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THE LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF ECONOMIC REGULATION

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The aim of the research is to determine the structure of legal methods in regulating sustainable economic policy within a geopolitical context. The real depiction of innovation impacts in the state's macroeconomic policy and the comprehensive analysis of efficiency under current conditions have highlighted the significance of political-economic regulation. In the assessment, the legal foundations of income equality and macroeconomic balance, which have a decisive impact on the country's political-economic progress, have been compared. Thus, the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been analyzed through the mathematical representation of balance in the real economic landscape. In this context, the impact of normative legal acts regulating efficiency in the state's macroeconomic policy has been examined through a comprehensive evaluation.

Keywords: sustainable economic growth, legal regulation of the economy, financial progress, economic solidarity, macroeconomic stability

Introduction

The factors determining sustainable progress in the global economy necessitate the implementation of regulatory methods in macroeconomic policy that align with existing realities. Legal regulation, in addition to being a fundamental method of political-economic progress, plays a crucial role in shaping a state's economic policy. In this context, the legal aspects of innovations, their impact on economic activities, and their real significance in state economic policy are subject to scientific analysis. Every state, under current conditions, shapes the economic cooperation environment through the systematic application of innovation-based support. The implementation of innovations in the economy not only enhances the production of new consumer goods and services but also necessitates job creation and the continuous growth of socio-economic welfare.

Since ancient times, various forms of geopolitical control over space have been recognized, including social, demographic, communication, economic, legal, military, political, and religious aspects. From the late 20th century onward, technological, ideological, and cultural-civilizational control has played a dominant role. Geopolitical and economic relations

are characterized by the relative unity of global powers, while in reality, they manifest as political-legal struggles. Moreover, contradictions in political-economic relations primarily unfold on land and at sea, encompassing central strategic directions.

I. The Essence of Legal Policy in the Economy

The legal regulation of political-economic unity has been a relevant concept throughout the history of the world economy. British statesman Winston Churchill (1874–1965) once stated that England has no permanent friends or allies, only permanent political (geopolitical) interests. In this context, the unity of opposites in political-economic relations is inevitable, and the fundamental category of geopolitics is the balance of power. The collapse of the former USSR significantly altered the balance of power in global geopolitics.

Aristotle contributed to the theoretical understanding of economic events and processes in the ancient world by analyzing the economic laws of his time. As an object of economic study, he examined key concepts such as commodity production, exchange, money, price, trade, profit, and the process of exchange. Aristotle believed in the possibility of equalizing

the unequal in exchange and scientifically justified this balance. He argued that the essence of exchange lies in maintaining social labor equilibrium.

In his philosophical views, Aristotle regarded slavery as a natural order and referred to a slave as a "profitable tool." He defended the interests of a natural slave-based economy and explained its economic characteristics, concluding that slavery arose from necessity. He emphasized that all physical and labor-intensive work belonged to slaves. Aristotle described slaves as property that generated income and warned that interfering with slave ownership could lead to serious consequences. He even considered slave ownership as an essential economic institution.

However, the renowned statesman Heydar Aliyev, during his leadership of Azerbaijan, firmly opposed violations of human rights, issued strict warnings to bureaucratic officials, and took measures to eliminate injustices. He emphasized that the primary goal of the Azerbaijani state is to improve the well-being of its citizens [5, p. 55].

In human society, legal equality, discrimination, and individual uniqueness, as well as socio-economic equality as a guarantee of citizens' well-being, reflect the relevance of this topic. The organization of renewable energy, socio-economic welfare, and civil rights protection reinforce the principles of human equality and establish the cause-and-effect relationships underlying these criteria. Historically, political-legal equality and the concept of "discrimination" have been defining stages for certain transitional periods. As a result, people have struggled for socio-economic equality for centuries.

