

The Modern Trends of the Regional Integration and Eurasian Law

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Abstract

When single-polar world changes, the integration procedures, which defines the whole process of the regionalization, take special importance. The transition to the multi-polarity world idea in present time became an indisputable fact. The increase of the geopolitical competition, fast developments in the world of new regional economic, social, military, political, and legal spaces are unavoidably issue challenges of existing areas of the regional cooperation. The regional integration has become an inalienable part of the evolution. Actually, taking into account the development of regional integration in the Eurasian territory, there are processes of construction of the Eurasian law. The law plays the most important role in achieving such goals, because law is a regulator of relations both at the national and at the international levels. In this article the authors' concept of the formation of the Eurasian Law was set out, it was developed based on the analysis of doctrinal approaches to the theoretical and legal foundations, the genesis, and the main features and characteristics of the Eurasian law as an element of the International law. The author examines the theory aspects of Eurasian law and also the material and legal features of Eurasian integration, and proves the formation of the Eurasian legislation and Eurasian law as a science and scholarly discipline.

Keywords: Eurasian Law, International Law, Regionalization, Integration, Systematization, Structuring, New Regionalism, Multi-Polarity World, Globalization, Economic Integration

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THE MODERN TRENDS OF THE REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND EURASIAN LAW

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Introduction

While the transition of the world politics and economy to the “multipolar model” the theme of regional integration takes special meaning. Such processes, based mainly on the historical experience of the countries involved are inevitable. Moreover, they are acquiring the sound development not only in Europe or in post-Soviet space – regionalization is imminent to all regions of the world. Today many states are faced by similar problems, which can be solved only by uniting of all the recourses of all neighboring countries by applying of similar methods, while the main criteria of the method`s choice would be the «comprehensive principle of the effectiveness»¹.

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1. S. Weatherill. Law and Integration in the European Union. Oxford, 1996. P. 116.

The globalization, regionalization & integration

Regional integration is based on the regional integration procedures, and the term “integration” sounds together with “globalization” and “regionalization” so the consequence of these terms acquires principal meaning. Here it could be told, that in the modern world these terms are the most frequently used and at the same time most debatable questions, which can be explained by their novelty and by indefinite legal nature. The Norwegian researcher *B. Hettne* thinks of the basis of an integration as of the external factors of political association: nation, religion, common history and economical: trade, investment and ideology¹.

The integration can be realized at the regional and at the universal level. It is believed that the integration at the universal level can be called as globalization. Although in geopolitical sense the last is usually mixed with USA politics.

The term «regionalization» is based linguistically on the term «region» from the Latin verb «*regere*» - *to reign, to rule*. By the opinion of *N.I. Lapin*, «the region – is a historically constructed socio-cultural community, where the first-nation communities and individuals are cooperating with the structures of the big community – social institutions and organizations»². As of the «regionalization» the researchers don't have common opinion concerning the moment of it's appearance. For example, some researchers think of it's immanent character, and regionalization has it's roots on the crash of bipolar world³.

Holding on this line it is possible to define integration as a mirror of all procedures of globalization and regionalization, being their *diferencia specifica*, their inalienable part. The globalization and regionalization ways to the integration of the states. In the circumstances of the single-polar world changing, the integration procedures takes special importance. From the point of effectiveness the inter-state cooperation is more optional at the regional and not on the global level

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1. Bjorn Hettne. Globalization and the New Regionalism: The Second Great Transformation. // *Globalism and the New Regionalism*. International Political Economy Series. / Edited by Björn Hettne, András Inotai and Osvaldo Sunkel. Palgrave Macmillan, March 1999.
 2. Lapin N.I. New problems of the researches of regional communities // *Sociological Research*/ 2010 № 7 (Лapин Н.И. Новые проблемы исследований региональных сообществ // *Социологические исследования*. 2010. №7)
 3. Kosolapov N.A. The Globalisation: the substance and international political aspects// *World Economy & International Relations*2001. № 3 (Косолапов Н.А. Глобализация: сущностные и международно-политические аспекты // *Мировая экономика и международные отношения*. 2001. № 3)

Historical aspects and new regionalism

The regionalization is not the phenomenon for the modern world. Such processes have been taking place during all periods of the interstate cooperation. If ancient world is known by the Persian Empire and Roman Empire, in the Medieval Ages one can notice the Frankish Realm, which during its apogee occupied the major part of Europe, Byzantine Empire and the Arab Empire. New Ages also could have been characterized by activity of the regional interstate processes. One can point out the Kalmar Union (1397 – 1523) and the Iberian Union (1580 – 1640), Osman Empire (1299 – 1922), the confederation of the United States of America (1776 – 1777 и 1788 – 1789), Swiss (1291 – 1848) and German Union (1815 – 1866) etc.

Euroasian region doesn't make an exclusion. The Golden Horde, Russian Empire, Soviet Union, COMECON, The Warsaw Pact do not form any exclusion – these are just several examples.

From the late 90es different forms of regional projects have began to grow all over the world. Euroatlantic¹ and Eurasian² regions, Asian&Pacific Spaces³, NAFTA, UNASUR, Arab States League, African Union, South-Pacific Union in Oceania, integration processes in East and South Asia (in the future East Asian and South Asian Union).

Regional institutions have began to acquire more missions, increasing the scope of human relations under its rule. Earlier, the states cooperated in the scopes of economy and military affairs, now modern integration procedures include social, environmental etc. scopes. Even

1 The concept "euroatlantic space" is used for definition of political and geographical limits of cooperation of the euroatlantic organizations with the dominating participation of the European Union and the USA in various regions of the world, including in the Pacific Rim.

2 The concept "Eurasian space" is used for definition of political and geographical limits of cooperation of the Eurasian countries. Plurality of the Eurasian interstate associations, various interpretation of concept and geographical limits of "the Eurasian space" – on a last resort, existence of three of its values: the space of Big Eurasia (from Lisbon to Vladivostok), "former Soviet Union" and space of "the Eurasian pole" in modern understanding (the territory covered by functioning including such organizations as BRICS, SCO), "dissolves" its "Eurasian" geographical spatial limits. In this sense the concept "Eurasian space" defines in the real work spatial limits, in particular EEU, the CIS, SCO, BRICS and other subregional Eurasian international organizations (the CSTO, SG, etc.).

3 Due to various interpretation of concept and geographical limits the concept "Asia-Pacific space" is used in the actual work for definition of political and geographical limits of cooperation of the subregional organizations in Asia and Oceania (The Pacific region).

the content of the term «region» has changed because of its denying of the pure geographical meaning, its spreading to different regions.

