



Center for Analysis of
Economic Reforms and Communication of
the Republic of Azerbaijan



KARABAKH NAMA

POST-CONFLICT CONSTRUCTION
IN KARABAKH AND EASTERN ZANGEZUR
ECONOMIC REGIONS



“ WE
WILL TURN KARABAKH AND
EASTERN ZANGEZUR INTO PARADISE. ”

ILHAM ALIYEV,
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan





**Center for Analysis of Economic Reforms and
Communication of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

The Center for Analysis of Economic Reforms and Communication was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan No. 879 dated April 20, 2016, with the aim of expanding the scope and ensuring effective coordination of economic reforms carried out in the country. As mandated by the Charter, the Center conducts economic analysis and research at macro and micro levels aimed at ensuring sustainable economic development. It prepares proposals for the implementation of economic reforms based on analytical data, and produces forecasts for the medium and long term.

Information obtained from the following institutions was used in the preparation of the book presenting post-conflict construction carried out in the Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev:



**Ministry of Economy of
the Republic of Azerbaijan**



**Ministry of Labor and Social
Protection of the Population of
the Republic of Azerbaijan**



**Ministry of Ecology
and Natural Resources of
the Republic of Azerbaijan**



**Ministry of Energy of
the Republic of Azerbaijan**



**Ministry of Agriculture
of the Republic of Azerbaijan**



**Ministry of Culture of
the Republic of Azerbaijan**



**State Tourism Agency of
the Republic of Azerbaijan**



**State Statistics Committee of
the Republic of Azerbaijan**



**Small and Medium Business
Development Agency of
the Republic of Azerbaijan**



**State Committee for Affairs of
Refugees and Internally Displaced
Persons of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

We thank each of these institutions for their substantial contribution in preparation of this publication!

**Scientific editor and
foreword author:**

Doctor of Economic Sciences,
professor V. A. Gasimli

“Post-conflict construction and Azerbaijan model” section of the book was written by Gunay Guliyeva, compensation and allowances issues by Masuma Talibova, territorial management and reconstruction activities by Ramil Huseyn, transport, communication and information by Joshgun Jafarov, population and social services by Matanat Rasulova, geostrategic importance of Zangezur Corridor by Ayaz Museyibov and Ayhan Satiji, agriculture by Firdovsi Fikretzade, industrial sector and entrepreneurial activities by Yusif Safarov and tourism and culture by Amina Bayramova.

Editor of English version: Vusala Jafarova.

Designed by: Elvira Zeynalova and Rahman Badalov

**“NEW KARABAKHNAMA:
POST-CONFLICT CONSTRUCTION IN KARABAKH AND
EASTERN ZANGEZUR ECONOMIC REGIONS”**

Baku, 2022, “AzPrint” publishing house, 217 p.

According to the decision of the Great Scientific Council of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated September 12, 2022 (protocol No. 01), the monograph was recommended for publication.

The brave Azerbaijani Army under the leadership of Victorious Commander-in-Chief achieved a historic victory over the enemy during 44 days of military operations and freed our lands from occupation. Reconstruction and restoration works were started immediately after the Patriotic War in the territories freed from occupation. During the 30 years that the Republic of Armenia occupied the lands of Azerbaijan, it deliberately destroyed our cities and villages and wiped out 9 cities and hundreds of villages. Armenia looted cultural and religious monuments and committed uricide and culturicide crimes.

The city of Aghdam is called “the Hiroshima of the Caucasus” due to the extent of the destruction.

The book depicts reconstruction and restoration works and the process of Great Return of inhabitants to the territories liberated from occupation.

The book is considered for use by broad audience.



**Center for Analysis of Economic Reforms and
Communication of the Republic of Azerbaijan**

**POST-CONFLICT CONSTRUCTION
IN KARABAKH AND EASTERN ZANGEZUR ECONOMIC REGIONS**



Baku - 2022

CONTENTS

● FOREWORD	8
● POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION STRATEGIES: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE	15
● RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION REGULATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW	31
● GOVERNANCE MECHANISM AND RECONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS IN LIBERATED LANDS	47
● TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS	71
● GEOSTRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF ZANGEZUR CORRIDOR	89
● RETURN OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS	101
● RECOVERY OF AGRICULTURE IN LIBERATED TERRITORIES	121
● RECONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRY IN KARABAKH AND EASTERN ZANGEZUR ECONOMIC REGIONS	133
● POWER GENERATION: RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	145
● CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS IN LIBERATED TERRITORIES	151
● DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN KARABAKH AND EASTERN ZANGEZUR ECONOMIC REGIONS	183
● ANNEX	196
● REFERENCES	205

VUSAL GASIMLI

Doctor of economic sciences, professor,
Executive director of the Center for Analysis of Economic
Reforms and Communication

This book is dedicated to Two Year Anniversary of the Victory over Armenia during the 44-day Patriotic War in 2020, being one of the glorious pages of the history of Azerbaijani people. Today Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur, freed from occupation - are in the process of regeneration and reintegration and get united with Azerbaijan as a living organism. To quote Lev Gumilev, "our passionarity is our inner energy", the driving force behind the thrust to rebuild Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur is our passion and endless love to our Motherland. To quote the "Book of Dede Gorgud", a heroic epic poem of the Oghuz, a Turkic tribal group, the

ancestors of Azerbaijanis, "our strength is our ability to turn our internal energy into real work". Azerbaijan demonstrated a modern example of ensuring territorial integrity by waging a fifth-generation war. It also presented a new model of post-conflict construction, to recover liberated lands from crimes of ecocide, urbicide and ethnocide. Today, large-scale post-



conflict construction works are carried out by country's own capacity at high quality.

Key directions of post-conflict construction under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev are defined as follows:

1 To convert military win into political and diplomatic victory.

The signing of the peace treaty between Azerbaijan and Armenia on recognizing territorial integrity, opening up communications and strengthening regional integration is the basic condition for peace, tranquility and sustainable development in the region;

2 To secure social protection of martyrs' families and war participants

"Single Coordination Centers for the appeals of martyrs' families, military personnel injured in the war and disabled persons" was established by Decree No. 1380 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated June 25, 2021 for improving the quality of services provided to military personnel and persons with disabilities, employment, social protection, medical and social expertise, rehabilitation, treatment, examination and in other areas to ensure citizen satisfaction, increase efficiency and transparency in delivery of public services, and ensure the immediate and agile execution



of services from a single unit.

During the post-war period, 191,000 services were delivered to 100,000 people, including provision of 3,600 apartments and 264 automobiles.

3 Implementation of a new state administration model of in the territories liberated from occupation

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated July 7, 2021 "On the new division of economic regions in the Republic of Azerbaijan", the Karabakh economic region (Khankendi city, Agjabedi, Aghdam, Barda, Fuzuli, Khojaly, Khojavand, Shusha and Tartar regions) and Eastern Zangezur economic region district (Jabrayil, Kalbajar, Gubadli, Lachin and Zangilan districts) were established. Coordination Headquarter was established for the centralized solution of issues in the liberated territories. At the same time, an Interdepartmental Center was formed under the Headquarter for the purpose of performing secretarial and communication functions and providing necessary analytical and organizational support. Special representations of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan appointed in the Karabakh economic region, Shusha and Zangilan.

Under the State Urban Planning and Architecture Committee, the General Administration of Karabakh Regional Architecture and Urban Planning was organized. Relevant public entities were established by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan to provide restoration, construction and management services in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions.

The Karabakh Revival Fund is a public entity that provides financial support and investment attraction for the development of territories freed from occupation, development of public-private partnership arrangements, as

well as the necessary promotional activities in the country and abroad.

4 Clearance of mines and unexploded ordnances

Working Group on clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) of the Inter-Agency Center operating under the Coordinating Headquarter was established aimed at solving issues in the liberated territories with joint effort. Mine clearance agency (ANAMA), Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Emergency Situations and State Border Service carry out mine clearance activities in accordance with the annual action plan for demining activities approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Cooperation was built in this field with international development partners and civil society institutions;

5 Building economic and social infrastructure

The philosophy of shaping the infrastructure in the territories freed from occupation and ensuring economic development was based on two basic principles: circular and node-shape centers of concentration. For example, newly created critical infrastructure in liberated areas is circular in nature. More than 760 kilometers of highways, more than 340 kilometers of railways, three airports, as well as more than 40 HPPs, "Khudafarin" and "Gyz Galasy" power generation units, substations and transmission facilities are co-built in such a way to ensure uninterrupted and non-stop service;

6 Revitalization of the economy by using services of industrial parks, agricultural parks, tax and customs concessions, credit and investment insurance mechanisms and other state incentives

Presidential decree dated December 10, 2021 "On some measures related to the acceleration of economic development in the territories liberated from occupation" aims to create favorable conditions for accelerating economic revival and increasing investment attractiveness of these territories, creation of modern and efficient production, trade and service infrastructure, application of innovative technologies, realization of its industrial potential, preparation of optimal concessions and incentive mechanisms, and improvement of the entrepreneurial environment;

7 Planned restoration for settlements

By the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated August 16, 2022, the "General plan of the territories freed from occupation" was approved. Hence, the reconstruction of cities and villages is being carried out according to this plan. The master plan developed for the cities of Shusha, Aghdam, Jabrayil, Zangilan, Fuzuli, Gubadli, Lachin, Kalbajar;

8 Great Return of inhabitants

In 2022, the return to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan began with the resettlement of residents to Agali village of Zangilan district that was rebuilt on the basis of the "Smart village" concept of Great Return program. The return of IDPs will be implemented in stages;

9 Bringing Armenia to justice for the crimes committed during the occupation

The international legal responsibility of Armenia to be considered as an absolute responsibility and obligation to eliminate the damage caused as a result of the violation of the international law and sovereign rights of Azerbaijan. This responsibility has various forms, both tangible and intangible: reparation, restitution, restitution or compensation, and satisfaction.

10 Dissemination of information on about the consequences of the conflict

The project titled "Karabakh Center", was created at the initiative of the First Vice-President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mrs. Mehriban Aliyeva, in order to systematize objective information about the causes of the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, the consequences of Armenian aggression and increase public awareness. Numerous materials based on specific examples available in this internet resource provide an opportunity to get acquainted with the scale of the damage caused to the material and cultural heritage of the Azerbaijani people in Karabakh, biodiversity and natural resources of this region.

"The State Program of the Great Return to the Freed Territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan" constitutes one of the five major pillars of the "Socio-Economic Development Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2022-2026" and will be implemented in parallel. The restoration and construction works in the liberated territories started even during the Patriotic War. Approximately five billion manats were spent for this purpose in the past period.



The development of economy in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur was defined to focus on six main directions: agriculture, food industry, mining industry, "green energy", transport-logistics and tourism. Depending on the natural-climatic conditions, historical tradition, geographical location and demographic potential the main drivers for growth in the liberated territories outlined. Aghdam city, with a population size of 100,000, will be the center for light industry and services sector development. Fuzuli, Jabrayil and Zangilan districts along Araz river constitute transport-logistics hub, "green energy" and agriculture center. Kalbajar and Lachin districts will host mining industry, "green energy", tourism and animal husbandry. Shusha city, as a cultural capital, is becoming the center of gravity of the region with its creative industry.

The return of life in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur aims to transform the region into a SMART zone by aligning development path

with the Fourth Industrial Revolution and Sustainable Development Goals.

Stable labor resources and increase of capital - fixed funds in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur will accelerate capital-intensive economic growth. New funds are focused on modern technologies that will increase fund efficiency and the yield per invested capital. According to the Solow model, capital investment in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur will create more value since it starts from zero where the distance to the equilibrium point (steady-state level) is long, just as Germany and Japan built competitive economies on the ruins after the World War II. In the example of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur, state investments will act as catalysts and drivers for growth of non-public investments .

According to the estimates of the Center for Analysis of Economic Reforms and Communications based on the "input-output model" indicate factors forming the main driving forces of the economy in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur: the first is the multiplier effect and the second is the sector effect on other sectors with backward and forward

linkages. The revived economic sectors in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur will have four main multipliers effect: output multiplier, labor income multiplier, employment multiplier and added value multiplier. For example, the agricultural and tourism sectors generate more employment, the mining sector generates more added value, and sectors such as the financial and banking sector generate more labor income. At the same time, economic development in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur serves to optimize the external component - input in GDP, including strengthening food security.

The construction boom that started in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur cause great impact on the entire economy of the country. For example, 84 economic fields benefit from construction products in downstream while

construction itself benefits from the products and services of 44 economic fields in upstream. Thus, construction is the crucial point move the entire chain, creating demand and supply at the same time.

On January 5, 2022, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan signed a Decree declaring "2022 the Year of Shusha". In the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers approving the Action Plan on the "Year of Shusha" envisaged preparation of relevant scientific publications, audio-visual and printed materials. This year Shusha celebrates its the 270th anniversary. It was founded in 1752 by Karabakh Khan Panahali Khan and served as capital city of Karabakh Khanate.





This book of "New Karabakh Letters" i.e. "New Karabakhnama" reflects the vision defined by the President of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev for restoration of liberated lands.

Dear reader, we wish you a pleasant journey to the book "New Karabakh Letter"!

We thank our Victorious Supreme Commander-in-Chief and brave soldiers for the joy of great victory. We bow before the souls of our martyrs.

POST-CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION STRATEGIES: INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

1



The main goal of post-conflict recovery strategies is to achieve sustainable economic development in the territories liberated from occupation.

Economic problems after the war

The analysis of the economic recovery in post-conflict countries, including Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Croatia, shows that these countries are facing very serious problems such as economic contraction, high inflation, chronic fiscal deficits, high public debt, depleted physical capital, human capital and social capital, high level of poverty and mass unemployment.





*The mansion complex of the palace of Panahali Khan, the founder of the Karabakh Khanate in Agdam, May 28, 2021.
Source: www.president.az*

Post-conflict economic recovery plan: comprehensive review

Human capital potential stands first in preparation of recovery strategies and primarily focused on population of the post conflict zone. Availability of funding from external agents for restoration of lands might be a lengthy process. So these economic actors will be more decisive, more diligent and innovative in restoration works and create added value. Scientific studies show that development strategies are more sustainable if they are based on social dynamics and full understanding of institutional processes.

According to the United Nations Development Programme, local economic actors must play a key role in the recovery plan (23).

The main tasks of post-conflict period

Studies show that the main tasks in the post-conflict period are as follows:

- restoration of social and economic infrastructure;
- integration of ex-servicemen into society;
- reconstruction of economic institutions in former conflict areas;
- attraction of financial resources for activities listed above.

The main goals of economic development strategies in the recovery process

The main goals of the economic development strategy are to ensure the safety of households, economic security, provide the necessary social services to the local population, reduce unemployment, and promote productive investment.

In the international experience, after the Second World War, France and Italy implemented economic recovery based on the Marshall plan (17).

Like other post-conflict aid, Marshall Plan was tied to imported goods and services, and the use of aid was conditional on approval of budgets and expenditures by USA. Italy and France implemented successful post-conflict recovery policies by providing more funding to the country's priority areas and going beyond the terms and expectations of this Plan.

In all these stages, it is necessary to use the experience of international organizations that play an important role in building a post-conflict recovery model. For the implementation of an effective post-conflict model, necessary factors are high-quality institutional environment, accessible funding sources and the phasing of reforms.

The importance of establishing international compensation commissions in the recovery process

Since the military conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia is over, it is important for the UN to urgently establish a compensation commission to review claims related to material damage to the property of internally displaced persons.

During the Gulf War (January 17, 1991-February 28, 1991 between Iraq and Kuwait), such commission was established

by the UN to compensate for the damage caused by the parties to each other. Thus, taking into account the scale of material damage caused by Armenia to Azerbaijan and the number of potential claimants exceeding one million, it is necessary to establish an international commission similar to the UN Iraq and Kuwait Compensation Commission for both property and infrastructure claims resulting from military aggression. It should be noted that, according to the claim of the Iraq and Kuwait Compensation Commission, Iraq paid more than 50 billion dollars in compensation for the damage it caused to the economy and citizens of Kuwait in 1990-1991 (12).

The role of reparation and restitution practices in the recovery process in the post-war period

Various compensation, reparations and other types of post-war compensation were experienced in the history of the world.

After the Franco-Prussian war, according to the terms of the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871), France had to pay 5 billion gold francs war reparations for 5 years (13). One of the interesting aspects of the indemnity was that this amount was exactly equal to the indemnity imposed on Prussia by Napoleon in 1807. Until the last part of the reparations was paid in September 1873, part of the German troops remained in France.

The Treaty of Versailles that was concluded after World War I, not only blamed Germany for the war, but also imposed a financial payment of 132 billion gold marks, or about \$269 billion in today's value. The payment of this compensation continued for 92 years (22). The US lent money to Germany to pay the reparations, and at the same time the countries that

collected the reparations used the money to pay off their loans to the US. As a result, the country that gained the most from this compensation was the United States.

There were also different patterns of reparations in the post-World War II era. The Soviet Union annexed German territories east of the Oder-Neisse and expelled 12 million Germans.

France took control of the Saar protectorate from 1947 to 1956, with the intention of exploiting the coal deposits and possibly annexing it permanently to France. Those mines located in the Saar region were under the control of France from the end of the First World War until 1935. France only had to give up its control in the Saar region on January 1, 1957 (21).

After World War II, the Allies seized more than \$10 billion (1948) worth of German patents, copyrights, and trademarks.

Millions of Germans were forced into compulsory labor for several years to work for the Allies in camps, mining, harvesting, or industry.

After the war, Greece received its share of German reparations to the Allies under the 1946 Paris Reparations Agreement, administered by the Inter-Allied Reparations Agency. Greece received approximately \$25 billion worth of compensation in cash and industrial goods.

An interesting experiment, the Morgenthau Plan was a proposal to eliminate Germany's war capability after World War II by eliminating its ammunition industry and removing it from other key industries that formed the basis of its military power. (18). This included removal or destruction of all industrial plants and equipment in the Ruhr. These were reflected for the first time in a memorandum called "Post-Surrender Program" proposed for Germany by Henry

Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, in 1944. Although the Morgenthau Plan had some effect on Allied planning by July 10, 1947, it was not adopted.

At the Potsdam Conference, the Allies stipulated that Germany's standard of living should not exceed the average standard of living of its warring European neighbors. Living conditions in Germany were reduced to the standard of living that existed in 1932. In the first "Industrial Level" plan signed in 1946, it was stated that the German heavy industry would be reduced to 50% of the 1938 level by closing 1,500 production factories. (14).

In 1951, the Israeli government sued Germany for compensation. According to estimates, Germany owed them \$1.5 billion (equivalent to \$15 billion in 2020) since reparations were \$3,000 (\$29,900 in 2020) per person. Although the Israeli government estimated that the Nazis had looted 6 billion dollars worth of Jewish property, they emphasized that they could not make up for what the Germans had done to the Jews with any financial compensation.

For the next two years after Germany's surrender, the United States undertook a vigorous program to collect all of Germany's technological and scientific know-how, all of its patents, and many of its leading scientists (also known as Operation Paperclip). Historian John Gimbel, claims in his book titled "Science, Technology and Reparations: Exploitation and Looting in Postwar Germany" that "intellectual reparations" (referring to German scientists) totaled around \$10 billion (15).

Role of financial institutions in the process of post-conflict recovery

The participation of international financial institutions in the initial stages of post-conflict reconstruction is crucial. These institutions can play a special role in the coordination of foreign aid, being an urgent issue in the transition from war to peace. Also, these financial institutions are invited to participate in the peace negotiations and they have the potential to contribute effectively to this process.

In the 1990s, the negative consequences of increasing conflicts served to test the ability of the international

community to deal with the destruction of economic, physical, human and social capital. Starting from 1980, the World Bank increased the volume of loans to post-conflict countries by more than 800 percent. World Bank reconstruction programs covered every conflict-affected region and economic sector. However, at that time, the Bank lacked clear Operational Policy institutions to coordinate the post-conflict reconstruction assistance process. Assistance was mainly identified with reconstruction works after natural disasters and based on the relevant Operational Policy (OP) 8.5. In April 1997, the World Bank for the first time defined the "Participation in Post-Conflict Reconstruction" Framework to manage

In the area where "Shusha Boutique Hotel" will be located

May 10, 2022

Source: www.president.az



assistance projects to countries in the post-conflict process. Later, a Post-Conflict Situation Section was added to the structure of the bank to study the ongoing conflicts and the individual characteristics of the conflict countries in depth (24).

The World Bank's use of expert advisory groups had a particularly positive impact on resource mobilization, including facilitating debt repayment, seeking for coordinated solutions of macroeconomic issues, and providing information on recovery needs and aid flows.

Reconstruction of the economy

In the post-conflict recovery process, macroeconomic stabilization programs served as the strongest support products offered by the World Bank. The monetary and fiscal stabilization packages negotiated by the Bretton Wood institutions with governments played an important role in reducing post-conflict costs.

Another major challenge specific to post-conflict countries is demining. Although the direct participation of international financial institutions in demining operations is not a topic of subject of this study, but is worthwhile to note that the value of IFI's financial support to this process is immeasurable. In order to support this process, the World Bank's "Participation in Post-Conflict Reconstruction" Framework includes guidance on demining. In this aspect, first of all, it should focus on activities such as coordination, mediation, establishment of demining institutions. Support for demining should always be combined with specific development activities (e.g. road construction, etc.).

Azerbaijan model of post-conflict construction

Starting from September 27, 2020, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan recorded a new history with decisive counter-offensive operations. Under the leadership of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Azerbaijani army ended the Patriotic War with great victory. This victory is the result of military and diplomatic superiority, conditioned by a strong economic policy continued for more than 20 years (58).

Azerbaijan entered a new stage - the post-conflict period. The main goal of this stage is not only to restore the economy of Azerbaijan with its pre-conflict state, but also to set ambitious development goals for this region to be higher than before by establishing a new economic development model.

In this regard, developing the economic recovery plan in the shortest possible time in the post-conflict period is one of the main issues ahead. On the basis of the post-conflict recovery plan, the destruction caused by the conflict is eliminated in the initial stage. The necessary infrastructure projects are implemented in the lands liberated from occupation, the problems of the civilian population affected during the war solved. State support is being provided to the families of soldiers and martyrs. The damage caused by Armenia to the civilian population, state property, including infrastructure facilities, as well as business entities on the territory of Azerbaijan will be assessed and eliminated by the newly-established State Commission. After the final calculations of the commission, budget estimate of economic recovery plan will be submitted to Government.

The second phase of the economic recovery plan envisages partial relocation of

people to those areas and the revival of economic activity, thus bringing life back. Since the post-conflict areas have high economic potentials and resource-rich, various areas such as industry, agriculture, and tourism are planned to be developed in full scale. According to the joint statement signed between Azerbaijan, Russia, and Armenia, the planning of Zangezur corridor, a new transport line to Nakhchivan, will reduce the costs and duration of international transportation in the future, and at the same time ensure the development of interregional tourism and transit relations.

The economic recovery plan calls for increasing long-term efficiency along with attracting local and foreign direct investments, applying high technologies and mobilizing strong human capital. All this will create conditions for further diversification of Azerbaijan's economy in near future.

Today, national unity and rich financial resources allow Azerbaijan to implement the economic recovery plan in a very short time, just like the successes achieved at the military and diplomatic levels during the 44 days of warfare. A combination of properly designed fiscal and monetary policy will ensure macroeconomic stability and inclusive economic development.

Azerbaijan will further strengthen its position as the strongest economic center of the region.

Post-conflict reconstructions: institutional approach

On November 24, 2020, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, signed a decree "On the establishment of the Coordination Headquarters for the centralized resolution of issues in the liberated territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan" (2). According to

this Order, a number of state institutions were included in the coordination headquarters. The Coordinating Headquarter was established in accordance with the representative function of management by covering all relevant state bodies that will participate in the post-conflict recovery period.

The role of centralized state administration in the period of post-conflict reconstruction in international practice

At the initial stage of the post-conflict period, a new institution is created including various state bodies that will oversee the implementation of the recovery plan to be carried out in the former conflict areas. That institution, first of all, to ensure the creation of a legal base; determine the institutions that will have a control function; establish justice and criminal justice commissions; ensure the establishment of local governance structures; identify providers of social security; determine the executors of the projects for implementation and etc.

In the post-conflict period in Sierra Leone, located on the African continent, the "National Commission for Reconstruction, Resettlement and Rehabilitation", known as the "Super Commission", was established. (19). The Chairman of the Commission and the Board of Directors were directly subordinated to the Office of the President and not to any ministry. In the main recommendations of the World Bank Study on the recovery process, it was recommended that instead of restructuring traditional ministries, to create an agency with more special services.

The main advantages of the management structure of the Coordinating Headquarter in Azerbaijan

Functions of the Coordination Headquarter established in Azerbaijan cover law enforcement, socio-economic and foreign policy issues. The Headquarter, which is an example of functional management, acts as a center that coordinates institutions performing separate tasks on specific issues at the highest level.

The organizational structure of the Coordination Headquarter comprise with members of the Presidential Administration and the Cabinet of Ministers to ensure that centralized control mechanism is executed on restoration works carried out in post-conflict areas at the highest level.

The Coordination Headquarter has centralized structure, but it is established according to the principle of hierarchical management. It covers both central and local executive power bodies and performs bridge function among institutions. This ensures flexibility and efficiency in solving socio-economic, humanitarian, organizational and other urgent issues carried out in the liberated territories. This composition of the headquarter allows to carry out strategic planning at the highest level.

To ensure security of military personnel and civilians in the liberated territories is one of the main issues at this stage. The headquarter, comprised with all law enforcement agencies, acts as a guarantor for the fulfillment of this task. In international practice, some post-conflict countries requested the support of foreign agents to ensure security. For example, in Sierra Leone, military exercises were held with the support of Great Britain, and technical and financial assistance was provided. The Ministry of Defense of Sierra Leone played the role of the responsible authority in these matters (20). In international experience, cases related to foreign support for the security sector were observed mainly in Central and South Eastern European countries, including the Balkans. The EU, NATO and the OSCE played a critical role in helping to rebuild the security of the applicant states and transitional societies. But today, the current strength of Azerbaijan's military-defense system and law-enforcement potential play the role of the main guarantor of the security without the need to request any international support. This was witnessed during the 44-day war with Armenia.

An Interdepartmental Center was established under the headquarter for performing secretarial and communication functions and providing the necessary analytical and organizational support. 11 sub-working groups created at the next stage to ensure effective establishment of relations among participating state institutions in solution of socio-economic, humanitarian, organizational and other urgent issues.

In fact, the headquarter is established in accordance with all the principles of management and adequately implements its mandate. So, very important and necessary

“

We are now introducing an absolutely new model of governance in the liberated territories. There will be different model of governance of presidential administration and there will be very modern approach to development not only during the reconstruction but also after it.

”

Mr. Ilham Aliyev,
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

*"Azerishig" OJSC in Shusha city
Opening of Shusha Digital Management Center,
May 10, 2022
Source: www.president.az*



step was taken in restoration of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur regions.

It is planned to introduce a new management model in the liberated territories. It should be noted that special representatives of the President operate in several areas to execute central administration role. In 2022, the head of the state appointed His Special Representative in Zangilan district. The president announced that a new management model is being tested in the form of a special representative institution applied in the liberated territories, and this model to be replicated in other regions in future: "The new system we are testing in Karabakh will be different, and I think, after the final tests, it will be possible to apply this system to other areas of Azerbaijan and improve state administration in the regions. All the decisions we make in Baku are aimed at improving people's living conditions, infrastructure and economic development in regions". (27). On the other hand, the number of economic regions in Azerbaijan was increased from 10 to 14 by the order of the President dated July 7, 2021 in order to improve regional management. Namely,

two out of the newly established economic districts were created in the liberated territories (28). This decision is an important step for improving governance in our regions.

Financing mechanism

Reconstruction of post-conflict areas might carried out at the expense of various financial sources, including the state budget, SOFAZ, financing allocated by foreign credit organizations, grants and donations, private investments, and other sources not prohibited by legislation. Many international organizations, foreign countries, representatives of large and medium-sized businesses expressed interest in participating in post-conflict reconstruction. It is also possible to use the diaspora investment model as practiced in Israel. Investment in technology might be increased through venture capital, crowdfunding and crowd investing in the post-conflict period. Attracting investments at SME levels will support inflow of large investments in the later period. Investment might be attracted in many areas in the



form of public-private partnership. Implementation of infrastructure projects through public-private partnerships will lead to the revitalization of the private sector, increased efficiency and reduced burden on public budget.

"Karabakh Revival Fund", a public legal entity established by the decree of the President Mr. Ilham Aliyev, enables opportunity for citizens who wills to participate in restoration process based on the principles of voluntarism and equality. (29). In international practice, post-conflict recovery funds cover many issues such as conflict damage analysis, demining of post-conflict areas, infrastructure restoration, restoration of services such as health care and education, return of internally displaced communities to their homes and economic recovery. "Karabakh Revival Fund" has a broad spectrum of functionality covering all these issues. The main goal of creating the Fund is to provide a modern and decent life for sustainable settlement in the liberated territories, to carry out construction-restoration and improvement works in all areas, as well as to support safe living, efficient activity and continuous growth of well-being.

Post-conflict reconstruction is a long-term process that requires large financial and resource mobilization. Therefore, merging economic forces at this stage will create conditions for the implementation of this process in a fast, transparent and efficient manner. In the post-conflict period, public-private-partnership mechanisms have huge potential to contribute to the revival of Karabakh. Since financial and economic resources of the state are not unlimited, involvement of private institutions in various projects might speed up the process of economic recovery and at the same time increase the modernity and competitiveness of the

infrastructure projects in future.

The main financial resources of the "Karabakh Revival Fund" are formed at the expense of donations, grants and other sources not prohibited by law from individuals and legal entities.

2.2 billion manats were allocated from public budget in 2021 for capital expenditures works. It was spent to facilitate return of population to their native lands freed from occupation. This urgent task require huge funds to eliminate the damage and destruction of residential and public buildings caused by Armenian vandals during 30 years, destruction of all infrastructure facilities, material and cultural monuments, brutal looting of underground resources, restore economic development and return life to those areas. Since resources of the state budget are limited, the involvement of extra-budgetary funds in this process will speed up return of life to Karabakh. The Karabakh reconstruction program requires the involvement of funds from international financial institutions, local and foreign investors, and commercial banks in this process.

According to international experience, mobilization of internal driving forces is the main source of revitalization of former conflict zones in post-conflict rehabilitation programs. According to the United Nations Development Programme, local economic actors must play an important role in the recovery plan. They can create added value by themselves by being more determined, more diligent and innovative. At this time, the Karabakh Revival Fund plays the role of the best intermediary. Thus, it performs the function of coordinating funds that local entrepreneurs and investors want to invest in Karabakh.

International experience shows that international organizations, private sector,

non-governmental organizations, civil societies and other such institutions act as interested parties in the restoration of territories in the post-conflict period. From this aspect, we can also attract foreign donors to the economic recovery process. Many international financial institutions have programs related to the post-conflict recovery period. One of the interesting issues is that each of the support packages of these financial institutions covers specific areas. Since the Karabakh reconstruction process is multifaceted, the financial support of various institutions might be considered. For example, while the International Monetary Fund implements economic growth and poverty alleviation programs in post-conflict countries, the World Bank focuses more on infrastructure projects, education and health restoration. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development mostly provides financial support to transport, the banking sector and small businesses. The Asian Development Bank might act as the main source of financing for the repatriation of internally displaced persons, health issues in post-conflict areas, and poverty alleviation programs.

In the process of reconstruction of Karabakh, the diaspora-investment model that applied in many countries also might be considered. The main three features of this investment model - "financial income", "social status" and "emotional motive" are owned by members of the Azerbaijani diaspora. As a continuation of the support provided by members of the diaspora in the information space during the Patriotic War, Azerbaijanis living abroad want to take a close part in the reconstruction of Karabakh. The Karabakh Revival Fund manages this support in a centralized, coordinated and transparent manner.

One of the sources of financing

reconstruction works might be "Karabakh bonds", which are supposed to be offered in the market with state guarantees.

Considering the moral value for the people, bonds are expected to be successful in circulation. Funds obtained from the sale of Karabakh bonds will play an important role in the recovery process.

The Government of Azerbaijan launched initial reconstruction works even before the war ended in Karabakh - clearing the territories from mines, ensuring security, building the necessary infrastructure, including building roads, restoring communication lines and others. The implementation of the reconstruction program of the liberated territories only at the expense of the government's economic resources may prolong this process. Therefore, public-public, public-private, public-citizen and public-donor cooperation arrangements are necessary in the process of returning life to the liberated territories.

At the World Economic Forum held in Davos, Switzerland on January 21-24, 2020, ideas were voiced about the transition to a new stage of the economy: stakeholder capitalism. Today, the involvement of all interested parties in the post-conflict recovery process via the Karabakh Revival Fund is a response to these global challenges.

Each manat involved in the reconstruction process of Karabakh, will create a value greater than itself due to multiplier effect, ensure the increase of economic activity and aggregate demand. Eventually, it will lead to achieve inclusive development of the economy, not only in those areas, but also throughout the country.



*Meeting with residents in Agah village of Zangilan, October 19, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

The main stages of the restoration process in the lands liberated from occupation

The restoration process of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur is carried out in stages. Initially, these stages are grouped as follows:

1. Clearing the territories from mines;
2. Construction of the most necessary infrastructure;
3. Construction of socio-economic infrastructure;
4. Involvement of the private sector in those areas.

At the initial stage, the restoration process is focused on decontamination of the liberated territories, ensuring the safety of the people. In the next stage it will focus

on the most necessary infrastructure such as roads, electricity, gas, water, sewerage, etc. “Zafar” (Victory) road, which was inaugurated on November 7, is a clear example of such infrastructure restoration in a short period of time. Starting from Hajigabul-Minjivan-Zangezur corridor highway, the 101-kilometer Zafar Road extends to the city of Shusha, the cultural capital of Karabakh. Zafar road passes through the territory of Fuzuli, Khojavand, Khojaly and Shusha regions and connects dozens of settlements of these regions, including the cities of Fuzuli and Shusha (30).

Resettlement of population in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur

The main driver of the recovery process is primarily the human capital that will migrate in later stage. The return of people to Karabakh could be grouped into certain categories. These categories include

the following:

- Necessary migration;
- Voluntary migration;
- Brain flow migration;
- Entrepreneurial migration.

Necessary migration refers mostly to the flow of required labor force in key sectors in post-conflict areas. After the war, the migration has already taken place of those who serve in the military and police bodies and security agencies. As stated by the head of state, the main part of the population living in Shusha are military and police officers and their family members. Another component of the necessary migration is the migration of workers of the reconstruction and construction sector involved in the reconstruction process to those areas. The long-term construction process necessitates the presence of a permanent resident workforce.

Another major component of necessary migration is the population group that provides public, educational, medical, and public catering services. This type of migration requires prerequisites to provide these services in those areas, for example, the availability of educational or medical facilities, etc.

Voluntary migration mainly refers to the voluntary return of the population displaced from their native lands during the first Karabakh war. According to statement of the State Committee for Refugees and IDPs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the vast majority of IDP families, i.e. 90 percent, are interested in return based on the results of the survey conducted among IDPs. The transfer of them to post-conflict areas will be carried out in stages. The transfer process is planned to be in 4 stages (59).

The return of IDPs to their native

lands will be carried out in certain stages depending on the characteristics such as the period of complete demining of the settlement zone, the scale of the area and economic potential. It will be followed by transfer to Zangilan, Shusha city, Aghdam, Fuzuli and Jabrayil districts in the first stage and to Kalbajar, Lachin, Gubadli, Khojavend districts in the second and subsequent stages.

The brain drain migration will depend more on the application of the latest technologies in post-conflict reconstruction. Implementation of the "Smart City", "Smart Village" projects, opening of the "Karabakh" University in Agdam, and establishment of the latest technology industrial parks and agro-parks in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur will be possible by the involvement of highly skilled personnel. This, in turn, will condition the migration of highly qualified personnel to these lands.

The last stage of migration is foreseen for group of entrepreneurs and investors to those areas. Thus, the attractiveness of investment conditions to be created, and factors such as low tax rate, preferential credit and sectoral clustering will further accelerate the migration of entrepreneurs to liberated lands.

All above mentioned types of migration will create synergy, mutually influence each other and make the process of the great return to Karabakh to be successfully implemented.

*Foundation ceremony of "Lachin" electrical junction substation to be built in Lachin city, September 21, 2022
Source: www.president.az*



RESTITUTION AND COMPENSATION REGULATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

2



Armenia committed war crimes in the internationally recognized territories of Azerbaijan by gravely violating the norms of international law. In the second Karabakh war, 94 civilians, including 12 children and 28 women lost their lives, 423 people injured, including 51 children and 104 women, as a result of rockets and shells fired on civilians in adjacent cities and towns. About 9300 individual residential houses, 92 multi-storey residential buildings and 423 civil facilities were partially or completely destroyed. Special attention should be paid to the fact that the enemy, facing complete failure on the battlefield, committed terrorist acts targeting the densely populated areas of Barda, Ganja and other residential areas, which were not combat zones. Another important fact is that, in order to achieve the maximum loss of life and destruction, Armenia rained cluster missiles on these areas, which is prohibited to use according to international conventions. As usual, Armenia attempted to blame others for such dirty deeds by pretending itself as victim. But in the recent terrorist acts, they did not hesitate to show their true faces to the whole world. Ignoring the presence of representatives of the diplomatic corps and humanitarian projects in the area, they continued to violate the ceasefire and proved their deviant terrorist character to the whole world. Unable to accept the defeat, the Armenians, committed crimes that were very obvious. All the evidence was in front of international audience. There is no doubt that they will have to bear responsibility required by international law and the whole world witnessed these brutal crimes.

*Albanian-Udin church destroyed by Armenians
in Talish village, October 4, 2021
Source: www.president.az*



I. International law on war crimes and analysis of its enforcement measures

The perspective of international law

A party accused of causing harm to civilians during war to be held responsible under certain provisions of law, such as humanitarian law, peace law, and human rights.

Humanitarian law as a branch of common law was formed before the legal framework regulating human rights. The basis of humanitarian law is "Geneva law" based on the Geneva Conventions signed in 1949, "Hague law" based on the Hague Conventions (1899 and 1907) and some resolutions of the UN General Assembly. Geneva law protects non-combatants (wounded, prisoners, civilians, etc.) during hostilities, while Hague law provides for the restriction and prohibition of certain methods and means of warfare in order to prevent violence.

The Geneva Conventions, consisting of 4 parts, deal with the treatment of the wounded during wartime, the treatment of victims of military battles at sea, the treatment of prisoners of war and the protection of civilians during wartime. Compliance with the Geneva Conventions is monitored by the International Red Cross Society.

The protection of civilians regulated by the 4th Geneva Convention was approved by the UN as "Legal Customary norms" (customs that apply to everyone or are legalized by most states). The application of legal customary norms to any state is considered regardless the relevant organization (defending these norms) ratified the legal basis or not. In other words, legal customary norms, such as the

protection of civilians in times of war, also apply to countries that have not ratified the Statute of the UN Court of Justice.

Some legal customary norms are considered more important and accepted as imperative legal norms (*jus cogens*), necessarily applying to everyone. Although customary legal norms are not applied when they conflict with the state's own legal framework, imperative norms are considered an exception. So, although these norms are not confirmed by the legal basis of that state itself or reflected in a different way, they are considered important and unconditional obligations at the international level. These norms regulate issues such as international crime, crime against humanity, aggressive policy (occupation) and aggressive war, genocide, and slavery.

The facts of violation of imperative legal norms, which are unconditionally valid in international law, committed against Azerbaijan. First of all, occupation of 20% of the territories of Azerbaijan by Armenians is considered as an aggressive policy in international law, and mass killing of people in this process reveals the facts of aggressive war and even genocide as regulated by other imperative norms. The important fact is that the aggressive war is charged of the name of the party that started committing these acts (initiated), that is, the party that responded to these military behaviors, that is, Azerbaijan is not considered to have waged an aggressive war in international law.

Another important point is the registration of international law violations in the name of individuals or states. Thus,

as confirmed in the Chiragov case, there was strong evidence that the authorities of the Republic of Armenia exercised effective control over the movement of Armenian forces in Karabakh. In this situation, the Republic of Armenia is responsible as a state. The Republic of Armenia is directly responsible for the illegal actions of the so-called "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic" during the 30 years of occupation and the use of force by its armed forces. According to international law, the actions of non-state subjects are attributed to the state exercising "direction and control" over the non-state subject (Article 8 of the UN Draft Articles on "Responsibility of States for Internationally Illegal Acts"). The International Law Commission's commentary on Article 8, which refers to the experience of international courts and the International Court of Justice fully confirms this fact. It should be noted that the European Court of Human Rights confirmed that the Republic of Armenia exercised effective control over the "DKR" (Chiragov and others v. Armenia, application No. 13216/05, Court decision, "Lyaqat", June 16, 2015, Article 186).

Aggressive war also means violation of the Hague Conventions. Thus, these Conventions prohibit the use of weapons and substances that release suffocating gases and harmful substances, and at the same time cause unnecessary suffering (causing to human body), destruction of property without military necessity, robbery and confiscation. As we know, Armenians committed serious violations against Azerbaijan on all points of these prohibitions. Thus, the facts of the enemy's firing of shells emitting white phosphorus into the areas where Azerbaijani civilians live, and the looting or complete destruction of the property belonging to the Azerbaijani people in the occupied

territories were recorded. Weapons containing white phosphorus are highly toxic when inhaled and ingested or absorbed through burned areas and can cause serious health consequences. Phosphorus absorbed through the skin can remain in the human body for a long time and result in damage to the heart, kidneys, liver, deficiencies in a number of internal organs, or death. According to international humanitarian law, firing white phosphorous weapons at the civilian population or civilian objects, forests or other agricultural land (such as the cultivated field in the village of Eskipara) is a violation of the 1980 UN Convention on Specific Types of Conventional Weapons on the Use of Incendiary Weapons and prohibited by Protocol III on Prohibitions or Restrictions.

By deliberately targeting Azerbaijan's civilian objects and using high-explosive white phosphorus, Armenia grossly violated the 1949 Geneva Conventions, especially its obligations under the international humanitarian and human rights law stipulated in the Fourth Geneva Convention.

White phosphorus weapons can also be classified as "Incendiary Weapons or Devices" under the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, to which Armenia acceded in 2004. The Convention applies to any "explosive or incendiary weapon or device designed or capable of causing death, serious bodily injury or serious injury to health", or any weapon that produces toxic chemical, biological agents, toxins or radiation. (60).

Another example of a prohibited weapon is a cartridge weapon. The use of these weapons in densely populated areas is prohibited by the "International Convention on Cluster Munitions". These weapons were also used by Armenia against

the civilian population in Ganja, Barda and other settlements, causing mass casualties. At the same time, according to Hague law, it is also required to take all possible measures to protect cultural monuments and medical facilities. These requirements are reflected in another international legal document, the "Convention on the Protection of Historical and Religious Monuments during Military Operations". Serious violations by Armenia in this direction should be emphasized. Armenia destroyed almost all historical and religious monuments in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, or disrespected our religion and kept pigs in mosques. Religious objects and historical monuments were damaged not only in the occupied territories, but also during armed attacks on other Azerbaijani lands.

International legal responsibility

Absolute responsibility is the obligation of the subject of international law to eliminate the damage caused by the violation of the international legal obligation against another subject of the same level and to pay for the damage caused.

This responsibility has different forms, both tangible and intangible:

Reparation is the process of compensation for the damage caused as a result of military operations, paid by the defeated party to winning state.

Restitution is payment or some other form of compensation that is given to make up for caused loss, damage, or injury. Examples of this include the release of illegally detained persons and the return of seized property.

Compensation - in modern

international law, means the payment of material resources for material or moral damage. Compensation is the most commonly used form of compensation in international relations.

Satisfaction, an apology in public by the party that committed the violations to the other side, and a commitment that the same or similar behavior will not be repeated, are the steps provided for in international law.

World experience

Reparations were first imposed as a result of the First World War. In 1919, the Treaty of Versailles was concluded, which stated the responsibility of Germany and its allies, and the amount of compensation was set at 269 billion gold marks - the equivalent of about 100 thousand tons of gold.

In the Second World War, the reparation burden was placed on Germany and its allies. This decision was adopted in 1945 at the Yalta Conference. As a result, about 400,000 railway wagons of cargo (including 72,000 construction materials), 2,885 factory equipment, 96 power plant equipment, 340,000 cars, 200,000 electric motors, 1,335,000 head of animals, 2.3 million tons of grain, one million tons of potatoes and vegetables, half a million tons of oil and sugar, 20 million liters of alcohol, and 16 tons of tobacco were transported. In addition, telescopes from the Humboldt University astronomical observatory, Berlin subway cars and cruise liners, and other technological equipment were paid to the USSR as reparations. Reparation payments from Germany to other countries were made in stages.

Another example is the reparations imposed on the conflict between Japan and Indonesia. As a result of the peace treaty

and reparations agreement signed on January 20, 1958, Japan had to pay Indonesia \$223 million over 12 years.

In addition, the UN put forward an obligation to pay compensation to Iraq for the damages and losses caused by the illegal invasion of Kuwait in 1990-91. The Compensation Commission of the United Nations was established to ensure the payment of compensation. Payment of 50 billion dollars compensation was ensured by the commission.

Regulatory bodies

International prosecution is envisaged in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan. From this point of view, the prosecution of crimes committed by Armenia against Azerbaijan can be carried out both in accordance with international law and on the basis of domestic legislation. According to the rules of domestic law, an international search is announced for the persons responsible for the crime, then the persons arrested by the relevant authorities of any country, are handed over to the investigative body and tried by the courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. If this is not possible, the solution of this issue will be considered in international law and international courts.

Responsibility for international crimes in Azerbaijan was defined for the first time in the 1999 Criminal Code, and according to Article 10 of the Criminal Code, the punishment for the criminal act is determined by the criminal law in force at the time of the commission of the act - i.e. application of retroactive criminal-legal norms (retroactivity) is prohibited. Crimes against peace and humanity, war crimes committed after this date are prosecuted by domestic courts.

As already mentioned, crimes

committed by Armenia are considered as international crimes and have universal jurisdiction. This means that other states also to rely on their domestic legislation and bring to justice those who have committed international crimes in Azerbaijan. In the practice of Denmark, Germany and some other countries in recent years, we can give an example of the practice of prosecuting persons who committed crimes against humanity and war crimes in Yugoslavia and Rwanda by domestic laws based on universal jurisdiction.

- “Ad hoc”-temporarily established tribunals. These types of bodies are created temporarily for the resolution of a specific conflict and for bringing the individual party accused in this direction to justice. These types of tribunals might be organized based on decisions of the UN Security Council or the UN General Assembly at the initiative of the UN Secretary General. In the world history, it is possible to mention the establishment of ad hoc tribunals of the type of Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Lebanon or Sierra Leone.

- The International Criminal Court (ICC) operates on the basis of the Rome Statute, ratified (legally) by 124 countries, and ensures that the guilty parties are brought to justice for crimes committed at the international level.

The International Criminal Court currently covers three types of crimes: genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The crime of genocide refers to numerous acts "committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national,

ethnic, racial or religious group" (defined in Article 6 of the Rome Statute). This includes killing members of such a group, inflicting serious physical or mental injuries on them, and forcibly transferring children to another group. The massacre committed by the Armenians against the Azerbaijani people in Khojaly on February 26, 1992 is called genocide by fully expressing this definition.

Crimes against humanity, defined in Article 7 of the Statute as "committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population", include murder, enslavement, torture, rape and deportation. In this direction, there are many behaviors for which Armenians should be held accountable.

War crimes defined in Article 8 include serious violations of customs and traditions, laws, including international humanitarian conventions applied in international armed conflicts.

Since exercising jurisdiction over any crime, committed before the Rome Statute entered into force could not be enforced, even though the atrocities committed by Armenians in the first Karabakh war covered all 3 areas considered by the court, unfortunately, it was not possible to take them to the court. However, during the Patriotic War, the behavior of the enemy against international law can be brought to the International Criminal Court through the UN.

The United Nations Compensation Commission (UNCC) was established in 1991 under Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) to provide reparations for Iraq's illegal occupation of Kuwait in 1990-91.

- The Commission regulates the payment of compensation for six categories of claims listed:

Category "A" - for those who had to leave Kuwait or Iraq during the occupation;

Category B claims - for serious bodily injury and/or death of a close family member;

Category "C" claims - individual claims for miscellaneous damages of less than \$100,000;

Category "D" claims - for individual claims over \$100,000 for various damages;

Category "E" claims - claims from companies, other private entities and public sector organizations;

Category "F" claims - claims filed by governments and international organizations, including environmental damage.

- The International Court of Justice — as the Supreme Court body of the United Nations, the working principle is characterized by extensive judicial activity. Its main tasks are to resolve legal disputes submitted to states and to provide advisory opinions on legal issues submitted to it by duly authorized international bodies and institutions.

- European Court of Human Rights - Citizens of states that ratified this Convention can apply to the international court established on the basis of the Convention "On the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms". However, protection under the Convention applies only to the relationship between the individual and the government. In other words, every citizen of Azerbaijan who suffered can make a complaint in this way

and hold the Armenia accountable.

Assessment by international legal experts

The criminal acts committed by Armenia against Azerbaijan have already been testified by international legal experts. Thus, international lawyers from Britain prepared an independent report on the war crimes committed against the civilian population by the armed forces of Armenia in different residential areas of Azerbaijan during the Second Karabakh War.

The report is an initiative and collaboration of the international law firm "BM Morrison Partners", with the support of the Azerbaijan Bar Association, which is recognized as a leading chamber in the UK and internationally, offering specialist representation and advice in all areas of criminal and regulatory law, extradition, military law and mediation. "Bedford Row" was prepared and presented to the world community by a group headed by Steven Kay, a representative of the Chamber of Advocates.

The one-hundred-page report assesses the attacks against civilians in different cities of our country, including Ganja, the second largest city of Azerbaijan, from the aspect of international law. According to international experts, the attacks that resulted in the death of about 100 civilians during the war are considered as military crime and crimes against humanity. The report is based on the findings of site visits to attacked settlements in Azerbaijan and examines the relevant aspects of international criminal law and international humanitarian law.

The report also gives a legal assessment of the acts committed by the Armenian armed forces in the Fuzuli region during the occupation period and qualifies them as a deliberate war crime. The facts that foreign experts saw with their own eyes during the investigation were posted in photo and video formats in a special website created for the report. (11).

Crime scenes caused by Armenian rocket attacks in Ganja city, during Second Karabakh War in 2020
Source: www.president.az





*Tombs of Karabakh khans and residential house
- building complex in Aghdam,
February 14, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

II. International appeals and planned actions

International appeals for war and humanitarian crimes

At present, Azerbaijan has filed a lawsuit against the Armenian state in two international institutions. The first case is in the European Court of Human Rights, and Azerbaijan filed this case against Armenia in January 2021. The file claims gross violation of the 1950 International Convention "On the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms" by Armenia. The appeal contains rights violations by Armenia against the citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan during the First Karabakh War, occupation period, and the 44-day Patriotic War.

