



"Approved" ___
Protocol No.

SYLLABUS

General Information	Department	General economics
	Faculty	Business and Local Governance
	Major, code	
	Group No.	
	Education level	Bachelor degree
	Education form	Offline
	/Academic year/ Semester	2024/2025, 1st semester
	Academic year	2024
	Academic semester	Autumn
Subject information	Subject name, code	Economic development prospects of Azerbaijan
	Number of credits	
	Teaching load (hours)	60
	Teaching methods	lecture, seminar
	Language of instruction	Azerbaijan
	Type of subject	Elective
	Prerequisite subject/code	
Teacher information	Teacher's academic degree, academic title, honorary title, surname, first name, patronymic	
	Teacher's email address	
	Teacher's contact number	
	Consulting hours	Friday, at 10:00
Description of the subject	Free Economic Zones (FEZs) play a unique role in the economics of countries around the world. In the modern era,	

	<p>free economic zones represent one of the key components of foreign trade strategies. FEZs not only help attract capital to the national economics, but also create opportunities to diversify and expand the range and geography of exports. This in turn, directly and indirectly contributes to an increase in foreign currency inflows and provides access to modern technologies. As a result, the national economy develops sustainably and integrates more effectively into the global market.</p>
<p>The purpose of the subject</p>	<p>The main objectives of a Free Economic Zone (FEZ) are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attracting foreign investment – Encouraging foreign companies and investors through tax and customs incentives. 2. Increasing exports – Facilitating access of domestically produced goods to international markets. 3. Creating new jobs – Expanding employment opportunities in the industrial and service sectors. 4. Technology and knowledge transfer – Bringing advanced technologies and expertise from foreign companies into the country. 5. Accelerating economic development – Contributing to regional development and improving the business environment. 6. Enhancing competitiveness – Enabling local companies to become stronger players in the global market. <p>Free economic zones are typically established for export-oriented production and service sectors and offer entrepreneurs various tax and customs privileges.</p>
<p>Learning outcomes of the subject</p>	<p>By the end of the training, students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the concept and objectives of Free Economic Zones (FEZs) – They will understand what FEZs are, why they are established, and how they impact the economy. 2. Describe the legal and administrative regulations applied in FEZs – They will comprehend aspects such as tax incentives, customs regulations, investment opportunities, and other legal frameworks. 3. Analyze the advantages and risks of FEZs – They will identify the benefits and potential challenges for companies operating in FEZs.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Learn the main steps of establishing a business in FEZs – They will gain knowledge about company registration, licensing, and starting operations within an FEZ. 5. Evaluate the socio-economic impact of FEZs – They will analyze how FEZs influence regional development, employment, and technology transfer. 6. Compare existing FEZs globally and in Azerbaijan – They will study different countries’ FEZs and evaluate successful and unsuccessful examples. 7. Explore business opportunities for investors and entrepreneurs in FEZs – They will assess potential sectors and investment prospects. <p>These learning outcomes are valuable for entrepreneurs, investors, economists, and government institutions seeking general knowledge about Free Economic Zones.</p>
Course Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To possess academic or practical knowledge about FEZs Have expertise in international trade, economic development, and investment Be able to use interactive teaching methods • Requirements for teaching materials: Use of up-to-date economic and legal sources Examples reflecting the FEZ practices of different countries Interactive and visual materials (tables, graphs, videos)
Academic honesty	<p>Academic Integrity – means ensuring the originality of one's work and appropriately citing the ideas or findings of others when sharing them.</p> <p>Violations of Academic Integrity include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plagiarism 2. Cheating 3. Self-plagiarism – submitting all or part of an assignment or project previously completed for another course without proper disclosure or permission. 4. Citing non-existent sources – referencing fabricated materials or creating a false database. 5. Ghostwriting – preparing coursework, assignments, or materials on behalf of another student. 6. Dishonest conduct to gain unfair advantage – such as submitting fake medical documentation, giving false excuses to get deadline extensions, or manipulating rules. 7. Impersonation in examinations – taking an exam on