In the literature this trend has received the name of the «new regionalism», during which the states-participants does not bound by formal interstate integration commonwealth¹, at the same time the role of non-binding associations of the consultative character (summits, forums, conferences and programs). In a number of regions the states are at the same time act as a participants of several international regional organizations, different both on fields of activity, and on their aims and goals, these organizations can represent the competing players on the international scene.

These changes can't be ignored, they need to be recognized, studied and explained. Agreeing in many respects with representatives of a new regionalism doctrine, it is necessary to understand political, economic, social and other communities which are caused not only geographical or social factors also can be based on functional approach (common goals and doctrines) and to have cross-border character.

Thus, it is necessary to understand regional cooperation as a cooperation of the countries certain geographical, social or functional (a community of doctrines and the purposes) in the region by means of creation of regional associations (as institutional – based on treaties and other legal agreements, and informal – acting within an advisory format (the summits, forums and programs) for development and strengthening of economic, political, social and other relations, and also achievements of the uniform purposes on the basis of the principles of voluntariness in the course of which there is an interpenetration of national interests, and also rapprochement of various structures of the states.

Types of regional integration

As regional integration represents quite difficult synergetic phenomenon, the doctrine can allocate a set of its types.

However classification based on the on criteria of scopes of integration processes is represented to the most expedient. So, it is possible to allocate economic, military-political and social integration.

1 Fredrik Soderbaum. Introduction: Theories of New Regionalism. // Theories of New Regionalism. A Palgrave Reader. Edited by Fredrik Soderbaum and Timothy M. Shaw. US, 2005. P. 1-3.

The knowledge on the integration procedure was developed by Max Weber and Emil Durkheim¹. These scientists were the first who began to speak of the social, economical and political integration.

As a rule, regional associations have the main (priority) scope of cooperation, - economic, social or military - the political sphere, however such interaction of the states is followed by integration processes in other spheres of public life. In particular, formation of the common market connected with granting a freedom of movement of labor demands corresponding changes in the social sphere - formation of migratory space, the solution of problems with of social security, health care, etc., and the development of military-political cooperation is followed by strengthening of cooperation in the information sphere.

At the end of the XX century regional processes served not only as the serious instrument of the sound development for the majority of the countries in the world, but also caused increase in number of various forms of mutually beneficial cooperation of the states. Thus efficiency of regional integration depends on cooperation of the interacting states at the same time in economic, military-political, social and legal spheres that is caused by their indissoluble communication. It is impossible to reach good results, for example, in economic development without appropriate level of interaction in social or legal spheres. Thus, achievement of a main objective of integration processes – ensuring the rights and increase of welfare of citizens – is possible only as a result of cooperation of the countries within one regional education at the same time in all spheres. Thus cooperation in the economic sphere is represented the catalyst of integration processes giving an impulse to development of interaction both in social and in military-political areas.

Economic integration

There are many works where authors presented various points of view on understanding not only to essence of economic integration, and also on its stages (phase) and their sequence which are based generally on the classical West European theory which allocates five forms of economic integration: free trade zone, customs union, common market, economic and currency union, total integration².

1. I.e. Weber M. The Theory of Social and Economic Organization. Free Press, 1997.

2. Balassa B. The theory of economic integration. London, 1962

At the same time, analyzing economic integration as one of spheres of integration processes, not all researchers consider staging of economic integration in such sequence, moreover, they also allocate other stages.

So some authors point to a zone of preferential trade which precedes a stage of a free trade zone. According to other scientists, after formation of the economic union there are stages of the currency (monetary) and political union¹.

Such pluralism of alternative approaches to creation of stages of economic integration is connected with absence in various regional formations of commonly recognized uniform (standard) stages of economic integration. Regional economic integration on the Eurasian space also has the features, without following in general classical European model of integration. So, within the Union State of Belarus and Russia the main emphasis is placed on development of cooperation in the social sphere and the sphere of safety, and economic integration began to develop between these countries within EEU. Thus the free trade zone between these states functions within other regional Eurasian community of the states – the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States).

The development of economic processes in various regions has the features that in general leads to formation of own models of regional integration caused by a large number of factors: the general historical aspects, duration of cooperation of the states and their activity in integration processes, the level of economic development and economic stability of the countries – participants of regional associations, territorial and geographical and other features.

It is expedient to allocate such stages of economic integration as cooperation in the economic sphere, a zone of preferential trade, a free trade zone, the Customs union, a common economic space, the economic union, and as economic integration it is necessary to understand the cooperation of the states directed on gradual (stage-by-stage) merger of economic systems in the region.

Stages of the economy integration

The cooperation in the scope of economy

The cooperation in the economic sphere as the first stage of

¹ Joram Mukama Biswaro. The Quest for Regional Integration in Africa, Latin America and Beyond in the Twenty First Century: Experience, Progress and Prospects. – Brasilia, 2011.

economic integration accompanied by the establishment of direct institutional connections of the interacting states at the regional level. Thus during cooperation of the party develop on mutually advantageous conditions interaction in separate or in all areas of the economic sphere (transport, macroeconomic, agriculture, etc.). Constituent documents of the majority of the regional organizations as an initial stage of economic integration indicate establishment and development of economic cooperation. Such purposes are provided in constituent documents of many organizations (The Commonwealth of Independent States, the Organization of American States¹ (OAS), African Union² etc.

Preferential Trade Zone (PTZ)

At the first stage of economy integration, when the states are making first steps towards each other in the economy sector, mostly trade agreements on preferences are to be undersigned. It moves to the Preferential Trade Zone (PTZ). Usually such agreements are concluded on the bilateral and multilateral basis between states. Under the data of WTO, 15 such treaties are registered. Although it is important to point out, that PTZ can be established not only under the international agreement but also under the act of different regional unions. There are even practical examples of the PTZ been established between the regional union already formed, and the state (group of the states) of same region (as example - PTZ Asian Pacific Trade Agreement – People's Republic of China, which is in force since January 1, 2002).

Preferential Trade Zone presumes more favorable treatment in the trade between its participants to compare with third nations. According to preferential trade agreements, its parties reduce mutual tariffs on import of goods, thus national tariffs concerning other states remain. This stage is characterized also by lack of the uniform mechanism of the taxation. Besides, for implementation of such agreements it isn't required creations of any institutional bodies.

As a historical example of such a PTZ one can point to “*system of*

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1. The universal Regional Organization consists of 35 states of North and South America, established in 1948 r. (Bogota Treaty), the legal successor of the Panamerican Union (1910), headquarters in Washington D.C. (USA).
 2. The universal Regional Organization consists of 54 states of Africa, the legal successor of the Organisation of the African Unity (OAU 1963 r.), established in 2002, headquarters in. Addis-Ababa (Ethiopia).

preferences of the Commonwealth of Nations”, established by Great Britain and 48 other states (most of which were its colonies) in 1932 ¹.