In the application submitted by the Azerbaijani government to the European Court of Human Rights regarding Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan, the issue is raised on violation of a number of rights of Azerbaijani citizens during the occupation of Azerbaijani lands by Armenia for about thirty years. In the application, the Azerbaijani government accuses Armenia of violating the rights of Azerbaijani citizens to life, respect for private and family life, and freedom of religious belief, property and movement, as well as the rights to protection from torture or inhuman treatment. The petition also states that 3,890 Azerbaijani citizens are missing and that Armenia has not taken any measures to investigate the fate of these persons.

In addition, during the last 44-day war, Armenian armed forces violated the Geneva Conventions and shelled the cities and villages of Azerbaijan located far from the contact line. The armed forces of

Armenia used cluster and phosphorous ammunition, as well as long-range ballistic missiles, to attack the civilian population and infrastructure facilities of Azerbaijan.

At the moment, proceedings regarding the possibility of an appeal have started at the European Court, and Azerbaijan's position was presented to Strasbourg in early April 2022.

The second international instance is the International Court of Justice.

The application claims Armenia's violation of the 1965 International Convention "On the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" in relation to Azerbaijan. 3 main urgent issues were raised by Azerbaijan.

The first one is the issue of mines. The Armenian side is preventing the return of Azerbaijani IDPs by purposefully not providing mine maps. Armenia's refusal to provide these maps and other necessary information that could help Azerbaijan's efforts to save people's lives violates Articles 2 and 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights, Article 1 of Protocol No. 1, and Article 2(1) and 3(2) of Protocol No. 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights and causes a serious violation of rights of the people of Azerbaijan.

Various types of mines and other explosive devices placed by Armenia have killed or injured more than 200 people since the signing of the Joint Statement. In the 200 days since the signing of the Joint Statement, more than 35,000 landmines were cleared in the liberated areas in approximately 100 million square meters, but the number of mine victims continues to rise.

The second issue is the preservation of

the evidence by Armenia regarding the war crimes committed by the Armenian army.

The third is, Armenian revanchist-oriented groups target Azerbaijanis on ethnic grounds with violent calls. The Azerbaijani side appealed to the International Court of Justice for the violation of the International Convention "On the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination". In that document, Azerbaijan demanded that Armenia be held responsible, and official Yerevan pay for the damage caused to the country and people. It was also mentioned in the lawsuit that Armenia has committed and continues to discriminate Azerbaijanis based on their national or ethnic origin. On October 18-19, 2021, hearings were held regarding Azerbaijan's claim. The International Court of Justice decided that Armenia should take urgent measures based on Azerbaijan's

claim. According to the decision, and in accordance with the its obligations undertaken by the UN within the framework of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Armenia shall prevent incitement and provocation to racial discrimination against persons of Azerbaijani nationality, including organizations and private individuals, on its territory.

In addition, there are more than 1,000 individual applications currently pending at the Strasbourg Court based on the appeal of Azerbaijanis who were displaced from the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan during the First Karabakh War.

For example, in the case of "Chiragov et al. v. Armenia", the Court made a decision that Armenia continued to violate Article 1 (protection of property), Article 8 (right to respect for private and family life)

Restoration works carried out by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation at Ashagi Govhar Aga Mosque in Shusha, November 7, 2021
Source: www.president.az



The mansion complex where the palace of Panahali Khan, the founder of the Karabakh Khanate, is located in Aghdam, May 28, 2021
Source: www.president.az

and Article 13 (right to an effective legal remedy) of the Geneva Convention.

Armenia was ordered to pay 5,000 euros for each of the Azerbaijani applicants for material and moral damages, and a total of 28,642.87 pounds for costs and expenses.

Environmental damage assessment and environmental terrorism compensation claims

As it is known, the military actions committed by Armenia against Azerbaijan caused environmental damage to the lands of Azerbaijan. Members of the expert group of the UN Environment Program (UNEP) visited Azerbaijan in order to carry out an assessment mission to support the process of ecological restoration of the territories freed from occupation, and study the plans of the Government of Azerbaijan regarding the restoration of ecosystems in the conflict-affected areas. Another objective of the visit is to identify UNEP's areas of support and gather information from direct sources on ecological restoration needs.

The expert group was given a comparative assessment of the state of forest resources, fauna and flora, specially protected natural areas, water resources, mineral deposits, lands in the territories freed from occupation with the period before the occupation, works done in the field of agriculture, including degraded lands, military erosion, "Smart village" project, "Green energy zone concept", presentations were shown on the monitoring of territories freed from



occupation based on satellite images and videos.

Also, a visit was organized to Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions of the expert group participating in the mission of preliminary assessment and determination of the scope of environmental damage in the liberated territories. The members of the group visited Agdam, Jabrayil, Zangilan, Shusha cities, Agali, Venadli, Sarikishlaq, Shafibeyli villages of Zangilan district, Isikli, Devletyarli, Qajar villages of Fuzuli district, as well as Hadrut and Sugovushan settlements. Within the framework of the visit, environmental crimes committed by Armenia were clearly shown to the evaluation mission.

According to preliminary estimates, Armenia has caused 285 billion dollars of damage to our country with its environmental crimes committed on the lands of Azerbaijan. Deforestation, illegal exploitation of gold resources and pollution of rivers can be cited as one of the last examples of ecological terrorism.

Thus, according to satellite observations, 50-60 thousand hectares of forest area were completely destroyed by Armenians. Deliberate deforestation was carried out especially in Kalbajar, Lachin, Zangilan and Gubadli regions.

In addition, the Okchuchay and the Vecnali gold deposit in Zangilan were subject to large-scale environmental terrorism and illegal exploitation. It is reported that, Okchu River is used by Armenian producers as a "collector" to transport industrial waste from the country and cause agricultural, ecological and humanitarian disasters in Azerbaijan. During the analysis of the samples taken from Okchu River, many life-threatening elements, including copper, molybdenum,

manganese, iron, zinc, chromium, were found in the water. According to the results of the examination, it was determined that the nickel in the river was 7 times higher than the norm, iron 4 times, and copper-molybdenum 2 times.

Illegal exploitation of the Vecnali gold field by foreigners, including foreigners of Armenian origin, is considered as a behavior contrary to international legal norms. Legal procedures were initiated in connection with all these acts, and the work is ongoing on estimation of the damage, by taking videos and photos of each building and the ruins. Together with collecting evidences, making appeals to international courts and requests for compensation are being envisaged.

International appeals against Armenia's urbicide and culturicide policy

During the nearly 30-year occupation, Armenia purposefully tried to erase the traces of the Azerbaijani people who lived in these territories for centuries. Cities and villages were destroyed, cultural and religious monuments were swept off and looted. As a result of the urbicide policy, about 10 cities and hundreds of villages of Azerbaijan were wiped out by Armenia. Completely destroyed Aghdam is called "Hiroshima" of Caucasus. After the liberation of the city of Fuzuli from the occupation, not a single building was left for hanging the flag.

During the occupation by Armenia, 65 out of 70 mosques were destroyed, and two of the remaining mosques were severely damaged and insulted, and were used for pig and cow shelters.

There are more than 2,600 historical and cultural monuments, 706 of which are state-registered, in these areas and most of

them either destroyed or appropriated. Out of the state-registered monuments, 6 are architectural of world importance, 5 archaeological of world importance, 119 architectural of national importance, 121 archaeological of national importance, 393 architectural of local importance, 23 gardens and parks of local importance, monumental and memorial, 22 archaeological monuments of local importance, 17 examples of decorative and applied art.

8 museums, 31 libraries in the city of Shusha alone, 17 clubs, 8 culture houses were destroyed and looted. The unique Aghdam Bread Museum was razed to the ground, up to 13,000 valuable and rare items of the Kalbajar History Museum and more than 5,000 items of the Lachin History Museum were transported to Armenia. Busts of outstanding representatives of Azerbaijani music, Uzeyir Hajibeyov and Bulbul, and poetess Khurshudbanu Natavan, which were taken to Armenia from Shusha, were later returned to Azerbaijan in the exchange of huge funds paid to rebels of Armenia during occupation and restored to their original place in Shusha after the Patriotic War.

During numerous visits to the liberated territories, foreign diplomats, representatives of international organizations and foreign journalists witnessed this vandalism acts committed by Armenia.

Thus, the representatives of the "V Congress of World Azerbaijanis" applied to UNESCO on April 23, 2022 from the city of Shusha. In the appeal, they assessed the brutal destruction and looting of cultural monuments in the territories of Azerbaijan, which were kept under occupation by Armenia for 30 years, as a crime against

humanity and the moral heritage of humanity. They stated that Armenia's actions are in contradiction with the international legal norms, including 1954 Hague Convention "On the Protection of Cultural Property in the Time of Armed Conflicts", 1992 European Convention "On the Protection of Archaeological Heritage" and the "Prohibition of the Illegal Import, Removal and Ownership of Cultural Assets", 1970 UNESCO Convention on measures aimed at the prohibition and prevention of transfer to another person and called on UNESCO to objectively evaluate this culturicide and urbicide policy implemented by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

In addition, the delegation of the State Service for the Protection, Development and Restoration of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan visited the city of Paris in June 2022, headquarters of UNESCO, in order to participate in the meeting of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on the Protection of Cultural Resources during Armed Conflict (the Republic of Azerbaijan was elected to the Committee based on a unanimous decision during the 9th meeting of the Parties to the Second Protocol held in December 2021). At the meeting, discussions were held in the direction of strengthening monitoring and control mechanisms of the implementation of the Second Protocol of the Hague Convention of 1954 "On the protection of cultural resources during armed conflict", as well as the effective application of said mechanisms in the future.

The barbaric acts committed by Armenia against Azerbaijan for years present clear examples of violation of international law with all justifications. The other party's premeditated speeches against Azerbaijan with similar justifications and

false accusations are nothing more than covering up their illegal and inhuman acts. Because Azerbaijan, during the liberation of its rightful lands from occupation, adhered to the requirements of international legal norms and carried out military operations under the status of a “counter-response”. Thus, the violation of the ceasefire by the enemy violating all legal and moral boundaries led to launching of counter-offensive operations by Azerbaijan. After that, the 3 agreed ceasefire agreements were repeatedly violated by the Armenians. In such a case, the required procedures were implemented to register the response steps as self-defense. Thus, Azerbaijan informed the Security Council on time by complying with the international legal

norms. By doing so, Azerbaijan once again revealed the sharp difference in the culture of compliance with international requirements in compare to its enemy.

*The house of famous tar player
Sadigjan in Shusha, May 10, 2022
Source: www.president.az*



Bulbul's house museum before the occupation



Bulbul's house museum after the occupation



Bulbul's house museum after liberation of Shusha city



GOVERNANCE MECHANISM AND RECONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS IN LIBERATED LANDS

3



Urban regeneration in the liberated territories

To coordinate activities and ensure centralized solution of socio-economic, humanitarian, organizational and other urgent issues a Coordination Headquarters was established in the liberated territories according to the decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated November 24, 2020 "On the establishment of the Coordination Headquarters for the centralized resolution of issues in the liberated territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan"(2). The management of the headquarters is entrusted to the head of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Heads of ministries, committees and other relevant state institutions are represented in the headquarters.

An Interdepartmental Center was established under the headquarters for the purpose of performing secretarial and communication functions and providing the necessary analytical and organizational support. Various working groups organized by the Interdepartmental Center. For example, the Working Group on Economic Issues of the Inter-Departmental Center deals with issues of

sustainable economic development of territories freed from occupation. The Working Group on Environmental Issues of the Inter-Departmental Center contributes to the process of ecological restoration. The Working Group on Urban Development of the Inter-Departmental Center is responsible for preparing planning documents for liberated territories, reconstruction of settlements in the region, creation of necessary infrastructure, etc. responsible for discussing issues. Protection, restoration and promotion of cultural heritage, archaeological research, results of scientific meetings, educational infrastructure, design of Museums of Occupation and Victory, prospects of tourism opportunities discussed in the Working Group on Science, Education and Culture. The Working Group of the Interdepartmental Center on Energy Supply Issues conducts necessary work related to the application of the "Green Energy" concept, restoration and reconstruction of the energy infrastructure in the territories freed from occupation.

The specific tasks of the Working Group were identified for return of the population to the liberated territories.

“

We aim to build inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and villages in line with Sustainable Development Goals. New cities and villages will have a harmony of living and working conditions. All this work is being conducted with Azerbaijan's own financial resources.

We believe that the reconstruction conducted by Azerbaijan on such a large scale turns our liberated territories into a laboratory of excellence in urban development. Azerbaijan will share its huge experience in this domain with the international community.

”

Ilham Aliyev,
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan





President Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva were presented restoration work planned in the palace of Panahali Khan and the Marat complex in Aghdam, October 4, 2022
Source: www.president.az

Currently, the restoration of Aghdam city is proceeding rapidly. So, on October 4, 2022, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and the First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of a residential neighborhood to be built in the city of Aghdam for internally displaced persons.

6.9 hectares of land allocated for the construction of the residential quarter. The area is located in the northeast of the city. It is surrounded by the historical archaeological monument of Uzarliktepe from the east, and the historical center of the city from the west. Also, the historical area called "Imarat" is near the neighborhood.

Residential buildings under the project will have 4-7 floors. 1139 apartments will be built here. 3068 people will be settled in the residential area.

At the same time, President Ilham Aliyev laid the foundation of the Railway and Bus Station Complex in Aghdam city on October 4, 2022. The complex will expand the logistic capabilities of Aghdam region. The railway station will allow transportation of 800-1000 passengers daily. The bus station will serve 1300 - 1500 passengers on daily basis.

In general, the restoration of the internal road and communication network of Aghdam city also started. The total length of intra-city roads will be 191.1 kilometers. At the initial stage, the construction of 121 kilometers of roads is planned.

Inner city roads will consist of 55-60 meter wide 1st grade and 40 meter wide 2nd grade city wide avenues, as well as 34 meter wide city wide streets and 20-24 meter wide local streets and roads. The roads are supposed to have 2, 4 and 6 lanes.

Along with the city of Aghdam, the restoration of its villages also launched.

Khidirli village

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of Khidirli village of Aghdam region on October 4, 2022.

It is planned to settle 5990 people (1500 families) in Khidirli village, located 3 kilometers from the center of Aghdam city. The total projected area is 418 hectares. Taking into account the number of people to return here, 160 hectares of land allocated for the first stage of the construction of neighborhoods. In the first stage, it is planned to build 719 private houses for the relocation of 2951 people to the village.

Construction works in Khidirli village are expected to be completed on April 10, 2024.

Kangarlili village

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of Kangarlili village of Aghdam district on October 4, 2022.

It is planned to settle 2626 people (639 families) in the village of Kangarli, located 6 kilometers from the city of Aghdam. The total projected area is 177.2 hectares. Taking into account the number of people to be settled, it is planned to allocate 66.2 hectares of land for the first stage of construction of residential quarters. In the first stage, it is planned to build 290 individual houses for the resettlement of 1279 people.

It should be noted that the construction works in Kangarli village are expected to be completed on April 10, 2024.

Saricali village

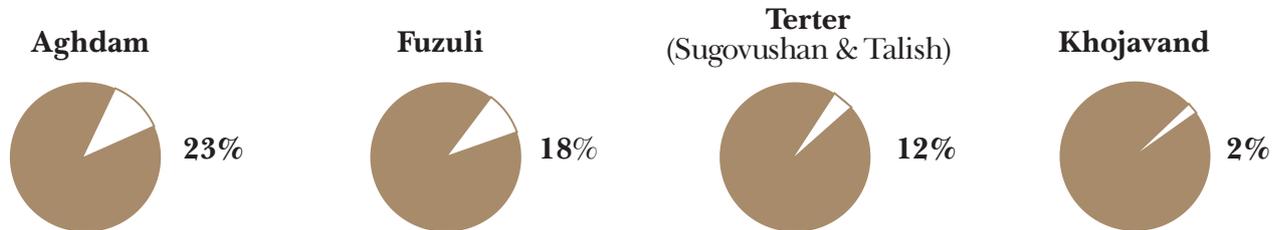
On October 4, 2022, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, laid the foundation of the village of Saricali, Agdam region.

Saricali village is planned for a 1720 people (425 families). The total projected area is 101.9 hectares. Taking into account the number of people to reside here, 50.3 hectares of land allocated for the first stage of the construction of residential areas.

In the first phase, 211 private houses will be built for the resettlement of 895 people.

Figure 1. Minecleaning

Total cleared area: 13%



Total number of mines/unexploded ordnance detected



Institutions involved in the demining process

ANAMA | Ministry of Defense | Ministry of Emergency Situations | Private Companies

Source: Special representation of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the liberated territories included in the Karabakh economic region (except Shusha region)

General plan of Shusha

“ The Master Plan of Shusha is based on retaining the tremendous historical heritage of the city. ”

Ilham Aliyev,
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

On August 29, 2021, the Master Plan of the city of Shusha was presented to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva.

While preparing the master plan of Shusha city, the preservation of its historical grandeur was taken as a basis. All the projects carried out in the cultural capital will be built on the unity of history and modernity, and Shusha will soon become one of the most beautiful cities in the world, as it was in the past.

In the submitted Master Plan, the construction of medium, high and mixed

density residential buildings, the city center, newly built and preserved historical buildings and monuments are envisaged.

In addition to existing roads with a length of 36.2 kilometers, the construction of a new road with 17.6 kilometers is planned. Also, the locations of public parking lots determined in the city's Master Plan. These parking lots will be placed in such a way that they do not obstruct access to the streets of the city.

*Shusha City Master Plan,
1st District Groundbreaking Ceremony, August 29, 2021
Source: www.president.az*

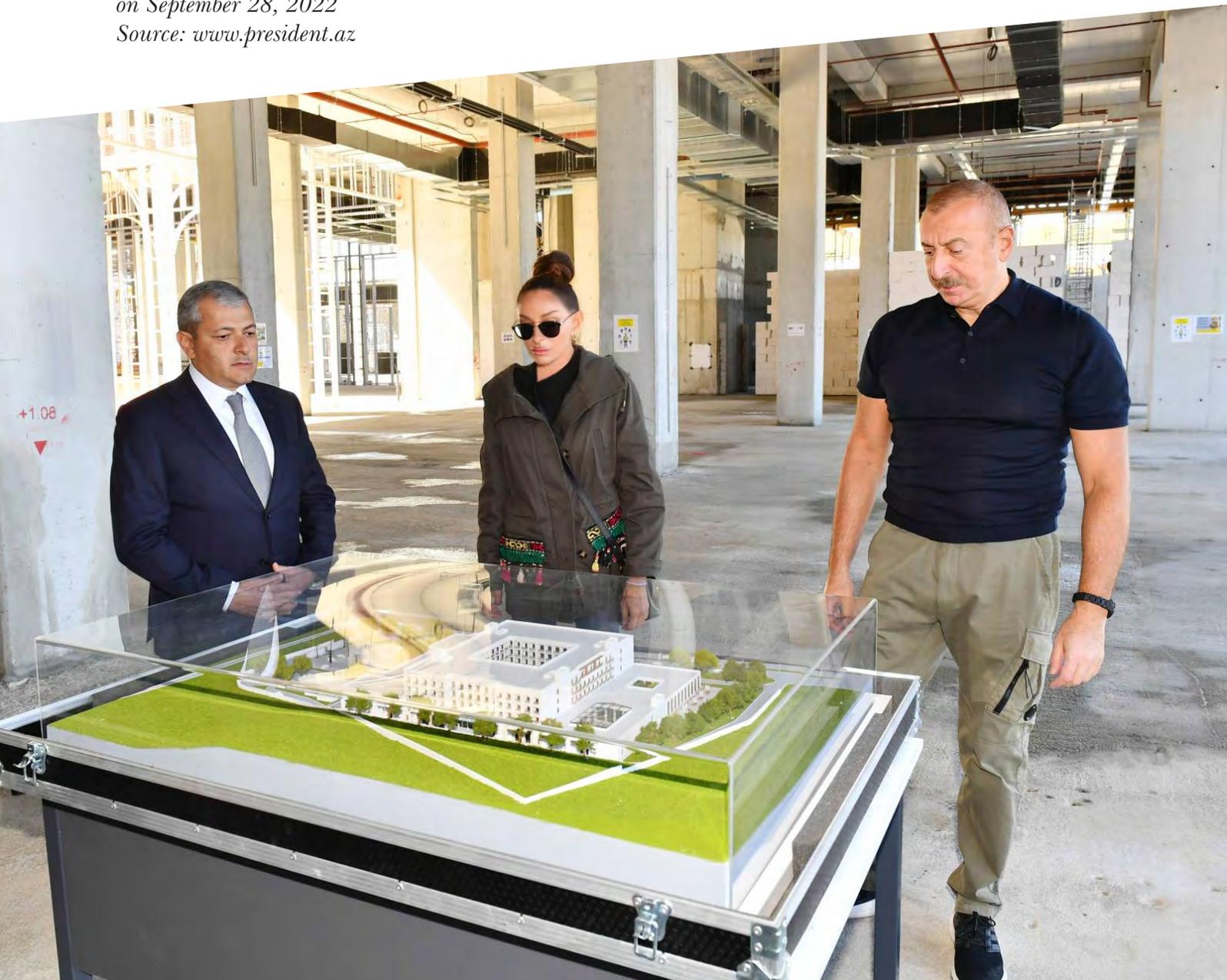


At present, serious successes achieved in the process of restoration and reconstruction in the city of Shusha. The building of the special representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in Shusha district underwent renovation. The administrative building of the housing-community and repair service of the Shusha City State Reserve Department is under restoration. At the same time, the construction works on the building of secondary school No. 1 in Shusha city and the construction of a new residential complex built in Shusha city are continuing rapidly. Thus, the total area of the new residential complex is about 8 hectares and

will consist of 23 buildings. The residential complex will have a total of 450 apartments.

Also, construction work continues on the Shusha hotel and conference center. The construction work of the hotel and conference center, which will have a total area of more than 3 hectares, was started in April 2022. The center will have a total of 154 rooms. A conference hall for 400 people, meeting rooms, restaurants, shops, underground and surface parking lots and other necessary infrastructure are also planned.

*President Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva
at the hotel and conference center in Shusha
on September 28, 2022
Source: www.president.az*





*Works carried out at the renovated and restored hotel in Shusha,
September 28, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

*Restoration works in the administrative building of the housing and
utility repair service of the Shusha City State Reserve Department,
September 28, 2022
Source: www.president.az*



Shusha city project on building potable water, waste and rain drainage systems

During the preparation of the master plan, the construction of green corridors is also envisaged in order to preserve and develop greenery and landscape in accordance with the relief of the city.

The new residential complex in Shusha with a total area of 46,765 square meters will consist of 6 neighborhoods. The population of the neighborhoods is expected to be 2020 people. Thus, it is planned that there will be 25 buildings in the residential area. 3, 4, and 5-story buildings will be built in the 1st block, which was founded on August 29, with the architectural style specific to Shusha.

Immediately after the city of Shusha was freed from occupation, the activities of the Small Kirs and Zarysli springs, supplying the city with water, were restored in a short period of time, and repair and restoration works were carried out on main pipelines and water reservoirs. Ongoing development and construction works in the city, new residential and non-residential facilities will increase the demand for drinking water. Taking into account the prospective development of Shusha city, for the purpose of sustainable drinking water supply, it is planned to build a pumping station and a 2.6 km long pressurized water pipeline to transport the water collected in the reservoir to Zarysli river channel to the city.

It should be noted that the consulting company "Vitteveen Bos" of the Netherlands was involved in the preparation of technical and economic justification and project documents for the creation and reconstruction of drinking, waste and rain water systems of Shusha city. While preparing the project, water sources, storage and distribution networks, water quality, waste water management and environmental issues of Shusha city were taken into account. The daily water demand of Shusha city is estimated at 6000 cubic meters. Division of the city

into 8 different pressure zones for sustainable water supply, 2 zones with hydrophoric pumps, 6 zones are proposed to be supplied with water in self-flow mode. In addition to the existing reservoir, the construction of 2 new reservoirs is being considered to feed the pressure zones. In terms of relief, pressure breakers are supposed to be used to eliminate excess pressure in the water supply.

The entire area of Shusha city will be provided with a sewage network. A wastewater treatment plant will be built in the eastern part of the city, located in a depression of terrain.

Shusha city waste management landfill

On April 21, 2022, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev got acquainted with the ongoing work at the waste management landfill in Shusha.

Household waste will be placed in special underground containers according to European standards. 600 units of SMART underground containers of 4 types and 11 units of special equipment are planned at the landfill. Sorting of demolition materials will also be carried out in the area. Ensuring the sustainability of the city's water supply this system will be implemented in two stages with parallel projects.

President Ilham Aliyev was presented the overhaul of the administrative building and the construction of a conference hall in Shusha.

It was reported that the works in the building are about to be completed. All conditions will be created in the building constructed according to the architectural style of the city.



General plan of the city of Jabrayil

On October 4, 2021, the Master Plan of the city of Jabrayil was presented to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev. The President laid the foundation of the Memorial Complex and the restoration of the city.

The zoning of the city is presented in the plan. The city center is zone number one and will have public business zones with residential, administrative and cultural buildings. West of the center is zone number 2, followed by zones 3, 4, and 5. Moving away from the center, the residential areas will become relatively sparse, the density will decrease.

An agricultural park will be located in the appropriate part of the city, for which an area with 50 hectares is planned. And 20-hectare industrial zone will be in the southern part.

Due to its terrain, the city is located on hills. Great importance was given to greening. Green zones make up 150-152 hectares in total. About half of them are areas where special forest strips will be built. In general, the whole city is thought of as a park.

Public transport is planned on three main roads in Jabrayil. The agricultural park is intended for production, processing, scientific research, auto service and trade.

As for the industry in the city of Jabrayil, the production of construction materials, food products, beverages, textile, carpet weaving,

metallurgy, and the production and repair of machine equipment are planned.

On October 4, 2021, the groundbreaking ceremony of Jabrayil District Central Hospital and multi-apartment residential area was held. The residential area, covering an area of 10.5 hectares, will be built and put into use in stages. In the first phase, 5 buildings will be built and about 200 families, i.e. 654 residents, will be resided here. There will be 4-, 5- and 6-story residential buildings in the neighborhood, as well as other type of buildings. Facades and balconies of the buildings to be built in this neighborhood and in the city center to give a modern appearance while preserving its history.

On October 4, 2021, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev also participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of the full secondary school named after academician Mehdi Mehdizade in Jabrayil.

The new school building, where 960 students will study, will have classrooms equipped with all kinds of inventory and laboratory equipment. In addition to this 145-year-old secondary school, three more schools are planned to be built in Jabrayil.

It should be noted that work is underway to establish the "Azerbaijan-Turkey International Forestry Training Center", "Smart Nursery" and "Friendship Forest" Complex in Jabrayil region (163).

Fuzuli city Master Plan

On October 17, 2021, the Master Plan of the city of Fuzuli was presented to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev.

On October 17, 2021, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva met with representatives of the community of Fuzuli district and laid the foundation for the restoration of the Memorial Complex and the city.

Fuzuli Memorial Complex will be created in the central part of the city. The Museum of Occupation, the Memorial Complex and the adjacent Victory Park will be built on the 5-hectare area.

At the highest point of the city the Flag Square will be built. According to the master plan, the city of Fuzuli will comprise 1,936 hectares, including the airport. The city is generally planned for 50,000 people. That is, by 2040, Fuzuli will be a city of 50,000 people.

Low- and medium-storeyed multi-

apartment buildings will be built in the city. Later, private houses with backyard gardens will be constructed. A transport corridor, highways, railways will be built from the northern part. Fuzuli International Airport was built during the period of less than eight months. There is an industrial park and a logistics park in the areas close to the airport. An ecopark will also be created in the city. There will also be forest strips in a very large area around the city. The bus station and the railway station will be located at the entrance of the city. In the future, it is planned to create a large sports area and build a stadium.

As for employment, transport-logistics will be the main field here. Mainly industry, light industry and tourism will prevail (More detailed information is provided in the annexes).

Groundbreaking ceremony of the Memorial Complex and the restoration of the city, October 18, 2021
Source: www.president.az





*Zangilan mosque acquaintance with construction works, May 26, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

Master plan of Zangilan city

The master plan of the city was presented to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev. The President of Azerbaijan and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of the Museum Complex titled “Occupation and Victory”.

According to the master plan, the city of Zangilan will be developed as a strategically important settlement with close connections to the internationally important Zangezur transport corridor. Thus, it will be rebuilt near Araz valley, only 10 kilometers from the Zangezur transport corridor and the Zangilan International Airport. Taking into account the strategic importance of the city, the master plan envisages development of Zangilan as a logistics, tourism and trade center connected to the international transport corridor, as well as a

renewable energy location. The conceptual basis of the master plan is urban approaches such as "comfortable living", "green and clean", "progressive innovations".

The city of the future will be distinguished by its beautiful landscape, riverside public spaces, healthy environment, and comfortable living conditions for its residents and guests.

The construction of a large park on the bank of Okchuchay River, as well as a mountain park and inner green corridors, will enable the formation of a clean ecological environment, along with the efficient and interesting organization of the population's leisure time. The application of the "smart city" concept, the wide use of modern technologies and renewable energy sources will increase Zangilan's ability for new settlements, make transport system environmentally friendly, modern and sustainable, and turn it into an exemplary city at the regional level in terms of economic development.

On October 19, 2022, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First

“ I think it is well integrated into nature, especially here in Zangilan, because we must integrate the city into nature and turn it into a park city. As people walk down the street, they should feel as if they are in a park. Yes, in the park, in nature. The concept of residential buildings should also be low-rise, transparent and beautiful. ”

Ilham Aliyev,
President of the
Republic of Azerbaijan



Lady Mehriban Aliyeva participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of the first residential building in Zangilan.

A large part of the territory of the residential area with a total area of 2.06 hectares will consist of a green zone. The neighborhood will be located on the central street of Zangilan city, near the school and business zone, and will be designed in accordance with the approved general master plan of the city. A total of 10 buildings will be built in this neighborhood of which, 6 are planned to be two-story, and 4 to be three-story (167). On the same day, the foundation of a new school building was laid in the center of Zangilan city, near the residential complex (168).

*Familiarization with the Master plan of Kalbajar city,
June 27, 2022*

Source: www.president.az

Kalbajar city Master Plan

On June 26, 2022, the Master Plan of Kalbajar city was presented to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev. On that day, the foundation of the Museums of Occupation and Victory complex was laid in the city of Kalbajar.

While preparation of the Master Plan of Kalbajar city, in order to form its unique face, various architectural traditions were investigated in accordance with the geographical location and structure of the area. The conceptual basis of the master plan is the development of health and mountain tourism opportunities, the creation of a green urban environment in harmony with nature. Multi-apartment buildings will be built in the central part of the city. Private houses with courtyards will be built in the suburbs. In the next 20 years, the territory of the city of Kalbajar is predicted to reach 237 hectares, and the population will reach 17 thousand people.





Gubadli city Master Plan

On October 19, 2022, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and the first lady Mehriban Aliyeva were presented the General Plan of the city of Gubadli and laid the foundation of the Museum Complex of Occupation and Victory (161).

The city of Gubadli is strategically important in terms of its geographical position and logistical capabilities, being located between the regions of Zangilan and Lachin, where international airports are being built. The city is a connecting service and production networks in the north (Kalbajar) and south (Zangilan), an ecologically sustainable district center where agricultural and industrial areas, innovative workplaces, an educational campus for horticultural opportunities will be jointly developed, It will also be formed as an ecologically sustainable district center with sensitive approaches to management of water sources. It is planned to increase the city area to 505 hectares and the population to 14 thousand people in the next 20 years.

*Gubadli Occupation and Victory museum complex groundbreaking ceremony, October 19, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

According to the master plan, it is planned to create favorable conditions in the central part of the city that gather houses, workplaces, leisure, entertainment and cultural activities, and social facilities in one environment. The density of construction in the city will decrease from the center to the outskirts. Medium-rise multi-apartment residential buildings and public buildings will be located in the central part, and low-rise buildings and private houses with courtyards will be located further to the edges. The "Sponge city" approach applied during urban planning includes the reduction of the negative impact of precipitation on the urban environment, the organization of optimal solutions for water supply, as well as the efficient use of water resources. (161).

“

Of course, everyone knows this now, the first pilot project was implemented in Zangilan, in the village of Aghali. Construction began a year ago, and now a beautiful village of 200 houses has been built - a "smart village." Today, when you get acquainted with this village – as you know, I have been here many times – I see that we have taken a really big, as they say, progressive step. I know that the number of families living in Aghali village is more than 200. Therefore, a new project has been submitted. We plan to expand the village and build 150 houses, including two- and three-story apartment houses. Everything is here: employment, a school, a kindergarten, a medical center, all services, including ASAN and DOST, and support for small and medium businesses. All that is left is for people who have been longing for nearly 30 years to come live here peacefully and live forever as victorious people. It will be the case. After that, construction work will be accelerated in Zangilan and other districts and the districts where master plans have now been approved. I congratulate you on this historic event. I wish you good health and happiness.

”

President Ilham Aliyev

From his speech at the opening ceremony of
the first stage of the "Smart Village" project in Zangilan district



Agali village of Zangilan rayon: Opening of the first stage of the "Smart Village" project

Undoubtedly, 2022 will be marked in history as the year of Great Return of population to the territories freed from occupation. With the participation of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva, the first stage of the "Smart Village" project was inaugurated on May 27, 2022 in Agali village of Zangilan district (99).

All three components of the "smart village" concept - smart public administration, smart infrastructure and services, as well as a smart economy and business environment - created in Agali village.

Thus, the State Services Center was established in Agali village. The district branch of "Azerpocht" LLC, the "ASAN service" center, the DOST center, and the Small and Medium Business Development Center will operate here. The goal is to provide easy access to state services for the villagers. For example, village residents will no longer need to go to the district

center to apply for "ASAN" or "DOST" services. In these centers, more than 100 services in the field of social security and employment will be provided online. The citizen will directly apply to the social agent of "DOST" centers via video link, and his application will be resolved on the spot.

The main goal of creating a smart management center (situation center) in the village is to reduce operating costs and increase the standard of living. The internet speed in Agali village is higher than the one on country average.

Modern town planning standards introduced in Agali village. "Factors such as "smart" street lighting, construction of warm and cold-resistant ecological houses, household waste management, and installation of solar panels are components of this concept. Agali village has a sewing factory "Gillmed", a family health center (medical center), a kindergarten and a village high school.

*Agali village of Zangilan, October 19, 2022
Source: www.president.az*





*Agali village of Zangilan, October 19, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

Also, priority was given to sustainable energy sources in order to create high quality ecological environment and efficient use of energy in Agali village. In order to provide the village with sustainable energy, an Archimedes turbine-type Hydroelectric Power Station was built on Hakari River, manufactured by the German company "Rehart GmbH" and consisting of 3 hydraulic turbines of 212 kilowatts each and the corresponding parts. The station, where three generators are installed, has the capacity to fully satisfy the electricity demand of Agali village(169).

In general, modern urban planning is carried out in liberated areas, "green energy" and "zero waste" concepts are applied.

Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions: restoration, construction and management service

By the order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, appropriate public legal entities were established to provide restoration, construction and management services in Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions (4;5). Thus, the public legal entity "Restoration, Construction and Management Service in the Karabakh Economic Region" created by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated July 21, 2022, to realize return of the population to the liberated territories included in the Karabakh economic region (except Shusha region). organization of the construction of buildings and individual residential houses, management of multi-apartment buildings built in this manner, as well as improvement, greening and housing-economy in the relevant areas.

The public legal entity "Restoration, Construction and Management Service No. 1 in

the Eastern Zangezur Economic Region" established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated July 21, 2022, to organize the construction of multi-apartment buildings and individual residential houses in connection with the return of the population to Zangilan region, multi-apartment buildings built in this manner will operate in the areas of building management, landscaping, greening and housing-community management in the relevant area. These public legal entities are assigned to perform very important tasks in the territories freed from occupation:

1. To organize the construction of multi-apartment buildings and individual residential houses in connection with the return of the population to the relevant area, including performing customer functions for these construction works;

2. ensure the protection and maintenance of multi-apartment buildings in the relevant area, to temporarily manage these buildings until the apartments in those buildings are fully handed over to the residents;

3. supply hot water and heating services to the multi-apartment buildings, to ensure that the heating energy needs of those buildings are met;

4. maintain the elevators installed in the

multi-apartment buildings under its control, to carry out current and major repairs, and to supervise their operation;

5. receive fees for the maintenance and repair of the residential area, including the fees paid for services and works for the management of multi-apartment buildings, maintenance of common property (including elevators), current and major repairs;

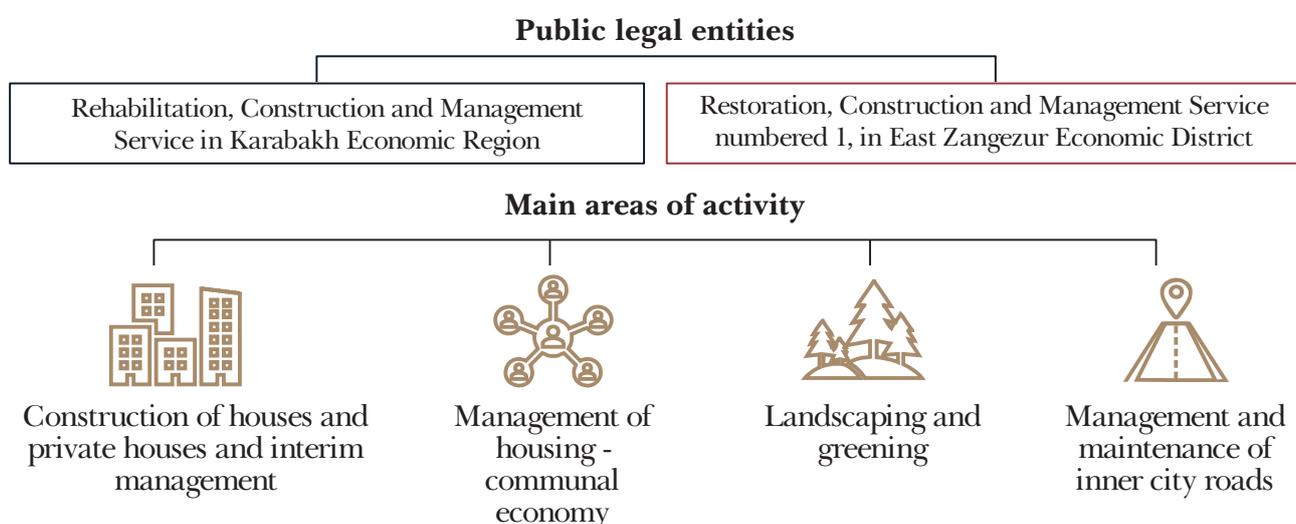
6. take organizational and other measures resulting from the relocation of residents to multi-apartment buildings and individual residential houses and construction of in the relevant area;

7. participate in the implementation of the state policy in the field of housing and communal economy in the relevant area, to organize the creation and management of communal economy and housing and exploitation areas, to control the maintenance, current and major repair, as well as operation of engineering and communication systems, housing to ensure the development of utility infrastructure;

8. control the quality and volume of utility services provided to the population in the relevant area;

9. control the provision of continuous operation of drinking water, sewage, electricity

Scheme 1. Components of the new management model



Source: Special representation of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the liberated territories included in Karabakh economic region (except Shusha region)

and gas networks and facilities in the relevant area, coordinate the activities of economic services in this area;

10. take appropriate measures for the implementation of preparatory works for the operation of multi-apartment buildings and other facilities in winter seasons as well as socio-cultural facilities in the relevant area;

11. Provide hot water and heat supply services on the basis of a contract in the relevant area and receive fees for these services (including the cases specified in subsection 3.1.3 of this Charter);

12. Organize landscaping and greening of residential areas and protection of greenery in the relevant area;

13. Organize the management, repair, general repair, maintenance, protection of city highways located in the relevant area, which are in common use and balance, and control their condition;

14. Organize the operation of the lighting system of neighborhoods, streets, squares, parks and green areas in the relevant area;

15. Coordinate the activities of state bodies

(institutions), local self-government bodies, legal and natural persons in the relevant field, etc.

Restoration of the water network

On April 21, 2022, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev was presented the repair and restoration works to be carried out in Kondalanchay water reservoirs in Fuzuli district. (64).

With the restoration of "Kondelanchay-1", "Kondelanchay-2" and "Lower Kondelanchay" water reservoirs included in the general system, it will be possible to irrigate 6200 hectares of agricultural land in Fuzuli region.

A total of 9 reservoirs are being built or repaired in the liberated territories. Correct and efficient management of rich water resources of Karabakh will accelerate the economic development of the region as a whole.

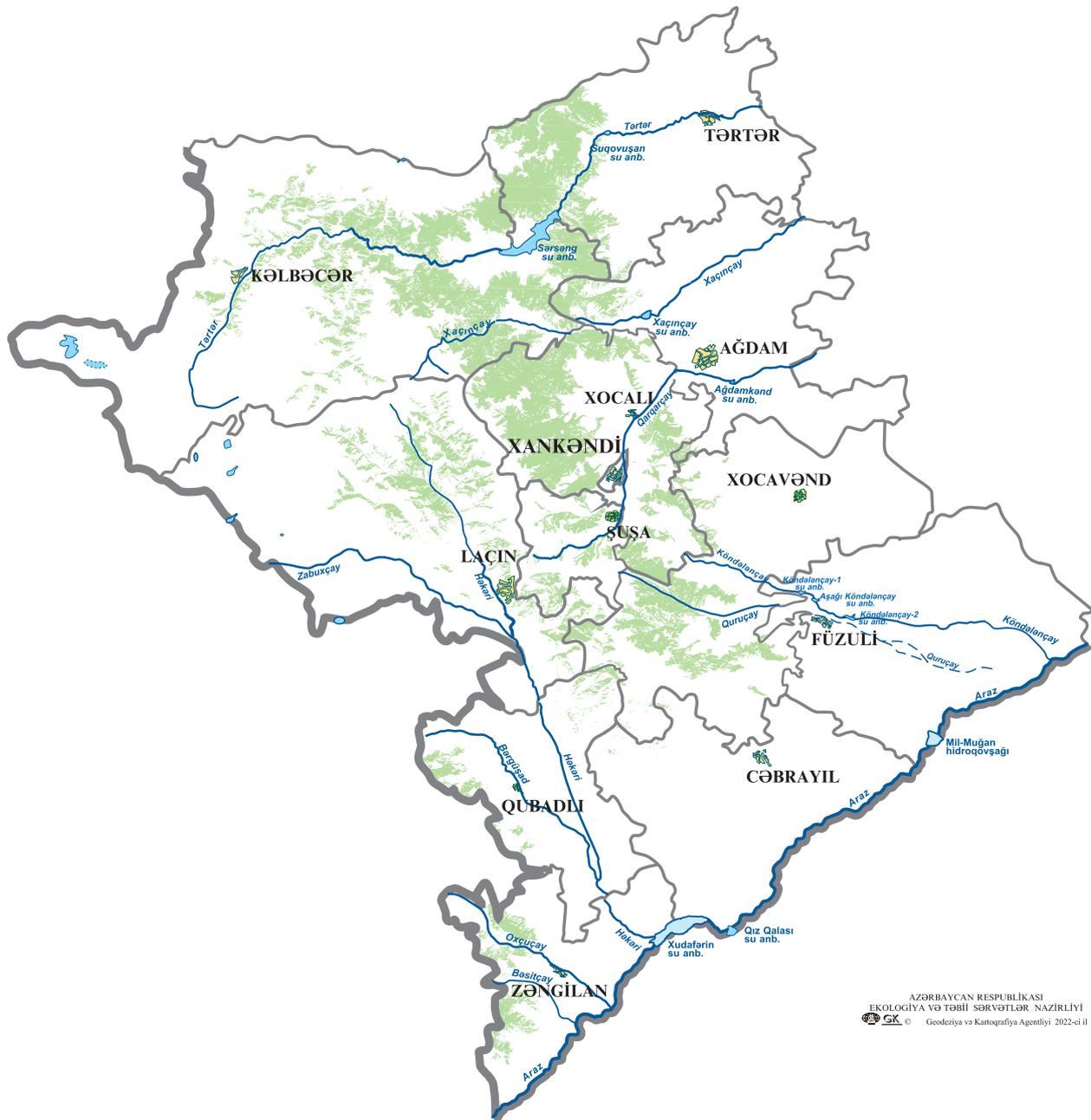
Sugovushan reservoir;

July 6 2022

Source: <https://nk.gov.az/az/article/2259/>



Figure 2. Water resources of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions



AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASI
 EKOLOGİYA VƏ TƏBİİ SƏRVƏTLƏR NAZİRLİYİ
 © CAK © Geodeziya və Kartografiya Agentliyi 2022-ci il

The agricultural potential of the liberated territories will become one of the important drivers for the country's economy. Proper management and efficient use of water resources will contribute to the development of the agricultural sector in Karabakh. This issue will be resolved with the commissioning of water reservoirs, which are currently being restored.

In this regard, the use of the "Suguvushan" water reservoir is also important. It should be noted that in accordance with the instructions

of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, another visit of the delegation to the liberated territories took place on July 5, 2022, under the leadership of Prime Minister Ali Asadov and the Head of the Coordination Center of the Presidential Administration, Samir Nuriyev, the Head of the Coordination Headquarters established for the centralized resolution of issues in the liberated territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan. (159; 160).

The delegation inspected the "Sugovushan-1" Hydroelectric Power Station and the

Sugovushan reservoir.

In Gubadli region, works are in progress to build Zabukhchay and Bargushadchay reservoirs. It was considered more appropriate to create a water reservoir with a capacity of 26.7 million cubic meters for the regular supply of 6.18 cubic meters of water per second to the cultivated area with a total area of 12 thousand 100 hectares. It was proposed to build reservoir from an earthen dam with a height of 40 meters and a length of 615 meters (162).

During the occupation, Armenia deliberately used water resources, especially the Sugovushan reservoir, as an instrument of pressure. Currently, according to the strategic course of the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, the infrastructure facilities are being

improved for purposeful use of water during the restoration process. It will serve to improve the living conditions of former internally displaced persons, increase their employment, and ensure food security in the country.

Aministrative management in territories liberated

By Decree No. 1280 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated February 4, 2021, the "Statute on Special Representatives of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was approved. The special representative office of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan is a structural division of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which performs the tasks defined by this Regulation in the territories freed from occupation. The special representative office carries out its

Aghdam Friday Mosque, July 6, 2022

Source: <https://nk.gov.az/az/article/2259/>



activities in the administrative territorial unit or its parts determined by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, its powers are limited to that territory.

The activities of the special representative office are as follows:

- to ensure the development of the respective area in accordance with the established goals;
- to coordinate the activities of state bodies (institutions) and their local divisions in order to achieve the goals related to the prospective development of the respective territory;
- to organize the protection of property in the relevant area, the efficient use of state property, as well as the implementation of activities in entrepreneurship, urban planning, construction and other fields;
- to act in other directions determined by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The special delegation is headed by the special representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in the relevant area, who is appointed and dismissed by the President of the of the Republic of Azerbaijan and directly reports to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The special representative is personally responsible for the fulfillment of the duties and the exercise of the rights assigned to the special representative.

By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated January 27, 2021, a special representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan was appointed in Shusha district.

By the President's Order dated May 24, 2021, a special representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan was appointed in the liberated part of Aghdam region. Later, the scope of authority of the special representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan was expanded in the liberated part of Aghdam region, and a special representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan was appointed in the liberated territories included in the Karabakh economic region (except for

Shusha region) by the Decree of the President dated December 1, 2021.

Also, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated May 4, 2022, a special representative of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan was appointed in Zangilan district, which is included in the East Zangezur economic district.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated July 7, 2021 "On the new distribution of economic regions in the Republic of Azerbaijan", the Karabakh economic region (Khankendi city, Agjabedi, Aghdam, Barda, Fuzuli, Khojaly, Khojavand, Shusha and Tartar regions) and Eastern Zangezur economic region (Jabrayil, Kalbajar, Gubadli, Lachin and Zangilan regions) was established.



Air transport

Fuzuli International Airport

Fuzuli International Airport has a special importance both for being the first air gateway for air transport in the liberated lands, and for political and economic relations in the region. Shortly after the glorious victory of Azerbaijan army, on January 14, 2021, Fuzuli International Airport was built and put into operation in less than 9 months.

On October 26, 2021, the opening ceremony of the airport was held with the participation of President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan.

Ilham Aliyev and Recep Tayyip Erdogan
at the opening ceremony of
Fuzuli International Airport, October 26, 2021
Source: www.president.az





Fuzuli International Airport
Source: www.azertag.az

The airport has the capacity to receive any type of aircraft. The runway is 3000 meters long and 60 meters wide. The airport terminal can handle at least 200 passengers per hour. An Air Traffic Control Tower was built and equipped with automated systems. All necessary infrastructural facilities were put into operation at the airport to ensure comfortable movement of passengers (66). The International Air Transport Association (IATA) gave the airport the code "FZL" consisting of 3 letters of the Latin alphabet. In addition, another international transport organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), assigned the code "UBBF" to the airport. In total, of the platform area in the port is 60,000 square meters, which allows 8 aircraft to park (67).

