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Abstract: This article shows the relationship of the Azerbaijan Republic with such international companies such as GTZ, DAWD, Grunewald, Kappelhaus, and Siemens. All mentioned entities enable to present the relationship between Azerbaijan and Germany. The analysis of the above-mentioned relationship can be considered an important step in the process of integration of the Republic.

Keywords: The World Health Organization, labor organizations, Development and Provision Programs of the UN, the USAID, Azerbaijan International Company (AIOS), BP, Azerbaijan International Society of Turkish Industrialists and Businessman (AISTIB), GTZ German Development Cooperation, German-Azeri Business Association (DAWD)

The international relationships of our Republic have laid the foundation for political collaborations, engagement with international organizations, strength-

ening ties with companies, alliances, and unions, and participating in the global economic system. This has positioned our country to be part of ongoing development processes.

Numerous programs have been implemented across various sectors, including the economy, communication, information, education, energy, health, humanitarian efforts, and industry. Collaboration with representatives of the United Nations (UNO) in Azerbaijan, international agencies, the European Union, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Technical University Assistance to the CIS Council of Europe, the World Health Organization, labor organizations, UN Development and Provision Programs, USAID, Azerbaijan International Company (AIOS), BP, Azerbaijan International Society of Turkish Industrialists and Businessman (AISTIB), GTZ German Development Cooperation, German-Azeri Business Association (DAWD), DB BAHN, Baltic Media Company (BMC), UNESCO, and other international organizations has played a crucial role in these

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initiatives. The German companies and organizations played a significant role in achieving this result.

The specialists of German Company “Grunewald International Ltd” came to Azerbaijan in 1994 and decided to invest money to old mines. The contract of creating the “Azgerneft” organization was signed between the “Grunewald International Ltd” company and State Oil Company of Azerbaijan Republic (SOCAR) on November 1994. This contract was meant to implement the rehabilitation of “Ramana” field. New tube cleaning equipment manufacturing by enterprise “Hammelman” was brought by the German company “Grunewald International Ltd”. On 11 November 2003 the presentation of this equipment was held and its working opportunities were shown. The main advantage of this stuff was its ecological safety and that it cleaned pipes with water.

The second plant brought by German company specialists was a machine which was meant to collect a thin layer of oil on the ponds. This device called “Skimmer” collected the layer of oil ponds by floating in the water. So the new drinking water pipeline has been laid in Ramana, the electrical distribution equipment has been installed, the water well located in children’s sanatorium which has been repaired taken by the company.

Strong manufacturing base, road – building machines, modern machinery, laboratories and asphalt concrete plant were built in 1995 by cooperation among Baku City Executive Authority “Azerbaijan Airlines”, State Concern and “Wirtgen International Clmb German Company”. “Azwirt” Company which was busy with the construction and repair of roads, has repaired the runway of Azeri Airport, built the highway to the airport, laid the asphalt concrete cover at “Sangachal” terminal, and also laid asphalt on Baku streets. The main occupation of the organization was the construction and repair of runways and highways, production and stocking up of the road materials. “Azwirt MMC” implemented the production and delivery of crushed stone mixtures to build and repair the runway of Bina Airport and also to concrete pipes for oil pipeline according to “CHIRAG” program.

The runway for Boing 747 planes were built by of “Azwirt MMC” by sponsoring of German Government. The company built high-quality new road on the terminal complex, leading to the pier, what’s more,

they built new roads for special types of vehicle at the entrance of complex.

During the period of 2000-2004 the specialists of this company repaired a lot of new streets and avenues in Baku and built roads in Sangachal terminal. “Azwirt” MMC were working on the project of paving asphalt near the the airport of Heyder Aliyev. The organization started working on the project of repairing the main part of the Great Silkway in Shamkir-Gazakh.

So, German Technical Cooperation has been working in Azerbaijan since 1996. The main purpose of GTZ was the economic, environmental and social development of the south and west countries and improving the living standards and future perspectives of people. German Technical Cooperation in Azerbaijan Republic has cooperated with Economic Development, Justice, Agriculture and Executive Authority, Education and Industrial Ministries, Constitutional Court, National Council (MILLI MAJLIS) and Sumgayit City Executive Authority.

International Development Foundation Germany – Azerbaijan started its work with Food Safety Program. GTZ has prepared a lot of measures in order to improve the social-economical state in Khizi, Siyazan, Gazakh, Agstafa, Gadabay and Tovuz and also to provide with provision.

