

Виголов Єгор Віталійович, здобувач вищої освіти ступеня доктора філософії кафедри торгівлі, готельно-ресторанної та митної справи, Державний біотехнологічний університет; e-mail: uppy2007@ukr.net; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-6568-311X>

Vyholov Yehor, Candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) Department of Trade, Hotel and Restaurant Business, and Customs, State Biotechnological University (SBTU), e-mail: uppy2007@ukr.net; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-6568-311X>

Отримано: 07.04.2026. Прийнято: 20.04.2026. Опубліковано: 20.05.2026.

UDC 332.1:338.246.8:479.24

DOI <https://doi.org/10.31359/2312.394X.2026.39.1.78>

INFRASTRUCTURE RECONSTRUCTION AND ECONOMIC REVITALIZATION IN THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES: STRATEGIC APPROACHES AND PROSPECTS

E. Mammadova

This article analyzes infrastructure reconstruction and economic revitalization in Azerbaijan's liberated territories, with a focus on transport, energy, agriculture, investment, and ecological restoration. The study highlights green energy and smart city initiatives as key drivers of sustainable post-conflict development, demonstrating Azerbaijan's reconstruction model as a significant example of regional recovery and long-term economic sustainability.

Keywords: Karabakh, infrastructure, economic development, green energy, investment, regional integration.

РЕКОНСТРУКЦІЯ ІНФРАСТРУКТУРИ Й ЕКОНОМІЧНЕ ВІДРОДЖЕННЯ НА ЗВІЛЬНЕНИХ ТЕРИТОРІЯХ: СТРАТЕГІЧНІ ПІДХОДИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

Е.Б. Мамедова

У статті всебічно проаналізовано процеси реконструкції інфраструктури й економічного відродження, що реалізуються на звільнених територіях Азербайджану. Дослідження охоплює такі ключові сфери, як транспортна інфраструктура, енергетичні системи, сільськогосподарський сектор, розвиток інвестиційного клімату й екологічне відновлення. Результати дослідження свідчать, що

державна політика, яка проводиться на цих територіях, сприяє формуванню моделі сталого економічного розвитку шляхом перетворення регіону на «зелену енергетичну зону», застосування інноваційних технологій та залучення міжнародних інвестицій. Дослідження базується на офіційних державних документах, звітах міжнародних організацій та відповідних академічних джерелах.

Результати дослідження показують, що модель реконструкції Азербайджану можна розглядати як зразковий підхід до процесів постконфліктного відновлення. Зокрема, упровадження ініціатив «зеленої енергетики» та концепцій «розумного міста» є ключовими факторами, що забезпечують сталий довгостроковий соціально-економічний розвиток регіону. Представлене дослідження має як теоретичне, так і практичне значення, роблячи науковий внесок у розробку моделей постконфліктної реконструкції та формування сталої економічної політики. Дослідження також забезпечує концептуальну основу для інтеграції сучасного планування інфраструктури, екологічної стійкості та стратегій регіонального економічного розвитку на повоєнних територіях.

Ключові слова: *Карабах, інфраструктура, економічний розвиток, зелена енергетика, інвестиції, регіональна інтеграція.*

Statement of the problem. The historic victory achieved by Azerbaijan in the 2020 Patriotic War and the restoration of the country's territorial integrity marked the beginning of a new stage in the reconstruction and socio-economic development of the liberated territories. During the years of occupation, settlements, industrial enterprises, agricultural lands, transport and communication infrastructure, energy systems, and social facilities in the Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions were subjected to severe destruction. In addition, the illegal exploitation of natural resources, deforestation, and environmental pollution caused significant damage to the ecological balance of the region. Therefore, the reconstruction policy implemented by the state encompasses not only the rebuilding of physical infrastructure but also the restoration of the socio-economic system of the region, the achievement of sustainable development, and the safe return of the population to their native lands [1].

Review of the latest research and publications. In the contemporary period, the reconstruction of post-conflict regions has become one of the most actual research directions in the global economy and international relations system. International experience demonstrates that post-conflict reconstruction processes are not limited solely to the rebuilding of destroyed facilities. These processes also include multifaceted issues such as the

improvement of institutional governance, economic reintegration, enhancement of social welfare, employment generation, and the establishment of an investment-friendly environment [6]. In this regard, the reconstruction measures implemented in the liberated territories constitute an important component of Azerbaijan's long-term economic development strategy.