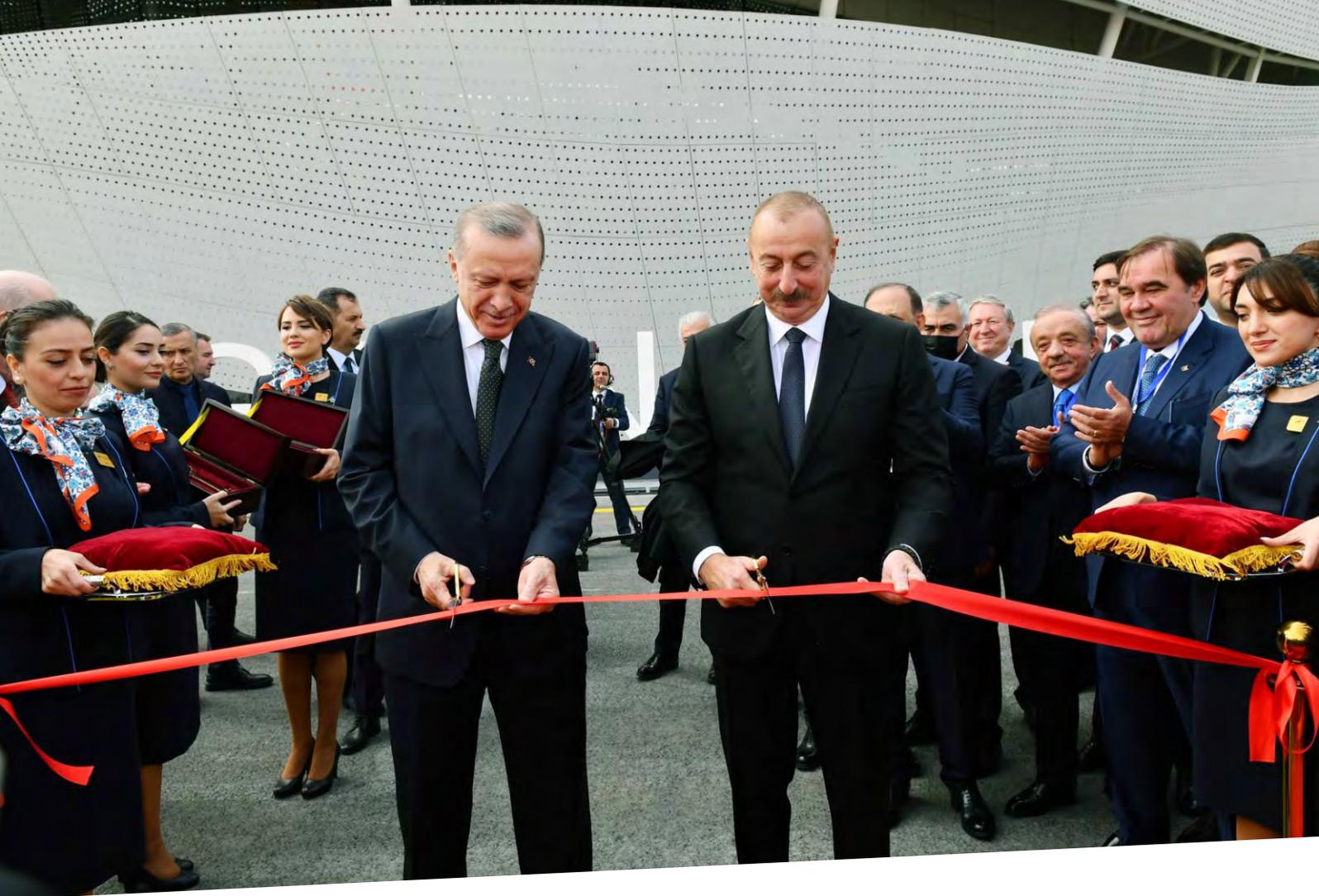
Fuzuli International Airport is geographically located at the Fuzuli-Shusha intersection and is of particular importance in realizing the economic potential of the region. The airport acts as an important support factor in air transport for the transport infrastructure in the direction of Zafar road and Zangezur corridor. The airport is especially essential in realizing the tourism potential of Shusha, the cultural capital of our country, and its exposure to the international community.

Zangilan International Airport

On October 20, 2022, the opening ceremony of Zangilan International Airport was held with the participation of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and the President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan (171). The airport was assigned four-letter codes "UBBZ" by the International Civil Aviation Organization and "ZZE" by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) (68). Also, all the call signals of the EUROCONTROL organization's navigation aids assigned to the airport. On September 9, the largest passenger plane of "Azerbaijan Airlines" (AZAL) "Airbus A340-500" successfully performed its first technical flight here and landed on the new runway at Zangilan International Airport. The airport with a runway of 3 kilometers and a width of 60 meters has the capacity to receive all types of aircraft, including heavy cargo aircraft. Thus, the airport allows the reception of airplanes with a flight mass of up to 400 tons. The airport is designed for 200 passengers per hour, and it is possible to park 8 aircraft on the apron with an area of 60,000 square meters (69). Zangilan Airport is the second largest airport after Fuzuli in the liberated territories, especially from the point of view of transport and logistics perspectives. The airport serves the strategic interests of our country in terms of economic, transport and security. The geographical position of Zangilan International Airport and its proximity to the Zangezur Corridor make the airport one of the main air transport-logistics infrastructure facilities in the East-West and North-South international transport corridors. This airport is also important for diversifying the transport links of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic with the mainland.

Lachin International Airport

Another airport built in East Zangezur economic zone is located in Lachin district. The foundation was laid on August 16, 2021, and construction is planned to be completed in 2024 (70). The airport built in Gorchu village of Lachin district will be the highest airport in Azerbaijan. The length of the runway is planned to be 3 kilometers. The airport will have 6 aircraft stands (50). The area of the terminal building of the airport, designed according to international standards, is 5000 square meters and will be able to serve 200 passengers per hour. The airport is located 30 kilometers from Lachin, 70 kilometers from Shusha, and 60 kilometers from Kalbajar (71). The military, strategic and economic importance of Lachin International Airport is great. In particular, the airport will play the role of a special transport-logistics facility in the export of industrial and agricultural products of the Eastern Zangezur economic zone to the markets. The airport is also important from the perspective of using the tourism potential of the neighboring Kalbajar region. Lachin International Airport will increase the interest of investors in the region and provide impetus to the rapid economic development of the region.



*Opening ceremony of Zangilan International Airport,
October 20, 2022
Source: www.president.az*





*Ground-breaking ceremony of
Kumlaq station, October 20, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

Railway transport

Horadiz-Aghband railway line

The railway line in this direction existed before occupation. In 1993, as a result of Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijan, the railway line stopped working and was destroyed. The foundation of the Horadiz-Aghband railway line with a total length of 110.4 km was laid by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev on February 14, 2021. Within the framework of the project, construction and installation of about 453 artificial engineering devices, 70 interchanges, 110.4 km of communication and signaling systems is planned. The construction of the railway is being carried out in parallel with demining works and 101.5 kilometers of land cleared of mines. Construction of the railway with the construction of the railway,

total of 8 stations including Marjanli, Mahmudlu, Soltanli, Gumlaq, Hekari, Minjivan, Bartaz, Aghband will be put into operation. The construction of the Horadiz-Aghband railway is being carried out on the basis of 3-stage project.

- The first stage covers the first 30 km area and Horadiz, Marjanli, Mahmudlu and Soltanli stations.
- The second phase includes Soltanli, Gumlaq, Hekari and Minjivan stations, where work is carried out in an area from 30 kilometers to 85 kilometers. It should be noted that on October 19, 2022, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, and the President of the

Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, laid the foundation for the Gumlaq station located on the part of the Horadiz-Aghband railway line passing through Jabrayil district.

- The third stage covers an area of 25.4 kilometers (between the 85th and 110.4th kilometers) between Minjivan, Bartaz and Aghband stations. (72).

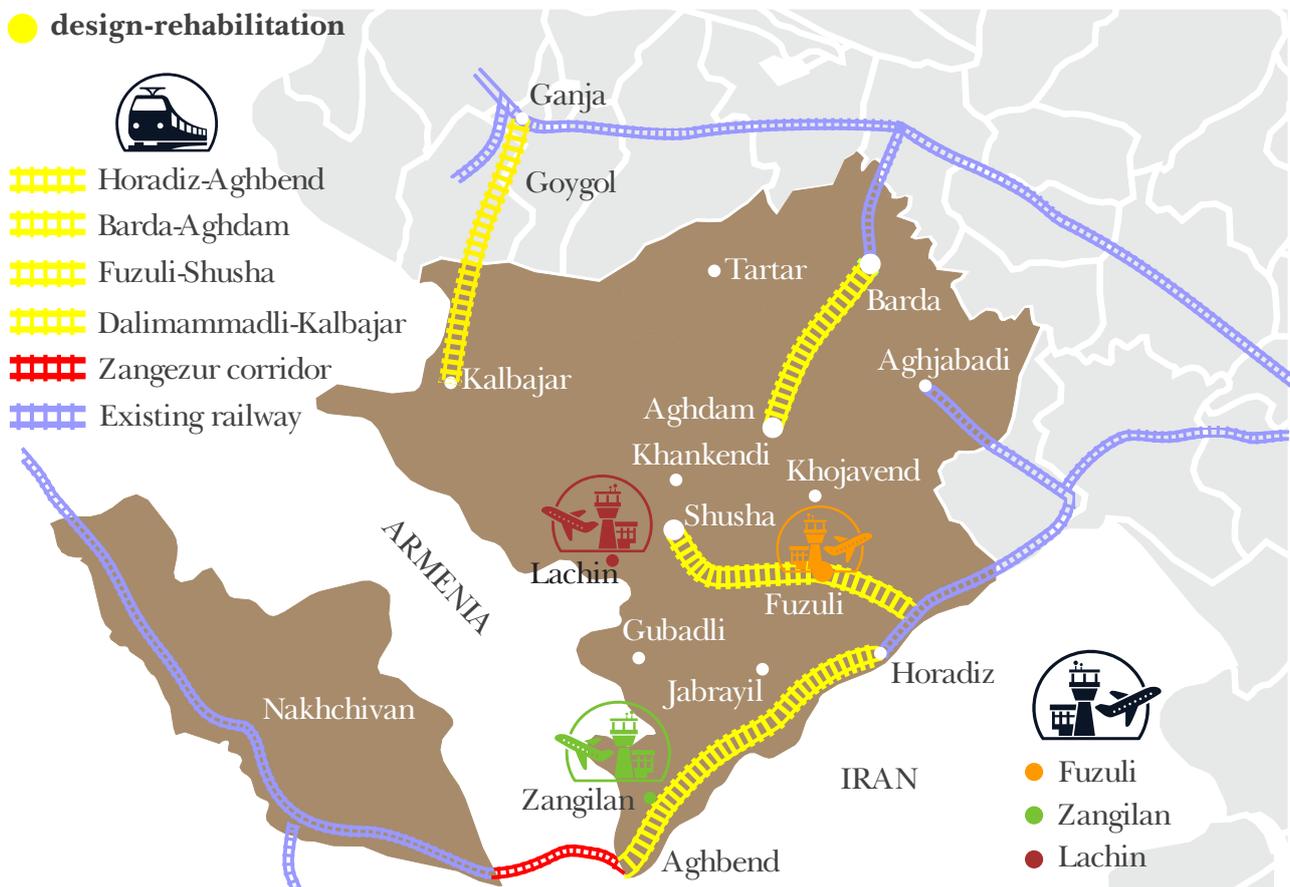
Horadiz-Aghband railway line is a part of Zangezur corridor. With the implementation of the project, the integration of the railway transport infrastructure of the South Caucasus countries and other neighboring countries will be secured. Commissioning of the Horadiz-Aghband railway and the Zangezur corridor will provide railway transport connection between Nakhchivan-Eastern Zangezur-Karabakh economic regions and Azerbaijan-Turkey. In addition, the complete restoration of communication lines between Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Turkey, Russia and Iran

allows Azerbaijan, a transit hub of the region, to increase its importance in the North-South and East-West transport corridors and become a center of gravity for cargo transportation. Horadiz-Aghband railway line is planned to be commissioned in 2023.

Barda-Aghdam railway line

Barda-Aghdam railway line is considered as one part of Yevlakh-Khankendi railway line. The Aghdam-Khankendi section of the railway line was built in 1979 under the initiative and leadership of national leader Heydar Aliyev. In the early 1990s, the Aghdam, Askaran and Khankendi stations of this line were occupied as a result of the aggression of Armenia. For this reason, the last stop of the trains was Kocherli station of Tartar region (73). The restoration of the Barda-Aghdam railway line started according to the Decree of President Ilham Aliyev of November 24, 2020. Within the

Figure 3. Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur: Railway lines and airports



framework of the project, the construction of Barda, Kocharli, Tazakend and Aghdam stations, 3 bridges, 1 overpass, 23 highway intersections, 47.1 km of communication and signaling system and about 127 artificial-intelligence engineering facilities is planned. The project with a total length of 47.1 km is being carried out in two stages.

- Part I, which includes Barda, Kocherli and Tazakend stations, covers an area of 20.78 km. Earthworks, man-made structures and railway superstructure elements are 100% completed. At this stage, the overall state of implementation of works is 79% complete.

- Part II, which includes Tazakend and Aghdam stations, covers an area of 26.32 km. On-ground works were completed by 18%, artificial structures by 12%, and railway superstructure elements by 9%. The overall implementation status of this stage is 8% complete.

44% of the construction work on the Barda-Aghdam railway line was completed. The project is expected to be completed in 2023 (74).

Fuzuli-Shusha railway line

The length of one-line single-track electrified railway, to be built for the first time in the direction of Fuzuli-Shusha, is 83.4 kilometers. Within the framework of the project, it is planned to design and build two new stations, Fuzuli and Shusha stations, as well as about 200 artificial engineering facilities. At present, the topographical research works of the railway line route have been completed and the design works of artificial engineering facilities are being continued. The railway line is important for expanding transport links in the direction of Shusha and expanding travel alternatives for tourists. (75).

Dalimammadli-Kalbajar railway line

One of the projects implemented for improving the transport infrastructure of the liberated territories is Dalimammadli-Kalbajar railway line. The preliminary conceptual project of the railway line developed. It is proposed to design and build about 220 artificial engineering facilities on this single-track railway line with an axial length of 88.8 kilometers. Construction of the railway line will allow the development of a number of natural mineral deposits located in the Lesser Caucasus and increase of logistics possibilities for mining industry products. The Dalimammadli-Kalbajar railway line will have a special role in using the potential of Kalbajar and Lachin regions, which are characterized by harsh climatic conditions, and providing alternative transportation services to passengers. (75).



Automobile transport

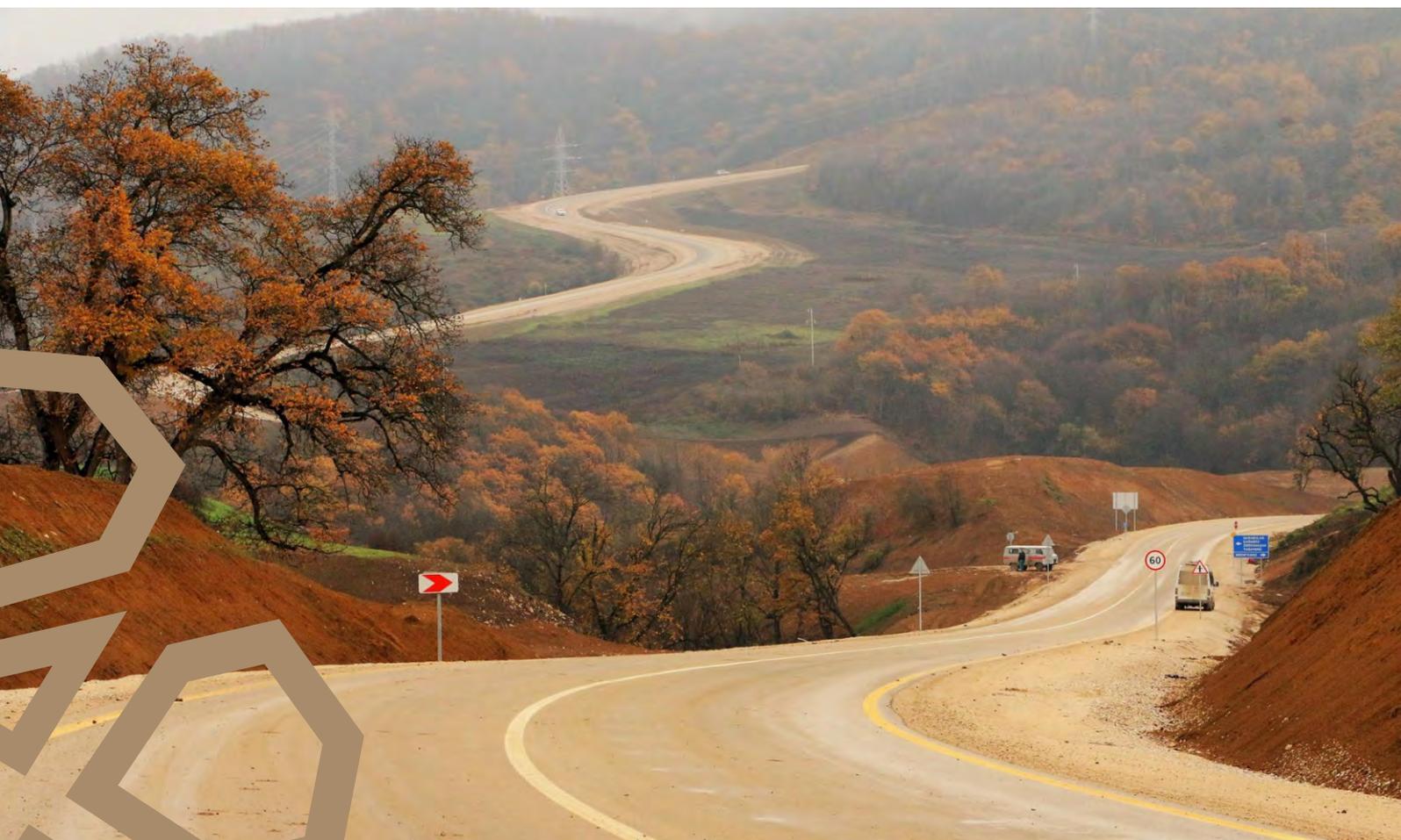
Zafar road

The foundation of Zafar (Victory) Road was laid on November 16, 2020, during the visit of President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva to Fuzuli and Jabrayil regions. The construction of the road was completed with high quality in a short period of time, and on November 7, 2021, the Road was inaugurated with the participation of President Ilham Aliyev and Mrs. Mehriban Aliyeva. The total length of the road is 101 km and has 2 traffic lanes. This road starts from the 149th km of the Hajigabul-Horadiz-Aghband-Zangezur corridor highway, from the village of Ahmadbeyli. The road passes through Alkhanli village, Fuzuli Airport, Fuzuli city, Beyuk Taglar village, Topkhana forest, Chanagchi,



Opening of the Zafar (Victory) Road, November 07, 2021

Source: www.president.az



Sighnag, Dashalti village and reaches Shusha city. (76).

Ahmedbeyli-Fuzuli-Shusha highway (alternative road)

The foundation of the road, which starts from the M6 Hajigabul-Horadiz-Aghband-Zangezur corridor highway, was laid by President Ilham Aliyev on January 14, 2021. The first technical grade road passing through Fuzuli, Khojavand, Khojaly and Shusha regions has a length of 81.6 km. 7 tunnels are under construction along the road. In addition, the construction of 7 car bridges and 9 viaducts (bridge-type transport facility) on the highway were completed (77). The first 48 km of the Ahmedbeyli-Fuzuli-Shusha highway will consist of 6 lanes, and 4 lanes between 48-81.6 km. The width of the road bed is 29.5 and 21.5 meters, respectively.

The construction of the Ahmedbeyli-Fuzuli-Shusha highway is planned to be completed in 2024. (78).

Talish-Tap Garagoyunlu-Gashalti highway

The foundation of the road was laid by President Ilham Aliyev on October 3, 2021. The total length of the road connecting 4 settlements is 22 km. The 19-kilometer part of the road is being built according to the II, and the 3-kilometer part of the road according to the IV technical grade. Accordingly, the width of the road section on the basis of the project will be 9 meters in the 19-kilometer section, 6 meters in the 3-kilometer section, and the width of the soil bed will be 15 and 10 meters.

Within the framework of the project, a bridge with 3 spans, width of 14.5 meters and length of 84 meters is being built over Inchechay. The road passing through the villages of Talish of Tarter region, Tapgaragoyunlu, Gashalti and Garagoyunlu of Goranboy region will serve the socio-economic development of the region, as well as the full use

of tourism potential. Along with the city of Tartar, the road allows to provide comfortable and safe transportation from the city of Naftalan to this direction.

The construction of the Talish-Tapgaragoyunlu-Gashalti road is planned to be completed by the end of 2022 (79).

Barda-Aghdam highway

The foundation of the Barda-Aghdam highway was laid on May 28, 2021, during the visit of President Ilham Aliyev to the Aghdam region. The road with a length of 44.5 km is technical grade I and has 4 traffic lanes. Construction of 4 bridges, including 3 overpasses and 29 bus stops, is underway along the newly built road. The construction of the culvert pipe, the rectangular water passage, as well as the underground passages where necessary, was completed in order to ensure the transfer of water on the road. On the 25th and 40th km of the road the construction of bridges with a length of 91.3 and 18.2 meters was completed (80). A "Pit stop" station is being built on the 29th km of the road. The Barda-Aghdam highway continues to the city of Aghdam. The first 14 km of the highway passes through several settlements of Barda city. In general, the road will serve more than 20 settlements in these regions, including the cities of Barda and Aghdam.

The construction of the Barda-Aghdam highway is expected to be completed in 2022.

Toganali - Kalbajar-Istisu highway

One of the important projects in the restoration of the transport infrastructure of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions is the Toganali - Kalbajar - Istisu road. Large-scale construction works on the highway began on July 23, 2021 (82). The total length of the road is 82 km with 2-4 traffic lanes and is being built according to the I and II technical grade. Since the area is hard mountainous and rocky, the main part of the road connecting

Goygol and Kalbajar districts is being constructed with 2 lanes, and with an additional lane on the slopes. This road will have four traffic lanes in the tunnel and bridge sections. Murovdag ridge starts from the 16th kilometer part of the project and the height increases from 1900 meters to 3250 meters to Murovdag peak. In this part, the construction of the Murovdag tunnel, one of the longest car tunnels in the world, is being continued. The foundation of the tunnel was laid on August 11, 2021 in the presence of President Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva. The tunnel, which will be 11,600 meters long and 12 meters wide in one direction, is considered one of the largest road and transport infrastructure projects in the world. Also, the construction of 3 tunnels with lengths of 561.2 meters, 605.1 meters and 888 meters is being carried out on the road. The road starts from Toganali village of Goygol district and passes through the territory of Kalbajar district. Due to tourism and mining industry potential of Kalbajar region, the role of the road in the economic development of the region is vital. In this direction, the construction of the railway line also allows for the creation of transport alternatives. Due to tourism potential of Kalbajar and Goygol regions, the road will serve the regional tourism agglomeration in this region as a whole.

Toganali-Kalbajar-Istisu road is expected to be completed by 2025.

Khudafarin-Gubadli-Lachin highway

The construction of the road started in April of 2021 and starts from the section of the Hajigabul-Horadiz-Aghband-Zangezur corridor highway that passes near the Khudafar reservoir. The length of Khudafarin-Gubadli-Lachin road is 56.4 km. The total length of the road is 70.4 km, including the 14-km section that separates from the Khanliq settlement of Gubadli district and connects the road with the city of Gubadli. Khudafarin-Gubadli-Lachin highway is being built according to the first

technical grade with 4 traffic lanes. The width of the road section under the project is 16.5 meters. Along with the construction of the highway, the construction of bridges and other transport infrastructure facilities is being carried out on different parts of the road. The highway passing through the territory of Zangilan, Gubadli and Lachin districts covers more than 30 settlements of the districts, including the cities of Gubadli and Lachin. With the construction of the road, it will be possible to ensure the socio-economic development of the East Zangezur economic region and the use of convenient transport infrastructure for the population.

Construction work on the road is planned to be completed in 2023 (83).

Horadiz-Jabrayil-Zangilan-Aghband highway

The length of the Horadiz-Jabrayil-Zangilan-Aghband highway (Zangezur Corridor) is 123.6 km which was laid on October 26, 2021 by President Ilham Aliyev and President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan,. The highway was designed starting from Ahmadbeyli village of Fuzuli. It is being built according to the first technical grade. The first 77.5 km section of the road is planned to have 6 lanes, and the remaining 46.1 km section will have 4 lanes. The width of the road bed corresponding to the traffic lanes is 29.5 meters and 21.5 meters, respectively. Along the road, the construction of 3 car tunnels with an average total length of 6 kilometers is planned in necessary places. Excavation works for the first tunnel, which is 1020 meters long, completed and concrete work is underway. Excavation and concreting works are continued for the second and third tunnels, which are 1822 m and 3170 m long. The road, together with the Zangezur corridor, is of great importance in building a fully integrated transport infrastructure in the South Caucasus region.

Horadiz-Jabrayil-Zangilan-Aghband

highway (Zangezur corridor) is planned to be completed in 2024 (84).

Shukurbeyli-Jabrayil-Hadrut highway

The foundation of the Shukurbeyli-Jabrayil-Hadrut highway was laid on March 15, 2021, during the visit of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva to the liberated Fuzuli and Khojavend regions. The road starts from the part of Hajigabul-Minjivan-Zangezur corridor highway passing through Shukurbeyli village of Jabrayil district and extends to Hadrut settlement of Khojavand district. The length of the road is 39.7 kilometers. The road has 4 lanes and is being built according to the first technical grade. The traffic section of the constructed road is 14 meters.

As road-transport infrastructure facilities, 6 road bridges are being constructed on the 2nd, 19th, 20th, 27th, 31st and 39th kilometer sections of the Shukurbeyli-Jabrayil-Hadrut highway, one of which is at the intersection with the Hajigabul-Minjivan-Zangezur corridor highway is being built. With this, convenient entry and exit from this road to the highway will be provided. The construction of the bridges at 2, 19, 20 and 39 km completed. The Shukurbeyli-Jabrayil-Hadrut highway passes through Khojavand, Fuzuli and Jabrayil districts, also freed from occupation. The highway will cover about 20 settlements of the mentioned regions, including Hadrut settlement and Jabrayil city.

The construction of the road is expected to be completed in 2023 (85).

Fuzuli-Hadrut highway

One of the transport infrastructure projects that will play an important role in the development of Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions is the Fuzuli-Hadrut highway. The foundation of this highway was laid on March 15, 2021, during the visit of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and

First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva to the liberated Fuzuli and Khojavend regions. The length of the highway is 12 kilometers. The road, built according to technical grade I, starts from "Zafar Yolu" and connects to the newly built Shukurbeyli-Jabrayil-Hadrut highway. The highway has 4 traffic lanes. The width of the road bed is 21 meters, corresponding to the traffic lanes and the width of the road section is 14 meters. In addition to the construction of the soil bed on the Fuzuli-Hadrut highway, the construction of culverts of different diameters to ensure the transmission of atmospheric water along the road, as well as the construction of 1 quadrangular water crossing for the transmission of stream water is close to completion. In addition, the construction of a two-pass automobile bridge is underway at 6.7 kilometers of the road, passing through the area called "Gargabazar". The Fuzuli-Hadrut highway passes through the territory of Fuzuli and Khojavand districts, which were freed from occupation.

Currently, the construction of the Fuzuli-Hadrut highway is being continued at the final stage.

Kalbajar-Lachin highway

The length of the highway is 76.3 km. The highway is being constructed with 2-3-4 traffic lanes according to I-II-III technical grade. Construction of many infrastructure facilities, including underpasses and tunnels, is underway on the highway. The total length of the tunnels built on the road will be 7596.5 meters. Kalbajar-Lachin highway starts from Qamishli village of Kalbajar district and passes through the territory of Lachin district, which was freed from occupation. The new road will provide convenient access to many residential areas of these regions, as well as to the center of the region and the newly constructed Lachin International Airport.

Construction works on the highway are expected to be completed in 2025 (88).

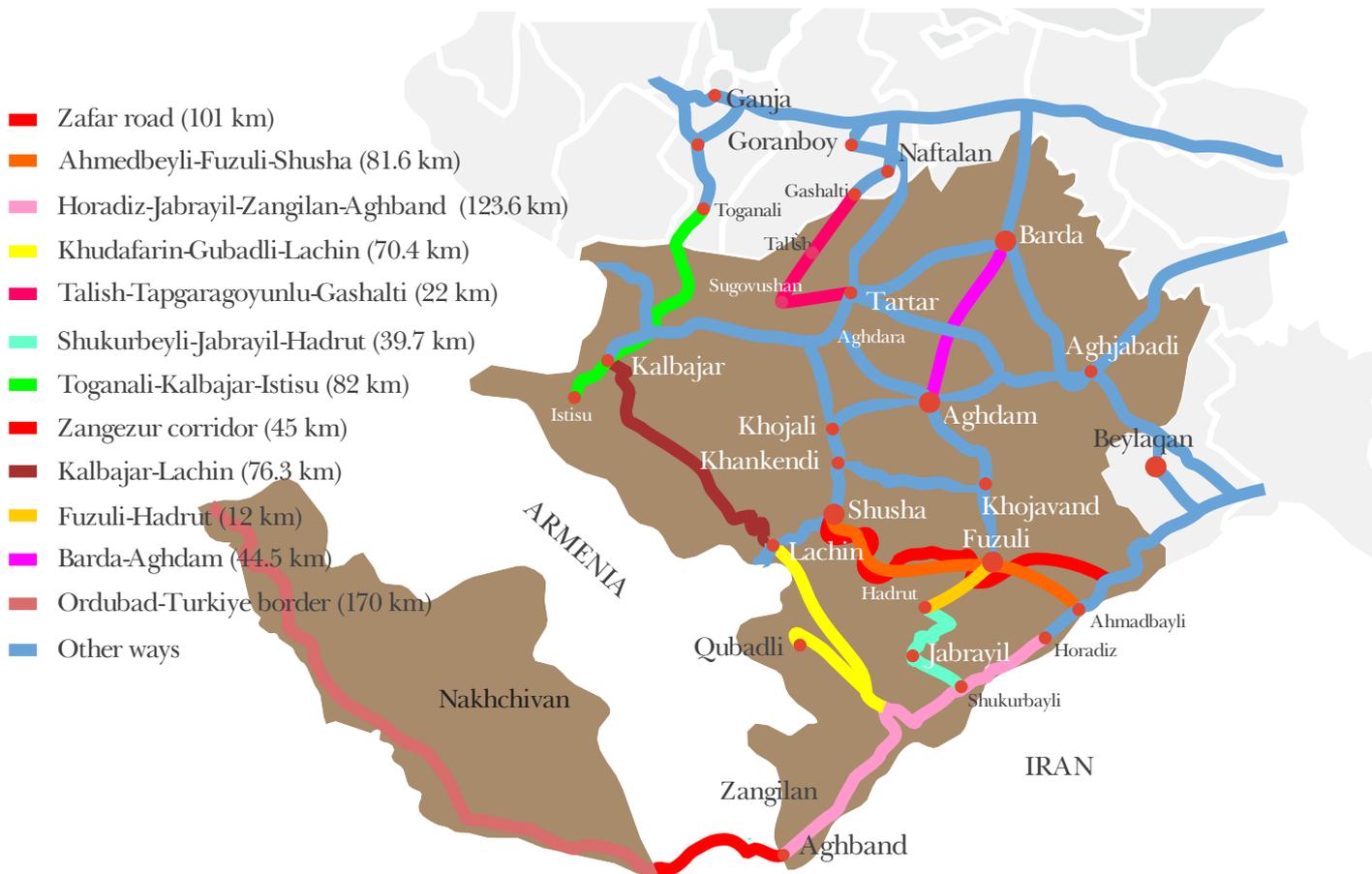
Aghdam-Fuzuli highway

Aghdam-Fuzuli highway is one of the transport roads with special importance in the economic recovery of lands freed from occupation. The foundation of the road was laid during the visit of President Ilham Aliyev and First Vice President of Azerbaijan Mehriban Aliyeva to Fuzuli region on October 17, 2021. The length of the highway will be 64.8 km, the width of the carriageway will be 15 meters.

The road is being built as a 4-lane road and the width of the roadbed is 26.5 meters. In order to ensure the transfer of water according to the project along the road, different sizes of culverts, water crossings, as well as underground passages and new vehicle bridges on the road are being constructed as necessary. Thus, the construction of automobile bridges continues in the 0.2, 5.7, 37 and 63th kilometer

parts of the road. The Aghdam-Fuzuli highway, which is a continuation of the Barda-Aghdam highway, passes through the territory of Aghdam, Aghjabedi, and Fuzuli regions. As a result of the construction of the road, it will be possible to ensure the convenient transportation of the residents of the mentioned region, as well as the road will create an opportunity to restore economic relations. (89).

Figure 4. Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur: Main highways



A new highway by passing the city of Lachin

The length of the new highway bypassing the city of Lachin is 32 km. The construction of the highway started in July 2021. The road with 3 lanes on the slopes and 2 lanes on other parts is 7-10.5 meters wide, the width of the soil bed is 12-15 meters, and the width of the shoulders is 2x2.5 (5 m) meters. During the construction of the highway, 7.3 million cubic meters of excavation and filling, 1.3 million cubic meters of rock blasting were performed, and a new road bed and road base were built. A 4-pass bridge with a length of 149.5 meters and a width of 13.5 meters was built on the 22nd kilometer of the road.

Kalbajar-Lachin highway
Source: www.azertag.az





*Agali village State Services Center
Source: www.president.az*

Communication and information

The role of the services provided in the communication and information sector is great in the post-conflict reconstruction and reconstruction works, such as the transport sector, as well as in ensuring the large return of the region's residents. Taking into account these factors, special attention is paid to communication and information provision as one of the main directions of the work done to ensure the economic recovery and integration of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions.

Agali village, one of the first settlements built in the liberated territories, was built on the

basis of the concept of a smart village and offers its residents "smart solutions" in many areas. Within the framework of the project, the Public Services Center was established in the smart village. In the center, the services offered by many government institutions will be offered to the villagers in a fully electronic manner. "Azerpost" LLC under to the Ministry of Digital Development and Transport, "ASAN service" center of the State Agency for Citizen Service and Social Innovations under the President, Agency for Sustainable and Operational Social Security (DOST) under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, - the "Dost Center", the Small and Medium Business Development Agency under the Ministry of Economy - "SME Center" operate at "Agilly Village". In the State Services Center, the "ASAN service" center operates in a completely different format from other branches. Thus, the services of the "ASAN service" center operating in the smart village, are provided to residents in a fully electronic manner. Service window of the Small and Medium Business Development

Agency (SME Agency) provides services aimed at small and medium businesses. Through the center, the citizen directly applies to the social agent of "DOST" centers via video link, and application is resolved immediately. In total, more than 100 services in the field of social security and employment are provided online to rural residents. Citizens conveniently send and receive mail through the Agali post office of the Zangilan post branch, which has started operating in the Service Center. At the same time, it is possible to pay for utility, mobile, communication and a number of other services. In the post office with the index AZ6401, citizens conveniently carry out currency exchange transactions during all working hours.

In the smart village, many solutions are applied to reduce operating costs and increase the standard of living. The main issue is provision of high-speed internet. The internet speed in Agali village is many times higher than the average speed in the country. The most modern communication and information systems are used in the construction of this

smart village. Factors such as "smart" street lighting, construction of warm and cold-resistant ecological houses, household waste management, installation of solar panels, use of biogas energy are components of the "smart solutions" concept.

One of the components of the "Smart Village" is "Telemedicine": it conducts remote consultations between doctors and patients using modern technologies. In the village, "Telemedicine" services are organized through "Medical terminal" equipped with modern software and digital equipment. Various examinations are carried out through the equipment in this terminal which are: for example, blood arterial pressure, heart beat and blood oxygen supply, as well as measuring triglycerides and sugar in the blood, listening to the heart and lungs with a stethoscope, and measuring electronic signals of the heart with

Zangilan district, Agali village
 Source: www.president.az



Zangilan district, Agali village
Source: www.president.az

an electrocardioscope. With a universal video optical otto-ophthalmodermatoscope, an image of the ear cavity, skin cover and eyeball is obtained. The data collected from these electronic medical devices is transmitted to the electronic platform by a special tablet.

"Telemedicine" eliminates time and space limitations in using healthcare services. So, through this service, residents of Agali village can receive advice and treatment from the best doctors of our country without leaving the village. Thus, residents are served by the most advanced Azerbaijani doctors in the medical sector through "Salam Doctor" platform.

"Electronic education" system developed for the planning, implementation and management of educational activities in Agali village: "This system has wide possibilities for organizing education in the school in a remote and traditional form, conducting video lessons, assessing the level of knowledge, ensuring interaction between parents and teaching staff.

The classrooms of the school are equipped with smart boards. These monitor-boards have special technological capabilities and allow to organize the educational process remotely and electronically. These boards, integrated into the "electronic education" system, enable parents to monitor the teaching process and enable teachers to conduct distance learning. The boards are equipped with a special sound-sensitive camera system. This also benefits the organization of the teaching process by ensuring that the image is focused on the person speaking in the classroom. Pupils in the village also benefit from the potential of the Modern Educational Complex named after Heydar Aliyev, which is considered one of the



most advanced educational institutions in the country.

One of the steps taken to restore the communication and information sector is the allocation of new television broadcasting channels to Karabakh and East Zangezur regions by the Audiovisual Council. The Council allocated television broadcasting channels from the following radio-television broadcasting stations (RTBS) taking into account the maximum radiation power:

- 47th TV broadcasting channel from "Shahyeri" radio-TV broadcasting station (RTBS) located in Khojavand region (with maximum radiation power of 40 dBWt);
- 43rd TV broadcast channel from "Mincivan" automatic RTBS located in Zangilan region (with maximum radiation power of 28 dBWt);
- 26th TV channel from "Khanliq" automatic RTBS located in the territory of Gubadli district (with a maximum radiation power of 28 dBWt);
- 43rd TV channel from "Balasoltanli" RTBS located in Gubadli district (with maximum radiation power of 28 dBWt);
- The 23rd TV channel from "Kalbajar" automatic RTBS located in Kalbajar district (with a maximum radiation power of 28 dBWt).

The national and regional (Eastern Zangezur and Karabakh regions) terrestrial television broadcasters to broadcast from the TV broadcasting channels in the mentioned in the list, will communicate with the State Radio Frequencies Department of the Ministry of Digital Development and Transport of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the use of those radio frequencies, for the service of broadcasting and they should conclude appropriate contracts with the "Radio Television Broadcasting and Satellite Communication" Production Union ("Teleradio") of the Ministry of Digital Development and Transport of the Republic of Azerbaijan and duly inform the Council.

GEOSTRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF ZANGEZUR CORRIDOR

5



Conceptual framework: new geopolitical situation in the South Caucasus

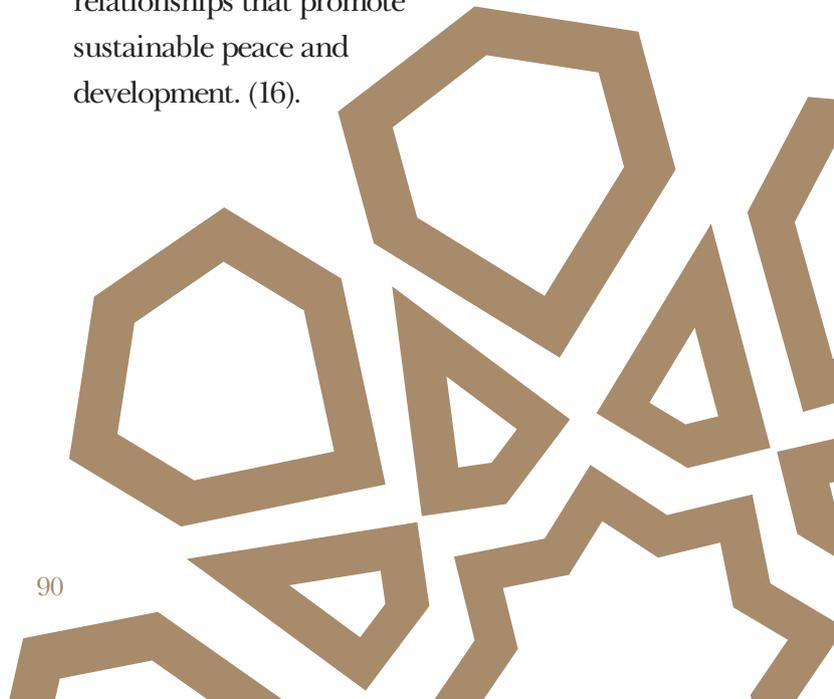
Due to their geographical position, the countries of the South Caucasus and Central Asia region are landlocked countries. This reality creates suitable conditions for the mutual development of the regional connection of the countries located in the region. These states, have set regional integration and cooperation as their goal and succeeded to implement a number of initiatives and achieve strengthening of economic cooperation with agreements on regional cooperation formats, various institutional frameworks, development plans, etc. One of such institutional and operational framework aims to develop economic corridors in the region. Establishment of multimodal connectivity corridors is a driving force for increased trade relations and future cooperation.

Historically, Central Asia and the South Caucasus played an important role in establishing and strengthening economic relations between Europe and Asia. One of the main reasons is the existence of favorable trade routes through this region being part of Great Silk Road. The Silk Road, which has historical roots and proved its importance in trade

linkages. The Road was the focal point of many trade relations. Even today, this trajectory maintains its importance and makes an important contribution to trade relations between East - West, North - South. Pradhan (2017) and present a number of reasons why Central Asia and the South Caucasus play a key role in establishing secure and sustainable economic relations with the West and East. Thus, Central Asia and South Caucasus is a transit route from China to Europe. The presence of rich natural resources such as oil, gas, cotton, uranium, etc. in the countries leads to an increase in trade deals. This, in turn, deepens economic relations and turns the region into a trade hub. As a result of the economic interests in this region makes Central Asia and the South Caucasus serve as a transit route for East-West economic relations and South-North trade relations.

Maintaining and further improving the welfare of the population affected by the conflict was one of the priority areas of the world states and development institutions during the conflict and the post-conflict period, (91). Today, the implementation of infrastructure projects is one of the key components that peacebuilders target to achieve political goals (92).

In general, peacebuilding is based on a range of initiatives, strategies and activities that prevent, reduce and transform conflicts and develop institutional structures, and relationships that promote sustainable peace and development. (16).



Experts state that the implementation of infrastructure projects is the most appropriate way to bring together the parties in a conflict situation. However, it is also possible that different people understand the issues of peace building and economic integration in different ways (92).

Despite a number of difficulties, the official statements made by both Armenia and Azerbaijan regarding the Zangezur Corridor show that this project is viewed as one of the most optimal, pragmatic opportunities presented in the context of regional integration and peacebuilding.

The new geopolitical situation and current the post-conflict era dictate that regional economic integration a vital necessity in the South Caucasus. Undoubtedly, effective cooperation will ultimately lead to sustainable peace and safe coexistence in the region. In order to be pragmatic and find durable solutions for peace, it is absolutely necessary for Armenia to conclude a peace agreement and abide by its terms. The key to sustainable peace in the region is a peace agreement based on the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries. With the deepening of economic relations in the South Caucasus and Central Asia region, increased cooperation and economic relations will further be strengthened. One of the main goals of achieving the development of better infrastructure and economic relations in these regions is related to transport and development of railways, aviation, logistics infrastructure, being main elements for transport connections (141, p.12). Due to increased attention to the South Caucasus and

Central Asia region, the importance of transport corridors get increased. One of the transport corridors connecting West and East, North and South is considered Zangezur corridor passing through Azerbaijan.

The tripartite statement signed between Azerbaijan, Armenia and Russia on November 10, 2020 created an opportunity to establish transport communications in South Caucasus region. This document is important in itself and many scientists, politicians, economists consider this as an opportunity. As stated by the director of the Center for Conflict Prevention and Early Warning, Mr. Iulian Cifu (Romania): The ongoing dialogue between Azerbaijan and Armenia for the development of a transport and trade corridor will allow Armenia to reintegrate into the region by opening its currently closed borders with Azerbaijan and Turkey and promise the best prospects for the region in the future (142).

In this regard, development projects for the restoration of the historical corridor called Zangezur Corridor started immediately. The length of the corridor is as short as 43 km and does not cover a large area on the global map. However, it has great geopolitical importance and will have an significant impact on the transport and communication architecture developed in the region over the past decades (143, p.1). As a result, there is a great need to analyze the impact of this corridor, which has a great geopolitical and economic importance for the countries of the region and for South Caucasus and Central Asia as well. In addition, the Zangezur corridor provides an additional opportunity to diversify the trade routes. Zangezur Corridor also strengthens the connection between West and East, North and South.

Historically, the South Caucasus played an important role in establishing and developing economic relations between Europe and Asia. The tripartite statement signed between Azerbaijan, Armenia and Russia on November 10, 2020 created a foundation for new geopolitical and geoeconomic opportunities in the South Caucasus region. Due to this tripartite agreement, the normalization of relations between Azerbaijan, Turkey and

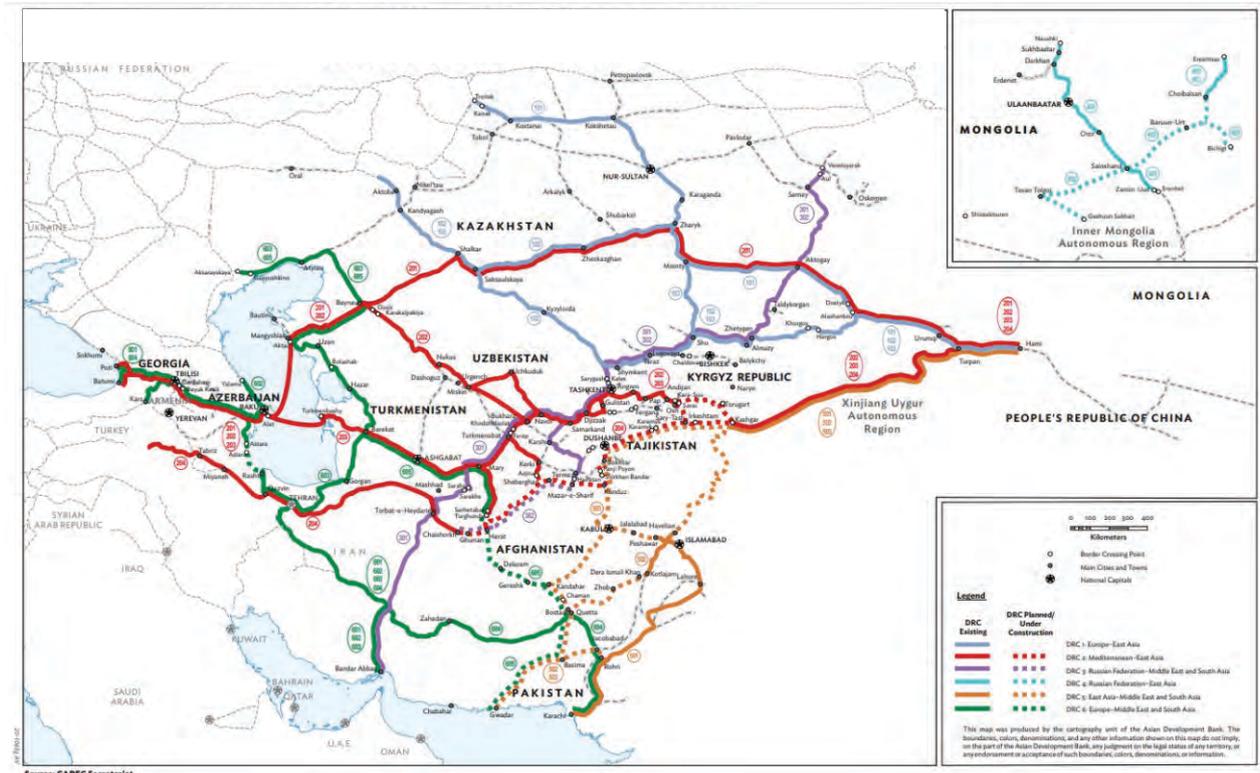
Armenia and the increase in the potential of economic cooperation in the region have become the subject of discussion. To react to occupational policy of Armenia, the borders of this country with Turkey were closed since 1993. In the post-conflict period, a new and real opportunity arose for the revival of Turkey-Armenia economic relations. Therefore, the processes taking place last decade show that all regional countries have a mutual interest in establishing and expanding cross-border economic and commercial cooperation by creating new opportunities. Thus, it is important to promote regional socio-economic reconciliation and cooperation programs for sustainable peace in the region.

Zangezur corridor and its potential impacts on the Eurasian region

Mega transregional projects play a very important role in strengthening economic relations and give an important impetus to the establishment of strong integrative relations between producer, transit and consumer countries. It is clear that the Zangezur corridor and similar projects lead to the formation of huge corridors with wide arteries. This, in turn, has a special strategic importance in terms of connecting the East and the West. By strengthening international legal, economic, cultural relations and mutual understanding, projects like the Zangezur Corridor will bring new opportunities for regional cooperation and security. The importance of these projects and the advantages they can bring to the region create a new geo-economic situation that can benefit everyone. As a result of the new geo-economic situation achieved under the leadership of Azerbaijan, the countries of Central Asia, the South Caucasus and neighboring regions will have an access to technological innovations through developed European countries and will increase economic efficiency. In return, European countries will benefit from new economic partners and secure transport channels.

In addition, the realization of the Zangezur corridor will contribute to the "One Belt, One Road" (OBOR) project initiated by China and will play a role in transformation of OBOR project into a transport and logistics corridor for the countries of the region, including Central Asia. Thus, the Zangezur corridor increases the possibilities of diversification along the East-West route. Therefore, the countries of Southeast and Central Asia, as well as the European Union, are interested parties in the implementation of the Zangezur corridor.

Figure 5. Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program Railway Corridors



Source: (126)

The Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) program aims to accelerate the development of regional economic cooperation in Central Asia, the South Caucasus and other neighboring countries. Currently, there are 6 CAREC corridors designed to increase connectivity in the region. Initially, CAREC Corridor 1 aims to increase economic cooperation in the Central Asian region and connect East Asia and Europe. There are three routes through Russia, People's Republic of China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan with multimodal connection. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), more than US\$30 billion was invested in transport, trade and energy sectors for the CAREC corridors in 2017.

The International North-South Transport Corridor plan includes many mega-infrastructure projects. One of them passes through the territory of Iran and Azerbaijan.

According to this plan, the Azerbaijani side completed the 8.3 km long railway line from Astara region of Azerbaijan to Astara region of Iran. So, in 2018, a test run of this railway from Russia to Iran through Azerbaijan was successfully completed. Also, the Qazvin-Rasht-Astara railway project is part of the International North-South Transport Corridor, which plays an important role in connecting the Astara-Astara railway.

Looking at the existing and planned transport corridor projects in the region, a number of other road and rail connections that will increase the importance of the Zangezur corridor and create a great economic impact for the countries of the region. The leaders of the countries that have a leading role in the field of transport and logistics repeatedly state the importance of the Zangezur corridor. The President of the Republic of Turkey Mr. R.T. Erdogan stated that: "Zangezur Corridor" will

Figure 6. Azerbaijan-Iran railway lines



Source: Prepared by CAERC

be important for the whole region. Roads and railways built there will create trade and economic opportunities for all countries of the region" (144). Additionally, diversifying existing routes and adding new arteries to transport corridors can reduce trade risks. An example of this is the Istanbul-Tehran-Islamabad (ITI) project. Thus, the ITI project can be evaluated as another potential route and connection opportunity to the Zangezur corridor. The ITI is one of the controversial rail routes that could boost trade deals and attract investment for countries in the region. The strength of the shipping route is the duration that only takes 14 days to ship on both ways. The existence of a railway line of 1850 km in Turkey, 2603 km in Iran and 1990 km in Pakistan completes the Istanbul-Tehran-Islamabad route. It is clear that the 14-day transportation of goods by this route increases the competitive advantage of rail transportation compared to other alternative

routes.

The PRC plays a leading role in the implementation of many projects in the region. The PRC's investment projects in Iran and Pakistan, based on free trade agreements, increase the importance of China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative. To put all political discourse aside, the economic benefit of the ITI project as a multimodal corridor strengthens the trade potential of the countries of the region. The potential connection of the North-South International Transport Corridor with ITI will lead to Zangezur Corridor becoming a major part of this artery.