The private sector of GTZ in Azerbaijan has initiated programs aimed at developing the textile, winemaking, and tea reprocessing industries, with a focus on enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises to support the economy. The success of economic reforms in our Republic relies on the establishment of legal structures and state stability, and GTZ has actively supported measures in this direction.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, GTZ, through the German International Development Foundation, organized improvement seminars for judges. Additionally, efforts were made to interpret laws accurately, and training materials were developed to contribute to legal reforms in the country. One of the important factors was the media’s support for the legal reform process. GTZ provided recommendations on law reform to journalists in order to enhance their understanding of the legal fields.

The most important tasks of international organization were to form relations in the field of science and education and assist people in the appropriate

formation of their future personally and professionally. Developing relationships between the people by experiences of exchange of students and researchers was the main duty of the DAAD. This program of the German Academic Exchange Service Organization aimed to expand and develop relations between Germany and other countries. DAAD, whose headquarters are in Bonn, has 500 offices in 90 countries of the world. DAAD is working closely with different other institutions, associations, companies and foreign government representatives. The service proposal of DAAD involves the development and implementation of programs tailored to students and academics worldwide, considering their qualifications and educational levels. The German organization DAAD, operating in the field of education, has collaborated closely with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Azerbaijan and higher education institutions in the country. Scientific literature on various fields was sent to the Academy of Sciences within the framework of German Research Society's (DFG) aid program. By joint cooperation with the State Student Admission Commission, the experimental groups established in Azerbaijan University of Languages were guided for preparing master's students for entrance examinations (4). Baku Bureau of DAAD which is operating in the fields of education, scientific relations held various scholarship programs in our republic. Every year Germany was giving scholarships to Azerbaijan with the cost of nearly five hundred thousand euros (3). DAAD, the German Academic Exchange Service, played a role in planning, organizing, and implementing scholarship programs for those who wished to pursue master's studies in Germany. DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) played a crucial role in expanding relations between German universities and colleges in Azerbaijan. In December 2005, German professors visited Baku as part of a cooperation program between Azerbaijan University of Languages and International Calve University. Numerous events related to science and education took place in the same year.

Close relations have been established between several universities in Azerbaijan and Germany. Notably, the Siegen General Higher Education Center has been actively involved in fostering these connections.

The TACIS – TRACECA program “Great Silk Road,” funded by the European Union, focuses on the restoration and development of the Europe-Cauca-

sus-Asia transport corridor. It aims to enhance the economic efficiency of all participating countries, utilizing the corridor's capacity and fostering opportunities for expanded multilateral economic cooperation. It serves as a crucial bridge connecting regions. Its leading position in development contributes to the integration with the global landscape. This corridor plays a significant role not only in economic aspects but also in promoting political stability and security, adding to its overall importance.

In addition to the expansion of multilateral cooperation within the framework of international and regional organizations also occupies an important place. Following the Council of Europe's adoption in 2001, the European Union, NATO, and other organizations establish close collaboration with these entities to foster mutually beneficial relationships in the realm of foreign policy. Azerbaijan holds a crucial geo-strategic position, contributing significantly to both regional and global dynamics. The country actively creates conditions to maximize its national interests and takes necessary measures to ensure security. Since 1994, Azerbaijan has actively participated in NATO's “Partnership for Peace” program, which has laid a significant foundation for its development and cooperation with the international community. In 1998, during the visit of H. Solana, the NATO Secretary General, Azerbaijan's interests in the Caucasus region were acknowledged, emphasizing the importance of cooperation for regional security. The international relations system plays a crucial role for Azerbaijan as an independent state, influencing its socio-economic, political, and security policies. The country's strategic choices after gaining independence have been shaped by considerations such as socialist ideology, public property, and planned development. The ongoing economic activities in the international arena are accompanied by conditions that may lead to ideological, military, and political confrontations. These challenges can impact the political, social, and economic progress of countries. This practice involves adopting a free-market economy based on private property, tailored to local market conditions. The victory of capitalism over socialism during the “Cold War” further highlighted the comprehensive advantages of the newly formed states, aligning with the former.

The current development models in the world play a crucial role in determining policies related to economic and political power centers. The American,

European, and Asian models are considered essential choices for states. Therefore, evaluating the international and regional situation, managing sovereignty amid the interests and conflicts of major power centers like the United States, Russia, the European Union, and Southeast Asian countries is crucial for maintaining sound foreign policy. In the modern era, adopting and implementing development models endorsed by the international community requires synthesizing aspects of different models to suit specific national conditions and choosing a development path accordingly.

