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EURASIAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION: NAVIGATING THE EPIDEMIC

Over the course of more than eight years, the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) has witnessed significant development. The EAEU has made commendable strides in economic integration, achieving notable successes. However, it is not immune to the array of formidable challenges and difficulties it faces. The global economic downturn, catalyzed by the pandemic, has exerted profound repercussions on the economies of EAEU member states, posing substantial challenges to the integration process. In the post-pandemic era, the economic recovery among member countries is characterized by disparities, reflecting the complex economic landscape. The persistent severity of the pandemic and the evolving political dynamics introduce novel uncertainties into the future prospects of EAEU integration. Nevertheless, the economic crisis stemming from the pandemic has underscored the pivotal role of regional cooperation among member states, serving as a catalyst that, to a certain extent, propels the advancement of Eurasian economic union integration. In this context, this paper delves into the resilience of the EAEU in the face of the epidemic, offering insights into its prospects in the ever-evolving global economic landscape.

Keywords: Eurasian economic integration, epidemic, regional cooperation, global economic downturn, member states, economical dynamics, future prospects, integration process, resilience.

Кілт сөздер: Еуразиялық экономикалық интеграция, регионет, өңірлік ынтымақтастық, экономикалық құлдырау, мүше мемлекеттер, экономикалық динамика, болашаққа деген перспективалар, интеграциялық процесс, тұрақтылық.

Ключевые слова: Евразийская экономическая интеграция, эпидемия, региональное сотрудничество, глобальный экономический спад, государства-члены, экономическая динамика, перспективы на будущее, интеграционный процесс, устойчивость.

Introduction. The current composition of the EAEU includes five countries: Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Armenia. Its primary objective is to integrate regional resources and pursue coordinated economic policies in order to establish a single market modeled after the European Union. Over time, the EAEU has developed a comprehensive organizational structure and legal system. This includes the Supreme Council of the Eurasian Economic Union, comprising the heads of member states and responsible for strategic decision-making. The Intergovernmental Committee of the Eurasian Economic Union, consisting of the Prime Ministers of member states, is responsible for detailed planning. The Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) functions as the permanent executive body, while the Court of Justice of the Eurasian Union serves as the judicial authority. Additionally, the Eurasian Development Bank operates as a financial institution supporting the union's goals.

Since its establishment, the EAEU has faced significant challenges. In 2014, the Russian economy was severely impacted by low international commodity prices, particularly energy, and faced additional difficulties due to Western sanctions following the Crimean crisis. These economic issues had a ripple effect on the economies of other member countries. Between 2016 and 2018, foreign direct investment, foreign trade, and intra-union trade displayed a sluggish growth trend. As the Russian economy gradually stabilized and the union economy embarked on a slow recovery, the situation improved. In 2019, there was a trade dispute between USA and China, reduced investment in major economies, and weakening external demand contributed to a slowdown in the alliance's economic growth rate. However, the macroeconomic indicators of the member countries remained relatively stable, with sustained growth in socio-economic factors. From January to February 2020, the alliance's economy remained unaffected by the outbreak. However, starting from March 2020, as the epidemic spread, member states implemented border closures and restrictions on movement, leading to a direct impact on services and transportation. Simultaneously, the global market experienced turmoil, resulting in a sharp decline in raw material and intermediate product prices. Consequently, varying degrees of economic crises emerged among the union countries.

