

UDC339.9

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**THE MAIN TENDENCIES OF THE CREATION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION:
PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF INTEGRATION**

Abstract. Now the international economic integration represents one of the main manifestations of globalization of the economy, developing within the universal process. Integration process is the difficult social phenomenon, which is characterized by a set of various factors, tendencies and directions. It means the possibility of allocation of several levels of integration, uniting both integration, and disintegration factors, depending on the sphere of their functioning. All factors, defining integration process, are distributed generally on global and regional levels. Only one organization, which has reached the higher level of integration in comparison with all other associations in the former Soviet Union, is the Eurasian Economic Community. It represents the international economic organization; created for effective advance by its participants of the process of formation of the Eurasian Economic union and the Common economic space, and also for realization of other purposes and tasks, connected with deepening of integration in economic and humanitarian spheres. The main objectives of Eurasian Economic union are: formation of the common financial market, establishment of the general rules of trade in goods and services and their access to domestic markets, creation of the general unified system of customs regulation, creation of equal conditions for production and business activity, formation of the common market of transport services, creation of the general power space, formation of the system of collective security, ensuring free movement of the citizens of the states of Eurasian Economic union in Community, etc.

Keywords: globalization, unification, regional market, economic risks, economic crises, economic relations, financial market, unification of economic relations, Eurasian union, customs regulation.

In 1994, the President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, first suggested the idea of creating a “Eurasian Union”, during a speech at Moscow State University. Numerous treaties were subsequently signed to establish the trading bloc gradually. Many politicians, philosophers and political scientists have since called for further integration towards a monetary, political, military and cultural union. However, the member states decided to seek a purely economic union, having concerns about keeping their independence and sovereignty intact[1].

The Eurasian Economic Union has an integrated single market of 183 million people and a gross domestic product of over 4 trillion U.S. dollars. The EAEU introduces the free movement of goods, capital, services and people and provides for common policies in macroeconomic sphere, transport, industry and agriculture, energy, foreign trade and investment, customs, technical regulation, competition and antitrust regulation. Provisions for a single currency and greater integration are envisioned in future.

The union operates through supranational and intergovernmental institutions. The Supreme Eurasian Economic Council is the “Supreme Body” of the Union, consisting of the Heads of the Member States. The second level of intergovernmental institutions is represented by the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council (consisting of the Prime Ministers of member states). The day-to-day work of the EAEU is done through the Eurasian Economic Commission (the executive body), which is a supranational body similar to European Commission. There is also a judicial body - the Court of the EAEU[2].

The Eurasian Economic Union (officially EAEU, but sometimes called EEU or EAU) is an economic union of states located primarily in northern Eurasia. The Treaty aiming for the establishment of the EAEU was signed on 29 May 2014 by the leaders of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, and came into force on 1 January 2015. Treaties aiming for Armenia's and Kyrgyzstan's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union were signed on 9 October and 23 December 2014, respectively. Armenia's accession treaty came into force on 2 January 2015. Kyrgyzstan's accession treaty came into effect on 6 August 2015. It participated in the EAEU from the day of its establishment as an acceding state. –извикипедии!!!

The Eurasian Economic Union is an international organization for regional economic integration. It has international legal personality and is established by the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union. The EAEU provides for free movement of goods, services, capital and labor, pursues coordinated, harmonized and single policy in the sectors determined by the Treaty and international agreements within the Union. The Member-States of the Eurasian Economic Union are the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation. The Union is being created to comprehensively upgrade, raise the competitiveness and cooperation between the national economies, and to promote stable development in order to raise the living standards of the nations of the Member-States.

From February 1, 2016, new members of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) chaired by the representative of the Republic of Armenia Tigran Sargsyan started their work. Most of the members of the Board exercised their powers in the previous four-year cycle of the EEC operation, which ensured a high level of continuity in the Commission. The decision that the former Prime Minister of Armenia Tigran Sargsyan would head the Board of the EEC was made in October 2015, at the session of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council by the Presidents of the five countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) in the Kazakh village Burabay. Taking into account the four-year practice of the Commission, as well as spheres of regulations within the competence of the EEC currently and in the mid-term, the heads of the EAEU Member States changed the number of the Board members. Now, the EAEU Member States are represented by ten Members of the Board - Ministers, including the Chairman - two Ministers from each Member State.

The Customs Union of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation began its work in January 2010 and just a year and a half after, in July 2011, it started to operate at its full capacity: the customs territories of three states were combined into the common customs territory. Within the territory, the rules of the Customs Code, the single customs tariff, the single system of foreign trade and customs regulations, as well as the common legal framework in the sphere of technical regulation began to be applied.

