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## THE FORMULATION OF AZERBAIJAN'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MODULE AND THE PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

### A B S T R A C T

**The purpose of the research** - the article presents the development of international trade relations of Azerbaijan and their integration stages to the world economy, as well as main principles of this integration. Specially, internationally adopted rules, existing mechanisms and models of full-right partnership have been presented in the article.

**The methodology of the research** - besides, existing level of relations between Azerbaijan and international organizations and various countries and development perspectives of these relations have been analyzed and attention has been drawn to international rating evaluations in this sphere.

**The practical importance of the research** - today, economic and political strategy of Azerbaijan is directly connected with global economic processes happening in the world. Transition of Azerbaijan to the market economy has enabled it to be recognized in the international stage as a subject and has completely changed economic, political and demographic structure of the society. Main priorities of economy have been defined thanks to existing stable situation in the Republic and appropriate situation has been formed for development of proper financial structure and national economy, as well as involvement of foreign and local capital, final result of which is renovation in the market economy.

**The results of the research** - the main different feature of the existing system of international relations is formation and development of close and steady cooperation on the basis of general economic, cultural, civil, political and military interests.

**The originality and scientific novelty of the research** - within this cooperation, world economy depends on international financial corporation's from one hand and competition of national economic systems from the other hand.

**Keywords:** transit, trade, capital, integration, economic mechanisms, financial market.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Existing discipline of the world requires all countries (especially newly independent ones) to create a special combination of external and internal factors to protect their economic independence and to ensure their national security. From this viewpoint, international competition lays bare the necessity of implementation of definite rules by states. That is to say, in order to ensure competitiveness of their national economies, states should adapt and coordinate these rules for protection of interests of their citizens and businessmen, their national interests, natural resources and important spheres of their economies.

Formation of the geopolitical course of Azerbaijan has been under influence of several global factors, among which its economy and politics are the main ones as tools for protecting the statehood and its development. At the present stage of global processes, politics have the main role in this direction. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, economy became a part of politics, more accurately, it now derives from politics. In this regard, it should be mentioned that economic development of Azerbaijan (which is a quite difficult matter in the multi-polar world) is strongly dependent on correct choice of political allies.

Being among politically and economically leading countries, Azerbaijan has to have the ability to maneuver with interests of these countries as an integral part of its policy. In the high level of globalization of world economy today, no country is able to develop its policy and economy separately and alone. Having row material abundancy that enables relative freedom for economic activity, Azerbaijan has the possibility to change international labor division and global competition for its favor. Here, attention is automatically drawn to the issue of regulation of the role of the state and interstate relations.

Several necessary precautions realized in Azerbaijan by the authorities, provision of equal rights to all individuals and legal entities in the sphere of import and export of strategic products, struggle for prevention of monopolies, correct determination of the marketing of foreign trade, simplification of custom relations, liberalization of foreign trade, as well as creation of favorable investment environment paved the way for further increase in the volume of foreign trade turnover.

Undoubtedly, correct choice of geopolitical strategy is one of the most important issues for development of the state. From this viewpoint, it is necessary to form the system of state priorities in the foreign policy, which requires reference to the analysis of real economic processes and taking into account state interests of Azerbaijan. In formation of the open economy of Azerbaijan determination of geopolitical directions become one of the most important issues after the country gained its independence.

Analyses show that economic integration is not reached easily. Here, different organizations support countries to adapt their internal political-economic situation to the requirements of the world market. From this point of view, Azerbaijan can be considered successful, as active cooperation with international institutes (including programs of the European Council TACIS) pave the way for adaptation of existing economic legislation to world standards. It should be noted that range of opportunities can be conditionally divided to four principal zones: the West, including America and Europe, Russia-centered East; the Arab World and Asian states. We consider that from the viewpoint of the interests of our state, all political, economic, military and territorial aspects should be taken into consideration.

### **The main content of the research**

Today, economic and political strategy of Azerbaijan is directly connected with global economic processes happening in the world. Transition of Azerbaijan to the market economy has enabled it to be recognized in the international stage as a subject and has completely changed economic, political and demographic structure of the society. Main priorities of economy have been defined thanks to existing stable situation in the Republic and appropriate situation has been formed for development of proper financial structure and national economy, as well as involvement of foreign and local capital, final result of which is renovation in the market economy.