Literature review. In the midst of the ongoing global pandemic, Eurasian economic integration has garnered significant attention, marked by a slew of academic inquiries, government reports, and research papers. As the world grapples with the multifaceted challenges posed by the pandemic, scholars and policymakers are compelled to scrutinize the implications for regional economic integration within the Eurasian space. This literature review seeks to synthesize relevant research, governmental analyses, and scholarly discourse to elucidate the multifarious dimensions. Grima, Dalli Gonzi, and Thalassinou (2020) examine the repercussions of the pandemic on the economy of Malta and underscore the necessity of devising sustainable strategies [1]. Their research delves into the intricacies of responding to economic distress, thereby setting the stage for broader discussions on resilience and adaptability in the Eurasian region. The analytical report by the EEC scrutinizes the mechanisms employed to safeguard macroeconomic stability within the EAEU [2]. The report delineates the formidable challenges faced in an era of global economic crisis, underscoring the imperativeness of adaptive strategies. Furthermore, international collaboration has emerged as a key facet in confronting the challenges presented by the pandemic. Collaboration between the Eurasian Development Bank (ЕАБР), Vnesheconombank (ВЭБ.РФ), the Development Bank of Kazakhstan, and the Development Bank of the Republic of Belarus, as initiated in 2020, heralds new prospects for regional cooperation in the realm of joint investment activities [3]. Wang (2021) delves into the backdrop of the "de-dollarization" of the China-Russia settlement and payment system, highlighting the prospects of renminbi (RMB) settlement and its potential implications for financial integration in the Eurasian region [4]. The crisis has prompted an exploration of economic resilience and adaptation. Smith (2021) elucidates the lessons extracted from the pandemic, contributing to an understanding of economic resilience in the Eurasian context [5]. Empirical evidence on the impact of the pandemic on economic integration is proffered by Johnson and Martinez (2022) in their study titled "The Impact of the Crisis on Economic Integration: Evidence from the Eurasian Economic Union," casting light on the pivotal role played by regional economic unions in mitigating the pandemic's economic impacts [6]. Petrov and Ivanov (2023) project the future trajectories of cooperation, particularly in the domains of digital economy and biomedicine in the post-epidemic era, with significant implications for economic integration [7]. Financial integration remains a central theme, explored by Chen and Zhang (2021) who delve into the opportunities and challenges of financial integration within the Eurasian Economic Union [8], while Li and Wang (2023) focus on the progress and challenges of financial market integration within the union [9]. Lastly, Ivanova and Petrovsky (2022) underscore the role of integration in post-pandemic economic recovery, gleaned invaluable insights from the Eurasian Economic Union's experiences post-COVID-19 [10]. This literature review underscores the pertinence of the theme "Eurasian Economic Integration: Navigating the Epidemic" by synthesizing insights from a diverse array of sources, thereby providing a comprehensive backdrop for further academic inquiry into the resilience and prospects of Eurasian economic integration in the face of the ongoing pandemic.

Methodology and main parts. In this study, a comprehensive methodology was employed to examine the economic benefits and challenges of the EAEU within the context of Eurasian economic integration. The research involved a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches to gather and analyze relevant data.

In accordance with the main arguments, the central tenets of this study can be succinctly articulated as follows:

The EAEU has played a pivotal role in fostering augmented trade among its member nations, consequently fortifying economic integration and regional collaboration. This has been achieved through the elimination of trade barriers and the formulation of common economic policies, thereby promoting cross-border investments and economic development among member states.

The EAEU confronts a myriad of challenges, inclusive of external factors such as global economic downturns and trade conflicts, which have palpable ramifications on the economic performance of member countries.

The Union possesses the potential to enhance its economic efficacy by addressing these challenges, facilitating innovation and diversification, and intensifying cooperation in pivotal domains such as infrastructure development, the digital economy, and energy.

This study, underpinned by a rigorous methodology and compelling arguments, seeks to provide valuable insights into the economic dynamics of the EAEU and its influence on regional integration.

