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Governing Regional Integration on the Eurasian Space: Evolution and Prospects

The scope of the paper is limited to institutionalization of the integration process in modern history, the process of uniting the national economies of the former USSR into a common market, and the evolution of the CIS. The author pays attention to structural transformation of the economies of those states, formation of national monetary and financial systems, planning for creation of a transport union, establishment of the single customs regime, etc. Based on patterns regarding these areas of mutual economic interest, the author's conclusion has been made on prospects of the EAEU evolution.

Key words: *single economic space, integration, CIS, EAEU.*

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Introduction

Section III of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union (Astana, 29 May 2014), which established the structure and powers of the bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union (then the Union), contains 12 articles (from 8 to 19) and includes 2 annexes (Annex No. 1 “Regulations on the Eurasian Economic Commission” and Annex No. 2 “Statute of the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union”).

The Union's bodies consist of two advisory bodies — the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council and the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council, and two permanent bodies: the regulatory body — the Eurasian Economic Commission, and the judicial body — the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union.

It is important to note that the provisions of the Treaty formed based on extensive work on systematization, the elimination of contradictions, and updating of international treaties concluded within the framework of integration associations of different levels of the Eurasian interaction, developing since 1991 (CIS, Customs

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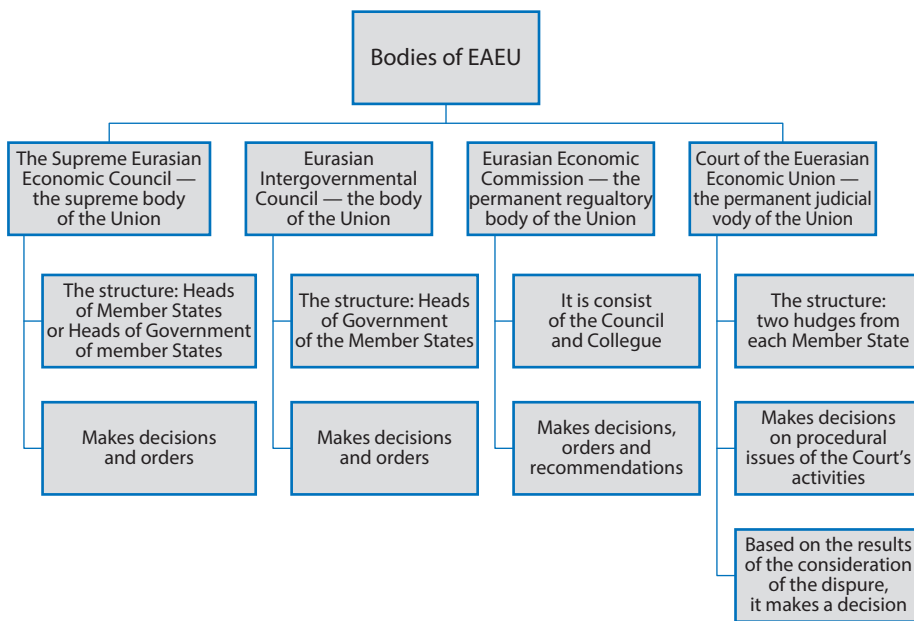


Fig. 1. Structure of the bodies of the Eurasian Economic Union

Source: Compiled by the author based on the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union signed in Astana on 29 May 2014.

Union, Eurasian Economic Community and the Single economic space), including key contracts and agreements on deepening integration adopted in 1996–1999, 40 international treaties that formed the basis of the Customs Union (adopted in 2009), 17 basic agreements of the Common Economic Space (entered into force in 2012) and other legal acts. And the Union’s bodies were formed based on the continuity of powers and functions of supranational management and coordination bodies that worked at various evolutionary stages of integration.

Institutionalisation within the CIS

The first steps in the institutionalization of integration processes in modern history were made in 1991. The Agreement on the Coordination Institutions of the Commonwealth of Independent States (Alma-Ata, 21 December 1991) [1] was adopted, which created the Council of Heads of State (the highest body) and the Council of Heads of Government to replace the abolished structures of the former USSR. The decision to approve the Rules of Procedure of the Council of Heads of State and the Council of Heads of Government of the Commonwealth of Independent States [2] was taken later, in 1996.