	behalf of another student or allowing someone else to take it for you.
Ethical behavior	During the educational process, student-instructor relationships are based on high moral standards, national values, and principles of professional ethics.
List of main literature	<p>1. İsmayılov F.N. Azərbaycan İqtisadi inkişafında azad ticarət zonasının rolu. ADAU – nun Elmi Əsərləri. 2017, № 4, sh.173 – 178.</p> <p>2. Əliyev Şəfa Tiflis oğlu - “Xüsusi iqtisadi zonalarda vergilərin mühüm aspektləri” http://vergi.az/upload/File/6-2014.pdf</p> <p>3. Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin “Azərbaycan Respublikasında xüsusi iqtisadi zonaların yaradılması haqqında” 2007-ci il 6 mart tarixli, 538 nömrəli Fərmanı http://eqanun.az/framework/12939</p> <p>4. Qloballaşma prosesində Qafqaz və Mərkəzi Asiya. İqtisadiyyat və beynəlxalq münasibətlər üzrə II beynəlxalq konfrans”. Qafqaz Universiteti. Bakı, 2007.</p>
List of additional literature	<p>5. Farole, T. (2011). Special Economic Zones: What Have We Learned? World Bank Research Paper.</p> <p>6. Zeng, D. Z. (2015). Global Experiences with Special Economic Zones: Focus on China and Africa. World Bank.</p> <p>7. Baldwin, R., & Venables, A. (2013). Spillovers from Free Economic Zones into Domestic Economy. Journal of International Economics.</p> <p>8. Wang, J. (2013). The Economic Impact of Special Economic Zones: Evidence from China. Journal of Development Economics.</p> <p>9. UNCTAD Report (2021). World Investment Report: Special Economic Zones.</p>
Internet resources	<p>https://e-qanun.az/version/614</p> <p>https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/free-trade-zones.html</p>
Rating: 100-point system	The final grade is the sum of points awarded for current assessment — seminars and colloquiums (0–30 points), independent work (0–10 points), attendance (0–10 points) — and midterm assessment — end-of-semester exams (0–50 points). If the subject additionally includes practical and

	laboratory sessions, up to 10 extra points may be allocated for their assessment. Final Grade = Current Assessment + Midterm Assessment	
Seminar and colloquium	Colloquiums are held three times per semester in accordance with the academic calendar. Each colloquium is graded on a scale of 0 to 10 points. Participation in colloquiums is mandatory. A student who does not attend a colloquium will receive 0 points for that assessment.	0-30
Independent work	Writing rules required for the independent work Font and size: Arial 12 pt Line spacing: 1.5 Total length of the work: minimum 3 pages Final submission deadline: 2 weeks before the end of the semester	0-10
	<p>Topics for independent works:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advantages of the ƏLƏT Free Economic Zone 2. Cəbəl Əli Free Economic Zone 3. Panama Free Economic Zone 4. Static and dynamic processes in Free Economic Zones (FEZs) 5. Territorial and point concept of FEZs 6. The role of FEZs in GDP 7. The role of FEZs in reducing unemployment 8. Offshore zones 9. Shenzhen Free Economic Zone 10. Silicon Valley 11. Azerbaijan's Free Economic Zones: Potential and Prospects 12. Success model of China's Special Economic Zones (The Shenzhen example) 13. Success strategy of Dubai Free Economic Zone 14. Development of Free Economic Zones in Turkey and their attractiveness for foreign investors 15. Comparison of Special Economic Zones in the USA with those in other countries 	
Attendance	For every 10% of the total course hours missed during the semester, 1 point is deducted. A student who misses more than 25% of the lessons in the course is not permitted to take the exam.	0-10

Exam		0-50
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The knowledge of students is evaluated based on the final total score accumulated during the semester for the course as follows:

Distribution of points

Score	Letter grade	Indicator
100 – 91	A	“excellent”
90 – 81	B	“very good”
80 – 71	C	“good”
70 – 61	D	“sufficient”
60 – 51	E	“satisfactory”
Below 51 points	F	“unsatisfactory”

Calendar thematic plan					
N	Date	Subject topics	Lecture	Seminar	Textbook/Assignments
1		The essence and creation of free economic zones	2	2	
2		Development stages of free economic zones	2	2	
3		The process of creating 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 sizes and system of concessions	2	2	
8		Socio-economic importance 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	2	2	

		the national economy			
11		The role of free economic zones in the national economy The role of free economic zones in the national economy	2	2	
12		The necessity of state influence on free economic zones	2	2	
13		Free Economic Zones and development trends in various countries	2	2	
14		Opportunities to use foreign experiences in the creation of Free Economic Zones in Azerbaijan	2	2	
15		Alat Free Economic Zone and its advantages	2	2	
		TOTAL:	30	30	