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**FROM HYDROCARBONS TO RENEWABLES: THE GREEN ENERGY STRATEGY
OF AZERBAIJAN - CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABILITY, DIVERSIFICATION,
RESILIENCE AND CONTINUITY**

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The global transformation toward sustainable energy systems has intensified the need for hydrocarbon-dependent economies to reconsider their development models. Energy has historically been a critical determinant of Azerbaijan's state power, economic stability, and geopolitical stature since the regaining of its independence by the country following the collapse of the USSR. Hydrocarbon resources—particularly oil and natural gas—played a decisive role in consolidating state institutions, ensuring macroeconomic stability, and expanding the country's regional and international influence through major infrastructure projects and agreements including Contract of the Century and the development of pipelines networks linking the Caspian basin to European markets (Kulawczuk, 2018). Building on this historical foundation, this paper argues that Azerbaijan's green energy strategy represents a strategic continuation of country's traditional energy policy rather than a departure from it. By integrating renewable types, sources and initiatives into its broader energy sector and national agenda, Azerbaijan seeks to reinforce energy security, promote economic diversification, strategic continuity in the energy transition, and maintain its geopolitical relevance in a rapidly evolving global energy landscape. Additionally, the study posits that the green energy strategy extends this legacy, weaving renewables into pursuits of security, diversification, and sustainability, beyond mere environmental gains.

Keywords: Energy Transition, Energy Strategy, Renewable Energy Diversification, Energy Security.

Introduction. Energy has historically been a central pillar of state power, economic development, and geopolitical influence. Historically, access to reliable energy resources has enabled industrial expansion, economic growth, and geopolitical influence. Following the restoration of independence in 1991, Azerbaijan inherited significant oil and gas infrastructure from the Soviet era. During that period, the country had been a key supplier of hydrocarbons to the USSR, operating under centralized economic planning. Despite this stature provided a foundation for the post-independence energy sector, and as a former key supplier Azerbaijan possessed established extraction capacities, country faced severe structural challenges, including institutional fragility, economic instability, and regional conflicts.

In this context, hydrocarbons—particularly oil and natural gas—emerged as the primary drivers of economic stabilization and state-building. The signing of the 1994 “Contract of the Century” constituted a decisive turning point, facilitating large-scale foreign investment and the development of offshore hydrocarbon resource (Mustafayev, 2018). These developments reinforced large-scale infrastructure projects, including the Baku–Tbilisi–Ceyhan (BTC) oil pipeline and the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC), which strengthened Azerbaijan's integration into global energy markets and reinforced its geopolitical significance (Kausar, 2025).

The hydrocarbon-driven model established a durable foundation for Azerbaijan's economic and political consolidation. However, nowadays, there is a significant transition happening on world stage – contemporary energy systems are undergoing a profound transformation driven by climate change,

technological innovation, and sustainability imperatives. As a result, hydrocarbon-dependent economies increasingly face the challenge of transitioning toward renewable energy systems while maintaining economic stability and energy security.

Significant volume of academic and policy literature advances an optimistic consensus, framing Azerbaijan's intent and actions to shift toward renewables as a historic opportunity for institutional transformation in the country (Landoni, 2026). The academic literature on energy transitions in resource rich states has increasingly moved beyond from resource impact or resource curse analyses toward understanding how fossil fuel wealth interacts with emerging clean energy agendas in a geopolitically complex world. A substantial body of scholarship on energy and development underscores how resource wealth shapes political and economic trajectories in resource rich states. In the context of Azerbaijan, oil and natural gas have not only highlighted macroeconomic stabilization and institutional consolidation, but also facilitated the country's strategic positioning in regional and global energy markets contributing with infrastructure such as the Baku Tbilisi Ceyhan (BTC) oil pipeline and the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC) (Cornell, 2017).

These studies highlight the foundational role of hydrocarbon exports in shaping the country's development model while providing the basis for future transformation and creating structural conditions for future transformation. Moreover, these works collectively emphasize that hydrocarbon exports have been central to Azerbaijan's energy sector and national development agenda. At the same time, research indicates that renewable energy can enhance energy security and long-term resilience when integrated into coherent national strategies.

