



**THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC – PRACTICAL VIRTUAL CONFERENCE IN MODERN
ECONOMICS & BUSINESS: GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

AZERBAIJAN-ESTONIA-GEORGIA-UK

ESTONIA, TALLINN MARCH 11-12, 2022

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TALLINN 2022



Organizers of the conference:

MTÜ. The International Center for Research Education & Training. (Estonia Tallinn).

Azerbaijan State University of Economic. Energy Economics Center (Baku, Azerbaijan)

LTD The Southern Caucasus International Academy of Modern Sciences. (UK London).

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National University of Life and Environmental Sciences of Ukraine. (Ukraine)

International Balkan University (North Macedonia)

Caucasus International University (Georgia)

Georgian Technical University (Georgia)

National University «Yuri Kondratyuk Poltava Polytechnic» (Ukraine)

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PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

First day	11 March 2022
Moderators	Namiq Isazade
Opening ceremony	Namiq Isazade, Elshan Hajizade
19.00-19.10	Elshan Hajizade UNEC EEC Director.
19.10-19.25	Liza Alili Sulejmani International Balkan University.
19.25-19.45	Ələvsət Əliyev 4.0 Sənaye inqilabi platformasında rəqəmsal və texnoloji innovasiya iqtisadiyyati sektorlarının formalaşması və idarə olunması problemləri.
19.45-20.00	Ələvsət Əliyev, Bikəs Ağayev, Məleykə Paşayeva Neft sənayesi iqtisadiyyatının yaşllaşdırılmasında rəqəmsal innovasiya texnologiyalarının tətbiqi perspektivləri.
20.00-20.20	Şahlar Əsgərov Enerji daşıyıcılarının qiymətinə ekonofizik baxış.
20.20-20.30	Abdullah Adilli Nazim Used analytical procedures in internal audit and their evaluation.(eng)
20.30-20.50	Roza Şahverdiyeva Innovativ iqtisadi inkişafın formalaşmasında texnopark strukturlarının fəaliyyət səmərəliliyinin yüksəldilməsi istiqamətləri.
20.50-21.10	Arif Şəkəriyev, Qoşqar Şəkəriyev Müasir şəraitdə azərbaycanda logistika sisteminin rolunun artması.
21.10-21.30	Namiq Ağaməmmədov Azərbaycanda İKT nailiyyətlərinin təhsil və sərnişin nəqliyyatına tətbiqinin müasir vəziyyəti.
20.50-20.00	Elshan Hajizadeh Strategy for the restoration and reconstruction of the energy system in the economic regions of Karabakh and East Zangazur
20.00-20.20	Emiliya Ahmadova Theoretical underpinnings of Islamic Marketing.
20.20-20.40	Laman Alirzayeva Economic Development, Innovation, Technological Change, and Growth.
21.30-21.50	Khatira Safarova Baku Psychology School. Psychologist.



Second day	12 March 2022
Moderators	Namig Isazade
19.00-19.20	Fatmakhanim Ahmadli International tourism and its role in the development of Azerbaijan's economy. (Azeri)
19.20-19.40	Qalib Qafarli Əlverişli markroiqtisadi mühitin yaradılmasının ixrac potensialına təsiri məsələləri.
19.40-20.00	Sultan Niftəliyev Kriptovalyutaların müasir dünya iqtisadiyyatında yeri, onların inkişaf yolu, volatilliyi və möhkəmlənməsi.
20.00-20.20	Tahir Jafarov In the electric power system compensation of reactive power.
20.20-20.40	Nurlan Hajizadeh Analysis and improvement of technical regulation in the infrastructure complex of the energy sector.
20.40-21.00	Tamar Sultanishvili, Ramaz Khetsuriani, Ilona Sakvarelidze, Manana Arabuli, Nino Abaishvili, Shalva Petriashvili Relationship between socio-economic factors and student morbidity.
21.00-21.20	Elvin Azhdarli Economic analysis of employment in the construction sector of Azerbaijan during the pandemic.
20.20-20.40	Zibeyde Shakaraliyeva Improving the regulation of the export potential of the non-oil sector.
20.40-21.00	Tahir Jafarov In the electric power system compensation of reactive power.
21.00-21.20	Ашраф Алекперов Азербайджанская Республика в системе энергетической геополитики.
21.20-21.40	Amin Rustamli Socio-economic aspects of the development of the higher education system in Azerbaijan.
21.40-22.00	Ayaz Tagiyev Agrarian reforms and development of agribusiness forms in Azerbaijan.
	Khatira Safarova Baku Psychology School. Psychologist.
Closing ceremony	



ABSTRACTS AND THESESES

INCREASING THE ROLE OF LOGISTICS SYSTEM IN AZERBAIJAN IN MODERN CONDITIONS.

