

THE PERSPECTIVES OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN POST-WAR ARTSAKH REPUBLIC

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Abstract

The experience of developed free market-oriented economies indicate that the creation of financial-industrial groups is one of the best forms of industrial enterprises and integration of financial-crediting structures. Generally speaking, financial-industrial groups create necessary prerequisites for having more manageable economy and concentration of resources in the right direction promoting establishment of more effective links between the state and the private sector. Establishment and functioning of financial-industrial groups will open up wide opportunities for industrial enterprises of the Republic of Artsakh to restore economic relations interrupted by the last war, to optimize the flow of goods and finances, to carry out capital-productive investment and to upgrade production technologies and capital assets.

This paper presents the main economic performance in the Republic of Artsakh for both prewar (2015-2019) and 2020-2021 periods for January-August growth tendencies.

Key words: town, urbanization, industry, infrastructure, product.

Introduction

The consistent introduction of principles of multicenter development aimed at neutralizing possible threats of uncontrolled urbanization and creating a more spatially balanced system of settlement is conditioned by both the necessity of overcoming the existing imbalances in regional development and the zones of high seismic danger, and, in particular, taking measures to prevent undesirable density of population growth in the capital.

One of the important directions of industrial development in the post-war Republic of Artsakh is urban development. In this field, the necessity of implementing the principles of the strategy of national security of the Artsakh Republic is conditioned by the fact that the formation of the vital space of each country and the development of vital activities takes place in an environment formed by urban development. Having lived its development for millennia and always being an essential component of human civilization, urban planning has solved many fundamental problems of creating a man-made environment.

The importance and urgency of ensuring the systems of security, reliability and stability of urban development are also conditioned by the rapidly growing urban population around the world, greatly urbanizing the directions of the solution of various problems.

In a country considered a war zone, the implementation of necessary measures in buildings which are in poor technical condition is of strategic importance for the Republic of Artsakh. Therefore, serious technical intervention and state control are required as further operation of the mentioned buildings without reinforcement and restoration will lead to further development of damages and deformations in the structural elements, the emergence of new ones, seismic resistance of buildings and in this regard, the additional requirement of significant financial resources for the implementation of further reconstruction work, the need to demolish buildings conditioned by emergency state, as well as by possible unpredictable consequences.

In terms of seismic resistance of buildings built years ago in Artsakh, the implementation of their process of passport registration is used to ensure the reliability. The main task of issuing the passports of buildings under study is to provide the necessary technical data for the development of appropriate effective measures to determine the minimum permissible level of reconstruction of buildings as a result of inspections of the technical condition of the facility.

Including the spheres of urban planning, architecture, construction, housing and communal services and dealing with problems in many other areas and engineering infrastructures, in fact, they are called to ensure the harmonization of the interests of the state, society and the individual related to balancing the resettlement systems of the country, sustainable use of territorial, natural and historical and cultural resources, and having a safe and affordable living space for the population and enabling access to utilities with the issues of protection from dangerous geological and man-made phenomena, ensuring seismic resistance of buildings and structures and their safe operation.

Such thorough investigation is directly related to the vital interests of the state, society and the individual. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the ways of prevention and neutralization of the threats to the latter within the framework of the agenda ensuring national security.

Thus, industry is that branch of the economy where the bulk of the means of production and articles of consumption are produced. Therefore, both the social production development and the increase of the the population living standard, eventually, are conditioned by the development of the industry.

Conflict setting

Generally speaking, the primary goal of development of sustainable industry is to create a favorable environment for the future generations to live and to gradually improve the quality of life of

the population through urban development. The growth of industrial production is ensured by increasing labor productivity and the latter ensures the efficiency of social production as well as the growth of the population.

As the development of industry characterizes the level of development of the whole economy, the complex program of industrial development is important in the system of other programs of economic and social development of Artsakh. The program of industrial development is also connected with the development programs of other branches of production which is conditioned by the real interconnections of those branches. The development of the industry is possible in the case of introduction of new production capacities and realization of fixed assets. The volume of capital construction in Artsakh depends on the problems of industry development because the material and technical base for the development of that branch - construction machinery, mechanisms and construction materials - are mainly imported from abroad.