Figure 7. Istanbul-Tehran-Islamabad project

Source: Prepared by CAERC

Possible favorable effects for the Middle Corridor

The Trans-Caspian International Transport Route, or Middle Corridor, connects East and West, starting from Southeast Asia, passing through Kazakhstan, China, the Caspian Sea, Azerbaijan, Georgia and finally Europe. The purpose of this corridor is to increase trade links based on the directions of the historic Silk Road. Accordingly, the Middle Corridor is mainly considered to be a road and rail transport that increases cooperation and trade relations for the countries it passes through. The Middle Corridor is a convenient and efficient transport route that allows Turkey, South Caucasus and Central Asia to take part in China-Europe trade relations.

It is the fact that Central Asian countries, including Turkey and Kazakhstan, are

enthusiastic about this corridor (145; 146). The increase in the connections with other corridors in Central Asia, the South Caucasus and neighboring regions accelerates the process of integration of the countries of the region into the Middle Corridor and creates conditions for the realization of the main trade relations through this corridor. Additionally, according to ADB report prepared by Kenderdine and Bucsky, the EU and Middle Corridor countries transported more than 120 million tons of cargo in 2018. Another 2.2 million tons were transported by rail. It is claimed that the railway transport potential for the Middle Corridor is more than 80 million tons. Kenderdine and Bucsky (147) state that increased connectivity between the the countries of the region will increase the competitive advantage of the Middle Corridor. Through the Middle Corridor, new economies joining the existing trade relations and creating

added value will increase the potential of the Zangezur Corridor. Thus, the opportunities presented by Zangezur corridor will diversify existing trade route and artery in the region, act as a complementary part of the Middle Corridor and will ensure the transition of trade relations in the region to another stage.

Figure 8. Trans-Caspian International Transport Route (Middle Corridor)



Source: Prepared by CAERC

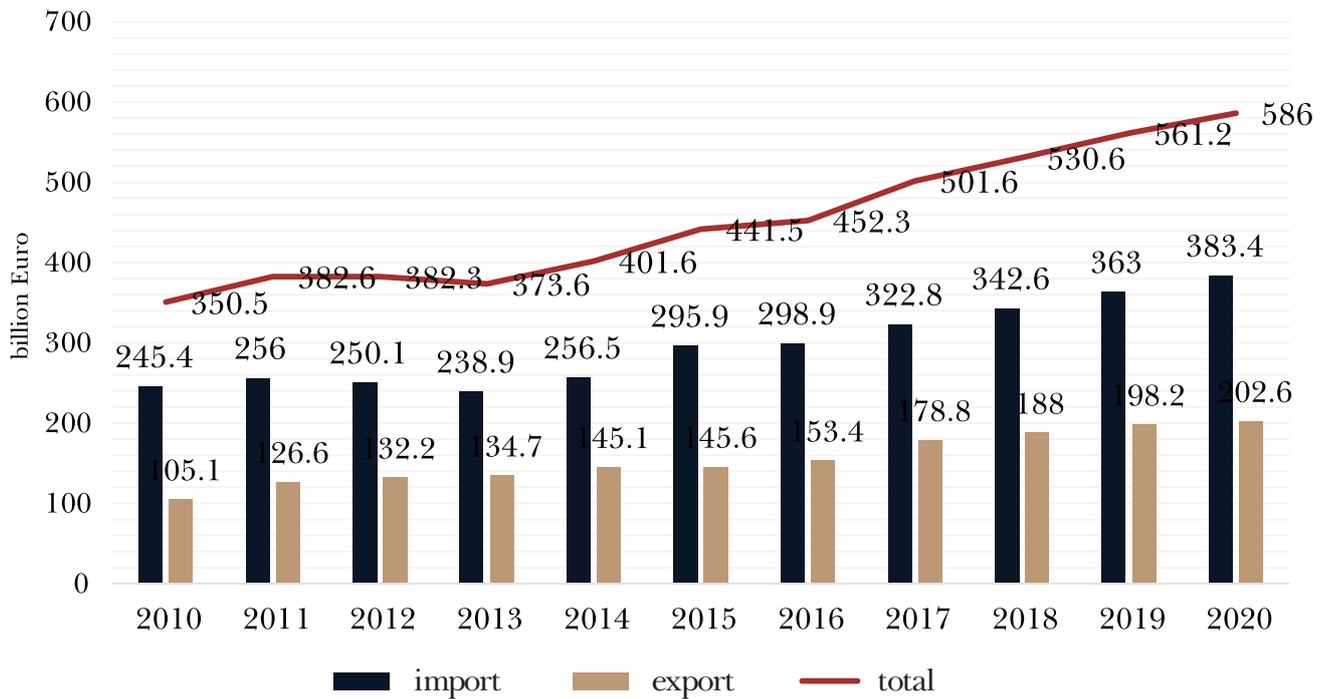
Strategic importance of Zangezur corridor

In terms of competitiveness and future prospects of the Zangezur corridor, Azerbaijan has two main advantages. First of all, it should be noted that Azerbaijan is located in an extremely favorable geographical position. The presence of land and sea borders with big markets such as Russia, Turkey, Iran and Central Asian countries increases the competitiveness of the Zangezur corridor. The total volume of the economies of these countries exceeds 3 trillion dollars and creates an

important opportunity for the economic potential of Zangezur corridor.

According to Eurostat, the turnover of goods trade between Europe and China was on increase since 2010. Thus, according to Figure 1, between 2010 and 2020, trade in goods between the EU and China increased from approximately €350 billion to €600 billion.

Even during the Covid-19 pandemic the trend of growth in the trade turnover between the EU and China continued. Considering all mentioned above, the economic importance

Chart 1. Trade in goods between the EU and the PRC in 2010-2020

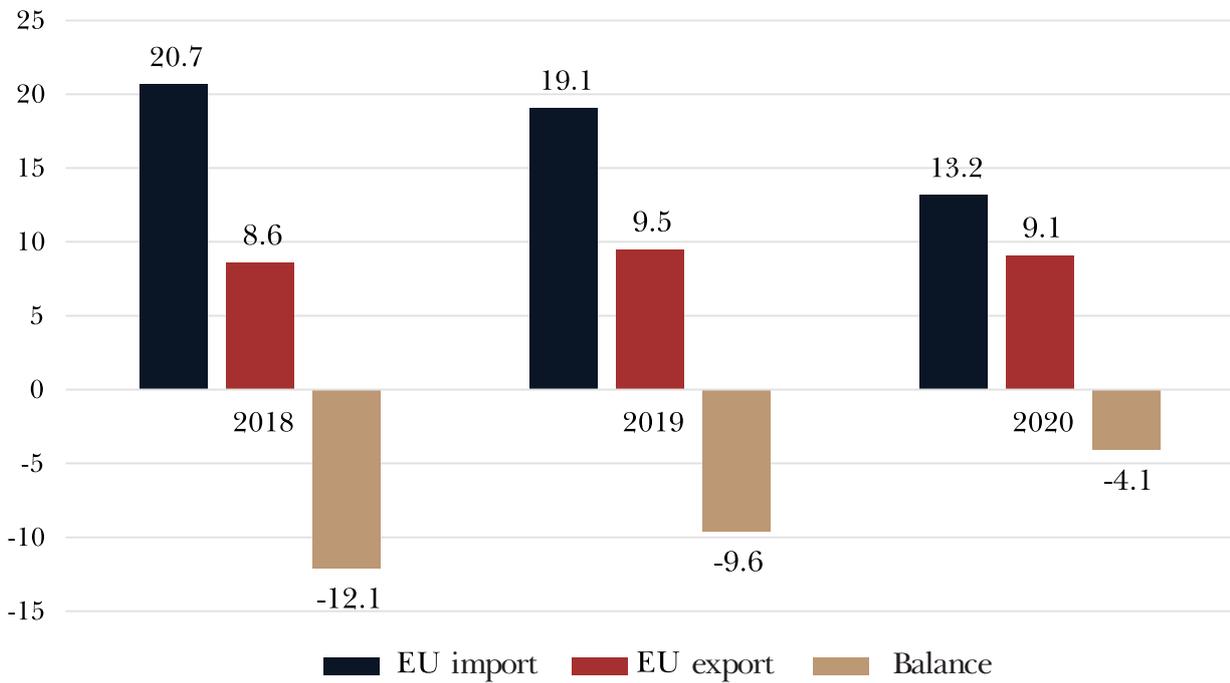
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_st_eu27_2019sitc and DS-018995)

of Zangezur corridor, located in the middle of the EU-China trade cycle, is undeniable. This corridor could further reduce the costs associated with trade links between the West and the East. The value of the North-South corridor along the Caspian coast is quite high. The railway will serve to increase the trade turnover and deepen the economic relations of the areas located along the transcontinental International North-South Transport Corridor (NSTC) route from India. Moreover, according to EU statistics, trade relations between the EU and Central Asia amount to between 20 and 30 billion Euros.

(Chart 2). So, in 2018, while the EU imported goods worth 20.7 billion euros, it exported goods worth 8.6 billion euros.

On the other hand, the shortest and most reliable route connecting Europe with Asia through South Caucasus is Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway, which has been operating since 2017. In addition, the PRC and the port of Aktau are connected by the Trans-Kazakhstan railway route, which was implemented in 2014 and is about 1000 km between Jezkazgan and Beyneu. Another interesting event that happened in 2018 was that the train departing from the city of Slavkov in Poland passed through the cities of Ilychevsk in Ukraine, Batumi in Georgia, Baku in Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Bandar Abbas in Iran. The trip took 12 days and covered more than 5000 km. Also, this route remains one of the important trade routes within the China-Europe-China trade cycle. Therefore, the volume of container train traffic on this route was on increase in the last few years.

**Chart 2. Trade turnover between the European Union and Central Asia
(billion euros)**



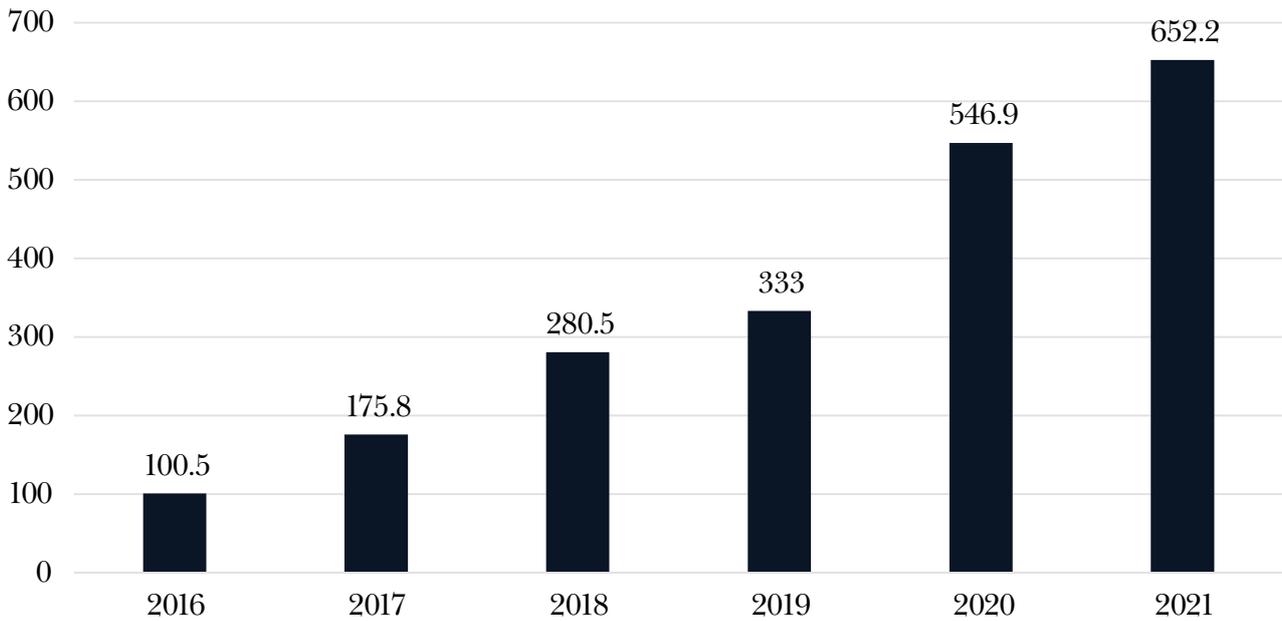
Source: (127)

The United Transport and Logistics Company (UTLC), in which Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus are also shareholders, plays an important role in many cargo transportations in the Eurasian region. The route used by UTLC passes through these three countries and carries container block trains from the PRC to Europe and vice versa. Twenty-foot equivalent container (TEU) shipping volume has grown exponentially over the past 6 years, according to UTLC statistics (Chart 3). In 2010, the traffic volume was slightly more than 100 thousand TEU, but in the last 6 years, it increased to 652.2 thousand TEU. An interesting fact is that the traffic was not affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

In addition, the strategic importance of the Zangezur Corridor can be observed by looking at the commercial circulation of trucks between Turkey and the Middle East. Realization of the Zangezur corridor will reduce customs duties

between Turkey and Azerbaijan. More precisely, with the opening of the Zangezur corridor, the customs control process will be simplified and there will be a comparative reduction in tax burdens. For this reason, trucks will be able to easily pass through Azerbaijan, Turkey and Armenia. Also, it is possible for the countries of the region to increase the turnover of trucks by 40-50%. Mr. Vasili Koltashov, head of the New Society Institute, stated that, "By running a corridor, it will be possible to integrate, create and run other programs."

In conclusion, to note that the countries of Central Asia and the South Caucasus, as well as other neighboring states, are trying to achieve economic integration through diversification. With the implementation of mega-infrastructure projects in the region, a new pipeline from the Mediterranean Sea to the PRC through the South Caucasus and the Caspian Sea, and a railway connection from Europe to the PRC

Chart 3. TEU Traffic volume (thousand TEU)

Source: (128)

through Iran were obtained. These and other projects show that the countries of the region implement a policy aimed at increasing economic integration, including the expansion of trade relations.

The importance of alternative trade routes between the West and the East increased after the "Evergreen" shipping crisis in the Suez Canal and the tension between Poland and Belarus also the imposition of sanctions against Russia. It should be noted that almost 50 percent of EU rail freight trade passes through Russia and Belarus. Given the facts of sanctions against Russia and tensions between Belarus and Poland, trade routes are more likely to shift to the Middle Corridor, as it is the only alternative route connecting West and East (95).

In fact, the Middle Corridor has not yet reached its full potential in freight transportation. According to the Minister of Industry and Infrastructure Development of Kazakhstan, Aktau and Kurik are operating within 23 percent of their potential (96). Thus, the route through the Middle Corridor has

political and economic stability. At the same time, the implementation of the Zangezur corridor project creates a new potential opportunity for the important connection of the region and the Middle Corridor. Even, the memorandum signed between Azerbaijan and Iran should be considered as diversification of the Zangezur Corridor, including diversification of the Middle Corridor and increase of regional relations.

Considering the importance of Europe's energy security and development of alternative trade and logistics routes such as SCP, BTC, BTQ, QIBK, etc. there are great opportunities for regional cooperation through such megaprojects in the region.

Zangezur Corridor is key for opening up Railway Routes, Motorways, Airways, Power Lines, etc. and possesses a complex characteristic for expansion. The realization of the corridor will help development of transportation hubs, specialized shopping centers, roadside retail centers and other such proactive infrastructure projects. Thus,

potential positive impacts on businesses in the region will be trade development, job creation, poverty reduction, youth employment, and small and medium enterprise development.

Summarizing all theoretical and practical approaches, the issue of regional transport and trade recovery is important for several reasons. This is the only clear example of a win-win scenario for post-conflict stability. These and similar economic and trade opportunities are important for all countries in the region. The new corridor will speed up the integration of production and distribution networks and further strengthen the subregional integration process, leading to the implementation of regional projects. Also, the new corridor will connect economic agents across geographically divided areas.

Implementation of the Zangezur Corridor will provide important connections between centralized economic hubs. The opening of the Zangezur Corridor will eventually create numerous opportunities for joint initiatives, especially government-led initiatives. In the short and medium-term perspective, this project will also play the role of a regional economic integration platform for individual countries. The Open Corridor will also create numerous opportunities for communication and discussion of non-conflict issues between stakeholders, thus educating people of the region about each other's lives.

Reconstruction of the Zangezur Corridor will connect Turkey and Azerbaijan through Armenia. This Corridor is located in the middle of the East and West, North and South transport corridors. Hence bears importance for several regional development strategies and policies. Effectiveness of the Corridor has multiplier effect on macro level by boosting transport routes.

RETURN OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

6



Throughout the history, the number of the world's population and its growth rate were constantly changing for various reasons. This change is caused by many factors - social, economic, political, national-ethnic, demographic, environmental or other influence factors. Such changes have played a unique role in development of society according to the requirements and characteristics of each era. It is known that the occupation of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions for several years did not affect the number and growth rate of the population living in these areas, as well as the standard of living of the population and their place of residence. The population registered in these territories freed from occupation settled in different regions of the country for known reasons. In order for the population to return to their native lands, it is important to have infrastructure of social services such as - education, health, transport, etc. During the occupation, the infrastructure in these areas was completely destroyed. To fully restore life in the mentioned areas, rapid construction works are currently being carried out.

Karabakh economic region

By the beginning of 2021, the registered population of the Karabakh economic region was 904.5 thousand people, the population density was 101 people per 1 sq. km (10).

Figure 9. Karabakh: number of registered population by administrative regions (by the beginning of 2021, thousand people)

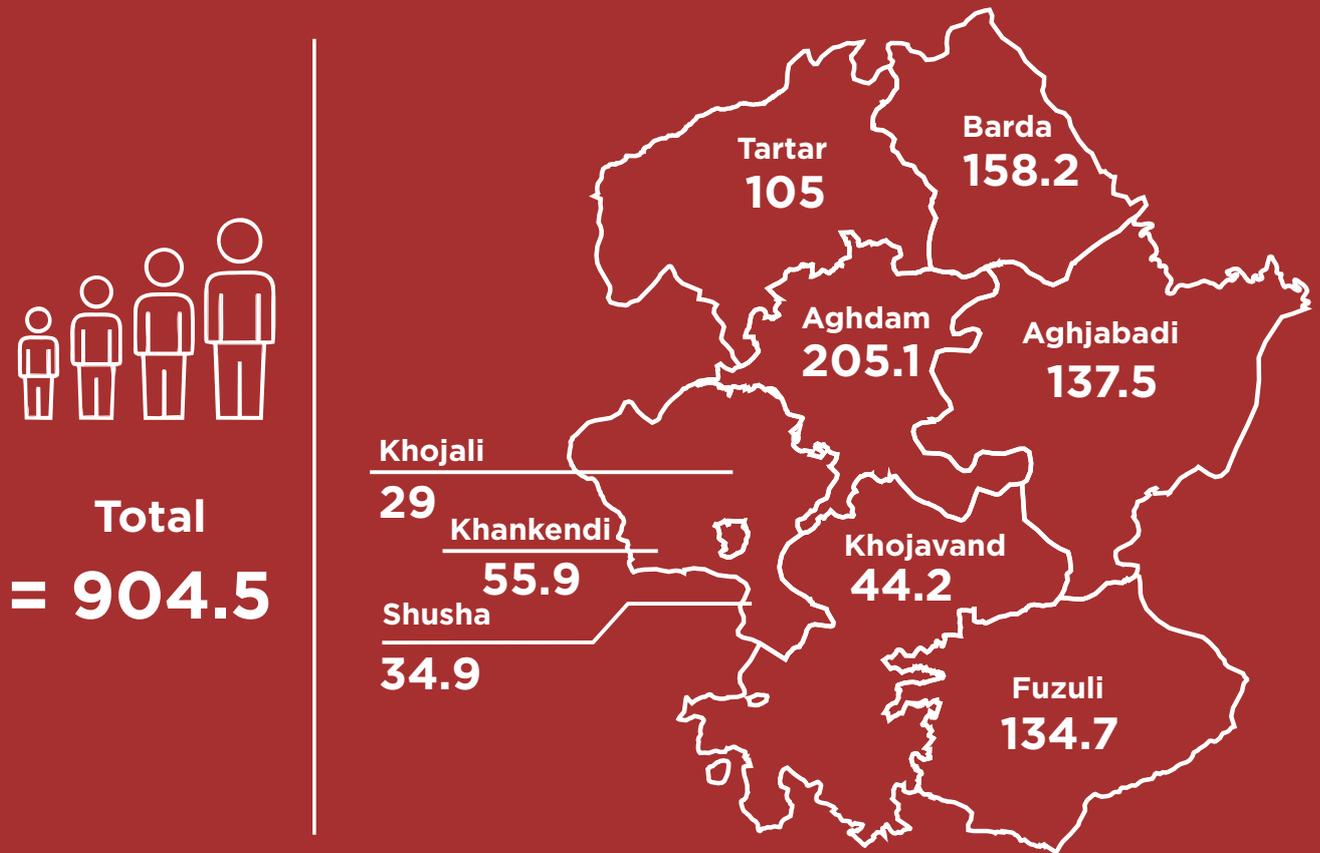
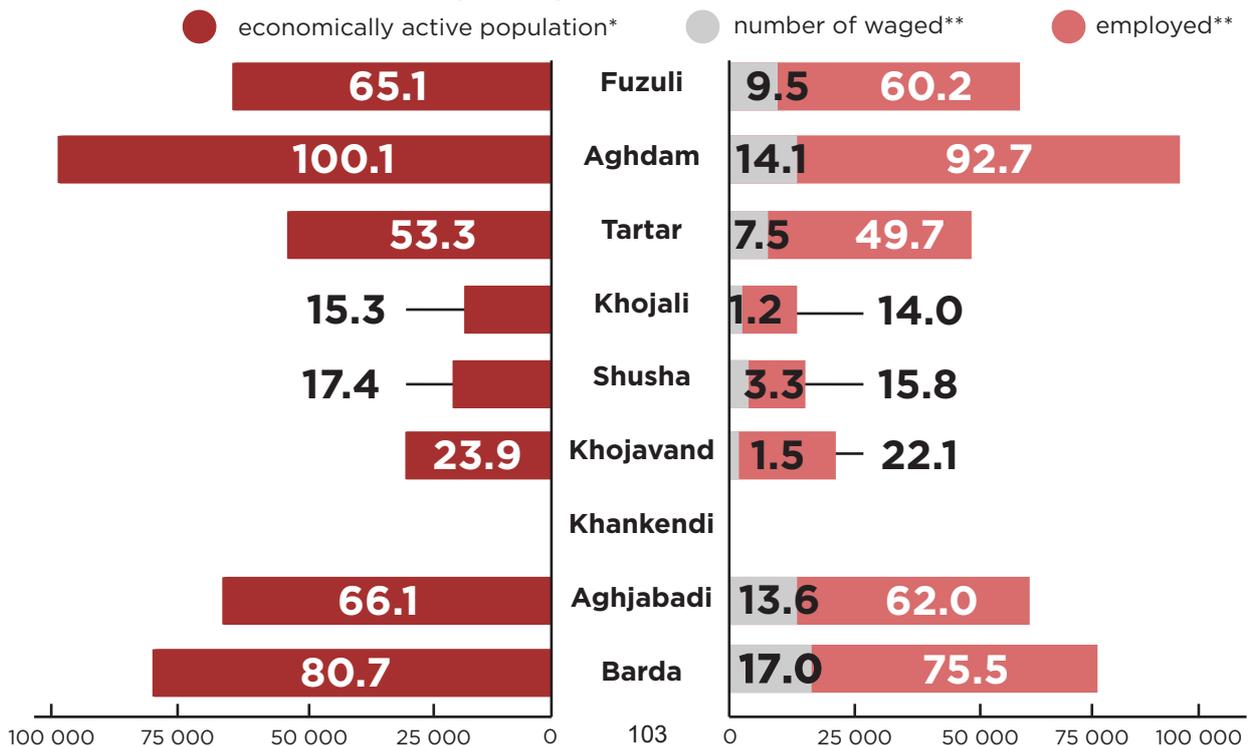


Chart 4. Karabakh: labor market by registered population (by the beginning of 2021, thousand people)



By the beginning of 2021, the average monthly nominal salary for the population registered in the Karabakh economic region is 409.9 manats, the number of newly opened jobs is 4536.

Education. By the beginning of 2021, the number of educational institutions operating in settlements for children registered in the Karabakh economic region was 179, the number of children in them 9995, provision of pre-school educational institutions (per 100 children) 97, the number of formal general educational institutions 448, the number of students in these institutions 108,740 people, the percentage of students studying in II and III shifts 13.3 percent, the number of public libraries 426.

On May 12, 2021, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, laid the foundation of the general education school No. 1 during his visit to Shusha,

On May 12, 2021, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, laid the foundation of the general education school No. 1 during his visit to Shusha, the cultural capital of Azerbaijan. First Vice President of Azerbaijan Mehriban Aliyeva, her daughters Leyla Aliyeva and Arzu Aliyeva also took part in the foundation ceremony. In 1830, the foundation of the first secular school in Azerbaijan and the South Caucasus was laid here. In 1980, on the initiative of the great leader Heydar Aliyev, the 150th anniversary of this school was celebrated. Armenian vandals completely destroyed this educational institution, which operated as school No. 1 before the occupation. 3 million manats were initially allocated to the Ministry of Education from the President's reserve fund for the design and construction of a new 960-student secondary school. (31).

Laying the foundation of secondary school No. 1 in the city of Shusha, May 12, 2021
Source: www.president.az





*Laying the foundation of the new school building No. 1, Aghdam city, May 28, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

On May 28, 2021, during the visit to the city of Aghdam, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, laid the foundation of the new building of the Aghdam City School No. 1. This school is considered the oldest school in Karabakh region. Founded in 1883 by Asgar Bey Eyvazov, this educational institution was a two-story school building for 500 students until 1993, but it was completely destroyed during the occupation. The presented project envisages the construction of a new three-story school building for 960 people. According to the plan, the administrative part, educational buildings, sports field, and technical zone will be organized (32).

As a result of the attention and care shown by the head of state to the education sector, very remarkable development was observed in the field of education in recent years. Improving the education sector of the country to the level of

advanced world standards is one of the main priorities of the state policy. Structural reforms serve to substantially improve the quality indicators of education, create a healthy educational environment, increase teacher professionalism, and ensure the legal and legal interests of students and educators. According to the Order signed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev on amending the regulations "On approval of the structure of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated December 27, 2010 No. 1251 and "On improving the structure of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated July 24, 2014 No. 664, Karabakh Regional Education Department was established on the basis of Aghjabadi, Aghdam, Barda, Fuzuli, Khojaly, Khojavand, Shusha and

Tarter district education departments and Eastern Zangezur Regional Education Department on the basis of Jabrayil, Kalbajar, Gubadli, Lachin and Zangilan district education departments. (33).

To respond to challenges and new trends of the 21st century, purposeful measures are being implemented in the direction of modernization of the vocational education system within the framework of reforms in the field of education in our country. The development of vocational education in Azerbaijan was identified as a priority. Laying the foundation of the Vocational High School to be built in Fuzuli on May 10, 2022 is one of the projects implemented in this direction. The Lyceum will be able to provide short-term courses and lifelong learning programs for up to 1,000 students in addition to

accepting about 800 students per year. The territory of the Vocational High School will cover 3.2 hectares. Teaching, laboratory experiments, sports buildings and staydium will be created in the complex. Also, a car repair workshop, equipment and machinery, farm warehouses, a farm facility, and a practical training facility will be built. A transformer substation will also be installed for uninterrupted supply of electricity. During the construction of the Fizuli City Vocational High School, the creation of green lanes was especially taken into account. Thus, the green area will make up 43.7 percent of the area of this complex. The area of the sports ground to be created will be 540 square meters. The head of our state laid the foundation of Fuzuli City Vocational High School (34).

*Laying the foundation of the Vocational High School
in the city of Fuzuli, May 10, 2022
Source: www.president.az*



The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and the First Vice-President of our country Mehriban Aliyeva also got acquainted with the repair and restoration works that will be carried out in Shusha Realnyi School on May 10, 2022. The Shusha Realnyi School, which started its activity on September 20, 1881, was one of the educational institutions that stood out in the entire South Caucasus with its teaching, educational traditions, and the outstanding personalities it trained. The teachers of the school, which initially consisted of 6 classes and received 159 students, and had such brilliant pedagogues such as Hashim bey Vazirov, Mirza Salah bey Zohrabbeyov, Yusuf

bey Malikhagnazarov, bright students such as Ismail bey Safibeyov, Abdurrahman bey Hagverdiyev, Yusif Vazir Chamanzaminli, Jabbar bey Valibeyov, Khudadat bey Malik-Aslanov, Javad bey Malik-Yeganov, Rustam bey Akhundov, Ahmed bey Agaoglu, Soltan bey Valibeyov, Khan Shushinski. It should be noted that a number of other educational institutions later operated in the building of the Shusha Realni School, which had exceptional services in educating the people and learning science. After the occupation of Shusha city in May 1992, along with other places many historical monuments this school was also burned down by Armenian vandals and turned into a ruin (35).

Renovation works at Shusha Realni School, May 10, 2022

Source: www.president.az





*Groundbreaking ceremony of Jabrayil Central Hospital, October 4, 2021
Source: www.president.az*

Healthcare. By the beginning of 2021, the number of doctors providing services to the population registered in the Karabakh economic region made 849, the number of secondary medical workers 3143, the number of hospitals 65, the number of hospital beds 4179, the number of treatment institutions providing outpatient-polyclinic assistance to the population 196, the capacity of outpatient-polyclinic institutions (number of arrivals in the queue) 8238, doctors per 10,000 of the population 10.7, medical staff 39.6, hospital beds 52.6, capacity of ambulatory polyclinic institutions (number of arrivals in the queue) 103.7.

The health of the population is always in the focus of our head of state. In this regard,

large-scale works are being carried out in a short period of time for the organization and implementation of medical and health care services in the liberated territories. On October 4, 2021, the groundbreaking ceremony of Jabrayil District Central Hospital was held during the visit of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev to Jabrayil district. According to the Master Plan, the total area of the new hospital, to be located in the southern part of the city, is 2.6 hectares. The 150-bed hospital building will have an infectious diseases unit and a number of technical buildings.

All conditions will be created to provide high-level medical services to the residents of the region. Thus, the residents of the region, who will return to their native land, will be rendered comprehensive medical services after the commissioning of this medical center. (36).

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva visited Shusha region on November 7, 2021 and laid foundation of Shusha District Central Hospital. In the hospital, which will be equipped with the most modern medical equipment, all conditions will be created for diagnosis and treatment. Shusha District Central Hospital, which was founded, is one of the infrastructure projects implemented under the direct instructions and leadership of

President Ilham Aliyev in order to provide medical care and protect the health of the population who will live here. This also shows that the construction of health facilities in Shusha, as in other liberated areas, is one of the priority issues for our state (37).

On February 13, 2022, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of the 210-bed Aghdam District Central Hospital. This medical institution, which will be built on an area of more than 6 hectares, will have reception, therapy, cardiology, surgery, traumatology-orthopedic, cardiovascular surgery, ophthalmology, ENT, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, infectious diseases, anesthesiology-reanimation, hemodialysis departments and an operating block. The outpatient service part of the hospital will consist of a consultative

Groundbreaking ceremony of Shusha District Central Hospital, November 17, 2021
Source: www.president.az



polyclinic, children's polyclinic, radiodiagnosis, functional diagnostics, physiotherapy and medical rehabilitation departments, a clinical diagnostic laboratory and a pharmacy. The treatment center will be equipped with the most modern medical equipment, as well as an angiography device to provide the service of the Regional Cardiosurgery Center. The basement part of the building will be used as a stationary medical service and shelter, and if necessary, it will immediately function as a military hospital. President Ilham Aliyev laid the foundation of the hospital. It was noted that at the next stage, the construction of more health care institutions in Agdam region is planned. So, in the coming period, there will be a Hygiene and Epidemiology Center, an Emergency Medical Station, a building of the Forensic Medical Expertise and Pathological Anatomy Unit, a multi-profile modular hospital, oncological, 50-bed psychiatric and 50-bed anti-tuberculosis hospitals, a 20-bed Narcological Dispensary, and a Regional Perinatal Center. and an AIDS Center, 20 doctor's offices or a small Family Health Center, and a Regional Medical College will also be built (38).

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva visited Shusha and Fuzuli regions on May 10, 2022. On May 10, President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva participated in the ceremony of laying the foundation of the 180-bed Fuzuli District Central Hospital. In this medical institution, it is planned to create three departments - administrative, inpatient and outpatient service departments. The reception center in the inpatient service unit will have 40 therapy beds, including cardiology and neurology departments. Departments of surgery, traumatology-orthopedics, ENT, operation block, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, infectious diseases, anesthesiology-reanimation and hemodialysis will be

established in the hospital. The ambulatory service part will consist of consulting polyclinic, children's polyclinic, radiation diagnostics, functional diagnostics, physiotherapy and medical rehabilitation departments, clinical diagnostic laboratory and pharmacy. The treatment center founded by President Ilham Aliyev will be equipped with magnetic resonance imaging and other modern medical equipment. The basement of the hospital building will be built as a shelter and a military hospital if necessary. It should be noted that in the future, the construction of other health care facilities in Fuzuli region is planned. Thus, the Hygiene and Epidemiology Center, the Emergency Medical Aid Station (with 4 brigades in each shift), the building of the Forensic Medical Expertise and Pathological Anatomy Unit will also be built in the region. In February of this year, the construction of health facilities that meet the most modern requirements in Agdam, and now in Fuzuli district, is one of the important components of the complex improvement and construction works carried out in the direction of revitalization of the territories freed from occupation. Organization of medical services in the liberated territories is being carried out rapidly. Fuzuli District Central Hospital is one of the important infrastructure projects in the direction of medical care and health protection of the population that will live here. The hospital, which will be equipped with the most modern medical equipment will create all conditions for high-level examination and treatment.

Under the leadership of President Ilham Aliyev, remarkable work is being done in the direction of improving the healthcare system and strengthening its material and technical base.

In recent years, more than 750 medical institutions were built or overhauled in our country. Successive reforms in this field created

a solid foundation for the healthcare system to enter a new, modern stage. Projects related to the development of the health sector cover all regions of the republic. Equipping new medical institutions with equipment and devices based on the latest technological innovations is an indicator of the general development of our country. Both the infrastructure, the implementation of the health insurance system, and other administrative measures also confirm the successful and purposeful continuation of the health reforms, which occupy an important place in social policy. (39).

Social security. On May 28, 2021, during the visit of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev to the city of Aghdam, one of the main centers of the Karabakh economic region, which was completely destroyed as a result of Armenian brutality and therefore received the name "Hiroshima of the Caucasus", the groundbreaking ceremony of the first residential building was held. It was noted that the companies "Gensler" of the USA, "Azerbaijan Development" and "Ural Engineering" of Turkey were involved in the design of the building. The facade of the building will use local white stone of Aghdam and European architectural elements. The apartments will have 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms (40).

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva participated in the ceremony of

laying the foundation of a new residential complex in Aghdam on February 13, 2022. Here, 6 residential buildings with 209 apartments will be built at the initial stage in the area with a total area of 1.55 hectares. The total living area of the apartments will be 21 thousand 921 square meters.

The construction of the complex is planned to be completed in December 2023. In his historical address to deliver the glorious Victory in the Patriotic War to the people of Azerbaijan,

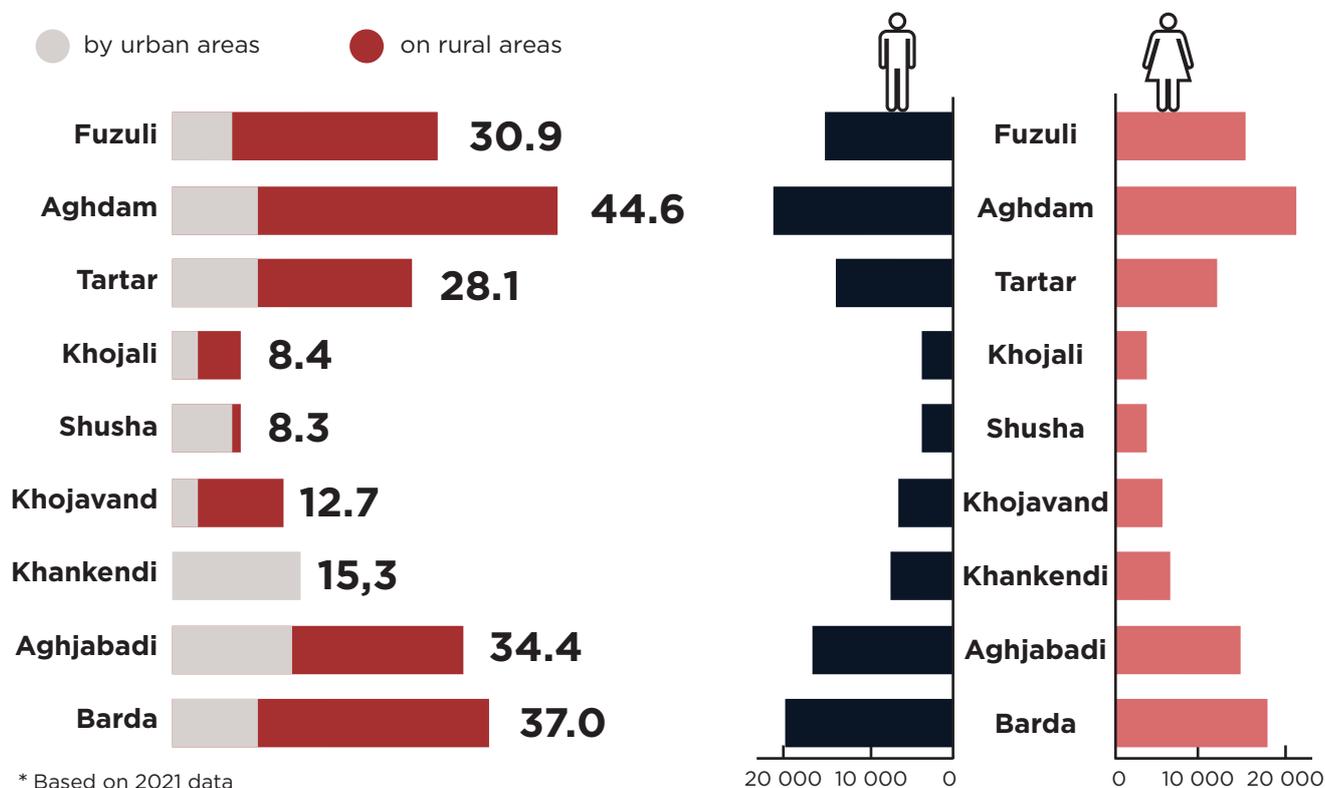
President, Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev stated that, "IDPs know very well that we will do everything in our power to return them to their ancestral lands, and we will rebuild these lands." It is confirmed once again by the foundation of a new residential complex in Aghdam district. For the people of Aghdam, who have longed to return to their native land for nearly thirty years, laying the foundation of this residential complex brings them closer to their dreams. This ceremony, as well as the design works related to the construction of 4 more residential buildings on an area of 0.86 hectares at the next stage, gives the residents of Aghdam a firm belief that their dreams will be realized in a very short time (41).

By the beginning of 2021, the number of pensioners in the Karabakh economic region is 72,495, of which 10,328 are employed, and 62,167 are unemployed. The average amount of assigned monthly pensions was 257.2 manats for the Karabakh economic region by the beginning of 2021.

**Table 1. The number of pensioners in the Karabakh economic region
(by the beginning of 2021, in people)**

	Total	employed	unemployed	Average amount of assigned monthly pensions, manat
Karabakh	72495	10328	62167	257,2
Khankendi city	-	-	-	-
Khojaly district	1302	280	1022	240,9
Aghjabadi district	16744	2300	14444	246,8
Khojavand district	1041	165	876	260,6
Aghdam district	13304	1303	12001	246,7
Shusha district	3704	561	3143	263,0
Barda district	18167	2856	15311	269,8
Tartar district	8809	1187	7622	275,0
Fuzuli district	9424	1676	7748	249,4

**Chart 5. The number of registered youth in the Karabakh region, aged 14-29
(by the beginning of 2021, thousand people)**



Eastern Zangezur economic district

By the beginning of 2021, the population of East Zangezur economic district was 343.5 thousand people.



Figure 10. Eastern Zangezur: number of registered population by administrative regions (by the beginning of 2021, thousands of people)

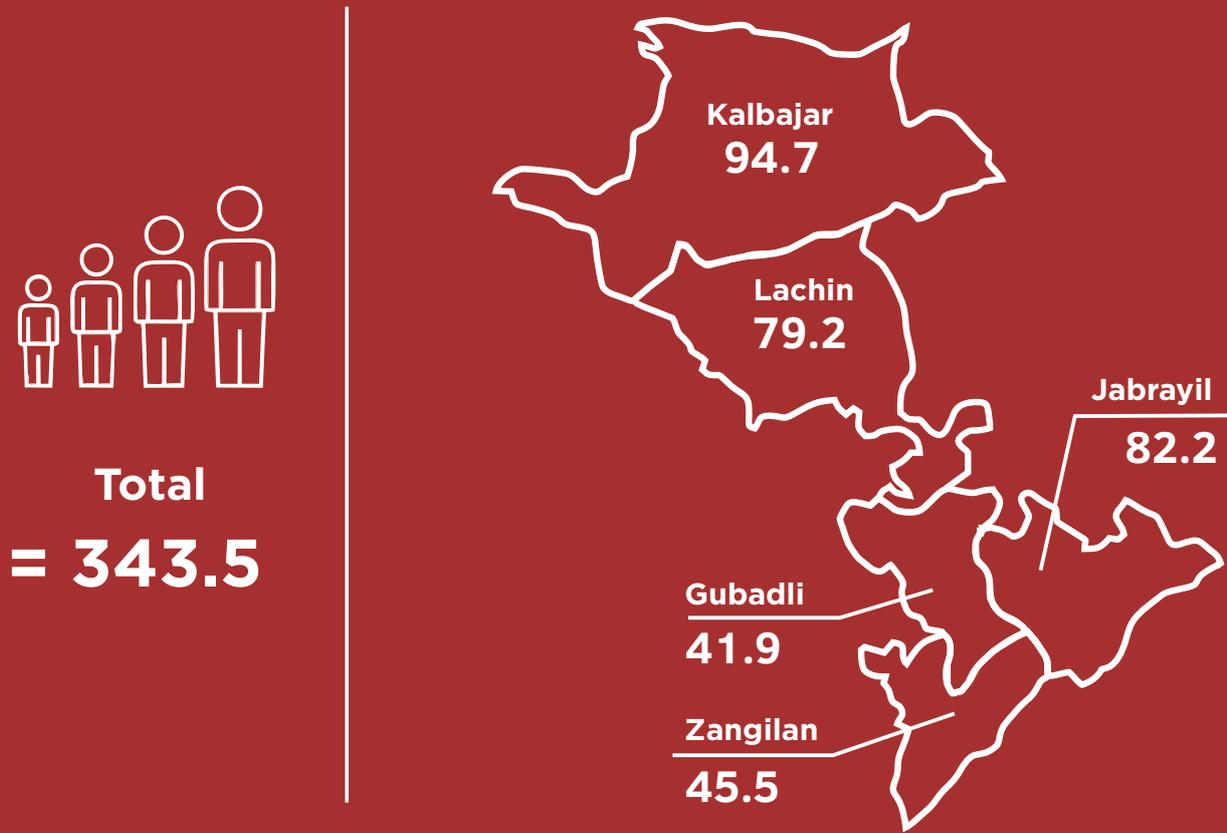
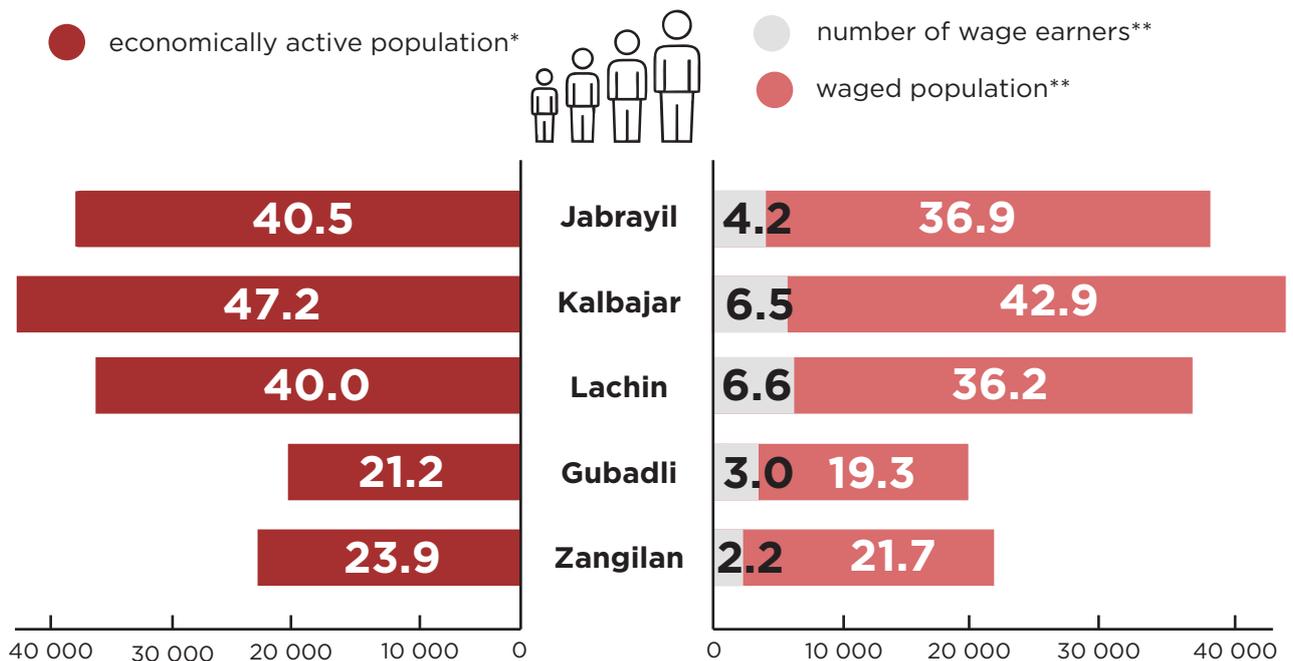


Chart 6. Eastern Zangezur: labor market by registered population (by the beginning of 2021, thousand people)



By the beginning of 2021, the average monthly nominal salary for the population registered in the East Zangezur economic district was 500.3 manats, the number of newly opened jobs was 230.

Education. By the beginning of 2021, the number of preschool educational institutions operating in settlements for children registered in the East Zangezur economic district is 27, the number of children in them is 1,679, provision of preschool educational institutions (per 100 children) is 83, the number of formal general educational institutions is 318, the number of students in them was 55,561, the percentage of students in II and III was 23.7, the number of public libraries was 181 the book fund made 461,000 copies, the average number of copies

per 1,000 inhabitants was 1,342.

One of the comprehensive measures implemented in our territories freed from occupation is the foundation of a full secondary school named after Academician Mehdi Mehdizade in Jabrayil city. On October 4, 2021, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of the said school.⁹The new school building, where 960 students will study, will have classrooms and classrooms equipped with all kinds of inventory. A large sports field will be built in the schoolyard, which is one of the important factors for raising a healthy generation.

In a word, students from Jabrayil who return to their native land will study in an educational institution that meets the most modern requirements. In addition to this 145-year-old secondary school, three more schools are planned to be built in Jabrayil (42).

East Zangezur Regional Education Department was established on the basis of

*Akademik Mehdi Mehdizadə adına
tam orta məktəbin təməlqoyma mərasimi,
04 oktyabr 2021
Mənbə: www.president.az*



Jabrayil, Kalbajar, Gubadli, Lachin and Zangilan district education departments in accordance to the Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev dated December 20, 2021 on amending the orders "On approval of the structure of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated December 27, 2010 No. 1251 and "On improving the structure of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated July 24, 2014 No. 664,. (103).

Education. By the beginning of 2021, the number of doctors providing services to the population registered in the East Zangezur economic district was 143, the number of secondary medical workers 622, the number of hospitals 46, the number of hospital beds 2540, the number of treatment institutions providing outpatient-polyclinic assistance to the population 115, the number of outpatient-polyclinic institutions capacity (number of arrivals in the queue) 2785, doctors per 10,000 people made 4.3, medical workers 18.6, hospital beds 76.1, capacity of ambulatory polyclinic institutions (number of arrivals in the queue) 83.

On October 4, 2021, during the visit of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev to Jabrayil district, groundbreaking ceremony of Jabrayil District Central Hospital was held. According to the master plan, the total area of the new hospital, which will be located in the southern part of the city, is 2.6 hectares. The 150-bed hospital building will have an infectious disease unit and a number of technical buildings. Here, it is planned to create all kinds of conditions to provide high-level medical services to the residents of the region. Thus, the residents of the region, who will return to their native land, will be surrounded by all-round medical services with the commissioning of this medical center (36).

On June 26, 2022, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev

participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of the "Istisu" sanatorium during his visit to Kalbajar region. The "Istisu" Rest-Treatment Complex, which is planned to be built on a 34-hectare area, will be able to receive 300 people daily. In addition to the health and rehabilitation center, 10 cottages will be built in the complex. A sanatorium of the same name was established in 1928 around the well-known mineral water "Istisu" spring of Istisu village of Kalbajar. It is planned to completely restore the sanatorium, which was made useless during the occupation, and return it to its glorious past (44).

Social security. By the beginning of 2021, the number of pensioners was 32,210, of which 4,016 were employed, and 28,194 unemployed. The average amount of assigned monthly pensions was 261.4 manats for the East Zangezur economic region by the beginning of 2021.

The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and the First Vice-President of the country Mehriban Aliyeva participated in the groundbreaking ceremony of the multi-apartment residential area to be built in the city of Fuzuli on October 17, 2022. It is planned to build and put into use the new residential area, which will cover 17.8 hectares. In the first stage, along with the construction of a 4-5-story residential building with 65 apartments consisting of 1, 2, 3, and 4-room apartments, a multi-functional building is planned to be built in the neighborhood. In general 2860 people will live in the neighborhood. Traditionality and modernity will form a unity in the construction of a residential neighborhood with courtyard-style structures. This complex will stimulate future architectural look of the city. The location of business



*Groundbreaking ceremony of the first multi-apartment residential neighborhood in Jabrayil, October 4, 2021
Source: www.president.az*

centers, trade, public catering, cultural and household-utility facilities is also planned in the neighborhood. It is planned to surround the area with green areas, install swimming pools and fountains, and build bicycle paths. The created conditions will play a role in organizing a comfortable urban environment for the residents of the region who will return to their native land (45).