After World War II, the issues of socio-economic inequality and civil discrimination gained increasing public sensitivity. The first article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, endowed with reason and conscience [12]. It is well known that political-legal equality emerged as an objective necessity and is a fundamental principle of human rights. However, violations

of this principle have often been justified by various excuses. The most widespread form of inequality is discrimination. Therefore, eliminating economic discrimination is essential for achieving full legal and socio-economic equality. The primary principle of international economic activity necessitates the elimination of all forms of discrimination, ensuring political, social, and economic welfare, and restoring violated rights.

Thus, the second article of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: "Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status." Based on this principle, the Constitution of Azerbaijan guarantees economic, political, and legal equality for all individuals, regardless of their civil status, occupational position, beliefs, or membership in trade unions and other public associations.

According to the Constitution, economic development and state principles emphasize that the development of Azerbaijan's economy is based on various forms of ownership and serves to enhance the well-being of its people. The Azerbaijani state fosters the development of a socially oriented economy based on market relations, ensures free entrepreneurship, and prevents monopolization and unfair competition in economic relations. Furthermore, the principle of social development and state policy states that Azerbaijan is responsible for improving the welfare of its citizens, ensuring their social protection, and providing a decent standard of living. The state also supports the development of culture, education, science, and the arts while preserving the country's natural resources and the nation's material and spiritual heritage [3]. In this context, ensuring the supply of renewable energy and structuring economic progress are fundamental principles.

Under the initiative of Heydar Aliyev, the death penalty was abolished for the first time in the East, reaffirming his commitment to humanitarian ideals. The National Leader stated:

"After a comprehensive analysis of criminal law policy and guided by the high ideals of humanism and compassion, I have concluded that the abolition of the death penalty in our country is necessary, and I have made this historic announcement."

On February 22, 1998, Heydar Aliyev signed the Decree "On Measures to Ensure Human Rights," elevating human rights issues to a national level and defining the essence and concept of relevant measures. His approach to economic and legal policy played a key role in strengthening Azerbaijan's economic power and legal foundations. Below are some of Heydar Aliyev's key statements reflecting his views on legal and economic policy:

❖ **"One of the key conditions for economic development is the implementation of legal reforms."**

❖ **"Legal policy is one of the most essential factors ensuring economic progress."** The importance of establishing a legal framework that strengthens the economy is emphasized.

❖ **"Azerbaijan must ensure integration into the global economy."**

❖ **"The foundation of the national economy must be free economic progress and market principles."** The adoption of progressive decisions to strengthen the foundations of the market economy is a defining characteristic.

❖ **"Modern economic mechanisms must be applied to achieve sustainable economic revival."**

❖ **"The Azerbaijani state fosters the development of a socially oriented economy based on market relations and prevents monopolization and unfair competition in economic relations."** This principle was legally confirmed in the 1995 Constitution.

❖ **"Azerbaijan's economic policy must serve the well-being of its people."** The primary goal of economic policy is to ensure the social welfare of the population.

❖ **"The Azerbaijani state must focus on improving the welfare of its people, ensuring their social protection, and providing a decent standard of living."** Heydar Aliyev insis-

ted that all segments of the population should benefit from this process.

❖ **"The state, as a guarantor of production, must also ensure the provision of public services."** This approach aims to optimize the role of the state in the economy.

Thus, Azerbaijan's economic and political achievements result from the strategic policies set by Heydar Aliyev and the consistent measures implemented under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev. Azerbaijan's energy strategy has reshaped Eurasia's energy map, strengthening the country's position in international energy markets.

Similarly, the **"Avesta"** emphasizes the importance of land attachment, soil fertility improvement, and increasing productivity based on the laws of life. The economic essence of movements such as **Manichaeism (3rd century)**, **Mazdakism (5th-6th centuries)**, and **the Khurramites (8th-10th centuries)** was to establish property rights for all, ensure equal land distribution among peasants, and inspire people to resist feudal and foreign oppression.