The main different feature of the existing system of international relations is formation and development of close and steady cooperation on the basis of general economic, cultural, civil, political and military interests. Within this cooperation, world economy depends on international financial corporation's from one hand and competition of national economic systems from the other hand.

Oil industry, which is open to external influence and factors, has great importance for economic policy of the state and this situation isn't going to change in the near future. Being dependent on foreign capital and foreign-regional geography, it has obtained a relatively international character. In this frame, it should be specially noted that the role of the external factor in oil industry shall continue to be strong for a long period. Azerbaijan is within the circle of interest of the USA and European Countries in the sphere of economy and policy and it integrates to the world economy as part of the NATO Partnership for Peace Program. Recent years are distinguished with high results in development of foreign trade. During January and December of the year of 2007, total volume of the foreign trade turnover of Azerbaijan Republic was recorded as 11766.9 million \$ USA, while total volume of import and export were 5708.6 million \$ USA and 6058.3 million \$ USA, respectively. During the same period, Azerbaijan Republic maintained useful cooperation activities with 137 countries in the sphere of foreign trade. 28.5% of import-export activities were realized with the EU, while indicators of such activities with the CIS and other countries were 25.5% and 46%, respectively. 47.4% of all foreign trade relations consisted of relations with the EU, which was followed by relations with Asian countries (44.6%), America (7.7%), Africa (0.2%) and Oceania (0.1%). During this period, Azerbaijan received humanitarian aid and technical support from foreign resources in the amount of 61.4 million \$ USA. Taking into consideration the structure of foreign trade of Azerbaijan, we can observe that Italy, England, Germany and France are the leading countries in this sphere.

Self-organization of business means the basis of structuring of the society and formation of civil institutes and is a necessary condition for its social-economic development. One of the features of small business is solution of current problems, which enables it to influence changes in the country. One of the most popular and motive-giving forms of regulation is taxation. Its functional mission is collection of taxes and provision of

their redistribution. It can both limit and stimulate development of economy, so prioritization is highly important in this regard. Realization of regional programs paves the way for remarkable expansion of the operating are of small and medium size business activities.

Another important direction of state policy is creation of new jobs and activation of entrepreneurship activities in order to prevent immigration of population. Foundation of Entrepreneurship and Market Economy has presented a unique project in Azerbaijan, which aims creation of business polygon on the basis of non-working enterprises. Its target is realization of a tripartite cooperation model between the Government, the European Economic Union and entrepreneurs, which will pave the way for development of the non-oil sector in the country. Within this program, special privilege conditions will be provided for investors.

In many countries, multi-functional economic zones ore industrial sites (office centers called business polygon) have been created for realization of solution of problems in the sphere of small and medium size business. In Azerbaijan, solution of problems in the mentioned sphere includes reconstruction of several sectors and provision of its role in social security of population with the help of the state. In this regard, the state still is the only institution in social-economic regulation of this problem.

At present, Azerbaijan rapidly integrates to the world economic system. An obvious example for it is the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Oil Pipeline – “The Contract of the Century”, which plays the role of a strong momentum for development of global partnership and cooperation within an energy corridor. Besides, development of the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum Gas Pipeline (for providing Europe with gas) is another important example (estimations in regard to oil and gas resources in the region show 200 billion barrels of oil and 640 trillion cubic feet of gas, which make 15% of all world resources – more than oil and gas resources of the USA and the North Sea).

Various programs are realized in cooperation with foreign countries for development of the national economy and small and medium size business activities. Economic environment is optimized for privatization and development of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, chemistry and light industry, production and processing of agricultural products, formation of joint ventures, construction and reconstruction of touristic sites and etc.

Number of local and foreign enterprises with representatives in more than 60 countries is as many as 1500 (beginning from 1994). In last year's, trade relations with China have been developed more intensively and have reached 240 million \$ USA. At present, share of China in foreign trade of Azerbaijan is 4%, which can be further increased a few times. Today, Azerbaijan cooperates with 145 states in the sphere of foreign trade.

The efficient Azerbaijani model of open economy includes two contradictory and dialectical, but at the same time interactive aspects – strategic directions that reflect long-term priorities and the object of national development. Two facts should be taken into consideration in this regard – national development cannot meet the dominant tendencies of

the development of regions inside the country. Besides, it cannot also succeed the speed of the general tendencies of the development of international labor division and evolution of world economic system. The mentioned directions should reflect the national character and reality of the potential of reforms and resources in the country.

