

Social essence and interests in the economic policy of Azerbaijan

Dagbeyi ALLAHVERDIYEV*, Vusala BEKIROVA

Institute of Economics of the Ministry of Science and Education of Azerbaijan

**Corresponding author. E-mail: dagbeycahani@gmail.com*

Abstract. The purpose of the research is to provide the sustainable provision of human welfare in the macroeconomic policy of the state, the essence of the development direction of the national wealth and the analysis in the current conditions, to ensure socio-economic welfare. Thus, the macroeconomic balance of the country and the main criteria of socio-economic progress were examined in the context of citizen welfare. In the analysis, logistics, income equality, macroeconomic balance characterizing the country's political-economic responsibility and progress in the current conditions were analyzed and the criteria were evaluated. The rate of gross domestic product has been studied in ensuring economic equilibrium. At the same time, adjustment of macroeconomic balance, profit in import and export was investigated in order to ensure socio-economic and sustainable economic progress, which made the topic relevant. The methodology of the research was studied on the basis of general logical methods such as political-economic cognition, logical generalization, induction and deduction based on comparative and analytical analysis.

Keywords: *economic policy; economic progress; human welfare*

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable macroeconomic progress in Azerbaijan, human interests characterize the relevance of geopolitical importance in political and economic conditions. Thus, the principle of sustainable economic progress is based on international cooperation as the main direction of Azerbaijan's foreign economic policy. Macroeconomic progress of Azerbaijan serving the regulation and protection of national interests, the continuous growth of political-economic and social welfare is characterized as an important component of Heydar Aliyev's policy. These political-economic principles, as a guarantee of the macroeconomic stability of the country, in addition to promoting the progress of Azerbaijan's world economic relations, have determined the satisfaction of the country's citizens. In Azerbaijan, these criteria characterize the conditions of sustainable growth, the creation of a favorable ground for human interests and the growth of economic well-being in the future.

Thus, it is considered important that Azerbaijan's economic progress is directed towards goals based on socio-economic balance, taking into account various internal and external influences in international macroeconomic stability. Such economic equilibrium characterizes the need for general economic regulation of aggregate demand and aggregate supply, aggregate income and expenditure, consumption, production, import and export. Thus, each state's natural resources, quantity and quality of human well-being, food supply, foreign economic relations and socio-economic regulation criteria are different from each other. Mainly, the regulation of foreign economic relations according to the production relations, macro-economic conditions according to political-economic interests is considered typical here.

Thus, the sustainable macroeconomic balance of the country is mainly characterized by the adequacy of the real model description of the economic growth rate. Here, human interest and its increase in socio-economic well-being reflect the scientific analysis in the context of national security and the necessary criterion of scientific wealth. Thus, the country's economic progress determines the

growth of sustainable social welfare as a criterion determined by human well-being. Such continuous political and economic progress reflects the rate of growth of human well-being in the general internal responsibility and national income, wealth, and actualizes macroeconomic stability. In the policy of sustainable macroeconomic progress, human interest is described as follows:

Macroeconomic stability

Ensuring economic well-being

Citizen satisfaction and its progress

Attention to the problems of the formation of human capital, which conditions the continuous provision of the socio-economic balance of macroeconomic progress in our country, is typical.

So, based on the general condition of the products produced during the year, the growth of wealth is considered one of the necessary conditions. For this reason, the continuous growth of national wealth serves the progress of the state and strengthens the socio-economic well-being of citizens.

Criteria included in national wealth;

Production funds of society. Production funds of the society consist of circulating funds. In a more comprehensive description, the material and moral well-being of society, intellectual property products are considered national wealth. The socio-economic progress of the state and society leads to an increase in the quantity and quality of national wealth.

Thus, it is characterized by the growth of the economic criterion of the national economy in the form mentioned below.

Provision of economic well-being in science education;

Modern political and economic conditions are characterized by the progress of productive forces, as a result, a new stage in the organization of the economy.

Thus, macroeconomics is the unity of the single and whole state of various farms in the conditions of real political-economic relations.