¹Arif Shakaraliyev, ²Goshgar Shakaraliyev

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²C.E.S. associate prof. Azerbaijan State Economic University. Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT

In modern times, it is very important to ensure the sustainable development of the national economy, accelerate the development of value-added sectors of the economy, the development of competitive and export-oriented industries. Among the main tasks currently set, modeling the development of the country's economy, ensuring the efficient use of production potential and diversifying the structure of the country's economy are of greater importance.

For this purpose, in order to modernize the existing large production facilities in the country, to create high-tech production facilities, to expand the processing network of valuable raw materials such as oil and gas, giant chemical plants are expected to be built and put into operation. Expanding the production network of non-oil sector enterprises in our country, the production of various chemical and petrochemical products can create added value in our country, give a strong impetus to the development of small and medium enterprises, create additional incentives for business development.

The experience of other countries shows that the organization of efficient logistics systems plays an exceptional role in solving these problems in a comprehensive and systematic manner. It is important for firms and companies to have an optimal and efficient logistics system in complex business processes. Thus, the transportation, storage and other procedures of raw materials and products also require specific approaches. Therefore, the logistics system is based on a planned and optimal consideration of the needs of firms and companies in the country for basic raw materials and supplies, preparation and coordination of orders, regulation of raw material and finished product flows, efficient organization of raw materials processing, delivery of finished products to consumers and destinations. is of exceptional importance.

Keywords: Logistics system, non-oil sector, export potential, elements of logistics, areas of logistics.

IMPROVING THE REGULATION OF THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF THE NON-OIL SECTOR.

Zibeyde Shakaraliyeva

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ABSTRACT

The problems of expanding the production of industrial products and increasing the volume of production remain in Azerbaijan. The indicators in this area do not correspond to the existing potential of the country's industrial sector. Thus, the activities of a number of traditional export potential industries of the Republic (chemical, metallurgy, etc.) do not significantly use their opportunities. There are only a few non-oil sectors (food production and construction products) with a share of more than 2% in the sectoral structure of industrial production in Azerbaijan. It is difficult to achieve a significant increase in the country's industrial potential and the non-oil sector without measures to increase the range of competitive and export-oriented products in the non-oil sector of the country, especially in the industrial sector. To this end, the issues of organizing the production of export-oriented products with significant potential and exporting them to foreign markets should be carefully studied, the application of world experience should be widely considered, the development features of the national economy should be taken into account. and should be implemented. In order to partially overcome the existing problems, more efficient use of available natural resources, industrial and agricultural potential should be ensured to increase the productivity of the non-oil sector.

Keywords: export potential, export potential regulation, non-oil sector priorities, export improvement.



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND STUDENT MORBIDITY.

¹Tamar Sultanishvili, ²Ramaz Khetsuriani, ³Ilona Sakvarelidze, ⁴Manana Arabuli, ³Nino Abaishvili,
⁴Shalva Petriashvili

¹MD, PhD student, ²Professor, ³Associate professor, ⁴Associate professor

¹David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia, ²Tbilisi State Medical University, ³Tbilisi Humanitarian Teaching University,

⁴East-West Teaching University, Georgia.

ABSTRACT

University students are the future social-economic, intellectual, creative potential of the country. Their frequent illness leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of learning and subsequent interference with professional activities. The problem of student health is particularly acute in the current difficult social and economic conditions.

Students' social-demographic characteristics, stressors experience, psychological symptoms, and mental and general health ratings are related to their academic achievement. Thus it is important to establish morbidity predictions among students, of which the socio-economic status and education of the family play an important role. The aim of the study is to establish a link between socio-economic status and morbidity.

Methods: 766 Georgian students, aged 15 to 35 (20.7+/-2.4) have been interviewed from Universities of Georgia, among them 347 men and 419 women. The cross-sectional study was performed, using the questionnaire form, created by us. Universities and students were randomly selected.

Inclusion criteria: A student of Georgian universities, a citizen of Georgia, Consent on participation in the trial. **Exclusion criteria:** pregnant women, Refusal to participate in the study.

Statistical analysis: Qualitative data are shown in the form of quantity and percentage. Correlation analysis – by means of Spearman's ranking correlation.

The statistical analysis was performed using software package SPSS 23

Results: Among the respondents Female are unreliably predominant, 56% of students are employed, the majority of them - for paid work.

Almost half of the students live with their families and parents, most of them - 48% are from Tbilisi, the frequency in other regions varies from 2% to 4%.