Moreover, **Nizami Ganjavi's** socio-economic ideas are reflected in his work **"Khamasa"**. Nizami poetically presents theoretical thoughts about the laws of nature and society, emphasizing the importance of understanding them. His works cover topics such as **feudal property, related contradictions, tax systems, land ownership, and social equality** in detail.

Similarly, the economic policy of the **Safavid state** prioritized social and economic security. In this context, it was essential to unite the fragmented and weakened Azerbaijani territories into a single state. The Safavid policy aimed to eliminate internal social conflicts, balance social class interests, ensure trade security, and create favorable conditions for both domestic and international trade, which were described in literary form.

As early as the 4th century BCE, **Aristotle**, a pioneer in economics, a student of **Plato**, and the teacher of **Alexander the Great**, addressed the issue of **comparability of all exchangeable goods** in his works **"Ethics"** and **"Politics"**. He examined the legal balance in

price formation and changes, classifying economic activity into **consumption and production (productive labor)**. Aristotle proposed the idea of **utility as the foundation of economic value** and discussed the fair exchange of goods. However, in that era, some slave owners marked their slaves with **hot iron symbols**, treating them as **a source of profit**, which was considered **a form of social, economic, and political injustice**.

In this context, the **effectiveness of macroeconomic policy** is balanced through the **legal regulation of innovations with a fair approach**. The analysis of **legal descriptions and innovation impacts** is crucial for macroeconomic policy regulation. The state plays a key role in **supporting and encouraging innovation through appropriate legal regulations**. These principles define **the legal regulation of the economy and its achievements in social, economic, and environmental sectors**.

In this regard, A. Marshall distinguished economic and political wealth, explaining the legal basis of wealth and its relationship to the concept of value. In this regulatory approach, investment climate is classified as a key factor in economic progress. Thus, legal regulation of the economy ensures a balance of innovation risks and the optimization of their economic consequences. The scientific essence of political-economic legal regulation lies in understanding events in society and nature through analytical evaluation.

II. The Description of Political Stability in Macroeconomic Progress

The adequacy of the mathematical representation of the impact of innovations on economic stability requires the application of a specific equation through a legal regulation method for developing various models.

In this context, A. Marshall emphasized the necessity of a stable and balanced price increase to ensure the equilibrium between supply and demand. By introducing the importance of quantitative evaluation into economics, Marshall considered this essential for both social classes and the wealthy. Viewing **"Economics"** as an exact science within economic the-

ory, Marshall argued that **sustainable economic growth should be realized through state intervention in political conditions**. Thus, his work **"Principles of Economics"** established the concept of **"equilibrium price"** as a systematic approach to functional continuity in market economics (10).

The **Cobb-Douglas production function** is a widely used model for describing production in economics. This model expresses the relationship between the main production factors: **capital (D) and labor (A)**. The model can be written in Azerbaijani as follows, $DI = N + G + \Theta DI$ where.

❖ **N** represents **progress-determining criteria** (innovative economic development),

❖ **G** represents **capital** (sustainable growth),

❖ **Θ** represents **wealth** (legal, political-economic growth force),

❖ **DI** represents the **production criterion** (total production).

Thus, the **Cobb-Douglas production function**, which expresses the share of capital in production, ensures equilibrium between production growth, capital, and labor through political stability in economic progress. This model reflects the innovative support criterion that determines balanced economic growth.

When analyzing the Douglas model, economic analysts and researchers consider it a crucial parameter for assessing economic progress, production efficiency, and the impact of innovations. Furthermore, this model is applied in economic and legal policymaking, investment decision-making, and comprehensive research.

Consequently, the Douglas production function is recognized as a significant scientific method in structural economic analysis. In forming the state's macroeconomic policy, it ensures the description of economic stability and social equilibrium.

