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Integration Processes and a Common Agricultural Market under the Conditions of the Eurasian Economic Union

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Absract: The study goes into the questions of development of integration processes in Eurasia. We studied the chronology of formation of the Eurasian Economic Union as well as the objectives and priorities of its creation. It was proved that the EEU ensures freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labor and adopting a coordinated, agreed or unified policy in the sectors of the economy. The estimation of agriculture in the member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union is given. Preconditions for integration of the countries in the agricultural sector and formation of a common agricultural market, namely availability of huge comparative advantages of agroindustrial complex in the countries, institutional similarity of agricultural markets of the countries, historically developed specialization of the countries in the production of some products, the joint use of transport infrastructure. An EEU member country is affected by political risks which manifestation are non-tariff instruments of customs regulation. In order to determine the degree of influence of these risks and their prediction we have proposed method of estimating political risks to minimize the impact of non-price levers and non-tariff instruments of customs regulation. It is proved that the agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy of EEU member countries is a set of instruments and mechanisms of regulation of common agricultural market aimed at promoting integration, removing barriers of free movement of goods, ensuring food supply security and sustainable agricultural development. Implementation of an agreed policy in the agricultural sector involves the joint identification of development priorities and performance indicators taking into account national priorities of Member countries. The directions and mechanisms (instruments) for implementation of the agricultural policy and the system of measures to ensure development of a common agricultural market under the EEU are substantiated.

Key words: Integration, agroindustrial complex, agriculture, common agricultural market, the Eurasian Economic Union, agreed and coordinated agro-industrial policy, food sovereignty, food supply security

INTRODUCTION

Having experienced two global economic cycles in the XIX century and the XX century, in the late of twentieth century the world entered the third, post-industrial cycle of the world economic integration. Regional integration is a modern phenomenon in international relations and it determines the development vector of the world economy. In the post-Soviet space, integration process has passed a number of stages: the CIS, Customs Union and Common Economic Space of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia (CU/CES), the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC). The result of the integration was creation of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) which Member countries are Republics of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia, the Russian Federation and Kyrgyzstan. A candidate for accession to the EEU is Tajikistan. Under these conditions, the development of agro-industrial integration is an actual problem as issues of consolidation vectors development, forms of integration ties in agriculture, ways of cooperation between the countries with the increasing interdependence of economies are only at the initial stage. Accordingly, the purpose of the paper is to study the trends in the development of integration processes in Eurasia, the chronology of formation of the Eurasian Economic Union, as well as identifying the integration prerequisites in the agricultural sector and formation of a common agricultural market, development of agricultural policy directions and implementation mechanisms as well as a system of measures to ensure establishment of a common agricultural market under the EEU.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Questions of agroindustrial complex development and integration of agroindustrial complex of EEU member countries, formation of a common agricultural market are reflected in scientific research of A.D. Adukov, M.S. Baigot, P.I. Butsykin, E.N. Krylatykh, G.S. Prokopiev, V.F. Sednev, A.F. Serkov, V.G. Tkachenko, I.G. Ushachev, A.M. Yugay etc., Research of food safety issues in the countries is reflected in the works of such scientists as A. Altukhov, A,G, Zel'dner, E,N, Kodrat, V.V. Maslakov, I.L. Matsenovich, *et al*. Problems of food supply security of the countries are analyzed in scientific works of E.L. Aronov, V.S. Balabanov, A. V. Gordeev, E.V. Kovalev, E.V. Martynov, D.N. Rylko, A.F. Romashin, E.V. Serova, Y.S. Khromov, V.G. Elizarov. However, in conditions of a dynamic international environment and crisis processes many of the food supply security problems of EEU integration groupings remain unsolved and the mechanisms for their resolving are untested in practice.

The basis of this study are the research areas of investigators in the field of international division of labor and international relations, regulatory documents on the issues of economic integration, formation of a common agricultural market and agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy. The validity of the results is based on the general scientific and special methods of obtaining knowledge: abstract and logical, monographic, economical and statistical, sociological (scientific assessments), economical and mathematical.