Free Trade Zone (FTZ)

Commonly Free Trade Zone can be defined as the form of the cooperation of states, which presumes the cancellation of the customs duties, taxes and fees, and quantitative restrictions in international trade. Thus the states reserve the right to define a foreign trade policy concerning the third countries (the state not being participants of this regional union).

Unlike the mentioned first stage of the economy integration, the establishment of the FTZ can be accompanied by the establishment of the institutional structure (usually, the secretariat), which has its headquarters in the territory of one of state-parties to FTZ. Though the coordination of the FTZ is possible even without special structure. In such cases the cooperation of the parties to FTZ can function at the state public officials level.

The Free Trade Zone is the most widespread form of economic integration. According to the WTO information, is about 130 agreements on Free Trade Zone are registered in total. Bilateral agreements about FTA are also in force in the scope of the former Soviet Union. At the same time, considering Free Trade Zones on the Eurasian space, first of all researchers call the Treaty on Free Trade Zone signed by the CIS- states countries in 2011.

Among the most successful examples of FTZ in America it should be noted the North American free trade zone NAPHTHA (NAFTA) — the agreement between the USA, Canada and Mexico which came into force in 1994. In Europe, besides the European Union the European Association of Free Trade (EAFT) created in 1960 (today its members are among others Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein), and the Central European agreement on free trade (CEFTA) which came into force on March 1, 1993 (Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro).

In addition a number of bilateral free trade agreements between

1. See i.e. *Lukyanenko D.G.* Economical integration and the global problems of modern world. Kiev: KHEY, 2005.

certain European countries are also in force. Besides, according to the WTO information for 2014 more than 30 agreements on FTA between the European Union and the certain countries, between the European Union and the regional organizations, and also between the European Union and one certain region are registered.

Customs union

The Customs union is the following stage of economic integration within which the parties form the uniform customs territory where the customs duties and restrictions of economic character aren't applied, except for special, protective, anti-dumping and countervailing measures, the uniform customs policy and other measures of regulation in the sphere of trade concerning the third countries is carried out.

The agreement on creation of the Customs union provides elimination of internal customs control between member states of the CU and the establishment of uniform customs control on external border of the integrated territory of the state-members. Considering higher level of economic integration, within the HARDWARE the special body is established.

According to the WTO information, in the world exists 25 Customs unions seven of which are connected with expansion of the European Union are registered. Separately the agreements on the CU concluded by the European Union with Andorra (of July 1, 1991), with Turkey (of January 1, 1996) and with San Marino work (of April 1, 2002).

According to the WTO information, the Customs union of EU countries of January 1, 1958 is the first registered agreement on the Customs Union. The South African Customs union is recognized as the oldest in the world, - the Treaty on it's establishment was signed in 1910 (the Union includes the Republic of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland). On the Eurasian space the only successful example of the Customs union is the Treaty on the establishment of the Customs union signed by Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan on October 6, 2007. Later Armenia and Kyrgyzstan also joined to the CU as members.

Common Economic Space (CES)

The common economic space as one of stages of economic integration is characterized as set of four freedoms: free movement of goods, services, capital and labor.

The common economic space – the space consisting of territories of the parties on which the same mechanisms of regulation of economy based on the market principles and application of the harmonized precepts of law function exists uniform infrastructure and the coordinated tax, monetary and credit, monetary, trade and customs policy, the free movement of goods, services, the capital and labor.

In 1991 between the European Economic Community and the European association of free trade the Agreement on establishment of the European economic space which main objective consisted in creation of a common market was signed.

The only successful example of EEP on the Eurasian space is the Common Market formed by Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan on January 1, 2012.

Economic Union

The establishment of the economic union as following stage of economic integration on an equal basis with free movement of goods, services, the capitals and persons assumes also implementation of uniform economic and social policy in various areas of economy: in the industry, agriculture, transport, an energy drink and other areas. Thus establishment of the currency union that provides introduction of single currency for the countries of regional association with uniform emission center and implementation of the general monetary policy is at the same time possible.

In the Eurasian space since January 1, 2015 was established the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). The agreement on its establishment was signed by Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan on May 29, 2014. In 2015 Armenia and Kyrgyzstan joined EEU. The purpose of its creation consists in strengthening of economies of member countries and "rapprochement with each other" for modernization and increase of competitiveness of the countries in the world market.

The development of integration processes in the economic sphere, certainly, has positive results for parties concerned. As a result of emergence of regional associations the economic capacity of both the most regional structure, and the states – her members that promotes expansion of commodity turnover and cooperation and production communications considerably amplifies. Moreover, in the majority of

regional economic interactions the sphere of economic interaction represents one of the priority spheres of cooperation of the uniting states.

Financial integration

Concept of financial integration

One of the directions of economic integration is interaction of the states in the financial sphere. In spite of the fact that economic integration has to be combined with financial, the analysis of integration processes at the present stage of interstate development of the states allows to draw a conclusion on need of separate consideration of this type of integration and allocation of its independent stages. Thus it is necessary to proceed from earlier formulated statement that stages of regional integration and their sequence have conditional character as in various regions of model of integration can not coincide. Moreover, phased development of integration processes in the economic sphere can be carried out in parallel with integration in the financial sphere. Participants of the same regional union as the most advanced stage of the integration can provide, for example, creation of the currency union with introduction of uniform monetary unit, thus within economic integration be limited to formation of a common economic space or the Customs union.¹

Stages of financial integration

Cooperation in the financial sphere

The research of primary documents of many regional organizations has allowed to call the financial integration as an initial (first) stage of integration cooperation in the financial sphere under which the parties are intended to develop on the mutually advantageous principles some (or all) areas of the financial sphere (tax, budgetary, currency, bank, etc.). So, for example, within the Initiative of the states of Bay of Bengal of multilateral technical and economic cooperation (BIMSTEC) of the states defined in total 13 priority areas from various spheres of cooperation in the sphere of economy and particularly in development of banking systems².

1. West African economic and currency union was established in 1994 (Dakar Treaty), its headquarters is in Uagadogo (Burkina-Faso), population 104 million people., total square 3,5 million m².

2. The subregional organization of the economic cooperation was established in 1997 г. (Bangkok Treaty), its headquarters is in Dakka (Bangladesh), total population 1,3 trillion people.

Clearing union

In 1943 the work of the English economist J. M. Keynes "The plan of the international clearing union" in which the author has formulated idea of establishing at world level of the clearing union was published. By his opinion, the establishment of the closed world payment system will force the capitalist countries to bear collective responsibility for stability of international payments, and the international clearing union will act as supranational body which will regulate currency calculations. Creation of such union will allow to replace "the restrictive pressure upon world trade expansionist". For regulation of the balance of payments the established stock of money has to be provided to each member country of the international clearing union. Thus it was supposed that the overdraft will be provided in new monetary units - "bankors" which have to replace gold reserves¹.

