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## TRENDS OF DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION (EAEU) IN FACE OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

## ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА ЕВРАЗИЙСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОЮЗА (ЕАЭС) В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛЬНЫХ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ УГРОЗ

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### ABSTRACT

AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX, FOOD SECURITY,  
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND FOOD,  
STATE SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE

*Problems of development of national agro-industrial complexes become more aggravated in face of expanding global economic challenges. Implementation of integration unions is partially balancing the appearing problems due to adoption of coordinated agricultural policy. The main idea of this investigation is to state that barrier-free access to common*

### АННОТАЦИЯ

АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ КОМПЛЕКС,  
ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ,  
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫЕ ТОВАРЫ И ПРО-  
ДОВОЛЬСТВИЕ, ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОД-  
ДЕРЖКА СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА

*Проблемы развития национальных агропромышленных комплексов обостряются в условиях расширения глобальных экономических угроз. Формирование интеграционных образований частично нивелирует, возникающие проблемы за счет проведения согласованной аграрной политики. Основная*

*market guarantees national food security of member states and reduces the risk of global challenges.*

*идея исследования заключается в том, что предоставление безбарьерного выхода на общий рынок обеспечивает национальную продовольственную безопасность стран-членов и снижает риск глобальных угроз.*

The EAEU member states play significant role in the world food market, being active trade participants both in exporting and importing of agricultural commodities and food. During the last years substantial quality changes occurred in agricultural and foodstuffs trade in member states, sustained decrease in importing food commodities is observed.

In 2016 agricultural commodities from the EAEU states were exported to more than 160 countries. Furthermore, the EAEU have significant potential for exporting agricultural products. Within 2012–2016 the annual average of agricultural export from the EAEU was of 17,5 bln. USD (Table 1) reaching a historical high of 18,9 bln. USD in 2014.

Table 1 – EAEU Foreign Trade In Agricultural Commodities and Food, bln. USD [1].

Trade direction	Year					2016/2015, %
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Import	43,6	45,6	42,6	29,0	26,5	91,4
Export	18,3	16,9	18,9	16,4	16,9	103,0
Sales turnover	62,0	62,5	61,5	045,3	43,4	95,8
Balance	-25,3	-28,7	-23,7	-12,6	- 9,6	75,4
Share of agricultural trade in total turnover, %	6,6	6,7	7,0	7,8	8,5	+0,7 %
Export of agricultural commodities in agricultural GDP, %	13,8	11,1	13,2	15,0	15,3	+0,3 %

During 2012-2016 the volume of import of agricultural commodities and food to the EAEU member states had an annual average of 37,5 bln. USD.

Therefore, in spite of functioning under the lasting economic crisis and volatility of the world commodities markets, in the development of agro-industrial economic integration of the EAEU member states positive trends emerged. Nevertheless, it is necessary to red-flag quite a low level of interregional trade reaching only 15,7 % in 2016, while in the European Union this value is about 70 %. [1].

In this context it is topical to reduce the dependence from imported supplies of food to the Union's market by means of realizing the potential of mutual trade of member states.

In the EAEU fixed obligations exist for member states regarding permitted level of state support of agriculture, which distorts trade data, and these obligations are not in contradiction with the obligations assumed by the EAEU states before the WTO (Table 2).

Table 2 – Permitted level of state support of agriculture in member states in the limits of the WTO and the EAEU [2].

<b>EAEU State</b>	<b>Date of joining the WTO</b>	<b>Permitted level of state support in the WTO, (% of gross value of produced agricultural production)</b>	<b>Permitted level of state support of agriculture in the EAEU</b>
Republic of Armenia	05.02.2003	up to 2008 – 10 %; since 2008 – 5 % (level de minimis)	corresponds to obligations in the WTO
Republic of Belarus	Talks in process about joining the WTO		10 % of gross value of produced agri-cultural production
Republic of Kazakhstan	30.11.2015	8,5 %	corresponds to obligations in the WTO
Kyrgyz Republic	20.12.1998	5 %	
Russian Federation	22.08.2012	cut from 9 bln. USD in 2012 to 4,4 bln. USD by 2018	

In general, approaches to the classification of supporting measures in dependence of their distorting influence to the trade were adopted in the Union by analogy with the rules of the WTO. In accordance with the EAEU Treaty the member states apply the Common Customs Tariff and other common measures of regulating the trade with the third countries.

Since January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012 common system of customs tariffs and non-tariff regulation of foreign trade, customs, veterinarian, sanitary and phytosanitary controls are implemented.

Commodities transportation through inner limits inside the Union is realized without impediments. Customs duties incomes are divided between the states as per agreed proportions: Armenia – 1,11 %, Belarus – 4,56 %, Kazakhstan – 7,11 %, Kyrgyzstan – 1,9 %, Russia – 85,32 % [2].

The process of tightening the integration in agricultural sphere of the EAEU is determined not only by internal, but also by external, i.e. global factors of development of the world agriculture. The most significant are the economic challenges.

One of the economic risks is the uncertainty of global agricultural markets promoted by intensive growth of demand in foodstuffs and increasing consumption of animal products. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) forecasts say that as a result of population and incomes increase by 2050 the global consumptions of agricultural commodities will grow another 60-70 % in comparison with early 2000. It will bring the necessity of producing annually additional 940 mln. tons of cereals and 200-300 mln. tons of meat. [3].

In a long-term forecast aggravation of the problem of continued supplies with food of urbanized zones is possible caused by concentration of population in big cities. Fast growth of megapolises with over 10 mln. inhabitants gives causes for concern from the point of view of guaranteeing stable functioning of huge production and distribution systems. The characteristics of such megapolises are complicated logistic infrastructure, high intensity of economic processes, dependence of the inhabitants from commodities produced out of these megapolises, foodstuffs first of all.

One more trend of development of global agriculture is the increase in production volumes and intensity of international foodstuffs trade. In spite of the effects of global economic and financial crisis the annual average of growth rate in agro-industrial output never went lower than 2 %. Volatility of global food markets became one of the negative consequences of increase in international trade with agricultural commodities.

It creates threats to food security in developing countries. At the same time for the EAEU states these trends represent opportunities for amplifying their participation on new food markets of developing countries.

Limitations in international trade are determined by the requirements of national food and economic safety. National governments' attitude in many countries differ from free international trade principles. Inside the limits of the WTO and other international mechanisms the developed countries are able to restrain the access to their own food markets using non-tariff measures, efficiently insisting at the same time on wide opening of internal markets in the developing countries. Many states are disposed to consider that the food safety is not defined by efficient access to the global food market, but by the share of national agricultural commodities on inner market.

Since the implementation of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture in 1955 subsidies in agricultural output and export applied in the developed countries provoke suppression of growth in agriculture in the developing countries. Often the strategy of developing big agro-industrial companies creates conditions adverse for functioning of small agricultural producers and private households. It leads to technological disconnect between big agroholdings and small households, which is manifested in a specially sharp way due to the low availability of borrowing for small agribusiness accompanied by high risks of investment

in it. The solution of this problem can be assistance to agricultural cooperation and credit financing of big cooperatives.

Therefore, under the conditions of further enhancement of integration in agro-industrial complex the EAEU member states should take into account the system of global economic factors [4; 192].

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