Diseases identified during student life correlate with the following socio-economic characteristics of the family:

Shows a positive positive correlation with pathologies of the gastrointestinal tract: socially vulnerable - $r=0.050$, $p=0.164$; Single mother - $r=0.075$ *, $p=0.038$; Divorced parents - $r=0.154$ **, $p=0.000$; Negative - higher education of parents: $r=-0.107$ **, $p=0.003$;

Shows a positive positive correlation with cardiovascular diseases: socially vulnerable family - $r=0.103$ **, $p=0.004$; Single mother - $r=0.100$ **, $p=0.006$; Negative - higher education of parents - $r=-0.113$ **, $p=0.002$;

Abrupt weight loss correlates with socially vulnerable status - $r=0.078$ *, $p=0.031$

Nervous system disorders are negatively correlated with parents's higher education $r=-0.080$ * $p=0.028$.

Shows a positive positive correlation with sexually transmitted diseases: high-income family - $r=0.076$ *, $p=0.035$, single mother - $r=0.098$ **, $p=0.006$, divorced parents - $r=0.100$ **, $p=0.006$; Negative - parents with higher education - $r=-0.179$ **, $p=0.000$

Conclusion: Student illness is related to the social-economic characteristics of the family and the education of the parents.

Keywords: students' morbidity, social-economic factors.



PROBLEMS OF FORMATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SECTORS OF DIGITAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION ECONOMY ON THE PLATFORM OF THE 4.0 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

Alovsat Aliyev

PhD in economy, Associate Professor. Institute of Information Technology of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Head of Department. Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT

The article examines the problems of formation and management of the sectors of the digital and technological innovation economy on the platform of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 from a scientific-theoretical and practical point of view. It was noted that the implementation of innovative digital transformation of the economy has become one of the priorities facing the country in recent years. The activities of the Center for Azerbaijan of the 4.0 Industrial Revolution Network, which is considered the main platform of digital technologies, were commented. Factors of technological innovations in economic development have been studied. The need to ensure the innovation-based progress of the economy, its modernization on the basis of technological innovations is justified. Features and problems of formation of sectors of digital and technological innovation economy are studied. Industrialization of the Internet of Things in the digital economy, Big Data, 3D printers, Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, etc. The economic features of key technologies such as Necessary information was provided on 5G mobile systems and technologies, one of the key sectors of the digital and technological innovation economy. The structure of the share of organizations using digital technologies in some industries is presented schematically. The main directions of the technological basis of the digital economy have been studied and the level of its development has been measured. Global Connection Index, Inclusive Internet Index, B2C E-Commerce Index, Global Cybersecurity Index, etc. indexes such as are explained in detail. The main Composite Indicators system used to measure the digital economy is explained. A system of indicators for assessing the level of development of the digital economy has been developed, and its technological indicators have been explained. Structural elements of the Digital Economy and Society Index, such as human capital, communication, integration of digital technology, and sub-indices of digital public services, were commented. The main integrative indicators affecting the Digital Economy and Society Index are explained. The interdependence and effects of digitalization and innovation of the economy are given. Proposals and recommendations were made on the formation of digital and technological innovation economy sectors in accordance with world trends in the country and its regions on the platform of 4.0 Industrial Revolution.

Keywords: digital economy, technology innovation economy, digital innovation transformation, digital technology, digital economy indices, mobile systems, 4.0 Industrial Revolution.

PROSPECTS FOR THE APPLICATION OF DIGITAL INNOVATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE GREENING OF THE OIL INDUSTRY ECONOMY.

¹Alovsat Aliyev, ²Bikas Agayev, ³Maleyka Pashayeva

¹PhD in economy, associate professor, ²PhD in engineering, ^{1,2,3}Institute of Information Technology of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT

The article notes the leading role of the oil industry in the country's economy. Increasing the efficiency of the oil sector economy through the application of greenery technology has been studied. Research work on greening of the oil industry economy was analyzed. 4.0 Prospects for the application of the components of the industrial revolution in the effective management of greening of the oil industry economy were commented. The directions of realization of the National Priority as a competitive economy, clean environment and "green growth" country were explained on the socio-economic development of the country. 4.0 The issues of formation of perspective ecological-economic development in the aspect of the industrial revolution in the oil industry have been studied. Based on the study of the formation and development trends of the innovative ecological economy, the development directions of the oil industry economy have been identified. The problems of economic and technical greening of oil industry enterprises have been studied and the directions