In December, a Protocol on the establishment of a Statistical Committee [3] was also signed, the Council for Aviation and the Use of Airspace, and the Interstate Aviation Committee [4; 5] were formed. In the period 1992–1995, the work was carried out in the form of consultations, negotiations, and meetings, 15 meetings

of the Council of Heads of State were held, among which were the following important institutional decisions:

- 1992 (1) the CIS [6] Economic Court was established, which was renamed the CIS Economic Court[7] by the following decision (two months later);
- (2) An Inter-Parliamentary Assembly has been established [8];
- (3) The Council of Heads of Statistical Services of the Commonwealth Member States has been formed and the Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States [9] has been established
- 1993 (1) The Charter of the Commonwealth of Independent States [10] was adopted, which:
The powers of the Council of Heads of State and the Council of Heads of Government (section VI, Articles 21–26), the Economic Court (section VI, Article 32), the Inter — Parliamentary Assembly (section VII, Articles 36–37) were confirmed;
Council of Foreign Ministers (Article 27) [11], Coordination and Advisory Committee (Articles 28–29), Council of Defense Ministers and the General Command of the Joint Armed Forces (Article 30), Council of Border Force Commanders (Article 31), Human Rights Commission (Article 33) and Sectoral cooperation bodies (Article 34) were formed (section VI);
- (2) The Main Command of the Joint Armed Forces was transformed into the Headquarters for Coordinating Military Cooperation of the CIS member states [12];
- (3) Interstate Bank was established [13];
- 1994 (1) The Regulation on the Council of Defense Ministers of the Commonwealth of Independent States was adopted (Decision of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Moscow, 15 April 1994)[14];
- (2) C The Interstate Economic Committee [15], a permanent body of the Economic Union, was established

As a result, within the framework of the Commonwealth of the Independent States, a rather deep multi-level structure of integration management bodies was created. Organizational work on the development of the activities of the established bodies continued to go on. For example, the regulations on the Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States [16] were approved, it was decided “to reorganize the Executive Secretariat of the CIS, the device Interstate economic Committee of the Economic Union, working vehicles interstate and intergovernmental specialized bodies into a single permanent Executive, administrative and coordinating body — the

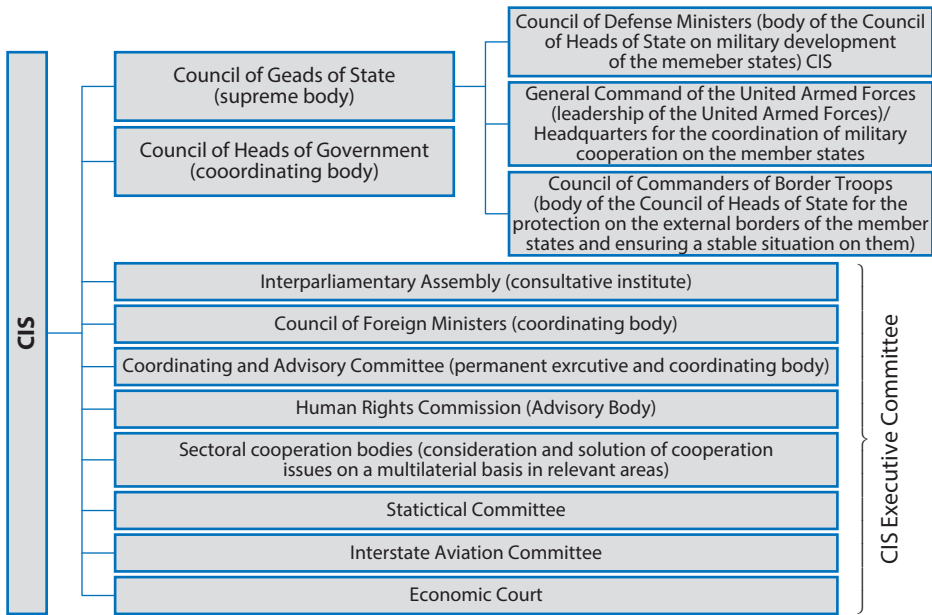


Fig. 2. General structure of the CIS bodies

Source: Compiled by the author based on international treaties, agreements and protocols.

Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States” [17] and the same decision was installed the updated scheme of the CIS bodies. In connection with the signing of the Treaty establishing the Economic Union (Ashgabat, 24 September 1993) [18] the decisions were made related to the organization of work under this Treaty, the continuity of decisions of the Council of Heads of State and the Council of Heads of Government was observed, and work was carried out on the development of draft model laws.

However, due to various political, economic, and social circumstances associated with different readiness of post-Soviet countries to unite national economies into a common market based on agreed interstate programs and policies, the development of the CIS followed a painstaking evolutionary path.

Towards the Customs Union

However, two international agreements — the Treaty establishing the Union (1993) and the agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on a unified procedure for regulating foreign economic activities at the unification of the monetary system of the Republic of Belarus with the monetary system of the Russian Federation (Moscow, 12 April 1994) [19] formed a springboard for significant progress in integration. In the development of the provisions of the Treaty on the Establishment of the Economic Union, it was decided to create an Interstate Economic Committee (IEC), which could make obligatory decisions. Still, their mandatory nature had

to be confirmed by the relevant decisions of the governments (Section II of the IEC Regulations [20]). Subsequently, the IEC will terminate its activities on the basis of the Protocol on the approval of the Regulations on the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States [21].

In 1995, two Agreements on the Customs Union were signed successively: between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus [22], and between the Republic of Belarus and the Russian Federation, on the one hand, and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the other (January 20, 1995) [23].