Since the second half of the last century the growth of multilateral clearing agreements and clearing unions has began to be observed. In 1975 by a number of the countries of the Pacific Rim (Bangladesh, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and since 1978 - Burma (now Myanmar) have formed an Asian clearing union which purpose has been defined as the development of trade of the united countries, and reduction of dependence on foreign currency, first of all US dollars and pounds sterling.

Since 1977 r. the states of the Caribbean Common market (CARICOM)² have began to carry out mutual settlements by means of clearing system in national currencies through the Central bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

The multilateral clearing system of mutual settlements is carried out since July, 1976 between the State Parties of Economic community of the states of the Western Africa (EKOWAS)³, where multilateral clearing works as a part of the central banks of a number of the states of Africa. Practically all calculations are performed through the West African

1. J.M. **Keynes** *Selected M.*:Economika, 1993.

2. The subregional organization of the economical and social cooperation was established in 1973 (The Treaty of Chaguaramas), it's headquarters is located in Georgetown (Guyana), population 15,9 mill., total square 458 480 m².

3. The subregional organization of the political, economical and social development was established in 1975 (Lagos Treaty) it's headquarters is located in Abudja (Nigeria), population 300 mln. inhabitants., total square 5,1 million m².

clearing chamber. According to the clearing agreement of the member country of EKOWAS intend to support a firm ratio between national currencies and a regional international settlement monetary unit¹.

Thus, the second stage of the integration of states in the financial sphere differing in deeper integration communications of the united countries is the forming of the clearing unions acting on the basis of the adopted multilateral clearing agreements which regulate joint operations on the basis of mutual offset of requirements. Certainly, such system of international payments reduces burden of financial load of the states by means of economy of official currency reserves.

Payments union

Despite a positive effect of realization of multilateral clearing, it somewhat interferes with further development of export of the countries as in case of emergence in one of member countries of the clearing agreement of additional export opportunities it by all means will meet difficulties in their realization. The main reason for such problem and the main lack of the clearing union is that export of each participant in this case is limited to the amount of import of other participants of clearing.

The payment union which is the following stage of financial integration allows to eliminate this defect. Within the payment union of the state provide mutual convertibility of national currencies and mutual crediting for a covering of deficiency of the balance of payments. The balance on the performed settlement operations in the payment union is provided with the mutual bank credits or through the fund which is specially made at the expense of contributions of member states of the union.

It is possible to give as example the European Payments Union operating from 1950 to 1958, which had been united 17 European states. Clearings in the union were carried out monthly in the units of account equated according to the gold contents to dollar. For these purposes the Bank of international payments which output passive or active balance of calculations of each state with all other participants

1. See i.e. Kurbanov R.A. The regional integration in Africa: Euro-african integration procedures in the framework of the "Franc zone" (*Курбанов Р.А. Региональная интеграция в Африке: Евро-африканские интеграционные процессы в рамках «Зоны франка» // Международное право и международные организации. 2015. № 2. С. 147–158).*

of the union was formed. Thus member states of the European payments Union with active balance credited the payment union.

The Agreement of the CIS –states of October 21, 1994 made the decision on creation by voluntary merger of the Payments union of member states of the CIS. The aim of the payments union was declared as ensuring uninterrupted operation of calculations in the mode of use of mutual convertibility of national currencies and formation on this basis of payment system. Thus the formed payment system serves calculations for commodity turnover in interstate and enterprise spheres; on non-profit operations; on services of transport, communication and other branches; on the state, bank, commercial credits; to exchange (conversion) currency transactions; on purchase (sale) of cash currency through banking systems of the CIS member states.

According to this agreement the Interstate bank CIS established under the agreement of the CIS states on January 22, 1993 takes the status of the specialized institute of the Payments union of the States Parties of the CIS .

Banking Union

The following stage of financial integration is banking union. The example of the European Union is indicative in this case as well. On December 18, 2013 Ministers of Finance of EU member states made the decision on the establishment of banking union. The Banking Union in the EU includes three principal elements:

The system of bank supervision (it is assigned to the European central bank);

The system of elimination and restructuring of national banks to which bankruptcy can threaten (these powers are assigned to European Commission, on this case establishment of the fund of deposit insurance, general for the European banks is provided);

All banks of the eurozone states will carry out contributions to the all-European fund which funds in case of crisis will be allocated for their recapitalization.

Though within the EU creation of banking union followed after formation of the uniform currency union, it seems to be like that for regulation of financial (bank) sector and carrying out uniform bank policy formation of banking association has to precede introduction of

single currency (the currency union). Such union is characterized by transfer to the uniform bank body of the regional organization of control and supervising functions behind activity of national banks of member countries, and further access to the general money for assistance to the national banks experiencing financial difficulties has to be provided to it. All these measures have to be directed on maintenance of the single currency which is to be issued in the future.

Currency union

According to the American scientist J. Frankel the optimum currency zone can be defined as area which isn't neither so small, nor so open that she benefited financially from a binding of its currency to the third currency, so big that she would win financially, having broken up to subareas with various currencies"¹.

In view of a ratio of forces of participants of the agreement on creation of a currency zone, allocate two of its forms. In the first case participants of a currency zone have the equal rights and the currency zone is result of their joint efforts. In the second case of the country with "weak" currency, with undeveloped currency and credit systems adjoin the state with currency steady internationally which finally and defines realization of policy in the currency sphere.

Thus currency zones share on five main types:

- the first type of a currency zone is established on the basis of the agreement concluded between the independent states according to which the parties agree about parallel use of national currencies in the territory of each of them;
- the second type of a currency zone is characterized by transition to monetary unit of one of contracting states;
- according to the third type the uniform unit of account which acts on all territory of a currency zone in parallel with national currencies is created;
- the fourth type assumes introduction of single currency which replaces national units;

1. *Frankel J.* No Single Currency Regime is Right For All Countries or at All Times, NBER working paper series, September 1999.

- the last type of a currency zone consists in acceptance by one state unilaterally of the decision on replacement of national currency with monetary unit of other state.

Fiscal union

Taking into account the experience of European Union, along with the currency and fiscal union establishment is advisable. At the EU summit in Brussels on December 8-9, 2011 for overcoming of an economic crisis the decision on creation in the EU of the fiscal union was made and the draft of the relevant agreement is submitted that further found reflection in the "road map" of the economic and currency union coordinated in December, 2012.