of solution have been indicated. Here are some key indicators of oil companies. The economic and statistical indicators of oil production for different years are shown schematically. Some digitalization problems in greening the oil industry economy have been investigated. Some models related to the digitalization of the green economy have been studied. The green economic development models of the sector have been studied and the mechanisms have been explained. Issues such as increasing the efficiency of natural resource use were discussed here. Prospects for the application of the 4.0 Industrial Revolution in the development of the digital economy of oil industry enterprises have been studied. The directions of development of the green economy in the oil sphere on the basis of digital technologies have been identified. Suggestions and recommendations were made for the development of a system of indices and indicators for multilevel analysis of the economy of the oil sector. It was noted that the development of modern intelligent systems for forecasting the development of the green economy in the oil sector will create new opportunities for more efficient operation of oil industry enterprises.

Keywords: green economy, green manufacturing, green technology, digital transformation of the economy, green ICT systems, e-waste, 4.0 Industrial Revolution.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN AZERBAIJAN.

Amin Rustamli

Doctoral student, "Azerbaijan State Agricultural University", Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT

Forecasting of socio-economic indicators in the field of education, preparation of the draft state budget on the education system, financing of educational institutions, departments and organizations, centralized measures are the priority directions of the education economy. In particular, the implementation of financial support of various state programs, forecasting student and student enrollment in higher and secondary schools, vocational high schools and vocational schools, general secondary education institutions directly under the Ministry of Education, preparation of analytical and statistical indicators related to the education network, new educational institutions. One of the priorities of the education economy is to make proposals to the relevant government agencies on the establishment and change of type.

Keywords: education, economics, service, university

USED ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES IN INTERNAL AUDIT AND THEIR EVALUATION.

Abdullah Adilli

Azerbaijan State Economical University (UNEC), "Accounting and audit" chair, PhD, Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: This article presents the analytical procedures used in internal audit and their evaluation.

Research methodology: A systematic and comprehensive approach to the problem under study, as well as methods for analytical processes and evaluation used in modern times.

Importance of applied research: Provides recommendations for the development of the enterprise with a systematic approach to analytical procedures in the internal audit of enterprises.

Research Findings: Provides advice on how to identify and prevent analytical procedures, errors, frauds, unusual or recurring operations or events.

Originality and scientific novelty of research: The pace of economic growth, social welfare of people and sustainable development of the economy are increasingly dependent on the creation of new knowledge and its practical application. The organization's activities depend on a variety of sources, among which analytical procedures are becoming an increasingly important incentive for the organization to operate. Effective application of analytical procedures improves the quality of internal audit and reduces the cost of its implementation. The true value of internal audit is important to maintain a competitive advantage and increase



the value of shares in the market, because it also determines the market value of organizations. This is why this article is sometimes written out of necessity.

Keywords: Analytical procedures, International Auditing Standards, financial analysis, internal audit, reliability.

AGRARIAN REFORMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS FORMS IN AZERBAIJAN.

Ayaz Tagiyev

Doctoral student, "Azerbaijan State University of Economics", Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT

Legal support for the implementation of agrarian reform in our country is the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, laws adopted on the implementation of agrarian reforms, decrees to ensure their implementation, decisions adopted by the state on the development of the agrarian sector. Theoretical and practical instructions and decisions arising from these laws, decrees and decisions determine the methodological basis for the establishment of private farms, the formation and development of entrepreneurship. The main purpose of the implementation of agrarian reforms in our country is to achieve the organization of special forms of economy in accordance with the law of market economy and to develop entrepreneurship in all areas of the agrarian sector by all means. It should be noted that the State Agrarian Reform Commission, local and regional agrarian reform commissions have been established to carry out agrarian reforms in the country.

Keywords: agrarian, reform, industry, economy.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF AZERBAIJAN DURING THE PANDEMIC.

Elvin Azhdarli

Doctoral student, "Azerbaijan Technical University". Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT

In both pandemic and post-pandemic times, the construction sector will remain one of the priority areas in terms of both employment and economic value generation. The construction sector is a multidisciplinary activity. The revival of the construction sector means the revival of many industries, such as the furniture industry, accessories market, construction materials sales, jewelry sales, the banking sector and the labor market. In summary, as can be seen from the figures presented in the material, against the background of economic problems caused by the global pandemic, the construction sector is not only not damaged, but is developing. Of course, given the importance of the construction sector, we must also note the relevant decision of the Operational Headquarters under the Cabinet of Ministers, which does not restrict the activities of this area during the pandemic.

Keywords: construction, employment, pandemic, economy

АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА В СИСТЕМЕ ЭНЕРГЕТИЧЕСКОЙ ГЕОПОЛИТИКИ.