The transition to deep integration changed the situation. In the last decade of the XX century, the individual states that were ready for the convergence of regulation — Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Russian Federation took unprecedented steps to merge national jurisdictions and economic systems.

The Agreement between the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Russian Federation on deepening integration in the economic and humanitarian fields (Moscow, 29 March 1996) [24] (the 1996 Agreement) created a new platform for promoting integration processes towards the formation of a single economic complex. The main integration management bodies were established. In the Article 17, it was established that to manage integration development, special bodies are created: The Interstate Council, the Integration Committee, and the Inter-Parliamentary Committee.

The Agreements on the Customs Union (CU) adopted a year earlier, in 1995, and mentioned above one after another in January, despite the rather significant depth of integration implied by such a form as a customs union, did not create governing bodies. Article 3 of the CU Agreement of January 20 provides for the creation of an executive body, but this provision remained declarative, and the norms of the slightly earlier adopted CU Agreement of January 6 on the organization of work on the creation of the CU based on a mechanism of bilateral and/or multi-lateral consultations continued to work (also Article 3). However, the unity of management of customs services was still provided for (Article 6 of the CU Agreement of January 6). That is why the norms of the 1996 Treaty on the Establishment of bodies were a breakthrough for the development of integration.

The 1996 Treaty gave the Interstate Council (Article 18) the powers of the supreme body for managing integration processes. The Council was entrusted with the development of strategy and control, as well as the right to approve the provisions of other integration management bodies.

Accordingly, Decision No. 2 of the Interstate Council of the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation “On approval of Provisions “Of the Interstate Council of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation” and “On the integration Committee of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Ka-

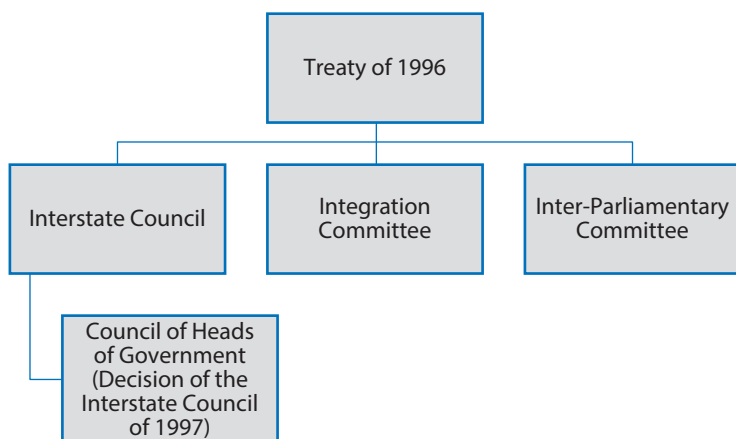


Fig. 3. Structure of the main bodies according to the Acts of 1996–1997

Source: Compiled by the author based on the 1996 Agreement.

zakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation” [25] (it was adopted 16 May 1996) in development of the provisions of the Treaty confirms that the Interstate Council is the highest governing body and consists of the heads of state and government, ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Parties, as well as the Chairman of the Integration Committee, and makes strategic decisions on the development of integration. In addition, by this Decision, it is the Interstate Council that is entrusted with the consideration of disagreements arising in the course of the implementation of the 1996 Treaty.

In 1997, a decision was made to establish a Council of Heads of Government under the Interstate Council [26] to promptly resolve issues of an intergovernmental nature. The Regulation on the Council of Heads of Government [27] provided this body with leading powers in deepening integration: coordinated implementation of structural transformations of the state economy, development of production cooperation, formation of national monetary and financial systems and their interaction, planning for creation of a transport Union, the establishment of a common trade regime in relations with third countries, a common customs tariff and common measures of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade, including in the field of functioning of the Customs Union and the common market as a whole.

The Council prepares the decisions of the Interstate Council and ensures their implementation, coordinates the activities of the Integration Committee. The decisions of the Council were obligatory on the Governments of the member States and the Integration Committee. Moreover, it was established that, if necessary, the decisions of the Council were subject to transformation into acts of the executive authorities of the Parties (paragraph 10 of the Regulation). At the same time, it was established that the decisions of the Council are taken based on unanimity (paragraph 9 of the Regulation). The Office of the Integration Committee provided support for the Council’s activities.

The Regulation on the Integration Committee was approved by the above-mentioned Decision No. 2. The Committee, in the development of Article 19 of the Treaty, is given the functions of a permanent executive body not only of the aforementioned 1996 Treaty but also of the Agreement on the Customs Union of 20 January 1995. The Committee is hierarchically subordinate to the Interstate Council, is a depository, and is authorized to provide conditions conducive to the development and functioning of a common market, the creation of a single customs territory of the parties based on a single management system, and the coordination of economic and social policies of the States parties to the agreements. The Committee consists of the first deputy heads of government of each of the Parties, as well as the ministers responsible for cooperation with the CIS countries, economy, and finance of the Parties. The Committee has the right to establish commissions and committees on a permanent or temporary basis, and to involve experts. The Committee has an apparatus for organizational and technical support of the activities of the established management bodies of integration processes, and for publicizing decisions, documents, and legal acts, it publishes a Bulletin for the Development of Integration (Article 21).

