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## ВЕСТНИК

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**SOME ASPECTS OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT  
OF EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION**

**Abstract.** For broad research of the sense and maintenance of this problem the authors carefully studied the problems of integration and further strengthening of economic relations of the countries-participants of the Eurasian Economic Union. The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is the international organization, which joined the economies of the several states in order to conclude and realize the international contracts and also to develop the international legal relations. Such integration organically keeps in accordance with the global vectors of the political, social and economic development. We consider that the world in the next decades will change in the direction of the decentralized globalism, dynamically developed regional states with the consolidation around themselves the respective regions. Emergence of this model, probably, will lead to economic crises and local conflicts. But at the same time, similar negative manifestations won't be able to develop integration processes back since the successful development of the Eurasian Economic Union. Therefore in the short term, obviously, the links, connected with the attraction of the new countries in EEU, will be resolved.

**Keywords:** integration, Customs Union, regional economic integration, eurasianism, harmonization, common economic space, monetary policy, tax policy, customs taxes, deepening of the market relations.

The model of the Eurasian integration is presented today by Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia and Russia in the Customs Union format - the Common Economic Space. Feature of the present stage is that creation of EAEU is carried out in parallel with the processes of the formation of the common regional market, including the countries of the Custom's Union into the World Trade Organization - WTO, expansions of the structure of participants of the regional economic integration.

In these conditions the analysis of features of a new stage of regional integration from the point of view of definition of factors of stability and risk, problems and ways of deepening of the Eurasian integration, and also preservation and development of the Eurasian zone of economic growth is submitted actual.

Officially Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia and Russia started to function since January 1, 2010. The Customs Code of the Custom's Union has marked the beginning of cooperation in a new format. Since July 1, 2011 customs control was postponed for an external contour of borders of customs space of three states. According to the basic principles of functioning of the Customs union in its framework domestic market functions; use of import and export duties [1].

The common economic space of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia officially earned on January 1, 2012 from the moment of introduction of the numeral documents consisted of 17 agreements, concerning the rights of migrant workers and members of their families; principles of currency policy; regulations of access to services railways; rules of support of agricultural producers and creation of conditions for ensuring the free movement of the capital.

Formation of the key factors, defining the stability of future iterative group - EAEU, among which we see the main result of the Eurasian integration:

*the beginning of activity of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) as supranational body within the borders of delegation of the national sovereignty on supranational level;*

*reforming of EAEU. A number of solutions of basic character was transferred some power to the Interstate Council of EAEU, the creation of Eurasian economic commission;*

*formation of the Free Trade Zone (FTZ) of the CIS. The contract on FTZ of the CIS has to come into force for ten CIS countries. According to the contract, the number of agreements came into the force (multilateral and bilateral). In addition, the mechanism of settlement of disputes, according to the procedures of the WTO, is the order of the solution of some other questions;*

To our mind, the stability of the Eurasian Economic Space (EES) at the present stage depends on extent of deepening of the Eurasian integration processes within the CIS and openness of the Eurasian market.

The major factors of risk, reducing the stability of EES in all space of the Eurasian integration, at the present stage are:

- unequal correlations of the Eurasian states for contacts with the world market owing the different level of economic development and economic openness of the integrated countries;
- differentin come as one of the main social and economic consequences of the processes of the globalization of the CIS countries.

Reliability of the domestic regional market in CIS by the means of formation of the internal sources of the development as the main condition of stability of the Eurasian economic space.

As O.J. Bakayeva wrote: “For example, in the Contract on the EAEU the importance of domestic market for prospects of the Union is emphasized, in particular, high degree of competitiveness of social market economy, full employment, social progress, high level of environmental protection, scientific and technical progress, etc.”[2, P.17].

Preservation and strengthening of stability of the Eurasian integration space can and has to be provided, in our opinion, the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union within the policy of a new stage (which can be defined as “the Eurasian policy of development, openness and alignment”) in the way of:

- strengthening of the common market of five countries;
- creation of incentives to integration cooperation with other countries within domestic market of the CIS.

Successful realization of such policy at the new stage assumes:

- firstly, “cultivation” of zone of economic growth as the CIS market;
- secondly, definition of the general priorities (for all countries, participating in the Eurasian integration processes at different stages, levels, speeds and in different formats), for example, such as stability, growth and openness of the regional market CIS.