The rapid progress in the field has positioned the United States as a leader among developing countries worldwide, making it particularly attractive to new states that gained independence in the 90s. These states have adopted a strategy that involves assuming the role of the USSR's successor on one hand, breaking away from the traditional Russian sphere of influence. On the other hand, they seek integration with the international community and aim for stable solutions to internal economic and political challenges, leveraging the economic and financial capacity of the United States. The American model has played a significant role in their pursuit of revolutionary transformations. However, by the end of the twentieth century, new power centers in world politics, such as the development models in the U.S., Europe, and Asian countries, faced challenges in competing with the success and attractiveness of each other's models. The European model, with its proven form of democratic development, has played a crucial role in shaping the nature and direction of relationships between various regional centers in terms of economic and political progress throughout historical chronology, particularly in the 1980s. This has become an important factor influencing geo-political dynamics.

The idea of a single economic and political space under the European Union has yielded tangible results for all states in the region, making it a new influential power center in the world. In 1990, the European Union, with a population of 344.6 million, produced goods and services worth \$5.53 trillion, surpassing the United States (with \$5.47 trillion). The European Union's effectiveness in resolving regional conflicts and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms highlights the advantages of the European model. The Asian model of development,

particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, has gained significance for newly formed independent states, often outpacing the European and American models in various parameters.

The Asian model, characterized by high economic growth in countries such as Japan, China, South Korea, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Australia, and New Zealand, has been referred to as the Asia-Pacific model. The rapid economic development in these Asia-Pacific countries has positioned them as major centers of economic power, contributing to over half of the world's gross domestic product. Their economic success is often considered miraculous, driven not only by a free-market economy but also by well-informed social and economic choices. South-East Asian countries, in particular, have adopted features from the West while preserving their social and cultural traditions. As a result, Asia-Pacific countries have not only withstood global competition but have also emerged as formidable contenders against traditional military, political, and economic power centers such as the U.S., the European Union, and Russia. This has led to an increase in economic and military-political security trends within the community. The Asia-Pacific countries have presented a significant challenge to traditional economic integration and grandiose projects in the European Union and the North American free trade zone. Cities in the region, including Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Sydney, are gaining recognition as financial and economic centers, challenging the positions of London, New York, and Paris. The term "Asian," once associated with negative development, now carries a more progressive sense. This shift reflects the ability of Western civilization to withstand strong competition from Asia and highlights the emergence of new power centers in the modern world, influencing both regional and international relations theory.

Analysis of defining its strategy, foreign policy, and international relations is crucial for an independent state. Each country in the world, based on its position and role in future development, chooses a development model, economic and political trends, and security orientations. Collaboration with any international force, be it a center, partnership, or friendship, ultimately depends on establishing strategic partnership relations. The development and implementation of a state's strategic relations strategy are influenced by various factors.

Azerbaijan, strategically located at the junction of Europe and Asia, enjoys significant geo-strategic advantages. The country has chosen a path of synthesizing Eastern and Western values, integrating into the world community, and learning from international experiences to determine its economic and political development model. The Azerbaijani government aims to protect its national interests by establishing proportionate and internationally recognized interstate relations.

This approach is natural because every country's domestic economic, political, and spiritual needs require the establishment and development of mutually beneficial cooperation with other nations, aligning with its national interests in foreign policy. Given the current international situation, adopting a policy of balancing and prioritizing public direction becomes indispensable in foreign policy decision-making. At the end of the twentieth century, newly sovereign and relatively poor countries faced numerous challenges in conducting independent foreign policies due to their geo-strategic interests, economic situations, and military-political contexts in the international arena. The transition from traditional influences to choosing models of developed countries and determining world political orientations demonstrated the high sensitivity of these new states to the issue.

While forming foreign policies for young states poses challenges, it also opens up opportunities for exercising independent foreign policies. In the current global context, interstate relations are mainly regulated by economic, military, political, and ideological forces. Despite the threat of mass destruction weapons and atomic bombs possessed by some major powers, including the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, changes in military-political and economic dynamics in the region impact both national and global interests.

These changes influence the balance between national and regional interests and contribute to maintaining order and tranquility on a global scale. The evolving global landscape necessitates careful consideration of the delicate balance between national interests and broader global interests in shaping foreign policies.

In 2002, supported by the European Union through the TEMPUS project and HOGESCHOOL COLOGNE University of Limburg, a collaboration was established with Azerbaijan Medical University (AMU) to introduce three new majors in electrical en-

gineering at the bachelor's degree level. This successful project led to the involvement of other high schools in Azerbaijan in 2003, fostering collaboration through conferences, exchange programs, and book fairs.

In March 2005, a conference on criminal law and justice was organized at the University of Freiburg's MAX-Planck-Institute in Germany, within the framework of the TEMPUS project involving Azerbaijan Technical University and the University of Cologne. This collaboration also included the allocation of scholarships for Azerbaijani teachers to improve their proficiency in the German language in secondary schools, expanding the project with support from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).