In 2013-2014, the Eurasian Economic Commission and the authorities of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation were actively preparing the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) on behalf of their Presidents. Its adoption resulted in the completion of the codification of international treaties that constitute the regulatory legal framework of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space. During this period, 5 rounds of negotiations were held to finalize the draft Treaty, which were attended by more than 700 experts from the Member States and the EEC. The final document containing nearly 1000 pages is divided into 4 parts that include 28 sections, 118 articles and 33 annexes [3, P.64].

On May 29, 2014, Astana hosted the session of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, where Presidents Alexander Lukashenko, Nursultan Nazarbayev and Vladimir Putin signed the Treaty on the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union. Many the Establishment and experts called this project the most ambitious and at the same time the most realistic and relying on the evaluated economic advantages and mutual benefits. Ample opportunities were opened for the business community of the Member States: the Treaty gave the “green light” to the formation of new dynamic markets with single standards and requirements for goods, services, capital and labor.

In the Eurasian Economic Union, the common market of medicines and medical products is scheduled to be launched at the end 2016. The common system introduced in the EAEU in this sphere will ensure their safety, efficiency and quality; create optimal conditions for strengthening competitiveness on the global market. Since March 1, 2016, within the EEC two new departments started their work: the Labor Migration and Social Security Department and the Internal Market Functioning Department. The

first one deals with matters related to labor migration and social security of workers, as well as intellectual property matters in the EAEU countries. The main task of the second one is consistent and effective removal of barriers, exceptions and restrictions in the domestic market of the Union.

Over the last several years, with 2015 being the year of particular activity, due to acquisition by the Union of the international legal personality after signing the Treaty on the EAEU, the EAEU Member States together with the Commission have strengthened the impact of the Union on external directions. Its prestige and importance in the international arena have increased significantly. This is confirmed not only by the expansion of the Eurasian Economic Union after the accession of the Republic of Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic, but also by the growing interest in close cooperation with the EAEU shown by many countries around the world: China, Vietnam, Iran, India, Israel, Egypt, Singapore, MERCOSUR and ASEAN, and others. An important element of the strategy of economic cooperation in the EAEU may be a direct dialogue between the Eurasian and European Commissions. The prerequisites for such a dialogue have been created. In contrast to the global downturn, the consistent and successful transformation of the Eurasian space, based on the market economic principles with preservation of political independence and the existing cultural identity of the sovereign states, still continues [4, P.10].

Today, the Union is a recognized economic integration association having international legal personality. Almost 40 countries have formally expressed their desire to develop trade and economic cooperation with the EAEU, creating free trade areas. Expansion of trade and economic ties should give the impetus for strengthening the role of the Eurasian Economic Union in the world. The EAEU has all the prerequisites to become one of the key elements of the modern global economic architecture.

The Eurasian integration makes the domestic market more transparent and clear for businessmen and investors, thus contributing to its further expansion. Development of economic integration in the backdrop of slowing global economic growth could become a major drive for the diversification and economic development in the member states.

Last years of functioning of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) - the EAEU permanent regulatory body. In the EEC, the Union countries have a unique opportunity to participate in the management of the EAEU on an equal footing. Since then, the Commission, together with the Governments and leading business structures of first three and then five countries, has made a lot of work in a number of sectors of economy - in trade, technical regulation, customs administration, fiscal and competition policy, etc. Within the Union, a market is being created with a population of more than 180 million people living mainly under common transparent rules, with a common system of technical regulation and common customs and tariff regulations. We took on the formation of a common market with the implementation of our basic principles: the free movement of goods, services, capitals and labor. A common market of services began its operation. Plans on the establishment of agreed transport, industrial and agro-industrial policies are being implemented. Much has been done directly for the citizens of the Union - in the field of migration policy, within the framework establishing of common labor market. One of the main tasks of the Eurasian Economic Commission is to create, with the help of management solutions, an infrastructure of integration that is stable of fluctuations and changes of economic environment and, ultimately, contribution to raising the living standards of the population of the Union countries.

As we noted before the experience in forming of the Commission Board, will face serious and ambitious plans for deepening the integration. In 2019 there are planning to create the common market of electric power, to conduct a large-scale preparation for the start of the common markets of gas, oil and oil products, to address other global challenges for the benefit of the citizens of our states. The strategic success of the countries can be achieved only with the Union's efficient operation. Moreover, the Commission's activity has no political component. It is aimed at improving regulatory systems, reduction administrative barriers for more reducing development of the Union countries' economies. For this the purpose, the EEC maintains a consistent dialogue with national business communities with regard to all major challenges, as it is business that is the major beneficiary of the Eurasian economic integration. The Commission ensures that the decision-making process is transparent and clear.