The accelerated rates of integration increase risks of economic security of the regional market in general (caused by reduction of import duties, restriction of forms of state support of branches and growth of competitiveness of foreign goods, decrease in the regional competition, deterioration of structure of economy) and cause the necessity of coordination of economic policy of the countries for providing:

- protection of the competition in the Eurasian Economic Union, assuming non-discriminatory positioning in the regional market of all countries of integration group. Kazakhstan should realize the available favorable competitive conditions for extension of the range of export goods of agrarian and industrial complex, fuel and energy, chemical, metallurgical complexes;

- protection of structure of national economies against possible consequences of openness of the market for foreign import and reduction of intra gross product (GDP) in order to share own industry and agriculture, and «preservation of national identity» of the state with the features of traditional economy;

- social protection of the population and improvement of quality of life. In particular, the question of alignment of a standard of living of the population due to GDP indicator per capital and to the Index of Human Development within the importance for Kazakhstan;

- rate protection as the main risks of accession to WTO are connected with its decrease. In average the rate will decrease approximately by 3,5%. Zones of risk can appear for those branches, where decrease in tariff will be essential.

Specifics of the present stage of the relations with the WTO are reception of Russia in the WTO. The analysis of the first results of membership of Russia in the WTO shows that the main risks for countries

with economies in transition period, including the Republic of Kazakhstan, are connected with fixing of international specialization; further decrease in competitiveness of national economy; deterioration of conditions for development of branches of agrarian and industrial complex.

These risks are aggravated with unavailability problems to participation in the international trade system; need of structural economic reorganization; undeveloped competitive environment; lack of experience within legal space of the WTO.

At the present stage expansion of the Custom's Union is carried out on space of the CIS in two directions (Central Asian and European):

- first, from positions of preservation of the existing economic space of EAEU, that is expansion of the Custom's Union at the expense of Central Asian member states of EAEU;

- second, from the point of view of expansion of economic borders of customs space due to accession of Ukraine.

Considering features of the international situation in the first case is the question about common regional safety and safety of customs space, in the second - about economic scales of the Eurasian integration space.

S.N. Garmonnikov insisted, that "strategically important from the Custom's Union to EAEU is to provide all opportunities of "flexible integration" in the transition period, the participation in the all-Eurasian integration processes of all CIS countries, despite the distinctions and approaches to the solution of key questions of definition of the purposes of participation in the Eurasian integration processes, creations of supranational bodies, advisory organizational structures" [3, p. 58].

Rejection of the CIS countries from the Eurasian economic space (disintegration of space of the Eurasian integration) is represented inadmissible, especially in the modern conditions and the increased risks of regional economic security, automatically means reduction of "a zone of economic growth" for the countries of the Custom's Union.

Perhaps, in these conditions it is necessary to make active efforts in the direction of adaptation of the contract of the CIS to Eurasian Economic Union conditions; the conclusion of the separate contracts between the Eurasian Economic Union and the CIS countries; signings of memorandums with the Eurasian economic commission, etc.

It is advisable to make use of experience in drawing up simple and accurate formulations, concerning the admission to membership of the Union and secession of the Union. So, according to the Contract on the EAEU, the member of the Union can become any European state, which respects the general values "member states within the society, which is characterized by pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality of women and men", and any member state can make the decision on secession of the Union "according to the constitutional rules". Besides, the membership in the EAEU assumes the possibility to establish a format of "the advanced partnership" of member states in the limits and an order, provided by Contracts of the EAEU.

J.V. Ginzburg stressed: "The engine of globalization is development of the world market in the interests of world powers that is practically always interests of the developing of the regional market conflict to global interests. In these conditions enhancing cooperation of the Eurasian countries within the regional and international institutes: EAEU, CIS, WTO, and UN" [4, p.37].

As we noted before, at the present stage the interests of an emerging market of the countries of the Custom's Union are conflict to the interests of the WTO, concerning the development of competitiveness of customs space. Considering structure and the directions of foreign trade of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union, there is a danger of fixing of raw international specialization of customs space, decrease in competitiveness of the processing branches and branches of agrarian and industrial complex as preservation of the developed foreign trade priorities, the benefits from accession to WTO are received by suppliers of resources from the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Permission of the considered contradiction will demand, at least, the preservation of competitive positions of customs space, in general, and competitiveness of production. There are the following factors of preservation of competitiveness of the Eurasian Economic Union in the conditions of WTO:

- transitional (or adaptation) period;
- CIS market.



The structure of the foreign trade and competitiveness of the EAEU market are available as the potential of trade economic cooperation with the CIS countries[5].

At the stage of adaptation of economies of the EAEU to the rules of the WTO new opportunities of deepening of the Eurasian integration, consisted in enhancing cooperation with the CIS countries within the WTO by consolidation of the positions and collective interests of the countries-members of the WTO.

