への懐疑論が広がっているように思われる。

あるレポートによると、数年前までカザフスタンは旧ソ連再統合の急先鋒で、官界・財界には「統合万歳」というムードすらあった。2008～2009年頃のカザフのねらいは、統合を経済危機対策、経済浮揚策として利用するというものだった。具体的には、第１に、ロシア・ベラルーシの巨大な市場へのアクセスを確保し、カザフ企業の平等の事業条件を取り付けたかった。第２に、カザフは税率が低く、世銀のビジネスランキングでもロシアより上なので、ロシア・ベラルーシ企業が登記をカザフに移してくれるという期待があった。第３に、カザフがロシアの幹線石油・ガスパイプラインを利用できるようになり、EUの需要家と直接契約を結べるようになることを期待した。第４に、ロシアと統合することで、中国と直に対峙するリスクを低めたかった。しかし、カザフの期待は裏切られた。まず誤算だったのは、ロシアがエネルギー部門を頑として統合分野に加えず、その結果、ヨーロッパの顧客との直接契約という念願が叶わなかったことだ。ロシア・ベラルーシの企業がカザフに移転するということも、生じなかった。こうしたことから、カザフ政府の姿勢は、統合を進めるにしても、極力慎重にという方向に変わってきている。統合の悪影響からカザフ企業を守り、補償措置を取り付け、統合分野を限定することに重点を置いている、というのである。

O.フダイベルゲノフという専門家（マクロ経済研究センター所長）も、同様のことを指摘している。2013年以降カザフスタンで明確になっているトレンドの一つは、カザフの国家上層部が関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合関税同盟の問題点を認識し始め、あらゆる交渉分野において自国の権利をより積極的に擁護するようになったことだった。おそらく統合は続くだろうが、これからは推進一辺倒ではなくなる。ユーラシア経済連合を形成する交渉で、カザフは自由に脱退する権利を設けることを主張しており、このことはプロセスがより慎重なものになることを意味する。ロシアは汚職度がより高く、経済が全体として非効率なので、統合が密接になるほど、ロシアの問題の悪影響がより迅速にカザフに及ぶ。各国がまず国内問題を解決するのが先決であり、そうなれば統合も相互利益をもたらしうるが、現時点ではカザフは統合から何の恩恵も受けていないというのが、フダイベルゲノフの評価であ

った。さらに、カザフスタン国民企業家会議の幹部であるR.オシャグバエフも、カザフスタンの関税同盟加入はカザフのいくつかの経済部門に打撃を与えた、端的な例がロシアによる自動車リサイクル税の導入だ、ユーラシア経済連合条約案の問題はその膨大な分量であり、これでは機動的な運用に馴染まない、などと現状を批判している。

2015年にカザフスタンがWTOに加盟したことに伴い、カザフはユーラシア経済連合の統一関税率よりも低い関税率を新たに導入することになった。これを受け、2015年10月14日付けのユーラシア経済委員会理事会決定第59号が、2016年１月11日に発効した。決定第59号は、カザフがWTO加盟に伴って負った義務に従い、カザフがユーラシア経済連合の共通関税率よりも低い税率で輸入できる全1,347品目のリストを制定したものである。この共通関税率よりも低い関税率で輸入した商品を、他のユーラシア諸国に持ち込むことは禁止される。ただし、リストにある品目を、あえてユーラシア経済連合の共通関税率で輸入することも選択でき、その場合にはその商品を他のユーラシア諸国に持ち込むことができる。

アルメニアのユーラシア加盟　アルメニアはソ連崩壊後、外交・安全保障面ではロシア寄りのスタンスをとってきたが、経済面でロシア主導の統合の枠組みに積極的に参加してきたとは言いがたい。アルメニアは近年では、欧州統合を基軸的な方向性に据え、EUとの連合協定交渉を進めてきた。ロシア主導の関税同盟に加盟することは経済的に無意味であると、政権幹部が明言していた。

ところが、2013年９月３日のアルメニア・ロシア首脳会談の席で、アルメニア側は関税同盟に加入し、その後のユーラシア経済連合の形成にも参加していきたい意向を表明、ロシアもそれを歓迎し、その旨の共同声明が発表された。その後、2013年10月に、アルメニア駐留ロシア軍のA.ルジンスキー陸軍大佐は国防省の機関紙上のインタビューで、「アゼルバイジャン指導部がナゴルノカラバフに対する支配権を武力で回復することを決めた場合には、我々駐留軍は『CIS集団安保条約』の枠内でのロシアの条約上の義務に従い、交戦状態に入る可能性がある」と発言し、アゼルバイジャン側から反発を招く一幕があった。11月のEUの東方パートナーシップ・サミットに、S.サルグシャン・アルメニア大統領は出席したものの、連合協定には調印せず、実質的な中味は乏しい声明にサインするに留まった。そして、12月24日にモスクワでロシア等の関係国による「ユーラシア最高経済評議会」が開催され、関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合にアルメニアを招き入れる旨の決定と声明が採択された。

このように、アルメニアはその対外戦略を、EUからユーラシアへと急旋回させたのである。実際、2015年１月２日に加盟条約が発効し、アルメニアは同日付で正式にユーラシア経済連合加盟国になった。アルメニアの方針転換の背景には、ロシアによるアメとムチの行使があったと指摘されている。アルメニアのD.シャフナザリャン元安全保障大臣によれば、アルメニアが2013年11月の東方パートナーシップ・サミットでEUと自由貿易圏を形成することを断念し、関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合に舵を切るよう、ロシアはありとあらゆる影響力のテコに訴えた。アゼルバイジャンへの武器供給をちらつかせたり、ロシアの息のかかったアルメニア国内の政治団体を使ってアルメニアの政治情勢を不安定化させようとしたり、エネルギー価格を急激に引き上げる構えを見せたりしたという。2013年９月にアルメニアが関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合加盟の意向を示すと、ロシア側は一転して、経済的褒賞で応じた。具体的には、アルメニア向けのガス、石油製品、未加工ダイヤモンドの輸出に対する輸出関税を廃止する政府間協定が結ばれた。これまでは天然ガス価格は30％の輸出関税を加算されて270ドルだったが、今後は189ドルになる。ガスプロムはすでにアムルロスガスプロムの80％の株を保有しているが、もしも残りの20％も近いうちに買うことになったら、ガス価格がさらに値下げされる

可能性もある。ロシア鉄道によるアルメニア鉄道網への150億ルーブル投資、ロスアトムの支援によりアルメニア原発の稼働を10年延長して2026年までとすることなどでも合意した。

一方、アレクセイ・チチキンという論者は、以下のように分析している。すなわち、アルメニアのユーラシア経済連合加入はまず何よりも、同国の工業・農業生産の成長力を発揮させるという目的によって要請された。というのも、ユーラシア市場では、アルメニアの非鉄金属製品、機器、農産物・食料品に対する高い需要が維持されているからである。アルメニアがもう10年以上、近隣諸国から運輸・経済面で封鎖された状態にあることを考えると、そうした展望はアルメニアにとってきわめて重要である。しかし、他のユーラシア加盟国との通商関係で、アルメニアへの、アルメニアからの商品移動の諸問題、価格形成のメカニズム、輸送サービス料金設定などが全面的に解決しているかというと、アルメニアとユーラシアで、これらの分野における共通の、または近似したルールや法制は、導入されていない。

これらの問題は実質的に、以下の要因にリンクしている。第１に、ロシア・ルーブルの変動が激しく、それが他のユーラシア諸国の通貨にも影響を及ぼし、当該国の物価にも影響を与えている。第２に、ロシアの独占企業（エネルギー、鉄道等）、小売チェーンの販売・価格政策である。残念ながら、これらの政策は、ユーラシアで表明される経済統合や共通市場の課題とは、まったく関係なく決まっている。アルメニアでは、2014年以降、ロシアとの貿易量が低下したことなどから、金融・経済状況が悪化している。多くの専門家はその問題が、ルーブルの下落だけでなく、アルメニアの固定資本の多くをロシア資本が直接・間接に支配下に置いていることにも起因していると見なしている。アルメニアで物価が上がっている一因は、現在生じている反政府運動の高まりにもある。アルメニアの場合には、トランジットという要因も加わる。アルメニアとユーラシアの中核諸国との物流はジョージアを通過するものが多いが、そのジョージアは独自の輸送料金政策をとっている。もしもロシア・ジョージア関係が改善すれば、アルメニアとユーラシア中核諸国間の価格および通商条件も改善することになる。もう一つの問題は、ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフの間で、経済および貿易の国家管理の度合いが異なることである。世界の様々な経済統合の経験が示しているとおり、共通市場の形成、経済統合が可能となるのは、まさに金融・経済の国内および国際政策の共通原則が実現される場合である。

国際的な原則にかんがみれば、なぜアルメニアの商品に、すべてのユーラシア市場で最大限に有利な体制が適用されないのだろうか。もしそうなれば、コーカサスの小国であるアルメニアにとっての経済的な恩恵は大きいのだが。アルメニア製品がロシアで割高になる要因の少なくとも３分の１が、まさに輸送料金に起因しているとする評価が多く見られる。むろん、価格・料金は為替レートによっても左右される。あるいは、現在のロシア･ルーブルの下落にかんがみると、かつてのコメコンにおける振替ルーブルのようなものを一時的でも導入することも、検討に値するかもしれない。アルメニアの「輸出業者同盟」のR.ムフチャン議長の指摘によれば、アルメニアの商品をロシアに輸出する際の対ロ国境における行政的な障壁を除去すべく、アルメニアはロシアと交渉をする必要がある。ユーラシア諸国への輸出をモニタリングしたところ、アルメニア商品をロシアに輸送する際に、ロシア・ジョージア国境のヴェルフニーラルス通過ポイントで、かなりのトラブルが発生していることが明らかになった。アルメニアはユーラシア諸国と直接国境を接していないので、結局アルメニアがロシアに商品を輸出する際には、ユーラシア外のCIS諸国に輸出するのと同様の書類作成が必要になる。アルメニアのトラックは、完璧に作成された書類を携えてエレヴァンを出発し、トラックや貨物の規模にかかわりなく、書類手続きに11万～12万ドラムの費用を要する。しかも、植物由来の商品に関しては、植物検疫を受ける必要があり、それにも費用がかかる。その後トラックはアルメニア・ジョージア国

境に到達し、1.7万～1.8万ドラムの関税を支払った上でトランジット輸送の文書手続きが行われる。しかも、アルメニアがユーラシアに加盟したことに伴い、ジョージアはトラック１台当たり201ラリ（約90ドル）という割高な関税を導入した。最大の問題が発生するのはジョージア・ロシア国境であり、ヴェルフニーラルス通過ポイントでアルメニアの貨物は５～６時間も待機しなければならない。アルメニアは、ユーラシア加入前と同じ行政的障壁に直面している。かくして、アルメニアの社会経済情勢も、ユーラシア諸国との貿易も、大幅に好転するとすれば、国内・国外の相互に関連した要因にかかっている。しかも、大企業や企業グループの利益よりも、国際的な問題の解決が優先されることが必要である。以上がチチキンの分析であった（http://goo.gl/AXTmds）。

キルギスのユーラシア加盟　2015年８月にキルギスがユーラシア経済連合に加入したことに伴い、対カザフスタン国境が開放されることになった。現地時間８月12日午前８時からアクジョル国境通過ポイントで、A.アタンバエフ・キルギス大統領、N.ナザルバエフ・カザフ大統領も出席して記念式典が行われた。今後、キルギスはユーラシア経済連合の共通関税率を適用し、キルギス・カザフ国境での通関手続きは廃止される。また、キルギスはロシア、カザフなどへの出稼ぎに依存している部分が大きいが、キルギスがユーラシア共通労働市場の一部になったことに伴い、今後労働移民にもユーラシアの共通ルールが適用され、試験や割当を免除され、社会保障の適用対象にもなる。

ただ、キルギスがユーラシア経済連合に加盟し、キルギス・カザフスタン間の国境通過が自由化されたことに関しては、カザフ側の有識者の間で否定的影響を指摘する声もある。M.シブトフは、アフガニスタンからの麻薬の流入が増大する危険性があると指摘。キルギス・カザフ国境が開放され、人もモノも検査されなくなるからだ。また、キルギスでは2010年に大量の武器が流出した経緯もある。アフガニスタン～バダフシャン～ホログ～オシという麻薬密輸ルートが存在し、カザフスタンへの武器および麻薬の流入が拡大すると予想される。このことはカザフの治安維持機関にとっての問題となり、カザフの政治的安定が損なわれる。麻薬や武器は、犯罪組織だけでなく、テロリストによっても使用される恐れがある。これに対しD.サトパエフは、武器や麻薬の問題は、キルギスがユーラシア経済連合に加入する前から存在していたものだと指摘する。サトパエフ自身は、ユーラシア経済連合の拡大に最初から反対であり、その創設を懐疑的に受け止めている。というのも、現実が示しているように、ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタン３国の間ですら、紛争が絶えないからだ。アルメニアとキルギスのユーラシア加入は、プラスよりもマイナスの方が大きい。経済的な観点から言えば、その２国の重要性は低く、むしろユーロ圏におけるギリシャのような常に支援を必要とする存在になる恐れがある。安全保障面に目を転じると、麻薬取引、テロリズムとの闘争の成否は、別にキルギスがユーラシアに加盟するか否かにかかっているわけではなく、むしろ中央アジア諸国の治安維持機関の緊密な連携が鍵を握っている。国際テロ組織はすでに以前から一枚岩となっており、中央アジア諸国間の不一致に付け込もうとする。キルギスがユーラシアに加入しなかったとしても、安全保障問題が存在していることに、何ら変わりはない。一方、Ye.カリンは、次のように指摘する。むろん、リスクを過小評価すべきではない。しかし、キルギス・カザフ国境で通関手続きが廃止されるからといって、国境管理が一切なくなるというわけではない。ヒトの移動は、依然として管理されることになる。そして、キルギス・カザフ間の経済関係の拡大は、長期的にはむしろ、地域全体の安全保障に好影響を与える。キルギス経済は質的な発展を遂げる新たな刺激を得ることになり、翻って社会経済状況の好転はキルギスを不安定要因に左右されにくい国にするだろう（http://goo.gl/xeom37）。

加盟の方向ながら足踏みするタジキスタン　タジキスタンはキルギスと同様に、かねてから関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合加入に前向きの姿勢を示してきた。ただ、タジキスタンの加盟はキルギスの加盟が実現した後になるというのが、全当事者の一致した立場であった。タジクはロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタンのいずれとも国境を接していないため、その状態での関税同盟参加に意味はなく、隣接するキルギスが加盟してはじめて、タジクも関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合と地続きになり、それによりタジク加盟のメリットが出てくるとされていた。

E.ラフモン・タジキスタン大統領は2012年12月、タジキスタンは関税同盟加入を希望しているだけでなく、作業グループを設置して具体的な作業を開始することをすでに提案していると、改めて述べたということである。ただ、その後、具体的な進展は伝えられていない。なお、関税同盟／ユーラシア経済連合の問題が進展しない間に、タジキスタンは2013年にWTO加盟を実現しており、両者の兼ね合いの問題も気になるところである。

独立独歩の3国の動き　最後に、ロシア主導のユーラシア統合とは一線を画し、独立独歩の歩みを続けるウズベキスタン、アゼルバイジャン、トルクメニスタンにも触れておく。

ウズベキスタンは、「漸進主義」を標榜して独自の国家建設を進めており、ロシアが主導するCISの経済統合の試みには、消極的な姿勢を示すことが多かった。2001年創設のユーラシア経済共同体には、2006年になって加盟に踏み切っており、その意味では今後ユーラシア経済連合に参加することも、まったくありえないというわけではない。しかし、かつてのユーラシア経済共同体参加は、2005年５月のアンディジャン事件でウズベキスタンが国際的に孤立したため、その苦境を打開するためという打算的な色彩が濃かった。現に、その後欧米との関係が改善に向かったことから、2008年暮れにウズベキスタンはユーラシア経済共同体での活動停止を宣言するに至る。その際にI.カリモフ大統領は、各加盟国の意向を無視する形で関税同盟の形成が強引に進められつつあることを、理由の一つとして挙げていた。こうした経緯から考えても、今後再び国際環境が激変するようなことがない限り、ウズベキスタンのユーラシア経済連合入りの可能性はかなり低いと考えざるをえない。

もっとも、ウズベキスタンはロシアと敵対しようとしているのではなく、単に多国間よりも二国間の枠組みでロシアとのパートナーシップを構築しようとしているだけであり、ロシア側もウズベクのそうしたアプローチを理解しているとも指摘されている。なお、2013年11月にウズベキスタンのI.ソビロフ上院議長が、我が国は関税同盟加盟に関心を寄せている旨発言して、多少話題になったことがあった。

アゼルバイジャンは、CIS圏で最も、ユーラシア統合に関する国民の否定的な評価が強い国であり、根深い反ロシア感情をうかがわせる。ソ連崩壊前後の時期に起きたナゴルノカラバフ紛争や「黒い一月事件」の怨念が、尾を引いているようである。また、ロシアにはかなり多数のアゼルバイジャン人が暮らしており、青果物の販売などに従事しているが、ロシア市民にとって身近な存在であるだけに、民族的な対立が多発している。2013年10月には、アゼルバイジャンの出稼ぎ労働者がロシア人を殺害したとされる事件を受け、モスクワ南部で大規模な暴動が発生した。ロシアの治安当局が容疑者のアゼルバイジャン人を見せしめ的に逮捕したことから、民族間の反目はさらに深まった。ユーラシアの盟主を自任するロシアであるが、ここに来て民族問題がアキレス腱と化しており、その観点からアゼルバイジャンとの関係は試金石になりそうだ。

政府レベルでは、2013年10月にA.アジモフ・アゼルバイジャン外務次官が、同国の関税同盟入りを改めて否定する発言をしている。アゼルバイジャンは、いかなる既存の地政学的同盟にも加盟せず、

それはロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタンの関税同盟についても然りである。アゼルバイジャンは自国の国民経済資源・天然資源で自活が可能な国であって、我が国はエネルギーとその輸送路で他の国や地域に貢献できる。外務次官は概要以上のように述べ、３期目のI.アリエフ大統領（2013年10月９日の選挙に勝利）の下でもエネルギーを武器とした独自の多元外交が継続されていくことを明らかにした。

トルクメニスタンは、豊富な天然ガス資源を基盤として、鎖国的とも言える特異な政治・経済・外交体制を築いてきた国である。CISというごく緩やかな枠組みにすら、きわめて消極的にしか参加していない。これまでの経緯を見ても、2001年発足のユーラシア経済共同体にも、2011年調印のCIS自由貿易地域条約にも参加していない。独裁的な体制であるだけに、大統領が何らかの理由でユーラシア経済連合加入を決断したら即座に実現するだろうが、今のところその兆候はまったく見られない。

おわりに

ユーラシア統合の推進は、2011年にロシア大統領職への復帰の意向を示したV.プーチン氏が、真っ先に掲げた看板公約だった。それは、市場規模を拡大することによって、ロシアの投資魅力を向上させるという、真摯な動機にもとづくものである。実際、ロシア・ベラルーシ・カザフスタン関税同盟の発足は、初めて実業界としても考慮するに値する、具体的な統合の成果だったと言っていいだろう。そしてそれをさらにユーラシア経済連合という本格的な経済同盟に昇華させようとしていることは、意欲としては評価できる。

ただ、旧ソ連空間における国家・経済統合には、固有の難しさがある。ロシアという一国の規模が突出しているため、EUのようなバランスのとれた多国間関係が築けないことだ。どうしても、盟主ロシアと、その他の衛星国という構図になってしまい、多数決の方式を決めることもおぼつかない。かつてのコメコンにも似た、支配と従属の関係になってしまいがちであり、民主主義と市場経済の原則とも相容れない面がある。本稿で見たアルメニアの事例のように、アメとムチで同盟国を囲い込むようなやり方は、本来は市場統合に反する。

ユーラシア経済連合が本格的な規模の共同市場になれるかどうかは、ウクライナの出方にかかっていた。しかし、2014年以降のロシア・ウクライナの対立の激化を見れば、もはやウクライナがEUからユーラシア統合の方向に舵を切り直すことは、まずありえないだろう。当面、ユーラシア経済連合の拡大は、タジキスタンくらいしか考えられない。ただ、それによる市場拡大効果は疑わしいし、既存の加盟国よりも経済規模・発展水準や国家統治能力で引けをとる国が加われば、政策決定・執行の効率は大幅に低下しそうだ。ユーラシア統合においては、EUのそれ以上に、「拡大」と「深化」の二律背反が深刻なのである。

（服部 倫卓）

Ⅳ.資料:ユーラシア経済連合創設条約

TREATY ON THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

The Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

Based on the Declaration on Eurasian Economic Integration of November 18, 2011,

guided by the principle of the sovereign equality of states, the need for unconditional respect for the rule of constitutional rights and freedoms of man and national,

seeking to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between their peoples while respecting their history, culture and traditions,

convinced that further development of Eurasian economic integration shall serve the national interests of the Parties,

driven by the urge to strengthen the economies of the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union and to ensure their balanced development, convergence, steady growth in business activity, balanced trade and fair competition,

ensuring economic progress through joint actions aimed at solving common problems faced by the Member States of the Eurasian Economic Union with regard to sustainable economic development, comprehensive modernisation and improving competitiveness of national economies within the framework of the global economy,

confirming their commitment to further strengthen mutually beneficial and equal economic cooperation with other countries, international integration associations, and other international organisations,

taking into account the regulations, rules and principles of the World Trade Organisation,

confirming their commitment to the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter and other universally recognised principles and regulations of international law,

have agreed as follows.