The purpose of the fiscal union consists in ensuring stability of the Eurozone by means of control of budgets of the states entering the Eurozone. Within this union the State Parties won't be able to accumulate new debts unilaterally. The governments of the states will be limited only to those means which can be provided with its own income. In case the state needs bigger quantity of means, it has the right to request the help from Council of ministers of finance of the countries of the Eurozone.

On March 2, 2012 the heads of 25 member states of the European Union (except the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Czech Republic) have signed the Treaty on stability, coordination and management in the economic and currency union which purpose is strengthening of the budgetary discipline and introduction more strictly control in the Eurozone, in particular, by establishment of "the rule of the balanced budget"¹.

Financial union

The modern development of integration processes in the European Union is also connected with creation of financial union which is the highest stage of financial integration and is logical continuation of creation of the currency and fiscal unions. The matters are one of the fundamental areas of work of the European Central Bank for a long time.

1. Treaty on stability, coordination and management in the economic and currency union 2012 г.

Social integration

Concept of social integration

Sociological approaches to understanding of integration processes allow to gain the most complete idea of driving forces and the directions of these processes. As A. Etzioni notes, "for the sociologist represents probably the greatest interest formation of the new unions as which participants the nations and the states act"¹.

Taking into account the fact that social cooperation of the states within the majority of the regional organizations on an equal basis with economic integration represents one of the most priority spheres of interaction, there is no doubt that the social sphere of the interstate cooperation of the states has to be allocated in a separate independent type of regional integration and, certainly, has theoretical interest.

The problems of social integration were considered also in the domestic doctrine. So, V. D. Zorkin, for example, allocates "two types of a sociality" which corresponds two different models of social integration — authoritative & compulsory, focused on submission of the individual to society and the state, and voluntary model, based on some kind of the "public contract" of members of civil society receiving fixing in standard and legal system of the country, and first of all its Constitution². The mode 1 of «voluntary integration» is applicable to the relations in the frames of regional communities.

Social integration can be considered also as "the soft power". This cooperation can be shown in expansion of activity of the national scientific and cultural centers, development of scientific and cultural ties, activation of work with compatriots and with foreign youth, advance of the national values in the world.

The analysis of the purposes of cooperation of the countries in the social sphere at the regional level showed that it is possible to allocate the following stages of social integration.

The stages of social integration

Cooperation

The statutory documents of the majority of regional structures

1. *Etzioni A.* The epigenesis of political unification // *Social change* / Ed. by A. Etzioni and E. Etzioni. N. Y.: Rinehart, 1964. P. 481.

2. *Zorkin V.D.* The Civilization of Law and the Development of Russia (*Зорькин В. Д.* Цивилизация права и развитие России: монография. М.: Норма, 2015).

points to the establishment and development of the social cooperation for the social & cultural growth in the region as their principle aim. As of Art. 2 of the Nakhichevan agreement on creation of Council of cooperation of the Turkic-speaking states the main objectives of SSTG are the aspiration to all-round social and cultural development; expansion of interaction in the field of science and equipment, educations, health care, culture, etc. The similar purposes are provided in constituent documents of such organizations, as Francophonie, the Commonwealth of Nations, Ibero-American Council.

One of the principal aims of the Organization of the American States (OAS), mentioned in the art. 2 OAS Charter, is the promotion of the social and cultural development.

The preamble to Helsinki Treaty for Nordic Council¹ of March 23, 1962 r. puts to the North Region states to assist the development and strengthening the communications of the Scandinavian people in the scopes of culture, legal and social philosophy . In accordance with art. 14 of Helsinki Treaty parties shall seek to preserve and develop further the common Nordic labour market, to develop the further cooperation in the scope of public health medicine service.

At this (initial) stage of social integration of the countries of region there is a formation of direct connections, the uniform policy at the national level by means of development and implementation of the commonly realized programs.

Uniform Social Space (USS)

Establishment of the equal rights of citizens in various areas of the social sphere represents the following stage in social integration of the states in the region in the course of which the parties are aimed at creation of uniform space (uniform community) in various areas of public life. This stage of social integration is actively traced in acts of the European Union within which a large number of the documents directed on establishment of the equal rights of citizens of EU member states in the field of labor employment, protection of the rights of workers and rendering medical services, consumer protection, etc. is accepted.

1. Interparliamentary subregional organization was established in 1952., it's headquarters is located in Kopenhagen (Denmark), population 25,8 million people

This stage of social integration is expressly underlined in the acts of the Union State of Russia and Belarus within which a large number of documents directed on establishment of the equal rights of citizens of member states in the fields of labor employment, protection of the rights of workers, rendering medical services, consumer protection, etc. were accepted.

The experience of ASEAN which concept ¹ was designed to the creation of socio-cultural community focused on creation of the uniform society founded on welfare of all citizens in the region has to be formed is indicative in this sphere of cooperation.

Passport union

Formation of the passport union means the issue and introduction of the Uniform Passport of citizens of the states (the passport of a uniform sample) which grants the right of free movement through internal borders of contracting states without registration of additional travel documents.

The specifics of that stage of social integration is that all citizens are allocated by uniform passport which gives the right to migrate through internal borders of the state's members free of additional documents.

The form of the passport union (The Northern Passport Union) was realized on the integrated territory of the member states of the Council of ministers of the Northern countries (CMCC - the Northern union) since the end of the 1950th years of the last century, however it lost the value with accession of the countries – participants of CMCC in 1996 to the Schengen agreement. The formation of the Nordic passport union was realized in three stages (1952, 1954, 1957). The treaty canceling the travel passports was undersigned July 14, 1952 r. in Stockholm by Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway. Next in accordance with the treaty concluded in Copenhagen of May 22, 1954 r. the citizens of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden have received the right to travel to each of these countries without travel passport (and other travel documents as well) and without a residents permit as well. July 12, 1957 r. these states have undersigned the

1. Vientiane Action Programme, adopted at 10-th ASEAN Summit, November, 2004.

treaty, under which the internal border control having been canceled, however, the states are obliged to enforce the external border control. Although, Nordic Passport Union had not provided the issue of uniform passport for the citizens of states-participants. It's specifics was the abolition of any travel documents in the territory of the Nordic Passport Union.

The Schengen zone was designed with the aim for applying of the one of the basic principles of the EU functioning – free movement of people. The Agreement for cancellation of passport control within the Schengen zone of June 14 1985 was signed by 5 states, entered into force at March 26, 1995 and was in force until May 1, 1999, when it was replaced by Schengen law of the European Union.

One of examples of achievement of this level of social integration is the Economic and currency community of the countries of the Central Africa (SEMAK). SEMAK passport which is to be given to all citizens of this regional union pointed in special Regulation № 1/00-CEMAC-042-CM-04 of July 20, 2000 r as «an instrument of free movement» .