Ашраф Алекперов

Доцент, Мировая экономика, Азербайджанский университет кооперации, Азербайджан.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Учитывая протекающие в мировой экономике процессы глобализации, а также, усиление энергетической взаимозависимости современных государств, в настоящее время, обеспечение национальной энергетической безопасности без решения проблем международной энергетической безопасности невозможно. Сегодня энергетическая безопасность – это вопрос национальной безопасности всех стран. Диверсификация энергии также важна для стран-потребителей и



производителей. Если правильно рассчитать баланс интересов, где интересы производителя совпадают с интересами стран-транзитеров и потребителей, можно добиться существенного эффекта.

ЦЕЛЬ: Вопросы энергетической безопасности в геополитике.

МЕТОДЫ: Анализ общедоступных источников.

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ: Определение растущей роли Азербайджанской Республике в достижении энергетической безопасности.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ: Все вышесказанное свидетельствует о растущей роли Азербайджанской Республики в достижении энергетической безопасности. Учитывая запасы природного газа в республике, плодотворное сотрудничество с европейскими партнерами, а также переговоры с Туркменистаном о совместной разработке месторождения «Дружба» и с Украиной об использовании украинских газохранилищ следует предполагать, что данная роль Азербайджана еще более возрастет.

Ключевые слова: энергетическая безопасность, геополитика, Азербайджанская Республика, энергетика, TANAP, ЮГК.

KRİPTOVALYUTALARIN MÜASİR DÜNYA İQTİSADİYYATINDA YERİ, ONLARIN İNKİŞAF YOLU, VOLATİLLİYİ VƏ MÖHKƏMLƏNMƏSİ

Sultan Niftəliyev

UNEC, Mühəsibat uçotu və audit ixtisası üzrə doktorant. Azərbaycan.

ABSTRACT

Cryptocurrency is a form of digital currency that uses mathematical equations to encrypt data. These types of currencies have become significantly more popular around the world over the past 5 years. Recently, the use of cryptocurrencies as a means of payment and exchange has led to the widespread use of cryptocurrencies, which has led to an increase in people's interest in cryptocurrencies. Currency has been a part of society for centuries, and has developed along with the development of technology. At a time of technological innovation, the concept of money has become increasingly digital. Although in the middle of the last century people and states used physical means of currency such as banknotes and coins, in the modern world this trend has been replaced by the use of Debit and Credit cards and is becoming more and more digital. In the 21st century, the transition of societies from a tangible currency to a non-tangible currency has spread rapidly. Now that plastic cards are more accessible, traditional currencies are less vulnerable to losses and losses, etc., have led to digitalization as a whole. It is understood by all currency users that Bitcoin cryptocurrency is more volatile among other active classes than other active classes. This type of cryptocurrency has its own variable price history, which is of great importance in the study of this volatility. The first significant increase in the price of the cryptocurrency Bitcoin since 2009 took place in 2010, when its value per penny has already tested a threshold of \$ 0.09. Cryptocurrencies have risen and fallen several times since they became available to economic entities.

Keywords: Cryptocurrencies, Bitcoin, Blockchain, technological innovation, standard deviation, volatile, Fintech.

DIRECTIONS FOR INCREASING THE ACTIVITIES EFFICIENCY OF TECHNOPARK STRUCTURES IN THE FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Roza Shahverdiyeva

Institute of Information Technology of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan.

ABSTRACT

Directions for increasing the activities efficiency of technopark structures in the formation of innovative economic development

The article examines the directions of increasing the efficiency of technopark structures in the formation of innovative economic development. It was substantiated that the identification of directions for the expansion of digitalization and the application of innovations is a topical issue. In the creation of technopark structures for the transition to a digital and innovative economy, the development of science-based, digital innovation



products in accordance with the requirements of the 4.0 Industrial Revolution has been shown to be an important issue. It was noted that in modern times, the process of transformation of the economy as a whole on the basis of innovative technologies is taking place. The problems of transfer of innovative technologies in the economy of Azerbaijan have been studied, the main directions of the strategy of commercialization of innovations have been identified. Modern features of technoparks were identified and international experience in their activities was analyzed. Prospects for improving the information support system in the effective management of the technoparks are given. The application of the 4.0 Industrial Revolution Platform to increase the efficiency of technology parks has been studied. Features of the application of digital technologies in industry are explained. Features and directions of application of modern digital technologies such as Industrial Robots, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning Technologies, Industrial Internet of Things, Blockchain Technologies, Virtual Reality Tests, Development of Prototype of Products / Services with Systems Based on “Digital Twins” technology have been identified. In order to increase the efficiency of Azerbaijani technoparks, relevant proposals and recommendations were given, taking into account the requirements and priorities of the elements of the 4.0 elements of the Industrial Revolution, the future development of enterprises of international organizations.