RESULTS

The integration process in Eurasia started in 1991 with the signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Common wealth of Independent States (Table 1).

On 01.01.2015, the population of the integration group EEU was 176,252,830 people (8th in the world), the area-20,229,248 km^2 (1st in the world), GDP-4.0771 trillion US dollars (according to the IMF), 4.0461 trillion US dollars (WB data) (5th in the world), industrial production -1.5 trillion US dollars (3.7% of the world industrial production), agricultural production-147.3 billion US dollars (5.5% of world production), the foreign trade turnover-932.9 billion US dollars (2. 2% of the global share), the gross yield of grain and leguminous crops-93 million tons (6th in the world), milk production-44 million tons (3rd in the world). (???) The EEU ensures freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labor, a coordinated, agreed and unified policy in the sectors of the economy. The purpose of the integration of these processes is forming a common agrarian market of the member countries of the EEU and carrying out agreed policy.

Common agrarian market implies establishment of the absolute voluntarism principle, unity of economic space, unity of the customs area, the common customs system and the equality of economic conditions, competition, establishment of the favorable treatment principle for the production of the member countries, equality of economic conditions for the activities of cooperation participants, formation of a unified system of state intervention in the activities and definition of an agreed policy on the establishment of agricultural prices and agricultural incomes, creation of a common financial fund to support agroindustrial complex and regulation of collective intergovernmental control bodies. The prerequisites for integration in the agricultural sector are the presence of the huge advantages for agroindustrial complex of the member countries at the regional and global markets, institutional similarity of agricultural markets in these countries, historically developed specialization of the countries in production of some products, joint use of transport infrastructure. Agriculture is one of the strategic sectors of the economy of the EEU Member countries. The area of agricultural land in the Member countries is about 300 million hectares, the total market is 182 100 000 consumers. The share of agriculture in gross domestic product on average for the 2010-2014 in Armenia was 20%, Kyrgyzstan-15%, Belarus-8%, Kazakhstan-4.5% and Russia-3.5%. EEU member countries occupy a leading position in sunflower production (1st place in the world), barley (2nd place in the world), rye (2nd place in the world), wheat (3rd place in the world), oats (2nd place in the world), beet sugar (1st place in the world). By the export of wheat and barley, Member countries took the 3rd place in the world, by the export of rye 5th place [3]. Studies have shown that the dynamics of production of gross agricultural output in EEU member countries for 2010-2014 years changed depending on the prevailing climatic conditions (Table 2).

The largest volume of agricultural production per capita of rural population in 2011-2014 was registered in Belarus at the level of 5.4 thousand US dollars, in Kazakhstan and Russia 2.1 thousand US dollars and 3.2 thousand US dollars, respectively. A more significant difference is noted in the production of agricultural production per 1 employee in agriculture, in Belarus at the level of 25 thousand US dollars, Kazakhstan 6-7 thousand US dollars, Russia 16-17 thousand US dollars [4,5,6].

Table 1: Chronology of foemation of the EEU

Year of foundation	1991	1996	2000	2007	2007 - 2011	2014
Year of accession	1991-1994	1996	2001	2010	2012	2015
Document	Agreement on establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	Agreement on deepening of integration in economic and humanitarian fields Agreement on deepening of integration in economic and humanitarian fields	Agreement on establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC)	Agreement on establishment of a uniform customs territory and formation of the Customs Union Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) Space (CES)	Declaration on the Eurasian economic integration Common Economic	Agreement about Eurasian Economic Union Customs Economic Union (ECU)

Table 2: Gross Agricultural Output (GAO) and Agricultural Production Indices (API) of the EEU member countries (in % to the previous year, at constant prices)

