



General Assembly

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Request for the inclusion of an item in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session

Eurasian Economic Union observer status in the General Assembly

Letter dated 30 April 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to rule 13 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, we have the honour to request the inclusion, in the provisional agenda of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, of an item entitled “Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly”.

Pursuant to rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum (see annex I) and a draft resolution (see annex II) are transmitted herewith.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly.

(Signed) **Z. Mnatsakanyan**
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Armenia to the United Nations

(Signed) **A. Dapkiunas**
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations

(Signed) **K. Abdrakhmanov**
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations

(Signed) **T. Kydyrov**
Permanent Representative
of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations

(Signed) **V. Churkin**
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation to the United Nations



Annex I

Explanatory memorandum

Eurasian Economic Union

On 29 May 2014, in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, the Presidents of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation signed the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union, which entered into force on 1 January 2015. On 10 October 2014, Armenia signed a treaty of accession to the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union.

The establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union marks the transition to the next stage of economic integration among the member States, following the formation of a customs union and a single economic space in the framework of the Eurasian Economic Community, which was abolished in 2014.

Under article 1 of the Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union, the Union is an international organization for regional economic integration and has international legal personality. The Treaty provides for the free movement of goods, capital and labour within the Union and for the implementation of a unified, coordinated and agreed policy in various sectors of the economy.

The Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union reaffirms the member States' adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the other universally recognized principles and norms of international law.

The organs of the Union are the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council (at the level of Heads of State), the Eurasian Intergovernmental Council (at the level of Heads of Government), the Eurasian Economic Commission (a permanent regulatory body of the Union) and the Court of the Union.

The aims of the Union are:

- (a) To create the conditions for stable economic development in the member States for the purpose of raising their populations' standard of living;
- (b) To establish a single market for goods, services, capital and labour within the Union;
- (c) To enhance the national economies' overall modernization and coordination and to increase their competitiveness in the global economy.

These aims correspond to the purposes of the United Nations in the area of international economic and social cooperation, as specified in Chapter IX of the Charter.

The current membership of the Eurasian Economic Union consists of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. The Kyrgyz Republic signed a treaty of accession to the Union on 23 December 2014 and is now completing the domestic procedures necessary for its entry into force.

The Union is open to accession by any State that shares its purposes and principles, under conditions agreed upon by the member States. In addition, any interested State may be granted observer status in the Union.

The Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union reaffirms its member States' aspiration to further strengthen mutually beneficial and equitable economic cooperation with other countries, international integration arrangements and international organizations.

Granting the Eurasian Economic Union observer status in the General Assembly will enable the Union and the United Nations to cooperate effectively in a regular and structured way, in the interests of both entities and of their member States.

Annex II

Draft resolution

Observer status for the Eurasian Economic Union in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Union,

1. *Decides to invite the Eurasian Economic Union to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;*
2. *Requests the Secretary-General to take the action necessary to implement the present resolution.*