The state programs and strategic development documents adopted by the Government of Azerbaijan are aimed at the efficient utilization of the economic potential of the region. The implementation of "smart city" and "smart village" concepts, the construction of modern transport infrastructure, the restoration of energy supply systems, and the establishment of a "green energy zone" contribute to the sustainable development of the region. Moreover, reports by international organizations emphasize the crucial role of agriculture, renewable energy resources, and ecological projects in post-conflict economic recovery [3].

The liberated territories possess rich natural resources, a favorable geographical location, and substantial economic potential. The region has extensive development opportunities in agriculture, tourism, industry, logistics, and renewable energy sectors. In particular, the restoration of transport corridors and the integration of the region into international logistics networks can significantly enhance Azerbaijan's transit potential. At the same time, the tourism potential of Karabakh and East Zangezur creates a favorable basis for the development of the service sector.

According to the approaches of the United Nations and other international organizations, ensuring ecological security and implementing sustainable development principles in post-conflict territories are of great importance [5]. In this context, the reconstruction and rehabilitation projects implemented in the liberated territories serve not only economic objectives but also the restoration of ecological balance and the establishment of a "green development" model.

The objective of the research. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the key directions of infrastructure restoration and economic revitalization in the liberated territories, evaluate the economic potential of the region, and identify prospective development opportunities.

Presentation of the research material. The article examines the socio-economic impacts of reconstruction projects, investment opportunities, and sustainable development prospects on the basis of a scientific approach.

The Role of Infrastructure in the Post-Conflict Economy. The restoration of infrastructure in post-conflict economies is considered one of the principal and decisive determinants of economic growth. Empirical and theoretical studies indicate that investments directed toward transport,

energy, and communication infrastructure in post-conflict countries play a crucial role in accelerating economic recovery. Furthermore, research conducted by Caldera-Sánchez and Servén (2010) demonstrates a statistically significant positive relationship between the level of infrastructure development and economic growth. From this perspective, infrastructure restoration in post-conflict regions represents not only physical reconstruction but also a fundamental component of rebuilding the economic system.

International experience shows that infrastructure projects implemented in post-conflict territories contribute to the reintegration of markets, restoration of interregional connections, reduction of logistics costs, and enhancement of private sector activity [5]. In this regard, the infrastructure projects implemented in Azerbaijan's liberated territories are consistent with global post-conflict reconstruction practices and contribute to the economic reintegration of the region.

Transport Infrastructure is regarded as a strategic priority for restoring economic activity and ensuring sustainable development in the liberated territories. For many years, destroyed highways, railway lines, and air transport infrastructure have been subject to large-scale reconstruction and rehabilitation processes. These projects not only restore internal economic connections within the region but also ensure its integration into national and international transport networks.

The reconstruction and modernization of highways play an important role in the economic revitalization of the region. Modern highways constructed along the Fuzuli–Shusha, Ahmadbayli–Fuzuli–Shusha, and Horadiz–Zangilan–Aghband routes strengthen regional connectivity while creating favorable conditions for intensifying economic activities. This road infrastructure enhances the efficiency of freight and passenger transportation, reduces logistics costs, and stimulates entrepreneurial activity.

Railway transport projects are of strategic significance. The construction of the Horadiz–Aghband railway line and transport projects envisaged within the framework of the Zangezur Corridor serve to establish a direct and uninterrupted connection between mainland Azerbaijan and the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. At the same time, these projects accelerate the integration of the region into international trade routes and significantly increase its transit potential.

Air transport infrastructure also plays a vital role in regional economic development. The commissioning of Fuzuli International Airport, together with the construction of Zangilan and Lachin airports, expands the region's international economic and tourism relations, enhances investment attractiveness, and strengthens integration into the global economic system.

These airports are strategically important both for passenger and cargo transportation.

In addition, engineering structures, particularly tunnels, are being constructed to ensure uninterrupted transportation in the region's complex mountainous terrain. Tunnels built in the Murovdag and Kalbajar–Lachin directions provide safe and sustainable year-round transportation links, thereby strengthening the continuity of economic activities in the region.

Overall, the restoration of transport infrastructure is one of the main driving forces behind the economic reintegration of the liberated territories. This process contributes significantly to improving the investment climate, creating new jobs, expanding export opportunities, and strengthening regional economic integration. Thus, a modern and sustainable transport system constitutes one of the key pillars of the region's long-term economic development strategy.

