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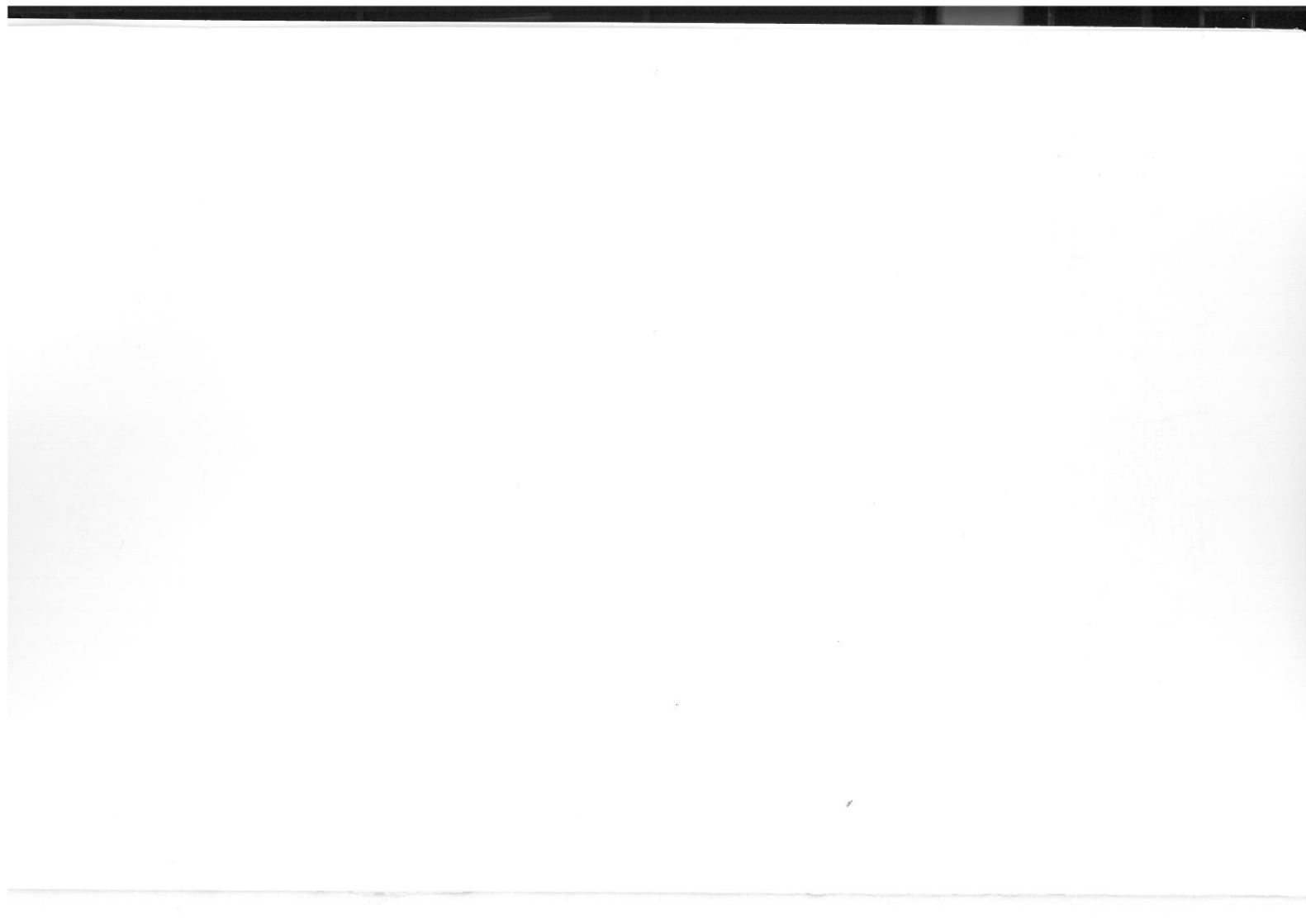
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5. The Penal Execution Code of the Russian Federation.
6. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 01.03.2011 № 323-р "Concerning the introduction of the federal government institutions".
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The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (later in text – CMEA), European Economic Community and the currently existing Eurasian Customs Union (later in text – EACU), is stipulated by the fact that the above mentioned organizations, were during different historical time periods actively involved in the international economic integration process, with the aim of stabilizing and optimizing the economies of their participant countries¹.

From the establishment of the League of Nations up to present day, it has become evident that governments all over the world are delegating their authority to different international organizations that are specialized in various fields of international relations². Initially, such a delegation of authority was connected with the need to control common use territories. The first international organizations³ were established due to the need for shipping development on rivers⁴ that passed through the territory of several separate states. In present times, it is not possible to trace any sharp disagreements regarding the role, importance and place of intergovernmental organizations in international relations⁵, however there is no unified opinion regarding the functional practicability of such international organizations.