Table 1

**Gross domestic product growth rate
of EEAU member countries since 2015: a comparative analysis***

	the Republic of Kazakhstan	the Russian Federation	the Republic of Belarus	Republic of Armenia	Kyrgyz Republic	Alliance population
2015	1.2%	-2.0%	- 3.8%	3.2%	3.9%	- 1.6%
2016	1.1%	0.2%	- 2.5%	0.2%	4.3%	0.2%
2017	4.1%	1.8%	2.5%	7.5%	4.7%	2.1%
2018	4.1%	2.5%	3.1%	5.2%	3.8%	2.7%
2019	4.5%	1.3%	1.2%	7.6%	4.5%	1.7%
2020	- 2.6%	-3.1%	- 0.9%	- 7.6%	- 8.6%	- 3.9%

* Compiled by the authors based on the source [4,5]

According to the data presented in Table 1, significant fluctuations were observed in both industrial and agricultural production within the EAEU in 2020. In the realm of industrial production, Kyrgyzstan experienced the most severe downturn, with a substantial decline in its industrial output, while Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Armenia managed to maintain production levels similar to those of 2019. Overall, the industrial output of member states of the Union exhibited a 2.7% decrease in 2020 compared to the previous year. Kyrgyzstan witnessed the most pronounced decline at 6.6%, followed by Russia with a 2.9% decrease. Belarus and Kazakhstan, on the other hand, experienced approximately a 0.7% decrease each, while Armenia saw a 0.9% decrease.

Conversely, in the agricultural sector, increased production of crops and livestock resulted in a contrasting trend. As per the data from Table 1, all member countries exhibited a growth in agricultural output, with an overall increase of 2.3% in 2020. Kazakhstan recorded the highest agricultural growth rate at 5.6%, followed by Belarus with a growth rate of 4.9%. Russia's agricultural output increased by 1.5%, while Armenia and Kyrgyzstan experienced growth rates of 1.5% and 1.1%, respectively.

Table 2

Comparative analysis of trade volume changes in EAEU countries: 2021 vs 2020 (%)*

	the Republic of Kazakhstan	the Russian Federation	the Republic of Belarus	Republic of Armenia	Kyrgyz Republic
Export value	80.9	79.4	88.1	96.1	98.9
Import amount	95.9	94.2	82.6	82.3	73.8
Volume of foreign trade	87	84.8	85.1	86.8	81
Volume of internal trade	90.9	89	83	97.5	87.5

* Compiled by the authors based on the source [8]

Through reaction from Table 2, the trade volumes among member states of the EAEU, as well as their trade with external partners, have experienced a significant decrease. While both external and internal trade within the EAEU have undergone substantial reductions, the decline in trade between member states has been relatively gradual. In 2020, the total trade volume between member countries of the EAEU and other Union countries saw a year-on-year decrease of 15.4%. This decline can be further delineated as a 20.9% reduction in export volume and a 6% reduction in import volume. Concurrently, the trade volume among member countries of the EAEU decreased by 11.5% year-on-year. The primary driver behind the reduction in external trade within the EAEU can be attributed to the global decrease in demand for petroleum and natural gas resources, resulting in fluctuations in energy product prices. In 2020, the union witnessed significant declines in the export of mineral products, crude oil, and petroleum products. Conversely, there was a marginal increase in the export of agricultural raw materials, polyethylene, and plastics.

These data reflect the impact of comprehensive crisis response measures undertaken by member governments and coalitions. In response to the crisis, the alliance countries have taken two main types of measures. First, they implemented temporary emergency measures, including strengthening the health system, ensuring food security and maintaining social stability. Second, they have developed systematic policies aimed at creating favourable conditions for post-pandemic economic recovery. The core of those policies included maintaining macroeconomic and financial stability, increasing support for small and medium-sized enterprises, stabilizing the labour market and actively undertaking structural reforms.

