

Секція 1. ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ТА НАПРЯМКИ РОЗВИТКУ ЕКОНОМІКИ

ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE SYSTEMS IN THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES OF AZERBAIJAN

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As we know, the liberated territories (Karabakh and East-Zangazur economic regions) have great resource potential.

According to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan, there are 167 mineral deposits in these economic regions.

These regions have 140 million tons of lime reserves; clay – 90 million tons, limestone for soda production – 130 million cubic meters, cement raw materials – 140.1 million tons; pumice - 2.1 million cubic meters, gold – more than 132 tons, lead – more than 37 thousand tons, many building and facing stones, colored stones, clay, sand-gravel, sand-gravel, gypsum, etc [1].

At present, our country lags behind the world in terms of the share of business entities.

The government has adopted several mechanisms to increase this figure and increase the share of small and medium enterprises in the country's economy.

Entrepreneurship is one of the important components in the development of any country and the formation of a market economy. If we look at developed countries, we can see that in these countries, small and medium enterprises are more advanced than in developing countries, and the number of such enterprises is predominant.

After the restoration of infrastructure in the liberated territories, the development of various types of entrepreneurship in these areas will have a

direct impact on the growth of macroeconomic indicators of the country's economy, and the elimination of inter-regional differences.

It is expected that the local population will be engaged in small and medium businesses in these areas.

More than 40% of Azerbaijan's mineral water resources are located in the liberated territories.

In general, there are about 150 mineral water fields in the region.

They differ in their composition and therapeutic value in different sediments.

According to the official data of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in the 1980s, there were 139.8 thousand hectares of arable lands in the region [2].

According to the Statistics Committee in 2020, the area of agricultural land in the East Zangazur and Karabakh economic regions is 50032 and 1927 hectares, respectively, of which 46111 and 697 hectares are arable lands.

PESTLE analysis of liberated territories. PESTLE is an acronym consisting of the initials of Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal, and Environmental factors.

This analysis is very important in terms of strategic planning, determination of goals and objectives, and objectively evaluated monitoring of activities.

The International Agrarian Research Advisory Group has summarized measures for agricultural development in conflict-affected countries as follows [3]:

- establishment of research and practice centers;
- restoration of production and supply systems;
- conservation and improvement of biodiversity
- restoration of human potential in agriculture;
- increase resilience to future adverse events;
- ensuring the effective operation of aid organizations.

In order to properly assess the agricultural potential in the liberated areas, it is necessary to work in a number of areas.

In this direction:

- land and water planning, rehabilitation and land reform should be carried out;
- agribusiness should be developed;
- establishment of livestock farms;

- establish a supply base for agro-technical services, seeds, fertilizers and pesticides;
- training of agricultural specialists and organization of information and consulting services should be organized;
- agro-processing enterprises should be established;
- establish a logistics infrastructure for the supply and trade of products;
- a specific state support mechanism should be established[4].

CONCLUSION

The main recommendations for the development of entrepreneurship in Karabakh and East Zangazur are as follows:

- The region's infrastructure, which was initially destroyed, must be rebuilt, and minimal infrastructure projects must be implemented to ensure the population's livelihood and entrepreneurial activity;
- The region's resource utilization opportunities need to be identified and made available to businesses looking to invest;
- A model of public-private partnership should be established
- State funding mechanisms should be identified
- Subsidies for investors should be allocated from the state budget
- A favorable business environment must be established
- Legislative base should be created
- Work should be done to attract foreign direct investment [5].

References.

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