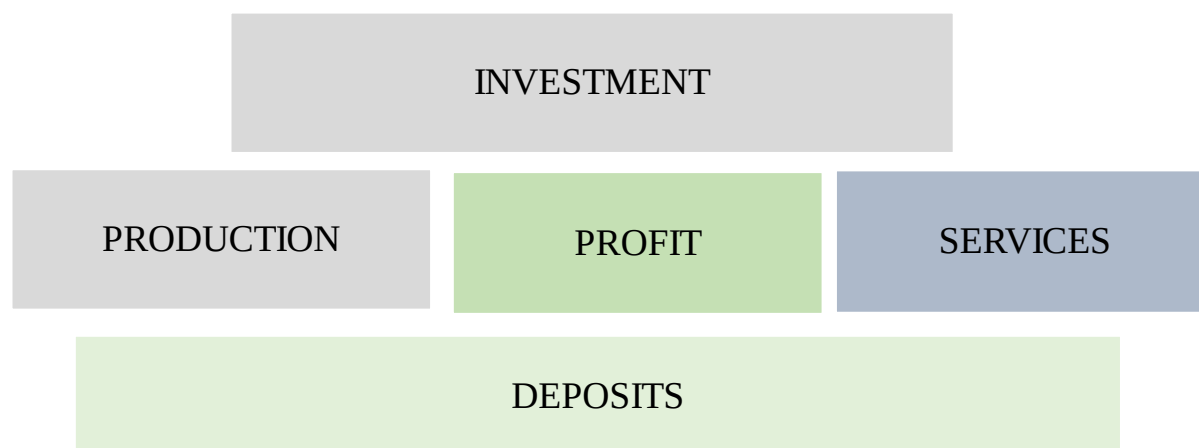
The state creates fertile conditions for the progress of the micro- and macro-economy with the political-economic methods implemented by means of financial-monetary, budget-tax and coal policies.

2. MICROECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION, ESSENCE AND PURPOSE IN PRODUCTION, INTERESTS

At the same time, the forms and methods of capital are characterized by different supply and demand criteria. Thus, it includes basic capital, circulating capital, forms of investment, rent and its modern methods, absolute and differential rent, the necessity of socio-economic protection of the population, preconditions and principles of organization.

At the other stage, the adjustment of the equilibrium conditions and the adjustment of the growth of aggregate costs with the growth of incomes are considered important. The criterion for the growth of aggregate expenditure is focused on the accumulation of savings along with goods and services. Such a form of interpretation can be noted as follows.

In such circumstances, cumulative costs consist of several stages. The first stage characterizes the totality of investment and production costs, total income and services. Thus, production mainly consists of labor force, investment, demand and supply criteria for labor, profit, services and expenses.



Source: Compiled by the author.

Keynes considered such a picture, the criterion that determines the merit of consumption is the total amount of profit. According to this logical conclusion, the amount of savings determines the balance of the total amount of income and consumption. In such current political and economic conditions, the principles of entrepreneurship and initiative are considered important in the growth of socio-economic well-being. The current socio-economic criteria of the republic are reflected in the description.

Socio-economic and macroeconomic description. 1
(Total income, AZN)

Criteria	2020	2021	2022
Gross domestic product, million manats	98.3	109, 5	279, 7
GDP per person of the population , in manats	97.5	100.9	1 5 9 , 7
Agricultural products, million manats	197.8	105.9	19 5,7
State of the world revenues , mil .manats	167.8	97.5	195.7
Incomes of the population, million manats	109.5	97.5	179.5
Main nominal income, manat	195.5	97.5	279.7

Source: Prepared by the author on the basis of information from the SSC.

Thus, it is characterized by the increase in the efficiency of the criteria described by the sound of the political-economic directions and the macroeconomic model . Thus, **in 2023, the gross domestic product (GDP) of 9 billion 698.2 million manats (5 billion 700.12 million dollars at the current exchange rate) was produced in the country** . This production means a 1.5 percent decrease (recession) compared to the same period of the previous year. So, these criteria increased the GDP of the republic by 6.5% last year, but the economic growth of 2021 compared to 2020 was 7.8%. **The GDP calculated per person of the population was equal to 951.9 manats(4).**

In such a scene David's method requires a growth rate based on a single state model obtained by testing existing microeconomic criteria or products according to their production capacity. Thus, the essence of productivity and economic progress is determined by determining the efficiency criterion $D_{avud} = A_d$. In progress, $D_{avud} = D_d$ is characterized by existing criteria for the implementation of the main functions of economic growth. Consumption costs, production conditions, mainly the quality and

signs of production characterize the realization of the requirements of progress of the free market economy. Thus, the final results of the management activity are considered to be characteristic of the need for the growth of social welfare, based on the unified state model in scientific quality. Thus, as a result of the comparative analysis of the economic efficiency, it determined the increase of the total cost for each macroeconomic product based on the variable cost criterion.