Research results

The program of industrial development is closely linked to the use of labor resources and programs designed to improve the living standards of the population.

Despite the implementation of the state policy aimed at the development of industry, it is still impossible to maintain the prewar industrial potential of the Republic of Artsakh and to create the necessary preconditions for its further development.

One of the main directions of the industrial policy of the Republic of Artsakh is the reconstruction and restoration of production infrastructures. The positive changes observed in Artsakh in the post-war period in the field of industry are not enough to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. The problems of identifying the components that ensure the effectiveness of industrial policy and their application have not been solved yet.

One of the issues of strategic importance should be that Artsakh should become an industrial country. It is necessary to clarify the state policy towards a number of key economic complexes listed below:

- agriculture,
- energy sector,
- mining,
- construction,
- science-consuming industry.

This section provides data that describe the data representing the dynamics of the volume of industrial production in full and individual sectors, including the production of the most important types of industrial products in 2019-2021 given in the statistical yearbooks of the Republic of Artsakh [1-3].

The volume of industry output, in its entirety, according to its individual branches, is determined in terms of value as the sum of the volume of released manufactured goods and services provided by economic entities. Data on the product volume are given by the prices of the respective year. Summary of data on the volume of industrial output includes data on the volume of industrial output released by large, medium and small organizations. The volume of the industrial output of any organization is determined without the value of internal turnover.

An index of the physical volume of an industrial product is a relative index that describes the change in the mass of material good produced over comparable periods. The chain index is applied to construct dynamic series. Product appraisal is carried out directly in organizations on the basis of manufacturers' prices. Value added tax, excises and other sales taxes are not taken into account in the

volume of industrial output when calculating the physical volume index. The volume of sold products is the cost of own production that was actually delivered to consumers during the reporting period, the work and services performed accepted by the customer regardless of whether the payment was credited to the manufacturer or not. The production of an industrial product in its natural form, as a rule, is given according to the gross output of the product, that is the product processed from the raw material of the customer spent for the industrial-production needs within the given organization.

The main indicators of the industry of the Artsakh Republic and their fluctuation in 2015-2019 is presented in Table 1. During this period, the share of industry in the added value of Artsakh has almost doubled. It is noteworthy that the share of industry in GDP increased from 16,4% in 2015 to 30,0% in 2016. It should be noted that this indicator almost exceeds the corresponding index of the Republic of Armenia which means that the level of industrialization of the economy in Artsakh is almost twice as high as in Armenia. Such a high rate was achieved in Artsakh due to the progressive growth of the physical volume of industrial production, especially in 2017-2019, in the period when the index indicator was 154,8%, 129,3% and 140,1%, respectively. It should be noted that the development of industry has also undergone a qualitative change, the latter being manifested by the fact that the processing industry compared to the type of “mining industry - exploitation of open pits” economic activity, especially in 2019, has increased by 2-7 times compared to that in 2018. The type of economic activity as “supply of electricity, gas, steam - conditioned air” has also grown at a high rate (Table 2).

Table 1

The main indicators of the industry of the Republic of Artsakh and their fluctuation in 2015-2019 [2, p. 201]

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Industry: share in value added, %	17.3	17.6	26.3	30.4	31.5
Industry:share in GDP, %	16.4	16.9	24.9	28.5	30.0
Number of industrial organizations, units	347	369	395	416	433
Volume of industrial production, million AMD	53541.9	58999.5	97490.3	125006.1	164999.8
Index of physical volume of industrial output compared to the previous year, %	102.5	109.7	154.8	129.3	140.1
Index of manufacturers' price compared to the previous year, %	106.9	103.0	102.4	98.0	97.1
Fixed assets (end of year, by: initial cost), million AMD	145754.6	158986.1	182977.6	204400.5	234201.4
List number of average industrial-production staff, people	6630	6345	6319	6518	7080
compared to the previous year, %	105.9	95.7	99.6	103.1	108.6
Average monthly nominal salary, AMD	155883	152707	166205	184542	215171

Table 2

Indices of industrial output of the Republic of Artsakh by types of economic activity in 2015-2019 related to the previous year in percentage [2, p. 202]

