

Integration assessment: Eurasian Economic Commission approach

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Commission competency

- Eurasian economic integration Declaration, 2010.
 - Strategical direction towards Eurasian Economic Union
- Supreme Council (president level) Decision, 2012.
 - About realization of main integration directions
- Supreme Council (president level) Decision, 2013.
 - About non-tariff barriers decreasing and exemptions liquidation
- Joint Decision of Economy Ministries (EEC members),
 2013.
 - About long term forecast (2030) with respect to integration process

Assessment approach

Non-model approach

Integration and convergency indicators

Institutional integration indicators

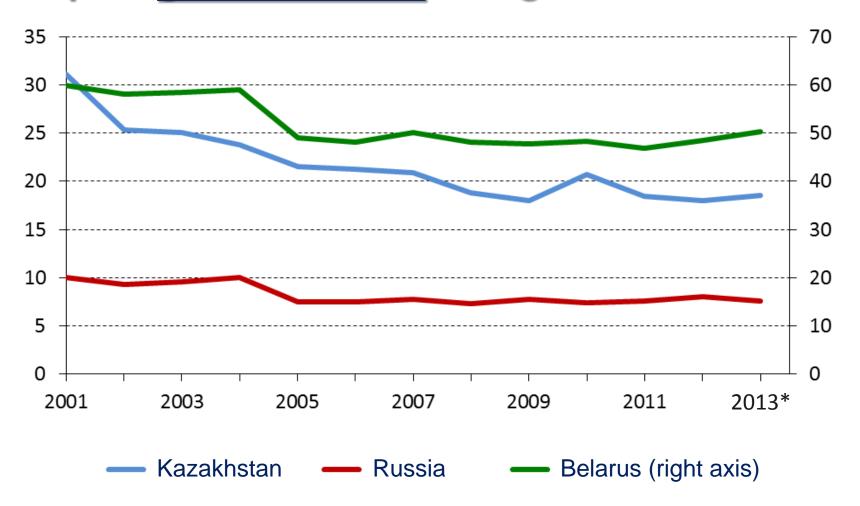
Model approach

Aggregation level

Time structure

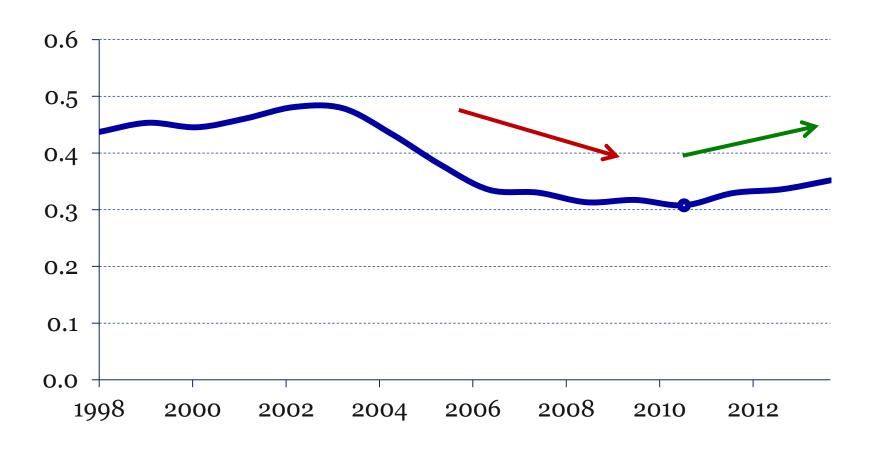
Equilibrium type

Example: goods market integration indicator



Share of mutual trade turnover (EEC members) in the trade turnover

Intra-industry trade index



Grubel-Lloyd index (smoothed)

Model approach

Model approach

Aggregation level

Aggregated or sectorial

Time structure

Static or dynamic

Equilibrium type

Partial or general

EEC analysis tools

	Aggregated	Sectorial	
Partial	GVAR	CU and SIS	
Equilibrium General		effects	
Equilibrium	DSGE	CGE	

+ Hybrid models: partial equilibrium at sectorial level with aggregated interrelations

GVAR: mutual GDP effects

Shock origin	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russia
1% BLR GDP growth	1,000	0,061	0,089
1% KAZ GDP growth	0-0,05 1,000		0,003-0,013
1% RUS GDP growth	0,209	0,085	1,000

Variables: GDP growth, inflation, stock market, short and long term interest rate, exchange rate.

25 countries: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, India, Brazil, Japan, South Korea, China, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States

DSGE (DS-FPAS) model blocks

Aggregated Demand

- C, G
- •
- EX, IM
- deflators
- GDP

Monetary policy

- Taylor rule
- Exchange rate
- UIP
- Risk and term premium

External sector

- Oil trend and gap
- EU parameters

Aggregated Supply

- Phillipse curve
- Marginal costs equation

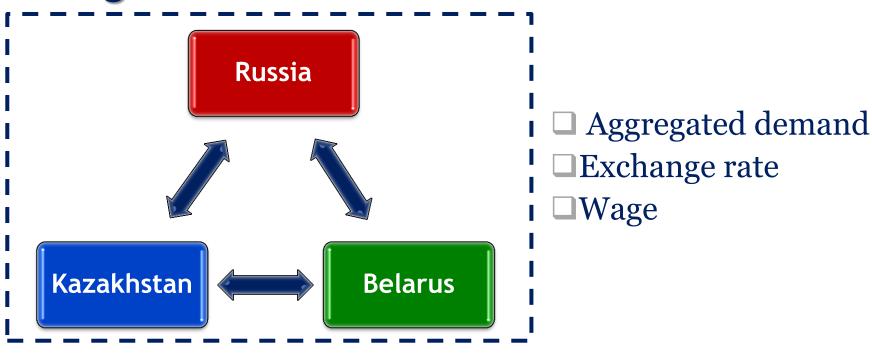
Fiscal sector

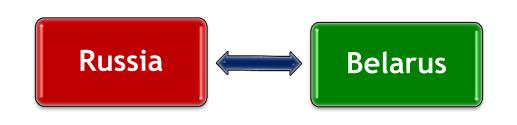
- Government debt
- Budget deficit (+ structural)
- Fiscal impulse to GDP
- Reserve funds

Labour market

Wage trend an gap

Integration block of DS-FPAS





- □EX/IM (for Belarus)
- Belarus deflators

Commission forecast

	2013	2014	2015	2016
SIS GDP growth	1,7	2,2	2,3	2,5
Belarus	0,9	0,0	2,2	3,2
Kazakhstan	6,0	5,5	5,7	5,7
Russia	1,3	2,0	2,0	2,1

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Sectorial/partial equilibrium models

- 1. Gravity model.
- 2. Trade-industry effects at sectorial level
 - production
 - investments
 - labor participation
- 3. Non-tariff barriers and exemptions assessment

Thanks!