The Integration Committee interacts with the Inter-Parliamentary Committee to solve the problems of creating and developing a legal platform for integration, developing model legislative acts. A very important function of the Committee, related to interaction with the Council of Heads of Government, was to organize the coordination of joint draft government decisions on customs and tariff and non-tariff regulation (paragraph 4 of the Regulation on the Integration Committee). In general, the structure of the functions and powers of the Council of Heads of Government and the Integration Committee served as the basis for the subsequent formation of supranational regulation.

Agreement on inter-Parliamentary Committee of the Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and the Russian Federation (Bishkek, 28 May 1996) [28] develop the provisions of the Article 22 of the Treaty of 1996 on the development of model legislation in order approximation of the Parties and providing a platform to transition to supranational regulation. In this task, the Inter-Parliamentary Committee played the most important role in ensuring the interaction of the parliaments of the Parties and building the capacity for delegation of powers to the supranational level by the legislative branch of government. The Inter-Parliamentary Committee was organized by a Bureau composed of representatives of the parliamentary delegations of the participating States.

Interaction of bodies of the Interstate Council, the Council of heads of government of the Integration Committee and the inter-Parliamentary Committee and was based on mutual representatives in meetings, make recommendations and communicating those recommendations through organizational support of the Secretariat of the Council of the Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS, which was based on a contractual agreement. Thus, not only the countries participating

in the 1996 Treaty but also other countries that are part of the CIS, came into contact with the deepening of integration processes.

The provisions on the Interstate Council, the Council of Heads of Government, the Integration Committee, and the Inter-Parliamentary Committee continued to apply after the adoption of the Treaty on the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space, signed in 1999, which brought the Council of Heads of Government to a new organizational level of integration management (Article 5).

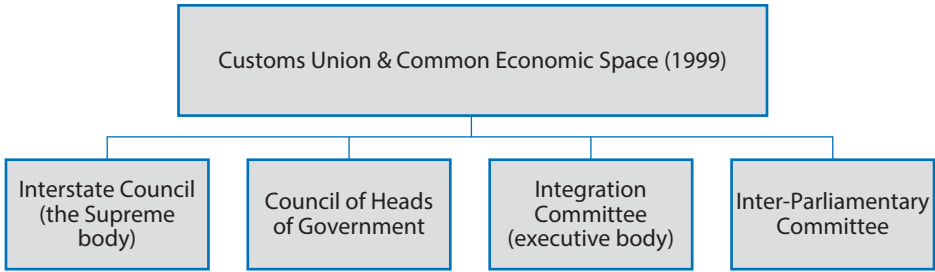


Fig. 4. Structure of the bodies under the Treaty on the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space (1999)

Source: Treaty on the Customs Union and Common Economic Space signed in 1999.

EurAsEC as a Deeper Integration Model

The agreement on the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC), signed in Astana on 10 October 2000 established the following bodies: Interstate Council; Integration Committee; Interparliamentary Assembly (IPA); Community vessels (Article 3) (Fig. 5).

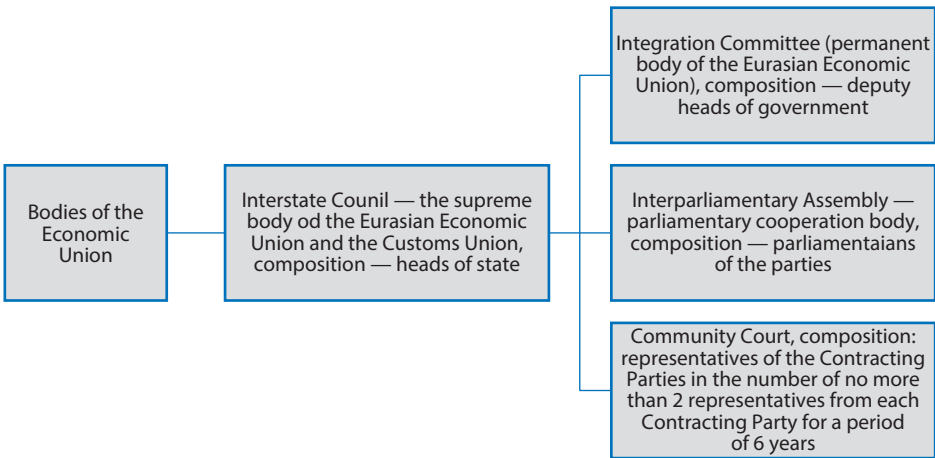


Fig. 5. Structure of EurAsEC bodies

Source: Compiled by the author based on the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community.

