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EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION: INTEGRATION DYNAMICS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is strengthening its role as a significant economic structure formed within the evolutionary development of Eurasian integration. Its formation is closely connected with historical processes aimed at restoring economic ties in the post-Soviet space. The purpose of the article is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the formation and development of the Eurasian Economic Union in the historical and modern context, to identify key areas of integration processes. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, various formats of regional economic cooperation gradually evolved institutionally and eventually transformed into the current EAEU model. Today, the Union is regarded as an important platform for regional cooperation, facilitating trade, investment, and economic interaction among member states. This study aims to comprehensively analyze the functioning and development of the EAEU from both historical and contemporary perspectives through qualitative analysis of thirteen official speeches delivered at the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council meetings between 2020 and 2024. The research examines the formation and transformation of integration ideas, as well as their manifestation in modern economic policy. The findings indicate that integration constitutes the core element of the EAEU's development and is rooted in historical continuity. Four main thematic areas were identified: integration achievements, the growth of regional trade, increasing interest of external actors in cooperation, and key requirements for further development. These areas highlight the interconnection between the historical foundations of Eurasian economic integration and its current development trends. The results demonstrate that the EAEU plays a significant role in strengthening economic cooperation, expanding trade relations, and improving the institutional framework of regional integration. At the same time, the Union's development reflects the revival and transformation of historical economic ties in the Eurasian region.

Keywords: The Eurasian Economic Union, the history of Eurasian integration, the historical evolution of integration, the post-Soviet space, economic cooperation.

Introduction

The creation of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU/EAEU) represents a unique approach to restructuring and integrating the post-Soviet space, distinct from the European Union (EU) model. It culminated in decade-long efforts and built upon the Customs Union established by Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia earlier.

The Eurasian Economic Union Treaty established a single system for adopting coordinated economic policies in public ownership, transportation and infrastructure, business development, technical regulations, and other areas to further economic integration among the member states [1]. It includes abolishing barriers to interstate trade and facilitating positive action to harmonize regulatory requirements [2].

This research aims to understand Vladimir Putin's perception of the EEU's functions and to recognize his expectations and objectives within the framework of Eurasian economic integration. The researcher intends to address the following question: How does President Putin describe the EEU's functions in advancing its economic goals within Eurasia? Additionally, another inquiry pertains to the main themes in his viewpoints on the EEU.

It is crucial to underscore the significance of this research in the current context of regional economic development. Understanding Putin's perception of the EEU's accomplishments and his expectations for its activities contributes to a deeper analysis of economic cooperation among neighboring countries and the development of integration processes in Eurasia. The research is particularly relevant as it explores the link between economic factors and development in Eurasia, a topic of interest for economic researchers.

Despite multiple studies examining various dimensions of the EEU, including its economic initiatives, less attention has been given to Putin's perspective and assessment of the Union's successes and challenges. This gap in research highlights the need for further investigation. Therefore, understanding his perspective on the functioning of the EEU, including its achievements and challenges, can provide a more comprehensive picture of the Union's development. This research analyzes President Putin's statements regarding the EEU and assesses his evaluation and expectations of this economic union. The highest level of EEU activities, such as the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council meetings, will be closely examined to ensure access to relevant data.

This research's primary contribution lies in expanding knowledge, increasing awareness, and understanding Vladimir Putin's perception of the EEU's performance in alignment with economic integration processes in Eurasia. The research's scope spans the past five years (between 2020 and 2024).

Research on the EEU presents diverse perspectives on Vladimir Putin's goals for the Union. Smirnov [4] viewed his vision as creating a self-sufficient macro-region and a powerful supranational entity, while Sergi [5] emphasized the EEU as a complex integration project, highlighting the multidimensional nature of this vision. Hattori [6] underscored the EEU's economic and industrial role, particularly in modernization and industrial development. Early studies framed the EEU as an initiative to strengthen Eurasian integration; Hallbach [7] noted that before its establishment, cooperation with the EU was considered important for creating a supranational union of sovereign states.

Economic developments have also influenced Eurasian integration. Busygina and Filippov [8] noted that integration processes in the post-Soviet space face structural challenges affecting their effectiveness. Gradually, the EEU has been viewed as a mechanism for strengthening regional cooperation, emphasizing its dual economic nature [9 -12].