Overall, Azerbaijan is increasingly positioned as an emerging actor in the green energy transition. While oil and gas remain central to economic stability and state capacity, recent studies and policy analyses emphasize a growing commitment to renewable energy development through legal reforms and international cooperation (World Bank, 2023). Government strategies highlight the expansion of solar, wind, and hydropower as key priorities, supported by institutional and regulatory frameworks. Projects and empirical developments—such as the Garadagh Solar Power Plant and the Khizi–Absheron Wind Power Plant—demonstrate tangible progress and investor interest. However, existing research often remains focused on technical and project-level analysis, offering limited insight into how renewable energy strategies align with broader economic, energy security, and geopolitical objectives.

This paper aims to contribute to the literature by examining Azerbaijan's Green Energy Strategy considering its historical energy policy, offering a focused analysis of how the country is gradually integrating renewables while continuing to address sustainability, governance, policy issues with longstanding domestic and regional priorities. At the same time, possible structural constraints—including institutional limitations, technological and regulatory gaps, and the persistent reliance on fossil fuel revenues—pose challenges to the pace and sustainability of the transition. In sum, Azerbaijan's evolving energy strategy highlights the country's approach to sustaining economic stability and policy continuity while addressing the emerging challenges of renewable energy development, setting the stage for a detailed analysis of its strategy, sustainability issues, and long-term implications”.

Hydrocarbons, Energy, and the Post-Independence Economy in Azerbaijan. The contemporary historical evolution of Azerbaijan's energy sector has been closely related with the country's nascent post-independent state-building and economic development. In the early years of independence, the country faced significant challenges, including a fragile institutional framework, economic instability, and the aftermath of regional conflict. Following independence in 1991, oil and natural gas quickly became the most critical assets for stabilizing the economy, consolidating institutions, and establishing regional and global energy connections. The development of strategic export infrastructure, including pipelines linking the Southern Gas Corridor and other Caspian to Europe pipelines and communication networks, further strengthened the country's geopolitical position. The contribution of Azerbaijan in the hydrocarbon sector provided the financial and strategic resources

needed to address these challenges, allowing the country to invest in state institutions, infrastructure, and public services.

Hydrocarbons are minerals composed of hydrogen and carbon molecules and represent natural resources like oil, gas, and coal (Mustafayev, 2018). During the Soviet era, the country emerged as a producer of oil and gas, supplying critical resources to the USSR while operating under a centralized command economy. By leveraging its Soviet-era energy history alongside post-independence strategic initiatives, Azerbaijan established a framework that not only made stand out domestic development and regional influence but also laid the foundation for its emerging green energy strategy, integrating diversification and long-term energy security into its national development agenda”.

Strategic export projects, such as the construction of pipelines linking the Caspian basin to European markets, including the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) oil pipeline and the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC), not only boosted economic revenues but also elevated Azerbaijan’s role in regional geopolitics. These projects facilitated the country’s integration into global energy markets, strengthened partnerships with international investors, and positioned Azerbaijan as a key player in the energy security of Europe and the broader Caspian region. Over time, the energy sector became both a foundation for domestic development and a central instrument of the country’s foreign policy and regional strategy.

The revenues generated from the development of the Azeri-Chirag-Gunashli fields created the economic foundation for the construction of large-scale export routes that would connect the Caspian basin with international markets. In addition to the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline, Azerbaijan gradually developed a network of gas export infrastructure that strengthened its role as a reliable supplier to regional and European markets. The BTC pipeline, operational from 2006, allowed Azerbaijani oil to bypass regional bottlenecks and reach European markets directly, enhancing export security and diversifying revenue sources. Complementing this, the South Caucasus Pipeline, the Trans-Anatolian Pipeline (TANAP), and the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) — collectively forming the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC) — enabled natural gas from the Shah Deniz field to flow to Europe, reducing European dependence on traditional suppliers and positioning Azerbaijan as a key player in regional energy security. These projects reflect a deliberate policy of strategic continuity: large-scale infrastructure investments reinforced state capacity, economic stability, and diplomatic leverage.

From Hydrocarbon Dependence to the Need for Transformation: The Need for Shifting from Traditional to Green Energy. The green energy transition is important not only as an environmental necessity but also as a driving force of economic diversification, technological innovation, and long-term resilience. It involves integrating renewables such as solar, wind, and hydropower into national energy systems, supported by legislative, institutional, and technological frameworks (IRENA, 2022). However, it is wide-known that reliance on hydrocarbons carries inherent risks. For countries with a historical dependence on traditional sources, the transition is particularly complex. reliance on hydrocarbons carries inherent risks. Price volatility, environmental degradation, and the growing global push for climate action have revealed the vulnerabilities of fossil fuel-dependent economies. (Hamidova et al,20) In this context, specifically after Paris agreement (2016) a strategic shift toward green energy—a transition to low-carbon and renewable energy sources—has become a global commitment and even a requirement.