Thus, in the conclusion we would like to stress, that for the stable development of the economies of the Member States, extension of cooperative collaboration of the Union countries' business is extremely important. The countries of the EAEU face the task to integrate their industrial capacities to produce co-product and enter the markets of third countries.

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**ЕУРАЗЭҚ-ТЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ МЕН ДАМУЫНЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ ҮРДІСТЕРІ:
ИНТЕГРАЦИЯЛАНУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ МЕН БОЛАШАҒЫ**

Аннотация. Қазіргі заманда экономиканың халықаралық интеграциясы жаһандық экономиканың одан әрі дамуының негізгі бағыттарының бірі болып отыр, бұл процесс универсалдылық сипатта жүзеге асырылуда. Интеграциялық процесс көптеген факторлармен сипатталады және оның санқырлы тенденциялары мен бағыттары бар. Осы процесс интеграцияның бірнеше сабылары бар екендігін анықтайды, олар кей жағдайларда біріктіретін интеграциялық, әрі дезинтеграциялық факторларға ие, олар осы процесстің қолданыс аясына қарай белгілі болады. Интеграциялық процесстерді анықтайтын барлық факторлар, міндетті түрде жаһандық және өңірлік дәрежелерде белгіленеді. Посткеңестік кеңістіктегі жалғыз ғана интеграцияның жоғарғы дәрежесіне қол жеткізген ұйым, ол -ЕурАзЭҚ. Еуразиялық экономикалық қауымдастық халықаралық экономикалық одақ болып есептеледі, оның негізгі алға қойған мүддесі қатысушы мемлекеттерге тиімді кедендік одақ құру және біркелкі экономикалық кеңістікті қалыптастыру, сонымен қатар басқа да интеграцияны одан әрі кеңейтетін оны экономикалық және гуманитарлық салаларда жүзеге асыратын іс-қимылдар жасау міндеттері тұр. ЕурАзЭҚ- тың негізгі алға қойған міндеттері: жалпы қаржылық нарықты қалыптастыру, ішкі және сыртқы нарыққа тауарлар мен қызмет түрлерінің қол жетімді ережелерін жасау, кедендік реттеудің жалпыунификацияланған жүйесін жасау, өндірістің және кәсіпкерлік іс-әрекеттің дамуына тең жағдайлар жасау.

Түйін сөздер: жаһандану, унификация, өңірлік нарық, экономикалық тәуекелдер, экономикалық кризистер, экономикалық қатынастар, қаражатнарық, экономикалық байланыстарды унификациялау, Еуразиялық одақ, кедендік реттеу.

УДК339.9

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**ОСНОВНЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ЕВРАЗЭС:
ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ**

Аннотация. В настоящее время международная экономическая интеграция представляет собой одно из основных проявлений глобализации экономики, развивающейся в рамках универсального процесса. Интеграционный процесс является сложным социальным явлением, которое характеризуется множеством различных факторов, тенденций и направлений. Он, по существу, означает возможность выделения нескольких уровней интеграции, объединяющих как интеграционные, так и дезинтеграционные факторы, в зависимости от сферы их функционирования. Все факторы, определяющие интеграционный процесс, распределяются, в основном, по глобальному и региональному уровням. Единственной организацией, которая достигла более высокого уровня интегрированности по сравнению со всеми другими объединениями на постсоветском пространстве, является ЕвразЭС. Евразийское экономическое сообщество представляет собой международную экономическую организацию, созданную для эффективного продвижения её участниками процесса формирования Евразийского экономического союза и Единого экономического пространства, а также для реализации других целей и задач, связанных с углублением интеграции в экономической и гуманитарной сферах. Основными задачами ЕвразЭС являются: формирование общего финансового рынка, установление общих правил торговли товарами и услугами и их доступа на внутренние рынки, создание общей унифицированной системы таможенного регулирования, создание равных условий для производственной и предпринимательской деятельности, формирование общего рынка транспортных услуг, создание общего энергетического пространства, формирование системы коллективной безопасности, обеспечение свободного передвижения граждан государств ЕвразЭС внутри Сообщества и др.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, унификация, региональный рынок, экономические риски, экономические кризисы, экономические отношения, финансовый рынок, унификация экономических связей, Евразийский Союз, таможенное регулирование.

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