

**ITU-FAO WEBINAR ON  
FOSTERING DIGITAL AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA**

**STATUS OF DIGITAL AGRICULTURE  
IN AZERBAIJAN**

**NAMIG SHALBUZOV – BAKU, 2020**

## STRATEGY of Electronic Agricultural Information System

The EAIS strategy is a strategic document reflecting the electronization, digitization, automation and analysis of the existing processes that constitute the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Azerbaijan (hereinafter - the Ministry).

## Main directions of EAIS strategy

The strategy of EAIS determines the following main areas of activity.

- Formalization of a single database in EAIS;
- Launch and commissioning of e-services in EAIS, construction of non-existent systems, improvement of existing systems, reconstruction of unsuitable systems;
- Electronic reception of applications for services and electronic submission of results

## The functionality currently available in EAIS

- **Registration of farmers (legal and natural persons)**
- **Registration of Artificial Insemination specialists**
- **Registration of veterinarians**
- **Registration of animals**
- **Entering information on apiary and beehive data**
- **Registration of farms, territories and entering data on cultivated plants**
- **Ability to enter land documents, check and certify in integrated systems**
- **Cocoon breeding processes**

- **Modules available on the subsidy system**

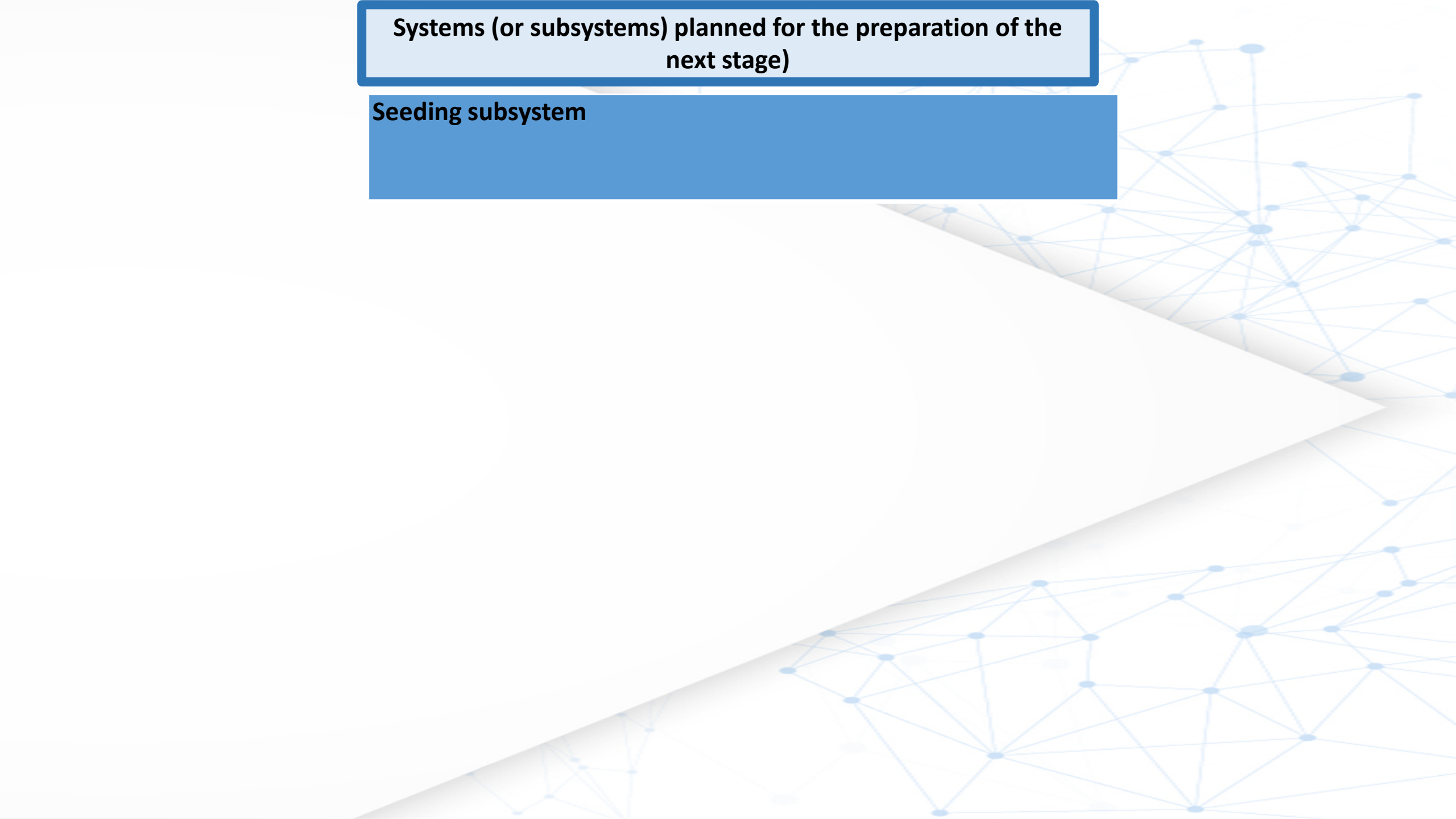
- **Planting subsidy module**
- **Animal subsidy module**
- **Bee subsidy module**
- **Cocoon subsidy (supplier and farmer application module)**
- **Monitoring module (on planting and Bee subsidy)**

## Currently prepared (work in progress) modules

- Cocoon subsidy (supplier module)
- Product subsidy
- Payment module
- The process of upgrading existing systems and functionality in EAIS

**Systems (or subsystems) planned for the preparation of the next stage)**

**Seeding subsystem**





## Factors that negatively characterize the current situation

- **Building systems in a retail way and on different platforms;**
- **Failure to implement a unified approach;**
- **Duplication of registers in internal systems;**
- **Separate registration of farmers in different internal systems;**
- **Most systems do not use unique identification;**
- **Non-provision of horizontal and vertical integration in some systems.**