The EEU's cooperation with other economies, particularly China, has also been highlighted. Guangqiang and Wei [13] regarded the EEU as a key regional economic organization supporting integration goals and aligning with China's Belt and Road Initiative. Similarly, Makarov and Sokolova [14] noted that the EEU and Belt and Road initiatives provide opportunities for integrating transport systems, strengthening industrial cooperation, and establishing a new economic hub in Eurasia.

Materials and methods of research

The research design is descriptive, as it aims to characterize the phenomenon under study by identifying its fundamental features. The study is grounded in an interpretive research philosophy and applies inductive reasoning within a single-method qualitative approach. The researcher adopts an archival strategy, utilizing previously stored data relevant to the research objectives. Since the collected data covers a five-year period (2020–2024), the research horizon is defined as cross-sectional.

The statistical population for this research is limited. The sample size was determined using a non-probability purposive sampling approach, selected specifically to align with the study's objective. The research focuses on the viewpoints of Vladimir Putin, who represents his country within the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). Accordingly, the sample is restricted to a single individual whose perspectives form the core of the analysis.

The type of data collected—statements and viewpoints expressed by Vladimir Putin—belongs to the qualitative category. As these materials are publicly available on the official website of the Russian President, they are classified as secondary data.

The study employs content analysis to examine qualitative textual data, applying the eight-step framework for qualitative data analysis developed by Graneheim, Lindgren, and Lundman [15]. This approach involves categorizing the collected material and identifying recurring themes to uncover underlying patterns and key insights.

Following an initial manual review, only texts most relevant to the research objectives were selected. The selection process was guided by three criteria: thematic relevance, content suitability, and temporal alignment.

Subsequently, a specific unit of analysis was defined within the broader corpus of speeches. Each phrase within the selected texts was treated as an independent unit of meaning. Using the established criteria, the researcher filtered and compiled relevant materials, including various speech transcripts, to form a representative dataset. A comprehensive conceptual content analysis was then conducted to identify recurring themes and subthemes across the texts.

A coding methodology was applied to classify the data into categories reflecting the main topics addressed. This was followed by a mapping analysis to explore relationships between these categories. The coding process enabled the precise identification of key thematic elements. After identifying the themes, the researcher performed an individual analysis and subsequently engaged in a collaborative review with four additional academic coders to ensure consistency and achieve consensus.

Results and their discussion

Among the various types of content available on the official website, the researcher focused specifically on materials related to the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council meetings, using the keyword “the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council meeting” as the primary search query. This approach initially yielded 228 results. To ensure relevance, news reports and general announcements were excluded, resulting in 31 pertinent sources. Given that the study covers the period from 2020 to 2024, 13 speeches were ultimately selected for detailed analysis.

Meetings of the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council serve to summarize the outcomes of cooperation among the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) and to enhance the processes of economic integration. These high-level interactions play a key role in consolidating joint initiatives and coordinating economic development within the Union. Integration is considered a foundational principle of the EEU and represents a central objective in its activities. As noted in one of the speeches: “I am positive that our integration experience can be used to promote existing and create new interaction formats throughout Eurasia and the world at large.” [16].

From the perspective of Vladimir Putin, strengthening economic capacity and enhancing internal cooperation are essential components of integration. In this context, emphasis is placed on deepening collaboration among EEU member states, as reflected in the statement delivered on May 24, 2023: “integration will make our countries stronger.” [17].

Through the analysis of 13 speeches delivered by Vladimir Putin at these meetings, the researcher identified several recurring themes that characterize his discourse on the EEU. These themes were grouped into four main categories: the Union’s achievements in advancing integration, the growth of regional trade, increasing interest from other countries in cooperation, and key requirements for the further development of the EEU.

Theme 1: Achievements of the EAEU in the Historical Evolution of Eurasian Integration

The first theme provides an overall positive assessment of the role of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), its achievements, and its contribution to the economic development and well-being of its member states. Within this theme, four sub-themes were identified: the significance of the Union, its achievements and functions, the integration process and its challenges, as well as cooperation alongside its practical outcomes. At the same time, these directions are examined in close connection with the historical evolution of economic integration in the post-Soviet space, being interpreted as a logical continuation of earlier integration stages such as the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space.

The first sub-theme emphasizes the important role of the EAEU in forming a common market and developing supranational economic regulation. From a historical perspective, this process is closely linked to efforts aimed at restoring disrupted economic ties following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Despite existing challenges, the Union has achieved significant progress, particularly in creating a favorable investment climate. It has also contributed to expanding trade and business interactions among member states, reflecting the renewal of former economic linkages at a new institutional level.

