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INTEGRATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

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Currently, not a single state is capable of responding alone to such global challenges of the modern world as the slowdown in global economic development, the deep socio-political crisis in the Middle East, the international terrorist movement, climate change, and environmental disasters. In this regard, the role of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) in the formation of a safe space for sustainable development is difficult to overestimate.

The aim of this report - to determine the prospects for the integration interaction of the European Union with the Eurasian Economic Union.

The relevance of this report - due to the conditions of global economic instability, in which regional integration is the prevailing response to the growing crisis processes in the world economy and the dominant factor in the economic growth of participants in regional integration associations.

To achieve the aim were the following tasks:

- To consider the features of international integration processes from the perspective of neo-institutionalism of rational choice;
- Consider the advantages and disadvantages of European-Eurasian integration for the Eurasian Economic Union;
- Determine the possibility and prospects of European-Eurasian integration.

The emergence of new independent states on the Eurasian continent in the early 1990s required a radical revision of the entire spectrum of historical and socio-economic relations, which for several centuries determined the nature of the interaction between the peoples and state entities located in these territories. The idea, which could rationalize relations between the post-Soviet states on a new mutually beneficial basis, was first publicly voiced by the First President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev on March 29, 1994 during his speech at Moscow State University named after M. Lomonosov. Elbasy in his proposal emphasized the commonality of territory, history, culture - the renewed idea of Eurasianism as a basis for further productive cooperation.

Subsequently, the Kazakh leader, this idea was structured and published in print in June 1994. The project of the Eurasian Union was based primarily on the observance and joint protection of the national interests of the participating states, with a focus on the advantages and benefits of their economic interaction. Unification should be based on the principles of equality, non-

interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and inviolability of state borders [1].

The first step towards Eurasian integration was the creation in 1995 of the Eurasian Economic Community with the aim of forming common external customs borders of its member states, developing a common foreign economic policy, tariffs, prices and other components of the common market. In May 2000, Russian President Vladimir Putin took the initiative to transform this community. A year later, the new composition of the EurAsEC included the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

The second stage was the formation of the Customs Union (CU) of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan, within which a single customs tariff applies, customs duties and economic restrictions are not applied, except for special protective, antidumping and countervailing measures. On October 6, 2007, an agreement was signed on the establishment of the Customs Union. But formally, the TS began its work on January 1, 2010.

The third stage of integration is the creation of the Common Economic Space (CES). The decision was made on November 27, 2009 in Moscow by the heads of Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan. The purpose of the CES is to remove barriers in mutual trade, create a common market for goods, services, capital and labor, as well as an agreed monetary policy.

The EAEU today, like all interstate integration structures, faces challenges in the global economy, various external factors affecting the welfare of the participating countries. In these conditions, to maintain stability and competitiveness, it is necessary to increase the role of innovation and technology, the development of human capital in the Eurasian space. The Eurasian idea in the XXI century. received a new reading and for the first time in history was put into practice. Our country as a Eurasian state played a leading role in this process: today, the capital of Kazakhstan is one of the political centers of the Eurasian space [2].

One of the main problems of Eurasian integration is the inevitable politicization. Although the leaders of the EAEU member countries assured that the Union was a means of exclusively economic mutual assistance, it could not do without political interference. For Russia, this project is a union as a counterweight to the European Union and the creation of its own economic system. For political purposes, leaders of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union often use their status to expand foreign influence (in particular, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan) or as an argument in interstate negotiations. Economic integration is turning into a means of political pressure.

1. European Union - Eurasian Economic Union: cooperation or competition?

Negotiations between the European Economic Union and the European Union (EU) are important issues for scientific and political research in connection with the important role of regional integration in the modern international system and the strengthening of cooperation between different regions. Should we compete? If competition is fair, without competition, competition between the EU and the EU will be a positive scenario for competition or cooperation. In negotiations with the European Union, Russia proposed mutually beneficial cooperation on the idea of a common economic and humanitarian zone from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Practical cooperation between the UAE and the European Union may become the financial basis for this action. When this / or "country between them" faces a choice: with the European Union or Russia, and / if it looks good, avoid the choice.

Close cooperation of the UAE with national economies allows national economies to solve technical, energy and environmental problems, adapt to new systems of international cooperation based on production, innovation, scientific and technological development and successfully integrate only the information sector. create. At the same time, there are several factors that negatively affect the development of integration between the EAEU member states. In this context, it is necessary to analyze what factors hindered the development of economic integration in the region and what are their solutions. The study is devoted to the economic situation, foreign trade policy and the characteristics of the customs union and the common economic space, the countries that form the basis of cooperation in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia [3].

