



“I confirm”

SYLLABUS

General information	Department	General Economics
	Faculty	Business and Local Governance
	Specialization, code	
	Group No.	
	Education level	bachelor
	Form of education	
	/Year of study/ Semester	1st semester
	Academic year	
	Academic semester	Autumn
Information about the subject	Subject name, code	Prospects for economic development of Azerbaijan
	Number of credits	
	Teaching load (hours)	60
	Teaching methods	lectures, seminars
	Language of instruction	Azerbaijan
	Type of subject	Selections
	Prerequisite subject/code	
Information about the teacher	Teacher's academic degree, academic title, honorary title, last name, first name, patronymic	
	Teacher's email address	
	Teacher's contact number	
	Consultation hours	
Description of the subject	<p>Free Economic Zones (FEZ) have a unique role in the economies of countries around the world. In modern times, free economic zones constitute one of the important links in the foreign trade strategy. Thus, free economic zones, in addition to attracting capital to the country's economy, create conditions for expanding both the variety and geography of the export basket. This directly and indirectly has a positive impact on the increase in foreign exchange inflows and access to modern technologies, which ultimately leads to sustainable</p>	

	development of the national economy and more efficient integration into the world market..
The purpose of the subject	<p>The main objectives of a free economic zone (FEZ) are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attracting foreign investment – Encouraging foreign companies and investors through tax and customs exemptions. 2. Increasing exports – Facilitating access of manufactured products to international markets. 3. Creating new jobs – Increasing employment in the industrial and service sectors. 4. Technology and knowledge transfer – Bringing advanced technologies and knowledge of foreign companies to the country. 5. Accelerating economic development – Contributing to the development of regions and improving the business environment. 6. Increasing competitiveness – Ensuring that local companies are stronger in the world market. <p>Free economic zones are usually created for export-oriented manufacturing and service sectors and offer entrepreneurs various tax and customs privileges.</p>
Learning outcomes of the subject	<p>At the end of the training, students will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be able to explain the essence and objectives of a FEZ – Understand what free economic zones are, for what purpose they were created, and their impact on the economy. 2. Explain the legal and administrative regulations applied in FEZs – Understand tax incentives, customs regulations, investment opportunities, and other legal aspects. 3. Be able to analyze the advantages and risks of a FEZ – Identify the benefits and possible difficulties for companies of operating in free economic zones. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4. Learn the main stages of starting a business in FEZs – Learn about the registration process, licensing, and start-up rules for companies in FEZs. 2. 2. They will assess the impact of FEZs on socio-economic development – They will analyze their impact

	<p>on the economic development of regions, employment and technology transfer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. 3. They will be able to compare existing FEZs in the world and in Azerbaijan – They will examine free economic zones of different countries and evaluate their successful and unsuccessful examples. 4. 4. They will be able to examine business opportunities in FEZs for investors and entrepreneurs – They will analyze possible sectors and investment potential. 5. These training results are useful for entrepreneurs, investors, economists and government agencies who want to get general information about FEZs.
Subject requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Have academic or practical knowledge of SEZs • Have experience in international trade, economic development and investment • Be able to use interactive teaching methods • • Requirements for teaching materials: • Use of current economic and legal sources • Examples reflecting the SEZ experiences of different countries • Interactive and visual materials (tables, graphs, videos)
Academic integrity	<p>Academic integrity - ensuring the originality of the work done, and sharing the ideas or findings of others by citing sources.</p> <p>Violations of academic integrity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plagiarism, 2. Copying, 3. Submitting all or part of a student's previous work, homework, or project in another class without citing the source, 4. Citing non-existent sources or creating a fake database, 5. Preparing course materials or assignments on behalf of other students, 6. Demonstrating behavior to gain unfair advantage (providing a sick note when not really ill, making false excuses for an extension of time, or for other purposes), 7. Taking an exam for someone else or having someone else take an exam for you.
Ethical behavior	<p>Student-teacher relationships in the training process are based on high moral standards, national values, and business ethics.</p>