Country	GAO, bln. US dollars.	API,%	GAO, bln. US dollars.	API,%	GAO, bln. US dollars.	API,%	GAO, bln. US dollars.	API,%	GAO,bln. US dollars	API,%
Russian Federation	85.2	88.7	111.1	123, 0	107.5	95.2	119.1	105.8	109.8	103.7
Republic of Armenia	1.7	86.4	2.1	113.9	2.1	109.5	2.2	107.1	2.4	107.2
Republic of Kyrgyzstan	2.5	97.4	3.2	102.0	3.6	101.2	3.5	102.7	3.6	99.4
Republic of Belarus	12.1	102.5	9.9	106.6	11.6	106.6	11.8	95.8	12.8	103.1
The Republic of Kazakhstan	9.8	88.3	15.6	126.8	13.4	82.2	15.7	111.7	14.0	100.8

Source: [4, 5, 6]

Table 3: The level of food sovereignty of the EEU countries %

Products	Republic of Belarus			Republic of Kazakhstan			Russian Federation			
	2012	2013	2015	2012	2013	2015	2012	2013	2015	2020
Corn	94	106	109	449	218	164	143	108	142	132
Sugar	209	94	205	24	6	41	94	86	79	168
Vegetable oil	91	74	106	82	84	90	132	209	160	239
Meat and meat products	126	116	156	80	78	94	75	76	79	107
Milk and dairy products	199	246	226	85	83	90	81	80	82	79
Potatoes	102	100	114	95	99	95	99	98	98	121
Vegetables	96	97	103	102	91	102	92	89	93	90
Fruits and berries	63	50	72	44	20	39	33	30	37	39
Eggs	120	130	122	99	93	102	98	98	99	124

Source: [7, 8]

The largest share of gross agriculture output in gross domestic product was in Belarus - 8.5% in 2012 and 7.9% in 2013. In Kazakhstan, this figure in average for two years was in the range of 4.3%, while in Russia 3.8%.

Countries of the Union differ by the level of food sovereignty (Table. 3) when the level of production provides not only full satisfaction of domestic needs, but also forms a high export potential. But at the same time, the opposite situation is observed when the level of production does not provide complete satisfaction of domestic needs and there is a country dependent on imports. In general it can be noted that level of food self-sufficiency in the EEU in the time context of 2010-2014 was below 100% (Table 4).

Thus, the EEU integration grouping is generally not provided with food to 100%, i.e., the EEU member countries are in import dependence on these types of food from other countries.

Given the postulate that mankind is controlled by the desire to gain while a state acts as a guarantor, we can say that the impact of a regional integration process depends on what country is a contracting party that is explained by differences in historical development of states, their financial and administrative systems, natural resources stocks sizes, food supply security and so on. These differences cause a risk of failure to reach the planned figures of the integration process effectiveness affecting the interests of investors, exporters and importers. Such risks in international practice are called political. Political risk is a phenomenon since it is usually impossible to predict the decisions of those responsible for political risks. This risk property is called a hyperdeviation (hypervariability) [9].

Political risk is an integrated relationship of political, economic, social and psychological factors that can radically change the economic situation in a country leading to losses in trade, lending, foreign exchange settlement and other operations. The paradigm of political risk lies in the fact that its existence at any given time

Table 4: The level of food self-sufficiency in the EEU

Name of the product	Domestic consumption	Production	Import	Self-sufficiency level, %
Cattle meat	2927	2322	605	79.3
Pork	3922	3248	674	82.8
Poultry	4770	4200	593	88.1
Cheese and curd	1737	1457	293	83.9
Butter	434	349	89	80.3
Potatoes	41607	40781	876	98.0
Tomatoes	3999	3110	889	77.8
Onion	3150	2711	483	86.1
Cabbages	4414	4078	336	92.4
Cucumbers	1902	1668	234	87.7
Grapes	984	479	506	48.6
Apples, pears	6011	3489	2523	58.0

cannot be determined. Existence of political risk is proved by the fact that we can objectively observe the consequences of realization these risks, but it is impossible to deny the possibility of its existence. On the other hand, a potential impact of political risk at any given time is uneven. Political risk exists everywhere and sometimes defies any logic [10]. The explanation of this paradigm is that political risk is a phenomenon of a qualitative state of a system. And this state permanently changes over time that causes a change in the risk itself.

