

Секция «Цифровая (электронная) экономика: от организационного запаздывания к опережающему социально-экономическому развитию»

Digital economy in the Eurasian Economic Union

Научный руководитель – Мамыкова Жанл Джумангалиевна

Болатхан Олжас
Doctor of Science (PhD)

Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, Высшая школа экономики и бизнеса, Алматы, Казахстан
E-mail: bolatkhan.olzhas@gmail.com

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Болатхан Олжас

Докторант 2 курса

Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби,

факультет высшая школа экономики и бизнеса, Алматы, Казахстан

E-mail: <mailto:bolatkhan.olzhas@gmail.com>

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) has paid serious attention to the development of new ICTs in the second year of its existence. In December 2016, the heads of the member states of the Union signed a Statement on the Digital Agenda of the EAEU. The document states the need for the development of the digital economy in connection with the ongoing changes in everyday life, business and public administration. The digital agenda of the EAEU includes the development of a regulatory framework; preparation of proposals and exchange of experience in the field of protection of intellectual property rights; creating a public-private partnership in the digital economy; stimulating and supporting digital initiatives and processes; maintaining a dialogue between all interested organizations and citizens, promoting best practices in the digital economy [1].

In the corresponding decision of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council dated 11.10.2017 No. 12, the following areas of activity are determined: digital transformation of industries and cross-industry transformation; digital transformation of markets for goods, services, capital and labor, as well as management of integration processes; development of digital infrastructure and ensuring the safety of digital processes. The priorities for the EAEU are: digital traceability of the movement of products, goods, services and digital assets; digital trade; digital transport corridors; digital industrial cooperation; data circulation agreement; system of "regulatory sandboxes". The implementation of the EAEU Digital Agenda is planned in several stages: I - until 2019 - modeling, development and launch of priority projects; II - until 2022 - the formation of digital assets and development ecosystems; III - until 2025 - implementation of digital ecosystems and digital collaboration projects [2].

It is assumed that under the Extended Status Quo scenario, the economic effects from the implementation of the joint Digital Agenda by 2025 will increase the total GDP of the EAEU member states by 11% and the number of people employed in the ICT industry by 66.4%, which is twice as much and 50% higher, respectively, than without it. Moreover, as the Digital Agenda and breakthrough projects are implemented, the economic effect can significantly increase, and

a transition to the scenario "Own Center of Power" - the formation of a competitive regional association is also possible. [3].

It should be noted that there is a very broad approach to digitalization in the EAEU Digital Agenda, which covers almost all industries and areas of activity. Of course, this is largely due to the diversity of interests of the parties involved. But in such a situation, it is very difficult to prioritize and ensure consistency of actions. In addition, over the nine years of implementation of the EAEU Digital Agenda, it is expected to achieve not very significant results. Although, of course, the expected economic effect is difficult to calculate, and therefore, obviously, the minimum values are given.

Specific projects of the Digital Agenda are under discussion. Although their circle is also very wide: the development of digital platforms in the agro-industrial complex; creation of an electronic labor exchange and a system of interconnected electronic trading platforms for state municipal purchases; introduction of paperless technologies in the transport and logistics industry, etc. In addition, the opinion is expressed that the integration of the EAEU financial market should start in the digital segment in order to avoid the emergence of new barriers. The countries of the union should formulate a common position in the field of blockchain and cryptocurrency regulation, actively participate in the formation of international standards. It is proposed to start with the creation of "regulatory sandboxes" in this area in the EAEU [4].

Participation in financing projects in the field of development of the digital economy of the Eurasian Development Bank is not ruled out - subject to the elaboration of issues on the regulation of cryptocurrencies and risk assessment. At the same time, the role of the EEC as an integrator of initiatives in the field of blockchain and cryptocurrencies is growing.

Since 2016, the EEC has been releasing a digital digest "Review of the digital agenda in the world" - a weekly monitoring of the main events and trends in the formation of the digital economy of the EAEU member states and foreign countries [5].

The development of the digital economy opens up new opportunities for the EAEU, as the effects of the formation of common trade end. The organization can become an active participant in the process of building a new global economic architecture, including in the monetary sphere. At the same time, the adoption of the EAEU Digital Agenda has stepped up activities in this direction directly by the member countries of the Union. Although they differ significantly in the level of development and penetration of digital technologies.

References

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