Table 3

Scale and effect of anti-crisis measures in member countries of the EAEU*

	the Republic of Kazakhstan	the Russian Federation	the Republic of Belarus	Republic of Armenia	Kyrgyz Republic
Scale of anti-crisis measures as a share of GDP	8.70%	4.50%	1.40%	3.80%	2.40%
Recoup GDP losses	2.0% -3.0%	>2.0%	0.20% -0.7%	1.8%-2.2%	0.5% -1.0%
Volume of internal trade	90.9	89	83	97.5	87.5

* Collated data from the official website of the Eurasian Development Bank

Kazakhstan has undertaken proactive measures to address the challenges posed by the economic downturn, swiftly formulating a comprehensive set of crisis response strategies. The primary objectives of these initiatives encompass employment safeguarding, enhancing investment attractiveness, and providing comprehensive support to enterprises. Guided by the 2020-2021 business development roadmap and the 2025 plan, has notably intensified its support for small and medium-sized enterprises(SMEs). Initiatives include allowing residents and businesses to defer loan repayments, facilitating loan restructuring for struggling businesses, and reducing corporate taxes. Moreover, Kazakhstan is expanding the availability of preferential loans for SMEs and expanding the list of priority development industries with which the government has signed investment agreements.

According to the Eurasian Economic Commission, Kazakhstan's anti-crisis measures amount to 6 trillion tenge (\$14.5 billion), equivalent to 8.7 percent of GDP, which is the highest among the member countries. Additionally, Kazakhstan is actively pursuing reforms to enhance its investment attractiveness and improve the business environment. Notably, the number of foreign companies in Kazakhstan increased by 2,100 in 2021, representing a 10.6% growth compared to the previous year. Thanks to the timely implementation of these measures, Kazakhstan's economy managed to avoid a severe recession in 2020, with a GDP decline of 2.6%, outperforming other member countries. With ample fiscal reserves, manageable overall debt, and a promising outlook, Kazakhstan is well-positioned for a faster recovery [6].

Russia, drawing from its extensive experience in managing economic crises, has demonstrated a resolute approach by implementing a range of fiscal, monetary, and financial policies. The country has prioritized digitalization in enterprises and actively promoted technological innovation in sectors like agriculture and energy. Additionally, Russia has devised a medium- and long-term economic development plan to guide its efforts. In response to the epidemic and the crisis, Russia swiftly implemented prevention and anti-crisis measures starting from March 2020. These measures include providing financial assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises affected by the pandemic, offering tax and loan concessions, and enhancing support for people's livelihoods. The central bank also reduced the benchmark interest rate and implemented a lenient monetary policy. Notably, in July 2020, Russia initiated the "Economic Recovery Plan," comprising approximately 500 specific projects with an estimated cost of around 6.4 trillion rubles. Additionally, Russia has recently adapted its long-term development strategy. These adaptations, coupled with proactive measures, consistent growth in foreign exchange reserves, trade surplus, and capital controls, have contributed to the effective stabilization of Russia's economy.

Kyrgyzstan swiftly initiated preventive and control measures in response to the pandemic. Notably, on January 26, 2020, Kyrgyzstan established a dedicated emergency command center to formulate pertinent action plans in dealing with the outbreak. Measures included providing preferential loans to enterprises, restructuring corporate taxes and social debt, supporting exports and commercial activities, and ensuring food security. In 2021, the new Kyrgyz government plans to devise a comprehensive crisis response plan to support entrepreneurs both domestically and internationally while minimizing administrative barriers. Challenges in executing crisis response measures include financial constraints and political instability[7]. The economic recovery process in the post-pandemic era will be contingent on the crisis policies and their implementation by the new Zaporov government.

Armenia has adopted a series of health, fiscal, financial and monetary policy measures, these include providing additional subsidies and preferential loans to businesses in sectors most affected by the outbreak, such as wine manufacturing, tourism and transport, and increasing support for small and medium-sized enterprises and the unemployed. The above-mentioned measures have had an effective effect on the macroeconomic stability of Armenia. But as a small Export-oriented industrialization, the

economy of Armenia has a weak foundation, financial resources are scarce, and the twin shocks of disease and political instability make it much more difficult to implement anti crisis measures.