Political risk is a combination of a number of reasons with different vectors of development. The vector of political development is the direction of development of a situation and its intensity. Thus, political risks in the integration process are considered by us as a possibility of introduction of various non-tariff regulation instruments. That is, non-tariff instruments are manifestations of a certain political risk in a country, namely [11] devaluation/revaluation of its currency; embargo; currency restrictions, currency inconvertibility, a ban on transfer of funds; nationalization, confiscation, expropriation; suspension or inability of a license for import/export; additional tax and customs means [12]; limiting for external financial flows; discrimination against foreign entities with respect to national; price controls; wrongful termination of contracts by government buyers.

Analysis of political risks in order to minimize the impact of non-price regulation instruments requires a certain technique. Prediction of an event could lead to different solutions. As a result of the uncertainty of environmental conditions is necessary to develop a special political risk assessment system. There are two methods for calculating certain risks. The first method is to calculate the WPRF index (World Political Risk Forecasts) [10], it is published by the Frost and Sullivan agency and is the result of the analysis of risk parameters. Some indicators are being aggregated and a risk index is assigned to each country. Another method is definition of the BERI (Business Environment Risk Index) which allows evaluation of the country's attitude to the business world in general and to foreign investment in general as well as to determine the degree of discrimination between national and foreign market participants. The main sources of information for such calculations are expert estimates. Using a combination of two those indexes it is possible to achieve greater accuracy in the risk assessment, since they are complementary. We conside,r it reasonable to use a technique which combines the results of the risk calculation methods and expert assessment of political risks on potential markets. Integrated assessment technique will allow for the classification of the potential markets by a degree of political risk.

In this study, instead of the WPRF index we should use NSE (Nord-Sud Export Consultans) index in connection with the availability of information. Candidates and doctors of economics sciences from FGBOU VO (Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education) “Vladivostok State University of Economics and Service” took part in the expert estimation. In total, seven experts have taken part in the estimation process. In love all the countries s that are members of the EEU are included. The following parameters were determined as evaluation criteria Level of perception of trade transactions at the micro level:

- Level of promoting relationships on the part of a partner country
- Level of perception of the products of foreign origin

Table 5: Initial data for calculations

Country	Initial data							Calculation results		
	Ranks of indices according to experts									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VII	VII	R_i	Δ_i	Δ_i^2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Russian Federation	2.00	2.33	2.67	3.67	3.00	2.67	2.67	19.01	-0.18	0.03
Republic of Belarus	2.67	3.33	2.00	2.33	2.67	2.67	3.00	18.67	-0.52	0.27
Republic of Kazakhstan	3.00	3.17	2.33	3.00	3.00	2.67	2.33	19.50	0.31	0.10
Republic of Kyrgyzstan	2.83	3.00	3.33	3.67	2.33	2.33	3.00	20.49	1.3	1.69
Republic of Armenia	2.67	2.00	2.33	2.17	2.33	1.67	2.17	15.34	-0.91	14.82
In total	93.01	0	16.91							

Table 6: Matrix for determination of weighting coefficients

	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	$\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i$	α_i
x1	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.25	8.00	0.26	
x2	0.75	-	0.75	0.25	0.75	9.25	0.19
x3	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.75	8.75	0.18	0.75
x4	0.25	0.75	0.25	8.25	0.17		
x5	0.25	0.25	0.75	0.25	-	5.75	0.20
$\sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i\right) \rightarrow$	40.00	1.00					

- Level of perception of a country as a partner
- Level of variability of attitude to a country as a partner
- nclination of politics and politicians of a partner country to military actions

The result was a numerical score for each country. Experts use these scores: 1 (low level), 3 (medium), 5 (high). By a criterion "inclination to military actions" the country with the highest inclination got a grade 1, medium - 3, low - 5. When calculating the average score for a country was taken in all respects. The calculation was carried out in the following sequence (Table. 5). Determination of the sum of ranks for each country with the potential sales market according to the formula:

$$R_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} r_{ij} \quad (1)$$

Where:

r_{ij} = i-th country rank according to the j-th expert

n = number of experts

Calculation of the weighted average sum of ranks:

$$R_{???} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} R_i \quad (2)$$

where n-number of potential sales markets (n = 5).