PART ONE
ESTABLISHING THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

Section I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1
Establishing the Eurasian Economic Union
Legal Personality

1. The Parties hereby establish the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter "the Union", "the EAEU") ensuring free movement of goods, services, capital and labour within its borders, as well as coordinated, agreed or common policy in the economic sectors determined under this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

2. The Union shall be an international organisation of regional economic integration and shall have international legal personality.

Article 2
Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this Treaty, the terms below shall have the following meanings:

"harmonisation of legislation" means the approximation of legislation of the Member States aimed at establishing similar (comparable) legal regulations in certain spheres;

" Member States" means the states that are members of the Union and Parties to this Treaty;

"officials" means the nationals of the Member States appointed as Directors of Departments of the Eurasian Economic Commission, Deputy Directors of Departments of the Commission, and the Head of the Secretariat of the Court of the Union, Deputy Head of the Secretariat of the Court of the Union and advisers to judges of the Court of the Union;

"common economic space" means the space consisting of the territories of the Member States implementing similar (comparable) and uniform economy regulation mechanisms based on market principles and the application of harmonised or unified legal norms, and having a common infrastructure;

"common policy" means the policy implemented by the Member States in certain spheres as specified in this Treaty and envisaging the application of unified legal regulations by the Member States, including on the basis of decisions issued by Bodies of the Union within their powers;

" international treaties within the Union" means international treaties concluded between the Member States on issues related to the functioning and development of the Union;

" international treaties of the Union with a third party" means international treaties concluded with third countries, integration associations thereof and international organisations;

"single (common) market" means a set of economic relations within the Union ensuring the freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labour;

"disposition" means an organisational and administrative document enacted by the Bodies of the Union;

" decision" means a regulatory document enacted by the Bodies of the Union;

" coordinated policy" means policy implying the cooperation between the Member States on the basis of common approaches approved within Bodies of the Union and required to achieve the objectives of the Union under this Treaty;

" agreed policy" means policy implemented by the Member States in various areas suggesting the harmonisation of legal regulations, including on the basis of decisions of the Bodies of the Union, to the extent required to achieve the objectives of the Union under this Treaty;

"employees" means nationals of the Member States employed in Bodies of the Union under concluded employment contracts (agreements), except for the officials;

"Customs Union" means a form of trade and economic integration of the Member States envisaging a common customs territory, within which no customs duties (other duties, taxes and fees having equivalent effect), non- tariff regulatory measures, safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures shall be applied to the mutual trade, while applying the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union and common measures regulating foreign trade with a third party;

"third party" means a state which is not a member of the Union, an international organisation or an international integration association;

"unification of legislation" means the approximation of legislation of the

Member States aimed at establishing identical mechanisms of legal regulation in certain spheres as specified in this Treaty.

Other terms and definitions used in this Treaty shall have the meanings provided for by the relevant Sections of this Treaty and its Annexes.

Section II
BASIC PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES, JURISDICTION AND LAW OF THE UNION

Article 3
Basic Principles of Functioning of the Union

The Union shall carry out its activities within the jurisdiction granted by the Member States in accordance with this Treaty, based on the following principles:

respect for the universally recognised principles of international law, including the principles of sovereign equality of the Member States and their territorial integrity;

respect for specific features of the political structures of the Member States;

ensuring mutually beneficial cooperation, equality and respect for the national interests of the Parties;

respect for the principles of market economy and fair competition;

ensuring the functioning of the Customs Union without exceptions and limitations after the transition period.

The Member States shall create favourable conditions to ensure proper functioning of the Union and shall refrain from any measures that might jeopardise the achievement of its objectives.

Article 4
Main Objectives of the Union

The main objectives of the Union shall be as follows:

to create proper conditions for sustainable economic development of the Member States in order to improve the living standards of their population;

to seek the creation of a common market for goods, services, capital and labour within the Union;

to ensure comprehensive modernisation, cooperation and competitiveness of national economies within the global economy.

Article 5
Jurisdiction

1. The Union shall have jurisdiction within the scope and limits determined under this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

2. The Member States shall carry out coordinated or agreed policy within the scope and limits determined under this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

3. In other spheres of the economy, the Member States shall seek to implement coordinated or agreed policy in accordance with the basic principles and objectives of the Union.

To this end, by decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, auxiliary authorities may be established (councils of state authorities' heads of the Parties, working groups, special commissions) in the relevant areas and/or the Eurasian Economic Commission may be instructed to coordinate the interaction between the Parties in their respective spheres.

Article 6
Law of the Union

1. The Law of the Union shall consist of the following:

this Treaty;

international treaties within the Union;

international treaties of the Union with a third party;

decisions and dispositions of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council, and the Eurasian Economic Commission adopted within the powers provided for by this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

Decisions of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council and Eurasian Intergovernmental Council shall be enforceable by the Member States in the procedure provided for by their national legislation.

2. International treaties of the Union with a third party shall not contradict the basic objectives, principles and rules of the functioning of the Union.

3. In case of conflict between international treaties within the Union and this Treaty, this Treaty shall prevail.

Decisions and dispositions of the Union shall not be inconsistent with this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

4. In case of conflict between decisions of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council, or the Eurasian Economic Commission:

decisions of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council shall prevail over decisions of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council and the Eurasian Economic Commission;

decisions of the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council shall prevail over decisions of the Eurasian Economic Commission.

Article 7
International Activities of the Union

1. The Union shall be entitled to perform, within its jurisdiction, international activities aimed at addressing the challenges faced by the Union. As part of such activities, the Union shall have the right to engage in international cooperation with states, international organisations, and international integration associations and independently or jointly with the Member States conclude international treaties therewith on any matters within its jurisdiction.

The Procedure for the International Cooperation of the Union shall be determined by decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council. All matters relating to the conclusion of international treaties of the Union with a third party shall be determined under an international treaty within the Union.

2. Negotiations on draft international treaties of the Union with a third party, as well as signing thereof, shall be conducted by decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council upon completion of all internal legal procedures by the Member States.

The decision of the Union to give consent to be bound by an international treaty of the Union with a third party, termination/suspension of or withdrawal from an international treaty shall be adopted by the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council upon completion of all required internal legal procedures by the Member States.

Section III
BODIES OF THE UNION

Article 8
Bodies of the Union

1. Bodies of the Union shall be represented by:

Supreme Eurasian Economic Council (hereinafter “the Supreme Council”);

Eurasian Intergovernmental Council (hereinafter “the Intergovernmental Council”);

Eurasian Economic Commission (hereinafter “the Commission”, “the EEC”);

Court of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter “the Court of the Union”).

2. Bodies of the Union shall act within the powers accorded to them by this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

3. Bodies of the Union shall act on the basis of the principles set forth in Article 3 of this Treaty.

4. Chairmanship of the Supreme Council, the Intergovernmental Council and the Commission shall be arranged on a rotational basis, in the Russian alphabetic order, with one Member State chairing within 1 calendar year without the right of prolongation.

5. The terms of stay of the Union’s Bodies on the territories of the Member

States shall be set out in international treaties between the Union and the host states.

Article 9
Appointments in Structural Subdivisions of Permanent Bodies of the Union

1. The right to hold office in the structural subdivisions of Permanent Bodies of the Union shall be provided to nationals of the Member States having relevant specialised education and work experience.

2. Officials of a Department of the Commission may not be nationals of the same state. Candidates for these positions shall be selected by the EEC Competition Commission with regard to the principle of equal representation of the Parties. In order to participate in the competition for these positions, each candidate shall be nominated by a Council member of the Commission from the respective Party.

3. The selection of candidates for other positions in departments of the Commission shall be conducted by the EEC on a competitive basis, with due account of equity participation of the Parties in financing of the Commission.

4. The EEC Competition Commission for the selection of candidates for positions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be composed of all members of the Board of the Commission, excluding the Chairman of the Board of the Commission.

The EEC Competition Commission shall make decisions in the form of recommendations by a majority vote and submit them to the Chairman of the Board of the Commission for approval. If in respect of a particular candidate the Chairman of the Board of the Commission decides contrary to the recommendation of the EEC Competition Commission, the Chairman of the Board of the Commission shall refer the issue to the Council of the Commission for a final decision.

The regulation on the EEC Competition Commission (including the rules of competition), its composition and required qualifications of candidates for the positions of Directors and Deputy Directors of the Departments of the Commission shall be approved by the Council of the Commission.

5. The procedure for the selection of candidates and appointment to the positions in the Administration of the Court of the Union shall be in accordance with the documents regulating activities of the Court of the Union.

Article 10
The Supreme Council

1. The Supreme Council shall be the supreme Body of the Union.

2. The Supreme Council shall consist of the heads of the Member States.

Article 11
Procedures of the Supreme Council

1. Meetings of the Supreme Council shall be held at least once a year.

In order to solve urgent issues of the Union, on the initiative of any Member State or the Chairman of the Supreme Council, extraordinary meetings of the Supreme Council may be convened.

2. Meetings of the Supreme Council shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Supreme Council.

The Chairman of the Supreme Council shall: chair meetings of the Supreme Council; organise the work of the Supreme Council;

generally manage the preparation of issues submitted to the Supreme Council for consideration.

In the event of early termination of powers of the Chairman of the Supreme Council, the new member of the Supreme Council of the presiding Member State shall exercise the powers of the Chairman of the Supreme Council in the remaining period.

3. Meetings of the Supreme Council may, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Supreme Council, be attended by members of the Council of the Commission, Chairman of the Board of the Commission, and other invited persons.

The list of participants and the format of meetings of the Supreme Council shall be determined by the Chairman of the Supreme Council in consultation with its members.

The agenda for each meeting of the Supreme Council shall be arranged by the Commission based on proposals made by the Member States.

The issue as to the presence of accredited media representatives at meetings of the Supreme Council shall be decided on by the Chairman of the Supreme Council.

4. The procedure for the organisation of meetings of the Supreme Council shall be approved by the Supreme Council.

5. Organisational, information and logistics support in preparation of and holding meetings of the Supreme Council shall be provided by the Commission with the assistance of the host Member State. Financial support of meetings of the Supreme Council shall be provided from the budget of the Union.

Article 12
Powers of the Supreme Council

1. The Supreme Council shall consider the main issues of the Union's activities, define the strategy, directions and prospects of the integration development and make decisions aimed at implementing the objectives of the Union.

2. The Supreme Council shall have the following basic powers:

1) to determine the strategy, directions and prospects for the formation and development of the Union and make decisions aimed at implementing the objectives of the Union;

2) to approve the composition of the Board of the Commission, distribute responsibilities among Board of the Commission members and terminate their powers;

3) to appoint the Chairman of the Board of the Commission and decide on early termination of his/her powers;

4) to appoint judges of the Court of the Union on the recommendation of the Member States;

5) to approve the Rules of Procedure of the Eurasian Economic Commission;

6) to approve the Budget of the Union, the Regulation on the Budget of the Eurasian Economic Union and the report on implementation of the Budget of the Union;

7) to determine the amount (scale) of contributions of the Member States into the Budget of the Union;

8) to consider, on the proposal of a Member State, any issues relating to the cancellation or amendment of decisions adopted by the Intergovernmental Council or the Commission, subject to paragraph 7 of Article 16;

9) to consider, on the proposal of the Intergovernmental Council or the Commission, any issues on which no consensus was reached in decision-making;

10) to make requests to the Court of the Union;

11) to approve the procedure for verifying authenticity and completeness of information on the income, property and property obligations of judges of the Court of the Union, officials and employees of the Administration of the Court of the Union and their family members;

12) to determine the procedure for admission of new members to the Union and termination of membership in the Union;

13) to decide on granting or revocation of an observer status or the status of a candidate country for accession to the Union;

14) to approve the Procedure for International Cooperation of the Eurasian Economic Union;

15) to decide on negotiations with a third party on behalf of the Union, including on the conclusion of international treaties with the Union and empowerment to negotiate, as well as the expression of consent of the Union to be bound by an international treaty with a third party, termination/suspension of or

withdrawal from an international treaty;

16) to approve the total staffing of Bodies of the Union and the parameters of representation of officials from amongst the nationals of the Member States in Bodies of the Union presented by the Member States on a competitive basis;

17) to approve the procedure for remuneration of members of the Board of the Commission, judges of the Court of the Union, officials and employees of Bodies of the Union;

18) to approve the Regulation on External Audit (Control) in Bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union;

19) to review the results of external audit (control) in Bodies of the Union;

20) to approve symbols of the Union;

21) to issue instructions to the Intergovernmental Council and the Commission;

22) to decide on the establishment of the auxiliary bodies in the relevant areas;

23) to exercise other powers provided for by this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

Article 13
Decisions and Dispositions of the Supreme Council

1. The Supreme Council shall issue decisions and dispositions.

2. Decisions and dispositions of the Supreme Council shall be adopted by consensus.

Decisions of the Supreme Council related to the termination of membership of a Member State in the Union shall be taken on the principle of "consensus minus the vote of the Member State declaring its intent to terminate its membership in the Union".

Article 14
Intergovernmental Council

The Intergovernmental Council shall be a Body of the Union consisting of the heads of governments of the Member States.

Article 15
Procedure of the Intergovernmental Council

1. Meetings of the Intergovernmental Council shall be held as necessary, but at least twice a year.

In order to solve urgent issues of the Union, by initiative of any Member State or the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council, extraordinary meetings of the Intergovernmental Council may be convened.

2. Meetings of the Intergovernmental Council shall be chaired by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council.

The Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council shall:

chair meetings of the Intergovernmental Council;

organise the work of the Intergovernmental Council;

generally manage the preparation of issues submitted to the Intergovernmental Council for consideration.

In the event of early termination of powers of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council, the new member of the Intergovernmental Council of the presiding Member State shall exercise the powers of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council in the remaining period.

3. Meetings of the Intergovernmental Council may, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council, be attended by members of the Council of the Commission, Chairman of the Board of the Commission, and other invited persons.

The list of participants and the format of meetings of the Intergovernmental Council shall be determined by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council in consultation with its members.

The agenda for each meeting of the Intergovernmental Council shall be arranged by the Commission based on proposals made by the Member States.

The issue as to the presence of accredited media representatives at meetings of the Intergovernmental Council shall be decided on by the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council.

4. The procedure for the organisation of meetings of the Intergovernmental Council shall be approved by the Intergovernmental Council.

5. Organisational, information and logistical support in preparation of and holding meetings of the Intergovernmental Council shall be provided by the Commission with the assistance of the host Member State. Financial support of meetings of the Intergovernmental Council shall be provided from the budget of the Union.

Article 16
Powers of the Intergovernmental Council

The Intergovernmental Council shall have the following basic powers:

1) to ensure implementation and control the performance of this Treaty, international treaties within the Union and decisions of the Supreme Council;

2) to consider, on the proposal of the Council of the Commission, any issues for which no consensus was reached during decision-making in the Council of the Commission;

3) to issue instructions to the Commission;

4) to present candidates for members of the Council and the Board of the Commission to the Supreme Council;

5) to approve the drafts of the Budget of the Union, the Regulation on the Budget of the Eurasian Economic Union and the report on implementation of the Budget of the Union;

6) to approve the Regulation on the audit of financial and economic activity of the Eurasian Economic Union's Bodies, standards and methodology for conducting audits of financial and economic activities of the Bodies of the Union, to decide on the execution of audits of financial and economic activities of the Bodies of the Union and to determine their time periods;

7) to consider, when proposed by a Member State, any issues relating to the cancellation or amendment of a decision issued by the Commission, or, in case no agreement is reached, to refer them to the Supreme Council;

8) to decide on suspension of decisions of the Council or the Board of the Commission;

9) to approve the procedure for verifying authenticity and completeness of information on the income, property and property obligations of members of the Board of the Commission, officials and employees of the Commission and their family members;

10) to exercise other powers provided for by this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

Article 17
Decisions and Dispositions of the Intergovernmental Council

1. The Intergovernmental Council shall issue decisions and dispositions.

2. Decisions and dispositions of the Intergovernmental Council shall be adopted by consensus.

Article 18
Commission

1. The Commission shall be a permanent governing Body of the Union. The Commission shall consist of a Council and a Board.

2. The Commission shall issue decisions, dispositions and recommendations.

Decisions, dispositions and recommendations of the Council of the Commission shall be taken by consensus.

Decisions, dispositions and recommendations of the Board of the Commission shall be taken by a qualified majority or consensus.

The Supreme Council shall compile a list of sensitive issues to be resolved by the Board of the Commission by consensus.

In this case, a two-thirds qualified majority of votes of all members of the Board of the Commission shall be required.

3. The status, tasks, composition, functions, powers and procedures of the Commission shall be determined in accordance with Annex 1 to this Treaty.