In the development of the provisions of the Treaty on the Establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community (Article 5), by the decision of the EurAsEC Interstate Council of 31 May 2001 No. 3 a provision was approved in which the supreme body of the Eurasian Economic Community was empowered to determine the goals and major tasks of the EurAsEC. All decisions at the Interstate Council were made based on consensus and were obligatory for the member states, but a significant factor of integration at this stage was that the implementation of the decisions of the Interstate Council was carried out as a result of the adoption of relevant regulatory legal acts in the national jurisdictions of the participating countries. At the same time, the most important task of the Interstate Council was the approximation of national legislation.

The Regulations also established the succession of bodies, since the Interstate Council (Fig. 6) assumed “the fulfillment of the functions of the Interstate Council of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, established by the Article 17 of the Treaty between the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, The Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation on deepening integration in the economic and humanitarian area of 29 March 1996, and the Council of Heads of Government of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, established by the Decision of the Interstate Council of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation No. 13 of 22 October 1997”.

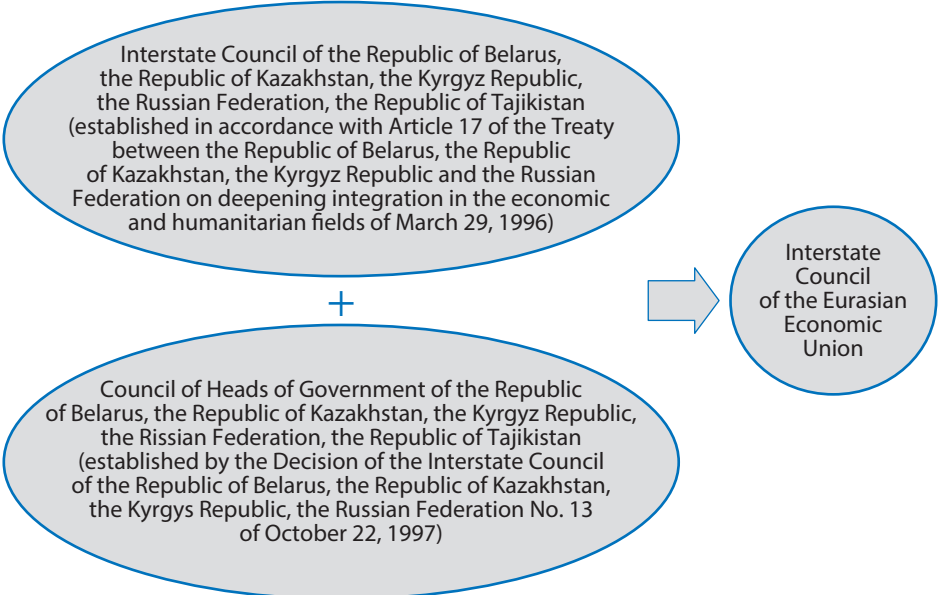


Fig. 6. Stages of integration (1997–2014)

Source: Compiled by the author based on the Decision of the EurAsEC Interstate Council of 31 May 2001 No. 3.

The Regulation on the Integration Committee of the Eurasian Economic Community (approved by the Decision of the State Council of the Eurasian Economic Community dated 31 May 2001, No. 6) established that the Integration Committee as an acting body of interaction between the EurAsEC bodies, and in the periods between meetings of the Integration Community works at permanently of the Commission of Permanent Representatives of the Contracting Parties to the EurAsEC. During the same year, the rules of procedure for an integrated, detailed order of meetings, preparation, and submission of draft documents were adopted.

The Regulations on the Permanent Representatives to the Eurasian Economic Community, connected to the system functions, the Permanent Representatives ensure the effective provision of the Community's work on the coordination and convergence of the positions of the member states and interactions with the member bodies (paragraph 5 of Section II). Thus, the Commission of Permanent Representatives is, permanently, the executive body of the Community with the right to come up with its proposals and initiatives (paragraph 8 of Section II). However, for the EurAsEC member states, other bodies of the Community, and these commissions, the commissions, and councils of advisory services of the Permanent Representatives were recommendatory.

Within the framework of the organizational and technical support for the activities of the Interstate Council and the Integration Committee, the Secretariat operates, headed by the main secretary, who receives the meetings of the above bodies. Paragraph 2 of the Regulations establish continuity: "The EurAsEC Integration Committee assumes the functions of the Integration Committee of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, the establishment of an Agreement between the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation on deepening integration into unification in the Republic of Kazakhstan "and the economic humanitarian area of 29 March 1996".

Since an important factor in the development of integration was the convergence of national legislations of the countries in the agreement on the Eurasian Economic Community, the powers and organizational foundations of the Inter-parliamentary Assembly were established (IPA) (Article 7). The Assembly formed parliamentarians from the Contracting States and spoke with the Integration Committee and the Interstate Council based on recommendations, and could also submit requests to the Integration Committees. The main speech is the appointment of judges of the Community Court based on submissions from the Interstate Council for a period of 6 years (Article 8).