In another context, the assessment of the impact of innovations on the economy is related to the rate of balanced economic growth. This method allows for analyzing the relationships between innovation activity and economic indi-

cators across different periods and regions. The foundation of human progress is based on life expectancy, access to education, planned state-funded education, and per capita income forecasts. As stated, "The true wealth of any state is its people. The primary goal of economic progress is to create a favorable environment for people to live long, healthy, and creative lives" [9]. These principles are reflected in education policy, and when per capita gross national income is higher, economic progress is characterized by sustainable growth. In 2010, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Human Development Report introduced the Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index. Thus, real human progress at its maximum level ensures the improvement of product quality in the country's net wealth production [3].

These principles have been incorporated into nine legislative proposals in the 2025 state budget. The 2025 state budget and the projects included in the budget package align with the strategic goals and initiatives set by the President, emphasizing the state's strength, balance, and the effectiveness of social policy. The broader concept of development, which extends beyond mere material prosperity, defines the purpose and principles of economic wealth within the human development concept. Human progress

is a multifaceted notion that encompasses political, legal, economic, social, moral, and philosophical perspectives, as well as specific political-economic interests. The fundamental goal of the human progress concept is to emphasize that people are not just means of economic progress but also its ultimate goal. Those who contribute to the creation and accumulation of economic wealth should ultimately benefit from it as well.

A. Marshall stated that our perception of nature, whether in moral or material aspects, is related to aggregate quantities, which should be oriented toward increasing values [6, p. 47]. The demand for sustainable economic growth remains constant over time. Similarly, the final limit of sustainable economic progress demand ensures an equilibrium between wealth accumulation and its increasing value under stable conditions. These political-economic principles were systematically applied by Jevons and Marshall, who consistently emphasized balanced economic growth in their works.

Thus, the representation of political stability in economic progress, based on the Douglas model, supports the organization of socio-economic welfare and substantiates the idea of human progress.

Description I

SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH		
Price (Equivalence)	Creation of new jobs	Encouraging
Regulator wealth	Profit	Economy balance

Source: Prepared by the author

The Cobb-Douglas (David) model is a descriptive form developed for regulating pro-

duction and new job creation in the economy. In this context, legal regulation methods in the economy analyze the efficiency of integrating innovations into macroeconomic policies. This approach is defined based on various criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of legal regulation of innovations, including the existence of legal encouragement for innovation, its impact on economic growth, and the creation of a favorable environment in market conditions.

Thus, legal policy is defined as determining the impact of normative acts on innovative progress. The analysis of the effect of the legal environment on innovation activities and its connection to economic indicators is essential in this regard.

Sustainable economic growth models are also used to measure the political and economic impact of innovation progress. Economic programming methods ensure the optimal allocation of resources and the formulation of efficiency in sustainable economic growth.

Therefore, the mathematical description and legal evaluation of innovation impacts in macroeconomic policies are considered crucial in shaping the country's economic strategies. These methods facilitate monitoring and evaluating the activities of innovation subjects, as well as support decision-making that conditions sustainable economic progress. The impact of innovations on the economy is thus aligned with the application of mathematical models in legal policies to achieve long-term sustainable progress goals.

Consequently, economic balance, shaped by the public division of labor and the existence of different ownership forms, is regulated in developed countries as a unified system. In economic progress, the description of political stability based on profits is considered according to the following criteria:

- ❖ Supporting the sustainable economic growth of state enterprises and public organizations,

- ❖ Stabilizing socio-economic relations,

- ❖ Directing investments to profitable enterprises,

- ❖ Eliminating general economic crises,

- ❖ Regulating the growth of money circulation,

- ❖ Organizing profitable economic balance in the global market, etc.

All these issues have always been interconnected with the state, economy, and law. Thus, the political-economic subject, namely the state, dictates its influence on the object, the economy, through law, and regulates political stability in economic progress.

In this context, in Azerbaijan, student admissions to higher education institutions are carried out through state orders and paid bases. State-funded education considers socio-economic criteria in state policy, with tuition fees paid by the state budget. As a result, in recent years, based on President Ilham Aliyev's socio-economic policy aimed at increasing access to education, the number of students admitted through state orders has significantly increased, now constituting nearly 50%.

