

of a court decision, to demand the removal of information from the source of such information – an Internet resource. However, this provision is only a prerequisite for securing the right to oblivion in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

In the legal regulation of relations arising in the information space, it is necessary, first of all, to take into account the fundamental human rights enshrined in the universal Declaration of human rights and the European Convention on human rights. The right to access the Internet is fundamental, because without it a person cannot become a subject of these public relations, and therefore does not have the opportunity to exercise their rights and freedoms in the information space.

To date, human rights in the information space have been legislated in the resolution of the UN General Assembly of 18 December 2013, which proclaimed that a person, being in the online space, has the same amount of rights as in real life, including the right to privacy [3].

Conclusion. Thus, the development of the information society changes the content of some rights and freedoms, including information. The author defines human information rights as the totality of human and civil rights in the search, receipt and dissemination of information. The virtual space needs legal regulation both at the national and international levels. It is necessary to consolidate new information rights in the national legislation of the Republic of Belarus. We propose to consolidate the right to oblivion in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus on the basis of the experience of the Russian Federation.

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EUROPEAN UNION AND THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION. INTERACTION AND PROSPECTS FOR RELATIONS

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The European Union and the Eurasian Economic Union are impressive political and economic associations in the space of Eurasia. Relations between the two unions are extremely important in the framework of the globalization process. However, at present there is no integration and effective cooperation between the EU and the EAEU.

The purpose of the work is to suggest possible scenarios for the development of EU-EAEU relations and choose the most acceptable one.

Material and methods. The material of the work was the regulatory framework of the EU and the EAEU. The main methods of the research: generalization, comparison, analysis.

Findings and their discussion. The European Union is a political and economic association of 28 countries, created in 1993 with the goal of creating a single unlimited economic space. The EU structure is called the “system of three pillars”: the first pillar is the European Communities and Euratom, it serves for economic integration. The second pillar is considered to be the common foreign and security policies of the participating countries (political integration). The third pillar is the cooperation of the police and the judiciary in the judicial system (judicial integration) [2].

For the same purpose, in 2015, the Eurasian Economic Union replaced the Eurasian Economic Space, which existed from 2000 to 2014, which included Belarus, Russia and Kazakhstan. A little later, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan joined these three countries [1].

The European Union is the largest trading partner of the Eurasian Economic Union, in turn, for the EAEU European Union in terms of trade it is in fourth place.

Earlier, the creation of a free trade zone “From Lisbon to Vladivostok”, a single economic space, which was the goal of long-term cooperation and interaction between the two unions (EU - EAEU) as a result of the integration of their economic spaces. This initiative came from the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, in January 2014, and in February of that year, it was supported by the President of Kazakhstan. Support was also expressed by Stefan Füle, EU Enlargement Commissioner for Enlargement, and Angela Merkel, German Chancellor. [3]

Therefore, at present, all relations are built on the basis of bilateral relations between the European Union and individual EAEU countries. For example, consider the branch of the EU-Belarus relationship. In September 2019, the Republic of Belarus was visited by EU Ambassador Dirk Schuebel. He noted that the EU’s policy towards Belarus is stable and will remain so. In 2015, sanctions were lifted, and at this stage even the introduction of a visa-free regime is being discussed.

In 2015, German Chancellor Angela Merkel announced that she supported the creation of an FTZ on the basis of the EU and the EAEU. According to some experts, this could happen in the next 10 years. Of course, in the process of rapprochement itself, a number of problems will arise. The EU and Russia see integration in different ways and want to extract as much benefit from this process for themselves as possible.

The factor that influenced the relations between the EU and the EAEU was the PRC's “One Belt, One Road” initiative, which suggested the creation of

a land trade route from China to the EU through Russia and the countries of the common neighborhood. This gave rise to Russia to propose the creation of "Greater Eurasia" on the basis of three equal poles – the EAEU, China and the EU. The EU sees this in the form of a single conjugation of Europe and Asia. The EU is trying to expand the borders of its power, and Russia, including the EAEU member states, suggest the possibility of pairing on the basis of cooperation. At the moment, all initiatives on this issue are under development and approval of a specific implementation plan. Therefore, we can say that in the near future, participants in this initiative will come to a consensus.

In general, the relations of the EU-EAEU for 2015-2018 can be characterized by a period of gradual rapprochement. By the beginning of 2019, the situation in relations between the EU and the EAEU is only improving. At this stage, two scenarios can be identified:

Cooperation. Under this option, the EU and the EAEU will continue to hold consultations, negotiations of an official or unofficial nature on further ways of integration.

Confrontation. In the space of “common neighborhood”, the EU and the EAEU can dramatically intensify the struggle. The EU will influence the EAEU states, and the EAEU will influence the EU member states, which, in addition to negative consequences, can lead to a positive effect in the fields of economy and politics, and to cultural convergence of countries [4].

Conclusion. We believe that the first option, the option of cooperation would be more relevant and effective. The EU and the EAEU should make concessions to each other, stop considering each other as an adversary, continue negotiations and develop agreements. A constructive approach will contribute to the development of relations between the two unions and will initiate a quick integration process.

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