4. The place of stay of the Commission shall be the city of Moscow, Russian Federation.

Article 19
The Court of the Union

1. The Court of the Union shall be a permanent judicial Body of the Union.

2. The status, composition, jurisdiction, functioning and formation procedures of the Court of the Union shall be determined by the Statute of the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union in accordance with Annex 2 to this Treaty.

3. The place of stay of the Court of the Union shall be the city of Minsk, Belarus.

Section IV
THE BUDGET OF THE UNION

Article 20
The Budget of the Union

1. Activities of the Bodies of the Union shall be funded from the Budget of the Union to be formed in the procedure determined by the Regulation on the Budget of the Eurasian Economic Union.

The Budget of the Union for the next fiscal year shall be compiled in Russian roubles using assessed contributions by the Member States. The amount (scale) of a contribution of each Member State to the budget of the Union shall be determined by the Supreme Council.

The Budget of the Union shall be balanced in terms of income and expenditures. The fiscal year shall begin on January, 1 and end on December, 31 .

2. The Budget of the Union and the Regulation on the Budget of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be approved by the Supreme Council.

Any amendments to the Budget of the Union and the Regulation on the Budget of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be introduced by the Supreme Council.

Article 21
Audit of Financial and Economic Activities of the Bodies of the Union

In order to oversee the implementation of the Budget of the Union, financial and economic activities of the Bodies of the Union shall be audited at least once every 2 years.

Inspections regarding any specific issues of financial and economic activities of the Bodies of the Union may be conducted on the initiative of any Member State.

Audit of financial and economic activities of the Bodies of the Union shall be performed by an audit group consisting of representatives of state financial authorities of the Member States.

Results of the audit of financial and economic activities of the Bodies of the Union shall be referred in the determined procedure for consideration to the Intergovernmental Council.

Article 22
External Audit (Control)

External audit (control) shall be carried out in order to determine the efficiency of the formation, management and disposal of the funds of the budget of the Union and the efficiency of the use of its property and other assets. External audit (control) shall be conducted by a group of inspectors consisting of representatives of supreme state financial authorities of the Member States. Standards and methodology of external audit (control) shall be jointly determined by supreme state financial authorities of the Member States.

Results of external audit (control) in the Bodies of the Union shall be referred in the determined procedure for consideration to the Supreme Council.

PART TWO
CUSTOMS UNION

Section V
INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND STATISTICS

Article 23
Information Exchange within the Union

1. In order to ensure information support for the integration processes in all spheres affecting the functioning of the Union, measures shall be developed and implemented aimed at ensuring the information exchange using information and communication technologies and the transboundary space of trust within the Union.

2. In the implementation of common processes within the Union, information exchange shall be carried out using an integrated information system of the Union supporting the integration of geographically distributed state information resources and information systems of the authorised authorities, as well as information resources and information systems of the Commission.

3. In order to ensure efficient cooperation and coordination of public information resources and information systems, the Member States shall conduct agreed policy in the field of electronic communication development and information technologies.

4. When using soft hardware and information technologies, the Member States shall ensure the protection of intellectual property used or received in the communication process.

5. The fundamental principles of information exchange and its coordination within the Union, as well as the procedures for the creation and development of an integrated information system shall be determined in accordance with Annex 3 to this Treaty.

Article 24
Official Statistics of the Union

1. In order to ensure efficient functioning and development of the Union, official statistics of the Union shall be collected.

2. The official statistics of the Union shall be compiled in accordance with the following principles:

1) professional independence;
2) scientific validity and comparability;
3) completeness and accuracy;
4) relevance and timeliness;
5) transparency and accessibility;
6) cost-effectiveness;
7) statistical confidentiality.

3. The procedure for compilation and dissemination of official statistics of the Union shall be determined in accordance with Annex 4 to this Treaty.

Section VI
FUNCTIONING OF THE CUSTOMS UNION

Article 25
Principles of Functioning of the Customs Union

1. Within the Customs Union of the Member States:

1) an internal market for goods shall be in place;

2) the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union and other common measures regulating foreign trade with third parties shall be applied;

3) a common trade regime shall be applied to relations with third parties;

4) Common customs regulations shall be applied;

5) free movement of goods between the territories of the Member States shall be ensured without the use of customs declarations and state control (transport, sanitary, veterinary-sanitary, phytosanitary quarantine), except as provided for by this Treaty.

2. For the purposes of this Treaty, the terms below shall have the following meanings:

“ import customs duty” means a compulsory payment levied by the customs authorities of the Member States in connection with the importation of goods into the customs territory of the Union;

“Single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Eurasian

Economic Union" (CN of FEA EAEU) means the Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature based on the Harmonised System of Commodity Description and Coding of the World Customs Organization and the Common Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature of the Commonwealth of Independent States;

" Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union" (CCT EAEU) means a set of rates of customs duties applied to the goods imported from third countries into the customs territory of the Union, as classified in accordance with the Single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Eurasian Economic Union;

" tariff preference" means the exemption from import customs duties or reductions of rates of import customs duties on goods originating from the countries included in the free trade space with the Union, or reduction of rates of import customs duties on goods originating from developing countries using the common system of tariff preferences of the Union and/or the least developed countries using the common system of tariff preferences of the Union.

Article 26
Transfer and Distribution of Import Customs Duties
(Other Duties, Taxes and Fees Having Equivalent Effect)

Paid (recovered) import customs duties shall be transferred to and distributed between the budgets of the Member States.

The transfer and distribution of import customs duties and their transfer to the budgets of the Member States shall be carried out in the procedure according to Annex 5 to this Treaty.

Article 27
Establishing and Functioning of Free (Special) Economic Areas and Free Warehouses

In order to promote social and economic development of the Member States, promote investments, create and develop production facilities based on new technologies, develop transport infrastructure, tourism and health resort spheres, as well as for other purposes on the territories of the Member States, free (special) economic areas and free warehouses shall be established and shall function.

The conditions for the creation and functioning of free (special) economic areas and free warehouses shall be determined under international treaties within the Union.

Article 28
Internal Market

1. The Union shall adopt measures to ensure the functioning of the internal market in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

2. The internal market shall include the economic space with free movement of goods, persons, services and capital ensured under the provisions of this Treaty.

3. Within the functioning of the internal market, the Member States shall not apply import and export customs duties (other duties, taxes and fees having equivalent effect), non-tariff regulatory measures, safeguard, anti- dumping and countervailing measures in mutual trade, except as provided for by this Treaty.

Article 29
Exceptions to the Procedure of Functioning of the Internal Goods Market

1. The Member States shall be entitled to apply restrictions in mutual trade (provided that such measures are not a means of unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade) if required for:

1) protection of human life and health;

2) protection of public morals and public order;

3) environmental protection;

4) protection of animals, plants, or cultural values;

5) fulfilment of international obligations;

6) national defence and security of a Member State.

2. On the grounds specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures may be applied in the internal market in the procedure determined by Section XI of this Treaty.

3. On the grounds specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, the turnover of certain categories of goods may be restricted.

The procedure of movement or circulation of such goods on the customs territory of the Union shall be determined under this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

Section VII
REGULATION ON CIRCULATION OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL PRODUCTS

Article 30
Establishing a Common Market of Medicines

1. The Member States shall establish a common market of medicines within the Union in compliance with the relevant standards of good pharmacy practice based on the following principles:

1) harmonisation and unification of the legislation of the Member States in the sphere of circulation of medicines;

2) ensuring the uniformity of mandatory requirements for the quality, effectiveness and safety of circulation of medicines on the territory of the Union;

3) adoption of common rules in the sphere of circulation of medicines;

4) development and application of identical or comparable research and monitoring methods to assess the quality, effectiveness and safety of medicines;

5) harmonisation of the legislation of the Member States in the field of control (supervision) over circulation of medicines;

6) exercising licensing and supervisory functions in the sphere of circulation of medicines by the relevant authorised authorities of the Member States.

2. The common market of medicines shall function within the Union in accordance with an international treaty within the Union subject to the provisions of Article 100 of this Treaty.

Article 31
Establishing a Common Market of Medical Products
(medical devices and equipment)

1. The Member States shall establish a common market of medical products (medical devices and equipment) within the Union based on the following principles:

1) harmonisation of the legislation of the Member States in the sphere of circulation of medical products (medical devices and equipment);

2) ensuring the uniformity of mandatory requirements for the efficiency and safety of circulation of medical products (medical devices and equipment) on the territory of the Union;

3) adoption of common rules in the sphere of circulation of medical products (medical devices and equipment);

4) establishment of common approaches for the creation of a quality assurance system for medical products (medical devices and equipment);

5) harmonisation of the legislation of the Member States in the field of control (supervision) in the sphere of circulation of medical products (medical devices and equipment).

2. The common market of medical products (medical devices and equipment) shall function within the Union in accordance with an international treaty within the Union subject to the provisions of Article 100 of this Treaty.

Section VIII
CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Article 32
Customs Regulations in the Union

The Union shall apply Common customs regulations in accordance with the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union, international treaties and acts constituting the law of the Union and governing customs legal relations, and in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

Section IX
FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

1. General Provisions on Foreign Policy

Article 33
Objectives and Principles of Foreign Trade Policy of the Union

1. Foreign trade policy of the Union shall promote sustainable economic development of the Member States, economic diversification, innovative development, increase in the volume and improvement in the structure of trade and investment, acceleration of the integration process, as well as further development of the Union as of an efficient and competitive organisation in the global economy.

2. The basic principles of foreign trade policy of the Union shall be as follows:

application of measures and mechanisms for the implementation of foreign trade policy of the Union that shall be burdensome for the participants of foreign trade activities of the Member States only to the extent required to ensure effective achievement of objectives of the Union;

publicity in the development, adoption and use of measures and mechanisms for the implementation of foreign trade policy of the Union;

validity and objectivity of measures and mechanisms for the implementation of foreign trade policy of the Union;

protection of the rights and legitimate interests of participants of foreign trade activities of the Member States, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of manufacturers and consumers of goods and services;

respect for the rights of foreign trade participants.

3. Foreign trade policy shall be implemented through the conclusion by the Union, independently or jointly with the Member States, of international treaties with a third party in spheres where Bodies of the Union are entitled to make binding decisions regarding the Member States, participation in international organisations or autonomous application of foreign trade policy measures and mechanisms.

The Union shall be liable for fulfilling its obligations under concluded international treaties and shall exercise its rights under these treaties.

Article 34
Most Favoured Nation Treatment

With regard to foreign trade, most favoured nation treatment shall be applied within the meaning of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of

1994 (GATT 1994) in cases and under the conditions where the use of most favoured nation treatment is provided for by international treaties of the Union with a third party, as well as by international treaties of the Member States with a third party.

Article 35
Free Trade Regime

The free trade regime within the meaning of GATT 1994 shall be applied to trade with a third party on the basis of an international treaty of the Union with such third party subject to the provisions of Article 102 of this Treaty.

The international treaty of the Union with a third party establishing a free trade regime may include other provisions related to foreign trade.

Article 36
Tariff Preferences in Respect of Goods Originating from Developing Countries and/or Least Developed Countries

1. In order to promote economic development of developing and least developed countries, in accordance with this Treaty, the Union may grant tariff preferences in respect of goods originating from developing countries using the common system of tariff preferences of the Union and/or least developed countries using the common system of tariff preferences of the Union.

2. In respect of preferential goods imported into the customs territory of the Union and originating from developing countries using the common system of tariff preferences of the Union, the rates of import customs duties shall amount to 75% of rates of the import customs duties of the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union.

3. In respect of preferential goods imported into the customs territory of the Union and originating from least developed countries using the common system of tariff preferences of the Union, zero rates of import customs duties of the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be applied.

Article 37
Rules of Origin

1. On the customs territory of the Union, common rules shall be applied for determining the country of origin of goods imported into the customs territory of the Union.

2. For the purposes of application of customs tariff regulation (except for the purposes of tariff preferences), non-tariff regulation and protection of the internal market, determining requirements for the labelling of the origin of goods, state (municipal) procurement, and collection of foreign trade statistics, the rules for determining the country of origin of goods imported into the customs territory of the Union (non-preferential rules of origin) shall be applied as determined by the Commission.

3. For the purposes of providing tariff preferences in respect of goods imported into the customs territory of the Union from developing or least developed countries using the common system of tariff preferences of the Union, the rules for determining the country of origin for goods imported from developing and least developed countries shall be applied as determined by the Commission.

4. For the purposes of providing tariff preferences in respect of goods imported into the customs territory of the Union from the states in respect of trade and economic relations with which the Union applies the free trade regime, the rules for determining the country of origin shall be used as set out in the relevant international treaty of the Union with a third party envisaging the application of the free trade regime.

5. If an international treaty of the Union with a third party envisaging the application of the free trade regime does not set the rules for determining the country of origin or the rules have not yet been adopted at the effective date of the treaty, the rules for determining the country of origin stipulated in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be applied with regard to goods imported into the customs territory of the Union and originating from that country until the appropriate rules are adopted.

6. In case of repeated violations by a third party of the rules for determining (confirming) the origin of goods, the Commission may decide to monitor by the customs services of the Member States the correct identification (confirmation) of the origin of goods imported from this particular country. In case system violations of the rules for determining (confirming) the origin of goods by a third party are detected, the Commission may decide to suspend acceptance of documents confirming the origin of goods by customs services of the Member States. The provisions of this paragraph shall not limit the powers of the Member States to control the origin of imported goods and to take measures based on its results.

Article 38
Foreign Trade in Services

The Member States shall coordinate trade in services with third parties. This coordination, however, shall not imply any supranational jurisdiction of the Union in this sphere.

Article 39
Elimination of Restrictive Measures in Trade with Third Parties

The Commission shall render assistance in accessing the markets of third parties, monitor restrictive measures applied by third party in respect of the Member States and, in case of any action by a third party in relation to the Union or trade disputes between the Union and a third party, conduct consultations with the respective third party jointly with the Member States.

Article 40
Response Measures towards a Third Party

1. If an international treaty of the Union with a third party and/or of the Member States with third parties provides the possibility of any response measures, the decision to impose such measures on the customs territory of the Union shall be adopted by the Commission, including by raising of rates of import customs duties, introduction of quantitative restrictions, temporary suspension of preferences or adoption, within the jurisdiction of the Commission, of other measures affecting the results of foreign trade with the respective state.

2. In cases provided for by international treaties of the Member States with third parties concluded before January 1, 2015 the Member States may unilaterally apply such response measures as increased import customs duties in excess of the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union, as well as unilaterally suspend tariff preferences provided that administration mechanisms of such response measures do not violate any provisions of this Treaty.

Article 41
Export Development Measures

In accordance with international treaties, regulations and rules of the World Trade Organisation, the Union may apply joint measures to promote exports of goods originating from the Member States to the markets of third parties.

These joint measures shall include, in particular, insurance and export credits, international leasing, promotion of the concept of "good of the Eurasian Economic Union", introduction of a common system of labelling for the Union, exhibition, fair and exposition activities, advertising and branding activities abroad.

2. Customs Tariff Regulation and Non-Tariff Regulation

Article 42
Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union

1. The Single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be applied on the customs territory of the Union, approved by the Commission and representing the trade policy instruments of the Union.

2. The main objectives of the application of the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be as follows:

1) enabling efficient integration of the Union into the global economy;

2) streamlining the commodity structure for goods imported into the customs territory of the Union;

3) maintaining a rational correlation between export and import of goods on the customs territory of the Union;

4) enabling progressive changes in the structure of production and consumption of goods within the Union;

5) support for various economy sectors of the Union.

3. The Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union shall use the following types of import customs duty rates:

1) ad valorem rates expressed as a percentage of the customs value of goods;

2) specific rates determined depending on the physical characteristics in kind of taxable goods (quantity, weight, volume or other characteristics);

3) combined rates having the features of both types specified in sub- paragraphs 1 and 2 of this paragraph.

4. The rates of import customs duties of the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be common and shall not be subject to change depending on persons transporting goods across the customs border of the Union, types of transactions and other circumstances, except as provided for in Articles 35, 36 and 43 of this Treaty.

5. In order to ensure the efficient control over the import of goods into the customs territory of the Union, if necessary, seasonal customs duties may be determined with their validity period not exceeding 6 months per each year and such duties shall be applied instead of import customs duties provided under the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union.

6. Any state which has acceded to the Union shall have the right to apply rates of the import customs duties different from the Common Customs Tariff rates of the Eurasian Economic Union in accordance with the list of goods and rates approved by the Commission pursuant to an international agreement of accession of such state to the Union.

Any state which has acceded to the Union shall ensure that the goods, to which the reduced import customs duty rates (as compared to the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union) are applied, shall be used only within its territory and shall take measures to prevent exportation of such goods to other Member States without additional payment of import customs duties in the amount of the difference between the import customs duties calculated at the rates of the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union and the amounts of import customs duties paid at the importation of goods.

Article 43
Tariff exemptions

1. In respect of goods imported into the customs territory of the Union, tariff exemptions may be applied in the form of exemption from import customs duties or reduced rates of import customs duties.

2. Tariff exemptions may not be of an individual nature and shall be applied regardless of the country of origin of goods.

3. Tariff exemptions shall be provided in accordance with Annex 6 to this Treaty.

Article 44
Tariff Quotas

1. Setting tariff quotas in respect of certain types of agricultural goods originating from third countries and imported into the customs territory of the Union shall be allowed, where like products are produced (mined, grown) on the customs territory of the Union.

2. Relevant import customs duties of the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union shall be applied to the goods referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and imported into the customs territory of the Union within a determined tariff quota volume.

3. Setting tariff quotas for certain types of agricultural goods originating from third countries and imported into the customs territory of the Union and distribution of tariff quota volumes shall be carried out in the procedure provided for by Annex 6 to this Treaty.

Article 45
Powers of the Commission on Customs Tariff Regulation

1. The Commission shall:
maintain the Single Commodity

Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union;

determine the rates of import customs duties, including seasonal rates;

determine the cases and conditions for granting tariff exemptions;

set out the application procedure for tariff exemptions;

specify the conditions and application procedure for the common system of tariff preferences of the Union and approve:

a list of developing countries using the common system of tariff preferences of the Union;

a list of least developed countries using the common system of tariff preferences of the Union;

a list of goods originating from developing or least developed countries in respect of which tariff preferences are provided during importation into the customs territory of the Union;

set tariff quotas, distribute tariff quota volume between the Member States, specify the method and procedure for the distribution of tariff quota volume among the participants of foreign trade activities and, if necessary, allocate tariff quotas to third countries or adopt an act enabling the Member States to determine the method and procedure for distributing tariff quota volume among the participants of foreign trade activities and, if necessary, to distribute tariff quota volume between third countries.

2. The list of sensitive goods in respect of which the import customs duties may only be changed by decision of the Council of the Commission shall be approved by the Supreme Council.

Article 46
Non-Tariff Regulatory Measures

1. In trade with third countries of the Union, the following common non-tariff regulatory measures shall be applied:

1) prohibition of import and/or export of goods;

2) quantitative restrictions on import and/or export of goods;

3) exclusive right to export and/or import of goods;

4) automatic licensing (surveillance) of export and/or import of goods;

5) authorisation-based procedure for import and/or export of goods.

2. Non-tariff regulatory measures shall be introduced and applied on the basis of the principles of transparency and non-discrimination in the procedure according to Annex 7 to this Treaty.