Determination of the deviation Δ_i for the rank sum of each indicator R_i of the weighted average sum R_{cep}

$$\Delta_i = R_i - R_{???} \quad (3)$$

The sum of the deviations of all parameters must be equal to 0:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta_i = 0$$

Define the square deviation for each index and their sum. Matching factor for the views of experts (W):

$$W = \frac{2n\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta_i^2}{N^2 \times (n^3 - n)} \quad (4)$$

In the case of complete harmonization of expert opinions, the coefficient W = W_{max} = 1. The greater the differences in opinions of experts, the smaller will be the value W. In this case, W = 0.724, that more than the standard value of 0.7. Therefore, the examination results can be used. If the ratio value would be less than the standard value, it is necessary to carry out index ranking procedure again with attracting more and more experts. After identifying indicator priorities pairs and implementing a quantitative assessment of priorities, it may be noted that in the case where all the experts have identified a specific figure it is assigned a score of 0.75 and the other 0.25 (1 - 0.75), respectively (Table 6) Let's

Table 7: Results of the assessment of political risk in the potential markets

Potential country of sales	BERI index value	NSE index value	Political risk value according to the expert assessment	Political risk
Republic of Belarus	32	36	48	38.7
Republic of Armenia	46	42	35	41.0
Republic of Kyrgyzstan	36	44	56	45.3
Republic of Kazakhstan	35	4854	45.7	
Russian Federation	39	52	51	47.3

Source: Calculated by the author based on expert estimation and sources [13, 14, 15]

calculate a weighting coefficient which will reflect the political risk of the countryα_i:

$$\alpha_i = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} X_i} \quad (5)$$

Where α_i-the political risk. In order to establish a new classification of countries by a level of political risk values of all indices used were reduced to a single form. Maximum BERI value 100 points for the lowest risk, maximum NSE index value-700 points (for the lowest risk) and the maximum result of own expert estimation amounts to 100 points (for the lowest risk). With a view to the possibility of summing these indices, NSE index value was divided to 7. Let's translate expert estimation results to decimal calculation system with multiplying by 1000. The final estimation for each country will be calculated according to the formula:

$$I_p = \frac{I_{BERI} + I_{NSE} / 7 + I_{EXP}}{3} \div 100 \quad (6)$$

Where:

I_p = Political risk index,
I_{BERI} = Index,
I_{NSE} = NSE index,
I_{EXP} = Index defined as a result of expert estimation.

The calculation results are shown in Table 7 the greater the value of the index, the lower the political risk in the relevant market in each country.

Thus, the highest political risk can lead to implementation of non-tariff regulation instruments. The strategic planning process should take into account the political risk as the probability of introduction of non-tariff regulation instruments to potential markets what in turn will reduce the probability of damages and losses.

In the context of the free movement of food throughout the territory of the EEU it is reasonable to provide for mechanisms and economic instruments to ensure an adequate level of production, balance of the domestic market and formation of a coordinated export flows in order not to create manufacturers losses, increasing production volumes due to the expansion of production and mastering scientific and technological achievements. In this regard, Governments of the EEU members have adopted the Concept of agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy of member countries, concluded the agreement on establishment of a common agricultural market and the Agrarian Policy Department operates, as well as coordinating councils.

An agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy of the EEU member countries is a set of instruments and mechanisms for regulation of common agricultural market aimed at further development of the integration, elimination of barriers for free movement of goods, provision for food supply security and agricultural sustainability implemented on the basis of the agreed goals and objectives, economic indicators, progressive harmonization and unification of legislation of Member countries under the coordination of the Commission and applied within the powers granted. Coordinated agricultural policy will create a system for decision preparation and adoption, implementation of the strategic priorities in the agricultural sector. Absence of such a system disintegrates the external economic relations within the Union, leads to the expansion of foreign trade in food markets.

The main objective of the agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy is the effective implementation of the resource potential of the Member countries to optimize the volume of production of competitive agricultural and food products, meet the needs of the common agricultural market, as well as increasing exports of agricultural products and foodstuffs.

Solving the problems set by an agreed agricultural policy involves the use of inter-state cooperation mechanisms in certain areas (Table. 8), it should cover all areas of agroindustrial complex based on a harmonized regulatory framework, coordination and monitoring at the international level.

Implementation of an agreed policy in the agricultural sector involves the joint identification of development priorities and performance indicators in the EEU as a whole, as well as the national priorities of the Member countries [17, 18]. Performance indicators include predictive indicators characterizing the agricultural sector, production and processing, domestic and foreign trade in agricultural products and food, social services, food supply security. The state regulation measures

Table 8: The main directions and mechanisms (instruments) for implementation of an agreed agricultural policy

Directions of agricultural policy	Mechanisms (instruments) for implementation of agricultural policy directions
Forecasting in the agricultural sector	The joint definition of priorities and performance indicators taking into account national priorities Development of joint forecasts on supply and demand for goods Monitoring and evaluation of an achievement degree for performance indicators and food supply security.
State support for agriculture	Improvement of a mechanism for preventing violations of the parties' obligations in the field of state support Development of recommendations to improve the effectiveness of state support for agriculture.
Regulation of common agricultural market	Price monitoring and analysis of the competitiveness of products Coordination of applied and planned measures for state regulation of the agrarian market Development of market infrastructure Promotion of over the counter e-commerce Assisting businesses in the initiation of protective, anti-dumping and countervailing investigations.
Uniform requirements for the production and circulation of products	Unification of requirements in the areas of production and circulation of agricultural products Uniform requirements for the safe handling of plant protection products and other resources Unified system of integrated control for animals and products of animal origin "from field to counter" Unified assessment of breeding farm animals.
Provision of sanitary, phytosanitary and veterinary measures	Unified control and veterinary certification of controlled products Common methodology for monitoring of epizootic state of the CU territory Implementation of the general principles for prevention, diagnosis and elimination of communicable diseases.
Development of agricultural products and foodstuffs export	Coordination of marketing policy in external markets Exhibition activities oriented to foreign markets Protection of geographical indications Assistance in certification of products for access to foreign markets, etc. Identifying the barriers to trade with third countries and to prepare proposals for their elimination.
Scientific and innovative development of the agroindustrial complex	Coordination of plans of perspective fundamental and applied research and development works Implementation of interstate programs and projects of scientific support and innovative development of agroindustrial complex Joint scientific structures in the field of genetics and biochemistry Exchange of scientific personnel, etc.
Integrated information support of agroindustrial complex	Information collection, processing and distribution system on the state of agricultural production, agricultural markets and food and resources for agriculture Development of electronic trading platforms, etc.

Source: [16]

implemented by Member countries, including government support should be aimed at creating a stable and predictable operating conditions for AIC in Member countries to ensure:

- Improving competitiveness of products
- Equal competitive conditions for bilateral trade in the common agricultural market
- Competitive pricing in all stages of product distribution in the chain from a producer to a consumer
- Pricing visibility in the common agricultural market
- Economic efficiency and investment attractiveness of the agrarian and industrial complex of the Member countries
- Affordability of products for people
- Minimization of a negative impact of changes in market conditions

Competitiveness of the food products of the Member countries is determined by the accelerated technological modernization and creation of long-term joint research and technological solutions in various areas of agroindustrial complex in Member countries. The developed system of measures concerning formation of a common agricultural market is reflected in Table 9.