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The whole industry	102.5	109.7	154.8	129.3	140.1
Mining and open pit mining	87.4	139.2	263.4	134.7	97.2
Manufacturing industry, total	106.8	91.5	103.2	129.4	2.7 times
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and good air	109.3	110.8	116.2	112.9	114.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and recycling	148.7	99.5	136.2	90.8	85.0

However, the data on the volume and structure of industrial production listed in Table 3, show that the physical volume of manufacturing industry in 2015-2019 increased more than 3-5 times during 2015, due to which the share of manufacturing industry in the volume of industrial output grew from 40,4% in 2015 to 43,0% in 2019. This, of course, is a positive trend. During the mentioned period, the open pit mines operation in the mining industry reached its “peak” in 2018, amounting to about 69.3 billion Armenian drams or 55.4% of the total industrial output. Due to the high growth rates of the latter manufacturing industry, it decreased to 38,1 % in 2019.

Table 3

Volume and structure of industrial production in the Republic of Artsakh by sections of types of economic activity, 2015-2019 [2, p. 204-205]

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
The whole industry	53541.9	58999.5	97490.3	125006.1	164999.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining and open pit mining, total	12937.5	17119.6	52059.9	69293.9	62935.5
	24.2	29.0	53.4	55.4	38.1
Manufacturing industry, total	21613.9	19932.0	20812.9	28385.1	70877.1
	40.4	33.8	21.3	22.7	43.0
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and good air	18279.0	21250.5	23667.0	26464.4	30454.5
	34.1	36.0	24.3	21.2	18.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and recycling	711.5	697.4	950.5	862.7	732.7
	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4

numerator - million Armenian drams

enominator - by percentage of the total.

Table 4 shows the production of industrial products of the Republic of Artsakh in natural form and their fluctuation in 2015-2019. The highest economic growth rate in the mentioned period was the production of ore concentrate (493.1%), as well as the power production (216.6%). As for the territorial structure of the industrial products of the Republic of Artsakh, in 2015-2019 the share of Stepanakert made about 50% of the industrial production, and the share of Martakert administrative district increased about 4.8 times in the same period (Table 5). Figure 1 shows the structure of industrial production in the Republic of Artsakh by sections of types of economic activity in 2019.

Table 4

**Production of PC products in natural form and their movement
2015-2019 [2, p. 206-207]**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019 compared with 2015- %
A	1	2	3	4	5	6
Electric power, million k/Wh	221.3	296.5	328.0	385.1	479.3	216.6
Ore concentrate, t	21889.7	30241.8	84076.6	115990.0	107935.0	493.1
sawn materials, m3	4066.5	6892.3	9925.3	7472.9	3964.7	97.5
parquet, m2	1467.6	804.0	3017.9	130.0	2569.7	175.1
facing tiles made of natural stone, m2	26099.4	16774.7	23497.9	40240.4	53119.7	203.5
curb stones, meters	5742.2	10406.0	16139.2	10746.2	12557.8	218.7
window construction parts, m2	7310.7	4800.7	8809.5	7807.6	4969.5	68.0
Polyethylene pipelines, thousand sq.m.	165.9	152.3	190.4	310.6	297.6	179.4
carpets and carpet products, t	13.8	5.1	3.4	4.2	3.0	21.7
cotton fabrics, t	12.3	7.3	7.7	7.5	11.5	93.5
shoes, thousand pair	124.9	116.1	107.1	101.9	90.9	72.8
meat, t	1256.6	1256.2	1274.4	1069.3	1133.5	90.2
milk and dairy products (recalculated milk), t	2978.8	3013.6	404.7	376.5	362.1	12.2

A	1	2	3	4	5	6
cheese, t	153.7	119.9	397.5	498.5	358.4	233.2
village butter, t	27.6	37.8	35	61.9	47.4	171.7
vegetable oil, t	1035.0	974.4	1082.8	1273.5	1163.5	112.4
bread, t	19474.1	19492.1	19588.7	19678.6	18991.9	97.5
vodka, thousand l	570.2	451.4	413.5	486.0	587.0	103.0
brandy, thousand l	19.4	12.4	28.5	19.4	26.9	138.7
grape wine, thous. l	135.5	161.9	186.4	231.4	296.9	219.1
flour, t	8301.0	10069.4	9562.3	8085.1	8857.7	106.7
alimentary paste, t	123.0	35.0	26.2	9.9	4.2	3.4