Thus, as a criterion that forms the condition of political stability in economic progress, the "State Strategy for the Development of Education in Azerbaijan," specifically in paragraph 3.1.6, emphasizes that the state funding for paid higher education is essential. Starting from 2025, the increase in economic welfare and motivation in the country will primarily be based on the strategy mentioned in the education policy, where the state will provide funding for paid education. President Ilham Aliyev stated, "We have also helped with food security and the preservation of cultural heritage. Many small countries have benefited from our scholarship programs, and their citizens have studied at universities in Azerbaijan," and "I appeal to developed countries, especially those with a colonial history and island nations, to assist them. The voices of island states must be heard in the global arena. They should receive material and technical support" [1]. In our opinion, these statements motivate the country's economy, society, and education policies. These principal political-economic demands condition the enrichment of social-economic progress and the well-being of people in our country.

In this context, as a result of President Ilham Aliyev's flexible diplomatic policy, Azerbaijan's organization of COP29 is one of the main factors shaping the country's economic progress and political stability. In this regard, in September of this year, the need to organize the activities of the Loss and Damage Fund and to ensure financial support for countries, especially island nations, has been conditioned [1].

III. Conditions of Stability in the State's Economic Development Policy

Economic growth requires evaluation not only in terms of labor value but also from subjective psychological and utility perspectives. This approach to economic research was discussed in the works of the prominent economist Marshall (1842-1924). In Marshall's key economic works, such as "Principles of Economics" (1897) and "Industry and Trade" (1922), ideas like "marginal utility" and "marginal productivity" are reflected.

Therefore, studying the legal aspects of innovations in regulating the state's macroeconomic policy is balanced with forming strategic approaches that meet the demands of the modern economy. This analysis also requires ensuring legal, political, socio-economic, and ecological development. Consequently, scientific analysis helps to structure a more efficient macroeconomic policy, reflecting the legal regulation of the economy. In this context, enhancing the importance of state policy actualizes the need for regulation in the political-economic and legal spheres.

In various economic sectors, the main method of achieving efficient economic growth is through the favorable organization of production relations, necessitating both incentivizing and regulatory policies. Thus, the state balances regulatory and incentivizing policies, considering different criteria to ensure the continuous and sustainable progress of the economy.

As the scope of the national economy increases, the approach to its regulatory policies becomes more diverse. The state's regulatory policies encompass both micro and macro levels. At the micro level, economic regulation refers to the regulation of economic relations

within individuals and production enterprises in the national economy.

Thus, a variety of supportive, incentivizing, and balancing state policies are being implemented in various directions, including the primary currency, interest rates, fiscal policy, foreign policy, social-economic welfare, industrial sectors, etc. The incentivizing state policy, aimed at economic prosperity in various sectors, ensures political-economic stability. Therefore, the state's incentivizing and motivational policy is regulated by the principles of efficient economic welfare growth.

For this reason, Marshall classified the conditions of stability in the state's economic development policy as personal, material, and non-material goods. Marshall stated that the state's economic progress consists of material goods, which involve the authority to dispose of and profit from these goods [10].

Marshall defined the essence of wealth as the continuous production and consumption of goods, labor, and beneficial goods for the welfare of the population. He also explained the concept of productivity in terms of utility, stating that it should be understood as reflecting the means of production and sources of long-term demand.

Thus, the goal of the stability strategy in the state's economic development policy in the global economic policy context is considered economic liberalization. This includes creating favorable conditions for supply and consumption, as well as ensuring the balance of supply and demand. A key factor in sustainable economic development is efficient political-economic relations based on healthy economic competition, which reflects continuous welfare growth.