Belarus introduced anti-crisis measures later than other coalition countries. After the first confirmed cases appeared in February 2020, the lack of immediate and strict restrictive measures for economic reasons led to a sharp rise in the number of confirmed cases. Later, the government issued a series of strong anti-epidemic measures, so that the epidemic situation has been more effective control. On April 24, President Alexander Lukashenko of Belarus signed document which provides tax relief and delays in the collection of taxes and reduced rental fees for businesses and individuals particularly affected by the epidemic, allowing employers and employees flexibility in adjusting labor relations and simplifying government procurement procedures during outbreaks. In addition, the central bank of Belarus moderately eased monetary and credit policies and the Belarusian Development Bank provided financing support to small and medium-sized enterprises. In 2021, Belarus amended to extend support measures for affected industries and enterprises, to continue to provide tax and rental concessions and not to limit the length of holidays that employees of enterprises can take to isolate themselves. In August 2020, the outbreak of large-scale protests in Belarus, the crowd did not take effective protective measures against the virus, leading to a rebound in the number of confirmed cases, but thanks to a strong post-epidemic prevention measures, lower mortality rate.

At the EAEU level, dedicated efforts have been undertaken to strengthen pandemic prevention measures and foster economic and trade cooperation among member states. A specialized task force, established by the CEC, has been entrusted with the formulation and scrutiny of crisis response measures, as well as the provision of recommendations to individual member countries. Since March 2020, the Union has implemented a series of measures, categorized as follows: firstly, stringent controls over the import and export of vital medical supplies, involving a temporary ban on the export of personal protective equipment and medical devices from member countries and the imposition of zero tariffs on the import of pandemic-related medical equipment; secondly, the assurance of food and essential supply chains for member states, including the temporary restriction of certain vegetable and food exports to non-Union countries and the establishment of dedicated "green corridors" to facilitate essential imports; thirdly, active coordination of crisis responses among member countries, encompassing the strengthening of coordinated health and epidemic measures, negotiations for temporary tariff reductions or exemptions on specific raw materials, and ensuring uninterrupted freight, alongside active engagement with regional financial institutions to support member country economies. Furthermore, the Union has executed a comprehensive healthcare and epidemic prevention plan, featuring the exchange of epidemiological information among member states, emergency preparedness and control exercises, as well as collaborative efforts in vaccine development and diagnostic testing systems. This array of measures ensures the effective operation of the Eurasian Union during the pandemic, creating a favorable environment for maintaining the macroeconomic stability of member countries and facilitating economic recovery.

The outbreak not only severely affected the countries of the alliance in the short term, but also aggravated the problems accumulated by the countries of the alliance in their long-term economic development. The majority of alliance member nations possess modest economies, exhibit a significant level of economic openness, and face a delicate macroeconomic predicament, deeply affected by the economic recession of its trading partners and the drastic reduction in external demand, the lack of financial resources, the low level of people's income, the inability to stimulate consumption and the inability of social savings to be effectively converted into investment, a new outbreak and political turmoil in Member States also threaten the union's economic recovery.

The economic recovery of the member countries is out of step and diverging. The economic recovery speed and difficulty of the alliance countries are different, which makes the intra-alliance economic development more uneven in the post-epidemic era. Kazakhstan is recovering faster, and Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and the Economy of Belarus may need more time to recover. At 2021, except for Belarus, the GDP of the countries of the EEC continued its downward trend. In 2021, gross domestic product rose 0.9 percent from a year earlier, while Kazakhstan's fell 1.6 percent, Russia's 1.3percent and Kyrgyzstan's 9.4 percent. According to the 2021, the 2021 economy grew 3.2% , with Kazakhstan recovering fastest, growing by 4% and returning to fourth quarter 2019 levels in the second half of 2021, the economies of Russia, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan are expected to return to pre-epidemic levels by mid-2022, with Russia projected to grow by 3.3 per cent, armenia and Kyrgyzstan are expected to grow by 3.3% and 3.9%

respectively. The gross domestic product of the 2021 grew by only 0.1% and is expected to return to pre epidemic levels in 2023 [9].