Article 47
Unilateral Introduction of Non-Tariff Regulatory Measures

The Member States, when in trade with third countries, may unilaterally determine and implement non-tariff regulatory measures in the procedure provided for by Annex 7 to this Treaty.

3. Trade remedies

Article 48
General Provisions on Imposition of Trade Remedies

1. In order to defend economic interests of producers in the Union, trade remedies may be imposed on products originating in third countries and imported into the customs territory of the Union in the form of safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures, and in the form of other measures in cases provided for in Article 50 of this Treaty.

2. A decision on application, modification, revocation or non-application of a safeguard, anti-dumping or countervailing measure is to be adopted by the Commission.

3. Safeguards, anti-dumping or countervailing measures shall be applied in accordance with the conditions and procedures set out in Annex 8 to this Treaty.

4. A safeguard, an anti-dumping or countervailing measure shall be applied pursuant to an investigation conducted by the competent authority designated by the Commission as an authority responsible for the investigation (hereinafter - investigating authority) in accordance with the provisions of Annex 8 to this Treaty.

5. Safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing duties shall be transferred and distributed in accordance with Annex 8 to this Treaty.

Article 49
Principles of Application of Safeguard, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures

6. A safeguard measure may be applied to a product if, pursuant to an investigation, the investigating authority determines that such product is being imported into the customs territory of the Union in such increased quantities (absolute or relative to domestic production of the like or directly competitive product in the Member States), and under such conditions as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry of the Member States.

7. An anti-dumping measure may be applied to the product that is considered to be dumped if, pursuant to an investigation, the investigating authority determines that imports of such product into the customs territory of the Union cause or threaten to cause material injury to a domestic industry of the Member States or materially retard the establishment of a domestic industry of the Member States.

8. A countervailing measure may be applied to an imported product that was granted a specific subsidy from an exporting third country on the manufacture, production, export or transportation of the product if, pursuant to an investigation, the investigating authority determines that imports of such product into the customs territory of the Union cause or threaten to cause material injury to a domestic industry of the Member States or materially retard the establishment of a domestic industry of the Member States.

9. For the purposes of application of trade remedies the domestic industry of the Member States is understood to mean domestic producers as a whole of the like products (for the purposes of anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations) or the like or directly competitive products (for the purposes of safeguard investigations) or those of them whose collective output of the products constitutes a major proportion of the total domestic production in the Member States of the like products or like or directly competitive products, respectively, but not less than 25 percent.

Article 50
Other Trade Defence Instruments

10. To offset negative impact of imports from a Third Party on producers of the Member States an international treaty establishing a free trade regime between the Union and such Third Party may provide for the right to impose bilateral trade defence instruments other than safeguard, anti- dumping and countervailing measures, including measures with respect to agricultural products.

11. The decision on imposition of such measures is to be adopted by the Commission.

Section X
TECHNICAL REGULATION

Article 51
General Principles of Technical Regulation

1. Technical regulation within the Union shall be carried out in accordance with the following principles:

1) determination of mandatory requirements to products or to products and product-related requirements to design (including research), manufacture, construction, installation, commissioning, operation, storage, transportation, sale and disposal;

2) determination of common mandatory requirements in technical regulations of the Union or national mandatory requirements in the legislation of the Member States to the products included in the common list of products

subject to mandatory requirements within the Union (hereinafter "the common list");

3) application and enforcement of technical regulations of the Union in the Member States without exceptions;

4) compliance of technical regulations within the Union with the level of economic development of the Member States and the level of scientific and technological development;

5) independence of accreditation authorities, conformity authorisation authorities and supervision (control) authorities of the Member States from manufacturers, sellers and purchasers, including consumers;

6) uniformity of researches (test) rules and methods and all measurements during mandatory conformity assessment procedures;

7) uniformity in the application of the requirements of the Union's technical regulations, regardless of types and/or specific features of transactions;

8) inadmissibility of any restrictions of competition in conformity assessments;

9) state control (supervision) over the observance of technical regulations of the Union based on the harmonisation of the legislation of the Member States;

10) voluntary application of standards;

11) development and application of interstate standards;

12) harmonisation of interstate standards with international and regional standards;

13) uniformity of rules and procedures for mandatory conformity assessments;

14) ensuring harmonisation of the legislation of the Member States with regard to determining liability for violations of mandatory requirements to products, as well as rules and procedures of mandatory conformity assessments;

15) implementation of agreed policy for ensuring uniformity of measurements within the Union;

16) preventing the establishment of redundant barriers to business activities;

17) establishing transitional provisions for a phase transition to new requirements and documents.

2. The provisions of this Section shall not be extended to establish and apply sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures.

3. The rules and procedures of technical regulation within the Union shall be established in accordance with Annex 9 to this Treaty.

4. Agreed policy for ensuring uniformity of measurements within the Union shall be carried out in accordance with Annex 10 to this Treaty.

Article 52
Technical Regulations and Standards of the Union

1. Technical regulations of the Union shall be adopted in order to protect life and/or health of people, property, environment, life and/or health of animals and plants, prevent consumer misleading actions and ensure energy efficiency and resource conservation in the Union.

It shall not be allowed to adopt technical regulations of the Union for any other purposes.

The procedure for the development and adoption of technical regulations of the Union, as well as the procedure for introducing amendments thereto and cancellation thereof shall be determined by the Commission.

Technical regulations of the Union or national mandatory requirements shall only apply to products included in the common list approved by the Commission.

The procedure for establishing and maintaining the common list shall be approved by the Commission.

In their legislation the Member States shall not allow the determination of any mandatory requirements to products not included in the common list.

2. Technical regulations of the Union shall have direct effect on the territory of the Union.

Introduction procedures for the adopted technical regulations of the Union and transitional provisions shall be determined by technical regulations of the Union and/or acts of the Commission.

3. In order to meet the requirements of the technical regulations of the Union and assess the conformity with its technical regulations, international, regional (interstate) standards may be applied on a voluntary basis and, in their absence (prior to the adoption of regional (interstate) standards), national (state) standards of the Member States may apply.

Article 53
Circulation of Products and Validity of Technical Regulations of the Union

1. All products released into circulation on the territory of the Union shall be safe.

The rules and procedures for ensuring the safety and circulation of products the requirements for which are not determined by the technical regulations of the Union shall be determined under an international treaty within the Union.

2. Products subject to valid technical regulations of the Union shall be released for circulation on the territory of the Union provided that they have completed the required conformity assessment procedures as determined by the technical regulations of the Union.

The Member States shall ensure the circulation of products conforming to the requirements of the technical regulations of the Union on its territory without introduction of any additional requirements to such products in excess of those set out in the technical regulations of the Union and without any additional conformity assessment procedures.

The provisions of the second indent of this paragraph shall not apply to sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures.

3. Starting from the date of entry into force of the technical regulations of the Union on the territories of the Member States, respective mandatory requirements to products or products and product-related requirements to design (including research), manufacturing, construction, installation, commissioning, operation, storage, transportation, sale and disposal, as determined by the legislation of the Member States or acts of the Commission, shall be effective only to the extent specified in the transitional provisions and shall become invalid upon expiration of the transitional provisions of the technical regulations of the Union and/or acts of the Commission, shall not apply to the release of products for circulation, conformity assessment to technical regulations, state control (supervision) over the observance of the technical regulations of the Union.

The provisions in the first indent of this paragraph shall not apply to sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures.

Mandatory requirements to products or products and product-related requirements to design (including research), manufacture, construction, installation, commissioning, operation, storage, transportation, sale and disposal, as determined by acts of the Commission before the effective date of the technical regulations of the Union, shall be included in the technical regulations of the Union.

4. State control (supervision) over the observance of the technical regulations of the Union shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure determined by the legislation of the Member States.

Principles and approaches to the harmonisation of the legislation of the Member States in the sphere of state control (supervision) over the observance of the technical regulations of the Union shall be determined under an international treaty within the Union.

5. Liability for failure to comply with the technical regulations of the Union, as well as for any violation of conformity assessment procedures with regard to the technical regulations of the Union, shall be determined in accordance with the legislation of the Member States.

Article 54
Accreditation

1. Accreditation within the Union shall be carried out in accordance with the following principles:

1) harmonisation of rules and approaches in the field of accreditation with international standards;

2) ensuring voluntary accreditation, transparency and accessibility of information on accreditation procedures, rules and results;

3) ensuring objectivity, impartiality and jurisdiction of accreditation authorities of the Member States;

4) ensuring equal accreditation conditions for all applicants and confidentiality of information obtained during the accreditation;

5) inadmissibility for a single authority of a Member State to combine the accreditation powers with the powers of state control (supervision), with the exception of monitoring the activities of accredited conformity assessment authorities of the Member States (including certification authorities, testing laboratories (centres));

6) inadmissibility for a single authority of a Member State to combine the accreditation and conformity assessment powers.

2. Accreditation of conformity assessment authorities shall be carried out by accreditation authorities of the Member States duly authorised under the legislation of the Member States to conduct these activities.

3. An accreditation authority of a Member State shall not compete with accreditation authorities of other Member States.

In order to prevent competition between accreditation authorities of the Member States, a conformity assessment authority of a Member State shall apply for accreditation to the accreditation authority of the Member State on the territory of which it is registered as a juridical person.

When a conformity assessment authority registered as a juridical person on the territory of another Member State applies to the accreditation authority of a Member State for the purpose of accreditation, this accreditation authority shall inform the accreditation authority of the Member State on the territory of which the conformity assessment authority is registered. In this case it shall be allowed for the accreditation to be conducted by accreditation authorities of other Member States, if the accreditation authority of the Member State on the territory of which this conformity assessment authority is registered does not carry out accreditation in the required field. In this connection, the accreditation authority of the Member State on the territory of which this conformity assessment authority is registered shall be entitled to participate as an observer.

4. Accreditation authorities of the Member States shall perform mutual comparative assessments in order to achieve equivalence of all procedures applied.

Results of accreditation of the conformity assessment authorities of the Member States shall be recognised in accordance with Annex 11 to this Treaty.

Article 55
Elimination of Technical Barriers in Mutual Trade with Third Countries

Procedure and conditions for the elimination of technical barriers in mutual trade with third countries shall be determined under an international treaty within the Union.

Section XI
SANITARY, VETERINARY-SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY QUARANTINE MEASURES

Article 56
General Application Principles for Sanitary, Veterinary-Sanitary and Phytosanitary Quarantine Measures

1. Sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures shall be applied based on scientifically justified principles and only to the extent required to protect life and health of humans, animals and plants.

Sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures applied within the Union shall be based on international and regional standards, guidelines, and/or the recommendations, except when, based on appropriate scientific studies, any sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures, which ensure a higher level of sanitary, veterinary-sanitary or phytosanitary quarantine protection than measures based on relevant international and regional standards, guidelines and/or recommendations, are introduced.

2. In order to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, as well as veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine safety within the Union, agreed policy shall be conducted in the sphere of application of sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures.

3. Agreed policy shall be implemented through the Member States' joint development, adoption and implementation of international treaties and acts of the Commission in the application of sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures.

4. Each Member State shall have the right to develop and apply temporary sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures.

The communication procedure for authorised authorities of the Member States in the introduction of temporary sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures shall be approved by the Commission.

5. Agreed approaches to the identification, registration and traceability of animals and products of animal origin shall be applied in accordance with acts of the Commission.

6. The application of sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures, and interaction of authorised authorities of the Member States in the field of sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures shall be carried out according to Annex 12 to this Treaty.

Article 57
Application of Sanitary Measures

1. Sanitary measures shall be applied to persons, vehicles, and products subject to sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) included in the common list of products (goods) subject to state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) in accordance with acts of the Commission.

2. Common sanitary, epidemiological and hygienic requirements and procedures shall be determined for products (goods) subject to state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control).

Common sanitary, epidemiological and hygienic requirements to products (goods) in respect of which technical regulations of the Union are developed shall be included in the technical regulations of the Union in accordance with acts of the Commission.

3. The procedure for developing, approving, modifying and applying common sanitary, epidemiological and hygienic requirements and procedures shall be approved by the Commission.

4. In order to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) shall be conducted by authorised authorities in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population in accordance with the legislation of the Member States and acts of the Commission.

The authorised authorities in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population may exercise state supervision (control) over the observance of the technical regulations of the Union within the state sanitary and epidemiological supervision (control) in accordance with the legislation of the Member States.

Article 58
Application of Veterinary-Sanitary Measures

1. Veterinary-sanitary measures shall be applied to goods (as well as goods for personal use) included in the common list of goods subject to veterinary control

(supervision) approved by the Commission, and to items subject to veterinary control (supervision), imported into and moved through the customs territory of the Union.

2. Common veterinary (veterinary-sanitary) requirements approved by the Commission shall be applied to goods and items subject to veterinary control (supervision).

3. In order to prevent the entry and spread of contagious animal diseases, including those common to humans and animals, and goods not complying with the common veterinary (veterinary-sanitary) requirements, veterinary control (supervision) shall be exercised in respect of goods (as well as goods for personal use) subject to veterinary control (supervision) and to items subject to veterinary control (supervision), in accordance with acts of the Commission.

The interaction between the Member States in prevention, diagnosis, localisation and elimination of foci of extremely dangerous, quarantine and zoonotic diseases of animals shall be carried out in the procedure determined by the Commission.

4. Authorised veterinary authorities shall conduct veterinary control (supervision) of goods subject to veterinary control (supervision) moving through the customs borders of the Union at checkpoints across the state borders of the Member States or in other places as may be determined by the legislation of the Member States and these checkpoints and other places shall be equipped with veterinary inspection (supervision) facilities in accordance with the legislation of the Member States.

5. Each batch of goods subject to veterinary control (supervision) shall be imported into the customs territory of the Union in accordance with the common veterinary (veterinary-sanitary) requirements approved by the Commission and subject to the presence of a permit issued by the authorised veterinary authority of the Member State into the territory of which the goods are imported and/or a veterinary certificate issued by the competent authority of the country of origin of the goods.

6. Goods subject to veterinary control (supervision) shall be transported from the territory of one Member State to the territory of another Member State in accordance with the common veterinary (veterinary- sanitary) requirements. These goods shall be accompanied by a veterinary certificate, unless otherwise determined by the Commission.

The Member States shall mutually recognise veterinary certificates issued by authorised veterinary authorities and having a common form as approved by the Commission.

7. The basic principle for ensuring safety of goods subject to veterinary control (supervision) during their manufacture, processing, transportation and/or storage in third countries shall imply audit of the foreign official supervision system.

Authorised veterinary authorities shall conduct audits of foreign official supervision and inspection facilities subject to veterinary control (supervision) in accordance with acts of the Commission.

8. The Member States shall be entitled to develop and implement temporary veterinary (veterinary-sanitary) requirements and measures in case any official information is received from the relevant international organisations, the Member States and third countries as to the deterioration of the epizootic situation on the territories of third countries or the Member States.

In case of receipt of such information, but in the absence of sufficient scientific evidence or upon impossibility of its timely presentation, the Member States may apply urgent veterinary-sanitary measures.

Article 59
Phytosanitary Quarantine Measures

1. Phytosanitary quarantine measures shall be applied to products included in the list of quarantineable products (quarantineable freights, quarantineable materials, quarantineable goods) subject to phytosanitary quarantine control (supervision) at the customs border of the Union and on the customs territory of the Union (hereinafter "the list of quarantineable products"), quarantine items included in the common list of quarantine items of the Union, as well as quarantineable items.

2. Phytosanitary quarantine control (supervision) on the customs territory of the Union and at the customs border of the Union shall be carried out in respect of the products included in the list of quarantineable products, quarantine items included in the common list of quarantine items of the Union, as well as quarantineable items.

3. The list of quarantineable products, the common list of quarantine items of the Union and common phytosanitary quarantine requirements shall be approved by the Commission.

Section XII
CONSUMER PROTECTION

Article 60
Consumer Protection Safeguards

1. Consumer rights and protection thereof shall be guaranteed by the consumer protection legislation of the Member States, as well as by this Treaty.

2. Nationals of a Member State, as well as other persons residing in its territory, shall enjoy on the territories of the other Member States the same legal protection in the field of consumer protection as the nationals of the other Member States and shall have the right to apply to state and consumer public protection and other organisations, as well as to courts and/or conduct any other proceedings on the same conditions as nationals of the other Member States.

Article 61
Consumer Protection Policy

1. The Member States shall conduct agreed policy in the sphere of consumer protection aimed at creating equal conditions for the nationals of the Member States in order to protect their interests against dishonest activities of economic entities.

2. Agreed policy in the sphere of consumer protection shall be ensured in accordance with this Treaty and the legislation of the Member States concerning consumer protection based on the principles according to Annex 13 to this Treaty.

PART THREE
COMMON ECONOMIC SPACE

Section XIII
MACROECONOMIC POLICY

Article 62
Main Directions of Agreed Macroeconomic Policy

1. Agreed macroeconomic policy shall be implemented within the Union providing for the development and implementation of joint actions by the Member States aimed at achieving their balanced economic development.

2. Coordination of the implementation by the Member States of the agreed macroeconomic policy shall be carried out by the Commission in accordance with Annex 14 to this Treaty.

3. The main directions of the agreed macroeconomic policy of the Member States shall include:

1) ensuring sustainable development of the economies of the Member States using the integration potential of the Union and competitive advantages of each Member State;

2) establishing common operation principles for the economies of the Member States and ensuring their effective interaction;

3) creating conditions to increase internal sustainability of the economies of the Member States, including their macroeconomic stability and resistance to external influences;

4) development of common principles

and guidelines to predict social and economic development of the Member States.

4. Implementation of the main directions of the agreed macroeconomic policy shall be carried out in accordance with Annex 14 to this Treaty.

Article 63
Main Macroeconomic Indicators Determining Sustainability of Economic Development

The Member States shall form their economic policy using the following quantitative values of macroeconomic indicators determining sustainability of their economic development:

annual deficit of the consolidated budget of a state-controlled sector shall not exceed 3 percent of the gross domestic product;

debt of a state-controlled sector shall not exceed 50 percent of the gross domestic product;

inflation rate (consumer price index) per annum (December to December of the previous year, in percent) shall exceed the inflation rate in the Member State with the lowest value by not more than 5 %.

Section XIV
MONETARY POLICY

Article 64
Objectives and Principles of Agreed Monetary Policy

1. In order to deepen their economic integration, develop cooperation in the monetary sphere, ensure free movement of goods, services and capital on the territories of the Member States, enhance the role of national currencies of the Member States in foreign trade and investment operations, as well as to ensure mutual convertibility of their currencies, the Member States shall develop and implement agreed monetary policy based on the following principles:

1) phased harmonisation and convergence of approaches to the formation and implementation of their monetary policy to the extent corresponding to the current macroeconomic integration and cooperation requirements;

2) establishment of the required organisational and legal conditions at the national and interstate levels for the development of integration processes in the monetary sphere, as well as for the coordination and harmonisation of monetary policy;

3) inapplicability of any actions in the monetary sphere that may adversely affect the development of integration processes and, when such actions are inevitable, ensuring minimisation of their consequences;

4) implementation of economic policy aimed at increasing confidence in the national currencies of the Member States, both in the internal currency market of each Member State and in international currency markets.