New advantages of the participation in international trade as uniform trade and economic space are consisted from the:

- solutions of the main problems of trade liberalization, and also protection of EAEU, trade and economic space of the CIS, in particular, the market of agricultural and industrial goods, according to the legal framework of the WTO;

- participations in the questions of reforming of the WTO and safety of the international trade and economic space.

In the conclusion we would like to stress, that the new stage of the Eurasian integration, connected with creation of Eurasian Economic Union, is followed by new processes of formation of the common regional market; entries of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union into the WTO; expansions of structure of participants of economic integration. The main problem of the present stage is ensuring stability of the Eurasian economic space, which depends on openness of the Eurasian market and deepening of the Eurasian integration processes within the CIS by coordination of economic policy in the framework of Eurasian Economic Union, including the trade policy of the countries in WTO system, in the formats of the regional integration and cooperation.

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#### **ЕУРАЗИЯЛЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ОДАҚТЫҢ ОДАН ӘРІ ДАМУЫНЫҢ КЕЙБІР АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ**

**Аннотация.** Мәселенің мәні мен маңызын кең көлемде ашу үшін мақала авторлары экономикалық одаққа қатысушы елдердің – Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ елдерінің арасындағы экономикалық байланысты одан әрі нығайтудың мәселелерін зерттейді. Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ (ЕАЭО) – бұл халықаралық ұйым, дербес елдердің экономикасын біріктіреді, әр ел өз еркімен басқа елдермен де халықаралық келіс сөздер жүргізуге, сонымен қатар басқа да халықаралық құқықтық қатынастар орнатуға ерікті мүмкіндікте. Бұл интеграция көптеген жаһандық саяси және әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамудың бағыт-бағдарларын көрсетеді. Біздің ойымызша, жақын он жылдықта әлем жаһанданудың децентрализациялық бағытында өзгереді, соның әсерінен тез қарқында дамып жатқан региональдық мемлекеттер бір-біріменен бірігіп бірыңғай экономикалық қатынастар орнатады. Осы модельдің пайда болуының арқасында, біздің ойымызша, әртүрлі мемлекеттер осы ұйымға қосылуы мүмкін. Сонымен қатар, әлемдегі болып жатқан қайшылықты қатынастар алға дамыған интеграциялық процесстерді тоқтатуы мүмкін емес, сондықтан да қазіргі бұл елдердің алға қойған ең маңызды міндеттері – Еуразиялық экономикалық одақты сапалы түрде жетілдіру. Яғни жақын уақыттың

болашағында, біздің ойымызша Еуразиялық экономикалық одаққа басқа да мемлекеттерді кіргізе отырып, тек қана сауда саттық бағытында тоқталмай, басқа ада іс-шараларды кеңейту керек.

**Түйін сөздер:** интеграция, кеден одағы, аймақтық экономикалық интеграция, еуразийшілдік, гармонизация, бірегей экономикалық кеңістік, монетарлық саясат, салық саясат, кедендік салық, нарықтық қатынастардың тереңдеуі.

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### **НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ДАЛЬНЕЙШЕГО РАЗВИТИЯ ЕВРАЗИЙСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОЮЗА**

**Аннотация.** Для широкого раскрытия смысла и содержания данной проблемы авторы изучают проблемы интеграции и дальнейшего укрепления экономических связей стран-участников Евразийского экономического союза. Евразийский экономический союз (ЕАЭС) – это международная организация, объединяющая экономики отдельных государств, которая обладает способностью заключать и реализовывать международные договоры, а также в ином контексте быть непосредственным участником международных правовых отношений. Такая интеграция органично укладывается в глобальные векторы политического и социально-экономического развития. Мы считаем, что мир в ближайшие десятилетия будет меняться в направлении децентрализованного глобализма, в рамках которого динамично развивающиеся региональные государства смогут консолидировать вокруг себя соответствующие регионы. Появление данной модели, видимо, будет сопровождаться экономическими кризисами и локальными конфликтами, в которые будут вовлечены различные государства. Но вместе с тем, подобные негативные проявления не смогут развернуть интеграционные процессы обратно, так как первостепенная задача – это качественное развитие Евразийского экономического союза. Поэтому в ближайшей перспективе, очевидно, будут решаться вопросы, связанные с привлечением новых стран и расширением взаимодействия не только в сфере торговли, но и во многих других областях.

**Ключевые слова:** интеграция, таможенный союз, региональная экономическая интеграция, евразийство, гармонизация, единое экономическое пространство, монетарная политика, налоговая политика, таможенные пошлины, углубление рыночных отношений.

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