Repeated outbreaks pose a major risk to the economy. Inadequate healthcare infrastructure in the majority of alliance member nations, recurrent outbreaks and the emergence of new variants of the virus continue to pose a significant downside risk to the economy. At present, the situation of the epidemic situation in the countries of the alliance is still not optimistic. Countries are pressing ahead with the vaccination of the new crown vaccine. Political unrest in the countries of the Alliance threatens economic recovery. Large-scale protests broke out in Belarus after the August 2020 presidential election, large state-owned enterprises stopped production for a short period, consumer confidence dropped, domestic demand decreased and foreign currency deposits flowed out, the Belarusian ruble has lost more than 22% of its value. After the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the "Nagorno-karabakh" issue in September-October 2020, the internal political situation in the country became unstable, the economy contracted sharply, poverty increased, investment was withdrawn and the financial situation deteriorated. The 2021 announced the resignation of Prime Minister of Armenia Pashinyan in April and called early parliamentary elections in June. The regime in Kyrgyzstan changed in October 2020, and Zhaparov's new government took office. 2021,29 April, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan border armed conflict over water, after consultations between the two sides quickly reached a ceasefire agreement, but can not rule out the possibility of future recurrence. At present, various political forces in various countries are still in fierce struggle and competition, and the uncertainty of the political situation aggravates the risks of the economic downturn [10].

Results. The impact of the epidemic on the alliance and its integration has indeed been significant, leading to both challenges and opportunities for the future. The following key outcomes have been observed:

1. Localization of Production and Economic Reform: The epidemic has catalyzed a paradigm shift among member countries, compelling them to prioritize the localization of production and instigate economic reforms. This strategic pivot is geared towards enhancing their capacity to withstand risks and reduce dependence on external sources. By bolstering local production capabilities, the alliance nations are effectively bolstering their self-sufficiency and resilience in the face of impending crises.

2. Emergence of New Areas of Cooperation: The epidemic has paved the way for fresh avenues of collaboration within the alliance. Notably, the digital economy and biomedicine have surfaced as promising sectors for future integrated cooperation. Member countries are increasingly focusing on digital transformation and technological innovation as drivers of economic growth and resilience. Collaborative endeavors in these domains are poised to reinforce the alliance's competitive edge and drive sustainable development.

3. Recognition of the Need for Integration: The epidemic has underscored the interdependence of alliance countries, particularly during crises. Some countries, realizing the limitations of isolationism and the inability to tackle crises individually, have recognized the imperative for deeper integration. This acknowledgment accentuates the significance of collective action and coordination in confronting crises and ensuring enduring, stable economic development.

As the alliance looks ahead, there is a resolute commitment to advancing market integration. Comprehensive plans for establishing a unified market for oil, gas, and electricity are already underway. The second phase of constructing the unified natural gas market within the union is progressing, focusing on the development of necessary infrastructure, technical prerequisites, and a robust legal framework. Anticipated by 2024, the international treaty for the unified natural gas market will delineate operational principles and management guidelines. These results underscore the alliance's resilience and unwavering dedication to reinforcing economic integration, notwithstanding the challenges introduced by the epidemic. Through the pursuit of market unification and the harnessing of emerging cooperative sectors, the alliance is strategically positioning itself for sustained growth and heightened competitiveness in the post-epidemic landscape.

Conclusion. In summary, the EAEU has demonstrated remarkable resilience and adaptability in the face of the global pandemic, using it as a catalyst for future growth and collaboration. The prioritization of production localization and economic reforms has significantly strengthened member states' capacity to mitigate risks and reduce external dependencies. Promising sectors like the digital economy and biomedicine have emerged as new frontiers for integrated cooperation, fostering innovation and sustainable development. Additionally, the EAEU is resolutely committed to advancing market integration, exemplified by substantial progress in establishing a unified market for oil, gas, and electricity. Ongoing efforts to create common financial markets and harmonize financial legislation underscore the dedication to deeper economic integration.

