SUMMARY


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Significance of the research issue. Generalizations, conclusions and suggestions in the sphere of the customs union development and functioning, which were analyzed and formulated in this work, may be used in the elaboration of the conceptual approaches to the development of mutual economic relations within the Eurasian Economic Union, to the preparation of new legal and normative acts for regulation these relations and also to formulation of the positions of the member countries in the mutual cooperation.

The purpose of the work is to reveal political risks and prospects of Russia's participation in the Eurasian Economic Union.

Research objectives:
1) to specify the definitions of the concepts of integration, the international organization;
2) to study the regulatory basis and provide the overall comparative description of the Eurasian Economic Union;
3) to study the mechanisms and forms of cooperation between the Russian Federation and other countries of the Eurasian Economic Union;
4) to explore modern models of economic participation of Russia and other countries of the Eurasian Economic Union and consider their future development;
5) to reveal the potential political risks and prospects of the Russian Federation in the study integration group.
Scientific novelty. The main political risks of Russian participation in the Eurasian Economic Union were identified. It's proved that risk minimization is connected with the achievement of the actual indicators of the economic and regional leader by the Russian Federation, with the creation of a positive image of Russia in the minds of the Eurasian Economic Union citizens.

Structure of the work is subordinated to the tasks of research and consists of the introduction, two chapters and five points, conclusion, bibliography of references with 87 sources. The overall volume of work is 86 typewritten pages.

Summary:

The future of the Eurasian Economic Union and the ultimate replacement of the term "post-Soviet space" by "Eurasian space" will largely depend on the political will of the member countries to put the creation of the Customs Union into action, which will be regulated by the supranational Commission.

For summarizing we can state the following basic regularities of the international economic integration development.

First, despite the growing number of member countries of the World Trade Organization, one of the main characteristics of the modern world is the process of regional integration, which can be expressed in the creation of both simple and advanced forms of regional integration associations.

Secondly, the formation of the Customs Union is not the final goal of the integration processes in the framework of advanced regional integration, but it serves as a basis for further progress to form a common market and an economic union.

Third, the success of advanced regional integration in achieving its goals depends on the existence of the member countries political will to build effective supranational institutions to implement the idea of unification of previously separate national economic systems into the unit.

Fourth, the processes of deep economic integration and the formation of the economic union are carried out simultaneously with the processes of coordination of main areas of foreign and domestic policy. As states-participants of advanced
regional integration are not pursuing only economic goals, but as a rule, they are also political or military allies.

Thus, the advanced regional integration, successful functioning and able to reach the highest stage of economic integration, potentially can be transformed from the economic alliance into a political union in the form of a confederation, and then (subject to the further continuation of the integration process), possibly in the form of quasi-federative formation.