So, in the current conditions, monopoly is considered one of the main directions in the regulation of socio-economic effectiveness. The application of the necessary rules for neutralizing the negative effects of monopoly and unfair competition on human interests, application to monopolistic companies is typical. Thus, monopoly limits people's rights and freedoms, eliminates their initiative, free competition and price equilibrium, as well as obstacles to people's material well-being, and causes socio-economic tension in society. For this reason, the main direction of the political and economic measures reflected in the former US Secretary of State and Defense Minister Marshall Plan for economic progress after World War II was the opposite position against the monopolists.

Thus, the principles of the production and consumption balance method in the macroeconomic field characterize the proportionality of the balance of payments and the criterion of real socio-economic well-being with the methodological principles. Thus, in Azerbaijan, the preparations of international organizations on the problems of the accounting system are regulated on the basis of methodological guidelines, and the results of the calculations are regularly analyzed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the International Monetary Fund. The interrelationship of redistribution and utilization processes of production that does not meet these criteria is grouped in different accounts(3).

Thus, Davud's macroeconomic model, which explains the monotonous increase of product volumes in the consumer market, has determined the characteristic conditions of the production process or the characteristics of the products in the operation of the national economy system. It is typical to analyze the increasing characteristics of the volume of products offered to the consumer market as a coefficient of the consumption limit of the population and the investment effect directed to the product production areas in the established mathematical models. Thus, alternative criteria of product production characteristics have been replaced. Macroeconomic forecasts are described here.

Macroeconomic criteria Description II

Subject of comparison	in 2021	in 2022
Total domestic wealth, thousand manats	109, 5	559.7
Gross domestic product per person, manat	109, 5	5 1 9 ,5
Industrial product, thousand manats	105, 9	1 5 9 , 7
Funds directed to fixed capital, thousand manats	105.9	159.7
Agricultural products, thousand manats	109, 5	5 15,7
Information and communication services, thousand manats	105.9	159,7
one person the average monthly salary concerned fee, manat	109.5	519.7

Source: Prepared by the author on the basis of information from the SSC.

So, according to macroeconomic criteria, at the beginning of 2023, the total agricultural output increased by 3.3% compared to the previous year (livestock production by 5.14%, crop production by 5%). Thus, it was noted that the nominal income of the population increased by 14 percent, in January the state budget increased by 5 billion 2.5 million manats, and 1 billion 425.19 million manats were spent from the budget. According to the data, the credit portfolio of the country's banks and other credit organizations was 25 billion 180 million manats in national currency equivalent, and the amount of the

population's savings in banks was 12 billion 744 million manats in national currency equivalent. Thus, the price of food has increased by 25.0 percent, in which the trade balance is focused on inequality.

Thus, from the analysis of the macroeconomic classification, it is known that the provision of political-economic interests with the state economic and administrative methods for the regulation of production and consumption is considered typical. Thus, economic methods are more effective in macroeconomic regulation, and the state balances this process with tax, financial-budget, money-credit, currency, customs policy. The purpose and essence of these criteria in the political-economic reality is the regulation of the price by the state in accordance with the functioning of the existing market rules, the balancing of the economic basis and essence of the price with the world market price.

Thus, in the current political and economic conditions, the regulation of prices by administrative methods exists mainly in emergency cases, in the crisis of the economy, in the conditions of the emergence of recession in all areas of the economy, in the intensity of the price increase of other products. In such conditions, the state determines and regulates the price of demand factors included in the consumption basket by administrative methods.

For this reason, economic freedom and economic competitive advantage, which are considered the driving force of the economy, shape the progress of socio-economic well-being. Thus, the essence of quality-based evaluation is necessary to comply with the quantitative criterion. Thus, with this logical approach, Davud, who looks at the essence, purpose and interests of the economy as an exact science, notes that the economic landscape is a reflection of political realities. Here, the balance of the economy should regulate the solution of the shortcomings existing in the market economy and should balance the functional realities of the economy.

For this reason, The president of Azerbaijan noted that the main goal of the state of Azerbaijan is to achieve the socio-economic progress of the country and raise its political-economic progress to the ranks of developed countries. With the implementation of these basic principles, the existence of achievements in scientific and educational progress is predicted in Azerbaijan as a developed country.