The main different side of modern international relations system is that it forms and develops strong coalitions with general economic, cultural, political and military interests. Economic, political and social problems make states incline to centrifugal tendencies. Modern phase of global integration and unification is realized through integration and unification of regions. For example, the EU, the NAFTA, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the OPEK, the ASEAN and the ASEM emerged by this way exactly. Almost 80% of world GDP, 82% of the budgets of all states and 85% of the global export belongs to the NAFTA, EU and APEC countries.

At present, small and medium size business are accepted in most of developed countries as the main special way of formation of economic activity and are considered to be the main solution for social- economic problems. This sphere includes approximately 10-15 percent of GDP, while main problems of businessmen are high taxes, lack of state funding and business incubators. For example, it is impossible in the USA to get a state order without participation of small and medium size enterprises.

Analysis of statistical materials shows that there are two interactive very important factors for evolutionary development of economy: stable political situation and capital for economic growth. In this regard, involvement of local capital and its growth are necessary, too. Additionally, it helps the state to prevent investment flow from the country.

In 2011, foreign trade turnover of Azerbaijan increased in 29.92% in comparison to 2010 and was 36.326 billion \$ USA. Cost of exported goods was 26.57 billion \$ USA, which was 24.39% more than that of 2010. Volume of import was 9.755 billion \$ USA and so was 47.81% more than the indicator of 2010. In general, in 2011 Azerbaijan exported 2082 different goods and imported 6233 different goods. Amount of trade surplus in commodity turnover was 16.814 billion \$ USA.

In 2011, export from Azerbaijan to foreign countries mainly consisted of oil and oil refining products, vegetable and animal oil, alcohol, tobacco and tobacco products, ferrous metals, aluminum, tea, electricity and etc., while export to the CIS countries included mineral fuel, oil and oil refining products, bitumen minerals (28.85%); sugar and confectionery goods (13.52%); ships, boats and other floating vehicles (8.45%); fruits (8.25%); animal and vegetable oils (7.51%). Main export countries were Turkey (17.44%), Italy (15.53%), Russia (8.7%), Iran (7.18%), Indonesia (6.44%), Israel (6.10%), Georgia (5.67%), France(4.47%), USA (3.77%) and India (2.39%).

As seen from the analysis, today the geography of foreign trade of the country includes wider regions.

**Table 1:**

***Share of trade partners of Azerbaijan Republic in export and import (thousand dollars)***

<b>Countries</b>	<b>Commodity turnover</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>İmport</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Export</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Trade balance</b>
Total	11766882.2	100	5708573.5	100	6058308.7	100	34973
Turkey	1680819.6	14.3	624496.6	10.9	1056323	17.4	43182
Russia	1529756.5	13	1002704.2	17.6	527052.3	8.7	- 47565
Italy	1081761.3	9.2	140832.8	2.5	940928.5	15.5	80009
Iran	539966.8	4.6	105235.7	1.8	434731.1	7.2	32949
USA	496600.3	4.2	268404.2	4.7	228196.1	3.8	- 40208
Ukraine	494742.3	4.2	465554.2	8.2	29188.1	0.5	- 43636
Germany	490724.2	4.2	470993	8.3	19731.2	0.3	- 45216
UK	413989.5	3.5	410906.1	7.2	3083.4	0.1	- 40782
Georgia	406711.3	3.5	62930.8	1.1	343780.5	5.7	28084
İsrael	400688.3	3.4	30482.5	0.5	369845.8	6.1	33900
Indonesia	396304	3.4	6011.3	0.1	390292.7	6.4	38428
France	362565.1	3.1	103722.4	1.8	258842.7	4.3	15512
Kazakhstan	349888.5	3	222294.2	3.9	127594.3	2.1	- 9469
China	288894.5	2.5	278790.9	4.9	101023.6	0.2	- 26868
Korea	216269.8	1.8	91498.7	1.6	124771.1	2.1	33271
Greece	145857.8	1.2	30780.9	0.5	115076.9	1.9	84295
Finland	151566.6	1.3	151485.2	2.7	81.4	0	- 15140
Malta	12011.8	1	475.1	0	119636.7	2	11916
Brazil	186663.1	1.6	117508.2	2.1	69174.9	1.1	- 48333
Chile	114710.5	1	81.4	0	114629.1	1.9	11454
Netherlands	108078.9	0.9	100726.8	1.8	7352.1	0.1	- 9337
Romaniya	88425.9	0.8	3024.5	0.1	85401.4	1.4	82376
Belarus	79264.8	0.7	76940.5	1.3	2324.3	0	- 7461

As seen from the table, main share in export belongs to Turkey and Italy, 17.4% and 15.5% respectively. In import Turkey and Russia hold the main shares with 10.9% and 17% respectively. Reduction is relative and is 2.1% for the mentioned period. As a result of purposeful reforms realized in the agrarian sector, volume of agricultural products in export remarkably increased. Increase in the value of foodstuff was mainly due the impact of currency changes.