On October 4, 2021, during the visit of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev to Jabrayil district, the groundbreaking ceremony of the first multi-apartment residential neighborhood was held in Jabrayil city. It is planned to build and put into use the residential area covering 10.5

hectares in stages. In the first phase, 5 buildings will be built and about 200 families, i.e. 654 residents, will be moved here. There will be 4-, 5- and 6-story residential buildings in the neighborhood, as

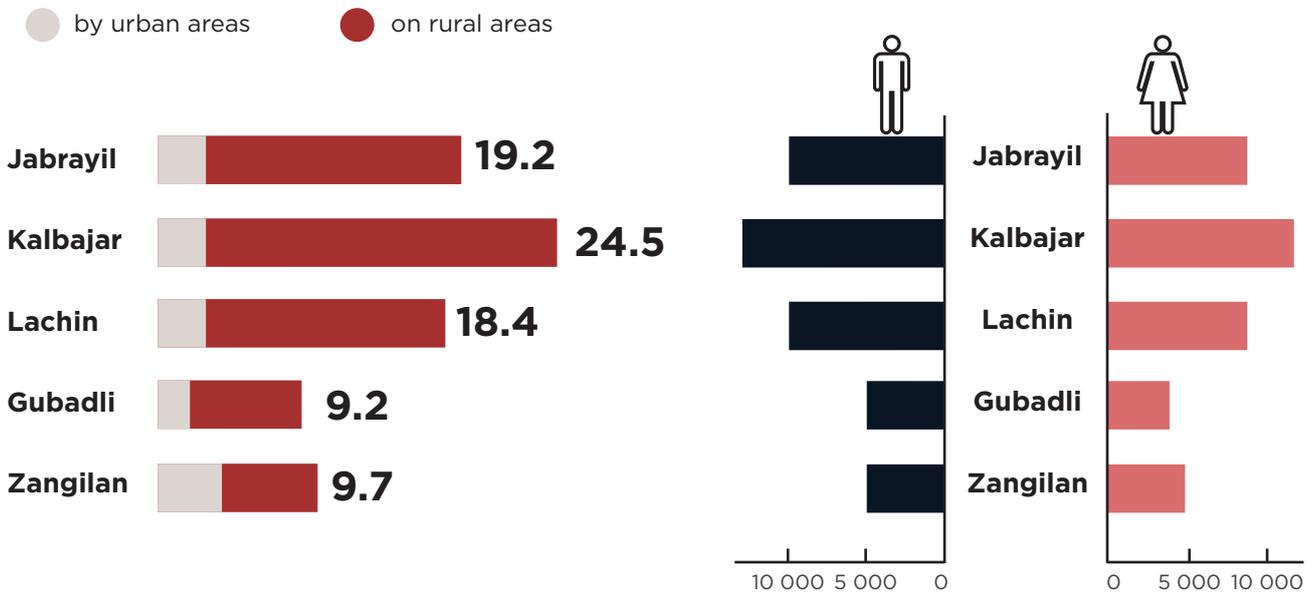
well as other multi-purpose-built buildings. The facades and balconies of the buildings to be built in this neighborhood and in the city center in general will be given a modern appearance while preserving the historicity. It should be noted that before the occupation, 52,000 residents lived in Jabrayil district, but now their number reached 82,000. One of the most important factors here is the extraction of water from underground sources for the people who will live in the city. Residents of the district, who have returned to their hometowns after many years, are provided with all conditions for comfortably stay (46).

By the beginning of 2021, the number of pensioners was 32,210, of which 4,016 employed, and 28,194 unemployed. The average amount of assigned monthly pensions was 261.4 manats for the East Zangezur economic region by the beginning of 2021.

Table 2. The number of pensioners registered in the East Zangezur economic rayon (as of the beginning of 2021, in people)

	total	employed	unemployed	The average amount of assigned monthly pensions, manat
Eastern Zangezur	32210	4016	28194	261,4
Jabrayil district	7913	1300	6613	252,1
Kalbajar district	10563	586	9977	267,8
Gubadli district	6041	667	5374	254,4
Lachin district	3429	689	2740	272,7
Zangilan district	4264	774	3490	263,6

Chart 7. The number of young people registered in East Zangezur economic district by the beginning of 2021, aged 14-29 (by the beginning of 2021, thousand people)



Post war employment measures

Employment measures for target groups:

1. 7,784 people were involved in the self-employment program
2. 5,303 people were involved in employment
3. 65 people were involved in vocational training courses.

"Employment marathon" project

1. Title of the Project

Encouraging the active participation of employers in the employment of family members of martyrs and veterans wounded in the Patriotic War: the "Employment Marathon"

2. Purpose of the project

Achieving the active participation of employers based on the principle of social partnership and national solidarity in order to ensure the employment of unemployed/employed family members of the martyrs of the Patriotic War and war-wounded veterans, and increasing joint efforts in this direction.

3. Implementation status

649 employers placed in 4,565 vacancies, within this project 2,423 people were employed.

Post war social support measures

- Psychocorrection work was carried out with 5,000 people, online psychological services were provided (1,607 calls);
- Rehabilitation and social-psychological services were provided to 2,506 people in rehabilitation institutions;
- 330 servicemen (including 200 servicemen from the Patriotic War) were provided with high-tech prostheses, and 20,766 rehabilitation tools were provided to 1,456 war disabled persons;
- 3 151 people were assigned disability;
- 264 automobiles were given to war disabled people;
- Amount of Presidential scholarships increased from 01.01.2021 for families of martyrs, war disabled, National Heroes, the Hero of the Patriotic War scholarship introduced;

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan

- The Presidential Decree dated December 23, 2021 was signed to provide a lumpsum payment to persons with disabilities and those family members who were injured while serving in the military to defend territorial integrity of the country in 1991-1997.
- Social support measures: 191 thousand services to 100 thousand unique people:
 - 15,962 compensations were assigned to 7,984 family members of 3,034 martyrs;
 - (7,746 Presidential scholarships, 5,591 social benefits, 2,625 pensions);
 - 12,872 families of wounded soldiers were visited;
 - Social payments were assigned to 3,151 war disabled persons;
 - The war participants were assigned the title "War veteran" and allowance;
 - The allocation of social payments to the family members of all civilian martyrs finalized.

Single coordination centers (SCC)

- Established by the decree of the head of state dated 25.06.2021, the Ministry of Health provides immediate and efficient services from a single center to the family members of martyred persons, military personnel injured in the war, and disabled persons.
- 26 services are provided for 5 central executive power bodies and 48 local executive power bodies via the "one-stop" system in the Single Coordination Center (SCC).
- There are 11 social security agencies operating in the regional territorial branches of the Sustainable and Operative Social Security Agency (DOST centers) and the State Social Defense Fund (SSDF).
- 41,000 people were directly served through SCC.

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan

RECOVERY OF AGRICULTURE
IN LIBERATED TERRITORIES

7



“

We are already engaged in planting and harvesting on liberated lands. Planting and mine clearance work was carried out on my instructions without wasting time. I think that the products grown in Karabakh and East Zangezur will help us fully ensure our food security in the future.

”

Ilham Aliyev,
President of the Republic of Azerbaijan

*President Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President of the country Mehriban Aliyeva at the opening ceremony of the first stage of the "Smart Village" project in Zangilan district, May 27, 2022
Source: www.president.az*





To determine priority areas in agricultural restoration and development in the territories require consideration of a number of specific points along with the current world experience.

First of all, the war of aggression, which resulted in the occupation of the territories by the Republic of Armenia, had the character of an act of terrorism, which did not fit any norms and principles of international law. Thus, the entire population living in the occupied territories was expelled from these territories to the last person. All civilian infrastructure in the occupied territories, including agricultural infrastructure (farms, warehouses, processing plants, irrigation systems, etc.) were completely destroyed, not as a result of fighting, but on purpose. In the post-occupation period, agricultural lands in these areas were used for exploitation purposes (in the form of using them for the purpose of planting crops and feeding agricultural animals by citizens of Armenian origin who were illegally settled in the occupied territories, as well as by the separatist-criminal groups here).

According to the land balance data, it is predicted that after the restoration of agriculture in the liberated territories, more than 200 thousand hectares of land will be used for cultivation after the restoration of agriculture, of which approximately 9,000 hectares are yards or homesteads.

However, there is no inventory, mapping, and electronic database of agricultural land plots in these areas, and there is no state,

municipal, and private ownership division of land plots. Therefore, unified cadastral accounting of real estate should be carried out in the liberated territories (including residential areas), accurate accounting of land (by quantity and quality, categories) should be carried out, a land cadastre should be created, and a digital topographic map of the region prepared. As a result, accurate information about the dimensions of potential arable fields, pastures and hayfields will be determined. This will serve as a necessary information base for effective planning of production in the region and obtaining accurate forecast indicators, as well as conducting land reform.

Along with the quantitative measurements of the land, it is important to obtain information about the quality indicators based on agrochemical studies, to develop agriculture in the liberated areas, as well as to determine the priority areas.

Agricultural crops in the liberated territories: statistics for the 1980s and forecast for the prospective period

According to the official data of the State Statistics Committee, there were 139.8 thousand hectares of cultivated land in the region in the 1980s. Grain fields and vineyards dominated the structure of crops. Thus, 55% of the planted area was devoted to grain crops, and 35% to vineyards (Table 3).

Table 3. The structure of cultivated areas in the 1980s, ha

	Cereals	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes, vegetables, melons	Fruits and berries	Grapes	Total area
Karabakh	37,776	-	198	1317	1,701	11,211	52,203
Aghdam	7,660	7,565		259	287	13,042	28,813
Jabrayil	8,995	-	-	144	48	6,570	15,757
Fuzuli	13,214	600	-	201	76	14,148	28,239
Kalbajar	-	-	660	6	-	-	666
Gubadli	3,401	-	589	88	91	997	5,166
Lachin	3,852	-	83	63	175	-	4,173
Zangilan	1,929	-	359	61	57	2,391	4,797
Total area	76,827	8,165	1,889	2139	2,435	48,359	139,814
Ratio to total area in the country, %	14.3	2.7	11.6	10.9	1.8	24.7	7.7

Source: State Statistics Committee

Based on the statistics of the 1980s, the actual areas of Aghdam and Fuzuli regions that were not subject to occupation, it is predicted that there will be 232.8 thousand hectares of crops in those areas for the prospective period (Table 4).

Table 4. Projected structure of arable land in perspective, ha

	Cereals	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes, vegetables, melons	Fodder plants	Fruits and berries	Grapes	Total area
Karabakh	48,500	-	-	2,100	400	1,700	2,300	55,000
Aghdam	28,862	4,601	-	9,816	16,909	2,565	500	63,253
Jabrayil	10,400			300	7,300	800	1,200	20,000
Fuzuli	50,465	1,300		1,769	12,579	2,679	761	69,553
Kalbajar	900	-	200	200	-	500	-	1,800
Gubadli	6,300	-	400	400	1,000	2,500	400	11,000
Lachin	2,300	-	-	200	1,000	500	-	4,000
Zangilan	1,900	-	300	300	2,500	2,200	1,000	8,200
Total area	149,627	5,901	900	15,085	41,688	13,443	6,161	232,805
Ratio to total area in the country, %	12.8	5.8	22.5	9.6	10.6	6.0	27.9	11.1

Source: Agrarian Research Center

*Taking into account the actual areas in the non-occupied territories of Aghdam and Fuzuli regions

Prediction of the size of the land plots to be used for cultivation in the territories freed from occupation was made by taking into account the official statistics of the 1980s and extrapolating on the basis of the development trends of agriculture in the country during the past period.

In addition to the traditional fields in the regions freed from occupation, the development of fruit and vegetable growing, as

well as fodder crops in terms of fodder supply, is planned in the prospective period. Taking into account the soil-climatic features, it is expected that in the structure of perennial plantings, preference will be given to planting pomegranates, dates, cherries, plums, cherries and cherries, apple, pear orchards, and cocooning in terms of development prospects, and planting vineyards for the purpose of restoring traditional areas (Table 5).

Table 5. By species of perennial plantings on lands freed from occupation

	Cherries	Hazelnuts	Dates	Pomegranate	Apples	Pears	Plums	Mulberry	Total fruits	Grapes
Karabakh	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	700	1,700.0	2,300.0
Aghdam	600	200	200	200	-	-	400	200	1,800.0	500.0
Jabrayil	200	-	100	200	-	-	300	-	800.0	1,200.0
Fuzuli	500	100	-	500	-	100	800	-	2,000.0	600.0
Kalbajar	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	300	500.0	-
Gubadli	200		200	1000	200	100	300	500	2,500.0	400.0
Lachin	-	-	200	200	-	-	100	-	500.0	-
Zangilan	100	-	500	500	100	200	300	500	2,200.0	1,000.0
Total	1600	300	1700	3100	500	400	2200	2200	12,000.0	6,000.0

Source: Agrarian Research Center

In the 1980s, grain products and grape production dominated the crop production in the region. At that time, Karabakh and surrounding regions had 13.9% of the country's grain production, and 25.5% of grape production (Table 6).

Cədvəl 6. 1980-ci illərdə bitkiçilik məhsullarının istehsalı, min ton

	Cereals	Cotton	Tobacco	Potato	Vegetable	Melon	fruits and berries	Grapes
Karabakh	100.1	-	0.3	2.77	6.6	0.3	1.1	71.8
Aghdam	30.1	19.3		0.01	1.4	0.9	0.48	86.1
Jabrayil	20.1	-	-	0.01	0.5	0.3	0.03	42.0
Fuzuli	31.9	1.5	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.05	100.8
Kalbajar	-	-	0.9	-	-	0.01	-	-
Gubadli	6.7		2.1	0.06	0.01	0.1	0.01	2.9
Lachin	3.0	-	0.1	0.05	0.4	0.02	0.02	0.0
Zangilan	4.6	-	1.3	0.06	0.1	0.05	0.04	16.3
Total	196.5	20.8	4.7	2.96	9.61	2.18	1.73	319.9
Proportion to total production, %	13.9	3.4	8.1	1.8	1.1	3.4	0.4	25.5

Source: State Statistics Committee

Taking into account the actual development dynamics of grain growing and viticulture in the country, the share of this region in grain and grape production is expected to reach approximately the same level of the past. In addition, it is planned to restore tobacco cultivation in Gubadli, Zangilan and Kalbajar regions, cotton cultivation in Agdam and Fuzuli regions, grape growing areas in Agdam, Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Zangilan and Aghdara regions.

In addition to the restoration of traditional areas, there are great opportunities to expand the cultivation of potatoes, vegetables, melons and fodder plants in the region. It is expected that special attention will be paid to the development of fruit growing in those areas from the perspective of high added value creation, provision of raw materials for the processing industry and export opportunities (Table 7).

Table 7. Forecast on the production of agricultural products in perspective, thousand tons

	Cereals	Cotton	Tobacco	Potato	Vegetable	Melon	Fodder plants	Fruits and berries	Grapes
Karabakh	155.7	-	-	20.3	12.3	4.2	17.5	12.1	24.1
Aghdam	101.9	13.2	-	11.9	183.2	6.1	172.1	17.4	5.6
Jabrayil	33.4	-	-	0.3	3.5	1.7	68.4	5.7	12.6
Fuzuli*	158.9	3.1	-	4.4	12.8	8.4	105.6	15.6	7.2
Kalbajar	2.9	-	0.4	1.7	1.8	-	24.9	3.6	-
Gubadli	20.2	-	0.8	3.0	2.6	1.5	11.4	17.8	4.2
Lachin	7.4	-	-	1.7	1.4	0.4	24.8	3.6	-
Zangilan	6.1	-	0.6	1.7	2.6	1.0	24.1	15.6	10.5
Total production	486.5	16.3	1.7	45.1	220.3	23.3	448.8	91.2	64.2
Proportion to total production, %	12.6	5.4	22.3	4.3	12.1	5.0	8.8	7.7	24.3

Source: Agrarian Research Center

*Taking into account the actual production in the non-occupied territories of Aghdam and Fuzuli regions

In addition to the restoration of the aforementioned traditional and prospective directions of crop production, giving more priority to the development of animal husbandry in the region is considered more favorable in terms of natural climate and relief features. This is due to the predominance of pastures and meadows in those areas, and historically, farming traditions.

According to the data of the State Statistics Committee, there were 321 thousand head of cattle and 1.1 million head of small cattle in that

region in the 1980s. In the perspective period, the potential exists to increase this number to 430,000 cattle and 1.6 million cattle.

Considering the ratio of the number structure of animals to the total number of in the country level and the return of the animals to the liberated regions together with the farms, it is predicted to have

a share of approximately 14.7% in the number of cattle and 17.5% in the number of small animals. In the 1980s, this ratio was 16.2% in the number of cattle and 19.3% in the number

of small-horned animals, respectively (Table 8).

Table 8. Number of animals, in thousand

	1980s			Perspective period		
	Bovine animals - total	Including cows and buffaloes	Small horned animals - total	Bovine animals - total	Including cows and buffaloes	Small horned animals - total
Karabakh	95.6	30.7	264.3	127.9	41.0	376.6
Aghdam	44.4	16.4	191.8	59.4	22.0	273.2
Jabrayil	26.4	8.9	114.2	35.3	11.8	162.7
Fuzuli	37.8	13.4	149.0	50.5	18.0	212.3
Kalbajar	31.9	11.0	97.4	42.6	14.6	155.3
Gubadli	22.8	8.3	30.6	30.5	11.1	43.6
Lachin	43.0	14.8	224.8	57.5	19.8	320.3
Zangilan	19.1	6.8	34.6	25.6	9.1	49.2
Total number of animals	321.0	110.3	1,106.7	429.3	147.4	1,593.2
Proportion to the total number of animals in the country, %	16.2	14.8	19.3	14.7	10.9	17.5

Source: State Statistics Committee, Agrarian Research Center

Figure 11. Map of areas suitable for the cultivation of hazelnuts in the liberated regions

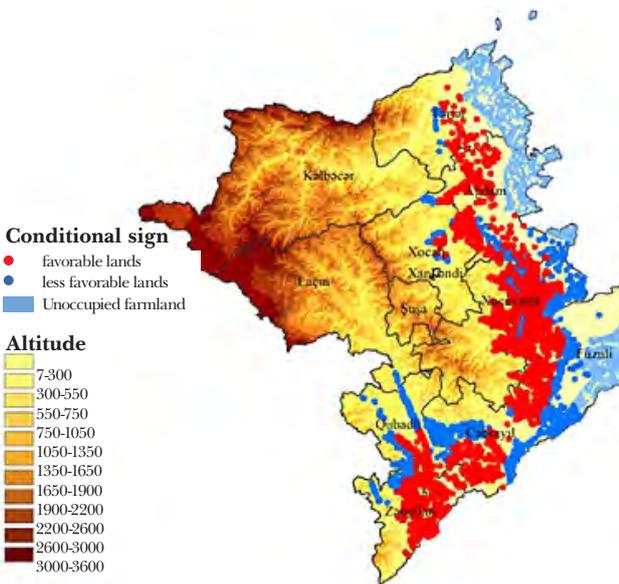
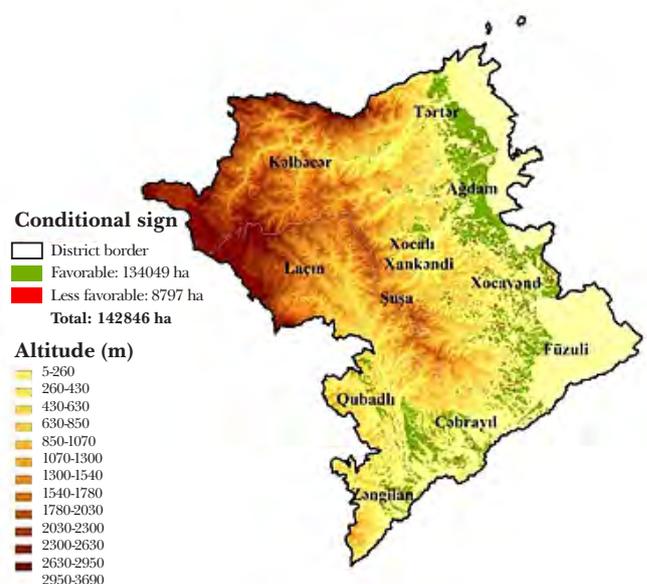


Figure 12. Map of areas suitable for cultivation of pomegranate in liberated regions



Source: Prepared on the basis of the CTS database of the Center for Agrarian Studies

The development of the livestock sector is of particular importance in terms of providing the country with meat and dairy products. Thus, it is predicted that approximately 45 thousand tons of meat and 240 thousand tons of milk will be produced in that region. This once again shows the great importance of the region in terms of import substitution and strengthening of food security (Table 9).

Table 9. Production of the main livestock products, thousand tons

	1980s			Perspective period		
	Meat	Milk	Egg (mln. pcs)	Meat	Milk	Egg (mln. pcs)
Karabakh	10.9	53.9	31.7	17.9	66.1	51.2
Aghdam	3.8	24.4	19.2	6.3	42.5	31.0
Jabrayil	2.3	14.0	11.4	3.7	21.0	18.4
Fuzuli	2.8	20.0	11.8	4.6	31.2	19.0
Kalbajar	2.0	16.3	8.1	3.3	20.9	13.1
Gubadli	1.3	12.1	4.4	2.2	18.3	7.1
Lachin	3.3	13.9	4.1	5.4	23.9	6.7
Zangilan	1.1	9.2	3.6	1.9	14.3	5.8
Total production	27.5	163.8	94.3	45.3	238.2	152.3
Proportion to total production by country, %	14.9	15.4	8.8	12.2	10.5	7.9

Source: State Statistics Committee, Agrarian Research Center

In addition to meat and dairy breeding, it is aimed at restoration of historically existing cocooning and beekeeping traditions in the region, as well as horse breeding.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated April 27, 2021 "On some issues related to the management of agricultural lands in the liberated territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was temporarily assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry of Agriculture, in addition to the lease of agricultural land for the production and processing of agricultural products, also leases land for its intended use, as well as controls the change of agricultural lands (ugodias) that are under cultivation, perennial crops and set aside within the category of agricultural land.

Also, the Ministry of Agriculture has the

right to raise issues in front of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the assignment of land to the category of agricultural land, the composition of agricultural land within that category, as well as the change of pasture, pasture or mowed agricultural land to agricultural land under crops and perennial crops.

Within the framework of the implementation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On some issues related to the management of agricultural lands in the territories freed from occupation of the Republic of Azerbaijan", agricultural activities took start. Planting and grazing areas in these areas leased to subjects operating in the agricultural sector and involved in farm work since 2021. In 2021-2022 economic years,

approximately 50,000 hectares of land were planted.

In addition to the planting works, bee families and sheep farms were transferred to the safe zones of Kalbajar and Lachin regions within the framework of the pilot project. A pre-migration action plan was prepared, risks were assessed by monitoring in the areas, the areas of farms to be relocated were identified and coordinated. Within the framework of the pilot project, more than 5,400 bee families and 8,569 head of small-horned animals were placed on predetermined dislocations by 74 beekeeping farmers. According to information as of July 1, 2022, 329,166 small cattle, 23,794 cattle, and 831 other animals (horses, dogs, donkeys, etc.) were transferred to the grasslands in the liberated areas. In total, 940 sheep farms moved to Kalbajar and Lachin pastures. In 2022, 61,045 bee colonies were taken by 1,101 beekeepers to the grasslands of Eastern Zangezur and Karabakh economic zones.

In total, 17,406 people were allowed to go to the pastures in the freed areas of the farms in the 2022 during grassland season.

On March 18, 2021, within the framework of the visit of the delegation led by the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Turkey to the regions freed from occupation, an Azerbaijan-Turkey Friendship Garden was established on an area of 5 hectares in Zangilan district. Also, the groundbreaking ceremony of "Dost Agropark" was held in Agali village of Zangilan district.

"Smart Village" consisting of 200 individual houses in the territory of the second Agali village of Zangilan district, based on the concept of "Smart Village" and the development of crop and animal husbandry areas by applying the most modern technologies, as well as the restoration and reconstruction of those areas, "Smart Village" design and construction of the village" was carried out. The

implementation of the "Smart Village" pilot project based on the application of technology and innovations serves to ensure sustainable development in the region, create new socio-economic opportunities, and build an economy based on knowledge and innovations. "Smart village" based on high technologies is based on the provision of all kinds of services people need, with minimal damage to the environment through the application of various smart systems.

Based on the analyzes and evaluations carried out in development prospects of agriculture in the regions freed from occupation, directions for the restoration of agriculture of these lands were determined, and the potential volume of production in the agricultural area of the region was predicted. Thus, taking into account the non-occupied areas of Agdam and Fuzuli in the region, it is expected that annual and perennial crops will be planted on approximately 232.8 thousand hectares of freed areas, and farms with 430 thousand cattle and 1.6 million small cattle will be established.

Taking into account the enormous existing potential of the region in the field of animal husbandry and relief characteristics of the area, agricultural production with emphasis on animal husbandry will prevail in the future. There is a great potential for the development of animal husbandry in the region, due to the expansion of grain and fodder crops, in addition to the presence of pastures and hayfields in terms of livestock fodder supply. The projected volume of meat and dairy products production is of great importance, especially for import substitution.

Also, restoration and expansion of viticulture, tobacco, cocooning and beekeeping areas, will be carried out and since these activities historically existed in the region. In addition, as a new trend in the region, the development of the field for intensive fruit growing will expand.



According to the evaluations, it is expected that the total production volume of agricultural products in the country will increase by more than 8% due to the restoration of agricultural production in the region.

Indeed, there is a need to implement specific support mechanisms for the implementation of planned recovery measures and organization of production. Agrarian policy currently conducted in the country level serves the goals of the development of this area and the needs of creating appropriate mechanisms for the restoration of the agricultural area in the liberated areas should also be taken into account.

*The presidents of Azerbaijan and Turkey at the opening of the first stage of the "Dost Agropark" smart agricultural complex in Zangilan, October 20, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

"Dost Agropark" in Zangilan district
Source: www.president.az



“

The liberated territories have a favorable climate and natural conditions for agriculture, animal husbandry and plant growing. We should, of course, make the most of all this. At the same time, the current issues related to food security do not emerge today. This issue simply became more acute as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Of course, after we had liberated our lands from the occupiers, I issued a direct instruction that we should start farming on these lands without wasting any time. This year, grain was planted on an area of 50,000 hectares, and the harvesting draws to a close. True, productivity is very low, which is natural because these lands remained unused for many years, there was no irrigation, grain was grown in dry conditions, and it is the first year that planting has been done. Therefore, the average productivity per hectare is below one ton. However, I am sure that in the coming years, productivity will increase even more, and cultivated areas will increase. I believe that we should envisage at least 100,000 hectares of liberated territories for grain cultivation – of course, provided that all modern agro-technical measures are taken, including the proper organization of irrigation, especially considering that our main rivers were also subjected to Armenian occupation. The loathsome enemy had deprived us of our own water. As you may know, we were unable to use the water of the Tartar River. We could not use the water of the Hakari and the Bazar rivers either. These are the main rivers in liberated lands, but there are many more.

Therefore, if we consider this factor, the organization of agriculture in liberated territories based on modern and planned specialization will allow the people returning there the opportunity to provide for themselves by farming and harvesting and getting decent money. At the same time, the food supply and export capabilities of our country will significantly improve. For example, Kalbajar, Lachin and Zangilan districts have excellent prospects in terms of animal husbandry. Without wasting any time, we sent herders with their flocks of sheep there for the second year now, and we have already seen the results. We have sent beekeepers there as well. Hundreds of beekeepers have already established their farms in Kalbajar and Lachin districts and are reaping abundant harvests. We have already become a honey exporter.

In Fuzuli, Aghdam, Jabrayil and Gubadli districts, grain, grape, fruit and nut growing should be developed. In other words, the state will provide its recommendations. Farmers and citizens returning there will be supported, subsidized, and provided with recommendations and support in taking their produce to the market. Let me reiterate that the development of agriculture in these districts – East Zangazur and Karabakh regions – should be built on the most modern foundation because we are virtually starting everything from scratch. We can't afford to make a mistake. We cannot make the mistakes made during the agricultural reform in Azerbaijan.

Everything should be correct and transparent, and I am sure that the most significant productivity will be achieved in the lands liberated from occupation.

”

President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev
From an interview given to Azerbaijan Television
in Basgal settlement of Ismayilli district on August 12, 2022 (125)

RECONSTRUCTION OF INDUSTRY IN KARABAKH AND EASTERN ZANGEZUR ECONOMIC REGIONS

8



The territory of Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions has a great industrial potential. The richness of the region with mineral and non-mineral deposits in particular, enables development of mining industry in these economic regions. A significant part of the Lesser Caucasus mountains, called the "Urals of Azerbaijan", is located in the territory of the East-Zangezur economic region. Kalbajar region is particularly unique for its mineral deposits. The liberated Kalbajar district borders with Dashkasan district, which is rich also rich in mineral resources, and its distance from Gedebe district is quite short. This fact suggests that it is possible to form a mining industry agglomeration with national level importance by prioritizing these 3 regions - Kalbajar, Dashkasan and Gedebe. Until 1993, the mineral resources of the confirmed deposits in Kalbajar region made 130 tons of gold, 190.33

tons of silver, 45.82 tons of tellurium, 248.89 tons of selenium, 939 tons of mercury, 10,927 thousand m³ of sawstone, 1,312 thousand m³ of clay, 2,540,000 m³ of sand-gravel, 5,189.6 tons of non-ferrous stones, daily supply of 3,093 m³/day of mineral water, 12,428,000 m³ of building stone, 1,901,000 m³ of facing stone and 4,473,000 m³ of cement raw materials (104).

According to statistics, 33 percent of the total mineral water reserves in Azerbaijan are located in Kalbajar and Lachin regions. The daily exploitation reserve of water in these regions is 7393 cubic meters, of which 42 percent falls to Lachin and 58 percent to Kalbajar. In order to use the mineral water for the development of industry in the liberated areas, the construction work of the "Istisu"

Istisu, Kalbajar rayon
Source: www.president.az





Murovdag tunnel
Source: www.president.az

mineral water plant in Kalbajar took a start. It is planned to build both glass and plastic bottle production lines at the plant. The facility will produce 327,000 bottles of mineral water per day and 95 million bottles per year. As for the water source, a new well was dug at a depth of 200 meters. The temperature at the exit is equal to 60-65 degrees Celsius (47).

R econstruction activity: **Industrial parks**

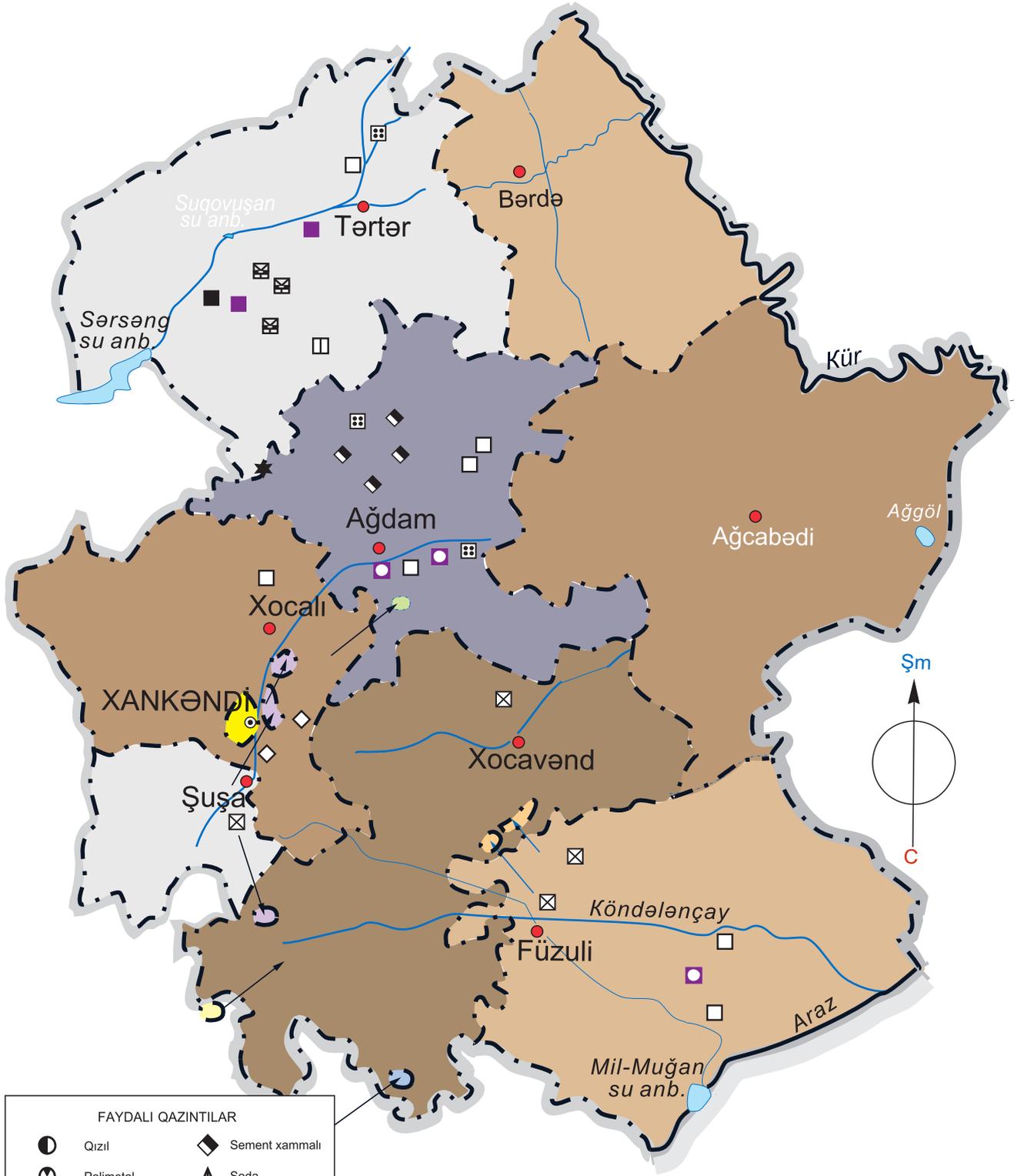
One of the most important elements of the post-conflict recovery process is the construction of important economic infrastructure facilities that increase the level of well-being of people in the region. The industrial sector, being the most value-creating sector in the economy, has an exceptional importance in increasing the production capacity. The role of industrial sector support mechanisms in ensuring economic growth is also important. One of the

most effective of these support mechanisms is industrial park instrument. Industrial park is an area (zone) with necessary infrastructure and management institutions for the implementation of entrepreneurial activity, and is used for competitive product production and service provision with the application of modern technologies, and helps effective activity and development of entrepreneurs. (105):

- development of competitive industrial production based on innovative and high technologies, creation of fertile conditions for the provision of services and support of entrepreneurship in this field;
- ensuring sustainable development of the economy, including the non-oil sector;
- increasing the accessibility of the country for domestic and foreign investments;
- increasing the employment of the able-bodied population in the field of production.

The economic promotion method of "special economic zones" that applied in many

Figure 13. Mineral resources in Karabakh economic region

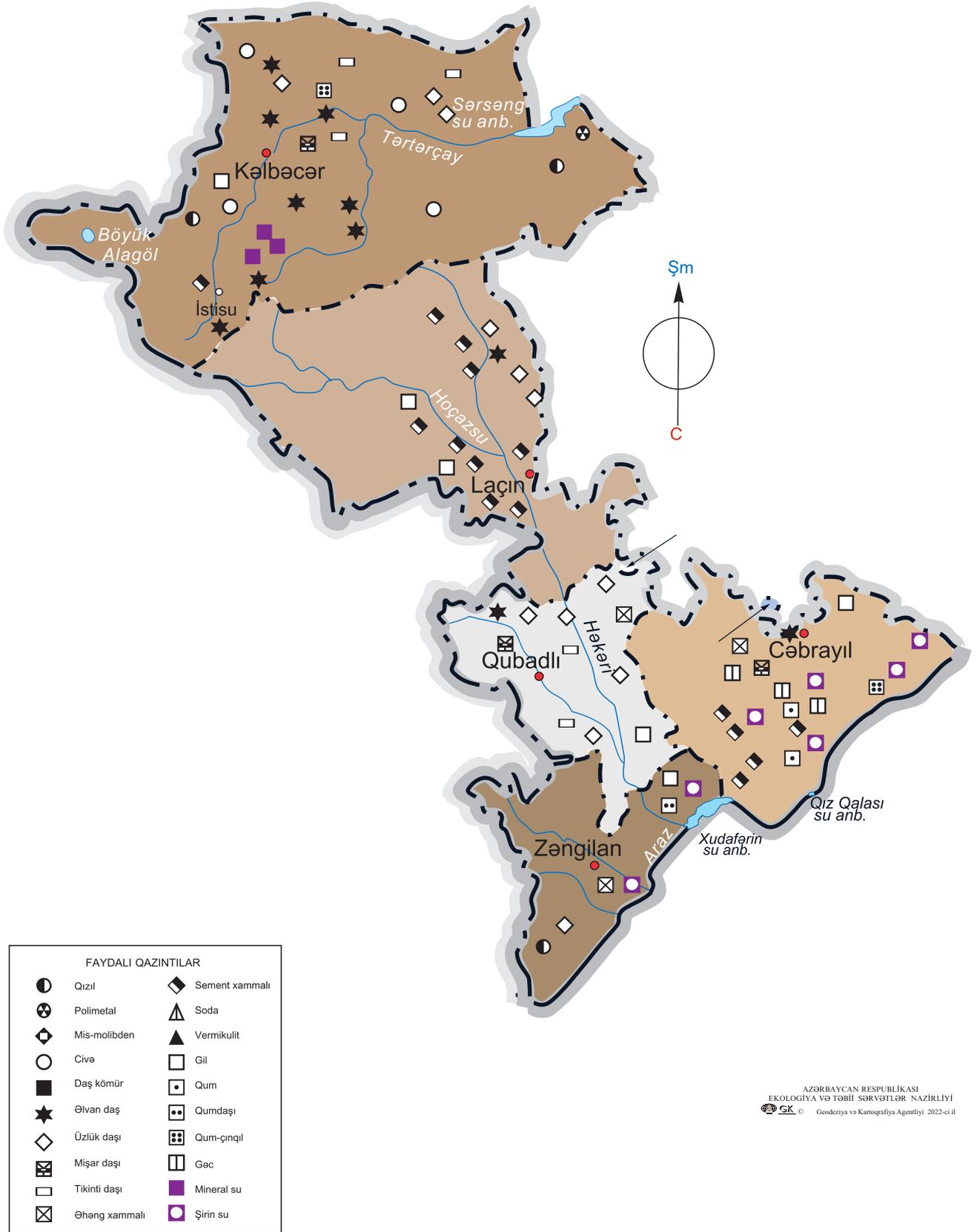


FAYDALI QAZINTILAR

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|----------------|
| ● | Qızıl | ◆ | Sement xammalı |
| ⊕ | Polimetal | ▲ | Soda |
| ◆ | Mis-molibden | ▲ | Vermikulit |
| ○ | Civə | □ | Gil |
| ■ | Daş kömür | □ | Qum |
| ★ | Əlvan daş | ⊠ | Qumdaşı |
| ◇ | Üzlük daşı | ⊠ | Qum-çınqıl |
| ⊠ | Mişar daşı | ▯ | Gəc |
| □ | Tikinti daşı | ■ | Mineral su |
| ⊠ | Əhəng xammalı | ● | Şirin su |

AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLİKASI
 EKOLÖGIYA VƏ TƏBİİ SƏRƏVTLƏR NAZİRLİYİ
 © GK © Geodeziya və Kartografiya Agentliyi 2022-ci il

Figure 14. Mineral resources in East Zangezur economic region



regions of the republic is also introduced in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions. Creating special zones in the region is being applied as one of the post-conflict recovery methods in our lands freed from occupation by President Ilham Aliyev. At present, two special economic zones - Aghdam Industrial Park and "Araz Valley Economic Zone" industrial parks are being established in the territory of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions.

Aghdam Industrial Park: Successful implementation of construction and development works in the liberated territories, as well as formation of the competitive and

stable economy, development of public-private partnership and the application of necessary incentives in this area bear particular importance to ensure the sustainable settlement of the population. Aghdam Industrial Park provides an opportunity to provide private business entities and public-private partnership in the liberated territories. The foundation of Aghdam Industrial Park was laid by President Ilham Aliyev on May 28, 2021. Aghdam Industrial Park covers an area of 190 hectares. The industrial park will be divided into food industry, small industry and service, large

Aghdam Industrial Park
Source: <https://az.trend.az>



*Aghdam Industrial Park
groundbreaking ceremony, May 28, 2021
Source: www.president.az*

industrial enterprises, social and technical zones, TIR park, building materials sales base. It is planned to create enterprises for the production of construction materials, packaging of agricultural products, canned fruits and vegetables, meat and dairy products, production and processing of wine, fodder, fertilizers, as well as organization of service areas and cold rooms. 33 small production and service enterprises, large industrial and food industry enterprises will operate in the industrial center to be created in Aghdam, based on initial applications. About 110 million manats will be invested. Aghdam's strategic geographical position, location at the junction with other regions, human resources potential and access to infrastructure expand the possibilities of the region becoming the industrial center of Karabakh in the future (49).

Currently, 9 residents are registered in the industrial park (106). They are expected to invest more than 50 million manats. This will enable the creation of more than 1,000 permanent jobs. In order to ensure comfort of the workers, a mobile town was built on an area of 1.3 hectares of the industrial park. A container-type office, dormitory, medical center, shop, pharmacy and canteen given for use of residents, an asphalt road was built and landscaping works carried out, an ATM installed. Azerbaijan-made solar panels and batteries installed in the social zone of Aghdam Industrial Park provide the electricity required to distribute water through the drip irrigation system. A subartesian well at a depth of 350 meters supplies water to the construction site in the territory of the Industrial Park. A 10-kilovolt power line was built and a 630-kilovolt



transformer station installed. Thus, after liberation from occupation, the first electricity and water supply system in Agdam city was installed in the area of Agdam Industrial Park. Panels powered by solar energy are used in the lighting of the Industrial Park. At the same time, 15 projects with a total investment value of more than 60 million manats were presented from entrepreneurs to become residents of the industrial park. 800 people will be provided with permanent jobs as a result of the implementation of the projects currently under consideration.

Certain enterprises among the residents of the industrial park that adopted "Green Development Concept of Karabakh" and envisage production activities in this direction. For example, "Smartpoint" LLC, a resident of Agdam Industrial Park, will organize the production of light poles and other devices powered by alternative and renewable energy sources (mainly solar energy) as part of the project to be implemented here. The investment cost of the project is 9.1 million manats. Turkish and Italian technologies will be used in the enterprise to be created within the project. It is planned to produce 21,000 light poles and other devices with a capacity of 40 megawatts at the enterprise. "Smartpoint" LLC will benefit from all the benefits (full infrastructure provision and tax exemptions) intended for the residents of the Industrial Park. 80 permanent jobs will be created in the enterprise to be built on 1.3 hectares of the Industrial Park. In addition to selling the produced products in the domestic market, it is planned to export them to Georgia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

Another resident - "Dadash-N" LLC will produce various types of synthetic carpets based on the project implemented in the Industrial Park. 700,000 square meters of carpets will be produced in the enterprise, which will be created on the basis of the project with an investment value of 9.5 million manats. Local raw materials such as polypropylene,

polyethylene and polyacrylic will be used in product production. Belgian and Chinese technologies will be applied in the production process. "Dadash-N" LLC will enjoy from all the benefits provided for the residents. 60 permanent jobs will be created in the enterprise, which will be built on 2 hectares. In addition to selling the produced products in the domestic market, it is also planned to export them to the CIS countries. The foundation of both mentioned enterprises was laid by President Ilham Aliyev (48).

"Metkons" LLC will build a factory for the production of ventilation, fire-fighting equipment and various metal products in the Industrial Park. It is planned to create 45 permanent jobs within the project with an investment value of 1.9 million manats.

"Prof-Dam" LLC will implement the roof production project. The enterprise, will be built on the territory of 2 hectares of the, will produce profiled metal sheets, metal plates and sandwich panels with the application of advanced technologies. 40 people will be provided with permanent jobs with an investment value of more than 7 million manats.

"Agah Group" Limited Liability Company will build a factory for the production of metal profiles of various sizes, as well as warehouse racks, on the territory of 1 hectare of the Industrial Park. 40 people will be provided with permanent jobs within the project with an investment value of 6.85 million manats. In addition to selling the products produced at the enterprise in the domestic market, it is also planned to export them abroad.

"Veliev" LLC started the construction of "Manufacturing of prefabricated reinforced concrete products" enterprises. Within the framework of the project, reinforced reinforced concrete poles, beams, trusses, floor panels, horizontal water troughs, reinforced concrete poles, various types of fences, sewer pipes, pavement and wall stones, insulated panels for the construction of residential buildings, for the



construction of bridges, industrial and residential buildings, etc. . production is envisaged. It is planned to produce 200,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete products within the framework of the project worth 2.5 million manats. 80 permanent jobs will be created in the enterprise. The products produced in the enterprise, which will use Turkish and local technologies, will initially be aimed at meeting the needs of the domestic market.

"Production of uniforms, special and individual clothes" project will be implemented by "AĞTekstil" LLC. Within the framework of the project, the production of uniforms, special and individual clothes is envisaged. The investment cost of the project is 5.5 million manats. 110 permanent jobs will be created in the enterprise, to be built on the territory of 1 hectare of the Industrial Park. The produced products will be aimed at meeting the needs of the domestic market.

Within the framework of the project, the production of various types of large bags and large volume plastic containers is envisaged. The investment cost of the project is 10 million manats. 500 permanent jobs will be created in the enterprise that will be built on the 3-hectare

*Aghdam Industrial Park
groundbreaking ceremony,
May 28, 2021
Source: www.president.az*

territory of the Industrial Park. In addition to selling the produced products in the domestic market, it is also planned to export them to Europe and the CIS countries (107).

Many foreign investors are also interested in economic activity in the liberated territories. Another new resident of Aghdam Industrial Park, "Expert Services FZE" Limited Liability Free Zone Enterprise with capital of United Arab Emirates, will implement the project offering technical service center for heavy machinery. Within the framework of the project, which will be realized in the area of 1.2 hectares of the Industrial Park, in the first stage, maintenance of heavy equipment and restoration of some metal spare parts is planned, and the production of various-purpose chalovs in the second stage, Up to 20 permanent jobs will be created in the enterprise with an investment value of 2.2 million manats (108).

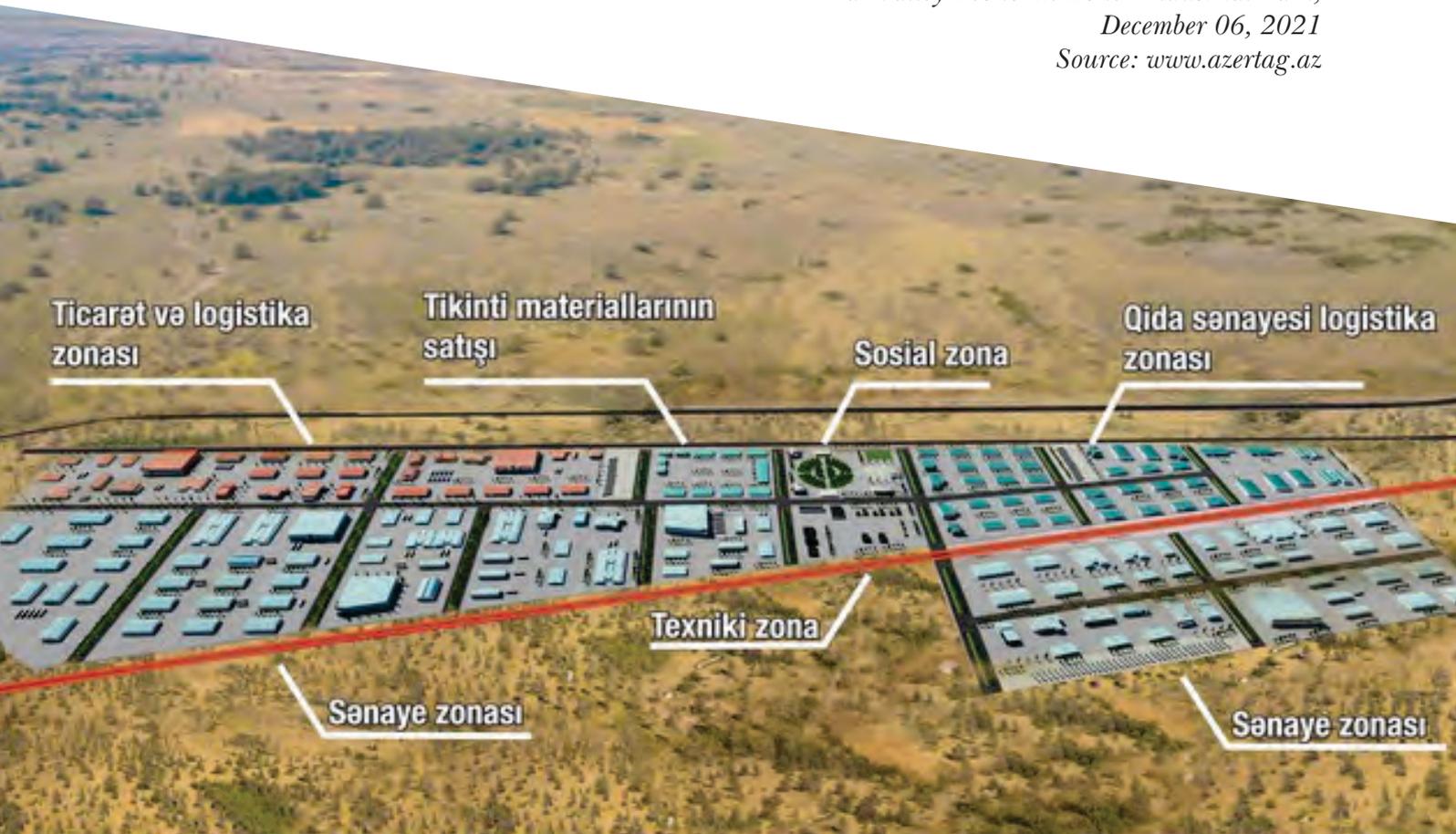
"Araz Valley Economic Zone"

Industrial Park: The geopolitical situation resulting from the glorious victory of the army led to the expansion of the economic opportunities of our country. As a result of ensuring territorial integrity, perspective opportunities are open for the restoration of transport and communication lines with the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and implementation of transit transportation in this direction. Sustainable settlement in the region, revival of economic activity and use of transport and logistics opportunities will expand regional economic and trade relations. For the successful implementation of the planned strategic directions, it is very important to provide logistics, trade and other services in the region, as well as to support competitive and innovative industries based on advanced technologies and the "green energy" concept, including the production of building materials. The area located along Araz River in the East Zangezur economic region has a plain relief and is a gateway to South. It creates favorable conditions for the development industrial park concept. The opening of the border-customs crossing point in the direction of the historic Khudafarin

bridges, located in the south of the Eastern Zangezur economic region - in Jabrayil region, promises new perspectives in the activity of the industrial park. At the same time, the establishment of a logistics center, various service and innovative industries, including construction materials production enterprises in Jabrayil district will be useful in the recovery of other districts freed from occupation (100). Taking into account all these factors, the head of the country decided to create "Araz Valley Economic Zone" industrial park. The industrial park, whose foundation was laid by President Ilham Aliyev on October 4, 2021, is located in Jabrayil district and has total area of 200 hectares. The territory will be divided into agricultural processing, industrial, social and technical zones. It is planned to create a logistics and trade center, warehouse complexes, wholesale and retail facilities, TIR fleet, customs, refueling, car and other equipment repair stations here.