Thus, the volume of inventions, patents, scientific efficiency has decreased more than 1000 times. The society of scientific creativity in the country is gradually focused on the consumer society, which is considered dangerous for the future progress of the republic. Thus, in the current political and economic reality, H. Aliyev's scientific policy has created the necessity of multiple growth of scientific creativity in the current period of the industrial revolution. In these analyses, scientific research, digitization, virtualization, defense, mastering new planets are characterized as products of scientific results. Thus, the science economy, finance, politics, medicine, education, social protection, plant breeding, space, nuclear, energy, oil, world politics, etc. covering all these areas is considered a characteristic criterion of new scientific achievements. The current political and economic conditions make it necessary to focus on increasing the amount of science and education costs.

Thus, from the real comparison of scientific funding, it is clear that independent Azerbaijan has greater opportunities in this field. Thus, during the Soviet Union, Azerbaijan had limited resources in this field, and the Union government organized the main order in this direction. According to the mentioned criteria, if Azerbaijan is at the level of the most developed countries, Switzerland, Norway, and Singapore, then according to the efficiency of using these resources, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Yemen, etc. compared with states.

Thus, funding of science in the countries of the world is mainly provided by budget and non-budget (commercial) organizations. In this direction, the scientific expenses financed from the state budget are mainly presented by the state-ordered method. Non-budgetary organizations, as well as large companies and large states, are determined to direct funding to science. Thus, it is considered typical that the sales volume of large companies' scientific expenses is increased from 3% to 27%, that is, that this amount of profit from sales is directed to the progress of science and research. The economic policy of the countries of the world in the scientific direction is reflected in Table 3.

Table 3. Funds allocated to scientific work in the world countries as a percentage of GDP

Countries	2019	2020	2021	2022
Israel	2, 71	5, 19	5, 91	9, 15
Japan	5.19	19,25	19, 25	19, 25

Finland	2.75	3.7 8	5, 97	5 , 19
Germany	2, 79	19.5	19, 25	2 7 , 19
USA	2.7 9	51 , 9	27 , 19	27 , 19
France	2.7	6 2, 7	2.7	2.7
Great Britain	1.5	1.9	5, 19	1 5.9
Russia	1, 9 5	5.19	5, 9 1	5 , 91
India	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9
Turkey	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

Source: Prepared by the author on the basis of information from the SSC.

As it is known from the description, countries such as Japan, Germany, the USA, Great Britain and Israel are represented in the main phase of the funding of the countries of the world aimed at scientific progress. From the result of such a picture, it is known that the main share of the country's GDP directed to science is Israel, Japan, Germany, the USA, Great Britain at the highest level, i.e. spending 319 million or 519 billion dollars annually on science (a total of 78 billion dollars). has caused results.

Thus, it is clear from the analysis that the funds directed to scientific research in developed countries are a stable component of GDP and state expenditures are a priority. The USA, Japan, Germany, and France are among the countries that invest the most in science in the world, and Russia ranks 47th with 93,000 dollars. Israel is among the countries that allocate the most funds to scientific research as a percentage of GDP, 4.47%, and Azerbaijan is at the 99th stage in this ranking with 0.2% criteria.

In the current geopolitical conditions, there are obstacles in the socio-economic and food provision of about 1.5 billion people in the world, about 2 billion people have a daily material income of one dollar. These situations existing in such political and economic conditions are characterized by the unfair distribution of production income in the countries of the world. Thus, in the current situation, the main socio-economic goal of most of the world's states is aimed at ensuring sustainable economic progress and regulating the unfair distribution of the generated production income. Thus, socio-economic criteria, scientific judgments and scientific analyzes used in the countries of the world in geopolitical conditions have become relevant.

Thus, the geopolitical economic conditions characterize the main scientific direction of the investment policy and the provision of socio-economic well-being. So invest the purpose of directing the policy towards science and education is classified by the mentioned criteria;

To ensure socio-economic growth;

Achieving entrepreneurial activity and free economic progress;

Intensive implementation of new jobs and training programs.

The mentioned criteria are considered to be typical of directing the economic policy of the state to the progress of science, its financing and support of science.

However, for the sake of comparison in the current political and economic conditions, let us note that 128.1 million manats were directed to "Science expenses" from the 2018 state budget in Azerbaijan. In addition, the amount of expenses from the state budget directed to science in 2020 was 28 , 5 million manats, 92.7 million manats in 20 2 1, and 159.7 million manats in 20 22. However, despite such an increase in the main amount of funding directed to science from the state budget, those expenses in the state budget and general expenses share, as well as caused stagnation in the annual GDP ratio. Thus, one of the five main issues to be realized in accordance with the "National Priorities for the socio-economic development of Azerbaijan 2030" stipulated the formation of competitive human capital and economically profitable income.

