

**THE SILK ROAD ECONOMIC BELT PROJECT
IN THE FRAMEWORK OF SHANGHAI COOPERATION
ORGANIZATION AND ITS INFLUENCE
ON TRADE ACTIVITIES OF EAEU**

**ПРОЕКТ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО ПОЯСА
ШЕЛКОВОГО ПУТИ В РАМКАХ
ШАНХАЙСКОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА
И ЕГО ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ТОРГОВЫЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ ЕАЭС**

Участие стран Евразийского экономического союза (ЕАЭС) в мега-проекте Экономического пояса Шелкового пути, инициированном Китаем и реализуемом на базе Шанхайской организации сотрудничества, привлекателен для ЕАЭС и в целом не противоречит его целям, но может повлечь и проблемы, в том числе в развитии торговых отношений. Рассмотрены вызовы и риски проекта для ЕАЭС, поставлены задачи для дальнейшего исследования.

In September 2013 Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed the project of «Silk Road economic zone» which Eurasian countries actively participate. Its implementation comes under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in the framework of common transport system. The heads of the China and Russia issued the Joint Statement on the Construction of the Economic Cooperation between the Silk Road and the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) to promote the construction of a common economic space in Eurasia. As a result, the trade between China and the EAEU countries will face some opportunities, but also challenges. In this international context, the inquiry about trade between the two sides will become more meaningful.

Objectives of the project are: organization of logistics and optimization of trade and economic relations; improving policy coordination; construction of a single road network; development of trade by eliminating barriers, reduction of transaction costs, intensifying FDI; transition to payments in national currencies; expanding direct links within the region. The project aims at the establishment of the Eurasian economic area linking the countries of East and West through the Central Asian region. The project connects the China, Central Asia, Russia and Europe, connects China with the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean Sea, South-East Asia, South Asia and the Indian Ocean.

Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is a regional integration organization established in the May 29, 2014 by Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan under the framework of the Customs Union (2010) and Common Economic Space (2012). In January 2, 2015 Armenia officially joined, in August 12,

2015 Kyrgyzstan. EAEU is in the process of formation of common market of goods, services, capital and labor. However, the Silk Road and EUAAU not contradict each other, contributing to the expansion of trade, investment and industrial cooperation, development of transport and logistics infrastructure, reduction of transaction costs, development of settlements in national currencies, going towards a FTA and further integration of markets.

But such a global projects tend to benefit primarily their initiators. A large and growing market of the EAEU with reach natural resources is one of China's goals in this project. For EAEU there is a risk of falling into the dependence on China. EAEU more interested in development of domestic industrial production than in importing cheap manufactured goods from China. China's expansion on the market of the EAEU is already large enough. Therefore, the question about the principles of docking the projects of Silk Road Economic Belt and EAEU is still open.

The main objectives of father research are: to describe theoretical foundations of international cooperation between member-countries of integration group in the implementation of joint projects, to identify the concept, classification and evaluation of the effectiveness of international cooperation in the implementation of joint projects; to identify the characteristics and trends of development of international cooperation between member-countries of the SCO in the implementation of the Silk Road Economic Belt; to evaluate the positive and negative impact of this project on trade activities of the EAEU; to analyze the prospects of docking two projects, to identify the directions of participation of EAEU member-countries in this project, and to offer some directions of such a participation for the Republic of Belarus.

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МНОГОУРОВНЕВОЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ ИНТЕГРАЦИОННОЕ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ

В условиях формирования геоэкономики национальная экономика втягивается в нее своими частями, выступая ее объектом, а не субъектом. Но вынужденное втягивание создает угрозу безопасности. Важно управляемое встраивание в геоэкономику, «врастание ... в мировую геоэкономическую систему для полноправного участия в формировании и распределении мирового дохода» [1, с. 365]. Оно возможно в рамках транснационализации и интеграции.

По данным ВТО в 1995–2016 гг. количество интеграционных соглашений выросло со 124 до 635 (67 % действуют), из них 460 — физические соглашения, из которых 58 % — действующие. Из них 59 % — межрегиональные [2].