Keywords: digital and innovative economy, innovation infrastructure, technopark, digital innovation products, technology commercialization, 4.0 Industrial revolution

ITS INTERNATIONAL TOURISM AND ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AZERBAIJAN'S ECONOMY

Fatmakhanim Ahmadli

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ABSTRACT

International tourism is one of the fastest growing, most profitable types of business in the international economy, attracting large amounts of investment, providing increased employment and also bringing income to the country's budget. In fact, elements of the global tourism system are being formed in the modern world economy. The global tourism system includes international hotel chains, air, water and land transportation, and a pre-booked computer system. All indicators of international tourism are constantly growing and generally advancing in line with the growth rate of world GDP. However, the dynamics of travel is very sensitive to the conjuncture of national economies and the global economy. At present, tourism is of great importance in the Republic of Azerbaijan as the main sphere of economic activity and has a number of characteristics. Tourism is an expression of the interests of people and society as a whole, a source of income at the micro and macro levels. As this is a labor-intensive activity, it plays an important role in creating additional jobs in the country, creating conditions for the development of infrastructure, local industry and folk art, accelerating the construction of hotels.

Keywords: international tourism, economy, development, Azerbaijan, economic development, social progress

IN THE ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM COMPENSATION OF REACTIVE POWER

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of reactive power compensation in the power system. It shows that saving all resources, including energy resources, is one of the most important challenges facing the power system today. In the field of electricity, the solution of this problem is aimed at reducing electricity losses in power grids and improving energy quality at the points of connection of consumers to the grid. In order to reduce these losses, ie to prevent the flow of reactive power over long distances, compensation devices - synchronous compensators and static capacitors are installed at substations where there is a shortage of reactive power or operators that require large amounts of reactive power. The installation of compensation devices and reactive power compensation not only reduces power losses in networks, but also increases the



use of active power of generators in power plants, more optimal loading of power transformers, cables, overhead lines and other network elements and prolongs equipment life. All these processes are presented in the article from a scientific analytical perspective.

Keywords: electricity, reactive power compensation, power grid, power losses, economic effects.

ANALYSIS AND IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNICAL REGULATION IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE COMPLEX OF THE ENERGY SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The article extensively studies the issues of analysis and improvement of the existing scope of technical regulation in the infrastructure complex of the energy sector of the Republic of Azerbaijan. For the analytical disclosure of the relevance and content of the research object, the development trends in the infrastructure sector of the energy sector are analyzed and the effectiveness of the application of the institute of technical regulation in this area is substantiated. The analysis and assessments cover both spheres of the national energy sector - "extraction and production of energy resources" and "generation, transmission and distribution of electric and thermal energy" separately. As a result of the work, it is shown that the prerequisites for the application of technical regulation in the Republic have already been established and the relevant regulatory and legal framework has been formed. At present, it is necessary to switch to a stage that ensures the preparation of technical regulations and conduct extensive institutional reforms in the relevant direction in accordance with international practice. To this end, based on new trends and challenges, a special technical regulation strategy covering the infrastructure complex of the energy sector and all other spheres as a whole should be developed.

Keywords: economic development, energy sector, infrastructure complex, technical regulation, efficiency.

ENERJİ DAŞIYICILARININ QIYMƏTİNƏ EKONOFİZİK BAXIŞ

Şahlar Əsgərov

UNEC ekonofizika mərkəzinin rəhbəri, professor. Azərbaycan.

Yeni qərarlar qəbul etməyəni yeni problemlər gözləyir. F.Bekon

XÜLASƏ

Enerji daşıyıcılarının qiymət məsələsi hər bir ölkə üçün adi məsələ olmayıb, həyatı əhəmiyyət daşıyır. Bu səbəbdən enerji və onun qiyməti probleminə elmi baxışa ehtiyac böyükdür.

Kecən əsrin ikinci yarısından başlayaraq istehsal olunan məhsul ilə adam başına istehlak olunan enerji arasında qeyri -aşkar əlaqənin olduğu duyulur. Başqa sözlə, hansı ölkədə adambaşına çox enerji istehlak olunursa, həmin ölkədə daha çox məhsul istehsal olunur, insanlar firavan yaşayırlar. Bəzi dövlətlər bu münasibətə diqqət yetirmiş və öz ölkələrində ucuz və bol enerji yaratmağa cəhd etmişdilər.

