

USE OF EUROPEAN UNION'S EXPERIENCE IN THE PROCESS OF EURASIAN INTEGRATION

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Regional integration is one of the major trends in international relations.

The most valuable example of regional integration is the European Union.

In the process of European consolidation, the law has been playing a vital role.

Eurasian integration - interaction of states with common history, economic and demographic links within the post-Soviet space.

The initial steps of integration of the former Soviet Union`s republics took place in conditions of uncertainty and lack of system.

The Eurasian integration process has been evolving in somewhat chaotic regime.

The European Union has passed through several stages in its development.

The EU experience has become a kind of "laboratory" for testing integration mechanisms.

The most important characteristic of the States as subjects of international law, is the presence of state sovereignty.

In the process regional integration it is important to find a balance between state sovereignty and integration.

With respect to Eurasian integration, we can speak rather of the inter-state cooperation, and not of the presence of supra-nationality.

The degree of government involvement in the integration process is largely determined by a public interest.

On the ruins of the Soviet Union a vector of certain member states` policy and their interests have been constantly changing.

EU integration experience should be used wisely with adaptation to the specific conditions of the Eurasian region, with good planning and motivation of participants of the integration project.

Kazakhstan's President Nazarbayev: “The Customs Union is a very pragmatic project, created to solve economic problems”.

Principle of "pragmatic integration" should be a determining factor in the formulation of government policy in relation to integration process and consideration of international integration experience.

Development of integration should be gradual with justification of next steps and following the respective interests of the parties without unnecessary politicization of decisions.

The economic sphere, particularly the customs sphere, serves as the core of Eurasian integration.

Only after achieving concrete progress in this area it is possible to transfer the integration trends on other spheres of social life.

Otherwise it may be a repetition of disastrous results of the CIS.



The strategy of development of the process of European integration has been characterized by gradual movement: from the customs union and the common market of goods to the single internal market and then to the Economic and Monetary Union.

Construction of the Customs Union and the Common Market - 12 years.

Formation of the internal market - 13-14 years.

Construction of the Economic and Monetary Union - 13 years.

Eurasian Economic Community included the parallel construction of the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space.

The Single Economic Space began its work from 1 January 2012. And this is despite the fact that the legal base of the Customs Union, that was created earlier, was not formed until the end.

The principle of phased integration within the Eurasian integration process is generally not taken into account?

Preparation of a project of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union by 1 May 2014.

Proper and effective implementation of these activities within designated strict deadlines raises some doubts.



For success of the Eurasian integration process, it seems necessary to develop an adequate legal framework for current integration directions.

Development of supranational legal mechanisms and adaptation of the national legal systems of the member states and candidate countries.

The most important problem and, at the same time, a goal, is creation and further operation of "**the single legal space**".

Unification and harmonization of national legislations of member-states.



Special features of the EU law:

- **legal certainty:** subjects have clear idea about the current model of regulation;
- **transparency:** society, business, persons have quite clear idea about direction in which development takes place;
- **control of application of legal norms:** the EU institutional system has the primary responsibility for the Member States to execute norms, which were agreed at the supranational level, in accordance with uniform criteria, such as: **incorporation of the EU law** into the national laws of the Member States, **direct effect**, **primacy** and **judicial protection**.

Eurasian integration needs an internally consistent, scientifically and logically justified legal system.

The domestic laws of the participating States, despite of a common Soviet past, are already significantly different.

Besides harmonization of customs legislation it is necessary to provide rapid unification of monetary, financial and civil regulation.



The legislative and regulatory framework of the Eurasian integration process is far behind administrative decisions and policy statements, and establishment of international structures does not fully solve practical problems of optimization of legal conditions for the business entities of the participating countries.

Experience of the European Union can be a useful tool.

Thank You for Your attention!