Table 5

Volume of industrial production of the Republic of Artsakh (labor, service) and structure at current prices by regions 2015-2019 [2, p. 208-209]

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	53541.9	58999.5	97490.3	125006.1	164999.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stepanakert	26606.6	26568.9	27552.3	35534.8	79597.5
	49.7	45.0	28.3	28.4	48.2
Askeran	3037.6	3013.5	3375.6	4044.2	5146.2
	5.7	5.1	3.5	3.2	3.1
Hadrut	1606.6	1773.4	2034.1	2307.3	2689.4
	3.0	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.6
Martakert	14273.8	19074.5	55123.1	72988.2	65468.6
	26.6	32.3	56.5	58.4	39.7
Martuni	4589.9	4707.1	4691.0	4520.4	4565.0
	8.6	8.0	4.8	3.6	2.8
Shahumian	255.9	393.8	1266.3	1700.8	1735.7
	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1
Shushi	467.9	469.2	447.3	478.4	778.5
	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Qashatagh	2703.4	2999.1	3000.6	3432.0	5018.9
	5.0	5.1	3.1	2.7	3.0

Numerator - million drams, denominator - with interest only.

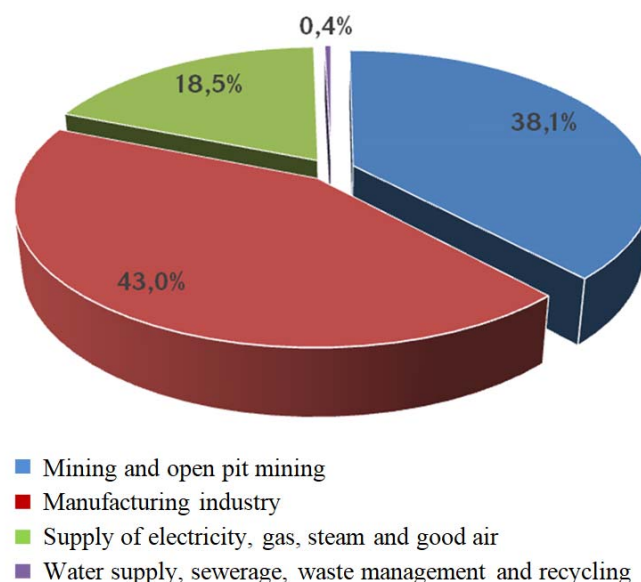


Fig. 1 The structure of the industrial production of the Republic of Artsakh according to the types of economic activity in 2019, [2, p. 213]

In the period from September 27 to November 9, 2020 as a result of the 44-day war, 75% of the territory of the Republic of Artsakh passed to Azerbaijan which resulted in a significant damage to the industry of Artsakh (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 6

The main indicators of the Artsakh industry in 2020-2021 January-August [3, p. 2-5]