“Green Energy” and the Sustainable Development Model. In recent years, the implementation of the “green energy” concept in the reconstruction of post-conflict regions has attracted considerable attention in academic literature. According to IRENA (2021), the use of renewable energy resources not only ensures energy security but also strengthens long-term economic sustainability. In the liberated territories, the “green energy” and sustainable development model represents one of the main and innovative directions of Azerbaijan's reconstruction strategy. This approach aims not only at rebuilding destroyed infrastructure but also at transforming the region into a modern, environmentally friendly, and sustainable economic zone.

First of all, the declaration of the liberated territories as a “green energy zone” forms the conceptual basis of this policy. Within this framework, extensive utilization of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower is envisaged. In particular, the districts of Fuzuli, Jabrayil, Zangilan, and Gubadli possess significant solar energy potential, while Lachin and Kalbajar have favorable geographical conditions for wind energy production. Furthermore, the restoration and reconstruction of small hydroelectric power plants on mountain rivers contribute to the diversification of energy production.

One of the key characteristics of this model is the establishment of an economy based on energy efficiency and low carbon emissions. Unlike conventional energy resources, renewable energy sources have minimal environmental impact and contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change. In this regard, the development of Karabakh and East Zangezur as a “green energy zone” is considered a strategic step aligned with Azerbaijan's international climate commitments.

At the same time, the “green energy” concept is closely integrated with “smart city” and “smart village” projects. Within this framework, digital technologies, smart governance systems, renewable energy resources, and environmentally friendly construction materials are jointly implemented. As a result, resources are utilized more efficiently, energy losses are minimized, and the quality of life of the population is improved.

Another important element of the sustainable development model is the restoration of ecological balance. Measures aimed at rehabilitating forests damaged during the occupation period, protecting water resources, and restoring biodiversity are directed toward improving the region’s ecosystem. These measures help maintain a balance between economic development and environmental security.

In addition, the development model based on “green energy” positively influences the attraction of foreign investments. The region creates new investment opportunities for international financial institutions and energy companies. This process accelerates technology transfer, creates new employment opportunities, and supports the development of the non-oil sector.

Consequently, the “green energy” and sustainable development model implemented in the liberated territories is not merely an energy policy direction but also an instrument of comprehensive socio-economic transformation. This approach ensures the region’s long-term development while strengthening Azerbaijan’s integration into the global sustainable development agenda.

Energy Infrastructure and the Green Energy Concept. Energy infrastructure is one of the strategic sectors in the economic recovery of post-conflict regions. Ensuring sustainable development, expanding production activities, and normalizing socio-economic life are directly linked to the reliability of energy supply. In this regard, the reconstruction and modernization of energy infrastructure in the liberated territories constitute one of the key priorities of state reconstruction policy.

The declaration of the liberated territories as a “green energy zone” demonstrates that the future development model of the region is being shaped on the basis of ecological sustainability principles. This concept aims to reduce dependence on traditional energy resources, expand the use of renewable energy sources, and preserve ecological balance. According to international assessments, the Karabakh and East Zangezur economic regions possess significant potential for renewable energy production due to their high solar radiation, favorable wind conditions, and hydropower resources [4].

Research indicates that the region has a technical potential of approximately 7,200 MW for solar energy and 2,000 MW for wind energy [4]. These indicators make the territories one of the priority regions in Azerbaijan's renewable energy strategy. In particular, the high number of sunny days and strong wind flows in mountainous areas are regarded as the main natural factors increasing energy production efficiency.

The implementation of the "green energy zone" concept contributes not only to the diversification of energy production but also to strengthening environmental security. The extensive use of renewable energy sources reduces carbon emissions, protects the environment, and minimizes the negative impacts of climate change. This approach is consistent with Azerbaijan's international climate obligations and accelerates the country's transition toward a "green economy" model.

At the same time, the development of energy infrastructure directly affects the functioning of industry, agriculture, and the service sector. Stable and reliable energy supply enables the establishment of new production enterprises, increases investment inflows, and raises economic activity in the region. Consequently, the "green energy zone" model serves as an important strategic instrument for ensuring the long-term sustainable development of the liberated territories.

Social and Communal Infrastructure. The restoration and modernization of social and communal infrastructure are of particular importance for the sustainable development of post-conflict territories. This sphere encompasses not only the reconstruction of the physical living environment but also the improvement of social welfare, accessibility of public services, and overall quality of life. Within the framework of the large-scale reconstruction policy implemented in the liberated territories, the formation of modern social infrastructure has been identified as one of the priority directions.