The high level of financial integration and compliance with the general rules of trade of the World Trade Organization ensure a stable and transparent relationship between UEE and the European Union. It is clear that the EU will continue to be a model of Eurasian economic integration. In the process of creating the Eurasian Economic University, member states are interested in using the best European practices in accordance with their national realities. Therefore, the same principle of market liberalization underlies the modern European Union and the EAEU model: the flow of new exchanges. Free movement of goods, services, capital, labor, improving the quality of life, improving the quality of goods and services, creating an institutional system independent of Member States. Develop general rules and apply them. The public and business circles in the UAE member states are not opposed to the harmonization of internal norms and standards and the modernization of ineffective standards to enhance health and personal level. Therefore, the economic regions of Europe and Eurasia are interested in cooperation. Because they complement each other. However, the two merger plans still have no basis for cooperation [4].

There are several obstacles:

– *Conceptual differences.*

From the EU side, Wider Europe and European Neighbourhood Policy give main initiative to the European Union and perceive the countries of the Eurasian region as the objects of EU policy. On the contrary, Russia has interpreted «the Greater Europe» as a «common space from Lisbon to Vladivostok» with the possibility of implementing common economic and other projects. The same idea is a basis for the «integrating integrations» promoted by Alexander Lukashenko, the President of Belarus, and the TRANS-Eurasian partnership supported by the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC).

– *Political disagreements.*

There exist different approaches to the situations directly in the Eurasian region (Abkhazia and South Ossetia, Ukraine), as well as outside the region (Syria). It would seem that political and economic issues could be separated, in case a focus is put only on common interests, pragmatic decisions and promotion of trade relations, without paying attention to political differences. However, the reality demonstrates that it is not true. Russia has attempted to establish EAEU-EU cooperation in 2015 [5]. The Position Paper on the EAEU, which outlined the views and possible forms of cooperation, was handed to the EU Commission. In the response letter, the EU leadership noted that the European Union takes a decision on the possibility of cooperation with considering wider political context and implementation of the Minsk agreements. So in this case the EU conditionality principles prevent from the constructive approach to cooperation.

– *Institutional problems.*

On the part of the EU, there is a lack of understanding – which official or institution to negotiate with in the EAEU. Europeans believe that the Eurasian project is developing mainly due to the support of Russia; therefore, fundamental negotiations are likely to be conducted not with the colleagues from Eurasian Economic Commission, but with the Russian leadership. That is why in 2015 the President of the European Commission J.-C. Juncker sent a letter devoted to communication between the regional integration blocs to President Vladimir Putin, and not to the EAEU institutions .

Concerning about the prospects for the development of economic cooperation between the Eurasian and European Unions, it should be noted that these largest integration associations of our continent are to a large extent complementary parts of a single Big Europe, and if their economic potentials are combined, can become practically inaccessible to their geo-economic competitors (China, the USA and Japan) [6]. Due to closer economic cooperation between the EAEU and the European Union, the latter can overcome its one-sided orientation toward the use of the neoliberal economic model. As a result, through the use of the neoliberal economic model of the European Union GDP only from 2008 to 2009 decreased by 4.5%, and the number of dollar billionaires in the world over the same time has increased many times, including due to speculation in EU finances. In the economies of the EAEU countries, such a clear dominance of the neoliberal economic model is not observed, and the construction of a socially oriented market economy is declared as the strategic

goal of these countries. The latter will need to be taken into account by the EU countries in the process of their economic cooperation with the EAEU countries [7].

Thus, it can be stated that in the relations between the EU and the EAEU, political aspects dominate over economic ones. It would seem that economically European and Eurasian regions are interested in cooperation, because economically they successfully complement each other.

However, the two integration projects cannot yet find the basis for cooperation. Political and conceptual differences, competing geopolitical priorities, differing values and different visions of possible interaction impede the development of cooperation. If, however, it is possible to overcome the existing differences, then both regions will be able to win. This will allow the EU and the EAEU to actively defend its position in the global economy of the XXI century.

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МИГРАЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА ЕС: ВНЕШНЕЕ ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ

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Миграционный кризис 2015 года обострил противоречия в рамках интеграционных процессов ЕС. Неспособность и отсутствие политической воли стран-участниц ЕС поддержать солидарность и организовать совместные действия по урегулированию ситуации вызвала негативные последствия как для Союза, так и для отдельных государств, выразившиеся в первую очередь в росте популистских движений, апеллирующих фобиями европейского сообщества.

Еще в конце 90-х годов XX века ЕС стал развивать идею так называемого «внешнего измерения» политики по вопросам миграции и предоставления убежища, заключающейся в попытках управлять миграцией посредством сотрудничества с третьими странами.

Создание пространства свободы, безопасности и правосудия является ключевой идеей функционирования Европейского союза, а его внешнеполитическое измерение можно рассматривать как самостоятельное направление внешней политики ЕС, суть которого сводится к нейтрализации транснациональных угроз. В связи с этим противостояние нелегальной миграции представляется наиболее актуальным. Согласно представителям парижской школы исследований безопасности, концептуализированные понятия угроз для ЕС сводятся к взаимосвязанным между собой иммиграции, терроризму, предоставлению