The Perspectives Of Enforcement Of The Special Economic Zones Role In Acceleration Of Extension Of The Social-Economic Problems In Azerbaijan In The Context Of The Experience Of Poland

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Abstract

The economic processes and stages of formation of the economic model in Azerbaijan Republic by dint of integration to the world economics system are investigated in the article. The predominating factors of the economic development of the country and the problems of competitiveness of the distinct economics sectors of Azerbaijan on the world markets are analyzed. There are also given the priority directions of the integration processes of Azerbaijan in nowadays conditions, especially in cooperation with European Zone, including the experience of Poland.

The perspectives of trade-economic attitudes between Azerbaijan and Poland in the sphere of supply of the energy carriers (oil and gas) and other productions of non-oil sectors of industry are marked.

The expedience of use of the new economic instruments, particularly special economic zones in Azerbaijan on enforcement of solution of the social-economic problems, employment enforcement and descent of unemployment level in the context of the experience of Poland.

Whereas Azerbaijan became the first democratic republic in the East in the beginning of 20 century (1918), the real democratic reorganization and the self-supporting ways of economic development had to be realized only in the beginning of 90s of 20 century, after the acquirement of independence after the disintegration of the USSR. Having received an independence Azerbaijan first of all tried to define its priority directions of development on a way of occurrence to the world economics system. To that end in the beginning of 1990s Azerbaijan became a member of many international and world organizations, structures and economic (financial) establishments.

It is worth specifying that among priority directions of economic cooperation of Azerbaijan the definite geo-economic interest is represented by the countries of central and Eastern Europe, which Azerbaijan is connected with by 40 years of cooperation on the USSR with the Economic Benefit Countries (EBC). Accelerating
the economic development very fast, such countries as Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia and etc actively entered the integrated area of European Union and can be the good connecting-link between Azerbaijan and Western Europe.

It is worth specifying that in Azerbaijan there are amply reserves of natural resources (oil, gas, minerals and etc.) and the population of the country deserve dwelling on regenerate social-economic conditions. Thus, in Azerbaijan there are hold some measures directed on improvement of people’s welfare, solution of population’s social-economic problems. In 2003 – 2008 in economic politics of Azerbaijan these questions became one of the priority directions in the activity of the upper headship and government of the country. There are 766 thousand operator’s positions opened in the country predominately in different regions, especially straggled and less developed ones [1]

As the result of the held effective social-economic reforms the population’s monetary incomes increased on %36 in 2008 and poverty level in the country descended from %49 in 2003 to %13.2 in 2008. The unemployment level descended to %4.3 in 2005 for this period and in a whole its showing composes %6.4 in Azerbaijan.

Nevertheless in connection with falling of oil prices and enforcement of influence of the financial crisis consequences on the processes of economic development of Azerbaijan, the descent of economic development of Azerbaijan and increase of social-economic problems, including employment problems, are predicted. It is necessary to watch steadfastly the solution of these problems do not let the decadence of population’s welfare. With this aim it is necessary not only to enforce the efficiency of the held social-economic reforms but also to accelerate the use of new economic instruments, for instance, free (special) economic zones, technoparks, as it was on the stages of transition to the market and innovation economics in many countries of the world (the USA, South Korea, China, Turkey, Singapore, the UAE, Poland and etc.).

It should be marked that the social-economic problems were solved by more accelerated tempo and hundreds thousand people were employed by dint of use of new economic instruments, including special (free) economic zones and technoparks. Among the countries which successfully seized upon the use of the free economic zones, the special attention deserves the experience of Poland. I would like to note that the experience of Poland is remarkable for Azerbaijan, because last years this country stably supported the intention of Azerbaijan to the Euro-Atlantic structures. Poland and Azerbaijan exert conjoint efforts on diversification of energy supply to Europe and improvement of trade-economic cooperation on mutual interests. The topicality of the project of the Odessa – Brodi – Gdansk pipeline and a number of perspective directions on increase of foreign trade turnover between two countries is confirmed.
Besides it, according to the opinion of international experts, the Caspian region is one of the stable and safe regions of the world according to the purveyance of Europe of the important energy carriers – oil and gas. Moreover, in present the pipeline Baku – Tbilisi – Jeyhan (Turkey) and Baku – Tbilisi – Erzerum (Turkey) which the way of these energy carriers’ supplies, predominatingly to Europe countries, is opened through prosperously function.