In this context, the implementation of "smart city" and "smart village" concepts hold special significance. These models are based on the extensive use of innovative management mechanisms and digital technologies aimed at organizing urban and rural environments in a more efficient and sustainable manner. The application of digital governance systems increases the efficiency of public services, reduces administrative costs, and enhances transparency in decision-making processes.

The "smart city" and "smart village" approaches also contribute to more efficient resource utilization. Optimized management of energy, water, and other communal resources supports ecological sustainability and reduces operational costs. The implementation of this model enables the

establishment of modern standards in agriculture, education, healthcare, and communal services.

Furthermore, the development of social infrastructure is one of the key factors accelerating the return of the population to the region. The establishment of modern residential complexes, schools, healthcare institutions, and public service centers facilitates social adaptation and ensures sustainable settlement in the territories. Consequently, the “smart city” and “smart village” models play an essential role in the socio-economic reintegration of the liberated territories and become integral components of a modern sustainable development concept.

Ecological Rehabilitation and Resource Management. In post-conflict periods, ecological rehabilitation and sustainable management of natural resources are crucial for the long-term development of regions. During the occupation period, extensive destruction of forest resources, pollution of water reserves, and the decline of biodiversity as a result of prolonged anthropogenic impacts caused severe ecological imbalance in the liberated territories. These factors led to ecosystem degradation and weakened the natural resource potential of the region.

International experience demonstrates that ecological rehabilitation processes in post-conflict areas should be implemented in parallel with economic development and based on sustainable development principles [5]. In this regard, Azerbaijan’s ecological policy in the liberated territories identifies the restoration and efficient management of natural resources as priority directions.

Within the framework of ecological rehabilitation, the restoration of forest resources is of particular importance. Expanding forest areas helps prevent soil erosion, preserve climate balance, and restore biodiversity. At the same time, the protection of local flora and fauna plays an important role in ensuring ecological stability.

Efficient management of water resources is another priority direction. The use of rivers, reservoirs, and groundwater resources through modern management mechanisms creates favorable conditions for both agricultural development and drinking water security. The protection of water resources is one of the key factors ensuring the sustainability of ecosystem services.

In addition, the protection and expansion of specially protected natural areas constitute an important component of the ecological rehabilitation strategy. These areas contribute to biodiversity conservation, the development of ecotourism, and the preservation of ecological balance. Overall, ecological rehabilitation and sustainable resource management play a decisive role in maintaining the balance between socio-economic development and environmental security in the liberated territories.

Agricultural and Industrial Development. The development of agricultural and industrial sectors is of strategic importance in the economic recovery of post-conflict regions. The liberated territories are among the regions with high potential for agricultural development due to their favorable climatic conditions, fertile land resources, and water reserves. These factors create broad opportunities for restructuring the agricultural sector and integrating it into the modern economic system.

International experience shows that the establishment of agro-parks and the application of modern agricultural technologies in post-conflict regions play a significant role in increasing productivity and revitalizing rural economies [3]. In this regard, the development of agro-parks, implementation of innovative irrigation systems, and use of digital agricultural technologies act as key factors enhancing production efficiency.

The modernization of the agricultural sector and the resulting increase in productivity create favorable conditions for meeting domestic demand more effectively and expanding the export potential of agricultural products. At the same time, strengthening food security remains an important strategic objective in terms of economic stability and social welfare.

In addition, the exploitation of mineral deposits located in the liberated territories plays a major role in the development of the industrial sector. The expansion of mining and processing industries enables the establishment of new production areas, creation of added value, and increase in employment opportunities. This process also contributes significantly to the diversification of the regional economy and strengthening of the non-oil sector.

Overall, the parallel development of agricultural and industrial sectors accelerates the economic reintegration of the liberated territories and plays a key role in transforming them into a sustainable economic system.

Investment Environment and Economic Integration. The establishment of a favorable investment environment and the promotion of economic integration are of strategic importance for the socio-economic recovery of post-conflict territories. The attraction of both domestic and foreign investments is an essential condition for financing large-scale reconstruction processes, establishing modern infrastructure, and revitalizing economic activities in the liberated territories.

In this context, the public-private partnership (PPP) model plays a particularly important role. This model combines state resources with the investment and management potential of the private sector, enabling more efficient implementation of reconstruction processes. Projects implemented within the framework of public-private partnerships ensure rapid

infrastructure development, expansion of the service sector, and growth of economic activity.

The attraction of foreign investments also acts as a significant catalyst for regional economic development. The participation of international financial institutions and foreign companies contributes not only to increasing financial resources but also to transferring modern technologies and management practices to the region. This facilitates the modernization of production processes and enhances competitiveness [6].