The Caribbean community (CARICOM) where the uniform passport was issued since January 1, 2005. This was a progressive step towards the integration of the CARICOM states. CARICOM passport is the passport of the origin state of the citizen. Also in the framework of CARICOM CARICOM Travel Card (CARIPASS) Treaty entered the legal force in March 12, 2010.

The Uniform passport issue was provided within the countries of the Organization of the East Caribbean States (OECS)¹, at January 1, 2003. Though with the issue of the CARICOM passport this project has lost its actuality.

Thus, it is possible to speak about the next, more progressive stage of social integration, about the establishment of the so-called passport union within which free movement of citizens of the states without registration of any travel documents or on the basis of the entered special passport of a uniform sample as the instrument of free movement of citizens in the region is provided.

1. The subregional organization of the economical, political and social cooperation was established in 1981, its headquarters is located in Morne (Saint-Lucia), total sq. 3 147 m².

Social union

The social union providing the issue of uniform citizenship as the highest stage of social integration. The issue of uniform citizenship presumes the equal rights and duties in the territory of the states-participants of the regional organization in all areas of the social sphere that, undoubtedly, expands possibilities of the citizens in the region. An indicative example in this sense is the European Union. Considering the special importance of concept of nationality, the nationality of the Union established in the Contract on the EU in relation to national nationality has subsidiary character. It is distinctly traced in Art. 17 of the Agreement of the amendments to the Amsterdam Treaty of 1997: « Every national of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall be additional to national citizenship and shall not replace it».

On the basis of above mentioned the regional social integration we can understand the cooperation of the states directed on gradual (stage-by-stage) rapprochement or merger of the social systems in the region.

Military-political integration

The definition of the military-political integration

At the doctrinal level military-political integration unlike economic and social didn't receive due disclosure. The position formulated in literature concerning concept of military-political integration is that military-political integration presumes the delegation of powers concerning war and peace on the supranational level, the development of the general principles of behavior on the international scene in search of allies in the sphere of national defense, the accurate stages of military construction focused finally on the creation of uniform defense space¹.

The Statutory documents of various regional associations allow to allocate the following stages of military-political integration: cooperation in the military-political sphere, uniform military-political space, the military-political union and to understand the cooperation of the states

1. Zakharov V.M. Eurasian Project: Russia stays a leader of the military-political integration in the Post-Soviet space // National Defence 2012. № 5 (Захаров В.М. Евразийский проект: Россия остается лидером военно-политической интеграции на постсоветском пространстве // Национальная оборона. 2012. № 5).

directed on gradual (stage-by-stage) merger of military-political systems in the region as military-political integration.

Stages of military-political integration

The cooperation

It is the initial stage within which direct institutional connections between appropriate authorities in various areas of military-political integration and in the sphere of safety are established.

At this stage cooperation in defense policy and protection of external borders, fight against organized crime, cooperation in the sphere of foreign policy on the questions representing mutual interest or implementation of the coordinated foreign policy activity can be provided.

Thus, the tasks of System of cooperation between the American military and air forces (SICOFAA) include strengthening of bases of the international cooperation in the territory of North and South America and achievement of mutual real support by carrying out joint actions in the military-political sphere. The similar purposes are provided in authorized documents of the majority of the regional organizations, such as the CIS, OAG, etc.

The Uniform Military-political Space (UMPS)

The Uniform Military-political Space (UMPS) is characterized by higher level of military-political integration. At this stage the states can form the common armed forces, pursue the coordinated foreign policy and policy in the field of defense and safety, and also to carry out protection of territorial integrity and the sovereignty of member states on a collective basis.

The examples of North Atlantic alliance (The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO), the Union State of Belarus and Russia (Union State) and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) are especially indicative.

According to the Constitutive treaty of the Pacific pact of safety (ANZYuS) its parties resist to the threats of political independence, territorial integrity or safety facing any of the countries in the Pacific Ocean.

This level of integration is reached the countries within North Atlantic

alliance (NATO), the Union State of Belarus and Russia (Union State) and the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO).

The Uniform military-political union (community)

The Uniform military-political union (community) is the highest stage of military-political integration. The actual statutory acts of the regional organizations don't provide the formation of such a union. It is possible to assume that on an equal basis with already educated general coalition groups of troops full disbandment of national armed forces of member states of the regional organization with simultaneous transfer of all military-political powers from the national level to special bodies of the regional organization for the centralized safety in the region and implementation of foreign policy of the uniting states has to be carried out.

Thus, it is possible to understand the cooperation of the states directed to the gradual (stage-by-stage) rapprochement or merger of military-political systems in the region as a regional military-political integration.

The legal base of the regional integration

Taking into account the deep historical roots of the integration processes seems to be expectable that the problems of regional integration are under attention of the economists¹, sociologists², politologists³, historians⁴ and philosophers⁵.

At the same time the research and the analysis of regional integration are necessary as well from a legal position, as at the heart of any interaction of the states at the international level including the interaction within the regional organizations, lies the law in broad sense.

By the opinion of M. Kappelletti, M. Sekkombe and J. Wayler, namely the law defines the status and a field of activity in the

1. See in example: Borko Yu.A., Butorina O. V., Glazyev S.Yu., Greenberg R. S., Davydov V. M., Kuznetsov A.V., Mikheyev V. V., Obminsky E.E., Spartack A.N., Chufirin G. I., Shishkov Yu.V., Shmelyov N. P. and others.

2. See in example: Ryazantsev S.V. Toschenko Zh. T. etc.

3. See in example: Zhurkin V. V., Sorokin D.E., Torkunov A.V. etc.

4. См. Pivovarov E.I. etc.

5. See in example: Dmitriyev A.V., Lapin N. I., Kokoshin A.A., Stepin V. S. etc.

conditions of integration, it controls and limits, if necessary the activities and plays the role of a regulator of the relationships between participants of the integration process.

And it is really the law who realize a function of «streamlining and stimulations of integration process, consolidation of its substantial and organizational structures »¹. The integration in Western Europe, which has begun from the law, in all next stages could have been characterized of higher level of legal regulation². In the majority of the organizations the interaction in the legal sphere accompanies integration processes between the states both in economic, and in social and in military-political spheres. At the same time we can find organizations in which the legal sphere is one and only field of activity³.

The integration processes in Eurasian space do not make an exclusion. The common activities at the regional level demands from the states the adoption of various legal acts which can carry both a recommendatory, and binding character for member states that involves formation of the international regional standards. For this reason in authorized acts of the majority of the regional organizations of the party point to legal cooperation at which the most various mechanisms can be used: reception, harmonization, unification and standardization⁴.