The analysis shows that in present conditions of mutually confidential attitudes between Azerbaijan and Poland there are real capacities of enforcement of integration processes between two countries, to essentially increase the volume of the foreign trade turnover which does not suit the potential of the both countries (approximately 120 million USA Dollars per annum) and to define more productive directions of the development, especially alongside with energy carriers, in non-oil sectors of economics, in agriculture, metallurgy, oil-chemistry, mechanical engineering and etc. Moreover, Azerbaijan has real capabilities for studding and use of the experience of Poland on the integration way to the European Union, World Trade Organization (WTO) and also the capacities of formation (functioning) of the free (special) economic zones. All the more so, in conditions of economic decrease in the world the appliance of more effective forms of development can positively influence the accelerated development of the real sectors of economics, solution of the problems of the retarded regions (territories) and national economics branches, enforcement of the integration processes and cooperation attitudes. The experience of Poland in the beginning of 1990s, when the law ‘About Special Economic Zones’ (October 20, 1994) was accepted, attests to it. According to this law the enforcement of international economic cooperation, the engaging of foreign companies and investors, activation of enterprise, employment is assumed and especially the stimulation of new work places formation is of no little interest. To that end, a number of serious supports and taxing facilities to the subjects of special economic zones (Specjalne Strefy Ekonomiczne. SSE) is covered by this law. In connexion with the entry of Poland o the European Union the authorities allowed the seminal activity of functioning special economic zones, which had begun their activity before 2000 and found it advisable to remain them in force. Ever since newly created special economic zones have been already operating on the basis of new law and standard acts of law of European Union. Besides it, in order to save investors’ interests in SEZ in 2002 the transitive period with the maintenance of the preobtained rights is defined. This period is determined for small concerns till the end of 2011 and for medial ones – till the 2010.

It will be observed, that business prosecution and intention of investment current in special economic zones in Poland justified itself in practice and as the result of formation of these zones the economic life in depressive regions with high level of unemployment was activated, the numerous social-economic problems are solved; the population’s welfare is improved and etc. It is worth specifying, that
before entrance of Poland into the European Union, more than 15 special economic zones had functioned in the country, where nearly 400 productions had worked. [2].

In Azerbaijan, with the carriage of economic reforms, they pay attention to the world experience, including the experience of Poland on appliance of new economic instruments such as special (free) economic zones. According to the edict of President of Azerbaijan Republic ‘About Formation of Special Economic Zones’ (March 6, 2007) the study of the world experience on formation and functioning of such zones in enforcement of social-economic problems solution, the use of achievements of the scientific-technological innovations, the active use of these zones as innovation economic instruments on solution of problems of distinct regions and employment enforcement is assumed.

In the Parliament of Azerbaijan the project of the given law is already considered in the second reading and its acceptance is expected to be realized in 2009. In the formation of special economic zones in Azerbaijan some countries (Turkey, the UAE, China, Southern Korea, Hungary and etc.), which had success in the processes of formation of such kind of zones are preferred by far and the experience of Poland among them seems more pragmatic and productive.

The investigations showed that if Azerbaijan answers the fundamental study of the processes of seceding of Poland, which could form perfect market relations with all countries of the world first among the socialist countries, created integrated economics on a par with the European Union countries, and also successfully used the appliance of special economic zones for enforcement of the complex solution of the social-economic problems, from the administrative-command system of the socialist encampment, then in the event the formation and functioning of such kind of zones in Azerbaijan could make stimulation effects on the use of elements of the innovation economics, enforcement of the solution of social-economic problems in the different regions of the country and activation of the work of real economic sectors in the country, the subjects of enterprise on formation of new operator’s positions, employment enforcement and etc. [3].

References:

2. www.catalog.fmb.ru