Main body

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is an intergovernmental organization, created as a result of the final outcomes of an economic meeting between the representatives of such countries as Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia in 1949. The member countries of CMEA were Albania, Bulgaria, the People's Republic of Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the People's Republic of Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The legal foundation of the CMEA and its activities was the Statute of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, approved by the Session of the Council in Sofia on the 14th of December 1959. The main objectives of the creation of the CMEA included economic, scientific and technical cooperation, acceleration of the economic, scientific and technical progress, social and economic integration, an increase in the level of industrialization, standard of living and labor productivity of socialist countries as well as the gradual development of their national economies.

The CMEA was to operate on the basis of the fundamental principles of sovereign equality of all member countries, respect of the sovereignty and national interests, mutual assistance and mutual gain. Common standards and

¹ Babusova O.M., Chibisova E.V. Institutional support of the state innovation policy in the system of Russian law // Law and modern states. – 2014. – № 3. – P. 11.

² Nesrtaeva T.N. Integratsiya i nadnatsionalizm [Integration and supranationalism] // Rossiiskoe pravosudie [Russian justice]. – 2014. – № 9 (101). – P. 8.

³ Cadet L., International association of procedural law welcome note // Russian law journal. 2013. Vol. 1, Nr. 1 (1), p. 7.

⁴ Zaitseva O.P. Vozniknovenie i razvitiye mezhdunarodnykh otosheniy [The emergence and development of international organizations] // Voprosy istorii [Questions of history]. – 1976. – № 2. – P. 62.

⁵ Grigoryeva I.A., The «green economy's» tools in Russian law: problems and prospects // Russian law: theory and practice. – 2014. – № 1. – PP. 71-77.

economic interests¹.

Kislovsky Y.G. argues that the activities of CMEA were affected by the unfavorable tendencies in international trade as well as coordination problems within the actual community. Yet the main deciding disadvantage was the weak penetration into the world market and the insufficient use of the scientific and productive potential. Apart from the discrimination from the capitalist world, the interconnection between the composition of the goods turnover and the requirements of the scientific and technological revolution, was not accounted for². The CMEA was formally dissolved in 1991.

The government of the USSR attempted to create the CMEA as a type of socialist alternative to the European Economic Community (later in text- EEC), with activities aimed at economic integration, including the creation of a common market. The legal basis for the creation and functioning of the EEC was the Treaty on the establishment of an economic community, signed in Rome on the 25th of March in 1957. The EEC initially included 12 European states (Belgium, Great Britain, Greece, Denmark, West Germany, Ireland, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and France)³[9]. The EEC was to operate on the basis of the following principals: the introduction of a common customs tariff and a common trade policy in relation to third countries; the removal of barriers between member states to allow free movement of goods, labor, services, entities and capital; the creation of a common and competitive market; the convergence and unification of the legislation regulating the common market between member states etc.

The main administering bodies of the EEC were the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and Court. The fundamental base of the ECC is the Customs Union. The EEC Customs Union regulated all the trading activities and ensured the abolition of all import and export customs duties and fees between member states. Within its operating framework, the EEC Customs Union installed a common customs tariff in relation to third countries, however did not account for the creation of a common customs territory for the EEC Customs Union member states. The procedure for internal taxation of the produce of EEC member countries was likewise unified. Not one member country could tax the produce of other member states, directly or indirectly, at a higher tax rate than for the national produce. Moreover, Treaty on the establishment of the EEC stipulated that it was prohibited for the member states to internally tax the produce of other member states for the purpose of indirectly protecting other produce. The EEC existed from 1957 to 1993. After the creation of the European Union, the EEC was renamed to the European Community and became one of the main

¹ Vasin A.M., Chekin A.N. Nekotorye aspekty razvitiya mezhdunarodnogo ekonomicheskogo prava v epokhy globalizatsii [Some aspects of the development of international economic law in the era of globalization] // *Mezhdunarodnoe publikhnoe i chasnnoe pravo* [The international public and private law]. – 2007. – № 1. – P. 15.

² Kislovsky Y.G. Istoriya tamozhennogo dela i tamozhennoy politiki Rossii [The history of customs affairs and customs policy of Russia]. – M., 2004. – P. 323.

³ Starikova A.V., Alieva I.Z., Monakhova V.S., Development of socio-economic cooperation between Russia and the USA // *Law and modern states*. – 2014. – № 1. – PP. 30-39.

future perspectives of Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic(later in text – KR) joining the EAEU, yet it is worth to mention some risks for member countries that have recently joined.

Armenia's addition to the EAEU will undoubtedly lower the country's administrative and trade barriers with EAEU member countries, but in relation to third countries who are not members of the EAEU, a whole range of problems may emerge, including: the impossibility to have agreements on free trade as well as on trade and economic cooperation, since a common trade policy is applied within the EAEU framework. It is necessary to take into account the fact that Armenia's trade turnover with the European Union is many times greater than with CIS countries(30% of Armenia's trade turnover constitutes trade with EU countries; 24% with Russia; 26% with CIS countries¹). Another danger for Armenia is the growth of russian capital, which could in turn lead to an increase in the dependence of Armenia on Russia². The addition of the Kyrgyz Republic to the EAEU has, in a similar way, a number of negative impacts on the Kyrgyz economy, such as for example: the loss of attractiveness of the KR as a base for the re-export of chinese goods to EAEU territory and thereby a lower flow of goods through KR territory, leading to redundancies for the population groups who work in this sector. There are, however, also positive impacts. The scientists and politicians of Kyrgyzstan, are of the opinion that the addition of the KR to the EAEU will lead to an increase in the growth of export of textile and agricultural produce as well as construction materials; opening the possibility for long term investments in the Kyrgyz economy.