In addition to these ideas, geo-economic policies have been explained by states, particularly foreign economic policies, by considering various geographical factors such as the availability of natural resources and climate conditions. However, the global geo-economic policy aims to exercise control over various forms of economic wealth. These are mainly implemented in economic, demographic, communication, military, political, religious, and other sectors. Therefore, the

realities of the global economic policy and the relative unity of various economic powers are determined by both open and covert economic competition. However, one of the main conditions of global economic policy is the regulation of the balance of power, which changed significantly after the collapse of the USSR [5, p. 397].

For this reason, Marshall, by comparing the concepts of "essential means of living" and productivity, stated that creating conditions for a "decent life" is conditioned by various climatic factors and lifestyle. Therefore, productivity is related to the worker's own survival. From this perspective, Marshall emphasized that wages based on the various classes of workers must ensure high labor productivity.

Thus, the stability strategy in economic development policy is conditioned by the effective provision of the balance between the demand and supply for personnel training. In this context, the motivation policy needs to be regulated in a diversified manner. This model is based on the Western economic development direction of economic liberalization, while the Eastern direction focuses on the defense of national interests and the strengthening of religious-cultural issues. Based on production, ownership forms, economic decision-making, rules for coordinating economic activities, and the motivating factors in the implementation of this activity, the following economic systems are distinguished: traditional economic system, green economy, planned economy system, market economy system, and mixed economy system.

In the state's economic development policy, stability is mainly manifested in the existing difference in methods in the form of economic and legal political manifestations. Thus, the partners in the implementation of the state's regulation policy appear in management policies, and the principle of economic liberalization in the economy is reflected in both liberal and centralized forms.

For this reason, in the state's economic development policy, the main methods of the

state's monetary-credit and fiscal policies are considered as key methods for economic regulation. As a regulation method, the Central Bank determines the balance by changing interest rates and regulating the VAT rate.

In the field of ensuring macroeconomic stability, the primary direction of the state's regulation policy is related to property relations. The personal, state, and municipal nature of property varies in some countries. As human society develops, the regulation of property relations corresponds to the aforementioned ideas. In the primitive societal formation era, property concepts were based on the social-economic development of society, with property relations initially based on state ownership and, later, based on private property in the context of the development of the capitalist economic environment. Such conditions necessitate economic regulation and condition the diversification of this balanced policy [4, p. 279].

Another effective method of regulation is considered to be budgetary tax policy. Specifically, when government financial expenditures increase, the regulation is achieved by making additions to the existing tax rates to raise the level of government budget revenues.

Thus, the state's continuous economic development policy is conditioned by the provision of supply-based principles. Unlike the theory of monetarism, the supply theory emphasizes the long-term state regulation of production factors (capital and labor), the reduction of tax rates, and the necessity for growth within a restricted monetary policy, leading to an effective result. In this case, economic supply is the factor determining the aggregate supply. Its essence is to stimulate aggregate supply, activate production, and enhance employment. These principles are primarily considered the most efficient method for organizing the market economy and are accepted as a naturally coordinated economic activity system. This balanced and stable economic policy is reflected in Figure II.

Description II

Directions of the regulatory policy ensuring the state's macroeconomic balance



Source: Prepared by the author

Another method applied in ensuring the macroeconomic stability of the state is regulated through monetary and credit policy. This policy is mainly characterized by the central bank's monetary and credit policies aimed at regulating the activities of other banks. The state's monetary and credit policy is implemented primarily in two directions. One of these is referred to as a tight monetary policy, while the other is referred to as a soft monetary policy [11, p. 49]. When a tight monetary policy is applied, interest rates change in the circulating money supply, whereas, in the case of a soft monetary policy, the ratio of interest rates in the money supply is reduced.

Thus, another form of the state's monetary and credit policy is related to the impact on the required reserves of banks, reserve funds, as well as charter capital and insurance reserves.

In the case of applying a soft monetary policy, the determined standards minimize quantity, which leads to a significant increase in the amount of bank credit funds and an expansion of opportunities in crediting. In this regard, American economist Laffer (1949) concluded in his studies that the state should determine the most optimal level of tax rates to increase state budget revenues [9].