Policymakers must balance traditional (brown) energy infrastructures with emerging clean energy initiatives, while safeguarding economic stability and energy security (Hamidova et al, 2022). This transition involves modern energy technologies, including solar, wind, and hydropower, into existing energy infrastructures, being supported by national policy frameworks, regulatory reforms, and targeted investments). Additionally, countries with a historical dependence on hydrocarbons face unique challenges in this process: they must balance past energy inheritance with the need for sustainability, diversify their energy portfolios, and maintain economic stability diversification and resilience during the transformation.

The Green Energy Strategy of Azerbaijan. In response to these global and structural transformations, Azerbaijan has begun to institutionalize its approach to renewable energy through a forma-

lized national strategy. Rather than representing an abrupt policy shift, this strategy reflects a gradual and state-directed effort to integrate renewable energy sources into the existing energy architecture. It builds upon the country's established hydrocarbon-based development model while incorporating new priorities related to sustainability, diversification, and long-term energy security.

Azerbaijan's green energy strategy is grounded not only in academic and economic arguments but also in a formal policy and legal framework that reflects the state's commitment to sustainable energy transition. These official documents provide a strategic foundation for integrating renewable energy into the national energy architecture while preserving economic stability and energy security. The first major milestone was Presidential Order No. 1209, signed on 29 May 2019, which initiated comprehensive reforms in the energy sector. This directive aimed to modernize energy markets, support energy efficiency, and create a more favorable environment for renewable energy investments. It established high-level policy goals for diversifying primary energy sources and reducing carbon emissions, signaling the government's intention to align national energy planning with global sustainability trends. The order also emphasized the importance of regulatory clarity and institutional coordination, recognizing that a complex transition from hydrocarbons to renewables requires sound governance structures and long-term planning (Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2023).

Building on this directive, the Law on the Use of Renewable Energy Sources in Electricity Production (No. 339-VIQ), adopted on 31 May 2021, established the legal basis for renewable energy development (Valiev, 2018). This law defines the rights, responsibilities, and incentives for renewable energy producers; sets out licensing procedures; and provides a framework for predictable tariff structures and support mechanisms. Crucially, it also laid the foundation for integrating renewable generation into the country's grid planning and energy market operations. By creating a stable regulatory environment, the law reduces investment risk and promotes private sector engagement, a necessary condition for scaling up solar, wind, and other renewable technologies (Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Məclisi, 2021).

Complementing these sector-specific measures, the **Socio-Economic Development Strategy for 2022–2026**, part of the broader *Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-Economic Development*, embeds green energy transition and energy efficiency as **national strategic priorities**. Unlike standalone energy laws, this strategy situates renewable energy within the broader development agenda, linking it to economic diversification, industrial modernization, environmental protection, and social wellbeing. By integrating renewable deployment goals with macroeconomic planning, the strategy ensures that decarbonization efforts are not isolated but contribute to holistic national objectives (Presidential Administration of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021).

Despite diversification initially emerges as a response to economic or structural vulnerabilities associated with hydrocarbon dependence, it simultaneously creates the conditions necessary for a gradual shift toward low-carbon energy systems. In this sense, diversification should not be viewed as an isolated policy objective, but rather as a transitional phase that enables the integration of renewable energy into the national energy mix.

Taken together, these measures demonstrate that Azerbaijan's green energy strategy is not an isolated initiative but part of a broader effort to modernize the national economy while maintaining energy security and policy continuity.

The Green Transition in Azerbaijan: Navigating Constraints and development. For decades, Azerbaijan's energy sector has been dominated by oil and gas, which fueled the country's economic growth, strengthened state institutions, and gave it a key role in regional and global energy markets. Today, however, the global energy landscape is changing. Climate concerns, technological advances, and shifts in European energy supply have made it clear that relying solely on hydrocarbons is no longer enough.

The green energy transition enhances energy security by reducing dependence on hydrocarbons, supports economic diversification by creating new industrial and investment opportunities, and contributes to environmental sustainability by lowering carbon intensity and mitigating the risks. By balancing historical reliance with innovation, the green energy transition represents a forward-looking

framework that ensures both sustainability and strategic stability in a rapidly changing global energy landscape.