The second sub-theme highlights that the achievements of the EAEU are associated with its effectiveness as an integration structure that promotes economic cooperation. The functioning of

the common market contributes to trade growth, investment exchange, and improvements in the standard of living among member states. In a historical context, this phenomenon demonstrates the persistence of regional economic interdependence and its development within a new institutional framework.

The third sub-theme focuses on the EAEU's capacity to address economic challenges and support sustainable development. In this regard, the Union is considered capable of responding to issues such as resource management, economic stability, and long-term development, while also expanding cooperation with external partners. The adaptability of the EAEU is thus interpreted as a continuation of the experience accumulated during the economic transformation of the post-Soviet period.

The fourth sub-theme underscores that strengthening cooperation among EAEU member states enhances the overall effectiveness of the organization. Practical achievements in sectors such as trade, industry, finance, and agriculture demonstrate the tangible benefits of integration for the population. Historically, these achievements can be viewed as the result of adapting elements of previous economic systems to contemporary market conditions.

At the Council meeting on May 8, 2024, Vladimir Putin described the Union as an important instrument for establishing a common market and a coordinated system of economic regulation. He noted that the EAEU has achieved concrete results in creating a favorable investment climate through joint measures aimed at protecting investments, supporting businesses, and ensuring the rights of entrepreneurs [18].

The analysis shows that Putin has repeatedly expressed satisfaction with the progress of the EAEU, characterizing it as an effective integration structure that promotes trade and investment growth, expands business ties, and strengthens economic cooperation. According to his assessment, these processes support sustainable development and improve the quality of life in member states [19].

At the Council meeting on December 25, 2023, he emphasized the dynamic development of cooperation within the EAEU, which allows member states to use their economic potential more effectively. The creation of a common market for goods, services, capital, and labor, based on coordinated rules, was highlighted as one of the Union's key achievements [20].

Furthermore, the findings indicate that the EAEU demonstrates adaptability in addressing emerging economic challenges and continues to expand its functional capacity. As noted in previous statements, the Union is positioned as a mechanism capable of supporting sustainable development and fostering broader economic cooperation [21].

Overall, the growing level of cooperation among member states contributes to strengthening the EAEU as an effective regional economic organization. Achievements across multiple sectors, including trade, industry, finance, and agriculture, demonstrate the practical outcomes of integration and its positive impact on economic development. At the same time, these processes serve as clear evidence of the preservation and transformation of historical economic ties within the Eurasian space.

Theme 2: The Growth of Regional Trade in the Historical Evolution of Eurasian Integration

The second major theme focuses on the growth of regional trade and economic cooperation within the EEU. This theme includes five sub-themes: economic and trade growth, development cooperation, industrial progress, welfare and employment, and the resilience of the EEU in the face of external challenges.

The first sub-theme demonstrates that over the past decade, the overall economic performance of EEU member states has improved significantly. The total GDP of the Union has increased, while mutual trade among member states has doubled. A substantial share of financial settlements is now conducted in national currencies, and both intra-union and external trade volumes have shown steady growth.

The second sub-theme highlights cooperation in development. The EEU is characterized by coordinated efforts among member states aimed at ensuring sustainable economic growth, strengthening trade relations, and maintaining mutually beneficial economic interaction.

The third sub-theme focuses on the establishment of a common economic space within the EEU. This has facilitated the expansion of trade, alongside positive dynamics in industrial production and investment activity across member states.

The fourth sub-theme addresses welfare and employment. Growth in industrial production and construction, combined with a reduction in unemployment levels, contributes to improved economic conditions and overall well-being within the Union.

The fifth sub-theme reflects the resilience of the EEU. Despite global challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, integration processes have continued to develop, resulting in sustained increases in trade and economic activity among member states.

Data presented at council meetings indicate that over the past decade the total GDP of EEU countries increased from \$1.6 trillion to \$2.5 trillion, while mutual trade among member states doubled. More than 90 percent of settlements are conducted in national currencies, reflecting stable macroeconomic development.

Further data show a 28.7 percent increase in per capita GDP, with intra-union trade growing by 60 percent from 2015 to early 2023, reaching \$73.1 billion, while foreign trade reached \$846.3 billion.

Trade growth trends continued, with a 14 percent increase in 2022, reaching \$83.3 billion, reflecting positive dynamics in economic cooperation [22].

The development of a common economic space is also reflected in \$72.6 billion in intra-union trade, along with growth in industrial production (5.3 percent), investment in fixed assets (6.8 percent), and cargo turnover (4.7 percent).

