

# ANALYSIS OF MODERN ECONOMIC STATUS OF EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

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After analyzing the activities of the structural components of the Eurasian Union, the author came to the conclusion that at present the dynamics of the economic efficiency of each country significantly slowed its growth since the 2008 crisis.

As suggested by Eugene Kachurovskii, president of the International non-profit foundation "New Economy", at this stage the Republic of Belarus is not able to compete not only with developed economies with highly qualified personnel and innovation, but also with the economies of low-income, low level of wages and cheap production industrial goods. In addition, for the Belarusian economy is characterized by low investment, slow growth in production and weak diversification of the industry. This is a composite sign "middle incomes trap"[1].

Based on the study and comparison of opinions and leading expert evaluations in the field of economic relations, the author believes that the initial phase of the partner countries of the Eurasian Economic Union is necessary to radically change the economic growth model more efficient, which in interaction with each other, will cover a common economic - political purpose of the union. As noted earlier, the development of export - oriented production, based on extensive market largely due to the investment of the EAEU countries, can afford going to partner countries to a new level of effective economic development.

## References

1 Trap average revenue / site "Business Journal"[Electronic resource]/ - 2015 Mode of access: <http://delo.by/news/~shownews/2015-09-10-01> - Access Date: 01/19/2017