

## **Eurasian Economic Union and European Union: Historical Parallels**

After signing a document about establishment of Eurasian economic union, the future of our country will depend on the bases of this integration association. If we summarize factors of unification, in short they will be reduced to following vectors:

**Economy.** The output of domestic goods in the huge market from the Pacific Ocean to Brest, i.e. directly from Asian to Europe, should become the undoubted advantage and should strengthen domestic manufacturer. However, there is a problem concerning a whole packet of restrictive documents concerning access to the world advanced manufacturing sciences, which will bind Kazakhstan.

The President noted that new export niches are necessary for development of strong business, while in present and future Russian and Chinese economies do and will serve as an outlet for our goods.

Results of the Eurasian economic integration projects' realization – Customs Union and Eurasian Economic Community mostly confirmed viability, availability, and demand for further integration, which should be realized within the frames of Eurasian Economic Union.

The second vector of unification concerns limits of the state independence, which represents a difficult and delicate problem. Impartially, there is no such phenomenon as global independence; all world powers are politically and economically united, either in Customs Union or World Trade Organization. Kazakhstan will find itself in conditions of tough competition. Thus, quite a lot depends on representatives of Kazakhstan legal department, as jurists guard interests of our state.

In present day conditions it is very important not to get drawn into interblock confrontation, because today every world power tries to attract as many allies as possible. Danger of being drawn into an interblock conflict is a topical problem for Kazakhstan.

It is very important for Kazakhstan, being one of the main actors and ideological inspirers of Eurasian integration, to analyze European experience, which will let us avoid possible “pitfalls” of the future Eurasian Economic Union.

What kind of difficulties did the European Union have to face?

It is not a secret that integration process within the framework of EU had a “mechanical” character, which led to rapid and abrupt increase of the union

members' number, which in its turn impaired initial stability of so called "Old Europe".

In spite of apparent unity within EU, conflicts are not a rare occurrence, with Old and New Europe as enemy parties.

Another problem of the European Union concerns historical and cultural divergences between member states. Up to now EU stays at the initial stage of creating a model of all-European identity. Sometimes it leads to flaunting historical offences between states.

Crisis phenomena in economy act as one of the most noticeable factors which considerably undermines model of the stable EU functioning. Financial crisis in the end of the 2000 became a reason of intensification of contradictions' aggravation between member states of the European Union; as a matter of fact, EU members have not worked out definite actions pattern yet, although it could have afforded support to some states in a crisis period.

The EU states constantly correct their economy and resources policy, which makes these states' economy look attractive.

It is notable, that some Kazakhstan analysts and diplomats carefully study an experience of the EU formation and functioning.

At large, European Union is founded on two bases of European integration model: liberalism and social support of population. Its attractiveness lies in fair and stable balance of interests.

"An anteroom" of the European Union contains quite a number of applicants. Turkey stands out in that list for it filed an application back in 1987. Currently, several former USSR states, i.e. Moldavia and Georgia seek membership in the EU.

Just like any other bulky formation, European Union has multiple financial and political problems, but democracy and open discussion let it timely solve problems.

We are faced with necessity to pursue all possible efforts in order to make independent, temporal and democratic Kazakhstan find a noteworthy place in this forming Eurasian Economic Union. Even today it is clear that new union will give Kazakhstan advantages in future, but it will require solution of different economic and political problems.

Experience of establishment and history of European Union let us profoundly and comprehensively analyze racing process of Eurasian integration and smoothly overcome all possible difficulties.

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