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Another important factor for Azerbaijan is security of the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline and transition of gas from Azerbaijan to Europe. Taking into consideration the prognoses on reduction of European energy resources in 2030, it is highly expected that the start of energy projects as the Baku-Tbilisi- Erzurum gas pipeline, the TANAP and the TAP will be more important for the European states in the near future.

Integration of Azerbaijan into the EU has led to development of relations between Azerbaijan and Bulgaria, which both successfully integrate to the European and Euro-Atlantic structures and develop their mutual relations in this positive direction. These relations are based on the history of international and interstate relations, which started with the ancient traditions of the Great Silk Way that passed through the corridor of Europe-Caucasus-Asia. So, restoration of the Great Silk Way and its Caspian variant – the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline project play an important role in development of mutual relations between the two states. Realization of the TRASEKA program has drawn attention not only neighboring states, but also countries far from the region.

One of the cooperation forms developing between businessmen in the international level is business- forum, which is considered an important factor for involvement of investment to any country. Approval of the State Program on Social-Economic Development of Regions by the President can be considered as one of the factors that will contribute to establishment and development of direct relations between regional enterprises and different countries. Azerbaijani businessmen have remarkably developed relations with Turkish



businessmen, who have valuable experience in the sphere of agriculture, heavy machinery and light industry. Azerbaijani and Turkish businessmen have already established many joint enterprises for processing of agricultural products and have realized commodity exchange based on mutual interests. Turkish businessmen mainly realize activities in the sphere of textile and foodstuff, equipment and chemical preparations. In the sphere of telecommunications Turkish businessmen also hold advanced positions. In general, Turkish businessmen have invested 1.6 billion \$ USA in Azerbaijan.

Moldova is another economic partner of Azerbaijan. An agreement was signed between Moldova Republic and the Azerbaijani Company Azpetrol on construction of Jurjuleshty International Port situated on the Danube and Prut Rivers. Construction has already started. Agreement was obtained in regard to oil, cargo and passenger terminals. Besides, Azpetrol will open 50 petrol stations in Moldova in the future. According to the plan, Azpetrol will invest in Moldova 250 \$ USA in total.

One of the main trade partners of Georgia is Azerbaijan, which holds oil strategy as one of the most important directions in its policy. Signed on the 20th of September, 1994, “the Contract of the Century” has already played an important role in development of economies of Azerbaijan and Georgia and has enabled realization of several regional projects. Azerbaijan is one of the main oil product suppliers of Georgia. At present, the Baku-Supsa oil pipeline works quite successfully and enables Azerbaijan to transit its oil to the world market. Besides, products of the SOCAR are presented to the European market through Poti and Batumi ports of Georgia. Projects realized by Azerbaijan and Georgia in the condition of successful cooperation and partnership guarantee development of the both states. On the basis of an agreement signed with the corresponding state company of Georgia, Azerbaijan also realizes transition of electricity to Georgia.

Transportation and communication are the main spheres that the cooperation between the two states consists of. Azerbaijan and Georgia are more active participants of the TRASEKA international project. 86% of international transportations are realized through Georgia by railway. Volume of products transported through both countries has increased by approximately 10 times. At present, the Azerbaijani and Georgian authorities active work on formation of legal norms in regard to mutual agreements and contracts between them. Economic cooperation and partnership programs meet interests of both sides.

It should be mentioned that our countries actively cooperate also within the GUAM on the basis of accepted norms and principles of international law. Agreements on free trade have been signed for development of commercial and economic relations between the member states of the GUAM and a declaration has been adopted on efforts to secure stability in the region. The project of Odessa-Brodi oil pipeline has been considered as important for Europe. It is financed by the structures of the commission and is considered as a substantial contribution of Azerbaijan and Ukraine to the development of the projects of the European Council. Such projects positively influence integration of Azerbaijan and Ukraine to the Euro-Atlantic structures.