Moreover, foreign investments significantly contribute to job creation and labor market expansion. The implementation of investment projects increases employment, improves social welfare, and stimulates economic activity in the region. At the same time, improving the investment climate strengthens regional economic integration and ensures the faster integration of the liberated territories into national and international economic systems.

Overall, the establishment of a favorable investment environment and the attraction of foreign investments play a decisive role in ensuring sustainable economic development and expanding the non-oil sector in the liberated territories.

Regional Transport Corridors. The development of regional transport corridors in post-conflict economies is of strategic importance for strengthening economic integration and increasing transit potential. The expansion of transport networks contributes not only to restoring domestic economic ties but also to integrating regions into regional and international trade systems. In this context, one of the most significant projects for Azerbaijan is the Zangezur Corridor and the formation of related logistics infrastructure.

The Zangezur Corridor serves as one of the main transport and communication arteries of the region and aims to establish a direct connection between mainland Azerbaijan and the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. This project also strengthens Azerbaijan's strategic position at the intersection of the East-West and North-South international transport corridors. As a result, the expansion of the country's transit capabilities creates favorable conditions for transforming Azerbaijan into a regional logistics hub.

International experience demonstrates that effective transport corridors are among the principal drivers of economic growth. Reduced logistics costs, shorter transportation times, and broader market access increase the efficiency of economic activities. From this perspective, the Zangezur Corridor and other regional projects are not merely transport initiatives but also strategic economic platforms that stimulate investment flows and create new economic opportunities.

At the same time, the development of regional transport corridors contributes significantly to the economic reintegration of the liberated territories. New road and railway infrastructure accelerate the development of industry, agriculture, and tourism sectors, thereby increasing economic activity in the region. This process is also particularly important for expanding the non-oil sector and increasing export potential.

Overall, regional transport corridors occupy an important place in Azerbaijan's economic strategy by expanding the country's transit opportunities, strengthening regional economic integration, and making a substantial contribution to the sustainable development of the liberated territories.

Socio-Economic Impacts. The large-scale reconstruction and rehabilitation measures implemented in the liberated territories during the post-conflict period encompass not only the restoration of physical infrastructure but also a comprehensive socio-economic transformation. This transformation accelerates the reintegration of the region into economic activity, changes the structure of the labor market, and creates favorable conditions for the formation of a sustainable development model. Analyses indicate that the socio-economic impacts of reconstruction processes are multifaceted and cover various interconnected sectors.

First of all, significant changes are observed in the field of employment. The establishment of new industrial enterprises, agro-parks, tourism infrastructure, and service sectors creates broad opportunities for generating new jobs. This process contributes substantially to the activation of the labor market, the increase of household incomes, and the improvement of social welfare. At the same time, the involvement of local human resources in economic activities plays an important role in strengthening social stability in the region.

Important changes are also taking place in the demographic sphere. The gradual return of internally displaced persons to their native lands ensures the restoration of the region's demographic structure. This process is not limited solely to population resettlement but also contributes to strengthening social integration, revitalizing community life, and forming local governance systems. Demographic recovery serves as a crucial foundation for fully realizing the region's economic potential.

In the economic sphere, the development of the non-oil sector represents one of the main priorities. The parallel development of agriculture, tourism, industry, logistics, and service sectors ensures the diversification of the economic structure. This accelerates the transition of the region from dependence on a single sector to a diversified economic model. As a result,

the liberated territories make an important contribution to Azerbaijan's sustainable economic development and the expansion of export potential.

In terms of infrastructure, the application of modern urban planning approaches is of particular significance. Projects implemented in accordance with "smart city" and "smart village" concepts ensure more efficient, sustainable, and environmentally balanced urban and rural development. Modern transport systems, energy supply, communal services, and digital infrastructure strengthen socio-economic integration and enhance investment attractiveness.

Table – Main Impacts of the Reconstruction Process

Sector	Impact
Employment	Creation of new jobs
Demography	Return of internally displaced persons
Economy	Development of the non-oil sector
Infrastructure	Formation of a modern urban planning model
Ecology	Ensuring sustainable development

Source: Compiled by the author

In the ecological sphere, the implementation of sustainable development principles remains one of the key priorities. Restoring ecological balance disrupted by prolonged anthropogenic impacts, rehabilitating forest resources, ensuring efficient management of water reserves, and protecting biodiversity contribute to the ecological security of the region. At the same time, the implementation of the "green energy zone" concept supports the reduction of carbon emissions and the establishment of an environmentally sustainable economic model.