Bu müşahidənin düzliyinə inanmaq üçün ABŞ kimi qüdrətli bir dövlətdə enerjinin qiymətinin zamandan asılılığına baxmaq kifayət edər. Bu asılılıq Şəkil 1-də göstərilmişdi. Qrafikdən görünür ki, son 100 ildə, daha doğrusu 1900 -cü ildən başlayaraq ABŞ da enerjinin orta qiyməti zamandan asılı olaraq ilbəlil azalır. Bu dəyişmələrdən belə bir bəsit nəticə çıxarmaq olar ki, enerjinin ucuz satılmasında gizli hikmət vardır.

Regionlarda enerji elə qiymətə satılmalıdır ki, kənddən şəhərə axın dayansın. Qədim bir aforizmdə deyilir: *yaddan yaxşı çıxmış hər şey, yenidir*. Sovetlərin hələ yaddan çıxmayan təcrübəsindən istifadə etmək lazımdır. O dövrdə nəinki təhsil pulsuz idi, suvarma kanalları da dövlət hesabına çəkilirdi. Xərclər sonralar dolaysı ilə məhsullardan tutulan vergi hesabına ödənilirdi. Güman ki, **kəndə dönüş** baş verəndə şəhər nəqliyatında *tıxac* problemi qismən yumşalar. Paytaxtda maşın sıxlığı azalar, ölkə ərazisində bu sıxlıq nisbətən bərabər paylanır. Əlavə xərc çəkərək yol infrastrukturunu genişləndirməyə ehtiyac qalmaz.

Beləliklə, aparılan tədqiqatlardan aşağıdakı qanunauyğunluqlar çıxarmaq olar:



1. “İstənilən ölkədə istehsal olunan ÜDM həmin ölkədə adam başına istehlak olunan enerjiden asılıdır. Hansı ölkədə enerji çox istehlak edilirsə, həmin ölkədə insanlar daha firavan yaşayırlar”.

Bu qanunauyğunluğun doğruluğuna inanmaq üçün Finlandiya və Türkiyənin müqayisə etmək kifayətdir. Finlandiyada adam başına istehlak olunan enerji (16 160 kWh) Türkiyədən (2700 kWh) 5 dəfə çoxdur və bu səbəbdən də finlər türklərdən 3-5 dəfə (!) yaxşı yaşayırlar.

2. “Üçüncü dünya dövlətlərindən, birinci dünya dövlətlərinə sığrayışın zəruri və kafi şərtləri müəyyən edilmişdir. Göstərilmişdir ki, bunun üçün adam başına istehlak olunan enerji bol (6000 kWh çox) və ucuz olmalıdır”.

Sinqapurda adam başına 5850 kWh enerji hasil edilir və adam başına 62 200 \$ ÜDM istehsal olunur. Aydındır ki, enerji bol və ucuz olanda ölkə xarici investorlar üçün cəlbedici olar. Daxildə isə vətəndaşların iqtisadi aktivliyi artır və nəticədə vergi ödəyicilərinin sayı çoxalır. Bu da enerji xərclərini dolayısı ilə qarşılamaq üçün kafidir. Sinqapur timsalı bizim ölkə üçün nümunə ola bilər.

Araşdırmalar göstərir ki, enerji də inkişaf üçün zəruri olan torpaq, su, hava -kimi dördüncü vacib texnoloji (əslində ilahi) ünsürdür. Tərəqqinin nüvəsində enerji bolluğu dayanır. Şükürlər olsun ki, bu dəyər bizdə də boldur. Hesab edərəm ki, ölkəmizdə tərəqqiyə yol enerjinin qiymətinin və həcmnin elmi tənzimlənməsindən keçir. Xırda bir toxum dənəsində böyük bir potensial olduğu kimi, bu qanunauyğunluqlar da böyük potensiala malikdir. Ondan zəmində istifadə etmək lazımdır.

Fikrimi B. Geytsin sözləri ilə bitirirəm: «Əgər soruşsanız ki, nəyin qiymətini azaltmaqla yoxsulluğu azaltmaq olar, şübhəsiz, cavab enerjinin qiyməti olacaqdır».