Additional indicators include growth in industrial production (3.5 percent) and construction (9.3 percent), as well as a reduction in unemployment, contributing to favorable economic conditions.

Even during periods of global challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, integration processes within the EEU continued to develop, with trade among member states increasing compared to previous years, demonstrating the stability and adaptability of the Union's economic framework [23].

Theme 3: The Historical Formation and Growth of Other Countries' Interest in Membership

Within this theme, three sub-themes were identified: growing international interest, the role of China as an economic partner, and the increasing authority of the EEU.

The first sub-theme highlights the growing interest of various countries and regional organizations in developing cooperation with the EEU. Structures such as the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have shown interest in strengthening ties and participating in integration processes [24].

The second sub-theme emphasizes the importance of economic cooperation with China. Trade relations and coordination with China's Belt and Road Initiative contribute to the expansion of economic interaction and integration processes. A trade agreement with China is being successfully implemented, and efforts to align integration initiatives have demonstrated positive results.

The third sub-theme reflects the growing authority and economic significance of the EEU, which attracts interest from various countries and international organizations seeking mutually beneficial cooperation. The expansion of partnerships with regions such as Asia, the Arab world, Africa, and Latin America is considered an important direction for further development [25].

Overall, the findings indicate that the EEU's economic achievements and integration processes contribute to increasing international interest and the expansion of cooperation with external partners.

Theme 4: EEU's Development of the requirements of the historical formation

The analysis identified several key areas necessary for further development and deepening of integration within the EEU. These are reflected in four main sub-themes: technological and

economic development, transport infrastructure development, financial cooperation, and financial system sustainability.

The first sub-theme emphasizes the importance of technological advancement and digitalization processes within the EEU. The development of high-tech industries and the introduction of digital solutions are seen as essential for increasing competitiveness and efficiency [26].

The second sub-theme focuses on the development of transport infrastructure. Priority areas include the North–South transport corridor and the Trans-Caspian route, supported by investments in railway projects and logistics infrastructure in countries such as Kazakhstan, Iran, and Turkmenistan. These initiatives aim to strengthen connectivity and improve regional trade logistics [27].

The third sub-theme concerns financial cooperation. Particular attention is given to expanding the use of national currencies in mutual trade, strengthening banking cooperation, and enhancing interaction between national payment systems to ensure stable financial transactions within the Union [28].

The fourth sub-theme relates to financial system sustainability. This includes the development of stable credit, banking, and payment infrastructures, as well as the formation of a coordinated Eurasian financial market. Proposals also include establishing institutions such as a Eurasian rating agency to support economic activity and improve financial assessment mechanisms [29].

Additional measures highlighted include aligning tax regulations, improving tax administration, and unifying customs procedures through modern risk management systems. These steps contribute to improving the efficiency of economic interaction and facilitating trade within the EEU [30].

To increase the availability of financing for businesses' operational expenses and maintain banking stability, it is considered important to expand the practice of mutual payments for goods in national currencies with reliable partner countries [31].

The present research aimed to examine the perception of the EEU's functions and identified four main themes: The Union's achievements in deepening integration, increasing regional trade, the growing interest of other countries in cooperation, and the requirements for the EEU's development.

The analysis of the four themes and nineteen sub-themes demonstrates a strong emphasis on the EEU's achievements and overall performance. The examined materials consistently highlight the Union's role in advancing integration processes, particularly through the formation of a common market and coordinated economic regulation. Tangible outcomes such as the development of an investment-friendly environment and the expansion of trade relations illustrate the practical impact of integration. In this context, the EEU is presented as an effective economic structure contributing to the welfare and development of its member states.

Over the past decade, EEU member countries have demonstrated notable economic growth. Key indicators include increases in GDP, the expansion of intra-union trade, and rising levels of investment and industrial production. The establishment of a comprehensive common economic space has facilitated trade flows and strengthened economic interdependence. Positive trends in construction, employment, and overall economic activity further contribute to a favorable development outlook. The findings also indicate that integration processes have remained resilient even during global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Another important aspect identified in the research is the growing interest of external partners in cooperation with the EEU. Regional organizations such as the CIS, SCO, and ASEAN, as well as individual countries, have shown increasing engagement with the Union. Cooperation with major economies, particularly China within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative, further strengthens the EEU's external economic connections. The expansion of partnerships with regions including Asia, the Arab world, Africa, and Latin America reflects the Union's increasing economic relevance.