At the same time in a number of regional associations integration processes reach such a level that it makes possible to talk about formation of the uniform legal space which is characterized by unity of legal regulation of social, economic, foreign policy and other relations in the region.

In other words, the scope of legal regulation of the public relations is the integrated territory of all states within concrete regional association. Moreover, in the course of integration with transition to its highest stages regional norms can be transformed to the national right of the states. In the course of regional integration into areas of the right powerful integration processes are carried out, the majority

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1. Usenko E.T. The Integration as worldwide historical process and international law // Moscow Journal of International Law 1992. № 1 p.36
 2. See i.e. *Topornin B.N. European law*. M.: Yurist, 1998. p. 15.
 3. i.e. L'Organisation pour l'Harmonisation en Afrique du Droit des Affaires (OHADA)
 4. See in example: Lukashuk I.I. The Globalization, state, law. XXI century Moscow., 2000 (Лукашук И.И. Глобализация, государство, право, XXI век. М., 2000).

of regional groups are aimed at harmonization and standardization of the national legislation that conducts to "joining" of legal systems and makes uniform regulation possible. Such processes of association can differ on character, extent of regional association, their rates, the objective reasons of integration and on other aspects.

The main feature of legal integration is that these processes are carried out at the same time in two legal systems: at the level of international law – by means of constituent and other acts of the regional organizations; and at the level of the national legislation – by means of implementation of these norms in the national right of the states.

Thus, two stages of legal integration can be allocated:

- cooperation in the legal sphere by means of reception, harmonization, unification and standardization;
- formation of the uniform legal space (ULS).

The stated allows to formulate the following definition of regional legal integration. Regional legal integration - the cooperation of the states directed on legal fixing of integration processes in various spheres of their interaction by means of reception, harmonization, unification and standardization or on creation of uniform legal space.

The prime causes of integration processes, their sources, features and legal aspects are actively discussed and among lawyers¹.

Recognizing the significant contribution of domestic lawyers in the field of regional integration processes research, it should be noticed that their works are generally directed to the legal aspects of interaction of the states participates in specific regional organizations (the EU, the CIS, EEU, etc.).

However without detection of specific legal features of regional integration of the states, both in the territory of Eurasia, and in the world, it is impossible to reveal, understand and explain regularities of such processes, especially, to do any forecasts in development of relationship of the countries.

Eurasian Law. Theoretical basis

Questions of systematization and structure design

With emergence of the new relations which demand the corresponding regulation, the system of law is constantly replenished

1. See in example: Bekyashev K.A., Velyaminov G. M., Doronina N. G., Kapustin A.Ya., Kashkin S.YU., Lukashova E.A., Makovsky A.L., Tiunov O. I., Shumilov V. M., Entin L.M.. etc.

with new branches and subsections of law, its institutions and norms that in general makes it more effective. In modern conditions the tendency of formation of regional legal complexes in many regions of the world is observed, similar processes go both in Eurasia, and in Europe, in America, in Africa, in Asia and the Pacific region. The European Union law, for example, already is an example of the consolidated branch of the legislation.

Speaking about formation in system of international law of regional legal complexes, it is also necessary to consider that, as well as any other system, its internal elements have to be coordinated and be in constant interrelation. At the same time their system and structure represents internal structure of the right of such huge volume that causes certain difficulties in formation of their elements.

For this reason at this stage it is possible to speak only about formation and development of required criteria of their systematization and structuring.

Problems at structure design are mediated by various level of integration of the states within these or those regional associations, various internal structure of each regional organization, essential distinctions as decision-making and validity of such decisions, and also many other factors.

Besides, despite more than centenary history of some regional organizations, it is possible to say that such associations and are today in process of active development. So, the South African Customs union (SACU) of 1889 is considered as the oldest Customs union in the world. Despite the reached considerable achievements of its parties it is impossible to tell that the Union completely achieved the objects set for it. The revised Agreement of 2002 in which the new tasks were set, was signed by the parties taking into account the developed realities of world regionalization and globalization, respectively, the SACU new legal base is formed.

For effective (universal) systematization and structure design it is expedient to use a regional sign as backbone criterion. As practice of regionalization shows, in regional groups of the country unite as on territorial and social (the general cultural and historical and political and legal traditions), and by the functional principle (a community of doctrines and the purposes). Such countries are faced, as a rule, by similar problems which decision demands joint efforts. Besides in

already developed regions in the majority cases the specific system of the law works.

Regional sign from a position of formation of legal institutes is represented to the most successful and will allow to reveal further certain regularities in regional integration processes in large regions.

According to this approach it is necessary to allocate: Eurasian law; European law; law of Asia and Pacific region; African law; American law and the interregional law, regulating relationship of the countries which are on various continents, and aren't united by the general functional principle (existence of foreign policy or external economic doctrines).

It is also necessary to consider that within each continent a certain number of the concrete sub regional organizations, with the own purposes, organizational structure, numerical structure of their participants and other features works. For example, in the European law it is possible to call such institutes as the Law of the Council of Europe, the European Union Law, the law of Nordic Council, etc. In the regional law of Africa it is necessary to allocate the law of the African union, the law of the South African community of development (SADK), the law of the Organization of a common market of East and South Africa (KOMECA), etc. as institutes. The structure of institutes of the Eurasian law has to include the right of the organizations functioning on the Eurasian continent such as Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Union State of Belarus and Russia (Union State), Eurasian economic union (EEU), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), etc.

Institutional and legal features of the Eurasian integration

The collapse of USSR in 1991 was one of significant political events on the world scene that led to formation of 15 independent states that inevitably caused need of establishment of new mechanisms of interaction for various spheres of public life which would correspond to geopolitical realities at this historical stage.

Once existing uniform political, social, economic mechanism operating in the USSR put huge pressure upon formation of such communications. Having faced a number of the stubborn problems connected with rise in own economy, definition of system of

statehood of the former Soviet republics and also taking into account the active processes of globalization happening at world level, again formed states had to define the place in the world community.

In December 8, 1991 the Agreement of the Commonwealth of Independent States was signed. Though the goals within the CIS weren't completely achieved, its creation played a certain role in further integration processes on the Eurasian space, without total destruction of the economic relations of new formed states and being a basis of their further interaction.

The Eurasian integration has a number of features.

One of them is that regional integration processes on the Eurasian space proceed much faster, than in other regions¹ that is caused, first of all, the general historical past of the former Soviet republics: the general cultural heritage, lack of language barriers, mixed marriages, etc. were, undoubtedly, the important factors stimulating interaction of the states on the Eurasian space.