In the Industrial Park, it is planned to

*"Araz Valley Economic Zone" Industrial Park,
December 06, 2021
Source: www.azertag.az*



organize enterprises for the production of cladding and insulation materials, various additives, and metal constructions for construction. In the territory of the park, it is also planned to create packaging of agricultural products, canning of fruits and vegetables, production and processing of milk and meat products, production of wine, fodder, fertilizer, construction of sericulture enterprises, cold rooms, small production and service areas. Since no residential area exist near the Industrial Park, a container town for 150 people will be built in the social area. Oh ce buildings for Park management and residents, residential buildings and service facilities for administrative staff, residents, construction engineers and workers, a medical center, a sports field and other infrastructure will be created in the town. The area of the industrial park was completely cleared of mines and unexploded ordnances. A 120-meter deep subartesian well with a capacity of 65 cubic meters per hour was put into use in order to

supply water to the construction site and mobile town of the industrial park. In addition, the conceptual plan (Master Plan) of the Industrial Park is already ready, and it is planned to start construction of mobile town on 1.5 hectares of the Park in the near future (110).

Entrepreneurs show great interest in "Araz Valley Economic Zone" Industrial Park. In order to become a resident of the Industrial Park, the Agency for the Development of Economic Zones is required to organize a logistics center, build a truck fleet and transport service, create technical service center, manufacture building materials, synthetic detergents and cleaning products, etc. More than 10 projects were presented in different fields (111). Jabrayil region is rich in minerals such as sand-gravel, sawstone, brick clay, cement raw materials, tar, lime and jasper. In the pre-occupation period, the main areas of the region's economy were viticulture, tobacco,

*Groundbreaking ceremony of
"Araz Valley Economic Zone" Industrial Park, October 5, 2021
Source: www.president.az*



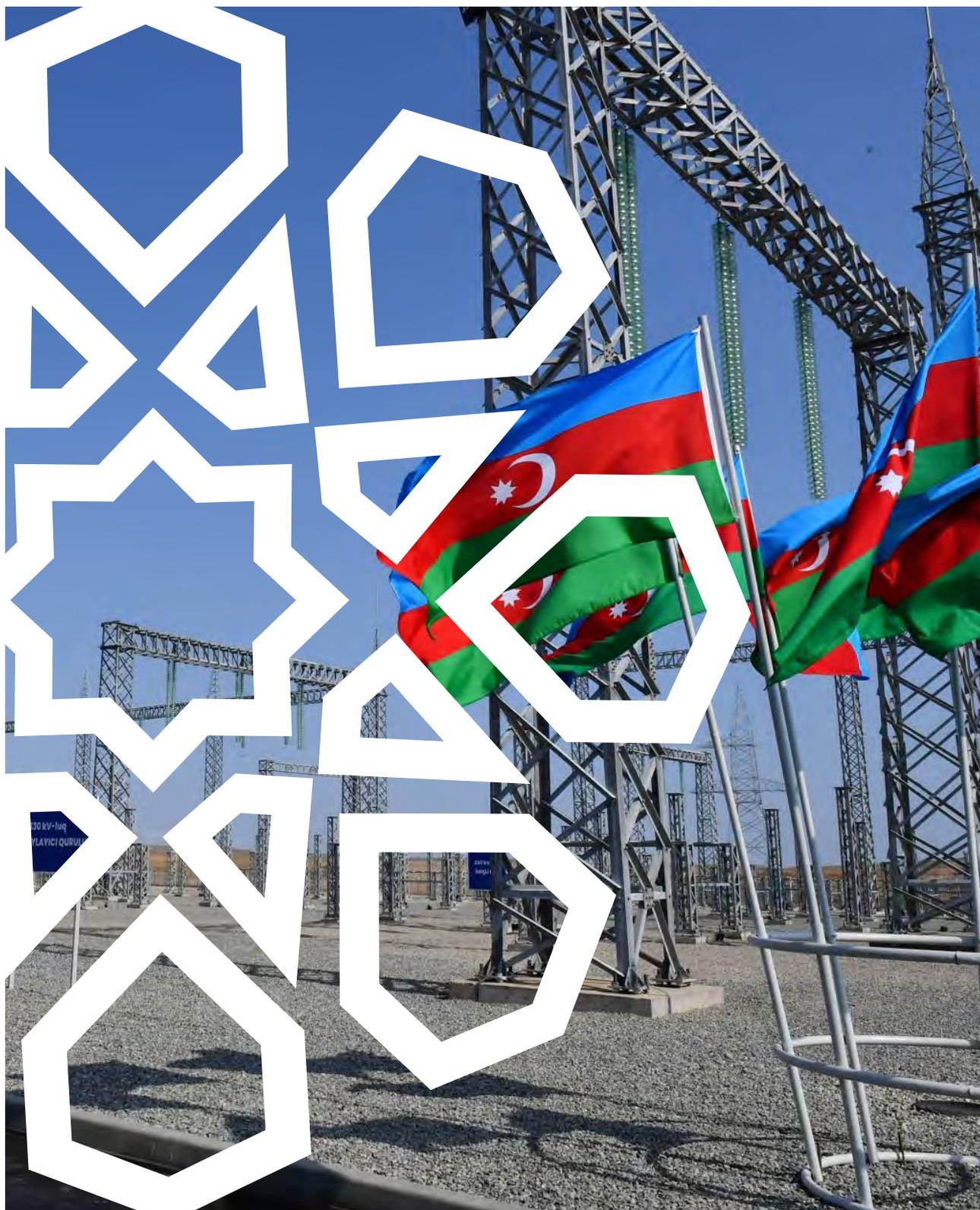
animal husbandry and grain cultivation. Also, cattle fattening, poultry and cocoon breeding farms, carpet production enterprise, grape processing, bakeries, and agricultural machinery repair enterprises were operating in the region. (51). Taking into account these factors, we can note that the "Araz Valley Economic Zone" Industrial Park will give a great impetus to the development of local production in the region, and create additional opportunities for increasing level of employment and become one of the main drivers of economic development.

Support for entrepreneurial activity

Various privileges and concessions are planned for entrepreneurs operating in territories liberated from occupation. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 10, 2021 No. 3037 "On some measures related to the acceleration of economic development in territories freed from occupation" was adopted. It is envisaged to apply tax, social insurance, utility services, customs concessions related to the import of raw materials and materials to entrepreneurs engaged in production activities in the territories freed from occupation. At the same time, provisions related to the improvement of the procedure for issuing work permits, expansion of access to financial resources for entrepreneurs, and strengthening necessary state support in this direction are also reflected in the abovementioned Order. Order No. 713 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 22, 2021 was adopted to ensure the execution of these tasks. The concessions and privileges applied to business entities in the specified area will have a direct impact on the development of the industrial sector in the liberated territories.

POWER GENERATION: RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

9



Being the leading country in the energy sector in the South Caucasus, Azerbaijan is the main energy producer and exporter in this sector. Ensuring the territorial integrity of our country opens opportunities in this sector as well. Thus, there are great potential for Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur to become one of the main energy regions of our country. Before the occupation, there were 20 substations with a total capacity of 858.6 megawatts/ampere in 10 power grid districts (Shusha, Khojaly, Khojavand, Lachin, Gubadli, Jabrayil, Zangilan, Fuzuli, Kalbajar and Aghdam) in the Karabakh region. In those areas, 330 kilovolt (kV) power lines with a length of 81 kilometers, 690 kilometers of 110 kV and 615 kilometers of 35 kV, as well as 6197 kilometers of 10 kV and 8865 kilometers of 0.4 kV. There are electric transmission lines and 2435 transformers with a total capacity of 245.7 megawatts/ampere. At the same time, 2,000 kilometers of natural gas lines and 34 gas distribution facilities were put into operation (112). During the occupation the electric power sector was seriously damaged like other sectors,. More than 30 power stations were destroyed by the enemy. Being an important element of the post-conflict recovery process, the recovery of the electric power sector is set as priority. During the last year alone, 4 Hydroelectric Power Stations with a capacity of 20 megawatts were built on the freed lands.

Two of these stations were built in Sugovushan, one in Gülabird village of Lachin

district, and the other one on Lev river in Kalbajar district. By the end of 2022, it is planned to restore five more small hydropower plants (HPP) in Karabakh with a total capacity of 27 megawatts (113).

Currently, construction works are being continued at the "Chirag-1" Small Hydropower Station in Kalbajar district. A total of 9 hydro units will operate in small hydroelectric power stations. 110 and 35 kV lines are being built to integrate stations into the power system. These 5 stations, where most of the work is completed, will be digitally integrated into the central SCADA Dispatch Control System. The management of the new stations, that can be opened and connected, intelligent regulation, operational monitoring and analysis, will be carried out from Baku as well as from Kalbajar. The newly built power plants in Kalbajar will produce a total of 100 million kilowatts/hour of ecologically clean energy. This means saving 50 million cubic meters of natural gas. Although the total capacity of other small hydropower plants proposed to be reconstructed in Kalbajar and Lachin districts in the next years is 82.2 MW, and it will be possible to double this capacity.

At the same time, construction works are being continued at the 110 kV "Gorchu" electric substation in Lachin region. In order to connect the Lachin region to the general energy system of Azerbaijan, to supply stable and uninterrupted electricity, a double-circuit 110 kilovolt high-voltage



transmission line is being built at a distance of 42 kilometers from the "Kalbajar" substation, and was put into operation last year, to the Gorchu village of Lachin. Also, in parallel, a 110/35/10 kilovolt digital substation is being built in Gorchu village of Lachin district at an altitude of 1800 meters above sea level.

In future, building 110 kV "Lachin city" and "Zabukh" substations in the Lachin corridor, and 110 kV double-circuit power transmission line will be built from Gorchu to Lachin city, and a new 110 kV line will be built from Lachin city to be connected to the "Shusha" substation. In a very short period of time, many electric power projects were implemented in liberated territories. During their visit to Aghdam on February 13, 2022, President Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva inaugurated the "Aghdam-1" and "Aghdam-2" substations, as well as the Digital Control Center of the "Karabakh" Regional Electricity Network. "Azerenerji" OJSC built a two-circuit 110 kilovolt high-voltage power transmission line 35 kilometers from the "Khindiristan" substation. To note that, the line passed through completely mined area. In some places, this difficult task was performed by opening a path several meters wide between the mines. A 24-wire fiber optic cable was laid for lightning protection and information exchange between substations on a 110 kilovolt line for a total distance of 63 kilometers from Aghjabadi to Khinderistan, and from there to "Aghdam-1" and "Aghdam-2" substations. In the substation, management of assets, processes, resources, improvement of supply and distribution chains, timely elimination of defects, system monitoring and analysis, and quick solution of problems are ensured automatically through software. For the first time in the history of electric energy of Azerbaijan, the Regional Digital Control Center of the power grid of Karabakh and Eastern

Zangezur was established in Aghdam. Digital Control Center was built on the basis of a modern architectural project approved by the urban planning working group of the Operational Headquarters. Through Karabakh Regional Digital Control Center, all power stations, substations, transmission lines in the region are monitored, preventive analyses, disconnections, adjustments and other operations are carried out automatically. The energy system of not only Karabakh, but Azerbaijan as a whole is covered through the new system built on the optical cable network, which is laid across the country at a distance of 2,500 kilometers. By monitoring the objects from the Digital Control Center, it is possible to make adjustments in the parameters. This makes it possible to control and manage the flow of information on the operation of servers, including other network assets. Other special purpose buildings, including an electrical equipment repair area, a garage for special purpose machines and mechanisms, a warehouse building, and an engineer's dormitory were built on the territory of the Karabakh Digital Control Center. In the 2.5-hectare area around the "Aghdam-1" substation and the Digital Control Center, a green zone and an orchard were laid, and a special irrigation system built. A new 110/35/10 kilovolt "Aghdam-2" substation was also built in the direction of Shelli village near Asgaran, Aghdam region. Within a few months, a modern, sustainable, fully digitized substation was built within the concept of an energy system network adapted to artificial intelligence in accordance with the technological innovations created by the fourth industrial revolution in a demined area. A 110-kilovolt open distribution unit was opened here, connecting of switches, disconnectors and other technical equipment, including management of assets, processes, resources, emergency elimination of defects and other operations were ensured automatically through software. The newly built Control Center of the substation

was equipped with 35 and 10 kilovolt digital closed distribution devices, anti-accident automation, microprocessor-type relay protection, automation and control panels, constant and alternating current devices. A micro-SCADA system that meets modern requirements was created at the substation and synchronized with the central SCADA system of "Azerenergy" (52).

The 110/35/10 kV "Zangilan" substation was commissioned. A double-circuit 110 kV power transmission line with a total length of 110 kilometers was built in the Zangilan region from the "Shukurbeyli" substation in Fuzuli, where the electric power infrastructure was completely destroyed. Necessary works were executed for protection of the overhead line from lightning and transmission of signals between substations. The substation building is equipped with modern equipment, 2 25 MVA transformers installed. Necessary infrastructure created for the expansion of the network in the future. A micro-SCADA dispatcher control system established. This allows real-time

monitoring of the substation's operating mode and transmission of indicators to the SCADA system of "Azerenergy" OJSC.

"Gulabird", "Sugovushan-1" and "Sugovushan-2" small hydropower plants were rebuilt and put into operation with the participation of Mr. President. Reconstruction works were completed at "Kalbajar-1" Small Water Power Station. The total capacity of these 4 power plants is more than 20 megawatts.

9 digital substations of 110/35/10 kV were built. Substations were inaugurated with the participation of Mr. President were: "Shusha" on May 12, 2021, "Fuzuli" and "Shukurbeyli" on June 14, "Kalbajar" on August 16, "Jabrayil" on October 4, "Zangilan" on October 20, "Zangilan" on October 25 "Gubadli".

A new 110 kV line was built at the "Shukurbeyli" substation 51 km from Beylagan. A double-circuit 110 kV transmission line was built from Shukurbeyli to Shusha for 75 km, and at the same time, 110 km to Zangilan substation, with access and exit to Jabrayil and Gubadli substations. Also, a 110 kV line was built at a distance of 19 km from the "Gubadli" substation to the "Gulabird" HPP. In addition, a

*Archimedes turbine type
Hydro Power Station in Zangilan,
October 19, 2022
Source: www.azertag.az*





*Shusha Digital Management Center of "Azerishiq" OJSC
May 10, 2022*

double-circuit 110 kV transmission line was brought from the "Dashkasan" substation to the newly built "Kalbajar" substation by crossing Murov mountain (114).

On May 26, 2022, President Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva laid the foundation for the 330/110 kilovolt "Jabrayil" power station of "Azerenergy" OJSC. To obtain additional and more favorable access to the Jabrayil-Nakhchivan-Agri substations (Turkey), and from there to the European energy markets through the Turkish energy system, to increase export opportunities by having 1000 megawatts of transmission capacity, to connect the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic to the general energy system of Azerbaijan after many years, The construction of the 330-kilovolt "Jabrayil" substation to implement the integration of the Khudafarin" and "Gyz Galasy" Hydroelectric Power Stations, as well as the "BP Jabrayil" Solar Power Station into the energy system, is a very important event. The project of special international importance will be implemented in 3 stages. In the first stage, the 330-kilovolt "Aghjabedi" and "Imishli" substations, which are located closest to the territories that were

freed from occupation, will be expanded and completely reconstructed. A high-voltage 330 kilovolt transmission line will be built to Jabrayil at a distance of 132 kilometers from the "Aghjabedi" substation, and 130 kilometers from the "Imishli" substation. Most importantly, a 330 kilovolt junction substation will be built in Jabrayil. As a result of the construction of the "Jabrayil" energy hub, the reliability and stability of the newly created transmission power network of Karabakh and East Zangezur will be increased. In the second stage, in order to connect Nakhchivan with the country's main energy system, a 330-kilovolt transmission line will be built from "Jabrayil" junction substation to the village of Shahtakhty of the autonomous republic at a distance of 255 kilometers, and a 330-kilovolt "Shakhtakhty" substation will be built. In the third stage, in order to create an energy hub of Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan, Turkey and Europe, an additional converter substation will be built in accordance with European energy standards to convert 330 kilovolts to 400 kilovolts in the area of Nakhchivan close to Turkey, and a double-circuit 400 kilovolt power transmission line will be built at a distance of

230 kilometers from Nakhchivan to Turkey. In addition, a digital control system of the "Jabrayil" substation will be created. 10 kilovolt indoor distribution facilities and modern control center will be built. Along with the integration of existing projects into the substation, the location of additional main and auxiliary facilities will also be considered, with possibility for future expansion (53). As a result of the work done, the concept of Zangezur Corridor is no longer just a transport corridor, but it is becoming an international energy corridor. The confirmed potential of the de-occupied territories is 7,200 megawatts of solar and 2,000 megawatts of wind energy.

According to calculations, the production of solar and wind energy types can reach about 9-10 thousand megawatts. Solar energy potential is observed in Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Zangilan and Gubadli, and wind energy potential is observed in mountainous areas of Lachin and Kalbajar. The main rivers of the region such as Tartarchay, Bazarchay, Hekarichay and other small rivers have great hydropower potential. Based on preliminary analysis, it is assumed that there are 3093 m³/day thermal water reserves in Kalbajar and 412 m³/day in Shusha. Many projects are planned to be implemented within the Green Energy Concept of Karabakh. Foreign investors are also very interested in this sector. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, stated that a 240-megawatt solar power plant will be built in the Jabrayil and Zangilan districts: "It is at the expense of the BP company. Great the interest exists. The analysis were completed and Jabrayil and Zangilan are at the forefront for the number of sunny days" (54). The Green Energy Concept of Karabakh brings one of the main energy sustainability goals of the country closer to the goal of increasing the share of renewable energy sources in the installed capacity of the country's total electric power system to 30 percent by 2030.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS IN LIBERATED TERRITORIES

10



Culture

Liberated territories are valuable destinations of Azerbaijan culture. Namely, the Karabakh region is rich in history, material and cultural monuments, rich literature, art and musical culture. The beautiful nature, climate, and wealth of natural resources of the region had a great influence on the artistic thinking and creativity of Karabakh. In the richest museums of the world, you can find many beautiful examples of Azerbaijani folk crafts, such as Karabakh folk crafts. The museum collections of London's Victoria and Albert, Paris' Louvre, Washington's Metropolitan Museum, Vienna, Rome, Berlin, Istanbul, Tehran, Cairo, exhibit art examples created by the skillful hands of Karabakh masters. Handicrafts of Karabakh people and are widely used in everyday life of the region and have a long and rich history. Samples of tableware, weapons and decorations found in Karabakh are not only historical facts, but also a valuable source of information about the skill of craftsmen who created them.

Creative and cultural industries are one of the dynamically developing sectors in the world economy. Creative industry is a type of industry that combines economy, culture, and creative technology. According to the international category and classification, creative industries include music, dance and theater, design, architecture and fashion, crafts and fine arts, film, video and photography, literature, advertising, carpet weaving, TV and radio broadcasting, games and creative technologies. In this sense, the rich culture and vast tourism opportunities of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions promise great potential for the development of creative industries in this region.

Musical culture

Karabakh music enriches the treasury of Azerbaijani musical culture with its rare and centuries-old traditions. Karabakh is a land where all branches of our musical culture are closely intertwined and enrich each other. In Karabakh musical art, mughams, folk songs, dances, ashik creativity also occupy a special

place. In the 16th-17th centuries, which is considered the "golden age" of Ashiq art, and in the subsequent periods, the Karabakh cultural environment produced great artists. Powerful masters of music and words such as Gurbani (XVI century), Lele (XVII century), Abdalgulabli Valeh (XVIII century), Ashyk Pari (XIX century) lived and created in this town. The rich and bright cultural heritage created by them gave a great impetus to the development of both musical culture and written literature of Azerbaijan. In the 17th-19th centuries, Ashyk literature experienced its heyday and took a dominant position among the people as well as in the field of culture. The art of Ashiq influenced all areas of musical culture, nationalized mughams, created a new genre based on Ashyk lyrics - "Karabakh shikaste", "Arazbari", "Mani", "Karemi", etc. led to the creation of music samples that singers love to sing, such as "zarbi-mugam".

Shusha, the heart of Karabakh, is the musical cradle of Azerbaijan. Being the Conservatory of the entire Caucasus and the Middle East Shusha is the birthplace of genius Uzeyir Bey. Most of the rich art examples of our musical culture are related to the name of the singers and musicians of Karabakh, as well as master lovers. "Qarabagi", "Uzundera", "Gulluce", "Garadaghi", "Arazbari", "Gulustani", "Asgarani", "Terakama", "Canaggala" and many other lyrics are examples of rich musical folklore of Karabakh.

Great artists who grew up in Karabakh - Jabbar Garyagdioglu, who is considered the creator of the Azerbaijani national singing style, entered the history of music as an outstanding singer - mugham master.

The famous singer Bulbul worked as both a singer and an ashkyk, performed both ashkyk, folk music, mugham and tasnif with great skill, and made valuable contributions to the

development of Azerbaijani musical culture. The great master of the Karabakh musical environment, tarzan – grandson of Ashiq Valeh, Gurban Pirimov was known as a master tarzan, and Ashyk Abbasgulu, the grandson of Ashyk Valeh, both played the tar and sang mugham accompanied by the tar, and included mugham notes in ashik music. As a result of the reform carried out by Mirza Sadiğ Asad oğlu (Sadigjan), the creator of Azerbaijani tar, a great musician from the Karabakh region, a purely national Azerbaijani tar was created, which is widely spread throughout the Caucasus, Caucasian countries, and Central Asia.

"Shikaste" has a special place in Karabakh musical culture. Haji Husu, Jabbar Garyagdioglu, including Kechachi oglu Muhammad, Zabol Gasim, Mashadi Mammad Farzaliyev, Seyid Shushinski, Khan Shushinski and many others are powerful artists who sang "Karabakh shikastesi" with great skill and enthusiasm. Our immortal composer U. Hajibeyli included "Karabakh Sikaste" in his opera "Asli va Karam", Z. Hajibeyov in "Ashiq Gharib", R.M. Gliyev in "Shahsanem" and others.

After liberation of Karabakh lands from invaders, cultural reconstruction works took start at high speed for the revival of Karabakh culture.

The busts of geniuses Khurshidbanu Natavan, Uzeyir Hajibeyli, and Bulbul, who were shot by Armenian vandals, were placed again in the central square of Shusha after our territories were freed from occupation. Great singer Bulbul's house was restored and house museum reconstructed. Instructions were given by the head of state for restoration of the house-museum of our genius composer, the founder of our professional music art and national opera,



President Ilham Aliyev and First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva at the opening of the statue of Uzeyir Hajibeyli in Shusha, August 29, 2021
Source: www.president.az

Uzeyir Hajibeyli in Shusha.

Uzeyir Hajibeyli's house-museum operated in the city of Shusha until the occupation of Armenia. As a result of the brutality of the Armenian occupying forces, only about 100 of the 1,700 exhibits of the museum related to the life and work of the genius composer were survived, and the rest was destroyed. After the works to be carried out in the house museum, it is planned to place the exhibits of the museum, which were taken to Baku in 1992. Examples of exhibits include Uzeyir Hajibeyli's photographs, letters, musical notes and personal belongings.

Also, restoration works are being carried out in the house of the famous artist Sadigjan in Shusha. On May 10, 2022, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and the first lady Mehriban Aliyeva got acquainted with the restoration works in the house of the artist. The building, located in the center of Shusha

city, in Mardinli district, lost up to 80 percent of its original appearance. The remaining parts of the building have structural cracks and are in severe situation. The Heydar Aliyev Foundation will carry out the restoration works in Sadigjan's house. The house has two floors with a rectangular plan structure and was built in Shusha's typical architectural style.

Karabakh has always been famous for its festivals. The first "Kharibulbul" festival in the city of



*Ilham Aliyev and first lady Mehriban Aliyeva got acquainted with restoration works in the house of famous artist Sadigjan in Shusha
Source: www.president.az*

Shusha was held in 1989 in connection with the 100th anniversary of the famous singer, pedagogue, People's Artist Seyid Shushinsky (1889-1965). The event was organized in May of the same year - during the flowering period of the "Ophrys caucasica" ("Kharibulbul") in Shusha. In addition to local performers, musical groups from the former Soviet Union, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Russia (Bashkirstan), Lithuania and Belarus also took part in the first festival.

Since 1990, the "Kharibulbul" festival obtained international status. The invitation of

folklore groups from the Netherlands, Germany, Israel and Turkey to the second festival caused great interest. Since the beginning of the Karabakh conflict caused a serious situation in Shusha, the main concerts were organized in Aghdam. A number of concerts within the festival were also held in Barda and Agjabadi. In total, about 170 representatives from different countries participated in the second festival.

About 300 representatives from 25 countries participated in the III "Kharibulbul" festival held in 1991. Artists from the USA and

Australia also visited the festival. Due to the large number of spectators, the main concerts of the festival were held in stadiums. The final concerts of the II and III festivals were organized in Heydar Aliyev Palace in Baku.

The fourth festival was supposed to start on May 15, 1992, and to be the most spectacular of those held until then. The participation of 500 people from more than 30 countries of the world was planned. However, on May 8 of the same year, the city of Shusha was occupied by Armenian military units, so it was not possible to organize the "Kharibulbul" festival. The festival was held only for a short time in the Imarat complex in Aghdam city.

A historic meeting was held in Shusha with the participation of the presidents of Azerbaijan and Turkey, June 15, 2021

Source: www.facebook.com/bakumediacycenter

The traditional "Kharibulbul" festival was organized again in the city of Shusha after the glorious Victory of the brave Azerbaijani Army in the Patriotic War under the leadership of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev, First Lady Mehriban Aliyeva and family members also participated in the opening of the festival organized by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation on May 12-13, 2021 in Shusha's Cidir plain.

Within the framework of the festival, national dance and mugham art were presented, concerts of folklore collectives representing different regions and national minorities of our country held, videos of performances of Azerbaijani singers filmed in Shusha in different years shown, and classical music works presented.

Also, on June 15, 2021, a musical composition entitled "Musical heritage and



Karabakh horses in "Cıdır plain" was presented in Shusha under the organization of the Heydar Aliyev Foundation. President of the Republic of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva, President of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan, First Lady of Turkey Emina Erdogan participated in the composition. During the event, the President of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, was presented a Karabakh horse named "Zafar", one of the oldest horse breeds, and the composition titled "Kharibulbul" with two nightingale flowers, the symbol of Karabakh, unity and embodiment of the eternal friendship and brotherly relations between Azerbaijan and Turkey.

V "Kharibulbul" International Folklore Festival, May 12, 2022

Source: www.president.az





A bust of the genius Azerbaijani poet Molla Panah Vagif was unveiled in Shusha. Source: www.president.az

Poetry and literature

Karabakh poetry is also kept in mind. Thus, on August 30, 2021, the Vagif Poetry Days were reorganized for the first time in poet's hometown by Heydar Aliyev Foundation after the liberation of Shusha from occupation. The opening of Vagif Poetry Days was celebrated in front of the mausoleum of Molla Panah Vagif, the great Azerbaijani poet, statesman, minister of Karabakh Khan. President Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva also participated in the opening. As part of the Poetry Days, speeches of country poets, middle-generation and young poets, and performances of mugham artists were presented, a poetic composition called "From Nizami to Vagif" was staged, "Karabakh

is a pearl of Azerbaijani culture" and "Again in the native land: pearls of Karabakh art" exhibitions were also organized.

Vagif's mausoleum was destroyed by Armenian vandals during the occupation. Today, the mausoleum and Vagif's bust that was destroyed by the Armenians during occupation are completely restored. It should be noted that the decision to build the mausoleum of Molla Panah Vagif in Shusha was made by the great leader Heydar Aliyev. On his initiative, the mausoleum was opened here on January 14, 1982.



Carpet weaving

Karabakh is one of the oldest places of carpet weaving. It is no coincidence that the "Pazırık" carpet, which was found in the Pazırık mounds in Altai and considered the oldest example (2500 years ago), was also woven in Karabakh - ancient Barda.

In the sources of many Arab historians living in the 9th-16th centuries, the elegance and the great fame of Karabakh carpets and the

gained in the countries of the Middle East were praised. Carving, pottery, metalworking, etc., became famous as an art and culture center in Karabakh. The art of weaving developed with its own way. Talented artists of this country weaved mysterious carpets and reflected their worldvision, life philosophies, and artistic tastes in loops. There are 33 compositions of Karabakh carpets. Due to the characteristics of the wool of local sheep species, Karabakh carpets have a dense, high and soft pile.

Karabakh carpets stand out for their love of life and bright colors. They are divided into four groups: without medallions, with medallions, prayers and plots. These carpets were woven in Malibayli, Muradkhanli, Dashbulag, Jabrayil, Horadiz and many other settlements in the mountainous part of Karabakh.

The Karabakh carpet weaving school, located in the south-west of Azerbaijan, developed in two regions - mountainous and lowland zones. "Aran carpet", "Baghchadaguller carpet", "Baliq carpet", "Bunuz carpet", "Barda carpet", "Bahmanli carpet", "Karabakh carpet", "Goja carpet", "Gasimushagi carpet", "Lembaran carpet", "Mugan carpet", "Talish carpet", "Lampa carpet", "Malybeyli carpet", "Khangarvand carpet", "Khanliq carpet", "Khantirma carpet", "Chelebi carpet", "Shabalidbuta carpet", etc. are carpet compositions with classic examples of the Karabakh school of carpet weaving. A set of 5 carpets adapted to the interiors of houses is a widespread culture of Karabakh.

With the liberation of lands, Karabakh carpet art is returning to its homeland and reviving. The Azerbaijan National Carpet Museum compiled an interactive "Carpet Map of Karabakh" to promote Karabakh carpets during the 44-day Patriotic War. Here are the main pattern elements from the famous carpet compositions of 12 regions of Karabakh. The map shows the most famous carpet fragments of each region of Karabakh in black and white colors. By liberation of lands, carpet fragments belonging to that region were painted in purple colors in the "Carpet Map of Karabakh".

The "Victory" carpet, dedicated to the victory of our victorious Army, was transferred to the loops based on this map.

The carpets include Jabrayil's "Khanlig", Gubadli's "Gubadli", Fuzuli's "Bahmanli",

Shusha's "Lampa", Lachin's "Gasimushagi", Aghdam's "Shabalid-butata", Khojavend's "Achma-yumma" and Tarter's "Chelebi", the famous Zangilan rug, Kalbajar's "zilli" is depicted with unique colors. The following can be noted about the carpets of each region on the map.

Khanalik carpets are distinguished by their high quality. In the 19th century, carpets produced in Jabrayil, especially in the villages of Mirzajanli, Efendili, Dashkasan, and Suleymanli were considered more beautiful than the carpets exported to the world market and fairs. There is a large "gel" in the middle area of the "Khanlig" carpet. There are two domes in its upper and lower parts, and symmetrical petals in the four corners of the middle area. The borders, which are characteristic of the "Khanlig" carpet, consist of stripes. The original samples of Khanlig carpet feature a complex compositional point woven by special order. For example, in the 19th century, under the accompaniment of poetess Khurshudbanu Natavan, the "Khanlig" carpet, popularly known as "Khan's daughter", was woven.

The name of "Gasimushaghi carpet" is related to the name of the people of Shamkend, Erikli, Kurdhaci, Chorman and Shalva villages located in the north of Lachin region. Gasim Haji Sam oglu was an unconditionally respected person who lived here once. High quality carpets were produced in these villages until recently. The composition of the middle section of "Gasimushagi" carpets is original from the point of view of art and consists of various details and elements. There is a large medallion surrounded by borders in the center of the carpet. In the center of the medallion there is a four-pointed figure (khoncha) and branches twisted in four directions on the sides of the lake. There are several large branch-like "arms"

extending from the central medallion at the top and bottom of the center. Between these lakes (in the upper and lower part of the big lake) the dome is reflected, which is unique for these types of carpets and harmonizes overall drawing of the pattern.

The name of the Bahmanli carpet is related to the name of the village of Big Bahmanli located in the current Fuzuli district. The central composition of the "Bahmanli" carpet is made up original shaped figures arranged one after another. One or two figures in the middle gives particular interest to the

composition. According to old carpet weavers, these figures represent a "statue", "barbecue" or "chang" (claw), while others depict a bowled garden. It can be concluded that these animal-like figures are related to the image of the bowled garden, which is the totem of a certain tribe.

A rchitecture

Aghdam Juma Mosque

Aghdam Juma mosque (inv. 202) was built in 1868-1870. The mosque, whose architect was Karbalai Safikhan Karabakhi, has two minarets. The mosque building is made of stone, and the minarets rising from the corners of the facade part of the building are made of bricks.

Ilham Aliyev and first lady Mehriban Aliyeva get acquainted with the progress of restoration works at Aghdam Juma Mosque, February 14, 2022
Source: www.president.az



After Aghdam was occupied by the Armenian armed forces in 1993, the Aghdam Juma Mosque, like other historical monuments, was burned and severely damaged. Cattle and pigs were kept in the mosque for many years, the place of worship was used as a stable, and its wall was vandalized with graffiti.

The current state of the mosque once again demonstrates that the Republic of Armenia

Aghdam Juma Mosque, February 14, 2022
Source: www.president.az





violated the Hague Convention "On the Protection of Cultural Property in the Time of Armed Conflict" adopted by UNESCO in 1954.

During Armenian occupation, historical, architectural and archaeological monuments of Aghdam were vandalized, exploited and even Armenianized. The Aghdam mosque was also destroyed, its minarets were demolished from the inside, its ceiling was blown off in several places, and its designs and inscriptions were deliberately made unusable and unrecognizable. Juma Mosque is included in the list of nationally important and protected monuments.

Panahali Khan's fortress in Aghdam

The castle, located 10 kilometers from Aghdam city, near the village of Shahbulag, was built in 1751-1752 by Panahali Khan, the founder of the Karabakh Khanate. Shahbulag Castle was the administrative center of Karabakh Khanate until Panahali Khan built Shusha Castle. Shahbulag buildings influenced the architecture of the Karabakh Khanate, especially the city of Shusha, which was its capital. After the Armenians occupied Aghdam in 1993, they tried to Armenianize Shahbulag fortress as well as a number of other monuments. Armenians used Shahbulag fortress, located in an area with fascinating nature, to make profit. Illegal visits of tourists to the castle were organized. Entrance tickets found in this area are clear evidence of this illegal act.

Aghdam Bread Museum

Such museum was opened for the first time in Ulm, Germany. The second such unique museum was opened in Aghdam. The idea of creating the Aghdam Bread Museum belongs to Sadiq Murtuzayev, who worked as the first secretary of the district party committee in 1982. The repair and restoration works started in the mill that year and completed in the following year. On November 25, 1983, the museum received its first visitors. More than 1500 exhibits were collected in the museum in a very short period of time. In 1992, the bakery museum was completely destroyed as a result of the rocket and cannon fire of the city of Aghdam, and exhibits stored were burnt to ashes.

Azikh and Taglar caves

Azikh and Taglar caves located in Khojavend region were also subjected to Armenian vandalism. They carried out fraudulent activities and conducted illegal excavations in these caves. The wall of Azikh cave was damaged, numbers were written with red paint. Armenians painted the walls with red paint and wrote Armenian names (for example, "Suren", "Karen") in capital letters. Such interference and use of paint on the walls of the monument, which is one of the world's four oldest inhabited places, is a cultural crime. In general, there is a need for archaeological investigation of the Azikh cave with new modern research.

Amaras Monastery

Amaras Monastery, located in Khojavand, Karabakh, is one of the most real examples of Christian Albanian heritage. It is not "Armenian cultural heritage". Historically, Armenians did not live in these areas, and

Amaras has no connection with them. Amaras monastery complex has a simple and clear architectural image and is considered one of the valuable monuments of the Christian architecture of Caucasian Albania - Azerbaijan.

White Cross Monastery

It is one of the Azerbaijani monuments located in Karabakh. Its original architecture and entire history was changed by Armenians and promoted as an example of Armenian Christian heritage for many years, The White Cross monastery is located on a high hill between Hadrut settlement and Veng village of Khojavend region.

Tomb of Sheikh Babi Yaqub

Fuzuli rayon is rich in historical and religious monuments, especially tombs. Unfortunately, these monuments were destroyed by the Armenian invaders. One of these monuments is the octagonal tomb of Sheikh Babi Yaqub, located in the liberated part of the region.

The tomb of Sheikh Babi was seriously damaged on September 29, 2020 as a result of large-scale provocations by the Armenian armed forces during the fighting in Karabakh. This tomb is one of our nationally important historical architectural monuments. Its recovery and detailed study can be an important contribution to our historical science.

Mirali tomb

The tower-like tomb standing on a hill in the village of Ashaghi Veysalli of Fuzuli is popularly known as the Mirali tomb. Interior structure of the tomb is two-layered and consists of an underground crypt and above-ground chamber.

Seven Doors Monastery

The monument has an unusual architectural style. The date of construction is not fully specified, but research works of many historians indicate that the temple belongs to the V-VI centuries. However, the technical structure and construction style of this monument sharply distinguish it from the V-VI century monuments. This gives reason to say that the construction date of the temple is older. The seven-door temple is the only monument with a special architectural structure, which cannot be found in other areas of Azerbaijan.

There is no information about Seven Doors temple in the scientific literature. In many cases, information about this temple by Armenian writers is not based on any facts, but serves for groundless territorial claims of Armenians against Azerbaijan. This temple is not a religious building, but just a memorial monument that much loved by the people and turned into a place of pilgrimage.

The city-fortress foundation was laid by Panahali Khan in the middle of the 18th century and was called Panahabad in the early years, and later Shusha after the ancient name of this place. The ancient traces of the construction of Shusha retain their splendor even today. The remains of the fortress walls surrounding the historical center of the city stand out. Shusha was the capital until the fall of the Karabakh khanate in 1822.

One of the historical and religious cultural monuments in Shusha is Yukhari Govhar Aga Mosque or Shusha Juma Mosque. It is the oldest mosque built in the central square of the city. Yukhari Govhar Agha Mosque is registered as a historical and cultural monument of national importance.

The Upper Govhar Aga Mosque was built in 1883-1884 by architect Karbalayi Safikhan

Sultanhuseyn oglu Karabakhi by the order of Govhar Agha, the daughter of Ibrahimkhalil Khan. In the place of the current mosque, there was a mosque built of straw and reed during the time of Panahali Khan, the founder of Shusha (1752). This mosque, built by Panahali Khan, was rebuilt with stone in 1768 by Ibrahimkhalil Khan. Later, on the site of this mosque, the

Yukhari Govhar Agha Mosque
Source: <https://az.wikipedia.org/>



same building known as Upper Govhar Agha Mosque was built, which survived to our modern times.

In the middle part of the roof of Yukhari Govhar Agha Mosque, there are two domes with a diameter of 5 meters located along the main axis and covering the top of the central nave. One of the differences that make the mosque beautiful is that the surface of brick minarets is divided into three parts by raised bands and decorated with colored stones.

After occupation of Shusha by hated neighbors in May 1992, the mosque was subjected to Armenian vandalism and partially destroyed, its interiors, the decor of its minarets damaged, and its tent covers also destroyed.

With the liberation of Shusha on November 8, 2020 by the army under the leadership of the victorious Supreme Commander Ilham Aliyev, the Upper Govhar Agha Mosque was also freed from Armenian slavery. Heydar Aliyev Foundation carried out restoration works in the mosque after the liberation.

Lower Govhar Agha Mosque

It is considered as one of the first mosques built in Shusha by Govhar Agha, the daughter of Ibrahim Khan. The architect of the mosque was Safikhan Karabagi of Karbala. After the construction of the Upper Govhar Agha Mosque, this mosque was called the Lower Govhar Agha Mosque among the people of Shusha. The mosque was built in 1874-1875.

President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev and the First Vice President Mehriban Aliyeva get acquainted with the restoration works carried out at the Lower Govhar Agha Mosque in Shusha, November 07, 2021
Source: www.president.az





*Opening of the tombstone of
Khurshidbanu Natavan in Aghdam,
October 4, 2022
Source: www.president.az*

The Lower and Upper Govhar Agha mosques are literally considered among the magnificent and rare pearls of the Muslim East. The 17 mosques standing in the row of this majestic mosque also brought special beauty and wisdom to the city. During the occupation of Shusha in May 1992, the building and minarets of the Lower Govharaga Mosque were seriously damaged by the fire of Armenian armored vehicles. Wall inscriptions inside and outside defaced, insulting expressions against Azerbaijanis in Armenian and Russian languages written inside.

The Lower Govhar Agha, Yukhari Govhar Agha and Saatli mosques, which were destroyed by the Armenians during the occupation of Shusha city, are being restored according to the original design. All three mosques are on the list of important historical and cultural monuments of the country. Over the past year, experts from Azerbaijan, Austria, Italy, Latvia and Turkey

carried out assessment works and developed a restoration project in the mentioned mosques. All three mosques are being restored with the financial support of Pasha Holding. The Heydar Aliyev Foundation completed the first stage of restoration works in the historical Yukhari Govhar Agha Mosque. Currently, the second stage of restoration work is being carried out in the mosque. At this stage, the original design of the mosque will be protected and strengthening works will be carried out, and the madrasah, that was destroyed by the Armenians, will be restored. The most extensive restoration works will be carried out in the Lower Govhar Agha mosque, according to the scale of the destruction. The minarets of mosques will be restored, as well as roof and floor coverings will be replaced.

Natavan palace

The two-story house belonging to Khurshidbanu Natavan, the famous poetess of Azerbaijan, popularly known as "Khan Gizi", is a historical-architectural monument of the 18th century located in the city of Shusha.

In the early 1930s, Shusha Music School, the first children's music school in Azerbaijan established at the initiative of Bulbul, the founder of Azerbaijani vocal art, started its activities in this building. Since 1984, Shusha City Children's Art School was named after Niyazi.

In 1987, major repair and restoration works were carried out in the building. Karabakh branch of the National Azerbaijan Literature Museum named after Nizami Ganjavi started operating here and named after Khurshidbanu Natavan.

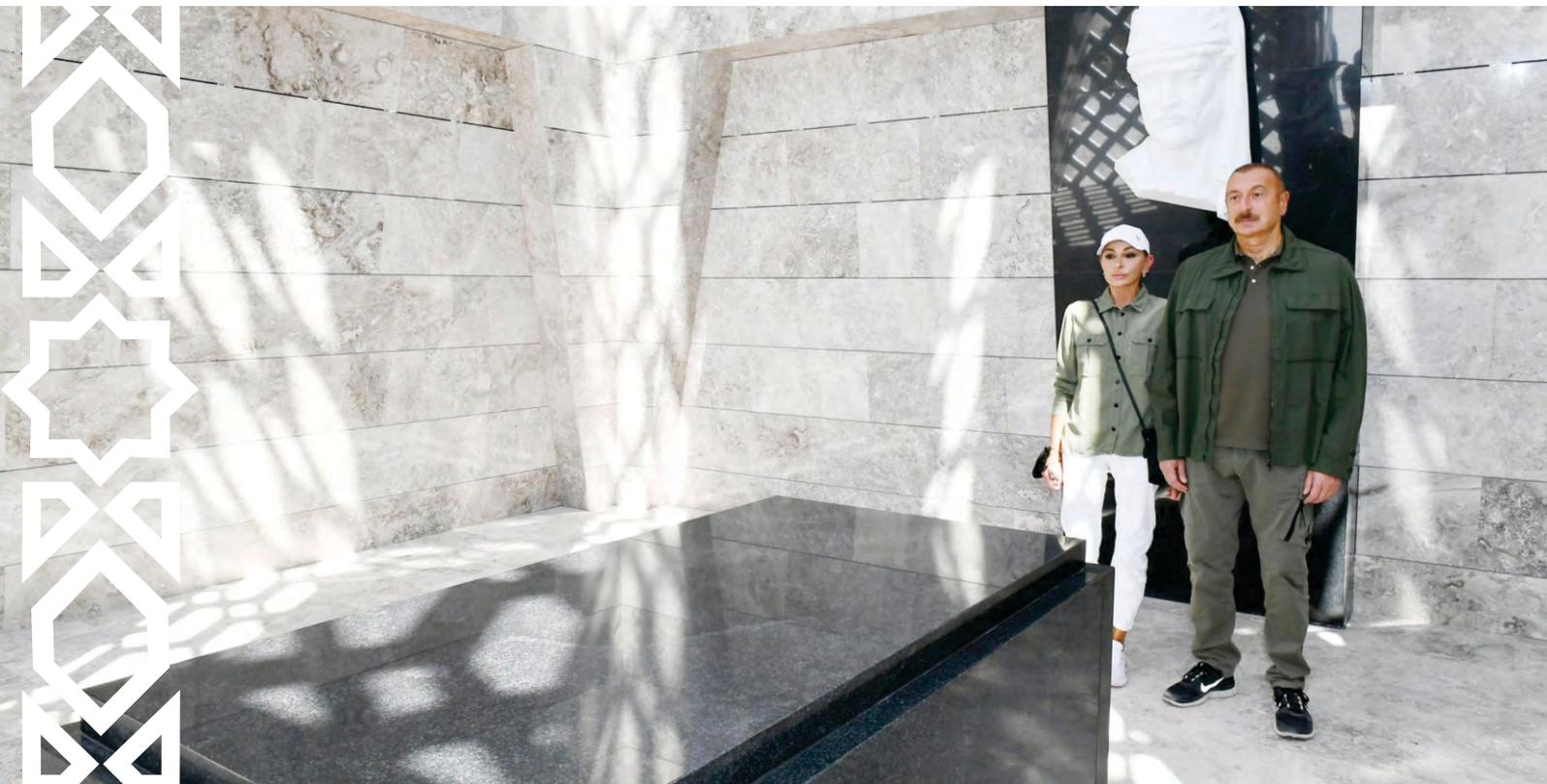
Ilham Aliyev and First Vice-President Mehriban Aliyeva at the opening ceremony of Molla Panah Vagif museum-mausoleum complex after repair, restoration and reconstruction works, August 29, 2021

Source: www.president.az

After the occupation of Shusha by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia on May 8, 1992, hundreds of rare art pearls, paintings, carpets, miniatures, souvenirs, archeology samples collected in the museum were destroyed and confiscated by the invaders. An assessment of the damage caused to the building during the occupation is underway. After this process, restoration works will be started.

Karabakh Khan Palace

Karabakh Khan Palace or Panahali Khan Palace is a historical palace located in the historical center of Shusha city and was the residence of Panahali Khan, the founder of the Karabakh Khanate. During the reign of Panahali Khan, the palace was not only the residence of the Khan, but also the residence of the Khan's family. His son Ibrahimkhalil Khan lived with his family and nobles in Ibrahimkhalil Khan's palace, which was built in his period, near the Panahali Khan's palace. The eldest son of Ibrahimkhalil Khan, Muhammad Hasan Agha, lived in the palace of



*The museum-mausoleum complex of Molla Panah Vagif after repair-restoration works,
August 29, 2021
Source: www.president.az*

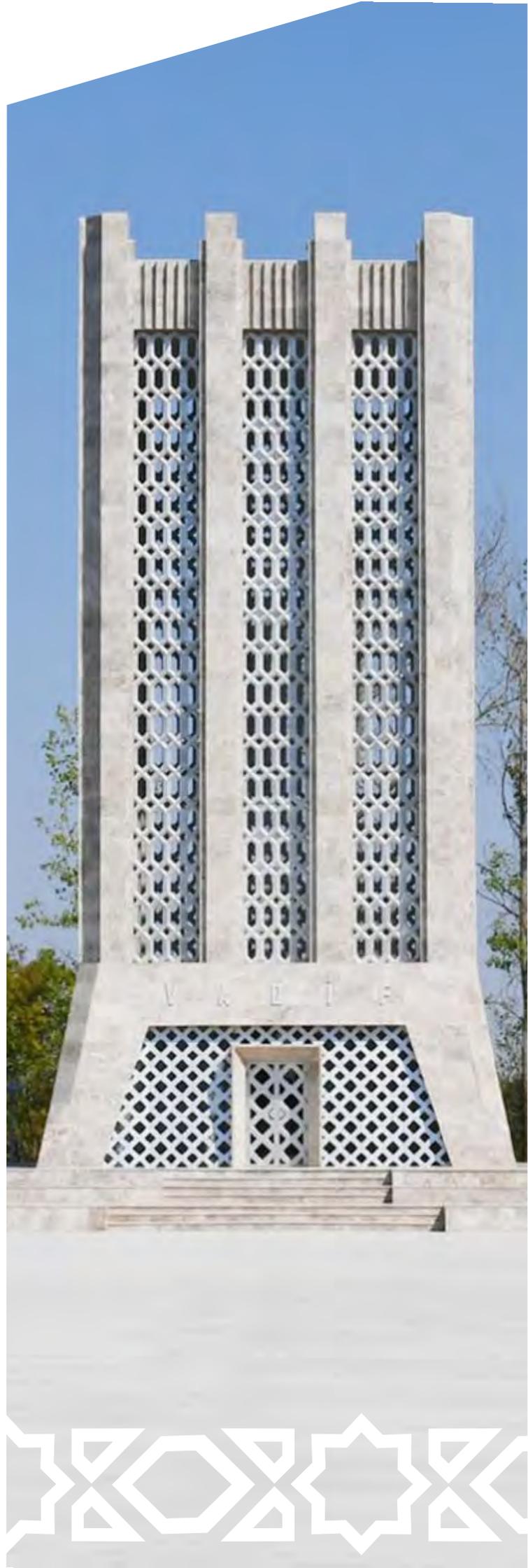
Muhammad Hasan Agha, which was built on a steep rock in the southeast of the Shusha plateau. In addition to these palaces, there is also the palace of the Khan's daughter Natavan and palace of Karaboyuk Khanim, belonging to the members of the Khan's family in Shusha. Although the name Karabakh Khan's Palace is attributed to each of these palaces in various sources, the main political residence of the Karabakh Khans was the palace of the first Karabakh Khan, Panahali Khan.

The two-story palatial building houses a large number of rooms, including a large T-shaped parade hall. The hall plays the role of the compositional center of the building. This hall had huge raised lattice windows on two sides. Currently, the restoration of the historical monument is underway.

Mausoleum of Molla Panah Vagif

On January 14, 1982, with the initiative and participation of the national leader, Heydar Aliyev, the magnificent mausoleum was built on the grave of Molla Panah Vagif and opened in Shusha, the ancient cultural center of Azerbaijan. Within this visit that national leader Heydar Aliyev gave an instruction to hold the Days of Vagif Poetry. The first Day of Ancient Poetry were held in Shusha from July 29 to August 3 of the same year.