In Azerbaijan's case, the move toward renewable energy reflects a strategic recalibration of its energy model, where traditional hydrocarbon dominance is complemented by the development of alternative energy sources. This process aligns with global trends in energy policy, where states seek to balance energy security with environmental demands and commitments (IEA, 2023). Importantly, diversification facilitates this transition by reducing systemic risk, expanding the technological base of the energy sector, and attracting foreign investment in renewable infrastructure. Azerbaijani policy frameworks explicitly recognize this linkage. The "Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-Economic Development" document identifies renewable energy expansion as a key direction for ensuring sustainable growth and environmental protection (Presidential Administration of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2021). Similarly, the Ministry of Energy emphasizes that increasing the share of renewables contributes not only to energy security but also to the country's long-term transition toward a more sustainable and competitive economy (Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2023).

The development of renewable energy in Azerbaijan has been accompanied by the gradual formation of an institutional and regulatory framework designed to support this transition. Legislative initiatives, including laws on the use of renewable energy sources and reforms aimed at improving investment conditions, demonstrate the state's commitment to fostering a more diversified energy system (IRENA, 2022).

Azerbaijan is pursuing a green energy transition that combines its hydrocarbon heritage with renewable energy development. This approach is not about abandoning the past—it is about building a more balanced, flexible, and future-ready energy system. By investing in solar, wind, and hydropower, the country seeks to reduce carbon emissions, increase energy security, and attract investment, all while supporting economic stability. Projects like the Garadagh Solar Power Plant and the Khizi–Absheron Wind Power Plant show how this vision is already taking shape on the ground. In practical terms, this transition is achieved through the development and integration of renewable energy technologies, the establishment of supportive legal and economic frameworks, and the mobilization of investments to modernize energy infrastructure (Mustafayev, 2018). Despite these advances, the transition process is constrained by several structural challenges. First, Azerbaijan's continued reliance on hydrocarbon revenues limits the speed at which large-scale transformation can occur, as energy exports remain a primary source of fiscal stability. Second, the development of renewable energy requires significant technological capacity and infrastructure, which necessitates sustained investment and international cooperation. Third, institutional and regulatory frameworks are still evolving, and further improvements are needed to ensure efficiency, transparency, and long-term investor confidence. Finally, the intermittent nature of certain renewable sources introduces additional challenges related to grid stability and energy storage, requiring further modernization of the energy system. (Kausar, 2025).

Despite the challenges, Azerbaijan's approach reflects a pragmatic balance between continuity and change. Rather than abandoning its hydrocarbon legacy, the country is leveraging it to finance and support the transition toward a more diversified and sustainable energy system. Projects such as the Garadagh Solar Power Plant and Wind Power Plant illustrate the practical implementation of this strategy.

Conclusion. Azerbaijan's transition from hydrocarbons to renewable energy represents a gradual and strategically managed transformation. Rooted in its historical energy model, the country's green energy strategy emphasizes continuity while adapting to global energy trends. By integrating renewable energy into its national framework, Azerbaijan seeks to enhance sustainability, diversify its economy, and maintain its geopolitical relevance.

Collectively, these initiatives illustrate a deliberate strategy of transition, economic development and continuity: large-scale hydrocarbon infrastructure investments reinforced state capacity, ensured economic stability, and strengthened Azerbaijan's diplomatic and geopolitical leverage. This

historical and strategic foundation not only shaped the country's post-Soviet energy model but also provides a platform for the ongoing transition toward renewable and diversified energy sources.

Ultimately, the success of this transition will, at the same time, depend on the country's ability to balance competing priorities—economic stability, energy security, and environmental sustainability—while overcoming structural constraints. In this sense, Azerbaijan's experience offers a valuable case study of how resource-rich states can navigate the complex path toward a low-carbon future without immediately abandoning their existing economic foundations.