Agroindustrial integration of countries is a complex enough process of gradual rapprochement and merging of the agrarian economy in the interests of sustainable development of agroindustrial complex and agriculture. Formation of the common agricultural market is a long and complicated process requiring a thorough theoretical studies as well as the implementation of economic, legal and institutional arrangements taking into account both features of agroindustrial complex of member countries as well as external factors and risks. A comprehensive agricultural policy will contribute to the growth of labor

Table 9:The system of measures to ensure formation of a common agricultural market (CAM) in the EEU conditions

Stages of formation	Key measures to ensure conditions of CAM formation
First (at the stage of FTA)	Canceling of tariff and non-tariff restrictions in mutual trade in goods
	Application of a harmonized system for levying indirect taxes in mutual trade of individual commodities or commodity groups.
Second (at the stage of CU)	Formation of a uniform customs territory and the unified system for regulating foreign trade activities: common customs tariff and unified trade regimes in relation to third countries;
	Implementation of a unified customs policy, harmonization of customs legislation;
	Consistent application of internal market protection mechanism in trade with third countries;
	Harmonization of legislation in the sphere of technical regulation;- Synchronization of insurance of export-import operations.
Third(At the stage of CES)	Removal of exemptions and barriers to free trade regimes in mutual trade.
	Unification of non-tariff regulation in trade with third countries.
	Replacement of anti-dumping, countervailing and special protection measures with common rules in the field of competition and subsidies in mutual trade.
	Synchronization and harmonization of changes implemented by member-states in the economy, joint measures for a coordinated economic policy.
	Providing cooperation between the countries in participation in other regional and international entities.
	Creating a common statistical base.
	Justification of forecast parameters for functioning of the major commodity markets, development and implementation of the common development policy of agroindustrial complex industries.
Fourth(At the stage of EEU)	Removal of all, including administrative, technical and fiscal barriers to the free movement of goods, peoples, services and capital (“four freedoms”).
	Formation of the system of measures and mechanisms ensuring purposeful wh-movement of goods and services between countries.
	Creating conditions for implementation of joint investment and innovation projects, adoption of the relevant legal documents.
	Formation of public and private funds to promote export-import.
	Formation of a unified system for provision of services between the EEU Member countries, as well as in relation to third countries.
	Creation of an agreed system of price regulation, financial, credit, tax, and insurance policy. Development and implementation of measures aimed at harmonization of legislation in the
	system of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel.
	Formation of common funds to promote social and regional development.
	Harmonization of economic legislation, including in the field of intellectual property rights, labor protection, environmental protection’ and some other.

Source: [16, 19, 20]

productivity in AIC of Member countries, more effective use of funds allocated to support agriculture, increasing in competitiveness of agricultural and food products of the member countries in the global market resulting in that the states will strengthen their positions in the world market as a manufacturer and supplier of agricultural products and food, will be able to improve their political and economic influence in issues on defining trends in the global agricultural market.

Studies have shown that the level of food sovereignty in the EEU Member countries not always and not for all food groups is sufficient; a lack of food security for the countries is revealed that results in necessity of an import substitution process and now the countries has become dependent on foreign contractors. Under these conditions, the countries are subjected to the influence of political risks what manifestation are non-tariff instruments of customs regulation. In order to determine the degree of influence of these risks and their prediction we have developed a technique for political risk assessment in order to minimize the impact of non-price levers and non-tariff instruments of customs regulation.

Integration of the countries in the agrarian sector, creation of a common agricultural market, the introduction of an agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy are the vectors aimed at ensuring food safety for the EEU, reducing its import dependence, prolongation of import substitution policy, increase the technological level of development of agroindustrial complex groups of member countries as well as improving the efficiency of their agricultural production. To achieve these objectives, directions and mechanisms (instruments) were grounded for implementation of an agreed (coordinated) agricultural policy and also the system of measures to ensure the establishment of a common agricultural market in the conditions of the Eurasian Economic Union.

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