The museum-mausoleum complex was built on the grave of the genius poet near the Cıdır plain. Construction of the tomb was in square structure and decorated with marble. Taking into account the surrounding mountain landscape and urban planning features, the compositional structure of the tower-shaped



tombs of Azerbaijan was used. Local traditions of folk architecture, monumental-decorative and applied art tools were included in the construction of the mausoleum. A bust of Molla Panah Vagif made by sculptor Albert Mustafayev was placed inside the tomb. As a result of the occupation of Shusha by Armenia in 1992, the building of the complex and all the exhibits were destroyed. After the glorious Victory of the victorious Azerbaijani Army, on January 14, on the day the mausoleum was opened 39 years ago, President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev, visited the mausoleum during his visit to the city of Shusha. Afterwards repair, restoration and reconstruction works took start at full speed.

Repair and reconstruction of the mausoleum was carried out by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation. Starting from March 2021, it was subjected to a structural examination at the initial stage, necessary parts were investigated, and design works were prepared. The historical appearance was preserved in every detail of the monument. The entire infrastructure of the monument complex was rebuilt, drainage lines for rainwater and electric lines were installed. In the landscape, the retaining walls and the court are faced with granite as part of its historical appearance. At the same time, various types of rose bushes were planted around, as reflected in the pictures of that time.

Vagif Poetry Days were also restored in Shusha.

Shusha Cave Camp

In 1971-1973, 1975, the Mil-Karabakh archaeological expedition of the History Institute of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences conducted scientific research in Shusha, one of the oldest areas of Karabakh, under the

leadership of Mammadali Huseynov. As a result of archaeological excavations, an ancient human camp belonging to the Paleolithic culture was discovered near the city of Shusha, in the lower part of the Cidir plain.

As the camp is located in the territory of the city of Shusha, it was named Shusha cave. The cave is located on the left bank of Dashalti River, 1500 meters above sea level, and 80 meters above the modern bed of the river. The cave of karst origin was formed naturally a million years ago. The camp is 20 meters wide, 100 meters long, and 7 meters high.

During the research conducted in the Shusha cave, 5 layers were identified in the sediments. During the archaeological excavations conducted in the first and second layers, fragments of metal and clay vessels from the Eneolithic, Bronze, Ancient and Middle Ages were found. No material culture samples were recorded in the third layer of the camp. In the fourth and fifth layers, examples of material culture belonging to the Paleolithic period were discovered.

It is interesting that in front of the Shusha cave and in the surrounding areas, the remains of the castle walls from the ancient period were discovered. Some written historical sources also contain information about the existence of ancient people in the territory of Shusha.

There are different opinions in science about the date of the establishment of Shusha. Most of the scientific literature mentions that the foundation of Shusha city was laid by the Khan of Karabakh, Panahali Khan, at the beginning of 1750. However, as a result of complex scientific research conducted by Azerbaijani scientists over the past 50 years, it was scientifically proven that Shusha is one of the oldest cities of the country.

It was known that there were defensive

fortresses and fortifications around the city of Shusha long before the 18th century. Panahali Khan restored some defense forts that existed around Shusha until then. After the establishment of the Karabakh Khanate, Panahali Khan built and completed the Bayat, Shahbulag and Panahabad fortresses in 1748-1757. Panahali Khan built defense walls around settlements of strategic military importance and conducted restoration works.

Shusha, began its new history from this period and became the center of the Karabakh Khanate, was called Panahabad for a while. However, during the archaeological research conducted in 1971-1973 and 1975, an ancient human camp belonging to the Paleolithic period was discovered in Shusha, the fortress walls of the ancient period were recorded in that camp. Based on the discovered material cultural remains, it is stated that the ancient people in Shusha were from the Middle Acheulean culture period. It was established that the settlement began, and the castle walls were built in ancient history. Based on the discovered material culture samples, it was scientifically proven that ancient people started living in Shusha 200-250 thousand years ago and that this land is one of the centers of ancient civilization.

The archaeological, ethnographic, epigraphic, paleogeographical and anthropological scientific research conducted by Azerbaijani scientists in Karabakh, including Shusha, in the last 50 years proves that the great ancestors of the Azerbaijani people, starting from the earliest times, i.e., the Guruchai culture, lived in these lands, created a rich material and spiritual culture, and falsified history. It shows that the claims of the Armenians were scientifically completely ungrounded. The cave proves that the city of Shusha is one of the ancient human settlements.

Shusha Castle

Shusha Castle was built in 1750-1751. According to Karabakh historians, the construction of the fortress on a high, steep mountain, some distance from Shushakend, was started in 1750, and the works were completed in 1756-1757. Panahali Khan made Shusha his capital, fortified it, and turned it into a fortress-city. The city was named "Panahabad" in honor of Panahali Khan, and later "Shusha Castle" and "Shusha".

Today, the destroyed Shusha fortress is being restored, preserving its ancient style, and most of the work is almost finished.

Uzeyir Hajibeyov's house-museum

The museum was founded in 1975 on the initiative of the great leader Heydar Aliyev. Uzeyir Bey lived in this house in 1915-1942. The museum consists of 4 rooms, a glass hall, a cinema and an exhibition hall.

Expositions in the museum showcased the composer's life and work, as well as the composer's personal belongings. Everything in this house was kept as it was in Uzeyir Bey's time. There are silver dishes, samovar, copper dishes, gramophone, radio receiver, gifts from friends, etc. together with the composer's dining table. Uzeyir Hajibeyov's table and all the items on the table were also protected. All his belongings - watch, glasses, even the unfinished part of the symphonic poem "Azerbaijan" were on his desk. The exposition talked about Hajibeyov's musical scenes, from "Leyli and Majnun", which is considered the first opera in the Middle East, to classic "Koroglu" opera.

The house-museum of Uzeyir Hajibeyli, a prominent composer, founder of our professional music art and national opera, operated in Shusha until the occupation of



Ilham Aliyev and first lady Mehriban Aliyeva at the opening of Bulbul's house-museum, August 29, 2021
 Source: www.president.az

Armenia.

As a result of the brutality of the Armenian occupying forces, only about 100 of the 1,700 exhibits related to the life and work of the genius composer in the museum survived, and the rest were destroyed.

The Heydar Aliyev Foundation prepared a project of the works to be carried out in the house-museum.

After restoration works it is planned to place the exhibits of the museum, which were taken to Baku in 1992. These are Uzeyir Hajibeyli's photographs, letters, musical notes and personal belongings.

Bulbul's House-museum

The outstanding musician was born and spent his childhood years in this house, which was operating as a house-museum since 1982.

Based on the instructions of national leader

Heydar Aliyev, the Executive Committee of Shusha City Council of People's Deputies made a decision on August 31, 1982 to turn the house where Bulbul was born and lived into a house-museum. The building was renovated in 1982-1983, a museum exposition restored, its administrative building was built in front of it.

The museum displayed pictures of Bulbul from his childhood, some of his personal belongings, including his tambourine. About 9,000 documents were collected in the museum reflecting Bulbul's creative, scientific-research, pedagogical and social activities. Materials confirming Bulbul's many years of effective creative work in building a new vocal school in Azerbaijan, and promoting folk music were also

displayed.

The house-museum was subjected to Armenian vandalism in 1992 during the First Karabakh War and ceased its activity.

According to the order of the President of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, the repair and reconstruction works in the museum was completed.

During the restoration works, two inscriptions with the Arabic alphabet and an image depicting the sun were found carved on the stone under the plaster on the walls leading to the balcony. One of the inscriptions has a verse from the Koran, and the other has the date of construction of the house. A newly discovered inscription on the wall indicates that the building was built in 1788. The building reflects the characteristics of the historical residential buildings of Karabakh and Azerbaijan, the interior structure of the rooms is typical of traditional houses of Azerbaijan.

During the occupation of Shusha, the house was rendered unusable, cracks appeared in the load-bearing walls and the walls collapsed. During the restoration, the foundations of all load-bearing walls were strengthened, and reconstruction works were carried out in the cracked wall parts. Rotten wooden floors in the interior rooms of the building were replaced with new ones. Since the roof, doors and windows were rotting and unusable, they were replaced with a new one in order to preserve the historical appearance of the building.

The courtyard belonging to the Bulbul's House-Museum was restored keeping its original appearance.

Currently, a museum exposition of was exhibited in the building. A newly made bust of Bulbul was erected in the yard of the house-museum.

The old bust of Bulbul vandalized during the occupation of Shusha was kept in order to demonstrate Armenian brutality.

Tower of “Qara Boyuk Khanim”

Kara Beyuk Khanim castle is located in Shusha city. The city was built in the form of a quadrangle-planned castle with an inner courtyard in the best strategic places of the fortress. These castles were, first of all, fortress buildings in which the defense regiment was stationed. Also, these castles, built on high places on the outskirts of the city fortress, played a decisive role in keeping the city perimeter under complete control and determining the nature and direction of attacks on the fortress and organizing the defense. Only two of them remain - Panah Khan Castle and Gara Buyuk Hanim Castle. According to the inscription above the entrance gate, the Qara Khanim's castle was built in 1768. It is considered as an important architectural monument.

Caravanserai of Aga Kahraman Mirsiyab oglu

The building that housed the Shusha Creative Center, formerly known as the Caravanserai of Aga Kahraman Mirsiyab oglu, is in the list of nationally important historical architectural monuments.

The caravanserai of the Azerbaijani merchant Agha Kahraman Mirsayib oglu occupied a special place among the caravanserais of Shusha. It belongs to the 80s of the XIX century. The caravanserai had two floors and consisted of 25 rooms. After Armenians occupied Shusha, they made changes on this monument. Its architecture was distorted and was replaced with an art gallery.

Two-story caravanserai

It is a hotel-style two-story caravanserai in Shaytan Bazar part of Shusha. In the second half of the 19th century, Mashadi Huseyin Mir Sayyaf son of Haji Amiraslan bought the caravanserai, demolished it and built it on its place. Therefore, the caravanserai was popularly known as Haji Sayyaf oglu caravanserai. After the death of Mashadi Huseyn, his sons Kahraman and Mashadi Shukur started to jointly run the caravanserai. This caravanserai stood out from other caravansaries in the city for its size or architectural style.

Kazanچی church

According to historical sources, there was a temple of Albanian architecture in 1722 on the site of the present Kazanچی church. In 1858, by the order of the Russian command, they built a bell tower next to this temple and gave the building to the use of pious Russian soldiers. The bell hanging over the church was made in the Russian city of Tula by order of the Russian

command in Shusha and brought to Shusha with the help of the military. In 1868-1887, they demolished this Albanian temple and built a new church on its ruins in the style of Russian Orthodox church architecture. Of course, the Muslim population would not work in church construction. In Shusha, there was no Christian population to work in the construction of the church. Therefore, neither Armenians nor civilian representatives of other Christian nations lived in Shusha at that time. It is for this reason that the Armenian population moved to Shusha to work in the construction of the church built in Shusha. After the construction of the church, Armenians from the village of Gazanچی stayed in Shusha and settled around the church. For this reason, the name of the church began to be called the Kazanچی church.

The church has three entrances, west, north and south doors. There were various

Ganjasar Monastery complex
Source: <https://azertag.az>



ornaments on the entrances and windows. On May 8, 1992, after the Armenian armed forces occupied Shusha, the churches in Shusha were also Armenianized. In 1995-2000, the architecture of the Kazanchi Russian Orthodox Church was changed and turned into an Armenian Gregorian church.

Ganjasar monastery

The main buildings of the Ganjasar monastery, located in Vangli village of Kalbajar region, were built in the 13th century. The hill on the bank of Khachinchay, where the monastery is located, was considered a holy place even before Christianity. Ganjasar Monastery was the religious and cultural center of Caucasian Albania.

The Ganjasar monastery complex consists of a church, a special entrance hall and auxiliary buildings. The monastery is surrounded by fortress walls with two gates on the south and west sides. Cells and rooms of auxiliary buildings are connected to the northern and southern walls. The foundation of the church near the southern gate of the complex was laid by the Albanian prince Hasan Jalal between 1216 and 1238.

After the occupation of Kalbajar region by the Armenian armed forces in 1993, the architectural structure and interior of the monument were illegally changed by the Armenians from April 3 of that year. Wall inscriptions were damaged, several stone inscriptions on the walls of the monument, as well as a large number of ornaments and symbols from the Albanian period were completely erased, and many of them changed

Khudavang Monastery, December 5, 2020
Source: www.azertag.az



into unrecognizable forms. Since 2000, under the name of renovation, the architectural structure of the monument were seriously damaged, various animal figures placed in its interior and facades. More than 15 tombstones and cross stones were installed in the courtyard of the monastery and in the cemetery belonging to 2000-2009. The writings and artistic examples on the inner walls of the monument were erased, and all the walls were decorated with writings in the Armenian language in red and black colors. Inside the complex, they broke the chest stone on the tomb of Prince Hasan Jalal Dovla and destroyed many of the artistic ornaments engraved on it. Since 1994, the complex, which is undergoing renovation and construction works in and around it, was included in the list of monuments of the Republic of Armenia and promoted as an Armenian church.

Currently, the monument is known as an Armenian church, so no restoration work is being carried out by the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Khudavang Monastery

Khudaveng Monastery, located in Veng village of Kalbajar region, was founded in the first centuries of our era when Christian missionaries were engaged in preaching in Caucasian Albania. The basilica, the earliest building of the complex, was built in the 8th century on the tomb of Dadi, who came to preach Christianity on the instructions of St. Thaddeus, the apostle of Jesus Christ.

This monastery, which is the religious center of the Principality of the Albanian Cross, served as the residence of the Albanian bishop and the center of religious education. In the 13th century, the monastery was renovated and additional buildings were built by the family of Bahram, the son of Khachin prince Boyuk Hasan from the Mehran dynasty.

During the occupation, illegal restoration works were carried out by the Armenians in the Khudavang monastery, many elements of the cross were changed.

Using other means, the Armenians very skillfully present the Albanian monument as an Armenian church in the films they show abroad and convey false historical information about the destruction of the material and cultural monument of the great Artsak by the Turks.

In Kalbajar, a workshop where fake historical stones are made was discovered. Here, the stones with the Armenian-Gregorian cross engraved on them are stored in a chemical solution, their color is changed and they look like ancient stones and then those stones are buried in the ground so that when archaeologists discover them in the future, they will see that they belong to Armenians. These facts are a clear example of Armenian plans.

After the liberation of Kalbajar region in 2020, on December 4, 2020, representatives of the Albanian-Udi religious community of Azerbaijan, which is the successor of the Albanian (Caucasus) Apostolic Independent Church, visited the Khudaveng monastery complex.

On January 8, 2021, the representatives of the Albanian-Udi religious community of Azerbaijan celebrated the birthday of Prophet Jesus - Christmas in the Khudavang monastery complex. Community representatives performed rites in the church belonging to the temple complex, recited festive prayers, and lit candles in the church.

Lekh Castle

Lekh Castle is located in the territory of Ganlikand village of Kalbajar region. The fortress built on a high mountain peak was

constructed for defense purposes in the 13th-14th centuries.

Lekh Castle is also remarkable for its strength. It is very interesting that the name of this castle somehow expresses its appearance. That is, the word Lekh means "camel's neck", and those who sees the fort can confirm that this fort, built on the caravan route, contains exactly that shape. On the walls of the fort there are places carved out of stone where the guards could stand. By stopping here, they kept the caravan route under control.

After the occupation of Kalbajar region by the Armenian armed forces in 1993, Lekh Castle, one of the cultural pearls of Azerbaijan, was also subjected to Armenian occupation.

Zar cave

Zar cave is located in Gadabay district between Shahdag and Murovdag ranges, on the left side of the Tartar river, at an altitude of 2190 m above sea level.

The cave was destroyed by treasure hunters. During Mansurov's research in the destroyed area, 152 objects made of obsidian were discovered. They are made from production waste, shards, cores, sharpeners, gouges, chisels, irons, etc. consists of tools. Among the finds, there are kashovs, leaf-shaped sharpeners, retouched plates, and hook-shaped tools, all of which correspond to the Upper Paleolithic period. During the exploratory excavation conducted in the southern end of the cave, it was determined that there are six layers formed from clay soil mixed with gravel and river stones. Only four of these layers, which replaced each other, were found to contain material culture remains, and about ten labor tools were discovered from the cultural layers. From bottom to top, technical progress is clearly visible in these tools. The tools of the Zar cave reflect the second stage of the Mustye culture

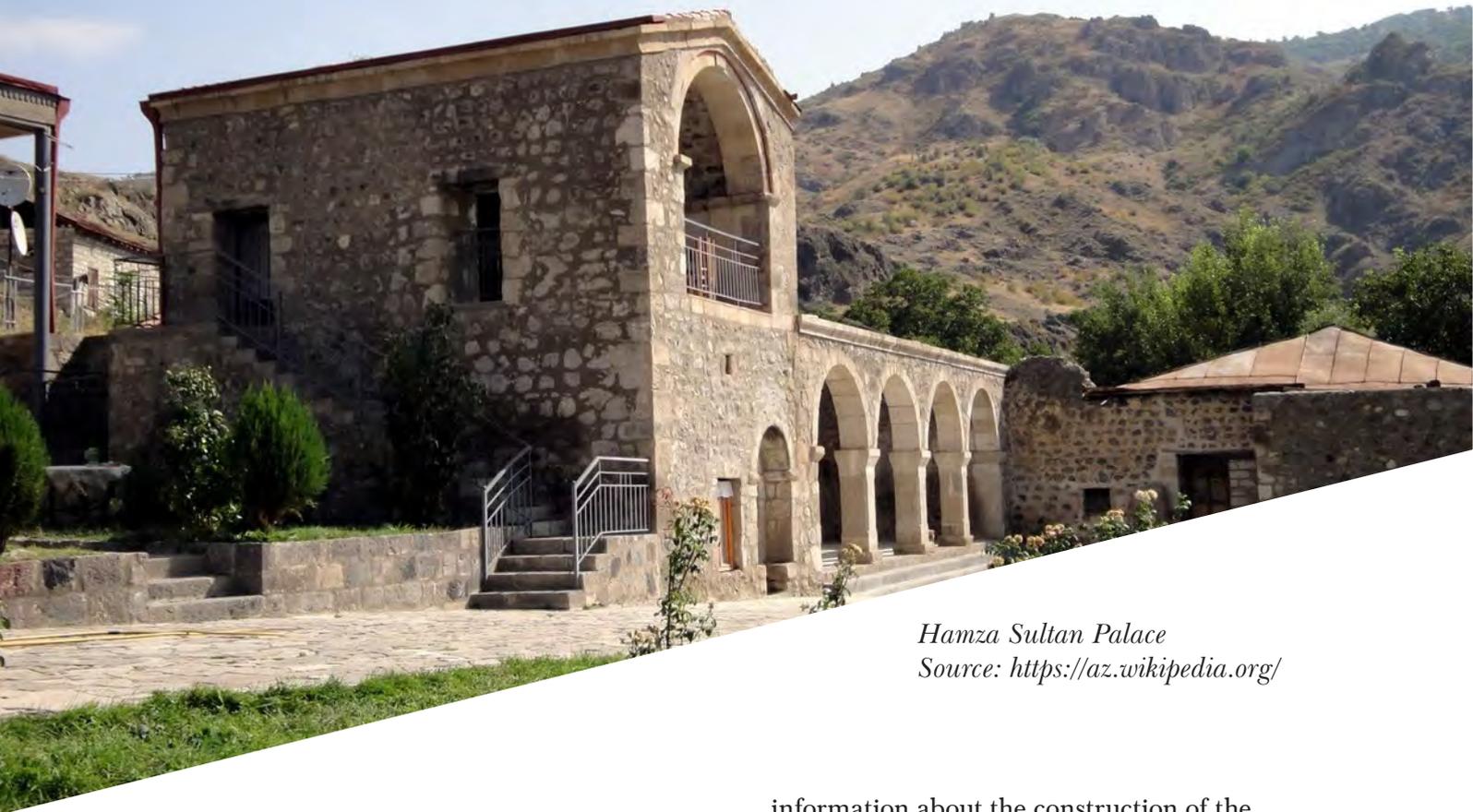
and the transition from the Mustye to the Upper Paleolithic according to their typological and technological level and the morphology of the sherds.

Agoglan monastery

The triple church of the Siservank monastery near the Agoghlan river in Lachin district was built in the 6th century. The middle nave with a swelling dome is completed with a deep apse, and the side naves covered with cylindrical domes are completed with swelling dome constructions. The apse is covered with a semi-dome, the arch forming the apse creates a horseshoe-shaped impression. The archivolt of the arches and the patterned columns on which they are supported are faced with large, cleanly hewn tiles. The upper parts of the building are decorated with decorative stone carvings, which are well lit by windows in the middle, taller nave.

One of our monuments, which was a victim of Armenian vandalism, is the Agoghlan monastery located in Lachin region. The foundation of this historical monument was laid in the 5th-6th centuries, and it was rebuilt in the 9th century as the monument was subjected to avalanches and destruction at different times. During the renovation of the monastery, its original foundations were kept as they were, and new walls were built on top of the old walls. After the restoration, the Agoghlan monastery became one of the most magnificent monuments of Albanian architecture in the history of Azerbaijan.

After the occupation of Azerbaijani territories by Armenia, changes were made to the architectural structure and interior of the Agoghlan monastery illegally. The guard wall of the monument was destroyed and the second entrance door was opened. Thus, the right wall of the monastery was destroyed and a door was



Hamza Sultan Palace
Source: <https://az.wikipedia.org/>

replaced. In 2005, 6 tombstones were placed a few meters from the right wall of the monastery. 26 Albanian symbols and wall inscriptions on the inner and outer walls of the monument were changed and the original artistic examples were completely deleted. Several 2.5 meter high crosses made of basalt stone are installed at the entrance of the complex.

Demirovlu sacred temple

The monument, which belongs to the material and cultural heritage of Caucasian Albania, is located in the village of Gargishlaq, Lachin district, and belongs to the 11th century.

After Lachin region was occupied by Armenia in 1992, the current state of the monument has not yet investigated.

Hamza Sultan Palace

Hamza Sultan palace is located in Husulu village of Lachin. Historical documents provide

information about the construction of the palace in 1761. Although the palace used to form a large complex, only one palace building has survived to our time. The building shows a magnificent construction of its time for its architecture and engineering. Eastern architectural traditions were widely used in the construction of the palace, which was probably built in the 18th century.

After the occupation of Lachin region by the Armenian armed forces in May 1992, the name of the village was changed, and the Hamza Sultan palace was renovated and put into use as a guest house.

Bako Saakyan even held a meeting with the public in the Hamza Sultan Palace, located in Husulu village of Lachin district, with the participation of the "district" administration. At the meeting, the issues that concern the residents were clarified, and the tasks ahead were discussed. There was an exchange of views on the existing problems and ways to solve them. The report of Suren Khachatryan, the



"leader" of "Kashatak district" of the center of Lachin ("Berdzor") was heard.

Husülü village (in certain periods it was called Garachorlu, later Sultans, Asads) is one of the 30 settlements of Lachin region that were completely Armenianized. For many years, the village served as the center of Karachorlu district.

Tomb of Malik Ajdar

Near the village of Cicimi, Lachin region, there are two side-by-side tombs in a large cemetery. The plan of the historically oldest of them, the Malik Ajdar tomb, is circular on the inside and octagonal on the outside. A number of details of the monument are the same as those used in the tombs in Demirchilar village of Gubadli.

There are no construction inscriptions or patterned surfaces on it, and researchers believe that the Cijimli tomb was built in the 12th-13th centuries. It is more likely that this monument was built at the end of the 13th century, during the Elkhanid era. The inscription on the tomb

Khudafarin bridge, November 16, 2020

Source: www.president.az

is in Arabic. It was not possible to read the inscription completely due to damage.

Khudafarin bridge

Bridges of Khudafarin, believed that was built about eight to nine hundred years ago, connected the northern and southern banks of the Araz River. These bridges are located in Jabrayil district of Azerbaijan. One of the bridges on the Silk Road used to have fifteen spans, the other eleven spans.

Throughout history, the Khudafarin bridge played a major role in the development of economic and cultural relations between Azerbaijan and the countries of the Middle East and Europe, starting with India. At the same time, the Khudafarin bridge has become one of

the main means of strengthening the connection between the north and south of Azerbaijan. Khudafarin's bridges can be considered as one of the most beautiful examples of construction-engineering art of the medieval period of Azerbaijan.

Unfortunately, the coastal arches of the eleven-span bridge were destroyed in the 30s of the 20th century by the joint decision of the leadership of Iran and the USSR to cut the ties between North and South Azerbaijan. Since then, the local population named the bridge the Broken Bridge.

The 30-year stay of Khudafarin bridges in Armenian captivity caused great moral wounds in the hearts of Azerbaijan people. However, on October 18, 2020, the territories where the monuments are located were freed from occupation by the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan.

“Ushaq” castle

A medieval (XV century) castle located in the territory of Gushchu village, Lachin region. Ushaq castle was built in the area called "Galack" of Guşchu village of Lachin. The castle was blown down long ago, and no description of the 4-5 stone high tower has survived to this day.

Lalazar bridge

The Lalazar bridge is located on the Bargushad River in the territory of Aliguluushagi village of Gubadli district. Although it is assumed that the bridge, which has an interesting architectural structure, was built in 1867, according to many researchers, the construction date of the bridge belongs to the 18th century.

*Lalazar Bridge, May 26, 2021
Source: www.azertag.az*



Mammadbeyli tomb
Source: www.azertag.az

Lalazar bridge was built in the shape of a flat oval. Two straight columns in the center are completed with arches, giving the bridge a double-arched appearance. The length of the bridge is 17 meters, width 2.8 meters, height 4.5 meters.

Although the bridge was not seriously damaged during the occupation, the inscriptions on the plaque showing the date of its construction were erased by the Armenians. (115).

Gurculu tomb

Gürçülü tomb is a historical-architectural monument of the 18th century located in the territory of Gürçülü village of Gubadli district.

No inscriptions were preserved on the monument, and it is possible that the tomb had



Agoglan monastery
Source: https://az.wikipedia.org/



no inscriptions at all. Therefore, the researchers studying the monument mainly referred to its architectural features when determining its history (116).

Mammadbeyli tomb

Mammadbeyli tomb, located in Zangilan district, is similar to the zodiac tombs of Azerbaijan. River stones were used in its construction. It is said that there was an underground tunnel from this monument to Sharifan village on the other bank of Hekari river. In 1975, tomb was discovered when the underground area was cleaned for the first time. The floor of the tomb is paved with well-polished stones. In the Middle Ages, such tombs were built over the graves of feudal lords and wealthy people.

Mammadbeyli tomb was subjected to Armenian vandalism. During the occupation, they destroyed certain parts of the monument. The mentioned historical monument was neglected for 27 years.

Haji Badal bridge

It was built on the Aga River by Haji Badal in the 19th century and is known as Haji Badal Bridge by local residents. At one time, it provided the connection of the population of 15 villages with the district center. This bridge was in the captivity of the enemy for many years and neglected.

In the construction of the bridge, special stone (with special decoration), lime and egg yolk were used. The bridge has an extremely interesting architecture. So, the bridge was built over a mountain river (Aga river) that overflows in spring. It is in the form of a tagband because it is built on a mountain river that has never been tamed.

In the middle of the bridge, the piers were not placed so that if the mountain river floods, its flow will be ensured.

This historical monument remained as it was until the occupation of Gubadli, but this bridge remained in the captivity of the enemy for many years and neglected (117).

The remains of the city of Sharifan

In Sharifan village of Zangilan district, on the right bank of the Hekari river, the remains of the lower part of an ancient tomb - sardabe were discovered. The plan shape of the crypt is a square with projections (5.4 x 5.4 meters). There is a shallow rectangular niche on the south wall of the tomb. Its upper part is decorated with stalactites, and the sides are decorated with thin columns.

The overhangs of the crypt are covered with a tagband, and the central part is covered with a spherical dome. Covering the walls and arches with well-hewn and polished stones, processing a decorative strip with a carved pattern on the archivolt of the mihrab and archivolt, etc. suggests that once the tomb belonged to a tower-like tomb with a very high architectural and artistic solution. The Sharifan tomb is considered a monument built at the turn of the 13th-14th centuries. On October 20, 2020, the village was liberated from occupation (118).

Maiden's Tower

The castle is located in Jabrayil district. The fort, built of local stones in a high mountainous area, is believed to be a guard post for defensive purposes. The castle located on the Diridag mountain dates back to the 12th-14th centuries. Currently, the castle is in ruins. The length of the castle walls is about 50 meters and the height is 13 meters.

In the first years of the occupation, one side of the Maiden fortress was blown up by enemies. The goal was to destroy it and let no monuments to keep the history alive.





*Mineral spring in Zulfugarlı village,
Kalbajar district*

Source: <https://az.wikipedia.org>

Tourism development strategy of the region is under preparation. At the same time works are underway for ensuring security, creating appropriate infrastructure, tourism products, routes, and branding.

Ecotourism

The main resource of ecotourism is nature. Thus, every component of nature and environment can be an object of interest and attract ecotourists. The rich nature of Eastern Zangezur and Karabakh economic regions, mountains, valleys, nature reserves, etc. has a great potential for the development of ecotourism. One of the factors determining this potential is the great recreational importance of these areas. Existence of healing mineral waters increases recreational destination of Karabakh for recreation. Thus, the mineral water

resources collected in the Karabakh volcanic plateau differ for diversity of their chemical composition. There are up to 120 mineral water deposits of different composition in the territories freed from occupation. In other terms, this means a mineral water supply of 7805 m³/day. The potential reserve of thermal water in the territory of Kalbajar, Lachin and Shusha regions, the attractiveness of the nature of the area are favorable natural factors for the creation of a resort-treatment complex. Kalbajar and Lachin districts account for 33% of the total mineral water reserves in Azerbaijan. Turshsu in Shusha, Shirlan, Istisu in Kalbajar, Koturlu, Iligsu in Lachin are an invaluable blessing for those suffering from cardiovascular, anemia, liver, biliary tract, gall bladder and kidney diseases. There are many healing thermal water sources in Lachin and Zangilan, which are distinguished by their mystery.

Eastern Zangezur economic region is particularly distinguished due to the abundance of healing springs. Up to 400 healing waters can be found in Kalbajar only in the Tutgunchay



*President Ilham Aliyev and First Vice President Mehriban Aliyeva in Kalbajar and Lachin regions, August 16, 2021
Source: www.president.az*

creek, a tributary of the Tartar river, which is unique feature for such a small area. The most famous of these healing water bodies are Istisu and Mutgun mineral-thermal water bodies. Istisu mineral waters, located in Kalbajar region, are particularly distinguished by their favorable gas and chemical composition, high temperature, and large natural resources. A sanatorium with the same name was built in 1928 around the famous mineral water spring of Istisu village. Kalbajar district is known all over the world for its Istisu mineral reserve and "Istisu" sanatorium. Istisu balneological resort is located in the northwestern part of the Karabakh plateau at an altitude of 2200 m, on the right bank of the Tartar river, in an area rich in alpine plants. According to sources, hot mineral springs appeared in 1138 as a result of a strong earthquake. Due to its chemical composition and many other properties, Istisu

has no analogues in the world. The water temperature is a 58.8 degrees and can reach 74 degrees on the surface and 90 degrees in depth. Istisu mineral springs consist of 12 springs. The water of the mineral springs, drunk for the purpose of treatment and taken as a bath, cures gastrointestinal diseases, metabolic disorders, and other organs, nervous system, gynecological and some urological diseases. In the 80s, a sanatorium-resort complex and a mineral water plant were built above the Istisu spring. That plant produced 800,000 liters of water per day. Istisu sanatoriums operated in Istisu settlement of the region. More than 50,000 people are treated and rested there every year, The exploitation reserve of Yukhari Istisu waters, which is similar to the famous Karlovy Vary, mineral water deposit in Kalbajar district, is 82

thousand liters per day, Lower Istisu - 260 thousand liters, Koturlu - 70 thousand liters, Mutgun - 600,000 liters capacity was confirmed. The operational and forecast reserves of mineral waters of Kalbajar district are many times higher than the figures above.

Hydrothermal warm waters are located in the territory of Lachin region, where it is possible to find dozens of Narzan-type cold mineral water springs. The water temperature is relatively low, 24-29, 60 C. Here, Iligsu spring is located at an altitude of 1600 meters above sea level, in the territories of Minkend and Ahmadli villages.

The city of Shusha in the Karabakh economic region is known for its mineral springs. Healing capacity of Turshsu and Shirlan springs from the Shusha-Turshsu recreation area, Turshsu, Shirlan, Isa spring, Zamanpeyasi, Dashalti springs scientifically confirmed. Turshsu rises 17 kilometers southwest of Shusha, at an altitude of 1700 meters in the valley of the Zarisli river. Its water is rich in useful trace elements, mainly carbon dioxide, hydrogen carbonate, magnesium, sodium, and calcium. Various internal diseases were treated with sour water, and water was supplied to Shusha through the pipeline for drinking, taking a bath, washing the stomach and intestines, gall bladder, etc. People suffering from cardiovascular, anemia, liver, bile ducts, gall bladder and kidney diseases are treated.

Shirlan mineral water is the common name of three springs that come out at the foot of Saribaba mountain 18 kilometers west of Shusha city. It is distinguished by its low temperature and the abundance of magnesium components. Mainly from Shirlan water, gastrointestinal, anemia, metabolic disorders, etc. used in the treatment of diseases. The construction of the longest mineral water

pipeline in the world - 32 kilometers of Narzan-type Shirlan water to the city - spread Shusha's reputation as a resort even further. The Turshsu pavilion gallery, which supplies 342,000 liters of water per day, increased the resort importance of this land, turning it from a mountain-climate resort into a balneological resort.

Despite all this potential, Armenians mercilessly spoiled these resources and natural resources during the occupation, and caused great damage to the mineral water deposits of Azerbaijan. During the occupation of Kalbajar region, Armenia organized the export of large quantities of mineral water to foreign countries, violating all international laws. Also, after occupying our territories, Armenians, besides exploiting natural resources, destroyed the Istisu sanatorium.

At present, it is time to restore these resources, direct them to serve for the health of the people, as well as restore ecotourism and use these mineral waters effectively. According to scientists, the pure springs of the mountainous part of Karabakh have better conditions than the resorts of Kislovodsk, Abastuman and even Switzerland and Italy. Despite the destructive activities of the Armenians, even today our mineral springs are suitable for the creation of resort and sanatorium complexes.

The mineral water of Istisu is a natural resource capable of bringing great profit to the regional budget of Kalbajar. The restoration and operation of the Istisu sanatoriums destroyed by the Armenians will increase the interest of tourists here. Also, mineral water deposits such as Bağırsag, Yukhari Istisu, Aşagi Istisu, Kalbajar surroundings, Koturlu and Cherakdar, Iligsu, Turshsu will create great opportunities for the construction of health resorts here.

The ample recreational opportunities of our liberated lands and the availability of mineral water resources of the region will bring forth new processing and the beverage industry. Thus, at the end of the 50s of the last century, a factory for bottling mineral water was operating in Istisu and Turshsu. Using these opportunities, we can achieve the creation of the "beverage industry-tourism-recreation" triangle. Once built in accordance to modern requirements, this triangle will become a more attractive factor for tourism with its "chain" effect.

Various natural monuments, rare plant and animal species are spread in the lands freed from occupation. High mountains, bulging rocks, green forests, lush rivers will make these areas an attractive place for tourists. The mountainous zone of the Lesser Caucasus, freed

from occupation, is also a large forest region of Azerbaijan. In this zone, the forest resources in East Zangezur economic district are 178.1 thousand hectares, of which Kalbajar and Lachin districts shares the half. In order to protect the natural landscape, rare flora and fauna, a number of reserves and shelters were organized in the occupied territories of the Lesser Caucasus. Among them, the Basitchay reserve and the Lachin reserve will expand the tourism potential of the area. Basitchay Reserve was established in 1974 in the valley of Basitchay in the Zangilan area in the south-west of Azerbaijan. The area of the reserve is 107 hectares. The protected plant is the oriental

*Ilham Aliyev in Lachin,
September 21, 2022
Source: www.president.az*



sycamore. Along the river, the sycamore forest stretches for 12 km. The trees growing here were 500 years old, and the eastern sycamore was included in the "Red Book".

Its area is 21.4 thousand hectares. Before Armenian invasion, mountain goats, roe deer, wild boar, turaj, and partridge were protected in the reserve. At the same time, the charming nature of Shusha, located in Karabakh, is also favorable for development of tourism. The 'Ophrys caucasica' flower growing in Shusha region is considered a symbol of Karabakh.

Aghgol National Park, located in Aghjabedi area of Karabakh economic region, promises another potential for attracting tourists to this region. In 1964, White Lake State Nature Reserve was established on an area of 9,173 hectares. In 1978, the water area of

the lake, equal to 4400 hectares, was given the status of reserve and it became the White Lake State Reserve. Since 2003, the area of the reserve was expanded to 17,924 hectares and was declared a National Park. With this, an important step was taken in the direction of preserving and delivering the rare flora and fauna of Azerbaijan to future generations. White lake is the most famous desert-lake ecosystem of Azerbaijan and is one of the areas inhabited by migratory and local birds and other animals. White lake protection has international importance. This is related to the settlement of birds whose names are included in the "Red List" of the International Union for

The groundbreaking ceremony of the tourism complex in Sugovushan, March 20, 2022
Source: www.president.az



Conservation of Nature and the "Red Book" of the Republic of Azerbaijan. At the same time, good conditions for tourism and recreation was created here.

The terrain and climate of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions promise a wide potential for tourism opportunities.

The mountainous surface of the lands freed from occupation will stimulate the development of mountain and winter tourism in the future. Alagoller, Karagol, Zalkha lake, etc. lakes, Gamish mountain (3724 m) and Delidag (3616 m) peaks, conducive to develop ecotourism. The unique diversity of terrain in Eastern Zangezur and Karabakh economic regions, especially Lachin and Kalbajar, increases the prospects of both summer and winter tourism here. These areas are suitable for the construction of winter resort - winter ski resort sanatoriums.

Sugovushan settlement in Tartar district of Karabakh economic region is one of the areas that will support the development of ecotourism. On October 3, 2020, the village of Sugovushan was freed from occupation by the Azerbaijani Armed Forces under the leadership of the President of Azerbaijan, Commander-in-Chief Ilham Aliyev. A reservoir was built here in 1976 on the initiative of the great leader Heydar Aliyev. The town's pure mountain climate, beautiful natural scenery, location on the edge of Tartarchay, historical monuments and reservoir are very favorable for the development of tourism. Preliminary works get started in accordance with the concept prepared for the development of tourism in Sugovushan. During the visit of Ilham Aliyev and First Vice President Mehriban Aliyeva to Sugovushan on March 20, 2022, the foundation was laid of the tourism complex to be created on the basis of

the Tourism Development Concept.

First of all, the area will be cleared of mines, the remains of destroyed buildings to be removed, then landscaping works be started and appropriate plants planted in the area. In the complex that will be created around the Sugovushan reservoir, initially, a recreation park will be built on an area of 5 hectares, along the coastal walking paths, seats and chat rooms to be installed. A parking lot for 40 vehicles, a tourist information center and a public catering facility will be created here to serve tourists.

The works in the Sugovushan Tourism Complex will be completed by the end of 2022 and will serve tourists in the next season. Factors such as the mountainous climate of the area, beautiful natural scenery, water reservoir, as well as the reconstruction of the highways leading to the settlement from Tartar and Naftalan, lay the groundwork for Sugovushan to gain fame as a tourist destination.

The unique natural climatic features of Eastern Zangezur and Karabakh economic regions allow the development of agrotourism and rural tourism in the area. After the victory, the rapid renewal of rural infrastructure, the creation of all necessary conditions for normal life will make the villages of the region a favorite vacation spot for tourists.

Shusha's famous Cdir plain, Isa spring, Chetir waterfall will be memorable for the tourists. Jidir plain is the only and large flat area of the city located in the heart of the mountains. For this reason, horse races of Karabakh braves, chevken games, Nowruz and other festivities was held here since ancient times. Cidir Plain has always been the most favorite place and recreation area of Shusha residents and guests visiting Shusha. It is located on the outskirts of the city - in the upper part of Dashalti valley. The amazing view from

here is fascinating. On one side, there are three hills lined up behind each other and popularly called "Uchmikh". There are no words to describe the beauty of the surrounding rocky cliffs, green-clad mountains, and emerald forests covered in the golden rays of the Sun. A steep path called "Forty Steps" below the Jıdır Plain leads to the Dashaltı River, which flows from the Dashaltı Gorge. The river, which takes its source from the Karabakh range, is ice-cold and transparent.

The mysterious Isa spring is located in the Shusha district, 4 kilometers from the district center, in the Karabakh range, at an altitude of 1600 meters above sea level, in the heart of thick forests with very beautiful scenery. It is considered the most famous vacation spot of Karabakh in Azerbaijan. The water of the Isa spring is extremely cold and very bright. Isa spring, one of the main symbols of Shusha city, was fully restored by the Shusha City State Reserve Department.

The spring itself is made of marble, and the word "Isa spring" is written with a national

Ilham Aliyev at the restored "Khan gizi" spring in Shusha, May 12, 2021
Source: www.president.az



ornament, and the water supply of the spring was completely restored.

As another ecotourism destination, Chetir waterfall is popularly known as "Shir-shir" waterfall because of the rare sound made by the water. The water flowing from the waterfall flows into Dashalti river.

Also, rafting can be developed in the mountain rivers of the lands freed from occupation.

All these facts and the wealth of places show that there is great potential for the development of ecotourism in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions.

Festival tourism

International and local events held in the liberated territories create conditions for the development of festival tourism. Big festivals such as "Kharibulbul" International Music Festival and culinary festival mean great potential for the development of festival tourism. Many music festivals, cultural events, and sports competitions to be held in the future to contribute to the recognition of these areas in the world and promote the country. This type of tourism can support the country to turn into tourism destination and become quite an interesting direction in the tourism business.





Culinary tourism

Culinary tourism is considered as an important component of tourism experience. Culinary is believed to rank next to climate, accommodation and scenery in terms of importance to tourists. Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions are famous for their rich cuisine. Gubadli pilaf, "Avdal kutab", rice kutab, Karabakh national pilaf, Aghdam's "balba", "minced pilaf" made during the reign of Panahali Khan, Shusha's famous "Sheshrangi" pilaf, cranberry pilaf, "nardancha", as well as Karabakh "keta", are examples of this cuisine. This rich cuisine creates conditions for the development of culinary tourism in this region.

In addition, the First International Culinary Festival, which is another important event held in Shusha, the cultural capital of

*The First International Culinary Festival
in Shusha, May 6, 2022
Source: www.azertag.az*

Azerbaijan, was a historical, magnificent and significant event, and will contribute greatly to the development of tourism in Karabakh. The festival was organized by the Heydar Aliyev Foundation and the State Tourism Agency on May 5-8, 2022. In this festival, cooks, international experts, food industry representatives from Turkey, Russia, Germany, Austria, China, France, Georgia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, Japan, Belgium, Czech Republic, Canada, South Korea, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other countries participated. Food experts of many countries including bloggers, guests from Europe, Latin America, and Asia also joined the event.

This festival not only allows to

demonstrate all the richness of the culture, traditions and national cuisine of Azerbaijan, but also its great tourism potential. Thus, this festival creates conditions for the development of gastronomic tourism, which is one of the priority areas of world tourism. As the culinary traditions of Azerbaijan are one of the characteristic features of our country and its ancient culture, such festivals will take on a traditional character, and present culture-tourism potential of our lands freed from occupation, like the ancient Shusha, and will attract the world's attention.

Cultural tourism

Karabakh and East Zangezur economic region depicts history in every step. Azikh cave, Albanian temples, ancient Christian monasteries, traces of the Paleolithic era, fortresses of the Khans, and other architectural monuments show that there are great

opportunities for the development of cultural tourism here. Unfortunately, most of these monuments were completely or partially destroyed by the Armenians. However, the country's administration is doing great work to restore these monuments.

Sports tourism

Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions are also conducive for the development of sports tourism. Aghdam's Imarat stadium was operating since 1952. There was a club of football players in the stadium. Unfortunately, the stadium was hit twice by the artillery of the Armenian Armed Forces during the battles in June 1993 and was destroyed. This stadium will

*Horse Breeding Center in Aghdam,
04 October 2022
Source: www.president.az*



be rebuilt with capacity exceeding 30,000 people. Convenient infrastructure for sports tourism (hotels, sports bases) will be created around the Imarat stadium.

It is important to mention Karabakh horses for sport tourism. Karabakh, one of the charming corners of Azerbaijan is known for its rare breeds of horses. Horse breeding traditions in Karabakh has ancient roots. Even during the time of the Karabakh Khans Panah Khan, Ibrahim Khan, Mehdiqulu Khan, and Jafargulu Khan, horse breeding was a valuable and interesting field.

The promotion of Karabakh horses in the world is organized at the state level. Thus, representatives of Azerbaijan performed at the Windsor Royal Equestrian Show, traditionally organized in honor of the members of the Royal Family of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Queen Elizabeth II, who watched these show with great interest, was presented with a Karabakh horse named "Shohrat" as a gift from the President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev. In addition, the international exhibitions and promotions to be held in Cıdır Plain will develop sports tourism along with other types of tourism here.

Black tourism

Black tourism means tourist trips to places of sadness. Such trips are associated with tragic events in the history of the state - wars, natural disasters, etc. Black tourism sites include the Waterloo battlefield in Belgium, the Etna volcano area, Hiroshima (Japan), where the atomic bomb was dropped, the Auschwitz death camps (Nazi camps), the battlefields of the Dardanelles, Dolmabahçe (the place where M.K. Atatürk died), Chernobyl and others.

Black tourism destinations of recent period are more attractive for tourists. Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions witnessed two wars over the last 30 years, suffered from Armenian vandalism, inhumane tortures, and the death of innocent people. With this type of tourism, it will be possible to clearly show the world community how Armenians destroyed historical, religious monuments and residential houses.

Hotels are under construction to enable realization of tourism potential of Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions,. The commissioning of such facilities will play a very important role in strengthening the tourism potential of Shusha, the cultural capital of Azerbaijan. In March 2021, the construction of Shusha "Khary Bulbul" Hotel launched and was opened after reconstruction on May 12 of the same year.

On August 29, another hotel - Karabakh Hotel - was opened in Shusha. The building of the hotel, built in 1980, ceased its operation in May 1992 as a result of the occupation of Shusha city and became completely unusable due to destruction. After Shusha was freed from the occupation of Armenia as a result of the glorious Victory of Azerbaijani Army, renovation and reconstruction works were started in the hotel in 2021, according to the order of President Ilham Aliyev. All conditions were created for the comfort of guests visiting Shusha in this modern hotel.

Karabakh promises great tourism potential for development of tourism relations among Turkish states. Thus, at the 7th meeting of tourism ministers of the Organization of Turkic States held on May 24, 2022, the city of Shamakhi was chosen as the Tourism Capital of the Turkic World for 2023. It was noted at the meeting that the liberated lands have great

tourism potential. Large-scale construction works are being carried out in these areas by the Azerbaijani government. Karabakh will soon become a regional tourism destination. The importance of active mutual relations with the member countries during the restoration of the liberated territories was underscored. In addition to historical ties of the member countries of the Organization of Turkic States, their shared history and cultural heritage, geographical proximity, visa-free travel and direct flights will contribute to the development of tourism relations, and cooperation will be based on friendship and mutual understanding. At the same time, cooperation between countries in various fields of tourism, including winter tourism, cooperation in the direction of creating joint tourism products will help the rapid development of various fields of tourism in lands freed from occupation.

The launch of immediate restoration and reconstruction works in Karabakh immediately after liberation show that tourism will develop in the liberated lands in the next few years. In total, about one million domestic and foreign tourists are predicted to visit liberated territories by 2025.

A wide network of highways and railway is being built in these regions to expand tourism opportunities, Fuzuli International Airport, which is called the "air gate" of Karabakh, was put into operation in very short period of time. It is possible for any type of aircraft to land at the airport. Zangilan International Airport also was commissioned. The foundation of Lachin Airport was laid. After the completion of the works, the number of local tourists, as well as those who come to travel to this region, will increase significantly. Thus, the three airports will play an exceptional role in development of regional tourism.

The study of cultural and tourism areas shows that freed territories have great opportunities for the development of the creative industry. The musical culture and dances of Karabakh, the restoration of the festivals and cultural events historically held in these areas will enable to bring back the glory of liberated lands. Although the monuments and museums-palaces, mosques, house museums, mausoleums, castles in the territory of Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur economic regions were damaged as a result of Armenian vandalism, the rapid restoration works will create conditions for the development of culture and tourism in these places. Turshsu meadows, Sakili spring, Isa spring, Shamilin spring, Cidir plain, etc. will expand the possibilities of ecotourism and medical tourism. With the expansion of culture and tourism, life and economy will be revived and the process of exposure of these areas to the world as tourism destinations will be accelerated.