Types of economic activity	Indicator code	Actual January-August		Growth rates in percentage	
		2021	2020		
A	1	2	3	4	
The whole industry including	1	35551.7	X	43.6	
	1a	4825.3	X	44.3	
	2	54092.7	81502.5	X	
	2a	5673.6	10901.7	X	
	3	51845.1	80561.2	64.4	
	3a	22389.9	41447.7	54.0	
1. Mining and open pit mining	3b	303.4	4300.2	7.1	
	1	11824.5	40916.4	28.9	
	1a	1722.7	6665.8	25.8	
	2	26896.8	40916.4	X	
	2a	2329.0	6665.8	X	
	3	24022.0	39494.3	60.8	
B	3a	21565.6	35550.7	60.7	
	3b	-	2665.1	-	
	1	11205.3	39576.2	28.3	
	1a	1506.8	6465.3	23.3	
	2	26061.7	39576.2	X	
	2a	2113.1	6465.3	X	
07	3	23231.8	38200.9	60.8	
	3a	21565.5	35233.0	61.2	
	3b	-	2665.1	-	
	1.2 Other branches of mining industry and open pit mining	1	372.2	1229.5	30.3
	08	1a	158.5	183.1	86.6
		2	530.7	1229.5	X
2a					
3		158.5	183.1	X	
3a		485.8	1182.7	41.1	
3b		0.1	317.7	-	
1.3 Activities related to the mining industry	1	247.0	110.7	2.2 times	
	1a	57.4	17.4	3.3 times	
	2	304.4	110.7	X	
	2a	57.4	17.4	X	
	3	304.4	110.7	2.8 times	
	3a	-	-	-	
Manufacturing industry	3b	-	-	-	
	1	12160.7	18738.6	64.9	
	1a	1879.0	1864.0	100.8	
	2	14541.2	18738.6	X	
	2a	2141.2	1864.0	X	
	3	15168.4	19219.6	78.9	
C	3a	824.3	5897.0	14.0	
	3b	303.4	1635.1	18.6	
	1	5066.2	9803.0	51.7	
	1a	677.6	1177.8	57.5	
	2	6051.4	9803.0	X	
	2a	743.3	1177.8	X	
10	3	6035.5	10227.3	59.0	
	3a	384.4	2082.3	18.5	
	3b	-	23.5	-	
	2.2 Beverage production	1	1241.2	1426.4	87.0
	11	1a	209.4	157.2	133.2
		2	1964.1	1426.4	X
2a		387.9	157.2	X	
3		1965.0	1550.6	126.7	
3a		421.9	613.8	68.7	
3b		283.6	139.0	2 times	
2.3 Production of tobacco	1	429.4	-	-	
	1a	192.3	-	-	
	2	621.7	-	X	
	2a	192.3	-	X	
	3	233.6	-	-	
	3a	-	-	-	

	1	2	3	4
	3b	-	-	-
2.4 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products 23	1	1337.7	945.1	141.5
	1a	283.0	174.6	162.1
	2	1657.2	945.1	X
	2a			
	3	304.5	174.6	X
	3a	1671.3	741.6	2.3 times
	3b	2.3	30.4	7.6
2.5 Production of base metals 24	1	1721.4	-	-
	1a	222.1	-	-
	2	1943.5	-	X
	2a	222.1	-	X
	3	2955.3	-	-
	3a	-	-	-
	3b	-	-	-
2.6 Manufacture of finished metal products, except machinery and equipment 25	1	1099.5	301.2	3.6 times
	1a	112.8	81.4	138.6
	2	965.7	301.2	X
	2a			
	3	111.4	81.4	X
	3a			
	3b	972.9	301.2	3.2 times
2.7 Manufacture of furniture 31	1	247.4	174.5	141.8
	1a	47.2	16.4	2.9 times
	2	267.5	174.5	X
	2a	40.1	16.4	X
	3	267.5	174.6	153.2
	3a	-	8.0	-
	3b	-	18.4	-
3. Supply of electricity, gas, steam and good air D	1	11189.7	21343.5	52.4
	1a	1154.8	2323.3	49.7
	2	12204.4	21343.5	X
	2a			
	3	1134.6	2323.3	X
	3a	12204.4	21343.3	57.2
	3b	-	-	-
4. Supply of electricity, gas, steam and good air 35	1	11189.7	21343.5	52.4
	1a	1154.8	2323.3	49.7
	2	12204.4	21343.5	X
	2a	1134.6	2323.3	X
	3	12204.4	21343.3	57.2
	3a	-	-	-
	3a	-	-	-
5. Water supply, sewerage, waste management and recycling E	1	376.8	504.0	74.8
	1a	68.8	48.6	141.6
	2	450.3	504.0	X
	2a			
	3	68.8	48.6	X
	3a	450.3	504.0	89.3
	3a	-	-	-
6. Water collection, treatment and distribution 36	1	354.1	482.6	73.4
	1a	65.4	45.8	142.8
	2	424.2	482.6	X
	2a	65.4	45.8	X
	3	424.2	482.6	87.9
	3a	-	-	-
	3a	-	-	-