Thus, the regulation of tax rates has a directional impact on the economy, so the state must determine its alignment with the economic conditions to avoid creating imbalances in production quantities and price levels, which could lead to impoverishment of the population [9].

Therefore, the effective method applied in ensuring the state's macroeconomic stability is

determined through investment policy. Thus, the state's investment policy results in significant growth in production and increased output, supporting the resolution of issues related to both consumer demand and employment through a regulatory method [6]. Furthermore, the state's investment policy is mainly organized through internal financial resources or balanced through the involvement of foreign investors in production. In this case, the primary goal is to increase investment funds in the country's economic sectors, which is characterized by the regulation of fixed assets in the mentioned areas.

Thus, while the policy implemented by the state to ensure macroeconomic stability can be distinguished as a necessary measure, the application of other regulatory state policies is not excluded. Based on the research, it is determined that the policy carried out by the state in ensuring macroeconomic balance is comprehensive and its application is significant in achieving economic success.

In this regard, I believe that the "Year of Solidarity for a Green World" and COP29 will introduce Azerbaijan as a center of civilization and as a center creating a new civilization in the world. As President Ilham Aliyev noted, the hosting of the world's largest "green energy" conference in Azerbaijan reflects trust in our country's renewable energy policy. Moreover, President Ilham Aliyev's global peace policy not only addresses the security of humanity but also emphasizes the regulation of ecological security. As such, "One of the key features of President Ilham Aliyev's economic policy is, in addition to the defen-

se of national interests, the regulation of human welfare and security worldwide, drawing the attention of world states and the international community to the bitter consequences of war and violence in any part of the planet."

Thus, the process of cleansing water basins and soil cover from harmful components is underway in response to the severe ecological crimes and the policy of nature destruction committed in Azerbaijan's territories. In our view, the global community characterizes the solidarity formed by states to address environmental damage, ecological balance, and the regulation of harmful policies as an achievement, particularly in the context of Azerbaijan's struggle against climate change. This is seen as one of the most urgent social, political, and economic actions for the salvation of our planet.

Conclusion

In regulating sustainable economic policy, the structure of legal methods is formed based on the Davud model, which creates new jobs in production and consumption and establishes the interconnection in economic policy.

Thus, it is applicable in the formation of economic policy and ensuring macroeconomic stability in unstable periods. It affects production growth and conditions progress based on organizing the country's political and economic efficiency. These are primarily determined by the state-funded provision for admission to higher education institutions.

The state's education policy necessitates attracting financial resources and forming a financing mechanism with various sources. The application of the per capita financing principle at all education levels, the creation of a payment system based on competence and performance outcomes, and the determination of financing based on the quality outcomes of education are advisable.

Thus, based on the organization of political-economic efficiency and in the direction of non-tariff regulation, the balance of the exchange rate is essential. Economic efficiency implemented in this direction updates regulation with monetary-financial policy. In this way, the inclusiveness of the economic equilibrium wave is

conditioned by macroeconomic stability and regulation of civil relations.

Thus, renewable energy balance in the organization of economic efficiency is conditioned by quality and sustainable price increase. Based on logical reasoning, economic equilibrium reflects macroeconomic efficiency based on the essential quality price of political-legal regulation under the condition of the ADA III formula. In this context, economic equilibrium focuses on renewable energy supply, stabilizing in the DI formula and balancing regulated energy in the ADA balance.

The comparative advantages covering years in GDP and trade turnover, characteristic of the general political-economic effectiveness forecast, are conditioned by the 2025 direction of the ADA based on mathematical methods and the planned focus of legal adoption.

Therefore, the comparison of the concepts of "Essential Living Means" and productivity, the creation of conditions for a "Decent Life," various climatic conditions, wages, and high labor productivity regulate social-economic well-being.