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**ƏNƏNƏVİ ENERJİDƏN BƏRPA OLUNAN ENERJİ MƏNBƏLƏRİNƏ:
AZƏRBAYCANIN “YAŞIL ENERJİ” STRATEGİYASI, DAYANIQLILIQ,
DİVERSİFİKASIYA, DAVAMLILIQ VƏ FASILƏSİZLİK ÜZRƏ ÇAĞIRIŞLAR VƏ
PERSPEKTİVLƏR**

Dünya miqyasında dayanıqlı enerji sistemləri istiqamətində baş verən transformasiya karbohidrogenlərdən asılı iqtisadiyyatların inkişaf modellərini yenidən nəzərdən keçirməsini zəruri etmişdir. Energetika, tarixi baxımdan Azərbaycanın dövlət gücü, iqtisadi sabitliyi və geosiyasi mövqeyinin əsas amillərindən olmuşdur, xüsusilə də SSRİ-nin dağılmasından və bunun ardınca ölkənin öz müstəqilliyini bərpa etməsindən sonra. Karbohidrogen resursları—xüsusilə neft və təbii qaz—milli iqtisadiyyatın stabilləşdirilməsində, dövlət institutlarının möhkəmləndirilməsində və ölkənin regional nüfuzunun artırılmasında həlledici rol oynamışdır. Bu, əsas infrastruktur layihələri və “Əsrin müqaviləsi” kimi mühüm sazişlər, o cümlədən Xəzər regionunu Avropa bazarlarına birləşdirən neft və qaz kəmərləri vasitəsilə mümkün olmuşdur. Bu tarixi təmələ əsaslanaraq, məqalədə qeyd olunur ki, Azərbaycanın “yaşıl enerji” strategiyası ənənəvi enerji siyasətindən kənarlaşma deyil, onun strateji davamı kimi qiymətləndirilməlidir. Müxtəlif bərpa olunan enerji növlərini, mənbələrini və təşəbbüslərini geniş enerji çərçivəsinə və milli proqramlara daxil etməklə Azərbaycan enerji təhlükəsizliyini gücləndirməyi, iqtisadi şaxələndirməni təşviq etməyi, müvafiq şəhərlərdə strateji ardıcılığı təmin etməyi və sürətlə dəyişən global enerji mənzərəsində geosiyasi əhəmiyyətini qorumağı hədəfləyir. Bundan əlavə, tədqiqatda iddia olunur ki, “yaşıl” enerji strategiyası bu irsi davam etdirərək bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrini yalnız ekoloji məqsədlər çərçivəsindən kənara çıxan təhlükəsizlik, iqtisadi diversifikasiya və dayanıqlı inkişaf vəzifələrinə integrasiya edir.

Açar sözlər: Enerji keçidi, Enerji strategiyası, Bərpa olunan enerji üzrə diversifikasiya, Enerji təhlükəsizliyi.

ХАГАН МИРЗАДА

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**ОТ УГЛЕВОДОРОДОВ К ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМЫМ ИСТОЧНИКАМ ЭНЕРГИИ:
СТРАТЕГИЯ «ЗЕЛЁНОЙ» ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА, ВЫЗОВЫ И
ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ, ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИИ, И
ПРЕЕМСТВЕННОСТИ**

Глобальная трансформация в сторону устойчивых энергетических систем усилила необходимость для экономик, зависящих от углеводородов, пересмотреть свои модели развития. Энергетика исторически являлась ключевым фактором государственной мощи, экономической стабильности и геополитического положения Азербайджана с момента восстановления страной независимости после распада СССР. Углеводородные ресурсы сыграли решающую роль в стабилизации национальной экономики, консолидации государственных институтов и усилении регионального влияния страны через крупные инфраструктурные проекты, включая “Контракт Века” и развитие сетей трубопроводов, соединяющих Каспийский регион с европейскими рынками. Опираясь на эту историческую базу, в данной работе утверждается, что стратегия Азербайджана в области «зеленой» энергетики представляет собой стратегическое продолжение традиционной энергетической политики, а не отход от нее; интегрируя различные виды возобновляемых источников энергии и инициативы в более широкую энергети-

ческую систему и национальную повестку, Азербайджан стремится укрепить энергетическую безопасность, способствовать экономической диверсификации, обеспечивать стратегическую преемственность в соответствующих секторах и сохранять геополитическую значимость в условиях быстро меняющегося глобального энергетического ландшафта. Кроме того, в исследовании утверждается, что стратегия «зелёной» энергетики продолжает данное наследие, интегрируя возобновляемые источники энергии в задачи обеспечения безопасности, диверсификации и устойчивого развития, выходящие за рамки исключительно экологических целей.

Ключевые слова: энергетический переход, энергетическая стратегия, диверсификация возобновляемых источников энергии, энергетическая безопасность.

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