The Republic of Azerbaijan, situated in the eastern part of the Major and Minor Caucasus mountain ranges, boasts a complex geological structure and a rich diversity of minerals across its territory.

Azerbaijan had been known as an oil land since ancient times. In this regard oil was extracted in Absheron peninsula in the 7-6 centuries BC according to the historical data.

Furthermore, the discovery of paraphernalia and ornaments made from local raw materials indicates mining activities in Azerbaijan dating back before Christ. Historical sources from the medieval period report the existence and exploitation of copper, gold, silver, and lead mines in the region. While interest in geological investigations related to natural oil displays and oilfields increased, research on other minerals took a backseat.

Until the 1920s, the geological examination of the Republic of Azerbaijan was relatively insufficient. From the 1840s to the 1920s, German, Russian, and some local industrialists conducted exploitation and research in Dashkasan cobalt, Gadabay, Bittibulag, and Balakan copper deposits.

Between 1867 and 1914, the German firm "Siemens" extracted significant amounts of copper, gold, and silver from Gadabay deposit. Another German firm, "Vagow," explored and exploited non-ferrous deposits in Balakan region in the early 20th century.

In the 1860s-1870s, a saltpetre-producing facility operated in Tumbul village near Nakhichevan city. In the 1880s, Shan Girem and, in 1914, Englishmen named Atterton spearheaded a brimstone-producing facility based on the Gomur sulphur field in Nakhichevan AR.

Systematic research of Azerbaijan's territory began in the 1930s, leading to the discovery and exploitation of various industrially significant iron, molybdenum, cobalt, and polymetal deposits in a short time.

During the Great Patriotic War, geological exploration efforts in Azerbaijan were mainly focused on researching mineral reserves essential for defense. Exploitation works were initiated in the Paragachay molybdenum deposit, and extraction processes were accelerated in the Northern Dashkasan deposit in 1939. Azerbaijan contributed to 60% of the cobalt produced in the USSR during 1941–1945.

The Qaradag copper-porphyry deposit, holding 4.7% of total ore reserves, is the only confirmed industrial copper-porphyry deposit in the Republic. The Ordubad ore region, situated in the Miskhana-Zangazur metallogenic square, is considered highly prospective for the discovery of industrially significant copper fields in the Nakhichevan rugged zone. Recent research in this region has revealed numerous copper-molybdenum displays.

Several polymetallic ore fields, including Kasdag and Katekh (small scale), Sagator copper-zinc, and Mazimchay copper-pyrite, with confirmed and evaluated industrial reserves are located around the Filizchay deposit. These deposits serve as supplementary raw material bases for the envisioned mine-metallurgy complex. However, environmental issues and safety concerns should be addressed. Implementing cutting-edge processing technology, ensuring technical-economic substantiation based on current world market prices, and considering the protection of the Zaqatala nature reserve are crucial aspects in the exploitation of the Filizchay deposit.

Lead and zinc mineralization in the Minor Caucasus territory is found in veinal mass form, with one such deposit being the Mehmana field in the Qarabag ore region. Predominantly, the deposit's reserves are concentrated in three basic streaks, exhibiting significant amounts of lead, zinc, silver, cadmium, gold, selenium, and tellurium in the ore composition. Lead-zinc deposits confirmed of industrial reserves in Nakhichevan AR territory are situated in Sharur and Ordubad regions. The Gumushluk mine in the Sharur region, operating since 1952 with a daily capacity of 50 tons of ore, primarily focuses on lead and zinc, with

additional components including cadmium, gallium, and silver. While industrially significant reserves in the deposit's first, second, and third areas have been fully exploited, recent extraction has involved meager ores.

Evaluation and acceptance of zinc reserves in the Sagator copper-zinc deposit of the Balakan-Zaqatala ore region and the Nasirvaz-Agdara polymetal deposits of Nakhichevan AR have been conducted, and their prognostic reserves have been estimated.

Azerbaijan has significant potential for establishing a durable and long-term gold mining industry. Numerous gold deposits and displays, both individual gold and in complex formations with other metals, have been discovered in recent decades. Gold deposits can be categorized into fundamental deposits in direct formation areas in mountain rocks and splattered deposits derived from the corrosion of fundamental gold deposits.

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources in Azerbaijan has been actively engaged in environmental protection and international cooperation. In 2010, Azerbaijan declared the "Year of the Environment," leading to important meetings and cooperation agreements with regional states, developed countries, and international organizations. This reflects the close relationship between Azerbaijan and Germany, as well as the integration process involving various organizations and companies from both nations.

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