2. In order to conduct agreed monetary policy, the Member States shall implement measures in accordance with Annex 15 to this Treaty.

3. Exchange rate policy shall be coordinated by an independent authority consisting of the heads of national (central) banks of the Member States, with its activities determined under an international treaty within the Union.

4. Agreed approaches of the Member States to the regulation of currency relations and liberalisation measures shall be determined under an international treaty within the Union.

Section XV
TRADE IN SERVICES, INCORPORATION, ACTIVITIES AND INVESTMENTS

Article 65
Subject and Purpose of Regulation, Sphere of Application

1. The purpose of this Section is to ensure freedom of trade in services, incorporation, activities and investments within the Union in accordance with the terms of this Section and Annex 16 to this Treaty.

The legal basis for the regulation of trade in services, incorporation, activities and investments in the Member States shall be specified in Annex 16 to this Treaty.

2. The provisions of this Section shall be applied to all measures taken by the Member States with regard to the delivery and receipt of services, as well as incorporation, activities and investments.

The provisions of this Section shall not apply:

To state (municipal) procurement transactions governed by Section XXII of this Treaty;

to services delivered and activities carried out as part of the functions of the state government.

3. Services covered by Sections XVI, XIX, XX and XXI of this Treaty shall be governed by the provisions of these Sections respectively. The provisions of this Section shall be applied insofar as they do not conflict with the above Sections.

4. Specific features of legal relations arising in connection with trade in telecommunication services shall be determined under the Procedure for Trade in Telecommunication Services (Annex 1 to Annex 16 to this Treaty).

5. Specific features of entry, exit, stay and employment of natural persons shall be governed by Section XXVI of this Treaty insofar as they do not conflict with this Section.

6. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as:

1) requiring any Member State to provide any information the disclosure of which is considered by such state as contrary to its essential security interests;

2) preventing any Member State from taking any action it deems necessary to protect its essential security interests through the adoption of legislation, including:

with regard to the supply of services, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of supplying a military institution;

with regard to fissionable and fusionable materials or materials they are derived from;

any action taken in time of war or other emergency in international relations;

3) preventing any Member State from taking any action required to fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations in order to maintain international peace and security.

7. No provision of this Section shall prevent the Member States from taking or adopting any measures:

1) required to protect public morals or maintain public order. Exceptions with regard to the public order may only be applied in cases where there is a genuine and sufficiently serious threat to one of the fundamental interests of the society;

2) required to protect life or health of people, animals or plants;

3) required to comply with the legislation of the Member States that is not contrary to the provisions of this Section, including those related to:

the prevention of misleading and fraudulent practices or consequences of non-compliance with civil law contracts;

the protection of privacy of individuals in processing and dissemination of personal data and the protection of confidentiality of individual records and accounts;

security;

4) inconsistent with paragraphs 21 and 24 of Annex 16 to this Treaty, provided that the difference in the actually provided treatment is aimed at ensuring equitable or effective imposition of direct taxes and their collection from nationals of another Member State or third states in respect of trade in services, creation and management, and that such measures shall not conflict with the provisions of international treaties of the Member States;

5) inconsistent with paragraphs 27 and 29 of Annex 16 to this Treaty, provided that the difference in treatment is the result of an agreement on taxation, including that on the avoidance of double taxation, to which the respective Member State is a participant.

8. No measures stipulated in paragraph 7 of this Article shall lead to arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between the Member States or any disguised restrictions on trade in services, as well as on incorporation, activities and investments.

9. If a Member State maintains restrictions on trade in services, as well as on the incorporation, activities and investments, in respect of a third state, nothing in this Section shall be construed as obliging this Member State to extend the provisions of this Section to persons from another Member State if such persons belong to or are controlled by the said third state, and the extension of the provisions of this Section would lead to circumvention or violation of these prohibitions and restrictions.

10. A Member State may not extend its obligations assumed in accordance with this Section on a person from another Member State in respect of trade in services, incorporation, activities and investments, if it is proven that this person of another Member State does not conduct any significant business operations on the territory of that (another) Member State and belongs to or is controlled by a person from the first Member State or a third state.

Article 66
Liberalisation of Trade in Services, Incorporation, Activities and Investments

1. The Member States shall not introduce new discriminatory measures with regard to the trade in services, incorporation and activities of persons of other Member States as compared with the regime in force at the date of entry into force of this Treaty.

2. In order to ensure freedom of trade in services, incorporation, activities and investments, the Member States shall conduct gradual liberalisation of mutual conditions of trade in services, incorporation, activities and investments.

3. The Member States shall seek to establish and ensure the functioning of a common market for services as set out in paragraphs 38-43 of Annex 16 to this Treaty for the maximum number of service sectors.

Article 67
Liberalisation Principles for Trade in Services, Incorporation, Activities and Investments

1. The liberalisation of trade in services, incorporation, activities and investments shall be conducted with due account of international principles and standards through the harmonisation of the legislation of the Member States and organizing mutual administrative cooperation between the competent authorities of the Member States.

2. In the process of liberalisation of trade in services, incorporation, activities and investments, the Member States shall be guided by the following principles:

1) optimisation of internal control: gradual simplification and/or elimination of excessive internal regulations, including licensing requirements and procedures for suppliers, service recipients, persons engaged in incorporation or activities, and investors with account of the best international regulation practices for specific service sectors and, when such practices are unavailable, by selecting and applying the most advanced models of the Member States;

2) proportionality: requirement for and sufficient levels of harmonisation of the legislation of the Member States and mutual administrative cooperation for the efficient functioning of the services market, incorporation, activities, or investments;

3) mutual benefit: liberalisation of trade in services, incorporation, activities and investments on the basis of equitable sharing of benefits and obligations with account of the sensitivity of service sectors and types of activities for each Member State;

4) coherence: adoption of any measures relating to the trade in services, incorporation, activities and investments, including harmonisation of the legislation of the Member States and administrative cooperation based on the following:

no deterioration of mutual access conditions shall be allowed for any service sector and type of activities as compared to the conditions prevailing as of the date of signing this Treaty and the terms and conditions set forth in this Treaty;

gradual reduction of restrictions, exemptions, additional requirements and conditions stipulated by individual national lists of restrictions, exemptions, additional requirements and conditions to be approved by the Supreme Council, referred to in indent 4 of paragraph 2 and paragraphs 15-17, 23, 26, 28, 31, 33 and 35 of Annex 16 to this Treaty;

5) economic feasibility: as part of the creation of a common market of services as stipulated in paragraphs 38-43 of Annex 16 to this Treaty, liberalisation of trade in services on a priority basis with regard to service sectors most intensely affecting the cost, competitiveness and/or amounts of goods manufactured and sold in the internal market of the Union.

Article 68
Administrative Cooperation

1. The Member States shall assist each other in ensuring efficient cooperation between competent authorities on matters governed by this Section.

In order to ensure efficient cooperation, including the exchange of information, the competent authorities of the Member States shall conclude agreements.

2. Administrative cooperation shall include:

1) prompt information exchange between competent authorities of the Member States with regard to both entire service sectors and specific market participants;

2) establishment of a mechanism to prevent violations of the rights of service providers and legitimate interests of consumers, bona fide market participants, as well as public (state) interests.

3. Competent authorities of a Member State may request competent authorities of other Member States, as under the agreements concluded, to provide any information related to the jurisdiction of the latter and required for the effective implementation of the requirements in this Section, including information regarding:

1) persons of such other Member States that have incorporated or are supplying services on the territory of the first Member State and, in particular, information confirming that such persons are actually incorporated in their territories and that, according to the competent authorities, these persons are engaged in entrepreneurial activities;

2) permits issued by the competent authorities and types activities for which the permits have been issued;

3) administrative measures, criminal and legal sanctions and insolvency (bankruptcy) recognition decisions adopted by the competent authorities in relation to respective persons and directly affecting the jurisdiction or professional reputation of such persons. Competent authorities of a Member State shall submit any requested information to requesting competent authorities of another Member State, including that on liability incidents for persons having completed incorporation or supplying services on the territory of the first Member State.

4. Administrative cooperation of competent authorities of the Member States (including those exercising control and supervision functions in respect of activities) shall be carried out in order to:

1) create an efficient system to protect the rights of beneficiaries of one Member State at delivery of these services by a supplier from another Member State;

2) execute tax-related and other obligations by suppliers and recipients of services;

3) eliminate unfair business practices;

4) ensure reliability of statistical data on the amounts of services for the Member States.

5. If a Member State becomes aware of any actions of service providers, persons engaged in incorporation or activities or

investors that may harm the health or safety of people, animals, plants or the environment on the territory of that Member State or on the territories of other Member States, the first Member State shall inform all Member States and the Commission thereof as soon as possible.

6. The Commission shall assist in the creation and participate in the functioning of information systems of the Union on the matters governed by this Section.

7. The Member States may inform the Commission of any failure of other Member States to fulfil their obligations under this Article.

Article 69
Transparency

1. Each Member State shall ensure transparency and availability of its legislation on matters governed by this Section.

For this purposes, all regulatory legal acts of a Member State that affect or may affect the matters governed by this Section shall be published in an official source and, if possible, also on the corresponding website on the information and telecommunications network "Internet" (hereinafter "the Internet") so that any person whose rights and/or obligations may be affected by such regulatory legal acts could become familiar with them.

2. Regulatory legal acts of the Member States referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be published within time limits ensuring legal certainty and responding to reasonable expectations of persons whose rights and/or obligations may be affected by these regulatory legal acts, but in any case before their effective dates (entry into force).

3. The Member States shall ensure preliminary publication of draft regulatory legal acts specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The Member States shall post on the Internet, on official websites of governmental agencies responsible for development of draft regulatory legal act or on specially created websites for draft regulations, all information regarding the procedures for filing individual comments and suggestions to such acts, as well as information on the duration of public discussion of draft regulatory legal acts in order to enable all interested persons to send their comments and suggestions.

Draft regulatory legal acts shall be generally published within 30 calendar days before the date of their adoption. Such preliminary publication shall not be required in exceptional cases requiring rapid response, as well as in cases where preliminary publication of draft regulatory legal acts may prevent their execution or otherwise be contrary to the public interest.

All comments and/or suggestions received by the competent authorities of the Member States during public discussions shall be taken into account to the extent possible when finalizing draft regulatory legal acts.

4. Publications of (draft) regulatory legal acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include explanation of the purpose of their adoption and implementation.

5. The Member States shall establish mechanisms for responding to written or electronic requests from any persons regarding any acting and/or planned regulatory legal acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

6. The Member States shall ensure consideration of appeals from persons from other Member States on matters governed by this Section, in accordance with their legislation in the procedure determined for their own nationals.

Section XVI
REGULATION OF FINANCIAL MARKETS

Article 70
Objectives and Principles of Regulation of Financial Markets

1. The Member States shall conduct agreed regulation of financial markets within the Union in accordance with the following objectives and principles:

1) deepening economic integration of the Member States in order to create a common financial market within the Union and to ensure non- discriminatory access to the financial markets of the Member States;

2) ensuring guaranteed and effective protection of the rights and legitimate interests of consumers of financial services;

3) enabling mutual recognition of licenses in the banking and insurance sectors, as well as in the service sector in the securities market for securities issued by authorised authorities of one Member State on the territory of other Member States;

4) identification of approaches to risk management in the financial markets of the Member States in accordance with international standards;

5) determination of requirements for banking and insurance activities and activities in the securities market (prudential requirements);

6) determination of the procedure for exercising supervision over the activities of financial market participants;

7) ensuring transparency of activities of financial market participants.

2. In order to enable free movement of capital in the financial market, the Member States shall apply the following basic forms of cooperation, including:

1) exchange of information, including confidential information, between authorised authorities of the Member States on the management and development of banking and insurance operations and activities in the securities market, control and supervision in accordance with an international treaty within the Union;

2) carrying out agreed activities to discuss current and potential problems in the financial markets and to develop proposals to address them;

3) carrying out by competent authorities of the Member States mutual consultations regarding the regulation of banking and insurance operations and activities in the securities market.

3. In order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Member States shall, in accordance with an international treaty within the Union and with account of Annex 17 to this Treaty and Article 103 of this Treaty, harmonise their legislation on financial markets.

Section XVII
TAXES AND TAXATION

Article 71
Principles of Cooperation between the Member States in Taxation

1. All goods imported from the territory of one Member State to the territory of another Member State shall be subject to indirect taxation.

2. In mutual trade, the Member States shall levy taxes and other fees and charges in such a way to ensure that taxation in the Member State where goods of other Member States are sold is no less favourable than the taxation applied by this Member State under the same circumstances in respect of like products originating from its territory.

3. The Member States shall determine the directions, forms and procedures for the harmonisation of legislation in respect of taxes affecting their mutual trade so as to prevent violation of any terms of competition and interference with the free movement of goods, works and services at the national level or at the level of the Union, including:

1) harmonisation (convergence) of excise tax rates for the most sensitive excisable goods;

2) further improvement of the system of collection of value added taxes in mutual trade (including the use of information technology).

Article 72
Principles of Indirect Taxation in the Member States

1. Indirect taxes in mutual trade in goods shall be collected by the country of destination with the application of zero value added tax rate and/or exemption from

excise duty on the export of goods and indirect taxation on import.

Collection of indirect taxes and the mechanism for controlling their payment on export and import of goods shall be carried out in the procedure according to Annex 18 to this Treaty.

2. Indirect taxes on the performance of works and provision of services shall be collected in the Member State the territory of which is recognised as the place of sale of these works and services.

Indirect taxes on the performance of works and provision of services shall be collected in the procedure provided for by Annex 18 to this Treaty.

3. Tax authorities of the Member States shall exchange all information required to ensure complete payment of indirect taxes in accordance with an international interagency treaty and this treaty shall determine as well the procedure for information exchange, the application form for import of goods and payment of indirect taxes, application filling regulations and requirements to the exchange format.

4. When importing goods into the territory of one Member State from the territory of another Member State, indirect taxes shall be levied by tax authorities of the Member State to the territory of which goods are imported, unless otherwise determined by the legislation of that Member State with regard to goods subject to marking with excise stamps (accounting and control marks and labels).

5. The rates of indirect taxes in mutual trade in goods imported into the territory of a Member State shall not exceed the rates of indirect taxes imposed on like products sold on the territory of that Member State.

6. Indirect taxes shall not be levied on import into the territory of a Member State of:

1) goods that are, in accordance with the legislation of that Member State, not subject to taxation (exempt from tax) on import into its territory;

2) goods imported into the territory of a Member State by natural persons, not for the purpose of business activities;

3) goods imported into the territory of one Member State from the territory of another Member State in connection with their transfer within a single juridical person (the legislation of a Member State may require mandatory notification of tax authorities of the import (export) of such goods).

Article 73
Personal Income Taxes

If, in accordance with its legislation and provisions of international treaties, a Member State is entitled to levy the income tax from a tax resident (permanent resident) of another Member State in connection with his/her employment in the first Member State, such income tax shall be levied in the first Member State starting from the first day of employment at the tax rates stipulated for such income of natural persons - tax residents (permanent residents) of the first Member State.

The provisions of this Article shall be applied to all taxable income derived from employment by nationals of the Member States.

Section XVIII
GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND RULES OF COMPETITION

Article 74
General provisions

1. This Section determines the general principles and rules of competition ensuring detection and elimination of anti-competitive behaviour on the territories of the Member States and actions producing a negative impact on competition in transboundary markets on the territory of two or more Member States.

2. The provisions of this Section shall be applied to relations connected to the implementation of competition (antitrust) policy within the Member States and to relations with economic entities (market participants) of the Member States which produce or may produce an adverse effect on competition in transboundary markets on the territories of two or more Member States. The criteria of transboundary markets required for determining the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be determined by decision of the Supreme Council.

3. The Member States may determine in their legislation any further prohibitions, as well as additional requirements and restrictions with regard to the prohibitions set out in Articles 75 and 76 of this Treaty.

4. The Member States shall conduct agreed competition (antitrust) policy in relation to actions of economic entities (market participants) of third countries, if such actions may negatively affect the competition in commodity markets of the Member States.

5. Nothing in this Section shall be construed so as to prevent any Member State from taking any action it deems necessary to protect the fundamental interests of national defence or national security.

6. The provisions of this Section shall be applied to the natural monopoly entities with account of the specific features provided for by this Treaty.

7. The provisions of this Section shall be implemented in accordance with Annex 19 to this Treaty.

Article 75
General Principles of Competition

1. The Member States shall apply their rules of competition (antitrust) legislation to economic entities (market participants) of the Member States in an equitable manner and to the equal extent irrespective of the legal form and place of registration of such economic entities (market participants) on equal terms.

2. The Member States shall, in particular, determine in their legislation prohibitions of:

1) agreements between state government authorities, local authorities and other agencies or organisations exercising their functions or agreements between them and economic entities (market participants), if such agreements result or can lead to any prevention, restriction or elimination of competition, except in cases provided for by this Treaty and/or other international treaties of the Member States;

2) provision of state or municipal preferences, except as provided by the legislation of the Member States, and with account of the specifications set out in this Treaty and/or other international treaties of the Member States.

3. The Member States shall take effective measures to prevent, detect and combat actions (omission) specified in sub-paragraph 1 of paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. The Member States shall, in accordance with their legislation, ensure efficient control over the economic concentration to the extent required for the protection and development of competition on the territory of each Member State.

5. Each Member State shall ensure availability of a state government authority in charge of the implementation and/or enforcement of competition (antitrust) policy, which implies, among other things, vesting such authority with the powers to monitor the compliance with the prohibition of anti- competitive practices and unfair competition and economic concentration, as well as to prevent and to detect violations of competition (antitrust) legislation, to take measures to stop these violations and prosecute such violations (hereinafter “the authorised authority of the Member State”).

6. The Member States shall determine in their legislation penalties for economic entities (market participants) and public officials with regard to all anti-competitive behaviour, based on the principles of efficiency, proportionality, security, inevitability and certainty, and shall ensure control over their enforcement. The Member States recognise that in case of penalties, the highest penalty rates shall be set for violations representing the greatest threat to competition (anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominance by economic entities (market participants) of the Member States).

Penalties calculated on the basis of the

income generated by the violator in selling goods or on the cost of purchase of goods by the violator in the market where the violation occurred shall be preferred

7. The Member States shall, in accordance with their legislation, ensure permanent informational transparency of their current competition (antitrust) policy, including by posting information on activities of their authorised authorities in the media and on the Internet.

8. Authorised authorities of the Member States shall, in accordance with their state legislation and this Treaty, interact with each other by sending notices and requests for information, holding consultations, sending notifications on investigations (examination of cases) affecting the interests of another Member State, conducting investigations (examination of cases) by request of an authorised authority of any Member State and providing information on their results.