The Regulation on the interparliamentary procedures of the Eurasian Economic Community approved by the Decision of the Interstate Council of the Eurasian Economic Community dated 13 May 2002 No. 52, established the economic one that "the Assembly is the legal successor of the Interparliamentary Demonstra-



Fig. 7. Stages of integration (1997–2012)

Source: Compiled by the author based on the Decisions of the EurAsEC Interstate Council of 31 May 2001 No. 6 and of 13 May 2002 No. 52.

tion, acting on the basis between the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation on deepening integration in the humanitarian field “of 29 March 1996, and the Treaty on the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space of 26 February 1999” (paragraph 2 of Chapter I). To implement its activities, the IPA forms permanent and temporary commissions, which consist of members of the IPA (paragraph 4 of Chapter III), and the organization of activities is carried out by the Bureau of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (Chapter V).

The Community Court hears disputes related both to the sphere of competence of the EurAsEC Treaty and about “the application or interpretation of international treaties that form the legal basis of the customs union, acts of the customs union bodies, as well as cases on challenging decisions, actions (inaction) of the customs union bodies “ (Article 8 of the EurAsEC Treaty). By the Statute of the Court of the Eurasian Economic Community, by the decision of the Interstate Council of the EurAsEC (at the level of heads of state) of 5 July 2010 No. 502, the court considers disputes at the request of the Parties to the EurAsEC Treaty, EurAsEC bodies, as well as the member states of the Customs Union, bodies of the Customs Union and business entities (Article 14 of the Statute of the Court). The Court may also issue advisory opinions, which are of a recommendatory nature (Article 26 of the Statute of the Court).

Agreement between the Eurasian Economic Community and the Commonwealth of Independent States on the performance by the Economic Court of the Commonwealth of the Independent States of the functions of the Court of the Eurasian Economic Community dated 3 March 2004, on the basis that all EurAsEC member states are simultaneously parties to the Agreement on the status of the Economic Court of the Commonwealth of Independent States dated

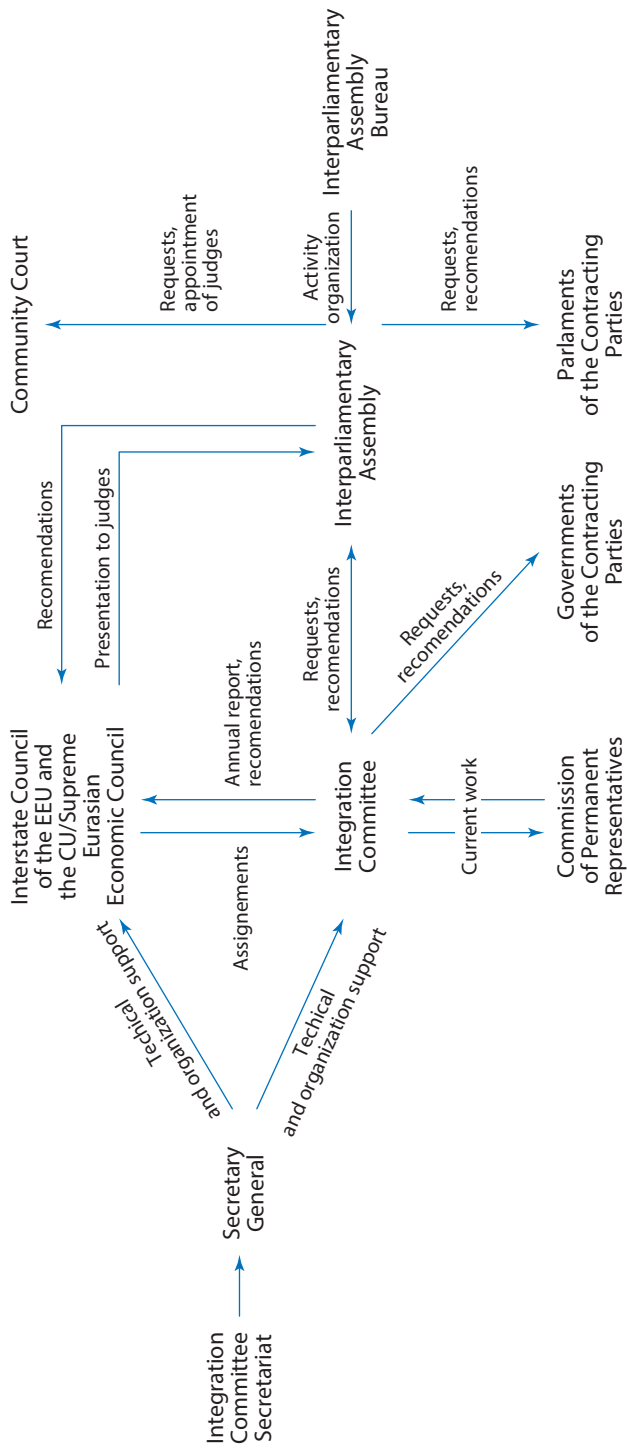


Fig. 8. Scheme of interaction of the main bodies of the EurAsEC

Source: Compiled by the author based on the Treaty on the EurAsEC.