Indicators show the following rates:

- 1- Volume of products (labor, services) at comparable prices, million drams
1a- including the reporting month
2. The volume of products (labor, services) at current prices, million drams

2a - including the reporting month

3 - Sale of finished products at current year prices, million drams, of which:

3a - in the CIS countries

3b - in other countries

Table 7

The main types of industrial products of the Republic of Artsakh in natural terms 2021 January-August [3, pp. 6-7]

		Actual product release			Growth rate since the beginning of the year	Growth rate since the beginning of the year
		In the reporting month	From the beginning of the reporting year, 2021	Since the beginning of the last year, 2020		
A	B	1	2	3	4	5
Power generation						
Electric power	million kWh	14.3	128.2	412.4	31.1	-284.2
Metallurgical industry						
Concentrate	ton	2268.0	27047.0	77459.2	34.9	-50412.2
Production of rubber and plastic products						
Polyethylene pipe	thousand linear m.	21.5	123.0	295.1	41.7	-172.1
Timber processing and production of wood products						
Sawn materials	cubic m.	608.3	2520.4	2279.1	110.6	241.3
Wooden cans	cubic m.	0.0	11.2	9.6	116.7	1.6
Production of other non-metallic mineral products and mining						
Concrete	cubic m.	2085.5	5698.6	4433.6	128.5	1265.0
Lime	ton	236.6	1712.9	5063.4	33.8	-3350.5
Plaster	ton	33.3	170.3	953.0	17.9	-782.7
Facing tiles made of natural stone	square m.	2553.5	16090.6	38916.1	41.3	-22825.5
Non-mineral building material	ton	33190.6	100023.2	119436.4	83.7	-19413.2
Crushed stone	cubic m.	18550.8	64518.7	47164.2	136.8	17354.5
Construction sand	cubic m.	4199.8	25064.5	72272.2	34.7	-47207.7
Sand and gravel mixture	ton	10440.0	10440.0	0.0	-	10440.0
Granite slabs	square m.	0.0	0.0	2.7	-	-2.7
Marble block	cubic m.	240.3	728.1	1807.3	40.3	-1079.2
Curb stones	linear m.	763.1	9700.5	12104.7	80.1	-2404.2
Asphalt concrete	ton	12462.0	35075.2	5840.3	6 times	29234.9
Production of metal construction structures						
Doors and windows	square m.	1942.9	25411.6	4566.7	5.6 times	20844.9
Doors	square m.	464.9	6828.8	1432.6	4.8 times	5396.2
Windows	square m.	1478.0	18582.8	3134.1	5.9 times	15448.7
Production of textile products, production of clothes and shoes						
Carpets and carpet products	ton	0.0	1.2	1.5	80.0	-0.3
Cotton fabrics	ton	0.4	4.0	5.8	69.0	-1.8
Shoes	hous. pairs	0.0	7.4	19.1	38.7	-11.7
Production of food and beverage products						
Meat	ton	94.3	696.2	909.3	76.6	-213.1
Vegetable oil	ton	43.5	477.6	779.9	61.2	-302.3
Canned food	ton	74.7	239.5	539.3	44.4	-299.8

A	B	1	2	3	4	5
Cheese	ton	29.2	234.3	264.5	88.6	-30.2
Milk	ton	29.7	239.3	220.6	108.5	18.7
Yogurt	ton	99.1	642.0	659.2	97.4	-17.2
Cottage cheese	ton	8.4	57.7	85.4	67.6	-27.7
Sour cream	ton	41.0	335.8	370.7	90.6	-34.9
Buttermilk	ton	9.8	39.1	22.0	177.7	17.1
Butter	ton	1.8	13.8	15.9	86.8	-2.1
Flour	ton	349.0	3465.5	4714.2	73.5	-1248.7
Bread	ton	880.9	7331.4	12861.6	57.0	-5530.2
Confectionery	ton	11.1	60.5	64.3	94.1	-3.8
Alimentary paste, t	ton	0.0	0.0	18.7	-	-18.7
Vodka	hous. l.	119.5	573.2	382.8	149.7	190.4
Brandy	hous. l.	9.3	21.2	6.8	3.1	14.4
Wine	hous. l.	19.1	80.2	70.7	113.4	9.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	thous. l.	268.1	1550.3	1222.2	126.8	328.1

