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Analyzing the Organizational Behavior of Entities Involved in Foreign Economic Activities within the EAEU Framework

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Abstract

This article examines the organizational behavior of entities involved in foreign economic activities within the EAEU framework. It discusses the Eurasian Partnership initiative, which is based on the EAEU's plan and the Chinese transport corridor. This partnership is presented as part of a new global framework that is structured around regional and interregional integration systems. The author suggests that the project symbolizes the emergence of a new world order based on these economic and integrated groups. The partnership is open to new members, and it is expected that countries such as India, Pakistan, Iran, additional CIS members, and others will potentially join in the future. The article concludes that by 2025, the EAEU aims to establish a unified market for energy, hydrocarbons, and finance. The EAEU could emerge as a major hub in a broader integration pathway, attracting new partners to address technological and economic challenges. The study is based on official EAEU documents, statements from authorities, media analysis, and economic data.

Keywords: Eurasian economic union (EAEU), Greater Eurasian partnership, Organizational behavior, China (PRC), European Union (EU), International cooperation.

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Introduction

This article focuses on analyzing the organizational behavior trends of entities participating in foreign economic activities within the EAEU. The study sets out to achieve these goals:

- To assess the institutional landscape shaping EAEU cooperation;
- To explore the Eurasian Partnership initiative, which is proposed through the EAEU framework and the Chinese transport corridor, viewing it as a part of the emerging global structure driven by regional and interregional integration systems.

Materials and Methods

The methodology employed in this study combines an interdisciplinary approach, blending the concept of Eurasian civilization with theories of economic integration. Eurasianism, as a cultural, ideological, and academic discipline, encompasses a variety of perspectives.



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The research incorporates data from forums and conferences, alongside insights drawn from the author's observations. The analysis is grounded in several key sources, including 1) official documents from international bodies like the EAEU; 2) statements and interviews with government officials; 3) media monitoring; and 4) socio-economic statistical analysis. Additionally, various methods were applied, including empirical data analysis, regression, visual data analysis, comparison, analogy, historical comparison, expert analysis, and other relevant techniques.

Results and Discussion

The study of organizational behavior focuses on how organizations develop effective strategies to enhance their internal dynamics and improve collaborative efforts [1-3]. Within this field, the goal is often to increase cooperation, foster satisfaction, and stimulate innovation.

This article explores organizational behavior in the context of the EAEU, with a focus on improving cooperation effectiveness, satisfaction, and fostering innovation. Countries involved are advised to adopt strategies such as reorganizing teams, adjusting compensation structures, and refining performance assessment processes to promote organizational growth.

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is a regional economic bloc comprising countries from Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Northern Asia. It was officially founded in 2015 by Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus, following a treaty signed in 2014. Together, these countries have a population of nearly 200 million and a combined GDP exceeding \$5 trillion [4]. Organizational behavior is viewed from a managerial perspective, particularly in the context of regional integration. The EAEU functions as one of the major pillars of Eurasian cooperation, alongside forums like the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) [5]. The union is formally recognized as an international body, created under the Treaty on the EAEU.

The formation of the EAEU was partly driven by the economic and political influence of the European Union (EU) and other Western economic agreements. The primary goals of the union are to strengthen inter-member cooperation, enhance economic competitiveness, and promote sustainable development, ultimately improving the quality of life for citizens within the member countries.

One of the key benefits of the EAEU is the facilitation of the free movement of labor, goods, capital, and services among its members. Additionally, the union aims to standardize policies in areas like energy, technical regulation, agriculture, industry, macroeconomics, antimonopoly regulations, customs, and foreign trade and investment [6]. Unlike the EU's eurozone, the EAEU does not yet have a unified currency [7].

At the decision-making level, the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council oversees major decisions, while the Eurasian Economic Commission manages the daily functions, akin to the European Commission. The EAEU Court handles legal matters related to the organization's activities.

The goal of European territorial cooperation is to integrate the continent's regions, ensuring that borders serve to unite, not divide, Europeans. This cooperation enables the resolution of common issues, the sharing of resources, and coordinated efforts to achieve collective goals [8].

The EAEU is rapidly emerging as a key integration entity, and its continued growth is crucial. To maintain momentum, it is essential to prioritize advancing the union's objectives. One critical focus is the execution of a comprehensive digital agenda. At present, attracting interest in the integration project is of utmost importance for fostering mutually beneficial partnerships. Therefore, a cooperation-driven alliance should be cultivated with careful attention to the perspectives of all parties and synchronized decision-making processes. It is important to ensure that the EAEU's collaboration frameworks are more appealing than those available to nations outside of the integration scheme.

A pivotal step toward achieving equality for workers within the EAEU would be the signing of a pension benefits agreement. This move is seen as essential in creating a more equitable environment, which requires continued improvements to the legal infrastructure of the union [9].

To achieve these objectives, representatives from member states have endorsed over 18 significant documents. These initiatives involve cooperation on macroeconomic policy alignment, liberalization of select services, regulation of natural monopolies, customs fee management, and tracking of imports.

There is also significant emphasis on expanding internal cooperation within the Union. Due to its strategic geographical location, member countries are encouraged to accelerate the implementation of large-scale joint projects [10].

Foreign relations are also a major focus, particularly regarding agreements to share data on goods crossing the borders of the EAEU and China, as well as efforts to establish a free trade agreement between the EAEU and Serbia [11]. Furthermore, enhancing ties with other international alliances is critical for boosting cooperation [12]. Consequently, fostering robust economic ties with entities such as the EU, SCO, and ASEAN is seen as vital. The goal for the Eurasian space is not to isolate itself but to remain open and engaged in global affairs [13, 14].

The EAEU's new Customs Code has laid the groundwork for a unified market for services and labor, while administrative processes are continually being streamlined under a unified legal framework. Additionally, industrial and technological collaboration among member states is on the rise. Sixteen Eurasian technological platforms are already operational, and efforts are underway to create distinctive Eurasian brands. The EAEU remains open to collaborating with all regional nations, as favorable business conditions with CIS partners are crucial for its member states. Recently, over 40 countries have expressed interest in fostering trade and economic partnerships with the EAEU.

Looking forward, the EAEU aims to enhance organizational and economic cooperation by inviting new countries to join, thus building a stronger, more economically resilient Eurasia shortly.

Conclusion

Organizational integration is a gradual, deep-seated process with long-term effects, some of which may not be apparent immediately and could take years to manifest. Over the next decade, the priority will be finalizing the creation of a unified market for EAEU services and goods, with a particular focus on eliminating existing trade barriers. Special attention will be given to common markets for electricity, oil, financial services, gas, and petroleum products.

Collaboration between the EAEU and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), coupled with China's initiatives to develop transportation and industrial infrastructure, will be guided by a spirit of intergovernmental cooperation, considering the interests of Russia. Russia's strategic position allows it to leverage its transit capabilities and enhance its land routes, which can offer time advantages if capitalized effectively. However, Russia and China face competition as well as cooperation in Central Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East, especially in transportation and energy markets [15].

The SCO holds potential as a promising institution, with the capacity to involve many future members of the Great Eurasian Partnership and maintain a robust international presence. The formation of this partnership will necessitate some reorganization and development of its institutional framework. Additionally, some aspects of cooperation among Eurasian Partnership members can take place in alternative formats, such as through trade agreements between the EAEU and individual countries.

By 2025, the EAEU aims to establish a unified financial market as well as a single energy and hydrocarbon market. The EAEU has the potential to become a central hub for wide-ranging integration, attracting new partners to tackle global technological and economic challenges.

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