6 July 1992 (preamble to the Agreement), the transfer of powers of the EurAsEC court to the CIS Economic Court was established. However, the authority to consider disputes arising within the framework of the Customs Union was not transferred.

Commission as a Governing Body for the CU

Thus, it can be seen that four countries — Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and the Russian Federation have consistently followed the line of developing integration and preserving the accumulated experience and practices in the activities of the bodies of integration associations, expanding cooperation in various fields, first of all, developing unity in approaches to integration into the world trading system.

Based on the EurAsEC Treaty, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation agreed to create a single customs territory and the formation of a customs union and established the Customs Union Commission (CU Commission) as a single permanent regulatory body of the customs union, which was given supranational powers in regulation. For the first time in the history of the integration of countries, the principle of “voluntary step-by-step transfer to the Commission of a part of the powers of the state bodies of the Parties” was established (Article 2). Accordingly, the Commission was empowered to make decisions that are binding on the Parties (Article 7) and enter into force thirty calendar days after the day of their official publication (Article 8). It was also determined that the Commission may have its representations in the Member States (Article 10). Thus, the CU Commission became not an integration management body, as was previously fixed with the bodies described above, but a supranational regulatory body, however, the powers were rather narrow — only in the sphere of competence of the Customs Union.

The idea of the Common Economic Space, enshrined in the Treaty on the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space signed by Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, and Tajikistan back in February 1999, was of basic importance for the evolutionary development of integration, which was further developed in the Agreement on the Formation of a Single Economic Space (SES) (Yalta, 19 September 2003). This agreement, taking into account the phased formation of the CES, introduces the concept of institutional unity of regulation based on the creation of an integrated management structure with a core in the form of a single regulatory body — the Commission, whose decisions are binding, and interstate elements, if necessary. The establishment of such an organizational structure is directed by the Council of Heads of State (Articles 3 and 4). The Agreement established that the Commission began its activity from the moment of “introduction of a common customs tariff or uniform rules of competition, whichever is introduced earlier”.

Main Foundations of the EAEU

The unified customs tariff and the CU Customs Code entered into force in 2010 for Belarus, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation. In addition, in 2010, a new round in the deepening of interaction between countries was formed by the adoption of 17 international agreements establishing the directions of integration, uniform rules and, even, separate already supranational norms in different areas of regulation: antitrust regulation, state support for agriculture, provision of industrial subsidies, regulation of access to railway transport services (including tariff policy), trade in services and investments, intellectual property protection, technical regulation, government (municipal procurement), migration policy, macroeconomic policy, foreign exchange policy, regulation of activities in the field of natural monopolies, operation and development of common markets for oil and oil products. These agreements came into force just in 2012.

In 2011, two more key documents were adopted:

- the Declaration “On Eurasian Economic Integration”, in which three countries — Belarus, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation declared about ensuring the development of supranational institutions and the functioning of a single market for goods, services, capital, and labor;
- the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Commission, by which the mentioned countries established a single permanent regulatory body of the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space — the Eurasian Economic Commission (Article 1 of the Treaty). Article 5 of the Treaty established that decisions made by the EEC were binding on the states that signed the Treaty.

All of the above areas of regulation of 17 Agreements were included in the competence of the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC). Thus, the EEC, in comparison with the CU Commission, for the first time in the newest period of Eurasian integration was given such broad powers of a supranational regulator. The EEC’s activities were further strengthened with the signing of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union of 29 May 2014, and the Treaty on the termination of the activities of the Eurasian Economic Community (Minsk, 10 October 2014). The decisions of the Commission have become an integral part of Union law and “are subject to direct application in the territories of the member states” without the need for special national acts. The direct binding force of the EEC decisions is supported by the provisions of the Treaty on the official publication and open access to them on the official website of the Union on the Internet (Article 111).

According to Article 18 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union, the EEC consists of a Council and a Board and has the right to create advisory bodies (clause 7 of the Regulation on the Commission). The Council of the Commission forms structural divisions — departments (clause 12).