ƏLVERİŞLİ MAKROİQTİSADI MÜHİTİN YARADILMASININ İXRAC POTENSIALINA TƏSİRİ MƏSƏLƏLƏRİ

Qalib Qafarlı

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ABSTRACT

Məqalədə dövlətin ixraca dair tətbiq etdiyi dəstək siyasətinin məqsədi və onun bir sıra xüsusiyyətləri tədqiq olunmuşdur. Məlum olduğu kimi ixracın stimullaşdırılması məqsədilə reallaşdırılan tədbirlər müxtəlif formalarda olmaqla, həm bilavasitə ixracın genişləndirilməsi üzrə göstərilən təbirləri əhatə edir, həmçinin də milli iqtisadiyyatın mövcud problemlərini bazar iqtisadiyyatının mövcud prinsiplərinə uyğun həll olunması ilə mümkün olur. Bu baxımdan dövlətin ixraca dəstək tədbirlərini iki istiqamət üzrə ayırd edə bilərik, ixracatçılar üçün zəruri olan birbaşa dəstəklər və əlverişli makroiqtisadi mühitin formalaşdırılması. Qeyd olunmuş birinci istiqamət qısa müddət ərzində öz təsirini göstərə bildiyi halda, burada dəstək tədbirləri daha çox maliyyə tələb etməli olur. İkinci istiqamət üzrə nəzərdə tutulan dəstək isə iqtisadiyyatı daha güclü olan və ya əsaslı iqtisadi islahatlar aparmaq istəyən ölkələrdə tətbiq olunur. Əlverişli makroiqtisadi mühitin formalaşdırılması dedikdə burada sahibkarlığın inkişafı sahəsində sistemli və ardıcıl tədbirlərin tətbiqi, bu sahədə qanunvericiliyin təkmilləşdirilməsi, inzibati prosedurların sadələşdirilməsi və vergi yükünün azaldılması eləcə də infrastruktur layihələrinin icrası kimi tədbirlər nəzərdə tutulur. Nəzərə almaq lazımdır ki, ölkə üzrə əlverişli makroiqtisadi mühitin formalaşdırılması məqsədilə yuxarıda adları qeyd olunmuş tədbirlərin həyata keçirilməsi ixracın diversifikasiyasını təmin etməklə onun sektorial və ya coğrafi bağlılığını aradan qaldıra bilər.

Açar sözlər: ixracın dəstəklənməsi, əlverişli makroiqtisadi mühit, ixracın diversifikasiyası

THE CURRENT STATE OF APPLICATION OF ICT ACHIEVEMENTS IN EDUCATION AND PASSENGER TRANSPORT IN AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT



Increasing the range of application of modern information and communication technologies, government agencies, civil society sector, economic and social spheres, science and education, health, energy, construction, etc. sections. Societies where these basic information technologies are applied in a qualitative way can take a leading position in the world. Today, it is impossible to make the world without the innovations provided by ICT. Adaptation of governmental and non-governmental organizations to the new conditions - the implementation of innovative projects such as e-business, e-banking, e-education, e-health-determines the modernization. Personal computers, internet, e-mail, multimedia products, IP-telephones, virtual games, intelligent systems are indicators that characterize the revolutionary changes in the field of ICT. The use of ICT increases citizens' confidence in the openness and light of their potential. After the independence of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the world economy began to recover. As a result of the application of different economic models in the country, scientific research was conducted. State policy in Azerbaijan has made the use of information and communication technologies a priority. The results show that the application of ICT achievements in production and non-production helps to achieve a purposeful result. In this sense, the current state of the application of ICT in education and educational activities is studied. It was determined that there is a need to treat this condition of ICT application.

Keywords: Information and communication technologies, educational infrastructure; passenger transport; scientific and technical progress; innovation

STRATEGY FOR THE RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ENERGY SYSTEM IN THE ECONOMIC REGIONS OF KARABAKH AND EAST ZANGAZUR

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ABSTRACT

The liberation of Azerbaijani territories from occupation by the Second Karabakh War led to large-scale rehabilitation and reconstruction works here. Priorities have been set in this direction, and as a result of the new classification, which will ensure integrative development in the region, new economic regions called Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur have been created. The first measures in the liberated territories were carried out in the field of restoration and reconstruction of infrastructure, as well as in the field of electric power, petroleum products and gas supply. The region's possession of a large green energy potential served as the basis for the creation of a separate "Green Energy Zone" here. The implementation of all these works in the strategic plan, along with government measures, also gave relevance to the conduct of relevant scientific research. Based on this relevance, the article examines the system of indicators of the liberated territories, provides a statistical analysis of the work done in the field of energy reconstruction of the region. The analysis and assessments carried out showed that large-scale measures for the restoration and reconstruction of the energy system were carried out in these economic areas characterized by efficiency. Now the work in this direction has moved to a new stage. The energy concept of the region can practically be said to revolve around the parameters of the "Green" economy. Ensuring greater progress and long-term prospects for these works has led to their implementation within the framework of the relevant state program.

Keywords: Karabakh economic region, East Zangazur economic region, energy system, oil products, gas supply.



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