Development of interstate relations with the Republic of Belarus in political and

cultural spheres is very important for Azerbaijan. The two states have already achieved agreement on cooperation in the sphere of trade, economy, science and technology. In this regard, within the agreements, tractors, automobiles, agricultural machinery, TV sets, refrigerators and other industrial products, as well as trade leasing and consignment forms are sent to Azerbaijan. In its turn, Azerbaijan sends to Belarus mainly chemical and agricultural products. Besides, an agreement has been achieved on purchasement of oil and mine equipments produced in Azerbaijan. Trade-economic relations between the two states are developed also on the basis of cooperative relations between their electronic industry enterprises.

### **CONCLUSION**

At the present stage of economic development of Azerbaijan, the state realizes possible support to entrepreneurship. Here, the main aim of the state is formation of the most desired favorable structure and conditions necessary for entrepreneurship. From this viewpoint, among the measures to be realized in the direction of stimulation of entrepreneurship and liberalization of commercial activities, one of the most important ones is improvement of corresponding legislation. Direct financial support to the private sector causes annually increasing lending rates offered by banks. The state participates in funding of the private sector by means of the International Bank of Azerbaijan. Banks play an important role in funding of the private sector. It should be noted that bank institutions themselves perform the role of subjects of entrepreneurship. In some spheres, local businessmen have made so much achievement that at present there is no need for foreign capital in corresponding spheres. Detection of spheres where local businessmen do not have enough experience, prioritization of these spheres by the state and creation of appropriate situation for involvement of foreign capital in these spheres should be considered among issues of high importance. In this regard, a law project named "On the Investment Activities in Azerbaijan" is being prepared.

Social orientation of market transformations should be strengthened for democratization of economic relations, which will stimulate balancing of social and economic interests of population. In such conditions, strengthening the role of the state as the guaranty of the political and economic stability and regulation of interstate relations are important. It should be mentioned that American entrepreneurs also take part in business activities in Azerbaijan. The USA is our republic's trusted trade partner. The Chamber of Commerce of the USA in Azerbaijan unites 125 American companies, which employ hundreds of Azerbaijani citizens. American capital in Azerbaijan is mainly related with the oil sector. However, there are good opportunities for involvement of American investment in regions. American businessmen are interested in activities as provision of regions with energy and gas fuel, development of infrastructure and roads, which are the main catalysts of development in regions. The USA is interested in formation of modern infrastructure of agriculture, because development of business is impossible without it. American companies operate in different regions, but especially in Lenkaran, Masalli, Ganja and Khachmaz.

Many projects financed by the USA government or organizations are realized in regions. Involvement of American businessmen in development of the non-oil sector in Azerbaijan is also subject to discussion.

Existence of an insurance company within international standards is also necessary for development of entrepreneurship.

Mainly four directions were chosen for realization of economic reforms, three of which include infrastructure, energy and transportation projects in regard to support to small and medium size entrepreneurship and financial sector, as well as development of the non-oil industry spheres. The oil and gas sphere still stays among the priorities of the European Bank and are of high importance for the entire region.

Despite of the fact that the global financial crisis has not ended yet, well-known international rating institutions evaluate the achievements of Azerbaijan as remarkable. They emphasize that economic and financial policies in Azerbaijan have been realized correctly, money reserves exceed the external debt many times and oil revenues are used efficiently. According to the opinion of these organizations, a year ago our Republic has strengthened its position among countries with high human development. Such achievements are obvious proof of sustainability of our economy, growth in welfare of population and provision of economic security, altogether realized on the basis of reforms carried out under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev.

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## **AZƏRBAYCANIN MİLLİ İNKİŞAF MODELİNİN FORMALAŞMASI VƏ BEYNƏLXALQ İQTİSADI İNTEQRASIYADA İŞTİRAKI PERSPEKTİVLƏRİ**

### **X Ü L A S Ə**

**Tədqiqatın məqsədi** - məqalədə Azərbaycanın beynəlxalq ticarət əlaqələrinin inkişafı və dünya təsərrüfatına inteqrasiyası mərhələləri, əsas prinsipləri tədqiq edilir. Xüsusi ilə beynəlxalq səviyyədə qəbul edilmiş qaydalar, mövcud mexanizmlər və tam hüquqlu tərəfdaş olmanın modelləri göstərilmişdir.