Table 3 of financial resources directed to science in Azerbaijan

Years	2020	20 2 1	20 22	2023
GDP (mil. AZN)	61 25 1 .9	78 2 51 .9	75 2 51. 9	72 519, 7

From budget to science directed finance	11 2 . 7	109.5	15 9 ,9	251.9
Scientifically proven and the vowel in Ü DM	0.19	5.19	7 . 19	19. 9

Source: Prepared by the author on the basis of various data.

In the socio-economic development strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2022-2027, it is planned to increase the share of science expenses in the gross domestic product from 0.2% in 2020 to 0.3%, and this has already reached 0.16% in 2021. However, in the draft of the 2023 state budget, 227.15 million manats were allocated for the financing of science, of which it was 23.5 million manats compared to the current year.

So, in the countries that consider the progress of science to be a pro-route (Israel, Germany, France, Japan, the USA, etc.), the funds allocated by the state to science are fixed normative (up to 3-7% of the state budget expenses or GDP) up to 1 or 2 % of etc.) is determined. In this case, as the expenses of the state budget or the GDP of the country increase, the expenses also determine the growth accordingly.

Thus, it is clear from the analysis that the financial resources directed to science in Azerbaijan are not sufficient. Thus, in Azerbaijan, the financial resources directed to science from the state budget make up 0.3% of the GDP. However, in the current political and economic conditions of the country, these criteria require a 19% increase in funds directed to higher quality science.

Thus, the progress of the economy that meets the requirements of independent statehood in the real political and economic landscape of the world, the establishment of economic policies in accordance with the changes at the global and geopolitical level, the development directions of the business perspective of the world economy, the provision of sustainable progress and the development of human capital, and the provision of important scientific progress .

Thus, every year the US National Science Foundation makes decisions that determine the direction of science development. For this reason, official information reflecting scientific realities in Azerbaijan is mainly available in the country, which is not weak in scientific and creative potential.

At the same time, funding is the basis of the progress of science. Thus, in 2020, the President of the United States J. Biden stated at the annual meeting of the American National Academy of Sciences that "America's most productive years were remembered by high capital allocation to science. Today, I consider the following tasks to be our main goal. We will direct 3 percent of the gross domestic product to scientific research, capital to fundamental and applied research, creation of a new stimulating scientific environment, new achievements in the fields of energy, and we will raise the quality of science and education." Currently, the funds allocated to science in the United States are 500 billion dollars, and most of these funds are given to scientists by the American National Academy of Sciences in the form of grants.

In the current political and economic conditions, the human model, the general picture of the cause and purpose , the science and education policy of the countries of the world comparison forms a solid basis for year-on-year increase in investment directed to scientific research. In modern conditions, it is known from the analysis that, along with the countries of the USA, Japan and Germany, South-East Asian countries also direct more funds to scientific research. USA, Japan, Israel, France, and Germany have an important role in the funds directed to the development of science in the world. For this reason, the main scientific centers of the world are rightly considered to be the countries of North America and East Asia. According to the world experience, the annual expenses allocated to scientific research in each country should be an important result in the average GDP.

Thus, the increase in the volume of funds is necessary against the background of the increase in production and consumption, business interests. Thus, the big corporations of the world, APPLE, MERCEDES, SONY, SAMSUNG, HUAWEY and others, have established special scholarships and awards for talented young people in the field of science and education, achieving significant benefits from their large investments in the field of science (7).

Companies	2020 year	Consumption %
Amazon	44.7	15
Alphabet	27.5	15
Microsoft	19.5	15
Apple	19.5	7
Samsung	18.9	9
Meta	15.9	19

Source: (Nasdaq.com) was prepared by the author based on statistical data.

As you can see from the graph, the mentioned companies spend a lot on science. For example, Samsung's science expenses were approximately equal to the science expenses of all Muslim countries, including Azerbaijan and Turkey. The research and development expenses of SOCAR, which is not far behind Samsung in terms of financial capabilities, do not exceed 2 million manats, but logically it should have been several billion manats. It's also that other companies generally don't spend any money on science. In 2021, Azerbaijan's science expenses totaled 203 million manats, of which 152 million were financed from the budget(3). These costs can cover the minimum allowance costs of a large number of scientific staff. Large companies are generally excluded from science. Moreover, the government's long-term strategy envisages the weakening of the development of science and technology, and it implements these retardation plans without delay.