In turn, it is also worth to mention that the addition of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan will have no significant effect on the major macroeconomic indicators of the EAEU member states(Russian Federation, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan), due to the relatively small share of the Armenia and Kyrgyz economies in the common indicators of the Customs Union, while in order to assess the economic efficiency from the addition of Armenia and Kyrgyzstan to the Customs Union, it is necessary to make an integrated assessment of the long-term macroeconomic effect resulting from the addition of the above mentioned countries.

The activities of the EAEU are determined and regulated by the Treaty on the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community, the Decisions of the Commission of the Customs Union, the Customs Code of the Customs Union,

¹ *Avrapetyan A.* Otsenka perspektiv prisoedineniya Armenii k tamozhennomu soyuzu [Assessment of the prospects of the addition of Armenia to the Customs Union] // *Sbornik nauchnykh statei po materialam Mezhdunarodnoy nauchno-prakticheskoy konferentsii. Laboratoriya prikladnykh ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy Imeni Keynusa* [Collection of scientific articles based on the correspondence of the International scientific and practical conference. Laboratory of Applied Economic Research named after Keynes]. 2014, P. 6.

² *Zaylov A.N.* Otsenka ekonomicheskogo effekta prisoedineniya Kirgizskoy respublikii k Tamozhennomu soyuzu [Assessment of the economic effect of the addition of the Kyrgyz Republic to the Customs Union] // *Eurasivskaya ekonomicheskaya integratsiya* [Eurasian Economic Integration]. – 2011. – №4 (13). – P. 23.

domestic producer is, within the framework in which the EAEU functions, less protected from foreign competition, which could potentially lead to a decrease in Russia's economic potential.

Yaroshchuk A.B. identifies 4 groups of risks in the development of the EAEU integration project¹:

-An increased distancing of the integration-orientated intergovernmental political superstructure and the treaty legislation base from the material integration factors and the actual levels of trade and economic interaction between the parties;

-A "freezing" of the integration on one of the transitional phases may lead to a growth devaluation in the economies of EAEU member countries, a worsening in the business and investment climate;

-A destabilization in the development of the supranational regulatory system within the EAEU framework (increased complications in the enforcement of legal practice as well as in the ensuring of national interests in economic affairs);

An "economic glut", in the same way as for the CMEA, in the economic development of EAEU member countries as well as a worsening in the economic cycle.

It is reasonable to believe, that the main purpose of the creation of the EAEU, was the recreation of a significant part of the economic area of the former USSR as a unified organism, the unification of the customs legislation, the removal of customs barriers and the increase in goods turnover. The CMEA and the EAEU are similar in the way that both organizations are international, orientated at the liberalization of foreign trade, regulation of the trade and political relations between the member states as well as the unification of the customs affairs.

Based on the above mentioned, it is evident that the activities of the EAEU bring with certain risks, which could become an obstacle for the continued economic and social integration, however the activity of the EAEU also has positive aspects. For instance, the increase in the goods turnover, the simplification of the customs clearance procedures and the creation of an attractive investment climate (In 2010, 70 packages of documents from investors were considered for the construction of customs and logistics terminals in frontier regions; materials from 37 investors, were approved in accordance with the Conception of customs clearance and customs control in areas close to the state border of the Russian Federation).

Conclusion

To conclude the study, we can construct a generalized table of the three researched international intergovernmental organizations.

¹Yaroshchuk A.B. Tamozhennyi soyuz kak forma razvitiya ekonomicheskoy i sotsialnoy integratsii na prostranstva evropeyskogo ekonomicheskogo sobstvenstva [The Customs Union as a way of developing the economic and social integration within the European Economic Community] // Gumanitazsiya obrazovaniya [Humanization of education], – 2011. – № 5. – P. 85.

<p>Governing bodies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Session of the Council; - Meeting of the country representatives in the Council; - Permanent Commission; - Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -European Parliament; - Council of the EEC; -Commission of the EEC; - Court of the EEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supreme Eurasian Economic Council; - Eurasian Inter-governmental Council; - Eurasian Economic Commission; - Court of the Eurasian Economic Community
<p>Results activities</p>	<p>from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creation of a developed infrastructure in CMEA member countries; - scientific and technological cooperation; - an increase in the goods turnover by 8,7%; - enrichment of theory and practice of customs affairs; - unification of the customs legislation; - the customs system of the USSR was brought closer to the international model; - stagnation in the economies of CMEA member countries, due to a weak penetration into the world market and insufficient use of the scientific and productive potential. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -European Parliament; - Council of the EEC; -Commission of the EEC; - Court of the EEC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supreme* Eurasian Economic Council; - Eurasian Inter-governmental Council; - Eurasian Economic Commission; - Court of the Eurasian Economic Community

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