Conclusion

Due to the high growth rates of industrial production in the (pre-war) Republic of Artsakh the share of industrial production in GDP reached up to 30% in 2015-2019 which was almost twice as high as in the case of the Armenian industry. The main branches of industry are the processing industry and the mining industry, the operation of open pits the share of which in 2019 exceeded 80% of the volume of industrial production. In the period from September 27 to November 9, 2020, as a result of the Armenian-Artsakh 44-day war, 75% of the territory of Artsakh was occupied by Azeris which caused irreversible damage, especially to industry. The restoration and further development of the industry of the Artsakh Republic is largely conditioned by the solution of the status of Artsakh, as well as by the elaboration and implementation of complex programs for the development of industry in Artsakh.

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http://stat-nkr.am/files/publications/2021/svodka_ogostos2021.pdf

**ՀԵՏՊԱՏԵՐԱԶՄՅԱՆ ՇՐՋԱՆՈՒՄ ԱՐՑԱԽՈՒՄ
ԱՐԴՅՈՒՆԱԲԵՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԶԱՐԳԱՑՄԱՆ ՀԵՌԱՆԿԱՐՆԵՐԸ**

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Զարգացած շուկայական տնտեսություն ունեցող երկրների փորձը վկայում է, որ արդյունաբերական ձեռնարկությունների և ֆինանսավարկային կառուցների ինտեգրման լավագույն ձևերից է ֆինանսարդյունաբերական խմբերի ստեղծումը: Ընդհանուր առմամբ, ֆինանսարդյունաբերական խմբերը նախադրյալներ են ստեղծում ավելի կառավարելի տնտեսություն ունենալու համար, կենտրոնացնում են ռեսուրսները անհրաժեշտ ուղղությամբ, օգնում են հաստատել ավելի արդյունավետ կապեր պետության և մասնավոր հատվածի միջև: Ֆինանսարդյունաբերական խմբերի ստեղծումն ու գործունեությունը լայն հնարավորություն կտան արդյունաբերական ձեռնարկություններին Արցախի Հանրապետությունում վերականգնել խզված տնտեսական կապերը, օպտիմալացնել ապրանքների և ֆինանսական հոսքերի շարժը, կատարել կապիտալ ներդրումներ՝ արդիականացնելով արտադրական տեխնոլոգիաներն ու հիմնական միջոցները:

Աշխատանքում ներկայացվում են նախապատերազմյան (2015-2019 թթ.), ինչպես նաև 2020-2021 թվականների հունվար-օգոստոս ամիսներին՝ Արցախի Հանրապետության արդյունաբերության հիմնական ցուցանիշները և զարգացման միտումները:

Բանալի բառեր. քաղաք, ուրբանիզացիա, արդյունաբերություն, ենթակառուցվածք, արտադրանք:

**ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В
РЕСПУБЛИКЕ АРЦАХ В ПОСЛЕВОЕННЫЙ ПЕРИОД**

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Опыт стран с развитой рыночной экономикой показывает, что одним из лучших способов интеграции промышленных предприятий и финансово-кредитных структур является создание финансово-промышленных групп.

В целом, финансово-промышленные группы создают предпосылки для более управляемой экономики, концентрируют ресурсы в нужном направлении и помогают установить более эффективные связи между государством и частным сектором. Создание и функционирование финансово-промышленных групп предоставит промышленным предприятиям Республики Арцах широкую возможность восстановить разорванные экономические связи, оптимизировать движение товаров и финансовых потоков, осуществить капитальные вложения, модернизируя производственные технологии и основные средства.

В данной статье представлены основные показатели промышленности Республики Арцах и тенденции развития как за довоенный период (2015-2019 гг.), так и за январь-август 2020-2021 гг.

Ключевые слова: город, урбанизация, промышленность, инфраструктура, продукция.

Submitted on 23.09.2021.

Sent for review on 23.09.2021.

Guaranteed for printing on 08.10.2021.