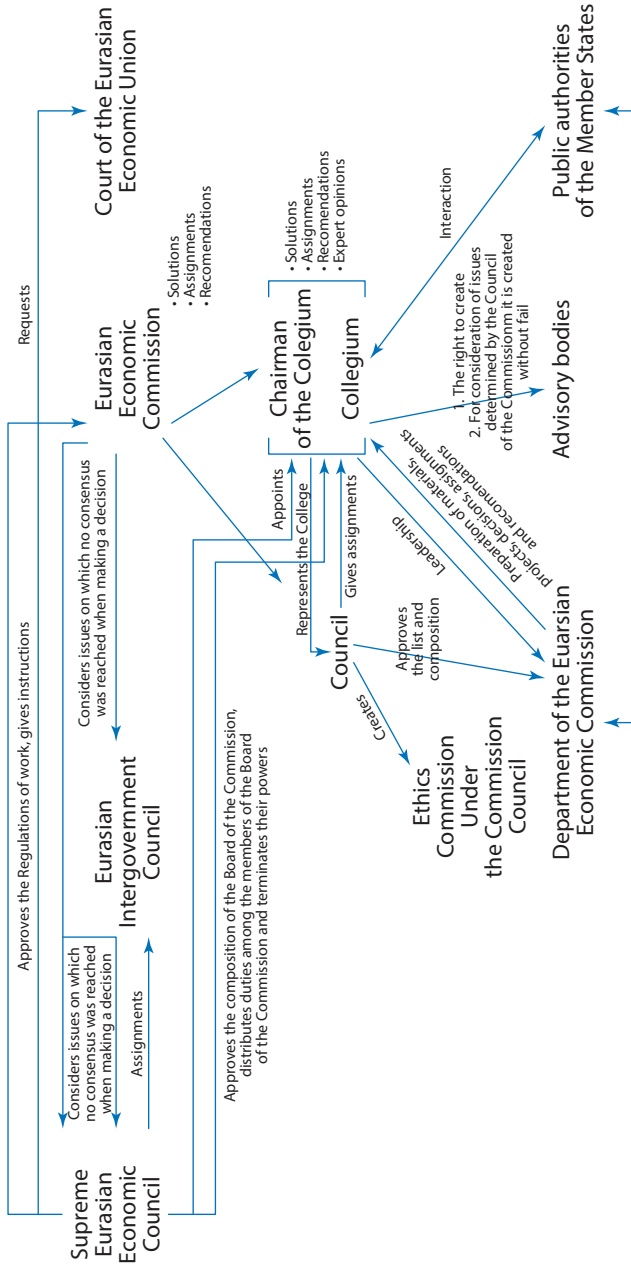


Fig. 9. Diagram of the main interrelationships of the EAEU bodies

Source: Compiled by the author based on the Treaty on the EAEU.

The interaction of the EAEU bodies is sufficiently regulated by the Treaty and its annexes. The issues of organizing the work of advisory bodies, as well as communication between the bodies of the EAEU and the public authorities of the member states will be further studied in more detail.

Conclusion

Thus, based on the above, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. Integration interaction was of an evolutionary nature and developed unevenly in the space of the former USSR, depending on the political and economic readiness of countries to strengthen interaction.
2. With the strengthening of new structures in the communication of countries that previously constituted one state, countries — “leaders” have emerged, rapidly increasing the deepening of relations, countries — “observers” expressing their readiness to strengthen the fusion of economic and social spheres, but using the volatile nature of interest, and countries — “inert participants”, whose involvement in the integration processes has so far stopped at the level of interaction within the CIS.
3. Countries — leaders have achieved a significant breakthrough, reaching the level of institutionalization of supranational governance.
4. The basis for the sustainable work of the supranational body was the evolutionary development of the organizational structure of integration processes and the observance of the principle of continuity in the transfer of functions and powers of the bodies of integration formations as the fields of contact of the member states grew.
5. The most important step in deepening integration was the 1997 decision to establish a Council of Heads of Government under the Interstate Council. The decisions of the Council were binding on the governments of the member states and the Integration Committee. Moreover, it was established that, if necessary, the decisions of the Council were subject to transformation into acts of the executive authorities. However, in subsequent stages, legal certainty gave way to uncertainty both in the statuses of the Customs Union, the Common Economic Space, and the Union State and in the force of the EAEU legal acts, which, being recommendatory and not having an implementation procedure on the territory of the member states, “argued” with decisions Commissions.
6. The organizational structure of integration interaction was built based on the interests of the Russian Federation and a balance with the interests of other participating countries. At present, the organizational structure of the EAEU in terms of the main bodies established in the Treaty on the EAEU, built based on standard international experience, is optimal from the point of view of the current stage of

integration, and improvements are possible at the levels of interaction between public authorities and the permanent bodies of the EAEU.

7. The dynamics of the movement of integration processes largely depends on the readiness of countries to develop supranational regulatory measures. The revitalization of the activities of the bodies of integration entities, their interaction with the executive authorities of the member states is based on a voluntary and conscious approach to optimizing the sovereign functions of the state in regulating the economic sphere.

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Управление региональной интеграцией на евразийском пространстве: эволюция и перспективы

Рассматриваются институционализация интеграционного процесса в современной истории, процесс объединения национальных экономик стран бывшего СССР в общий рынок, эволюция СНГ. Автор уделяет внимание осуществлению структурных преобразований экономик государств, формированию национальных валютно-финансовых систем, планированию создания транспортного союза, установлению единого таможенного режима и т.д. На основе выявленных закономерностей в указанных областях взаимного экономического интереса сделаны выводы о перспективах интеграционных процессов в рамках ЕАЭС.

Ключевые слова: *единое экономическое пространство, интеграция, СНГ, ЕАЭС.*

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