Overall, the socio-economic impacts of reconstruction processes form a complex and interconnected system. These impacts manifest themselves in increased employment, demographic recovery, economic diversification, the establishment of modern infrastructure, and the promotion of ecological sustainability. Thus, the development of the liberated territories becomes an integral component of Azerbaijan's long-term socio-economic strategy.

Conclusion. The conducted analysis demonstrates that the reconstruction and rehabilitation policy implemented in the liberated territories is systematic, comprehensive, and multidimensional in nature. This policy is aimed not only at restoring destroyed infrastructure but also at fundamentally reshaping the socio-economic system of the region. As a result, the measures undertaken accelerate the reintegration of the region into

economic activity and strengthen its integration into the national economic system.

The reconstruction of infrastructure in accordance with modern standards plays a fundamental role in realizing the economic potential of the region. The development of transport, energy, social, and digital infrastructure creates favorable conditions for revitalizing economic activities, increasing investment inflows, and establishing new economic sectors. These factors contribute to the formation of a sustainable economic development model in the region.

At the same time, improving the investment environment and expanding public-private partnership mechanisms increase the economic attractiveness of the region. The attraction of domestic and foreign investments accelerates technological modernization, creates new jobs, and strengthens economic diversification. This process plays an important role in ensuring the long-term economic stability of the region.

The restoration of ecological balance and the implementation of “green development” principles represent one of the key components of sustainable development. The rehabilitation of forest resources, efficient management of water reserves, and development of renewable energy sources strengthen ecological security and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources.

Overall, the reconstruction policy implemented in the liberated territories contributes significantly to strengthening Azerbaijan’s economic power, developing the non-oil sector, and reinforcing regional economic integration. In the long term, this process will promote not only domestic economic development but also greater cooperation and stability in the South Caucasus region.

References

1. Aliyev, I. (2021). *Karabakh development strategy and economic revival*. Baku: Presidential Administration.
2. BBC News. (2021). *Azerbaijan rebuilds Karabakh after conflict*. Retrieved from BBC News.
3. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). (2020). *Agricultural development in post-conflict regions*. Rome.
4. International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). (2021). *Renewable energy prospects in the South Caucasus*. Abu Dhabi.
5. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2022). *Environmental rehabilitation in post-conflict zones*. New York.
6. World Bank. (2021). *Post-conflict reconstruction and economic recovery*. Washington, DC.

7. Azerbaijan Republic State Statistical Committee. (2022). *Socio-economic development of the regions*. Baku.

8. AIR Center. (2021). *Economic potential and development prospects of Karabakh*. Baku.

Elnura Mammadova, Professor, Doctor of Economics, Dean of the Faculty of Social Work and Translation. Azerbaijan Cooperation University.

ORCID: 0000-0003-2721-5733. E-mail: mammadova-e@list

Ельнура Маммедова, Професор, доктор економічних наук, декан факультету соціальної роботи та перекладу. Азербайджанський університет кооперації. ORCID: 0000-0003-2721-5733.

Отримано: 10.04.2026. Прийнято: 21.04.2026. Опубліковано: 20.05.2026.

UDC 332.1:338.45:479.24

DOI <https://doi.org/10.31359/2312.394X.2026.39.1.91>

ECONOMIC REINTEGRATION OF THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES AND STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF THE NON-OIL SECTOR

S. Mammadova

The article examines the development potential of Azerbaijan's non-oil sector in the liberated territories, with a focus on economic diversification. Using comparative, systematic, and statistical methods, it assesses agriculture, tourism, energy, logistics, and industry. Infrastructure projects, green energy zones, transport development, IDP return, and employment growth contribute to sustainable regional economic development.

Keywords: *liberated territories, non-oil sector, Karabakh, Eastern Zangezur, economic development, agriculture, tourism, logistics, green energy.*

ЕКОНОМІЧНА РЕІНТЕГРАЦІЯ ЗВІЛЬНЕНИХ ТЕРИТОРІЙ ТА СТРАТЕГІЧНІ НАПРЯМИ РОЗВИКУ НЕНАФТОВОГО СЕКТОРА

С.Я. Мамедова

У статті розглядається потенціал розвитку ненафтового сектора на звільнених територіях та його значення з точки зору диверсифікації економіки Азербайджану. Потенціал розвитку звільнених територій у сільськогосподарському, туристичному, енергетичному, логістичному та промисловому секторах оцінювався на основі доступних наукових джерел та