The member of the Academy of Sciences V.S. Stepin fairly notes that taking into account of the historical and cultural context is the principal problem which is to be solved otherwise it is impossible to have almost effective and successful decisions².

The second feature of integration processes in the former Soviet Union consists in the special factors which served as the reason for association of a number of the countries for the solution of geopolitical problems. On the Eurasian space a number of the organizations with various structure of participants and with various priority purposes functions. These organizations are characterized not only multilevel and multispeed, but also multi-vector integration. Thus participants of one regional organization can act as participants of other regional organizations operating in the same region. Many

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1. The interview with the director of the All-Russian Science Conjuncture Research Institute, Participant-Correspondent of Russian Academy of Science A.Spartack/POWER OF UNIONS of 13.11.2012 by "Russia's Science and Technologies" Bykova Natalya (Интервью с директором Всероссийского научно-исследовательского конъюнктурного института, член-корр. РАН А.Спартак / ВЛАСТЬ СОЮЗОВ. 13.11.2012 / Источник: Наука и технологии России, Быкова Наталья).
 2. Stepin V.S. Civilization and Culture. – S-Pb. SPbGYP, 2011(Степин В.С. Цивилизация и культура. — СПб. : СПбГУП, 2011). P. 329.

members of the CIS at the same time are participants of other regional associations of the Eurasian space.

Participating in integration processes, the states nevertheless in fact, can represent the competing subjects of international law, persons interested to strengthen the political, economic and financial position on the world scene.

The formation of more than 19 regional structures which can conditionally be divided into 4 groups which integration differs by the criteria of speed, forms and level:

1) the organizations being a basis of the Eurasian integration where the leading role is played by Russian Federation (the CIS, EEU, Union State, the CSTO).

Their activity is directed first of all on interaction of the countries in economic, social and military-political areas. So, cooperation in the military-political sphere actively develops as within the Union State of Belarus and Russia, and the CSTO, in the social sphere – within Union State, and the economic sphere is the main area of interaction within EEU. At the same time the free trade zone started functioning within other Eurasian organization – the CIS.

At the end of 2011 the Russian President V. V. Putin in the article "The New Integration Project for Eurasia — the Future Which Is Born Today", having declared further development of the Eurasian integration, I put forward idea of the new regional integration project for Eurasia, thus "eurasianism" in this context is understood as "close integration at a new valuable, political, economic basis"¹

The results of interaction of the states in the economic sphere are as follows: the Customs Union started functioning, the uniform customs policy is carried out, the common customs tariff and the Customs code of the Customs union acts on the united customs territory. Institutional transformations positively affected economic cooperation of Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation: the volume of mutual commodity turnover grows, production cooperation between the enterprises goes deep, internal migration becomes simpler².

1. Putin V.V. New integration Project for Euroasia – a future born today// Izvestiya 03.10.2012 (Путин В.В. Новый интеграционный проект для Евразии – будущее, которое рождается сегодня // Известия. 03.10.2012).

2. See i.e.: *Naryshkin S.E.* The Parliamentary vector of the Eurasian integration. Eurasian integration in XXI century / A. A. Klimov, V. N. Leksin, A. N. Shvetsov. M.: LENAND, 2012.

Results of interaction of the countries in the economic sphere are as follows: the Customs union started functioning, the uniform customs policy is carried out, the common customs tariff and the Customs code of the Customs union acts on the uniform customs territory. Institutional transformations positively affected economic cooperation of Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation: the volume of mutual commodity turnover grows, production cooperation between the enterprises goes deep, internal migration becomes simpler

Since January 1, 2012¹⁷ basic international treaties forming the Common economic space was brought in action. On May 29, 2014 in Astana at the meeting of Supreme Eurasian economic council of the head of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan signed the Contract on the Eurasian economic union (EEU) which came into force since January 1, 2015.

2) the organizations where Russia shares leadership with other countries: Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (OBSEC), Summit of the Caspian states; the summits - Council for interaction and measures of trust in Asia (SVMDA), BRICS and RIK (Russia-India-China), RMC (Russia-Mongolia-China);

3) the regional organizations (without participation of the Russian Federation) formed for achievement of bigger independence from Russian Federation and desire to play "leading role" in the former Soviet Union space which basic course is directed on integration processes with EU countries and the USA - the Commonwealth of a Democratic Choice (CDC), the Organization for democracy and economic development (GUAM).

One of such regional associations was created in 1997. The organization for democracy and economic development (GUAM) which members have become Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova (later, in 1999 the Uzbekistan have joined the GUAM as a member, but in December, 2005 it has left this structure). In 2000 at a joint meeting of *GUAM* (the name was changed from the moment of accession of Uzbekistan) and OSCE during "Millennium Summit" of the UN representatives of *GUAM* once again emphasized the desire to operate on the international scene regardless of the course of the CIS.

As opposed to the CIS in 2005 the Declaration of the Commonwealth countries establishing the Commonwealth of a Democratic Choice

(CDC) which members became Ukraine, Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Georgia. Besides, Macedonia and such EU Member States as Poland, Slovenia and Romania were a part of SDV. And stay as a part of SDV of EU Member States became the evidence of intention of the called former federal republics of accession to the European integration. The states quite distinctly defined political goals as priority areas of interaction within SDV with intention of close cooperation with NATO and OSCE.

4) it is necessary to unite such organizations as the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Council of cooperation of the Turkic states (SSTG, Turkic council), the Union of the Persian Language States (UPS). Three Persian- speaking states (Iran, Tajikistan, Afghanistan) cooperate within UPS, and Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkey are a part of Turkic Council. Thus within ECO uniting generally the states with the prevailing Turkic and Persian- speaking population except Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and Pakistan, six Post-Soviet republics entered: Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan.

5.) Separately functions such regional programs as Central Asian regional economic cooperation (CARES) and the Special program of the UN for economies of Central Asia (SPEKA).

The third characteristic of the integration processes proceeding on the Eurasian space is also that member countries compensate weakening of integration processes within one regional organization by means of significant achievements within other regional organizations. So, members of the Union State achieved considerable success in the social sphere, and the economic sphere became the main aspect of interaction within EEU, cooperation in the military-political sphere actively develops within both Union State and the CSTO, in the social sphere - within SG, and economic is the main area of interaction within EEU. Namely the "experience of the CIS allowed to start multilevel and multispeed integration at the former Soviet Union"¹. Interacting within one regional association, the states in enactments directly indicate development of further cooperation within other regional organization in the same region. In particular, according to Art. 2 of the Treaty on the establishment of the

1. Akylov D.M. Eurasian Integration: experience and problems//Eurasian Law Journal 2012 № 5(48) (Акулов Д.М. Евразийская интеграция: опыт и проблемы // Евразийский юридический журнал. 2012. № 5 (48).