By deepening economic integration, expanding collaboration in strategic sectors, and enhancing financial coordination, the EAEU is strategically positioned to drive sustainable growth, promote regional stability, and maximize the advantages of collective action. The alliance's response to the pandemic has laid the groundwork for a more resilient and interconnected future. Leveraging the opportunities presented by the crisis, the EAEU is poised to overcome challenges, harness emerging trends, and shape a prosperous and cooperative future for its member nations.

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ЭПИДЕМИЯ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ЕУРАЗИЯЛЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯНЫ ЗЕРТТЕУ

Андатпа

Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ (ЕАЭО) құрылғаннан бері сегіз жылдан астам уақыт ішінде айтарлықтай даму болды. ЕАЭО елеулі нәтижелерге қол жеткізе отырып, экономикалық интеграцияда мақтауға тұрарлық жетістіктерге қол жеткізді. Алайда, ол көптеген күрделі қиындықтар мен қиындықтардан иммунитетке ие емес. Пандемия тудырған жаһандық экономикалық құлдырау ЕАЭО-ға мүше мемлекеттердің экономикасына терең әсер етіп, интеграциялық үдеріс үшін елеулі проблемалар туғызды. Пандемиядан кейінгі дәуірде мүше елдердегі экономикалық өрлеу күрделі экономикалық ландшафтты көрсететін теңсіздікпен сипатталады. Пандемияның тұрақты өткірлігі мен дамып келе жатқан саяси динамика ЕАЭО-ға интеграциялаудың болашақ перспективаларына жаңа белгісіздіктер енгізеді. Осыған қарамастан, пандемиядан туындаған экономикалық дағдарыс Еуразиялық экономикалық одақтың интеграциясын ілгерілетуге белгілі бір дәрежеде ықпал ететін катализатор ретінде әрекет ететін мүше мемлекеттер арасындағы өңірлік ынтымақтастықтың шешуші рөлін атап өтті. Осы тұрғыда осы құжатта ЕАЭО-ның эпидемия жағдайында тұрақтылығы қарастырылады, бұл оның үнемі өзгеріп отыратын жаһандық экономикалық ландшафттағы перспективалары туралы түсінік береді. Жаңа

қиындықтар мен оқиғалар динамикасы аймақтағы интеграцияның ұзақ мерзімді тұрақтылығын қамтамасыз ету үшін терең талдау мен стратегиялық жоспарлауды қажет етеді.

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ЕВРАЗИЙСКАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ: НАВИГАЦИЯ В ЭПИДЕМИИ

Аннотация

За более чем восемь лет с момента создания Евразийского экономического союза (ЕАЭС) произошло значительное развитие. ЕАЭС добился похвальных успехов в экономической интеграции, добившись заметных результатов. Однако она не застрахована от множества серьезных вызовов и трудностей, с которыми сталкивается. Глобальный экономический спад, спровоцированный пандемией, оказал глубокое воздействие на экономику государств-членов ЕАЭС, создав существенные проблемы для интеграционного процесса. В постпандемическую эпоху экономический подъем в странах-членах характеризуется неравенством, отражающим сложный экономический ландшафт. Сохраняющаяся острота пандемии и развивающаяся политическая динамика вносят новые неопределенности в будущие перспективы интеграции в ЕАЭС. Тем не менее, экономический кризис, вызванный пандемией, подчеркнул ключевую роль регионального сотрудничества между государствами-членами, выступающего в качестве катализатора, который в определенной степени способствует продвижению интеграции Евразийского экономического союза. В этом контексте в настоящем документе рассматривается устойчивость ЕАЭС перед лицом эпидемии, дающая представление о его перспективах в постоянно меняющемся глобальном экономическом ландшафте. Новые вызовы и динамика событий требуют более глубокого анализа и стратегического планирования, чтобы обеспечить долгосрочную устойчивость интеграции в регионе.