List of main literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1. Ismayilov F.N. The role of free trade zones in the economic development of Azerbaijan. Scientific Works of ADAU. 2017, No. 4, pp. 173 – 178. 2. 2. Aliyev Shafa Tiflis oglu - “Important aspects of taxes in special economic zones”http://vergijurnali.az/upload/File/6-2014.pdf 3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On the establishment of special economic zones in the Republic of Azerbaijan” dated March 6, 2007, No. 538 Fərmanı http://eqanun.az/framework/12939 4. 4. Caucasus and Central Asia in the process of globalization. II International Conference on Economics and International Relations”. Qafqaz University, Baku-2007 	
List of additional literature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5. Farole, T. (2011). Special Economic Zones: What Have We Learned? World Bank Research Paper. 2. 6. Zeng, D. Z. (2015). Global Experiences with Special Economic Zones: Focus on China and Africa. World Bank. 3. 7. Baldwin, R., & Venables, A. (2013). Spillovers from Free Economic Zones into Domestic Economy. Journal of International Economics. 4. 8. Wang, J. (2013). The Economic Impact of Special Economic Zones: Evidence from China. Journal of Development Economics. 5. 9. UNCTAD Report (2021). World Investment Report: Special Economic Zones. 	
Internet resources	<p>https://e-qanun.az/version/614 https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/free-trade-zones.html</p>	
Rating: 100-point system	<p>The final grade is the sum of the points given for the current assessment - seminars and colloquiums (0 - 30 points), independent work (0 - 10 points), attendance (0 - 10 points) and intermediate assessment - end-of-semester exams (0 - 50 points). If additional experimental and practical lessons are planned for the same subject, (0 - 10) points are allocated for the assessment of these lessons. Final grade = current assessment + intermediate assessment</p>	
Seminar and colloquium	<p>Colloquiums are organized 3 times per semester according to the academic calendar. Each colloquium is evaluated with 0 - 10 points. The colloquium is mandatory. A student who does not participate in the colloquium is given 0 points.</p>	0-30

Freelance work	Writing guidelines required for freelance work Font and size: Arial 12 pt Line spacing: 1.5 Total length of work: minimum 3 pages Deadline for submission: 2 weeks before the end of the semester	0-10
	Sərbəst işlərin mövzuları: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Topics of free works: 2. 1. Advantages of the ALAT free economic zone 3. 2. Jabal Ali free economic zone 4. 3. Panama free economic zone 5. 4. Static dynamic processes in SEZs 6. 5. Territory and point concept of SEZs 7. 6. The role of SEZs in GDP 8. 7. The role of SEZs in reducing unemployment 9. 8. Offshore zones 10.9. Shenzhen free economic zone 11.10. Silicon Valley 12.11. Free economic zones of Azerbaijan: potential and prospects 13.12. The success model of China's special economic zones (Shenzhen example) 14.13. The success strategy of the Dubai Free Economic Zone 15.14. The development of free economic zones in Turkey and their attractiveness for foreign investors 16.15. Comparison of special economic zones in the USA with other countries 	
Attendance	1 point is deducted for every 10% of the hours allocated for teaching the subject during the semester. A student who misses more than 25% of the lessons in the subject will not be allowed to take the exam..	0-10
Exam		0-50

Students' knowledge is assessed as follows, based on the total number of points earned during the semester in the subject: Distribution of points

Score	Letter grade	Indicator
100 – 91	A	“fine”

90 – 81	B	“very good”
80 – 71	C	“good”
70 – 61	D	“enough”
60 – 51	E	“satisfactory”
Below 51 points	F	“satisfactory”

Calendar thematic plan					
N	Date	Subject topics	Subject topics	Seminar	Textbook/Assignments
1		The essence and creation of free economic zones	2	2	
2		Stages of development of free economic zones	2	2	
3		The process of creation of free economic zones	2	2	
4		Functions of free economic zones	2	2	
5		Classification of free economic zones	2	2	
6		Classification of free economic zones	2	2	
7		Main models of free zones: typical dimensions and system of privileges	2	2	
8		Socio-economic significance of free economic zones	2	2	
9		The impact of free economic zones on the socio-economic development of the country	2	2	
10		The role of free economic zones in the national economy	2	2	
11		The share of free economic zones in GDP	2	2	
12		The necessity of state influence on free economic zones	2	2	
13		Free Economic Zones and development directions in different countries	2	2	
14		Opportunities for using foreign experience in the creation of free economic zones in Azerbaijan	2	2	
15		Alat Free Economic Zone and its advantages	2	2	
		TOTAL:	30	30	