



THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION PUTIN'S GEOPOLITICAL PROJECT

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The Eurasian Economic Union has styled itself as a desired and dynamic partner operating in the international arena in pursuit of its member states' common economic objectives. It has signed several international agreements and boasts a long list of countries interested in establishing trade relations. A closer inspection of the bloc's external relations, however, reveals that they predominantly serve Russia's strategic interests. Based on the bloc's current record, its external deals are unlikely to either engender a significant boost in trade or further functional connectivity outside of Russia's political motivations.

THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

BELARUS • ARMENIA • RUSSIA • KAZAKHSTAN • KYRGYZSTAN



KEY INSIGHTS

- Despite the rhetoric of achieving a common market, member states have been reluctant to commit to “deep” integration and endow the organization with commensurate delegated powers.
- Russia has successfully used the EAEU umbrella to coordinate relations outside of its current formal remit and realize the advantage of regional “gate-keeping.”
- Dealing with the EAEU does not mean negotiating with an apolitical regulator, a perception that masks Russia's dominance within the organization.
- Russia's dominance does not just relate to structural asymmetries within the EAEU market, but also the reality of the organization's institutional setup and established pattern of its interactions with third parties.



THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

SUPREME EURASIAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

EURASIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION

COURT OF THE
EURASIAN
ECONOMIC UNION

EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Permanently functioning regulator of the EAEU

- Oversee the functioning and development of economic integration within the EAEU
- Ensure implementation of EAEU law
- Decisions shall form part of EAEU law and shall be directly applicable on the territories of member states

COUNCIL OF THE COMMISSION

Representation level: Deputy Heads of Government

Mode of Decision-making: Consensus (all decisions are binding)

Powers:

- Provides the general regulation of the integration processes
- Develops proposals for the development of integration
- Provides the general leadership of the activities of the Commission, including employment matters
- Takes the most important decisions in areas of tariff and customs regulation and other areas of delegated authority
- Can repeal the Board's decisions

BOARD OF THE COMMISSION

Representation level: Professionals nominated by the Member states

Mode of Decision-making: Two thirds majority or Consensus (all decisions are binding)

Powers:

- Monitors the implementation of decisions of the higher bodies of the EAEU
- Takes routine decisions in areas of tariff and customs regulation
- Assists member states with settlement of disputes
- Provides technical support for the other bodies of the EAEU
- Drafts international treaties and decisions of the Commission