Figure 15. Karabakh: Tourism potential

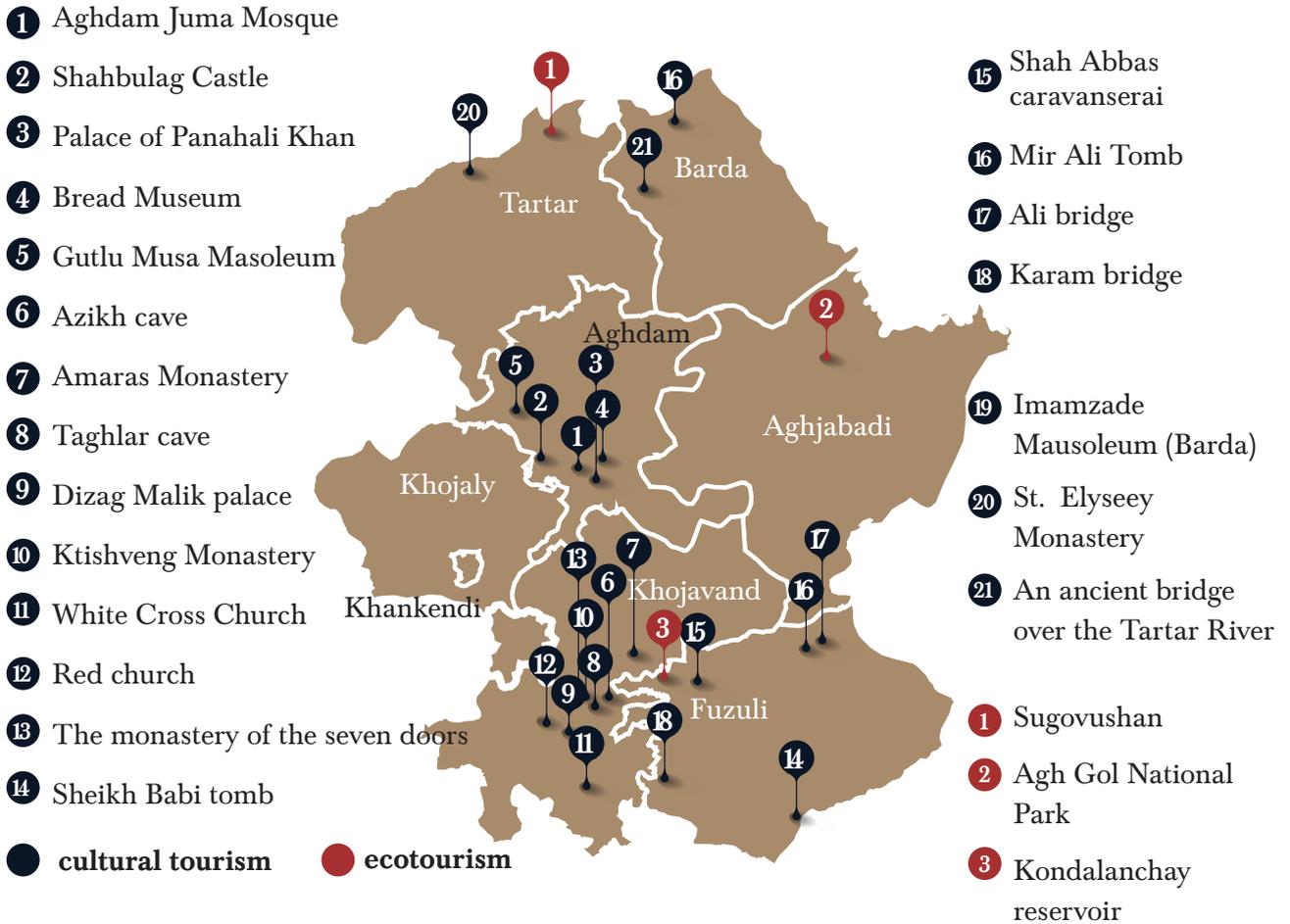
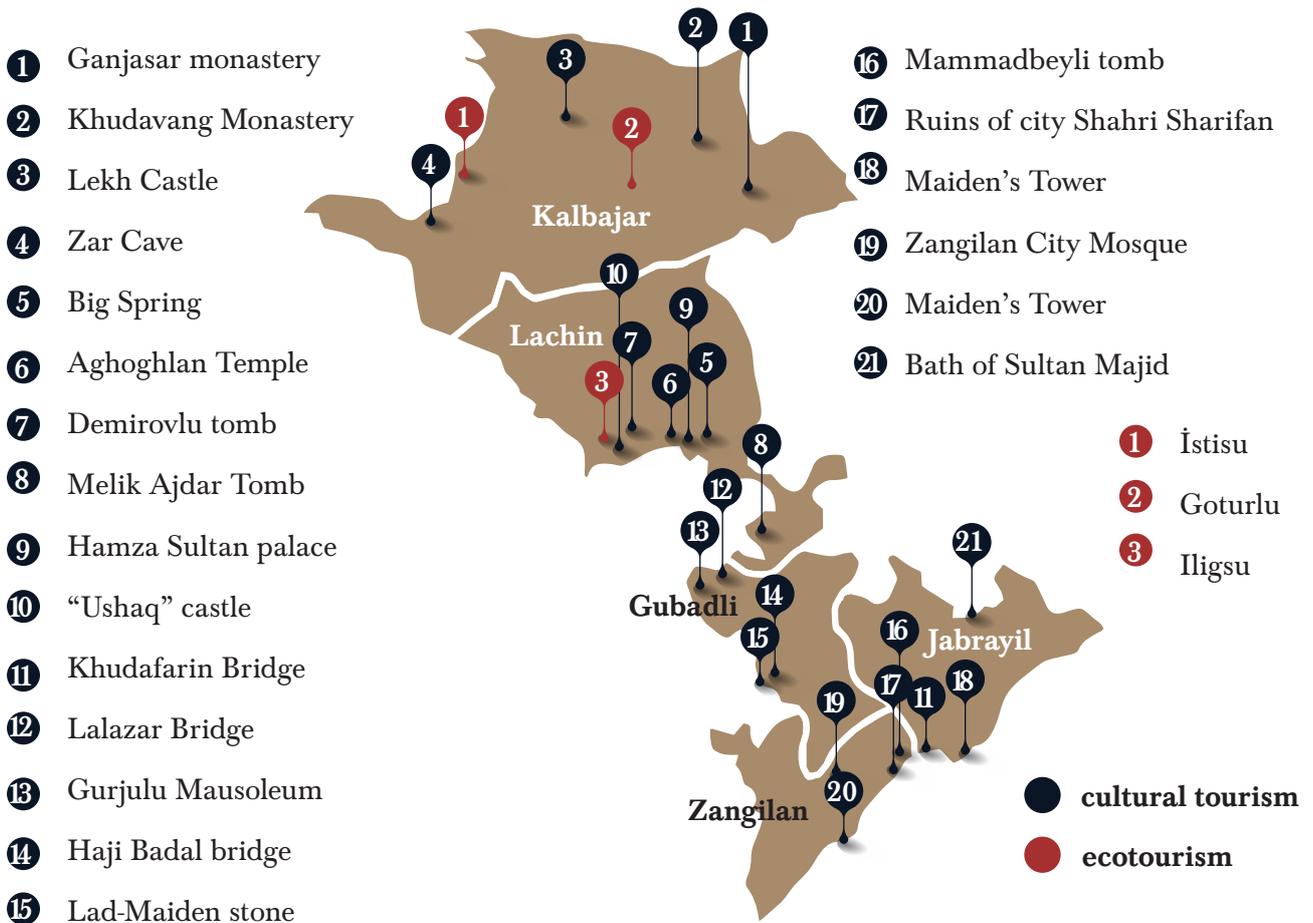


Figure 16. Karabakh: tourism potential of Shusha



Figure 17. Eastern Zangezur: Tourism potential



ANNEX

DAMAGE CAUSED DURING THE OCCUPATION

13 197 ha valuable forest area

900 pcs. – districts
 150 000 pcs. – houses
 7000 pcs. – public buildings
 693 pcs. – schools
 855 pcs. – kindergardens
 695 pcs. – medical points
 927 pcs. – libraries
 44 pcs. – temples
 9 pcs. – mosques
 6000 pcs. industrial and agro complexes

5 pcs. - geological-paleontological objects
 473 pcs. - historical monuments, palaces and museums
 40 000 pcs. - museum exhibits
 215 pcs. - natural monuments

2670 km – highways
 160 pcs. – bridges
 17 pcs. - hydrological stations
 2000 km - gas communications
 15 000 km - electricity lines

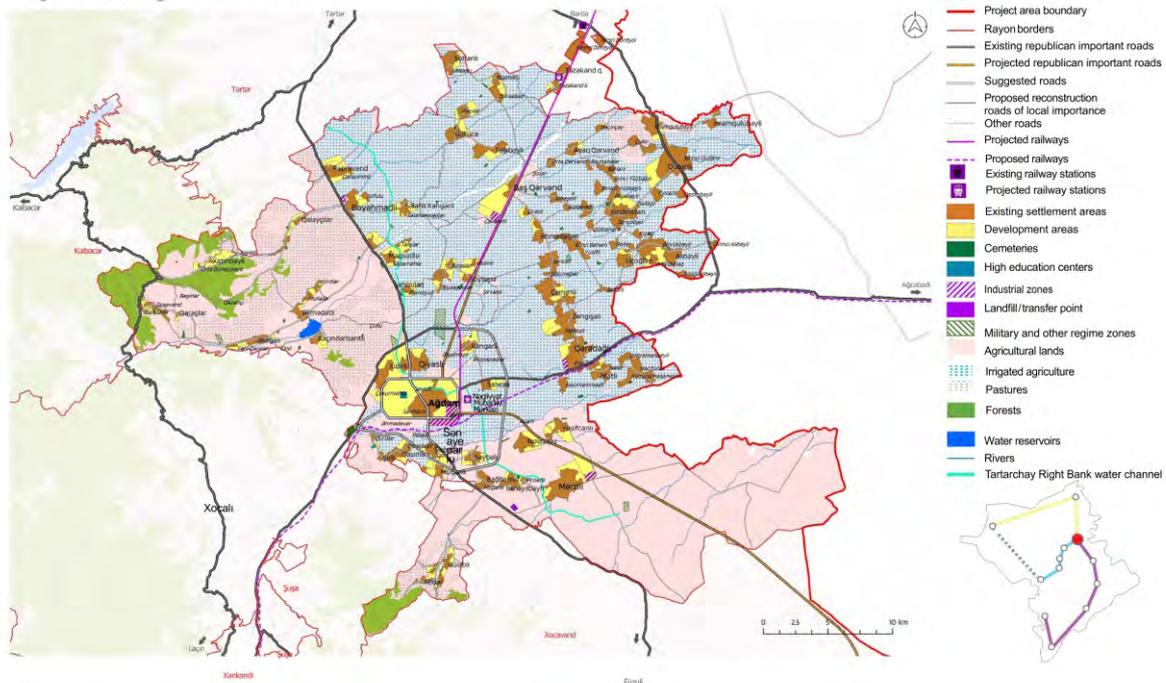
More than 110 thousand hectares of fertile lands were destroyed as a result of the fires.



The caused damage is more than 250 billion US dollars.

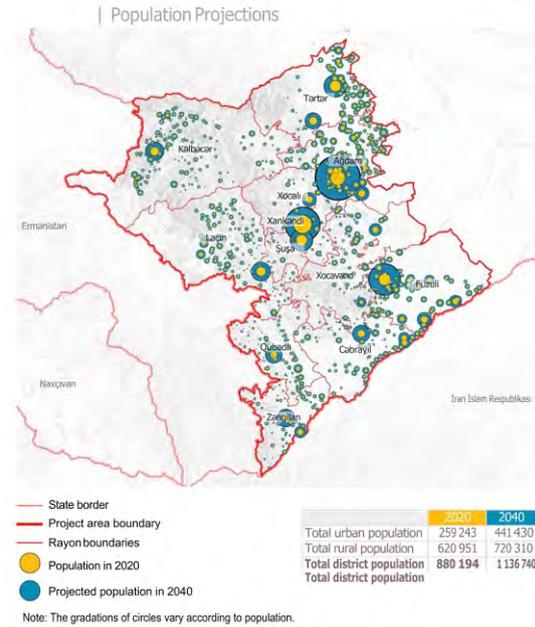
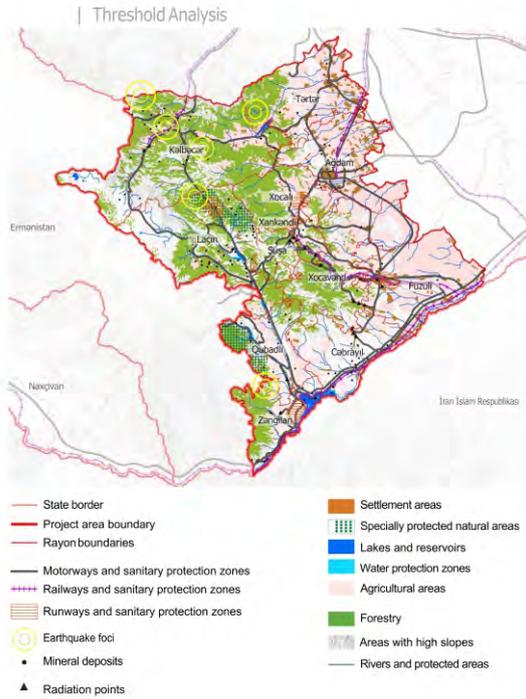
SUB-REGIONAL PLANS

Aghdam Sub-Regional Plan Scheme



Source: State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture of the Republic of Azerbaijan

THRESHOLD ASSESSMENT AND POPULATION PROJECTIONS



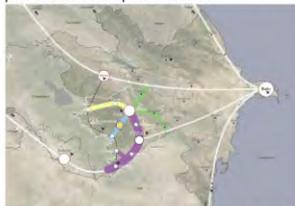
Regional Development Alternatives



1. Alternative - functional clusters of Ganja regional center and sub-centers



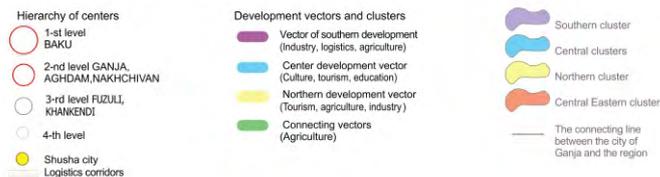
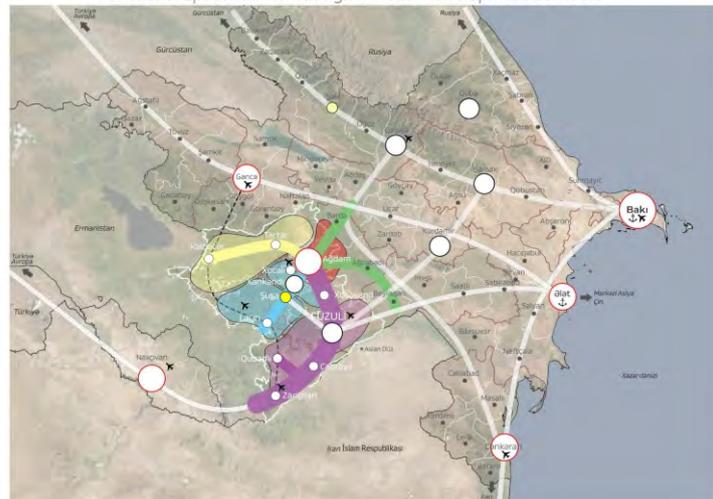
2. Alternative - Aghdam as a development pole and its development vectors



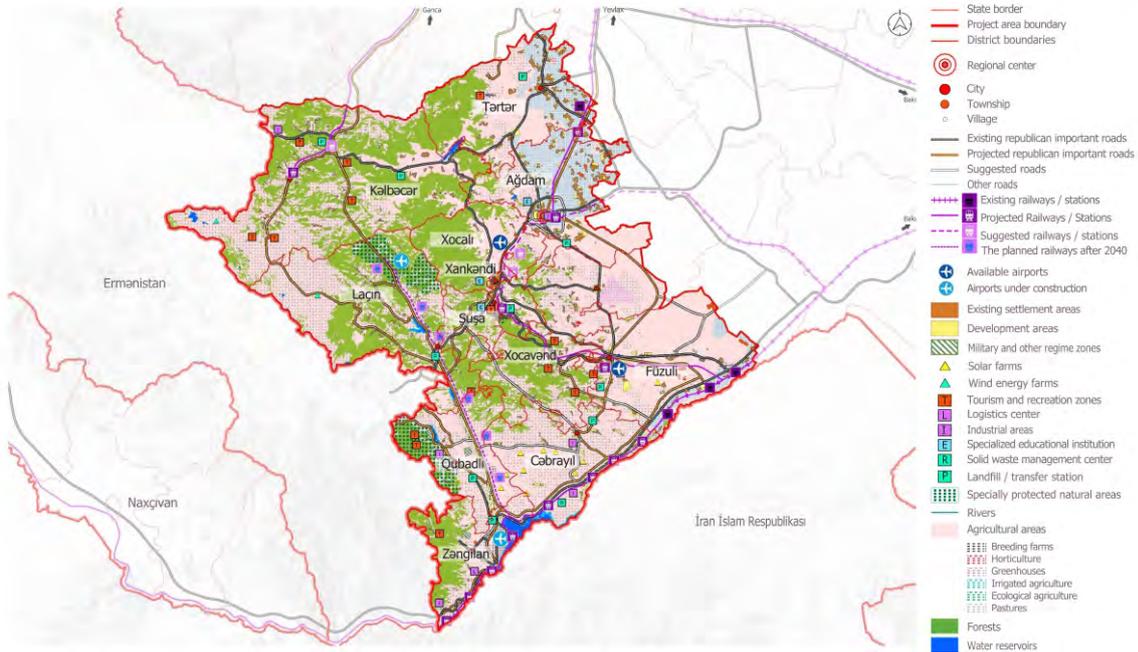
3. Alternative - Integrated Eastern Zangezur and Karabakh economic regions



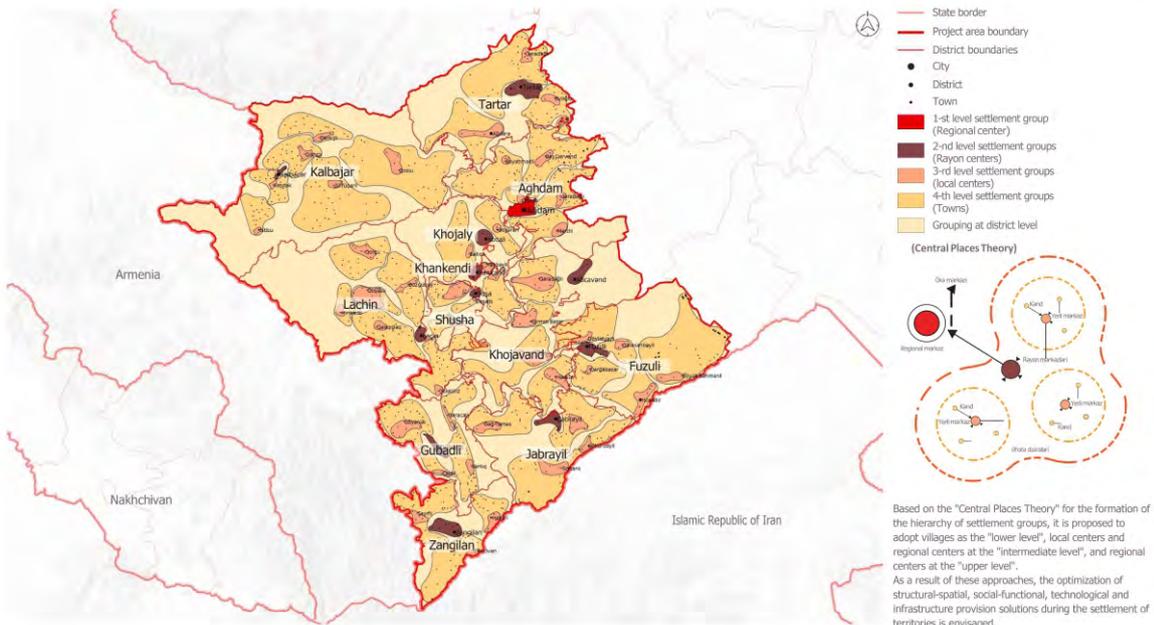
Functional Spatial Clusters integrated with Development Corridors



Regional Plan Scheme



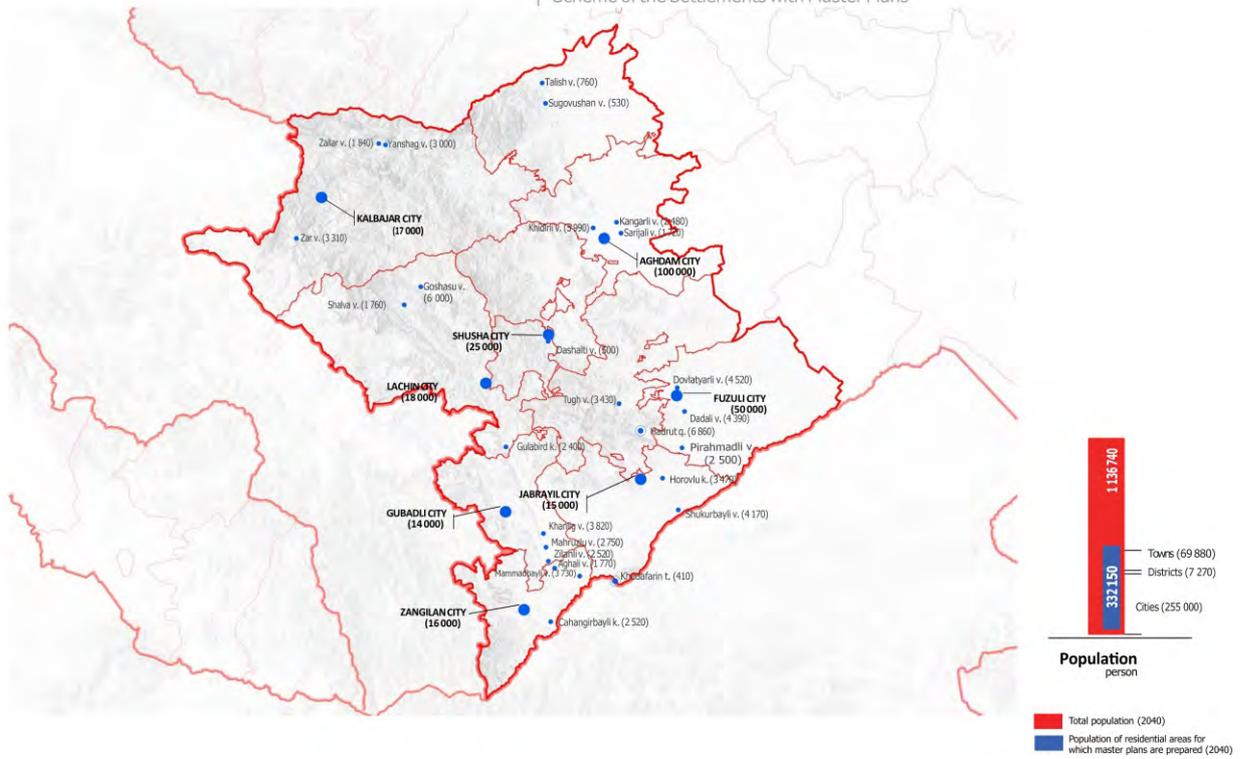
HIERARCHY OF THE SPATIAL CLUSTERS



Source: State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Preparation of Urban Master and Detailed Plans

| Scheme of the Settlements with Master Plans



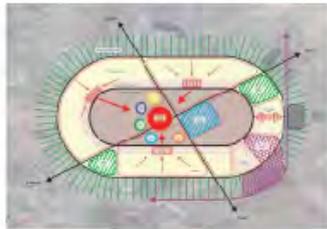
Preparation of Urban Master and Detailed Plans

AGHDAM CITY (100 000 persons)

VISION

A smart, competitive, sustainable city with self-sufficiency and the potential to serve as a regional hub

CONCEPTUAL SCHEME



MASTER PLAN (1967 ha)



ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS



AGHDAM RAYON TOWNS - SARIJALI

VISION

A residential area perfectly resolved in terms of social security and architecture-planning.

MASTER PLAN (102 ha)



THREE-DIMENSIONAL VIEW



ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS





Preparation of Urban Master and Detailed Plans of Cities

SHUSHA CITY (25 000 persons)

VISION

A city formed as a cultural capital

MASTER PLAN (305 ha)



DETAILED PLAN



ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS

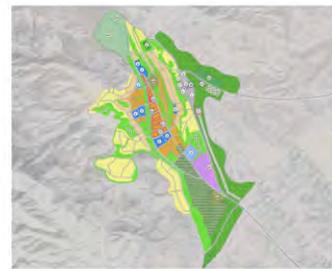


JABRAYIL CITY (15 000 persons)

VISION

A comfortable, sustainable urban environment formed around green lanes

MASTER PLAN (637 ha)



DETAILED PLAN



ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS



Preparation of Urban Master and Detailed Plan



KALBAJAR CITY (17 000 persons)

VISION

Attractive mountain town (Health and mountain tourism, gateway to nature, multifunctional district center)

CONCEPTUAL SCHEME



MASTER PLAN (237 ha)



DETAILED PLAN



ZANGILAN CITY (16 000 persons)

VISION

A restorative landscape, a vibrant regional hub, convenient an smart mobility and livable neighborhoods

CONCEPTUAL SCHEME



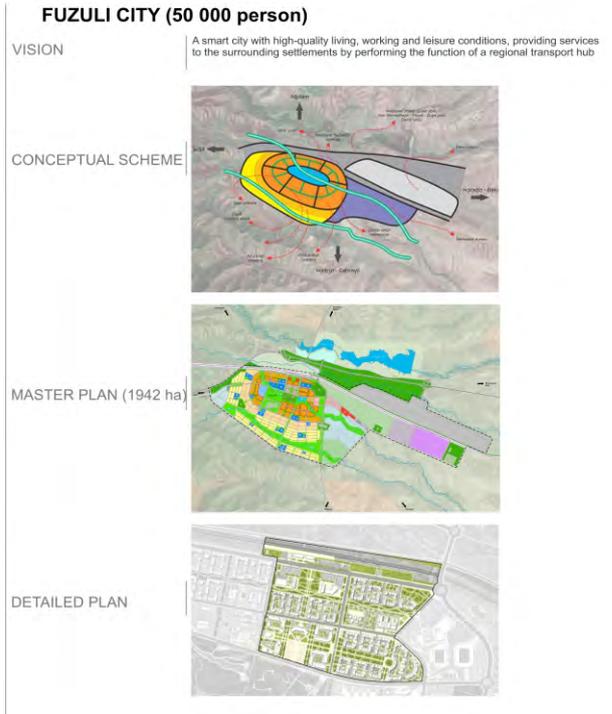
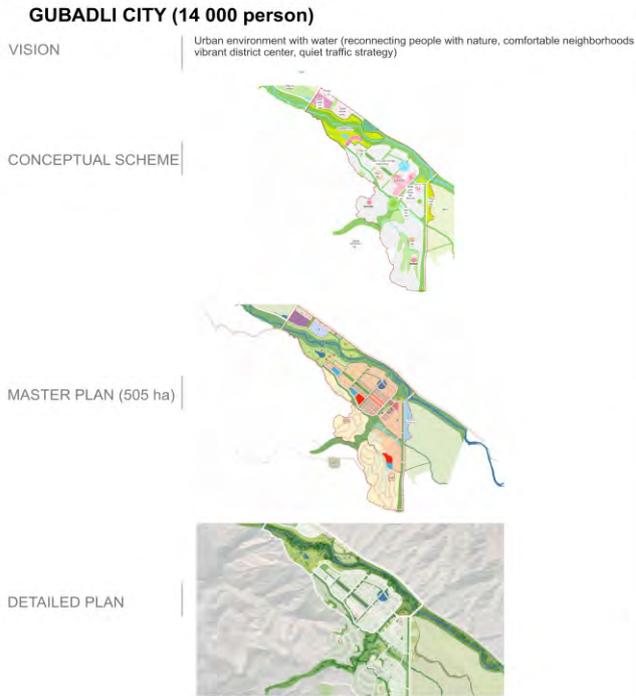
MASTER PLAN (366 ha)



DETAILED PLAN



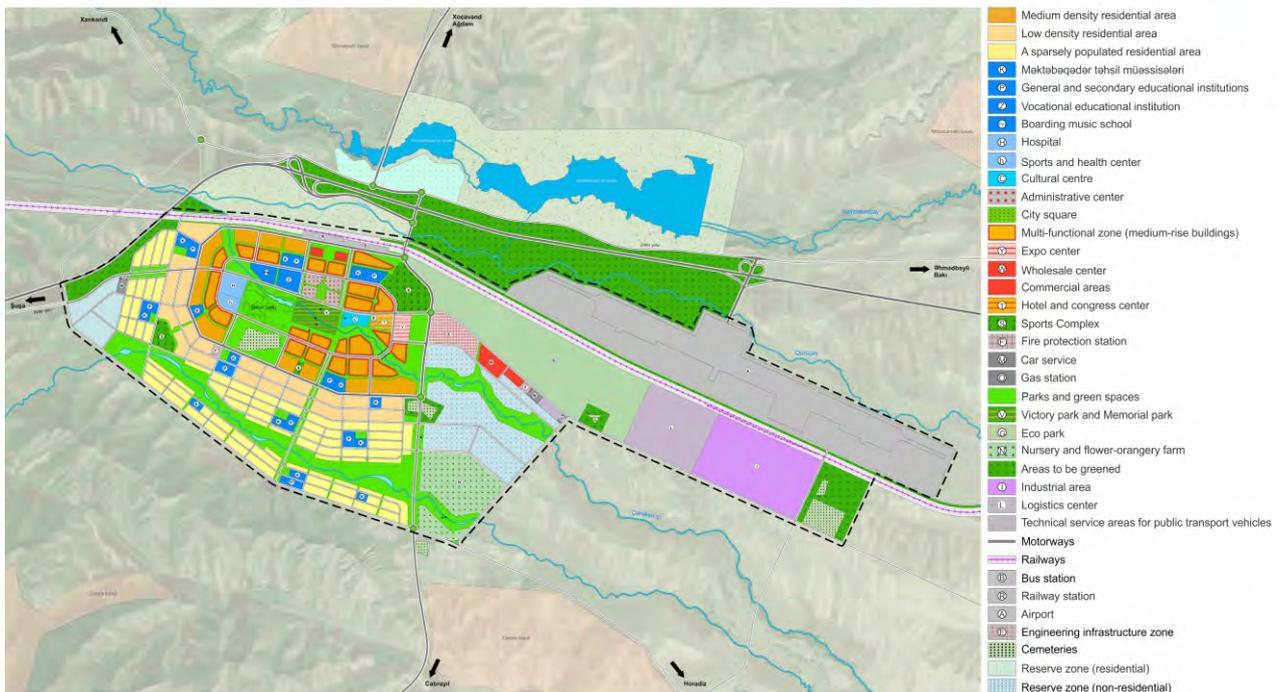
Preparation of Urban Master and Detailed Plans



Master and Detailed Plans of Fuzuli City



Master Plan Drawing



Source: State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture of the Republic of Azerbaijan

PHASES - DIVISIONS - ZONES SCHEME

Master and Detailed Plans of Fuzuli City



State	Division	Zone	Area (sq. km)	Population (persons)
I	A	A-1	14.08	11,536
		A-2	14.08	11,537
		A-3	14.08	-
		A-4	12.79	-
		A-5	14.08	-
		A-6	10.04	11,538
		A-7	10.04	-
		A-8	10.04	-
		A-9	10.04	-
		A-10	10.04	-
		A-11	10.04	-
II	G	G-1	9.98	11,539
		G-2	9.98	11,540
		G-3	9.98	11,541
		G-4	9.98	11,542
		G-5	9.98	11,543
		G-6	9.98	11,544
		G-7	9.98	11,545
		G-8	9.98	11,546
		G-9	9.98	11,547
		G-10	9.98	11,548
		G-11	9.98	11,549
III	O	O-1	25.93	11,550
		O-2	25.93	11,551
		O-3	25.93	11,552
		O-4	25.93	11,553
		O-5	25.93	11,554
		O-6	25.93	11,555
		O-7	25.93	11,556
		O-8	25.93	11,557
		O-9	25.93	11,558
		O-10	25.93	11,559
		O-11	25.93	11,560
IV	R	R-1	43.22	11,561
		R-2	43.22	11,562
		R-3	43.22	11,563
		R-4	43.22	11,564
		R-5	43.22	11,565
		R-6	43.22	11,566
		R-7	43.22	11,567
		R-8	43.22	11,568
		R-9	43.22	11,569
		R-10	43.22	11,570
		R-11	43.22	11,571
Grand Total			1462.99	58,888

Note: 1942.91 ha including highways

Master and Detailed Plans of Fuzuli City



Master and Detailed Plans of Fuzuli City



Master and Detailed Plans of Fuzuli City



Source: State Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture of the Republic of Azerbaijan

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the establishment of Victory Day in the Republic of Azerbaijan". Baku city, December 3, 2020, No. 2314
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the establishment of the Coordination Headquarters for the centralized resolution of issues in the liberated territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan". Baku city, November 24, 2020, No. 2303
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On declaring 2022 as the "Year of Shusha" in the Republic of Azerbaijan." Baku city, January 5, 2022, No. 3096.
4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the creation and operation of the public legal entity "Restoration, Construction and Management Service in the Karabakh Economic Region". Baku city, July 21, 2022, #1757
5. Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the creation and operation of the public legal entity "Restoration, Construction and Management Service No. 1 in the Eastern Zangezur Economic Region". Baku city, July 21, 2022, #1756
6. Action Plan for the "Year of Glass". Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan Approved by Decree No. 124s dated February 25, 2022.
7. Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the approval of the "Master plan for the development of the city of Aghdam until 2040". Baku city, August 16, 2022, No. 305
8. General plan of Aghdam city.
https://arxkom.gov.az/storage/uploads/plans/bashplan_632866e5ec7aa_az.pdf
9. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Statistical indicators of Azerbaijan. Statistical compilation / 2022. Baku: 2022, 748 p.
10. State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Regions of Azerbaijan 2021. Statistical compilation. Baku: 2021, 844 p.
11. Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict Report
<https://armenia-azerbaijan-conflict.com/report>
12. Cymie R Payne; Peter H Sand. 2011 "Gulf War reparations and the UN Compensation Commission : environmental liability" Oxford ; New York : Oxford University Press
13. Hartshorne, Richard (Jan, 1950). "The Franco-German Boundary of 1871", World Politics, pp. 209–250.

14. "How The Potsdam Conference Shaped The Future Of Post-War Europe". Imperial War Museums. Retrieved 12 February 2018.
15. John Gimbel, "Science Technology and Reparations: Exploitation and Plunder in Postwar Germany" Stanford University Press, 1990 ISBN 0-8047-1761-3
16. Lederach, J. P., & Appleby, S. (2010). Strategji Sülh quruculuğu: İcmal. In D. Philpott, & G. Sülh Gücləri, Strategiyaları. Qəddar Dünyada Münaqişənin Dəyişdirilməsi (səh. 19-44). Nyu York: Oxford Universitetinin Nəşri
17. Lewarne, Stephen and David Snelbecker. 2004. Economic Governance in War-Torn Societies: Lessons Learned From The Marshall Plan to the Reconstruction of Iraq. United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Washington, DC.
18. Morgenthau, Henry (1967). Morgenthau Diary (Germany). U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 416.
19. Richards, Paul, Khadija Bah and James Vincent. 2004. "Social Capital and Survival: Prospects for Community-Driven Development in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone." Social Development Paper No.12. World Bank, Washington, DC.
[http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/sdvext.nsf/67ByDocName/SocialCapitaland/\\$FILE/wp12.pdf](http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/sdvext.nsf/67ByDocName/SocialCapitaland/$FILE/wp12.pdf) . August 2008.
20. Sperl, Stefan and Machtelt de Vriese. 2005. From Emergency Evacuation to Community Empowerment Review of the Repatriation and Reintegration Programme in Sierra Leone. EPAU/2005/01, Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Geneva.
21. Tucker, Spencer C. & Roberts, Priscilla (2005). The Encyclopedia of World War I: A Political, Social, and Military History. ABC=CLIO. ISBN 978-185109-420-2.
22. The Treaty of Versailles, 1919". Château de Versailles. 22 November 2016. Archived from the original on 6 November 2020. Retrieved 2 March 2021.
23. UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). 1999. Governance Foundations for Post-conflict Situations: UNDP's Experience. Bureau for Development Policy, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York, NY.
24. World Bank operation evaluation department. 1998 "Post-Conflict Reconstruction"
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/175771468198561613/pdf/multi-page.pdf>

Wbsites

25. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/56521>
26. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/51088>
27. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55909>
28. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/52389>
29. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/49876>
30. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/54040>
31. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/51471>
32. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/51776>
33. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/54687>
34. <https://mehriban-aliyeva.az/news/node/849066>
35. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55987>
36. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/53334>
37. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/54036>
38. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55439>
39. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55983>
40. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/51768>
41. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55437>
42. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/53339>
43. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/56524>
44. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/56546>
45. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/53512>
46. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/53341>
47. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/56544>
48. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55435>

49. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/51769>
50. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/52742>
51. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/53331>
52. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/55434>
53. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/56196>
54. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/53343>
55. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/57290>
56. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/56102>
57. <https://president.az/az/articles/view/56208>
58. <https://ereforms.gov.az/az>
59. <https://modern.az/qarabag/358741/aali-sakinleri-torpaqlarina-qayidir-proses-basladi/>
60. <https://nato-pfp.mfa.gov.az/az/news/3030/ermenistan-silahli-quvvelerinin-azerbaycanin-mulki-sexsleri-ve-mulki-obyektlarini-ag-fosfor-mermisinden-atese-tutmasina-dair-xin-in-beyanati>
61. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_Umumdunya_Seher_Forumunun_11_ci_sessiyasinda_videoformatda_chixis_edib_VIDEO-2194589
62. <https://azersu.az/az/blog/2862>
63. <https://azersu.az/az/blog/2889>
64. <https://azertag.az/xeber/2103782>
65. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_ve_birinci_xanim_Mehriban_Aliyeva_Zengilan_rayonunda_Agilli_kend_layihesinin_birinci_merhelesi_uzre_achilis_
66. https://azertag.az/xeber/Fuzuli_Beynelxalq_Hava_Limaninin_achilis_merasimi_olub_Prezidentler_Ilham_Aliyev_ve_Receb_Tayyib_Ardogan_achilis_merasiminde_istirak_edibler_YENILANIB_VIDEO-1908966
67. https://azertag.az/xeber/Fuzuli_hava_limana_beynelxalq_status_ve_IATA_kodu_verilib-1900651
68. https://azertag.az/xeber/Beynelxalq_Mulki_Aviasiya_Teskilati_Zengilan_Hava_Limanini_beynelxalq_mekan_indeksleri_kataloquna_daxil_edib-1989839
69. https://azertag.az/xeber/Zengilan_Beynelxalq_Hava_Limani_uchus_kutlesi_400_tona_qeder_olan_hava_gemilerini_qebul_ede_bilecek__REPORTAJ_VIDEO-2156318
70. https://azertag.az/xeber/Azərbaycan_Prezidenti_Zengilanda_hava_limani_bu_il

- Lachinda_ise_2024_cu_ilde_achilacagini_bildirib-2115617
71. https://azertag.az/xeber/Lachin_Beynelxalq_Hava_Limaninda_aparilan_tikinti_isleri_ile_tanisliq-2194343
 72. https://azertag.az/xeber/Horadiz_Agbend_demir_yolunun_chekilisi_suretle_davam_etdirilir-2097401
 73. <https://corp.ady.az/tarixi-irsimiz#1979>
 74. <https://report.az/infrastruktur/berde-agdam-demir-yolu-xettinde-gorulen-isler-aciqlanib/>
 75. <https://corp.ady.az/media/xeberler/isgaldan-azad-olunmus-erazilerde-demir-yolu-infrastrukturuyeniden-qurulur>
 76. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/3465/2021-ci-il-erzinde-yerine-yetirilmis-isler-barede>
 77. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/3917/ehmedbeyli-fuzuli-susa-avtomobil-yolu>
 78. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/3541/saleh-memmedov-fuzuli-susa-avtomobil-yolunun-tikintisi-isleri-ile-tanis-olub>
 79. https://azertag.az/xeber/Talis_Tapqaraqoyunlu_Qasalti_sanatoriyasina_geden_yeni_avtomobil_yolunun_insasi_bu_ilin_sonunadek_yekunlasdirilacaq-2092316
 80. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/3872/berde-agdam-avtomobil-yolunun-tikintisi-suretle-davam-etdirilir>
 81. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/3400/berde-agdam-avtomobil-yolunun-tikintisi-suretle-davam-etdirilir>
 82. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_Goygol_rayonunda_insa_edilen_iki_tunelin_tikintisi_ile_tanis_olub_VIDEO-2194316
 83. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/3605/xudaferin-qubadli-lacin-avtomobil-yolunun-insasi-suretle-davam-etdirilir>
 84. https://azertag.az/xeber/Horadiz_Cebrayil_Zengilan_Agbend_avtomobil_yolunun_tikintisi_suretle_davam_etdirilir-2132363
 85. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/3772/sukurbeyli-cebrayil-hadrut-yolunun-14-km-hissesinde-asfalt-ortuyunun-dosenmesi-yekunlasir>
 86. https://azertag.az/xeber/Fuzuli_Hadrut_avtomobil_yolunun_tikintisi_suretle_davam_etdirilir-2148554
 87. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_Kelbecer_Lachin_avtomobil_yolunun_insasi_ile_tanis_olub_VIDEO-2194331

88. https://azertag.az/xeber/Qarabag_ve_Serqi_Zengezur_iqtisadi_rayonlari_erazisinde_icra_olunan_yol_layiheleri_barede_melumat_achiqlanib_VIDEO-2055335
89. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/3704/648-km-uzunluga-malik-fuzuli-agdam-avtomobil-yolunun-insasi-davam-edir>
90. https://azertag.az/xeber/Lachin_seherinden_yan_kechen_yeni_avtomobil_yolunun_asfaltlanmasina_baslanilib-2189123
91. <https://www.international-alert.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Colombia-Supporting-Alternative-Economic-Opportunities-Peacebuilding-EN-2009.pdf>
92. <https://academic.oup.com/ia/article/94/2/381/4872626>
93. <https://economy.gov.az/az>
94. <https://smb.gov.az/az>
95. <https://top-center.org/en/analytics/3348/with-russia-and-iran-sanctioned-middle-corridor-has-a-chance-to-%20%20establish-itself-as-a-viable-route-in-the-east-west-trade>
96. <https://www.railfreight.com/beltandroad/2022/03/08/a-bypass-route-to-duisburg-is-this-the-new-normal/?gdpr=accept>
97. <https://theloadstar.com/ukraynanin-isghali-çin-avropa-dəmir-yolu-yüklərinə-təsir-edəcək-və-tarifləri-yüksəldəcək/>
98. <https://agroecomics.az/>
99. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_ve_birinci_xanim_Mehriban_Aliyeva_Zengilan_rayonunda_Agilli_kend_layihesinin_birinci_merhelesi_uzre_achilis_merasiminde_istirak_edibler_YENILANIB_2_VIDEO-2153075
100. <https://eurasianet.org/russia-sanctions-prompt-kazakhstan-to-increase-exports-via-caspian>
101. <https://oxu.az/politics/582040>
102. <https://eurasianet.org/rusiyanin-sanksiyalari-qazaxistani-xəzər-vasitəsilə-ixracı-artırmağa-vadar-edib>
103. <https://az.trend.az/azerbaijan/gundem/3529674.html>
104. <http://eco.gov.az/az/nazirlik/xeber?newsID=11560>
105. <https://e-qanun.az/framework/25657>
106. <https://scip.az/az/post/2664>
107. <https://scip.az/az/post/2596>

108. <https://scip.az/az/post/2651>
100. <https://e-qanun.az/framework/48328>
110. <https://scip.az/az/post/2586>
111. https://azertag.az/xeber/Araz_Vadisi_Iqtisadi_Zonasi_Senaye_Parkinda_subartezian_quyusu_istifadeye_verilib-2052953
112. https://azertag.az/xeber/Dagliq_Qarabag_ve_etraf_regionlarin_enerji_potensialini_Tehlil-1631113
113. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_Isgaldan_azad_edilmis_erazilerde_bu_il_bes_stansiya_Azerenerji_terefinden_berpa_edilecek_VIDEO-2091002
114. <http://www.azerenerji.gov.az/newsdetail/1783>
115. https://azertag.az/xeber/Qubadlinin_Lalezar_korpusu_FOTO-1790345
116. <https://portal.azertag.az/az/node/18203>
117. <https://etap.az/az/qubadlinin-haci-bedel-korpusu-foto3-video>
118. https://armenianvandalism.preslib.az/az_zangilan.html
119. https://azertag.az/xeber/Kechmis_mecburi_kochkunler_uchun_Agdam_seherinde_insa_olunacaq_yasayis_mehellesinin_temeli_qoyulub_YENILANIB_VIDEO-2319929%20%20
120. https://azertag.az/xeber/Agdamda_Demir_yolu_ve_Avtovagzal_Kompleksi_insa_edilecek_YENILANIB_VIDEO-2319947%20%20https://azertag.az/xeber/Agdam_seherinin_daxili_yol_ve_kommunikasiya_sebekesinin_temelqoyma_merasimi_kechirilib_YENILANIB_VIDEO-2319863%20%20
121. https://azertag.az/xeber/Agdam_seherinde_City_Hotel_Agdam_mehmanxanasi_insa_olunacaq_YENILANIB_VIDEO-2319887%20%20
122. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_ve_birinci_xanim_Mehriban_Aliyeva_Agdamin_Xidirli_kendinin_temelqoyma_merasiminde_istirak_edibler_YENILANIB_VIDEO-2319734%20%20
123. https://azertag.az/xeber/Agdamin_Kengerli_kendinin_temeli_qoyulub_YENILANIB_VIDEO-2319824%20%20
124. https://azertag.az/xeber/Agdamin_Saricali_kendinin_temeli_qoyulub_YENILANIB_VIDEO-2319962
125. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_Ismayilli_rayonunun_Basqal_qesebesinde_Azərbaycan_Televiziyasına_musahibə_verib__YENILANIB_VIDEO-2250398

126. https://www.carecprogram.org/uploads/CAREC_DRC_map_February_2021.pdf
127. <https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/central-asia/>
128. Birləşmiş Nəqliyyat və Logistika Şirkəti (UTLC)– Avrasiya Dəmir Yolları Alyansı.
<https://utlc.com/en/>
129. https://azertag.az/xeber/AZAL_in_teyyaresi_Zengilan_Beynelxalq_Hava_Limanina_texniki_enis_edib-2284274
130. <https://corp.ady.az/media/xeberler/demir-yolu-uzre-beynelxalq-teskilatin-rehberi-horadiz-agbend-layihesi-ile-tanis-olub>
131. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/4135/talis-tapqaraqoyunlu-qasalti-yeni-avtomobil-yolunun-tikintisi-suretle-davam-etdirilir>
132. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_Berde_Agdam_avtomobil_yolunda_gorulen_islerle_tanis_olub_YENILANIB-2319662
133. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/4456/toganali-kelbecer-istisu-yolunun-ve-murovdag-tunelinin-insasi-davam-etdirilir>
134. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/4180/horadiz-cebrayil-zengilan-agbend-yolunun-zengezur-dehlizi-tikintisi-53-faiz-icra-olunub>
135. https://azertag.az/xeber/Sukurbeyli_Cebrayil_Hadrut_avtomobil_yolunun_20_kilometrlik_hissesi_asfaltlanib-2264675
136. https://azertag.az/xeber/Fuzuli_Hadrut_avtomobil_yolunun_tikintisi_son_merhelede_icra_olunur-2274065
137. <http://www.aayda.gov.az/az/news/4412/fuzuli-agdam-avtomobil-yolunun-insasi-suretle-davam-edir>
138. https://azertag.az/xeber/Lachin_seherine_daxil_olmadan_yeni_avtomobil_yolunun_tikintisi_yekunlasib-2248424
139. <https://report.az/ask/ktn-agilli-kend-de-agilli-heller-nezerde-tutulub/>
140. <https://report.az/media-xeber/serqi-zengezur-ve-qarabag-bolgelerinde-televiziya-yayim-kanallari-ayrilib/>
141. <https://www.adb.org/documents/carec-2030-connecting-region-sustainable-development>
142. <http://report.az/en/karabakh/expert-opening-of-zangazur-corridor-to-contribute-to-prosperity-of-entire-region/>
143. <https://aircenter.az/uploads/files/Zangezur%20Corridor.pdf>
144. https://www.turan.az/ext/news/2021/9/free/politics_news/en/8186.htm/001

145. <https://www.eurasian-research.org/pu>
146. <https://ereforms.gov.az/en/ekspert-yazilari/zengezur-dehlizinde-region-olkelerinin-demaragi-yuksekdir-59blication/zengezur-koridorunun-azerbaycan-ve-bolge-icin-onemi/?lang=tr>
147. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/743006/adbi-unlocking-transport-connectivity-092921-web.pdf>
148. <https://karabakh.center/az>
149. <https://www.virtualkarabakh.az/>
150. <https://www.heydar-aliyev-foundation.org/az>
151. <https://azerbaijan.az/>
152. <https://tourism.gov.az/>
153. <https://culture.gov.az/az>
154. <https://mincom.gov.az/az/>
155. <http://idp.gov.az/az>
156. <https://agro.gov.az/az>
157. <https://sosial.gov.az/>
158. <https://qdf.gov.az/>
159. <http://mst.gov.az/az/news/342>
160. <https://nk.gov.az/az/article/2259/>
161. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_ve_birinci_xanim_Mehriban_Aliyeva_Qubadli_seherinin_Bas_plani_ile_tanis_olub_Isgal_ve_Zefer_muzeyleri_kompleksinin_temelini_qoyublar_VIDEO-2340776
162. https://azertag.az/xeber/Qubadlida_Zabuxchay_ve_Bergusadchay_su_anbarlarinin_layiheleri_ile_tanisliq_VIDEO-2340737
163. https://azertag.az/xeber/Cebrayilda_yaradilacaq_mese_telim_merkezi_agilli_tingchilik_ve_dostluq_mesesi_kompleksinin_layihesi_ile_tanisliq_cherchivesinde_rayon_erazisine_18_bas_veyran_buraxilib_YENILANIB_VIDEO-2340578
164. https://azertag.az/xeber/Sukurbeyli_Cebrayil_Hadrut_avtomobil_yolunun_Sukurbeyli_Cebrayil_hissesi_istifadeye_verilib_VIDEO-2340503
165. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_ve_birinci_xanim_Mehriban_Aliyeva_Zengilanin_Agali_kendinde_sakinlerle_gorusbler_YENILANIB_VIDEO-2341127

166. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_ve_birinci_xanim_Mehriban_Aliyeva_Zengilan_Beynelxalq_Hava_Limaninda_yaradilan_seraitle_tanis_olublar_VIDEO-2341169
167. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_Zengilanda_ilk_yasayis_binasinin_temelini_qoyub_VIDEO-2341337
168. https://azertag.az/xeber/Zengilan_seherinde_mekteb_binasinin_temeli_qoyulub_VIDEO-2341367
169. https://azertag.az/xeber/Zengilanda_Arximed_turbini_tipli_Su_Elektrik_Stansiyasi_ise_salinib_VIDEO-2341268
170. https://azertag.az/xeber/Prezident_Ilham_Aliyev_ve_birinci_xanim_Mehriban_Aliyeva_Zengilan_Beynelxalq_Hava_Limaninda_yaradilan_seraitle_tanis_olublar_VIDEO-2341169
171. https://azertag.az/xeber/Zengilan_Beynelxalq_Hava_Limaninin_achilis_merasimi_olub_Prezidentler_Ilham_Aliyev_ve_Receb_Tayyib_Ardogan_achilis_merasiminde_istirak_edibler_YENILANACAK-2342261
172. https://azertag.az/xeber/Turkiye_Prezidenti_Receb_Tayyib_Ardogan_Azerbaycana_resmi_sefere_gelib_Zengilan_Beynelxalq_Hava_Limaninda_ilk_resmi_qarsilanma_YENILANIB-2342210

**New Karabakhnama:
Post-conflict construction in Karabakh and
Eastern Zangezur economic regions**

Project coordinator: R. Huseyn
Designer: E. Zeynalova and R. Badalov

Contact:
Center for Analysis of Economic Reforms and Communication of the Republic of Azerbaijan,
AZ 1073, Baku city, Yasamal district, Gurban Khalilov 47
E-mail: info@ereforms.gov.az

Released for collection: 01.10.2022
Signed for printing: 17.10.2022
Size of the publication: 60x90 1/16
Print sheet: 14
Order: 735
Circulation: 2000 pcs.



9 789952 845310