These principles are included in the 9 draft laws planned in Azerbaijan's state budget for 2025. From an economic perspective, the positive macroeconomic indicators observed in the current year are characterized by the efficient implementation of the state budget in 2025. Thus, economic growth, GDP growth rates, investment climate, and other indicators create financial provisions for achieving socio-economic goals derived from national development priorities. Strengthening the social security of the population is conditioned by the annual increase in social-oriented expenditures in the state budget under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev. One of the main expenditure areas of the budget is related to social protection and social security of the population. In the 2025 budget, social-oriented expenditures will increase by 8.8%, reaching 16.9 billion manat, making up 41% of the total budget expenditures, which reflects the necessity of social policy.

In this context, sufficient funds are allocated in the state budget to improve the material welfare of the population, reduce poverty, and strengthen the social security of low-income

me families. Azerbaijan's 2025 budget, being the largest in the country's history, forms the financial basis for strengthening territorial integrity, state sovereignty, organizing the material welfare of the population, and enhancing social protection. Specifically, 1.9 billion manat is allocated for benefits, pensions, and compensation payments, 457 million manat for the implementation of targeted social assistance programs, 275 million manat for the implementation of the paid public work program. Thus, the increase in wages, minimum pensions, social allowances, and pensions is conditioned for 2025.

The provision of macroeconomic stability and the sustainable economic growth model of the state are regulated in production and economic progress. These political-economic methods help to create new jobs and better understand the equilibrium of the workforce in unstable economic conditions.

mic conditions. Additionally, these methods assess the impact of economic policy and actions on the production level, helping decision-makers determine the efficiency of economic activity.

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İQTİSADI TƏNZİMLƏMƏNİN HÜQUQİ ƏSASLARI

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Tədqiqatın məqsədi geosiyasi kontekstdə davamlı iqtisadi siyasətin tənzimlənməsində hüquqi metodların strukturunu müəyyən etməkdir. Dövlətin makroiqtisadi siyasətində innovasiya təsirlərinin real təsviri və mövcud şəraitdə səmərəliliyin kompleks təhlili, siyasi-iqtisadi tənzimlənməsini aktuallaşmışdır. Qiymətləndirmədə ölkənin siyasi-iqtisadi tərəqqisinin müəyyən edilməsində həlledici təsirə malik gəlir bərabərliyi və makroiqtisadi tarazlığın hüquqi əsasları müqaisə edilmişdir. Beləliklə, ümumi daxili məhsulun (ÜDM) artım tempi real iqtisadi mənzərədə tarazlığın riyazi təsviri təhlil edilmişdir. Bu kontekstdə, dövlətin makroiqtisadi siyasətində effektivliyi tənzimləyən normativ hüquqi aktların təsiri və kompleks qiymətləndirməsi aşdırılmışdır.

Açar sözlər: *davamlı iqtisadi artım, iqtisadiyyatın hüquqi tənzimlənməsi, maliyyə tərəqqisi, iqtisadi həmrəylik, makroiqtisadi sabitlik*

ПРАВОВЫЕ ОСНОВЫ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ

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Цель исследования – определить структуру правовых методов в регулировании устойчивой экономической политики в геополитическом контексте. Реальное описание воздействия инноваций в макроэкономической политике государства и комплексный анализ эффективности в современных условиях актуализировали проблему политико-экономического регулирования. В процессе оценки были сопоставлены юридические основы равенства доходов и макроэкономического равновесия, которые играют решающую роль в определении политико-экономического прогресса страны. Таким образом, темп роста валового внутреннего продукта (ВВП) и математическое описание равновесия в реальной экономической картине были проанализированы. В этом контексте был исследован эффект и комплексная оценка нормативных правовых актов, регулирующих эффективность макроэкономической политики государства.

Ключевые слова: *устойчивый экономический рост, правовое регулирование экономики, финансовый прогресс, экономическая солидарность, макроэкономическая стабильность*