Article 76
General Rules of Competition

1. Any actions (omission) of dominant economic entities (market participants) that result or may result in prevention, restriction or elimination of competition and/or infringement of interests of other persons shall be prohibited, including the following actions (omission):

1) setting and maintaining monopolistically high or low prices of goods;

2) withdrawal of goods from circulation resulting in an increase in the price of such goods;

3) forced imposition of any economically or technologically unjustified contract conditions to contractors that are unfavourable for the latter or not related to the subject matter of the agreement;

4) economically or technologically unjustified reduction or cessation of production of goods, if the goods are in demand or orders for their delivery have been placed and their production is feasible, as well as if such reduction or cessation of production of the goods is not explicitly provided for by this Treaty and/or other international treaties of the Member States;

5) economically or technologically unjustified refusal to enter or evasion from concluding agreements with individual buyers (customers) capable of manufacturing or supplying the relevant goods with account of the specifications set out in this Treaty and/or other international treaties of the Member States;

6) economically, technologically or otherwise unjustified setting different prices (tariffs) for the same products, thus creating discriminatory conditions, with account of the specifications set out in this Treaty and/or other international treaties of the Member States;

7) creating barriers to entry into the commodity market or exit from the commodity market for other economic entities (market participants).

2. Any unfair competition shall be prohibited, including:

1) dissemination of false, inaccurate or distorted information, which may inflict damage to an economic entity (market participant) or damage its business reputation;

2) misleading as to the nature, method and place of manufacture, consumer properties, quality and quantity of goods or their manufacturers;

3) incorrect comparison by an economic entity (market participant) of goods manufactured or sold by the entity with goods manufactured or sold by other economic entities (market participants).

3. Any agreements between economic entities (market participants) of the Member States shall be prohibited if these entities are competitors operating in the same product market and such agreements lead or may lead to:

1) setting or maintaining prices (tariffs), discounts, allowances (surcharges), extra charges;

2) increasing, decreasing or maintaining prices in tenders;

3) dividing the commodity market in the territorial principle, by the volume of sales or purchases of goods, by the range of products sold or composition of sellers or buyers (customers);

4) reduction in or cessation of the production of goods;

5) refusal to conclude agreements with certain sellers or buyers (customers).

4. "Vertical" agreements between economic entities (market participants) shall be prohibited, with the exception of "vertical" agreements recognised as admissible in accordance with the admissibility criteria determined by Annex 19 to this Treaty, if:

1) such agreements lead or may lead to setting a resale price of goods, except in the case where the seller sets to the buyer the maximum resale price of goods;

2) such agreements obligate the buyer not to sell goods of any economic entity (market participant) that is a competitor of the seller. This prohibition shall not apply to agreements implying organisation by the buyer of the sale of goods under the trademark or other identifications of the seller or manufacturer.

5. Other agreements between economic entities (market participants) shall be prohibited, except for "vertical" agreements recognised as admissible in accordance with the admissibility criteria determined in Annex 19 to this Treaty, if it is determined that such agreements lead or may lead to any restriction of competition.

6. It shall not be allowed for natural persons, business and non-profit organisations to coordinate economic activities of economic entities (market participants) of the Member States, if such coordination leads or may lead to any of the consequences set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article that may not be recognised as admissible in accordance with the admissibility criteria determined in Annex 19 to this Treaty. The Member States may determine in their legislation a ban on coordination of economic activities if such coordination leads or may lead to the consequences specified in paragraph 5 of this Article that may not be recognised as admissible in accordance with the admissibility criteria determined by Annex 19 to this Treaty.

7. All violations of the general rules of competition determined in this Section by economic entities (market participants) of the Member States, as well as by natural persons and non-profit organisations of the Member States not carrying out any business activity, if such violations have or may have an adverse effect on competition in transboundary markets on the territories of two or more Member States, with the exception of financial markets, shall be stopped by the Commission in the procedure provided for by Annex 19 to this Treaty.

Article 77
State Price Regulation

Procedures for the introduction of state price regulation and contesting respective introduction decisions made by the Member States shall be specified by Annex 19 to this Treaty.

Section XIX
NATURAL MONOPOLIES

Article 78
Spheres and Natural Monopoly Entities

1. When regulating natural monopolies, the Member States shall be guided by the rules and regulations provided for by Annex 20 to this Treaty.

2. The provisions of this Section shall be applied to relations with natural monopoly entities, consumers, executive and local authorities of the Member States in the spheres of natural monopolies affecting the trade between the Member States and listed in Annex 1 to Annex 20 to this Treaty.

3. Legal relations in specific spheres of natural monopolies shall be in accordance with this Section, with account of the specifications provided for by Sections XX and XXI of this Treaty.

4. In the Member States, the spheres of natural monopolies shall also include the spheres of natural monopolies specified in Annex 2 to Annex 20 to this Treaty.

Requirements of the legislation of the Member States shall be applied to the spheres of natural monopolies specified in Annex 2 to Annex 20 to this Treaty.

5. A list of services provided by natural monopoly entities included in the spheres of natural monopolies shall be determined by the legislation of the Member States.

6. The Member States shall seek to harmonise all spheres of natural monopolies specified in Annexes 1 and 2 to Annex 20 to this Treaty through their reduction and possible identification of a transitional period in Sections XX and XXI of this Treaty.

7. Natural monopolies in the Member States may be expanded:

in accordance with the legislation of the Member States, if a Member State intends to include in the sphere of natural monopolies a sphere rated as a natural monopoly in another Member State and specified in Annex 1 or 2 to Annex 20 to this Treaty;

by decision of the Commission, if a Member State intends to include in the sphere of natural monopolies a sphere of natural monopolies not specified in Annex 1 or 2 to Annex 20 to this Treaty, following a respective request from the Member State to the Commission.

8. This Section shall not apply to any relations governed by effective bilateral international treaties between the Member States. Newly concluded bilateral international treaties between the Member States may not conflict with this Section.

9. The provisions of Section XVIII of this Treaty shall be applied to natural monopoly entities with account of the specific features stipulated in this Section.

Section XX
ENERGY INDUSTRY

Article 79
Cooperation of the Member States in the Energy Sphere

1. In order to effectively utilise the potential of the fuel and energy complex of the Member States, as well as to provide national economies with the main types of energy resources (electricity, gas, oil and petroleum products), the Member States shall develop long-term mutually beneficial cooperation in the energy sphere, conduct coordinated energy policy and gradually create common energy markets in accordance with the international treaties provided for by Articles 81, 83 and 84 of this Treaty, with due account for ensuring energy security, based on the following fundamental principles:

1) ensuring market pricing for energy resources;

2) ensuring the development of competition in the common markets of energy resources;

3) no technical, administrative and other barriers to trade in energy resources, equipment, technology and related services;

4) ensuring the development of a transport infrastructure for the common markets of energy resources;

5) ensuring non-discriminatory conditions for economic entities of the Member States in the common markets of energy resources;

6) creation of favourable conditions for attracting investments in the energy sector of the Member States;

7) harmonisation of national rules and regulations for the functioning of the process and business infrastructure of the common markets of energy resources.

2. All relations of economic entities of the Member States operating in the spheres of electric power, gas, oil and petroleum products and not governed by this Section shall be subject to the legislation of the Member States.

3. The provisions of Section XVIII of this Treaty in respect of economic entities of the Member States operating in the spheres of electric power, gas, oil and petroleum products shall be applied with account of the specific terms set out in this Section and in Section XIX of this Treaty.

Article 80
Indicative (Projected) Balances of Gas, Oil and Petroleum Products

1. In order to effectively use the aggregate energy potential and optimise interstate energy supplies, authorised authorities of the Member States shall develop and agree on the following:

indicative (projected) gas balance of the Union;

indicative (projected) oil balance of the Union;

indicative (projected) balances of petroleum products of the Union.

2. The balances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be developed with the participation of the Commission and in accordance with the methodology for calculating indicative (projected) balances of gas, oil and petroleum products to be developed within the period specified in paragraph 1 of Article 104 of the Treaty and coordinated by the authorised authorities of the Member States.

Article 81
Establishment of a Common Electric Power Market of the Union

1. The Member States shall gradually establish a common electric power market of the Union based on parallel electric power systems, taking into account the transitional provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 104 of this Treaty.

2. The Member States shall develop the concept and programme for the establishment of the common electric power market of the Union to be approved by the Supreme Council.

3. The Member States shall conclude an international treaty within the Union on the establishment of the common electric power market based on the provisions of the approved concept and programme for the establishment of the common electric power market of the Union.

Article 82
Ensuring Access to Services of Natural Monopoly Entities in the Electric Power Sphere

1. Within the existing technical capacities, the Member States shall ensure free access to the services of natural monopoly entities in the electric power sphere, provided the priority use of these services to cover the domestic needs of the Member States for electricity (power) in accordance with the common principles and rules specified in Annex 21 to this Treaty.

2. The principles and rules of access to services of natural monopoly entities in the electric power sphere, including fundamental pricing and tariff policy in accordance with Annex 21 to this Treaty, shall be applied to the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.

In case of accession of any new members to the Union, the annex shall be amended accordingly.

Article 83
Establishment of a Common Gas Market and Ensuring Access to Services of Natural Monopoly Entities in Gas Transportation

1. The Member States shall gradually establish a common gas market of the Union in accordance with Annex 22 to this Treaty with account of the transitional provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 104 of this Treaty.

2. The Member States shall develop the concept and programme for the establishment of the common gas market of the Union to be approved by the Supreme Council.

3. The Member States shall conclude an international treaty within the Union on the establishment of the common gas market based on the provisions of the approved concept and programme.

4. Within the existing technical capabilities and available capacities of gas transportation systems, taking into account the agreed indicative (projected) gas balance of the Union and on the basis of civil law contracts of economic entities, the Member States shall ensure unhindered

access for economic entities of other Member States to gas transportation systems located on the territories of the Member States to enable gas transportation on the basis of common principles, conditions and rules provided for by Annex 22 to this Treaty.

Article 84
Establishment of Common Markets of Oil and Petroleum Products of the Union and Ensuring Access to Services of Natural Monopoly Entities in Transportation of Oil and Petroleum Products

1. The Member States shall gradually establish common markets of oil and petroleum products of the Union in accordance with Annex 23 to this Treaty, taking into account the transitional provisions stipulated in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 104 of this Treaty.

2. The Member States shall develop the concept and programme for the establishment of the common markets of oil and petroleum products of the Union to be approved by the Supreme Council.

3. The Member States shall conclude an international treaty within the Union on the establishment of the common markets of oil and petroleum products, based on the provisions of the approved concept and programme.

4. Within the existing technical capabilities, with due account of the agreed indicative (projected) balances of oil and petroleum products of the Union and on the basis of civil law contracts of economic entities, the Member States shall ensure unhindered access for economic entities of other Member States to the oil and petroleum products transportation systems located on the territories of the Member States on the basis of common principles, conditions and rules specified in Annex 23 to this Treaty.

Article 85
Powers of the Commission in the Energy Sphere

In the energy sphere, the Commission shall monitor the implementation of this Section.

Section XXI
TRANSPORT

Article 86
Coordinated (Agreed) Transport Policy

1. The Union shall conduct coordinated (agreed) transport policy aimed at ensuring economic integration, consistent and gradual formation of a common transport space based on the principles of competition, transparency, security, reliability, availability and sustainability.

2. The coordinated (agreed) transportation policy shall have the following objectives:

1) establishment of a common market of transportation services;

2) adoption of agreed measures to ensure general benefits in the sphere of transport and apply the best practices;

3) integration of transport systems of the Member States into the global transport system;

4) efficient use of the transit potential of the Member States;

5) improving the quality of transport services;

6) ensuring transport safety;

7) reduction of harmful effects generated by transport on the environment and human health;

8) creation of a favourable investment climate.

3. The main priorities of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy shall be as follows:

1) formation of a common transport space;

2) establishment and development of Eurasian transport corridors;

3) implementation and development of the transit potential within the Union;

4) coordination of development of the transport infrastructure;

5) establishment of logistics centres and transport organisations to ensure process optimisation in transportation process;

6) involvement and use of the workforce capacity of the Member States;

7) development of science and innovation in the sphere of transportation.

4. The coordinated (agreed) transport policy shall be formed by the Member States.

5. The main directions and implementation stages of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy shall be determined by the Supreme Council.

6. Implementation of the coordinated (agreed) transport policy by the Member States shall be monitored by the Commission.

Article 87
Sphere of Application

1. The provisions of this Section shall be applied to road, air, water and rail transport with account of the provisions of Sections XVIII and XIX of this Treaty and the specific features provided for by Annex 24 to this Treaty.

2. The Member States shall seek a gradual liberalisation of transport services provided between the Member States.

Liberalisation procedure, conditions and stages shall be determined under international treaties within the Union with account of the specifications provided for by Annex 24 to this Treaty.

3. Transportation safety requirements (transport safety and safe operation of transport) shall be in accordance with the legislation of the Member States and international treaties.

Section XXII
STATE (MUNICIPAL) PROCUREMENT

Article 88
Objectives and Principles of Regulation in the Sphere of State (Municipal) Procurement

1. The Member States hereby set out the following objectives and principles of regulation in the sphere of state (municipal) procurement (hereinafter “procurement”):

regulation of relations in the sphere of procurement through the legislation of a Member State on procurement and international treaties of the Member States;

ensuring optimal and most efficient expenditure of funds used for procurement in the Member States;

providing the Member States with national treatment in the sphere of procurement;

inadmissibility of provision of more favourable treatment in the sphere of procurement to third countries as compared to the Member States;

ensuring disclosure and transparency of procurement;

ensuring unhindered access of potential suppliers and suppliers of the Member States to the participation in procurement procedures conducted in an electronic format by mutual recognition by a Member State of digital signatures made in accordance with the legislation of another Member State;

ensuring availability of competent regulatory and supervisory authorities of the Member States in the sphere of procurement (both functions may be exercised by a single authority);

determining liability for violation of the procurement legislation of the Member States;

development of competition, as well as the fight against corruption and other abuses in the sphere of procurement.

2. This Treaty shall not apply to procurement procedures the details of which, in accordance with the legislation of a Member State, constitute a State secret.

3. All procurement in the Member States shall be carried out in accordance with Annex 25 to this Treaty.

4. This Section shall not apply to procurement procedures carried out by national (central) banks of the Member States subject to the provisions of indents 2-4 of this paragraph.

National (central) banks of the Member States shall carry out procurement

procedures for administrative and economic purposes, as well as for construction and repairs, in accordance with their internal procurement rules (hereinafter "the procurement clause"). The procurement clause shall not be contrary to the purposes and principles set out in this Article; in particular, the regulations shall ensure equal access for potential suppliers of the Member States. In exceptional cases, exceptions to the above principles may be determined by decision of the supreme authority of a national (central) bank.

The procurement clause shall contain procurement requirements, including the procedure for the preparation of and holding all procurement procedures (including the procurement methods) and their application conditions, as well as the procedure for concluding agreements (contracts).

The procurement clause and information on procurement procedures planned and implemented by national (central) banks of the Member States shall be posted on the official websites of national (central) banks of the Member States on the Internet in the procedure determined by the procurement clause.

Section XXIII
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Article 89
General provisions

1. The Member States shall cooperate in the sphere of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights and ensure in their territories the protection and safeguarding of these rights in accordance with international law, international treaties and acts constituting the law of the Union and the legislation of the Member States.

The Member States shall cooperate to solve the following key objectives:

harmonisation of legislation of the Member States in the sphere of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights;

protection of the interests of right holders of intellectual property rights in the Member States.

2. The Member States shall cooperate in the following areas:

1) support for scientific and innovative development;

2) improvement of the mechanisms of commercialisation and use of intellectual property;

3) creation of a favourable environment for copyright holders and holders of related rights in the Member States;

4) introduction of a registration system for trademarks and service marks of the Eurasian Economic Union and appellations of origin of goods of the Eurasian Economic Union;

5) protection of intellectual property rights, including on the Internet;

6) ensuring effective customs protection of intellectual property rights, including through the maintenance of a common customs registry of intellectual property of the Member States;

7) implementation of coordinated measures to prevent and combat trafficking in counterfeit goods.

3. In order to ensure effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, consultations of the Member States shall be conducted to be organised by the Commission.

Following the results of such consultations, proposals shall be developed to address all problematic issues identified in the cooperation between the Member States.

Article 90
Legal Treatment of Intellectual Property

1. Nationals of one Member State shall be granted national treatment on the territory of another Member State with regard to the legal treatment of intellectual property. Legislation of a Member State may provide exceptions to the national treatment in respect of judicial and administrative proceedings, including with regard to indication of an address for correspondence and appointment of a representative.

2. The Member States may provide in their legislation any rules ensuring a higher level of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights than those set out in international legal acts applicable to the Member States, as well as in international treaties and acts constituting the law of the Union.

3. The Member States shall carry out activities in the sphere of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in accordance with the following fundamental international treaties:

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886 (as amended in 1971);

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure of April 28, 1977;

World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty of December 20, 1996;

World Intellectual Property Organization Performances and Phonograms Treaty of December 20, 1996;

Patent Law Treaty of June 1, 2000;

Patent Cooperation Treaty of June 19, 1970;

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorised Duplication of Their Phonograms of October 29, 1971;

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of April 14, 1891, and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of June 28, 1989;

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations of October 26, 1961;

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883;

Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks of March 27, 2006.

Those Member States that are not parties to these agreements shall be obliged to accede thereto.

4. All relations in the sphere of protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, including identification of specific features of legal treatment applied to certain types of intellectual property, shall be governed in accordance with Annex 26 to this Treaty.

Article 91
Enforcement

1. The Member States shall take enforcement measures to ensure effective protection of intellectual property rights.

2. The Member States shall carry out activities to protect intellectual property rights in accordance with the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union, as well as with international treaties and acts constituting the law of the Union and governing customs legal relations.

3. Authorised authorities of the Member States authorised to protect intellectual property rights shall cooperate and collaborate in order to coordinate their actions for the prevention, detection and restraint of violations of intellectual property rights on the territory of the Member States.

Section XXIV
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Article 92
Industrial Policy and Cooperation

1. The Member States shall independently develop, shape and implement national industrial policy, in particular, adopt national industrial development programmes and other measures of industrial policy, and shall determine the ways, forms and areas of providing industrial subsidies not contradicting Article 93 of this Treaty.

Industrial policy within the Union shall be shaped by the Member States in the main directions of industrial cooperation, as approved by the Intergovernmental Council, and shall be carried out in consultation and coordination with the

Commission.

2. The industrial policy within the Union shall be carried out by the Member States based on the following principles:

1) equality and respect for the national interests of the Member States;

2) mutual benefit;

3) fair competition;

4) non-discrimination;

5) transparency.

3. Industrial policy within the Union shall be aimed at accelerating and improving the sustainability of industrial development, improving the competitiveness of industrial complexes of the Member States, implementation of effective cooperation aimed at increasing innovation activity, and elimination of barriers in the industrial sphere, including with respect to the movement of industrial products from the Member States.

4. In order to achieve the objectives of the industrial policy within the Union, the Member States may:

1) to inform each other about their industrial development plans;

2) hold regular meetings (consultations) of representatives of authorised authorities of the Member States responsible for the shaping and implementation of the national industrial policy, including at the venues of the Commission;

3) develop and implement joint programmes for the development of priority economic activities for industrial cooperation;

4) develop and agree on a list of sensitive goods;

5) implement joint projects, including for the development of the infrastructure required to improve the efficiency of industrial cooperation and deepen the industrial cooperation between the Member States;

6) develop process-related and information resources for the purposes of industrial cooperation;

7) conduct joint research and development activities in order to promote high-tech industries;

8) implement other measures aimed at removing barriers and developing mutually beneficial cooperation.