In every country around the world, the Academies of Sciences play the role of center of gravity in the science policy of the state and the development of science in general. In other words, especially state-important projects are implemented through the Academies of Sciences. The Academy was founded by Aristotle after the name of the place where he taught his students around a sycamore tree in Athens. However, in 1863, the American National Academy of Sciences was founded on the initiative of Abraham Lincoln, one of the founders of the United States. This academy plays a special role in the development of the United States today. Currently, there are active Academies of Sciences in many countries. Among them, the names of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the French Academy of Sciences and others can be mentioned. The French Academy of Sciences has been under the patronage of the state since its foundation in 1679. Some time ago, the National Academy of Sciences was established in Germany. The American National Academy of Sciences is called "the nation's adviser-consultant in the field of science, technology and medicine". This institution is considered an organization with a sufficient scientific reputation and is financed from the state budget.

Hence, energy policy based on economic interests A long-term strategy has been developed for revenue management in the oil industry of Azerbaijan, which has joined the UK's extractive industry transparency initiative. Thus, in order to increase the effectiveness of the policy implemented in the social sphere, the President once again noted that lowering the level of unemployment is a strategically important issue for the government. Directing a certain part of the funds earned from oil to the financing of infrastructure projects also comes from the essence of the national development model of our republic. Infrastructural renewal, people's prosperous and comfortable living, fundamental development of entrepreneurship are characterized by the country's economic security in the current conditions.

3 ECONOMY OF LOGISTICS IN AZERBAIJAN

Thus, from ancient times to modern conditions, this important transport corridor connecting our country with the world space is characterized by its main economic benefits. For this reason, our country, as the initiator and executor of such projects as the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway and the North-South International Transport Corridor, has determined to be the center of attention of the world community. The basis of these criteria is its geographic and economic position, and Azerbaijan was chosen as an important transit country connecting East and West, North and South.

During the President's speech at the 10th Global Baku Forum on "The World Today: Challenges and Hopes", he noted the importance of Azerbaijan as a transit country and stated that "the volume of

transit passing through the territory of Azerbaijan last year was more than 75 percent(1). At the same time, the need for the infrastructure of Azerbaijan in modern realities has been relevant in all eras. The establishment of the Republic's largest fleet in the Caspian Sea and one of the largest cargo airfields in the region are considered important economic factors in this area. Thus, in the current political and economic conditions, the economic security of transportation of many countries worldwide is characterized as a necessary criterion. It should be taken into account that mainly those countries are looking for new routes, and one of the new routes passes through the territory of Azerbaijan. In such circumstances, Azerbaijan conditions the progress of its political-economic relations in the field of logistics along with the oil industry on a global scale.

Thus, the intensive growth of the volume of international cargo moving through the territory of Azerbaijan, under the current conditions, is characterized as a country suitable for economic policy. Thus, the repair of airports and ships, the work done at the Baku International Sea Trade Port and the comprehensiveness of its infrastructure in this area, the political-economic activity carried out in the direction of the formation of international highways, the countries of the world perceive Azerbaijan as a logistics center and a geopolitical power center. Also, the Airports named after Heydar Aliyev and established in the regions are considered as an important port country in the South Caucasus region based on the capacity of the cargo transportation and the cargo terminal (5). Thus, the important activity of the intercontinental transport corridors in previous years is the adaptation of highway infrastructure to world standards. Thus, in addition to increasing the transit capabilities of our country, fast and safe delivery of international cargoes to addresses is considered a characteristic political and economic benefit.

Internationally important transport projects, plays an important role in the integration of the countries of the world, and characterizes the important progress in cargo and passenger transport, including land and waterways. As it is known from the geopolitical landscape, in the current political and economic conditions, the international transportation of Azerbaijan is also of strategic importance. This was also observed in the field, with the dominance of Azerbaijani carriers in the field of transport logistics to Turkey, Russia and Iran, mainly in the countries of the world.

4. CONCLUSION

Characterize the realities of innovative economy, strategic goals, socio-economic well-being and the creation of new jobs in Azerbaijani science today . The main direction of scientific progress should serve the progress of the state and society.

It is considered typical to refer to the experience of countries such as Sweden, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands in scientific research activity worldwide. Participating in the scientific forums organized by the World Academy of Sciences and benefiting from the allocated grants is characteristic both as an impetus to scientific development in Azerbaijan and as a main influence on the development of international relations of science.

There is experience in supporting science and implementing new investment mechanisms in the countries of the world. Political attention should be devoted to the development of this field, due to the existence of an intellectual property system and the protection of intellectual property.

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