**Tədqiqatın metodologiyası** - Azərbaycanla dünya ölkələri və beynəlxalq təşkilatlar arasında əlaqələrin mövcud vəziyyəti və inkişaf perspektivləri təhlil edilmişdir. Bu istiqamətdə beynəlxalq səviyyədə reyting qiymətləndirmələrinə diqqət yetirilmişdir.

**Tədqiqatın tətbiqi əhəmiyyəti** - müasir dövrdə Azərbaycanın iqtisadi və siyasi strategiyası dünyada baş verən qlobal iqtisadi proseslərlə bilavasitə bağlıdır. Respublikanın bazar iqtisadiyyatına keçməsi onun dünya siyasətində və beynəlxalq aləmdə bir subyekt kimi tanınması ilə yanaşı cəmiyyətin iqtisadi, siyasi və demoqrafik strukturunu bütövlükdə dəyişmişdir. Respublikada mövcud stabil şəraitin hesabına iqtisadiyyatın əsas prioritetləri müəyyən edilmiş, bazar iqtisadiyyatında yeniləşməni həyata keçirmək məqsədi ilə müvafiq maliyyə strukturları və milli iqtisadiyyatın inkişafı, xarici və yerli kapitalın cəlb olunması üçün şəraitlər yaradılmışdır. Beynəlxalq münasibətlərin müasir sisteminin əsas fərqli cəhəti ümumi iqtisadi, mədəni, sivil, siyasi və hərbi maraqlara malik möhkəm əməkdaşlığın formalaşması və inkişafından ibarətdir.

**Tədqiqatın nəticələri** - dünyada yaranmış “intizam” hər bir ölkədən xüsusi ilə yeni müstəqillik əldə etmiş respublikalardan milli təhlükəsizlik və iqtisadi müstəqilliyin qorunması üçün xarici və daxili amillərin təsirinin özünəməxsus kombinasiyasını tələb edir.

**Tədqiqatın orijinallığı və elmi yeniliyi** - beynəlxalq rəqabət dövlətin qarşısında müəyyən qaydaların yerinə yetirilməsi zəruriyyətini yaradır. Yəni dövlət, milli iqtisadiyyatın rəqabət aparmaq qabiliyyətini təmin etməkdən ötrü təbii sərvətlərin və iqtisadiyyatın mühüm sahələrinə, ölkə vətəndaşları və iş adamlarının mənafelərinin, eləcə də milli nəzarətin qorunmasına yönəlmiş bu qaydaları ölkəsinə aid uyğunlaşdırmalıdır.

**Açar sözlər:** tranzit, ticarət, kapital, inteqrasiya, iqtisadi mexanizmlər, maliyyə bazarı.

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## **УЧАСТИЕ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ МОДЕЛИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО РАЗВИТИЯ**

### **Р Е З Ю М Е**

**Цель исследования** – в настоящее время экономическая и политическая стратегия Азербайджана напрямую связана с глобальными экономическими процессами. Переход республики к рыночной экономике изменил экономическую, политическую и демографическую структуру общества в целом наряду с признанием его как субъекта мировой политики и на международной арене.

**Методология исследования** - в связи со стабильными условиями в стране были определены основные приоритеты экономики, созданы условия для развития соответствующих финансовых структур и национальной экономики, привлечения иностранного и местного капитала для проведения модернизации в рыночной экономике.

**Практическая значимость исследования** - главной отличительной чертой современной системы международных отношений является формирование и развитие прочного сотрудничества с общими экономическими, культурными, гражданскими, политическими и военными интересами. В этом сотрудничестве мировая экономика конкурирует с международными финансовыми корпорациями, с одной стороны, и с другой - с национальными экономическими системами.

**Результаты исследования** - появление «дисциплины» в мире требует от каждой страны уникального сочетания внешних и внутренних факторов для защиты национальной безопасности и экономической независимости от новых независимых республик.

**Оригинальность и научная новизна исследования** - международная конкуренция создает необходимость для государства следовать определенным правилам. То есть государство должно адаптировать эти правила для защиты интересов граждан и бизнеса, а также национального контроля над природными ресурсами страны и важными секторами экономики, чтобы обеспечить конкурентоспособность национальной экономики.

**Ключевые слова:** транзит, торговля, капитал, интеграция, экономические механизмы, финансовый рынок.