5. If necessary, appropriate implementation procedures for the measures referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article may be developed by decision of the Intergovernmental Council.

6. The Member States shall develop the Main Directions of Industrial Cooperation within the Union (hereinafter "the Main Directions"), to be approved by the Intergovernmental Council and to include, among other things, priority economic activities for industrial cooperation and sensitive goods.

The Commission shall conduct annual monitoring and analysis of implementation results for the Main Directions and, if required, prepare, in agreement with the Member States, proposals for clarification of the Main Directions.

7. When developing and implementing policy in trade, customs tariffs, competition, state procurement, technical regulations, business development, transportation, infrastructure and other spheres, the interests of industrial development of the Member States shall be taken into account.

8. With respect to sensitive goods, the Member States shall hold consultations for mutual consideration of their positions prior to the adoption of any industrial policy measures.

The Member States shall preliminarily inform each other of all planned national industrial policy implementation areas for the approved list of sensitive goods.

Jointly with the Commission, the Member States shall develop the procedure for such consultations and/or mutual notifications, to be approved by the Council of the Commission.

9. For the purposes of industrial cooperation within the Union, the Member States may, upon consultation and coordination with the Commission, develop and apply the following instruments:

1) promotion of mutually beneficial industrial cooperation in order to create high-tech, innovative and competitive products;

2) joint programmes and projects with the participation of the Member States for their mutual benefit;

3) joint technology platforms and industrial clusters;

4) other instruments to promote the development of industrial cooperation.

10. For the purposes of this Article, the Member States may develop any additional documents and mechanisms with the participation of the Commission.

11. The Commission shall provide consultations and coordination to the Member States on the main directions of industrial cooperation within its powers determined under this Treaty, in accordance with Annex 27 to this Treaty.

For the purposes of this Article, the terms shall be used in accordance with Annex 27 to this Treaty.

Article 93
Industrial Subsidies

1. In order to enable stable and efficient development of the economies of the Member States and to create a proper environment for the promotion of mutual trade and fair competition between the Member States, common rules for granting subsidies for industrial goods shall be applied on the territories of the Member States, including for the provision or receipt of services that are directly related to the manufacture, sale and consumption of industrial goods, according to Annex 28 to this Treaty.

2. Obligations of the Member States arising from the provisions of this Article and Annex 28 to this Treaty shall not apply to legal relations between the Member States and third countries.

3. For the purposes of this Article, a subsidy shall refer to:

a) financial contribution provided by a subsidising authority of a Member State (or an authorised institution of a Member State), used for generating (ensuring) benefits and carried out through:

direct transfer of funds (for example, in the form of impaired and other loans), acquisition of a share in the authorised capital or an increase thereof, or an obligation to transfer such funds (e.g., loan guarantees);

full or partial waiver of the collection of payments that would have been otherwise included in the income of the Member State (e.g., tax exemptions, debt relief). In this case, the exemption of exported industrial goods from duties and taxes levied on like products when intended for domestic consumption or any reduction of duties and taxes and refund of such duties and taxes in an amount not exceeding the amount actually accrued, shall not be considered as a subsidy;

provision of goods or services (except for industrial goods or services intended for the maintenance and development of the common infrastructure);

purchase of industrial goods;

b) any other form of income or price support (directly or indirectly) reducing the importation of industrial goods from the territory of any Member State or increasing the exportation of industrial goods into the territory of any Member State with resulting advantages.

The types of subsidies are specified in Annex 28 to this Treaty.

4. The subsidising authority may designate or instruct any other organisation to perform one or more of its functions related to the provision of subsidies. Actions of such an organisation shall be regarded as actions of the subsidising authority.

Acts of the head of a Member State aimed at providing subsidies shall be regarded as actions of the subsidising authority.

5. Any investigation aimed at analysing the conformity of subsidies granted on the territory of a Member State to the provisions of this Article and Annex 28 to this Treaty shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure described in Annex 28 to this Treaty.

6. The Commission shall ensure the control of implementation of the provisions of this Article and Annex 28 to this Treaty and shall have the following powers:

1) to monitor and conduct comparative legal analysis of the legislation of the Member States for compliance with the provisions of this Treaty in respect of subsidies, as well as to prepare annual reports on compliance of the Member States with the provisions of this Article and Annex 28 to this Treaty;

2) to facilitate the organisation of consultations between the Member States on the harmonisation and unification of their legislation on the provision of subsidies;

3) to adopt binding decisions for the Member States provided for by Annex 28 to this Treaty on the basis of voluntary coordination of planned and provided specific subsidies, including:

adoption of decisions on the admissibility or inadmissibility of specific subsidies in accordance with paragraph 6 of Annex 28 to this Treaty on the basis of the criteria outlined in the international agreement within the Union stipulated in paragraph 7 of Annex 28 to this Treaty;

holding a hearing on provision of specific subsidies and adoption of related binding decisions in cases determined by the international agreement within the Union stipulated in paragraph 7 of Annex 28 to this Treaty;

resolution of disputes on matters relating to implementation of the provisions of this Article and Annex 28 to this Treaty and provision of explanations on their application;

4) to request and obtain information on subsidies granted in the procedure and on the terms determined under an international treaty within the Union stipulated in paragraph 7 of Annex 28 to this Treaty.

Sub-paragraphs 3 and 4 of this paragraph shall be applied with account of the transitional provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 105 of this Treaty.

7. All disputes concerning the provisions of this Article and Annex 28 to this Treaty shall be primarily settled through negotiations and consultations. If a dispute may not be settled through negotiations and consultations within 60 calendar days from the date of a formal written request for holding thereof sent by the Member State that initiated the dispute to the respondent state, the claimant state shall be entitled to apply to the Court of the Union.

If the decisions of the Court of the Union are not enforced within a determined period or if the Court of the Union decides that the measures notified by the respondent state are inconsistent with the provisions of this Article and Annex 28 to this Treaty, the claimant state shall be entitled to take proportionate response measures.

8. The period within which the Member States shall be entitled to challenge a specific subsidy provided in violation of Annex 28 to this Treaty shall amount to 5 years from the date of such specific subsidy.

Section XXV
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Article 94
Objectives and Goals of Agreed (Coordinated) Agricultural Policy

1. In order to ensure the development of the agricultural sector and rural areas in the interests of the population of each the Member State and the Union as a whole, as well as to promote economic integration within the Union, agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy shall be conducted implying the use of control mechanisms provided for in this Treaty and other international treaties within the Union in the sphere of agricultural sector and mutual submission by the Member States to each other and to the Commission of manufacture development plans (programmes) for each sensitive agricultural goods, the list of which shall be compiled on the basis of proposals from the Member States and approved by the Commission.

2. The main objective of the agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy shall consist in the effective implementation of the resource potential of the Member States for optimisation of volumes of competitive agricultural and food products, meeting the needs of the common agricultural market, as well as increasing exports of agricultural and food products.

3. The agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy shall ensure the following:

1) balanced development of the production and markets for agricultural and food products;

2) fair competition between constituents of the Member States, including equal access to the common agricultural market;

3) unification of requirements related to the circulation of agricultural and food products;

4) protection of the interests of manufacturers of the Member States in internal and foreign markets.

Article 95
Main Directions of Agreed (Coordinated) Agricultural Policy and Agricultural State Support Measures

1. Solving the tasks of an agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy refers to the use of mechanisms for interstate cooperation in the following main directions:

1) forecasting in the agricultural sector;

2) state support for agriculture;

3) common agricultural market regulation;

4) common requirements for the production and circulation of products;

5) development of export of agricultural and food products;

6) scientific and innovative development of the agricultural sector;

7) integrated information support of agriculture.

2. In order to implement the measures of the agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy, regular consultations of representatives of the Member States shall be organised by the Commission, including with regard to sensitive agricultural goods, at least once a year. These consultations shall result in recommendations on the implementation of agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy within the main directions determined in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. When carrying out the agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy, the Member States shall take into account the specific nature of agricultural activities that is not only due to the industrial, economic significance, but also to the social significance of the industry and structural and climatic differences among regions and territories of the Member States.

4. In other spheres of integration interaction, including in the sphere of sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary (veterinary-sanitary) measures for agricultural and food products, the respective policy shall be conducted with account of the objectives, tasks and directions of the agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy.

5. Within the Union, state support for agriculture shall be provided in accordance with the approaches under Annex 29 to this Treaty.

6. All disputes concerning this Article and Annex 29 to this Treaty shall be primarily settled through negotiations and consultations conducted with the participation of the Commission. If a dispute cannot be settled through negotiations and consultations within 60 calendar days from the date of a formal written request for holding thereof sent by the Member State that initiated the dispute and acting as the claimant state to the respondent state, the claimant state shall be entitled to apply to the Court of the Union. When sending a formal written request for negotiations and consultations, the claimant Member State shall, within 10 calendar days from the date of such request, inform the Commission thereof.

7. For the purposes of implementation of the agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy, the Commission shall:

1) jointly with the Member States develop, coordinate and implement the main directions of the agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy within its powers;

2) coordinate activities of the Member

States in preparation of joint development forecasts for the agricultural sector, supply and demand for agricultural and food products;

3) coordinate mutual presentation by the Member States of development programmes for the agricultural sector and its branches;

4) monitor the development of agricultural sectors of the Member States and application of state regulation measures for the agricultural sectors by the Member States, including state support measures for agriculture;

5) monitor prices and analyse competitiveness of products manufactured based on the nomenclature agreed upon by the Member States;

6) assist in the organisation of consultations and negotiations on the harmonisation of legislation of the Member States in the sphere of agricultural sector, including the legislation on state support for agriculture, as well as in dispute resolution related to the fulfilment of obligations in the field of state support for agriculture;

7) monitor and conduct comparative legal analysis of the legislation of the Member States in the field of state support for agriculture in terms of its compliance with the obligations assumed within the Union;

8) prepare and submit to the Member States reviews of the state policy in the sphere of agricultural sector and state support for agriculture in the Member States, including recommendations on improvement of the efficiency of state support;

9) assist the Member States on issues related to the calculation of the amount of state support for agriculture;

10) jointly with the Member States, prepare recommendations on coordinated actions aimed at developing the export potential in the spere of agricultural sector;

11) coordinate the implementation by the Member States of joint scientific and innovative activities in the sphere of agricultural sector, including within interstate programmes of the Member States;

12) coordinate the development and implementation by the Member States of the standardised requirements regarding the conditions of import, export and movement of pedigree products within the customs territory of the Union, methods for determining the breeding value of breeding stock, as well as the forms of breeding certificates (certificates, books of certificate);

13) coordinate the development and implementation of the standardised requirements in the sphere of testing crop types and seeds, as well as coordinate mutual recognition by the Member States of documents certifying the varietal and sowing seed quality;

14) assist in ensuring equal competitive environments within the main directions of the agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy.

Section XXVI
LABOUR MIGRATION

Article 96
Cooperation between the Member States in the Sphere of Labour Migration

1. The Member States shall cooperate on agreement of their policy in the sphere of labour migration within the Union, as well as to assist the organised recruitment and involvement of workers of the Member States for employment in the Member States.

2. Cooperation between the Member States in the sphere of labour migration shall be carried out through the interaction between state authorities of the Member States having the respective jurisdiction.

3. Cooperation between the Member States in the sphere of labour migration within the Union shall be carried out in the following forms:

1) agreement of common principles and approaches in the sphere of labour migration;

2) exchange of regulatory legal acts;

3) exchange of information;

4) implementation of measures aimed at preventing the spread of false information;

5) exchange of experiences, internships, seminars and training courses;

6) cooperation in the framework of advisory authorities.

4. Upon agreement between the Member States, other forms of cooperation in the sphere of migration may be established.

5. The terms used in this Section shall have the meanings set forth below:

“ state of entry” means a Member State entered by a national of another Member State;

“state of permanent residence” means a Member State which national is a worker of a Member State;

“ state of employment” means a Member State of employment;

“ certificates of education” means state education documents, as well as certificates of education recognised as state education documents;

“customer of works (services)” means a juridical or natural person providing a worker of a Member State with work based on a concluded civil law contract in the procedure and on the terms provided for by the legislation of the state of employment;

“migration card” means a document containing information about a national of a Member State entering the territory of another Member State used for registration and control of his/her temporary stay on the territory of the state of entry;

“ employer” means a juridical or natural person providing a worker of a Member State with work based on a concluded employment contract in the procedure and on the terms provided for by the legislation of the state of employment;

“ social security (social insurance)” means compulsory insurance against temporary disability and maternity insurance, compulsory insurance against occupational accidents and diseases and compulsory health insurance; “employment” means activities performed under an employment contract or in execution of works (services) under a civil law contract carried out on the territory of the state of employment in accordance with the legislation of that state;

“worker of a Member State” means a person who is a national of a Member State lawfully residing and lawfully engaged in labour activities in the state of employment, of which he or she is not a national and where he or she does not permanently reside;

“family member” means a spouse of the worker of a Member State, as well as their dependent children and other persons recognised as members of their families in accordance with the legislation of the state of employment.

Article 97
Employment of Workers of the Member States

1. Employers and/or customers of works (services) of a Member State may employ workers of the Member States without consideration of any restrictions for the protection of their national labour market. However, workers of the Member States shall not be required to obtain employment permits for the state of employment.

2. The Member States shall not determine or apply any restrictions provided by their legislation for the protection of their national labour market, except for the restrictions determined by this Treaty and the legislation of the Member States aimed at ensuring their national security (including in economic sectors of strategic importance) and public order, with regard to relations with workers of the Member States, their employment, occupation and territory of stay.

3. In order to enable workers of the Member States to conduct labour activities in the state of employment, education certificates issued by educational organisations (educational institutions, organisations in the sphere of education) of the Member States shall be recognised without carrying out by the state of employment the procedures of recognition of education certificates determined by

their legislation.

Workers of a Member State applying for employment in educational, legal, medical or pharmaceutical spheres in another Member State shall undergo the procedure of recognition of education certificates determined by the legislation of the state of employment and shall be admitted to such educational, legal, medical or pharmaceutical activities in accordance with the legislation of the state of employment.

Documents on scientific and academic degrees issued by the authorised authorities of the Member States shall be recognised in accordance with the legislation of the state of employment.

Employers (customers of works (services)) shall be entitled to request certified translations of education certificates into the language of the state of employment and as well as for the purpose of verification of education certificates of workers of the Member States if it is required, employers (customers) shall be entitled to submit requests, including by reference to information databases, to educational organisations (educational institutions, organisations in the sphere of education) that have issued the education certificates and obtain appropriate responses.

4. Employment of workers of a Member State shall be governed by the legislation of the state of employment subject to the provisions of this Treaty.

5. The period of temporary stay (residence) of a worker of a Member State and his/her family members on the territory of the state of employment shall depend on the duration of an employment contract or a civil law contract concluded by the worker with the employer or customer of works (services).

6. Nationals of the Member States entering the territory of another Member State for employment and their family members shall be exempt from the obligation to register within 30 days from the date of entry.

If a national of a Member State stays on the territory of another Member State for more than 30 days from the date of entry, this national shall be required to register in accordance with the legislation of the state of entry, if such a requirement is determined by the legislation of the state of entry.

7. Nationals of the Member States, when entering the territory of another Member State in cases provided for by the legislation of the state of entry, shall use migration cards, unless otherwise provided for by international treaties of the Member States.

8. When entering the territory of another Member State using one of the valid documents suitable for affixing marks of border control authorities on crossing of the state border, nationals of the Member States shall not be required to use migration cards, provided that the duration of their stay does not exceed 30 days from the date of entry, if such a requirement is determined by the legislation of the state of entry.

9. In the event of early termination of an employment contract or a civil law contract after the expiry of 90 days from the date of entry into the territory of the state of employment, the worker of a Member State shall be entitled, without departure from the territory of the state of employment, to enter into a new employment contract or a civil law contract within 15 days.

Article 98
Rights and Obligations of Workers of the Member States

1. A worker of a Member State shall be entitled to engage in professional activities in accordance with their specialisation and qualifications specified in their certificates of education and documents on awarding a scientific and/or academic degree, to be recognised in accordance with this Treaty and the legislation of the state of employment.

2. In accordance with the procedure determined by the legislation of the state of employment, workers of a Member State and their family members shall exercise the rights to:

1) possess, use and dispose of their property;

2) protection of property;

3) free transfer of funds.

3. Social security (social insurance) (except pensions) of workers of the Member States and their family members shall be ensured on the same conditions and in the same manner as those of the nationals of the state of employment.

Employed (pensionable) service of workers of the Member States shall be included in the total employed (pensionable) service for the purposes of social security (social insurance), except for pensions, in accordance with the legislation of the state of employment.

Pension benefits of workers of the Member States and their family members shall be governed by the legislation of the state of permanent residence, as well as by an international treaty between the Member States.

4. The right of workers of the Member States and their family members to receive emergency medical care (emergency and urgent care) and other types of medical treatment shall be governed in the procedure under Annex 30 to this Treaty, as well as by the legislation of the state of employment and international treaties a party to which it constitutes.

5. A worker of a Member State shall be entitled to join trade unions on a par with the nationals of the state of employment.

6. A worker of a Member State shall be entitled to receive from the state authorities of the state of employment (having the respective jurisdiction) and the employer (customer of works (services)) any information relating to the conditions of his/her stay and employment, as well as the rights and obligations provided for by the legislation the state of employment.

7. At the request of a worker of a Member State (including former workers), the employer (customer of works (services)) shall, at no charge, provide a certificate and/or a certified copy of a certificate indicating the profession (specialisation, qualifications and positions), the period of employment and wages within the terms determined by the legislation of the state of employment.

8. Children of a worker of a Member State residing together with the worker on the territory of the state of employment shall be entitled to attend pre-school institutions and receive education in accordance with the legislation of the state of employment.

9. Workers of a Member State and their family members shall be required to comply with the legislation of the state of employment, respect the culture and traditions of the people of the state of employment, and be liable for offences under the legislation of the state of employment.

10. Income of workers of a Member State generated as a result of employment in the state of employment shall be taxable in accordance with international treaties and legislation of the state of employment subject to the provisions of this Treaty.

PART FOUR
TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Section XXVII
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 99
General Transitional Provisions

1. International treaties of the Member States concluded in the establishment of the legal framework of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space and effective on the date of entry into force of this Treaty shall form part of the Union law as international treaties within the Union and shall be applied to the extent not inconsistent with this Treaty.

2. Decisions of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council at the level of heads of states, the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council at the level of heads of governments and the Eurasian Economic Commission effective on the date of entry into force of this Treaty shall remain in

force and shall be applied to the extent not inconsistent with this Treaty.

3. Starting from the effective date of this Treaty:

all functions and powers of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council at the level of heads of states and the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council at the level of heads of governments effective in accordance with the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Commission of November 18, 2011 shall be carried out by the Supreme Council and the Intergovernmental Council, respectively, in accordance with this Treaty;

The Eurasian Economic Commission established in accordance with the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Commission of November 18, 2011, shall operate in accordance with this Treaty;

members of the Board of the Commission appointed prior to the entry into force of this Treaty shall continue in office until the expiration of their official term of office;

the Directors and Deputy Directors of departments employment contracts with which have been concluded before the entry into force of this Treaty shall continue in office until the expiration of the period specified in their employment contracts;

vacancies in the structural subdivisions of the Commission shall be filled as provided for by this Treaty.