The requirements for further development of the EEU are primarily concentrated in technical and economic domains. These include the advancement of high-tech industries, digitalization of economic processes, and the development of transport and logistics infrastructure, such as international corridors and transit routes. Financial cooperation is also a key priority, encompassing the expansion of settlements in national currencies, strengthening banking systems, and improving coordination between national payment infrastructures. Additional measures include the harmonization of financial markets, improvement of tax administration, and the unification of customs procedures.

The findings confirm that integration processes within the EEU are closely linked to economic objectives such as increasing trade, improving welfare, and enhancing development opportunities. The growth of intra-union trade, expansion of external trade relations, and improvements in economic indicators such as employment and production levels reflect these priorities. These conclusions are consistent with previous studies, including those by Ovcharenko [32], Adarov [33], and Kot et al. [34], which also emphasize the EEU's role in supporting economic stability, trade expansion, and improvements in living standards.

At the same time, the literature points to structural characteristics of the Union, including differences in economic capacity among member states and uneven distribution of benefits. Research by Hattori and Andronova highlights asymmetry within the Union, while other scholars, such as Saud and Kalim, note that internal differences may pose challenges to deeper economic cooperation.

The importance of infrastructure development, particularly in transport and logistics, is also supported by the findings of Akhmedzyanov et al, who emphasize its role in facilitating international trade. Similarly, studies by Esikov [35] underline the significance of economic stability and access to markets in the development of regional integration projects.

Overall, the results indicate that the EEU represents a complex and evolving economic integration framework. Its development is shaped by a combination of internal economic processes, external partnerships, and structural factors within the Union. The emphasis on trade growth, infrastructure development, and financial cooperation reflects a comprehensive approach aimed at strengthening economic integration and ensuring sustainable development across the Eurasian region.

Conclusion

Explaining the perception of the Russian leader as a key actor within the EEU carries both theoretical and practical importance. Theoretically, it deepens understanding of how state leaders conceptualize regional integration projects not merely as economic arrangements, but also as instruments of development and resilience. Practically, the findings highlight how economic adaptation, institutional development, and the strengthening of Eurasian cooperation reflect responses to changing global conditions.

Beyond theoretical value, this research underscores practical implications for Eurasian and global economic governance. The development of institutions within the EEU, alongside engagement with other international frameworks such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and BRICS, demonstrates the potential for constructing alternative economic frameworks. Such processes influence global energy markets, financial flows, and the cross-border movement of goods, services, capital, and labor. Moreover, the alignment of Eurasian integration with China's Belt and Road Initiative highlights emerging synergies that may reshape regional connectivity and economic geography.

The applications of these findings are particularly relevant for policymakers, economists, and international organizations seeking to understand the EEU's development trajectory. For member states, the results provide insights into both opportunities and challenges of deeper economic integration, including the creation of a unified market and the need to address institutional inefficiencies. For external actors, including the European Union and other partners, understanding these processes offers guidance on engaging with evolving regional economic structures.

This study contributes to academic and policy discussions by offering a clearer picture of the EEU's current status and future development from the perspective of its leading actor. By capturing both achievements and existing challenges, it advances knowledge on regional integration, economic cooperation, and global structural changes. The findings enhance understanding of how Eurasian integration is conceptualized and how alternative institutional models may develop within the global economic system.

Future research should expand beyond a single perspective to include the views of other EEU leaders and member states, enabling comparative analysis of integration processes across the Union. Additional studies could examine the measurable economic and social impacts of the EEU, including trade dynamics, investment trends, and living standards. Furthermore, exploring the interaction between the EEU and parallel initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative, the SCO, or partnerships with the European Union could reveal complementary or competing frameworks. Finally, longitudinal analyses of the EEU's institutional performance under external shocks—such as global market volatility—would provide deeper insights into its resilience and long-term sustainability.

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ЕУРАЗИЯЛЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ОДАҚ: ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ДИНАМИКАСЫ ЖӘНЕ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУ

Аннотация

Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ (ЕАЭО) еуразиялық интеграцияның эволюциялық даму үдерісінде қалыптасқан маңызды экономикалық құрылым ретінде өз ролін нығайтып келеді. Оның қалыптасуы посткеңестік кеңістіктегі экономикалық байланыстарды қайта жаңғыртуға бағытталған тарихи үрдістермен тығыз байланысты. Мақаланың мақсаты-тарихи және заманауи контексте Еуразиялық экономикалық одақтың қалыптасуы мен дамуына кешенді талдау жүргізу, интеграциялық процестердің негізгі бағыттарын анықтау. Кеңес Одағы ыдырағаннан кейінгі кезеңде аймақтық экономикалық ынтымақтастықтың түрлі форматтары (Кеден одағы, Бірыңғай экономикалық кеңістік) біртіндеп институционалдық тұрғыдан жетіліп, қазіргі ЕАЭО моделіне ұласты. Бүгінде Одақ мүше мемлекеттер арасындағы сауда, инвестиция және экономикалық өзара іс-қимылды дамытуға ықпал ететін өңірлік ынтымақтастықтың маңызды платформасы ретінде қарастырылады. Аталған зерттеу 2020–2024 жылдар аралығында өткен Жоғары Еуразиялық экономикалық кеңес отырыстарында жасалған он үш ресми баяндаманы қамтитын сапалық деректерді талдау арқылы ЕАЭО-ның қызметі мен дамуын тарихи және заманауи тұрғыда кешенді зерттеуге бағытталған. Зерттеу барысында интеграциялық идеялардың қалыптасуы мен трансформациясы, сондай-ақ олардың қазіргі экономикалық саясаттағы көрінісі қарастырылды. Зерттеу нәтижелері интеграцияның ЕАЭО дамуының негізгі өзегі екенін, әрі оның тарихи сабақтастық негізінде қалыптасқанын көрсетті. Төрт негізгі бағыт анықталды: интеграциялық жетістіктер, өңірлік сауданың өсуі, басқа елдердің ынтымақтастыққа қызығушылығының артуы және одан әрі

дамудың негізгі талаптары. Бұл бағыттар еуразиялық кеңістіктегі экономикалық ықпалдастықтың тарихи негіздері мен қазіргі даму үрдістерінің өзара байланысын айқындайды. Нәтижелер ЕАЭО-ның экономикалық ынтымақтастықты нығайтуда, сауда байланыстарын кеңейтуде және өңірлік интеграцияның институционалдық негіздерін жетілдіруде маңызды рөл атқаратынын дәлелдейді. Сонымен қатар, Одақтың дамуы еуразиялық аймақтағы тарихи экономикалық байланыстардың жаңғыруы мен жаңа деңгейге көтерілуінің көрінісі ретінде бағаланады.

Негізгі сөздер: Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ, еуразиялық интеграция тарихы, интеграцияның тарихи эволюциясы, посткеңестік кеңістік, экономикалық ынтымақтастық.

ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ СОЮЗ: ИСТОРИЧЕСКАЯ ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ И РАЗВИТИЕ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ

Аннотация

Евразийский экономический союз (ЕАЭС) укрепляет свою роль как значимая экономическая структура, сформировавшаяся в процессе эволюционного развития евразийской интеграции. Его становление тесно связано с историческими процессами восстановления экономических связей на постсоветском пространстве. Цель статьи — провести комплексный анализ формирования и развития Евразийского экономического союза в историческом и современном контексте, выявить ключевые направления интеграционных процессов. После распада Советского Союза различные форматы регионального экономического сотрудничества (Таможенный союз, Единое экономическое пространство) постепенно институционально развивались и трансформировались в современную модель ЕАЭС. В настоящее время Союз рассматривается как важная платформа регионального взаимодействия, способствующая развитию торговли, инвестиций и экономического сотрудничества между государствами-членами. Данное исследование направлено на комплексный анализ функционирования и развития ЕАЭС в историческом и современном контексте на основе качественного анализа тринадцати официальных выступлений, представленных на заседаниях Высшего Евразийского экономического совета в 2020–2024 гг. В работе рассматриваются процессы формирования и трансформации интеграционных идей, а также их отражение в современной экономической политике. Результаты исследования показывают, что интеграция является ключевым элементом развития ЕАЭС и основывается на принципе исторической преемственности. Выделены четыре основных направления: достижения интеграции, рост региональной торговли, усиление интереса других стран к сотрудничеству и ключевые требования дальнейшего развития. Данные направления отражают взаимосвязь исторических основ евразийской интеграции и современных тенденций ее развития. Полученные результаты подтверждают, что ЕАЭС играет важную роль в укреплении экономического сотрудничества, расширении торговых связей и совершенствовании институциональной базы региональной интеграции. В то же время развитие Союза рассматривается как проявление обновления и трансформации исторических экономических связей в евразийском регионе.

Ключевые слова: Евразийский экономический союз, история евразийской интеграции, историческая эволюция интеграции, постсоветское пространство, экономическое сотрудничество

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