4. Respective international treaties listed in Annex 31 to this Treaty shall also apply within the Union.

Article 100
Transitional Provisions for Section VII

1. The common market of medicines within the Union shall function starting from January 1, 2016, in accordance with an international treaty within the Union outlining the common principles and rules for the circulation of medicines to be signed by the Member States not later than January 1, 2015.

2. The common market of medical devices (medical products and equipment) within the Union shall function starting from January 1, 2016, in accordance with an international treaty within the Union determining the common principles and rules for the circulation of medical devices (medical products and equipment) to be signed by the Member States not later than January 1, 2015.

Article 101
Transitional Provisions for Section VIII

1. Prior to the entry into force of the Customs Code of the Eurasian Economic Union, customs regulations within the Union shall be in accordance with the Treaty on the Customs Code of the Customs Union of November 27, 2009, and other international treaties of the Member States concluded in the establishment of the legal framework of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space governing the customs relations and forming part of the Union law in accordance with Article 99 of this Treaty, subject to the provisions of this Article.

2. For the purposes of the application of international treaties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the terms used shall have the following meanings:

" Member States of the Customs Union" means the Member States within the meaning of this Treaty;

" common customs territory of the Customs Union (customs territory of the Customs Union)" means the customs territory of the Union;

"Single Commodity Nomenclature of Foreign Economic Activity of the Customs Union (Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature)" means a Single Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature of the Eurasian Economic Union;

" Common Customs Tariff of the Customs Union" means the Common Customs Tariff of the Eurasian Economic Union;

"Commission of the Customs Union" means the Eurasian Economic Commission;

"international treaties of the Member States of the Customs Union" means international treaties within the Union, including international agreements of the Member States that form part of the Union law in accordance with Article 99 of this Treaty;

" customs border of the Customs Union" (customs border)" means the customs border of the Eurasian Economic Union;

"good of the Customs Union" means the good of the Eurasian Economic Union.

3. For the purposes of the application of international treaties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the prohibitions and restrictions shall include non-tariff regulatory measures (also those imposed on the basis of general exceptions, for the protection of the external financial position and for unilaterally ensuring a balance of payments), technical regulation measures, export control measures and measures for military products, as well as sanitary, veterinary-sanitary and phytosanitary quarantine measures and radiation requirements applied in respect of goods transported through the customs border of the Union.

The measures determined by Articles 46 and 47 of this Treaty shall relate to non-tariff regulatory measures, introduced inter alia on the basis of general exceptions, the protection of the external financial position and unilaterally ensuring a balance of payments.

Provisions of the international treaties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, except for paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union on the definition and application (non-application) of prohibitions and restrictions, shall not apply.

In the movement of goods across the customs border of the Union, including goods for personal use, and/or in customs clearance of goods, compliance with the prohibitions and restrictions shall be confirmed in the cases and procedure determined by the Commission or regulatory legal acts of the Member States in accordance with this Treaty or determined in accordance with the legislation of the Member States, by submission of documents and/or information demonstrating compliance with the prohibitions and restrictions.

Veterinary-sanitary, phytosanitary quarantine, sanitary and epidemiological, radiation and other forms of state control (supervision) when moving goods across the customs border of the Union shall be performed and documented in accordance with this Treaty, or acts of the Commission or regulations of the Member States adopted pursuant thereto, or in accordance with the legislation of the Member States.

4. Article 51 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union regarding the maintenance of the Common Foreign Economic Activity Commodity Nomenclature of the Customs Union shall be applied subject to the provisions of Article 45 of this Treaty.

5. Chapter 7 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union shall be applied subject to the provisions of Article 37 of this Treaty.

6. Paragraph 2 of Article 70 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union shall not be applicable.

Safeguard, anti-dumping, and countervailing duties shall be set in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and shall be collected in the procedure provided for by the Customs Code of the Customs Union for the collection of customs duties, subject to the provisions of Articles 48 and 49 of this Treaty, as well as with account of the following.

Safeguard, anti-dumping, and countervailing duties shall be payable in case of customs clearance of goods when its terms, pursuant to the international treaties referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, require compliance with the restrictions with the use of safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures.

The calculation of safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing duties, the emergence and termination of the obligations to pay these duties, the timing and procedure of their payment shall be as

set out in the Customs Code of the Customs Union for import customs duties, with into account of specific features determined by this Treaty.

In case of application of anti-dumping or countervailing duties in accordance with paragraphs 104 and 169 of the Protocol on the application of safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures in relation to third countries (Annex 8 to this Treaty), anti-dumping and countervailing duties shall be payable not later than within 30 business days from the effective date of the decision of the Commission on the application of the anti-dumping or countervailing duties and shall be transferred and distributed in the procedure determined in the annex to the said Protocol.

The timing of payment of safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing duties may not be changed to deferred payments or payment in instalments.

In case of non-payment or partial payment of safeguard, anti-dumping or countervailing duties within the determined period, they shall be recovered in the procedure provided for the import customs duties in the legislation of a Member State, the customs authorities of which perform the collection of customs duties and taxes with the imposition of penalties. The procedure of calculation, payment, collection and recovery of penalties is similar to the procedure determined for penalties paid or recovered due to non-payment or partial payment of import customs duties.

The provisions of this paragraph shall be applied to the calculation, payment and collection of provisional safeguard, provisional anti-dumping and provisional countervailing duties.

7. Article 74 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union regarding tariff exemptions shall be applied subject to the provisions of Article 43 of this Treaty.

8. The second part of paragraph 2 of Article 77 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union shall not be applicable.

For the purposes of calculation of export customs duties, the rates shall be applied as provided by the legislation of the Member State on the territory of which the goods are cleared in the customs or on the territory of which illegal movement of goods across the customs border of the Union is detected, unless otherwise determined under international treaties within the Union and/or bilateral international treaties between the Member States.

Article 102
Transitional Provisions for Section IX

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of this Treaty, the Member States may unilaterally grant preferences in trade with a third party on the basis of an international treaty concluded by the respective Member State with such a third party before January 1, 2015 or an international treaty to which all the Member States are participants.

The Member States shall unify all treaties that imply granting preferences.

2. Following revision of safeguard, anti-dumping and countervailing measures in force in accordance with the legislation of the Member States, such measures adopted in respect of goods imported into the customs territory of the Union shall be applied until the expiration of the period determined for them by the appropriate decision of the Commission and may be subject to review in accordance with the provisions of Section IX of this Treaty and Annex 8 to this Treaty.

3. For the purposes of implementing the provisions of Article 36 of this Treaty before the entry into force of a decision of the Commission determining the conditions for the application and procedure for the common system of tariff preferences of the Union in respect of goods originating from developing countries and/or least developed countries, the Protocol on the Common System of Tariff Preferences of the Customs Union of December 12, 2008 shall be applied.

4. Prior to the entry into force of a Commission's decision determining the rules for identification of the origin of goods stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 37 of this Treaty, the Agreement on the common rules for determining the country of origin of goods of January 25, 2008, shall be applied.

5. Prior to the entry into force of a Commission's decision determining the rules for identification of the origin of goods stipulated in paragraph 3 of Article 37 of this Treaty, the Agreement on the rules for determining the origin of goods from developing and least developed countries of December 12, 2008 shall be applied.

Article 103
Transitional Provisions for Section XVI

1. In order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 1 of Article 70 of this Treaty, the Member States shall have completed the harmonisation of their legislation in the sphere of financial markets by 2025 in accordance with an international treaty within the Union and the Protocol on Financial Services (Annex 17 to this Treaty).

2. After the harmonisation of legislation in the sphere of financial markets, the Member States shall decide on the powers and functions of a supranational authority to regulate financial markets and shall establish the authority to be located in the city of Almaty in 2025.

Article 104
Transitional Provisions for Section XX

1. In order to ensure the development of indicative (projected) balances of gas, oil and petroleum products of the Union, contributing to the efficient use of the aggregate energy potential and optimisation of interstate supplies of energy resources, authorised authorities of the Member States shall draft and approve the methodology for preparing indicative (projected) balances of gas, oil and petroleum products before July 1, 2015.

2. In order to create the common electric power market of the Union, the Supreme Council shall approve its concept prior to July 1, 2015, and the programme for its creation before July 1, 2016, providing a time frame for the implementation of the programme until July 1, 2018.

3. Upon completion of the programme for the creation of the common electric power market of the Union, the Member States shall conclude an international agreement within the Union on the establishment of the common electric power market of the Union, including the common rules of access to the services of natural monopoly entity in the electrical power sector, and shall ensure its entry into force no later than on July 1, 2019.

4. In order to create the common gas market of the Union, the Supreme Council shall approve its concept prior to January 1, 2016, and the programme for its creation before January 1, 2018, providing a time frame for the implementation of the programme until January 1, 2024.

5. Upon completion of the programme for the creation of the common gas market of the Union, the Member States shall conclude an international treaty within the Union on the establishment of the common gas market of the Union, including the common rules of access to gas transportation systems located on the territories of the Member States, and shall ensure its entry into force no later than on January 1, 2025.

6. In order to create the common markets of oil and petroleum products of the Union, the Supreme Council shall approve their concept prior to January 1, 2016, and the programme for their creation before January 1, 2018, providing a time frame for the implementation of the programme until January 1, 2024.

7. Upon completion of the programme for the creation of common markets of oil and petroleum products of the Union, the Member States shall conclude an international treaty within the Union on the establishment of the common markets of oil and petroleum products of the Union, including the common rules of access to oil and petroleum products transportation

systems located on the territories of the Member States, and shall ensure its entry into force no later than on January 1, 2025.

8. The Protocol on the access to services of natural monopoly entities in the electrical power sector, including fundamental pricing and tariff policy (Annex 21 to this Treaty) shall be valid until the entry into force of the international treaty referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

9. The Protocol on the rules of access to services of natural monopoly entities in the sphere of gas transportation using gas transportation systems, including fundamental pricing and tariff policy (Annex 22 to this Treaty) shall be valid until the entry into force of the international treaty referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article.

10. The Protocol on the organisation, management, functioning and development of the common markets of oil and petroleum products (Annex 23 to this Treaty) shall be valid until the entry into force of the international treaty referred in paragraph 7 of this Article.

Article 105
Transitional Provisions for Section XXIV

1. The Member States shall ensure the entry into force of the international treaty within the Union referred to in paragraph 7 of the Protocol on the common rules for the provision of industrial subsidies (Annex 28 to this Treaty) on January 1, 2017.

Starting from the date of entry into force of the international treaty, the provisions of sub-paragraphs 3 and 4 of paragraph 6 of Article 93 of this Treaty and paragraphs 6, 15, 20, 87 and 97 of the Protocol on the common rules for the provision of industrial subsidies (Annex 28 to this Treaty) shall come into force.

2. The provisions of Article 93 of this Treaty and the Protocol on the common rules for the provision of industrial subsidies (Annex 28 to this Treaty) shall not apply to subsidies granted on the territories of the Member States before January 1, 2012.

Article 106
Transitional Provisions for Section XXV

1. With respect to the provisions of the first indent of paragraph 8 of the Protocol on measures of state support for agriculture (Annex 29 to this Treaty), a transitional period until 2016 shall be determined for the Republic of Belarus, during which the Republic of Belarus shall be committed to reduce the allowed amount of state support for agriculture as follows:

in 2015 – by 12 percent;

in 2016 – by 10 percent.

2. The methodology for calculating the permitted level of support measures affecting the trade, stipulated in the second indent of paragraph 8 of the Protocol on measures of state support for agriculture (Annex 29 to this Treaty), shall be developed and approved before January 1, 2016.

3. Obligations stipulated in the third indent of paragraph 8 of the Protocol on measures of state support for agriculture (Annex 29 to this Treaty) shall enter into force for the Republic of Belarus not later than on January 1, 2025.

Section XXVIII
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 107
Social Guarantees, Privileges and Immunities

On the territory of each Member State of the Union, all members of the Council of the Commission and Board, judges of the Court of the Union, officials and employees of the Commission and the Court of the Union shall enjoy all social guarantees, privileges and immunities required for the implementation of their powers and service duties. The scope of these social guarantees, privileges and immunities shall be determined in accordance with Annex 32 to this Treaty.

Article 108
Accession to the Union

1. The Union shall be open for accession to any state sharing its objectives and principles on the terms agreed upon by the Member States.

2. In order to obtain the status of a candidate state for accession to the Union, the state concerned shall send a corresponding appeal to the Chairman of the Supreme Council.

3. The decision on granting a state the status of a candidate for accession to the Union shall be made by the Supreme Council by consensus.

4. Based on the decision of the Supreme Council, a working group shall be formed consisting of representatives of the candidate state, the Member States and Bodies of the Union (hereinafter "the working group") for examining the degree of preparation of the candidate to assume the obligations resulting from the law of the Union, drafting an action programme for accession of the candidate state to the Eurasian Economic Union, as well as for drafting an international agreement on the accession of the state to the Union, which shall determine the extent of the rights and obligations of the candidate state, as well as the format of its participation in the work of the Bodies of the Union.

5. The action programme for the accession of a candidate state to the Eurasian Economic Union shall be approved by the Supreme Council.

6. The working group shall regularly submit to the Supreme Council a report on the implementation of the action programme by the candidate for its accession to the Eurasian Economic Union. When the working group concludes that the candidate has fulfilled the obligations arising from the law of the Union in full, the Supreme Council shall adopt a decision on the signing an international agreement of accession to the Union with the candidate state. This agreement shall be subject to ratification.

Article 109
Observer States

1. Any state may request the Chairman of the Supreme Council for the provision of the status of an observer state within the Union.

2. The decision to grant or refuse the observer status within the Union shall be made by the Supreme Council in the interests of integration development and achievement of the objectives of this Treaty.

3. Authorised representatives of an observer state of the Union may be present at meetings of the Bodies of the Union by invitation and obtain those documents adopted by the Union that do not contain any confidential information.

4. The observer status within the Union shall not entitle any state to participate in decision-making process conducted by Bodies of the Union.

5. Any state obtaining the observer status within the Union shall be obliged to refrain from any action that may infringe the interests of the Union and its Member States, as well as the object and purpose of this Treaty.

Article 110
Working Language of the Bodies of the Union.
Language of International Treaties within the Union and Decisions of the Commission

1. Russian language shall be the working language of the Bodies of the Union.

2. International treaties within the Union and decisions of the Commission that are binding on the Member States shall be adopted in Russian with subsequent translation into the official languages of the Member States, if it is provided for by their legislation, in the procedure determined by the Commission.

Translations of documents into national languages of the Member States shall be performed at the expense of the funds allocated in the budget of the Union for this purpose.

3. In case of conflicts between versions of international treaties and decisions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article with regard to their interpretation, the Russian version shall prevail.

Article 111
Access and Publication

1. International treaties within the Union, international treaties with a third party and decisions of the Bodies of the Union shall be officially posted on the official website of the Union in the procedure determined by the Intergovernmental Council.

The date of posting a decision of a Body of the Union on the official website of the Union on the Internet shall be deemed the date of its official publication.

2. No decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall enter into force before its official publication.

3. Each decision of the Bodies of the Union shall be forwarded to the Member States no later than within 3 calendar days from the date of the decision.

4. Bodies of the Union shall ensure preliminary publication of draft decisions on the official website of the Union on the Internet at least 30 calendar days prior to the planned adoption date. Draft decisions of the Bodies of the Union taken in exceptional cases requiring a rapid response may be published under other terms.

All interested persons may submit to the Bodies their comments and suggestions.

The procedures for the collection, analysis and consideration of such comments and suggestions shall be set out in the operating rules of the relevant Bodies of the Union.

5. It shall not be required to officially publish draft and final decisions of the Bodies of the Union containing classified information.

6. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to decisions of the Court of the Union, the entry into force and publication of which shall be governed by the Statute of the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union (Annex 2 to this Treaty).

7. The provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article shall not apply to decisions of the Bodies of the Union in cases where preliminary publication of drafts decisions may prevent their execution or is otherwise contrary to the public interest.

Article 112
Settlement of Disputes

Any disputes relating to the interpretation and/or application of provisions of this Treaty shall be settled through consultations and negotiations.

If no agreement is reached within 3 months from the date the formal written request for consultations and negotiations sent by one party to another party to the dispute, unless otherwise provided for by the Statute of the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union (Annex 2 to this Treaty), the dispute may be referred by either party to the Court of the Union, if the parties do not agree on the use of other resolution procedures.

Article 113
Entry of the Treaty into Force

This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of receipt by the depositary of the last written notification of the fulfilment by the Member States of the internal legal procedures required for its entry into force.

Upon the entry into force of this Treaty, all international treaties concluded within the establishment of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space shall be terminated, according to Annex 33 to this Treaty.

Article 114
Correlation between this Treaty and other International Treaties

1. This Treaty shall not preclude the conclusion by the Member States of international treaties that are not inconsistent with the objectives and principles of this Treaty.

2. Bilateral international treaties between the Member States envisaging deeper integration as compared to the provisions of this Treaty or international treaties within the Union or stipulating any additional benefits for their natural and/or juridical persons shall be applied in the relations between the contracting states and may be concluded only provided that they do not affect the their rights and obligations and rights and obligations of other Member States under this Treaty and international treaties within the Union.

Article 115
Amendments to the Treaty

This Treaty may be amended and supplemented in the form of protocols which shall form an integral part of this Treaty.

Article 116
Treaty Registration with the Secretariat of the United Nations

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

Article 117
Reservations

No reservations to this Treaty shall be allowed.

Article 118
Withdrawal from Treaty

1. Any Member State may withdraw from this Treaty by sending to the Depositary of this Treaty via diplomatic channels a written notice of its intention to withdraw from this Treaty. The effect of this Treaty in respect of such state shall cease after 12 months from the date of receipt of the notice by the Depositary of this Treaty.

2. A Member State which has notified in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article its intention to withdraw from this Treaty shall be obliged to settle all financial obligations incurred in connection with its participation in this Treaty. This obligation shall remain in force even after the withdrawal of the state from this Treaty, until its full implementation.

3. On the basis of the notice referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Supreme Council shall decide to begin the process of settlement of obligations arising in connection with the participation of a Member State in this Treaty.

4. Withdrawal from this Treaty automatically entails termination of membership in the Union and withdrawal from all international treaties within the Union.

This Treaty is executed in the city of Astana on May 29, 2014, in a single copy in Belarusian, Kazakh and Russian languages, all texts being equally authentic.

In case of divergence of interpretations of the Treaty, the text in the Russian language shall prevail.

The original of this Treaty shall be stored by the Eurasian Economic Commission, which, being the Depositary of this Treaty, shall send each Party a certified copy thereof.

平成27年度 国庫補助事業
ロシア地域貿易投資促進事業 1. 情報収集・提供事業
（2）ビジネス詳細情報収集提供 ②ロシア経済法運用・市場慣行実態調査
報告書

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