

How much energy does Azerbaijan need?

Azerbaijan's energy demand (measured as total energy supply [TES]) was 16.1 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) in 2022 (according to preliminary data from the State Statistical Committee). Azerbaijan is a major producer of crude oil (32.7 Mt including natural gas liquids in 2022) and of natural gas (35.0 bcm in 2022).

What is Azerbaijan's potential for small hydropower?

Although hydropower is Azerbaijan's largest source of renewable energy today, its potential has not been fully exploited. According to the Ministry of Energy, the country's technical potential for small hydro is 520 MW, which could generate up to 3.2 TWh annually.

Where does energy come from in Azerbaijan?

Two-thirds of energy in Azerbaijan comes from fossil gas and almost a third from oil. Azerbaijan is a major producer of oil and gas, much of which is exported. Most electricity is generated by gas-fired power plants.

Is Azerbaijan a gas producer?

While Azerbaijan is not as prominent in global gas as it is in oil, gas extraction is expected to continue contributing significantly to the economy in upcoming decades. The country's energy mix is heavily concentrated in fossil fuels, with oil and gas accounting for more than 98% of total supply.

Does Azerbaijan have an independent energy regulator?

Azerbaijan does not have an independent energy regulator. In 2017, the President of Azerbaijan signed a decree to establish an Energy Regulatory Agency under the Ministry of Energy. The Ministry of Economy regulates licensing procedures, while tariffs are set by the Tariff (Price) Council, chaired by the Minister of Economy.

Which energy sources are used in the transport sector in Azerbaijan?

Most oil products used in the transport sector are produced in Azerbaijan. TFC consists mainly of natural gas (43%) and oil products (39%), followed by electricity (15%). Renewable energy sources, including hydro, contributed 1.5% to total energy supply in 2022 and 6% (1.8 TWh) to electricity supply.

Sadikhov is optimistic about Azerbaijan's energy progress. "The Caucasus has recently become important for global logistics and trade routes due to the situations in Russia and Iran. We have signed a 10GW pipeline with Azerbaijan, which we plan to implement by 2040, that will provide opportunity for domestic consumption and enable green ...

Azerbaijan was the first country of the Former Soviet Union to publish an energy balance according to International Recommendations for Energy Statistics, and has done major work on methodological issues, including a full review of ...

OverviewNatural gasHistoryOilElectricityReport of 2017Foreign investment competition with non-energy sectorsSee alsoOn March 10, 2016, Natiq Aliyev, Azerbaijani energy minister, publicly said that Azerbaijan has enough gas reserves to fill the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC). The SGC is an energy project whose goal is to move 10 billion cub meters of gas from Azerbaijan through Georgia and Turkey to Europe. Azerbaijan has an estimated 1.3 trillion cubic metres of natural gas reserves. ...

renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to

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Because securing energy independence in the long term is central to Azerbaijan"s energy policy, it has recognised the value of diversifying its economy, increasing energy efficiency and supporting GHG emission mitigation programmes.

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Countries that rely heavily on imported energy may be vulnerable to supply disruption from external events such as the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine. In countries that export large amounts of energy, falling energy prices can also cause major economic shocks.

Prompted by the oil price shock in 2014-15, the government has recently drafted proposals for electricity and gas market reforms, as well as laws on energy efficiency and renewable energy. The country"s first specific energy strategy is also nearing completion.

The challenges of decarbonization in Azerbaijan are considerable, given the structure of the national economy. Sectors that are key to the green transition, including energy and water, are dominated by state-owned enterprises, which ...

COP29 offers many opportunities to improve US-Azerbaijani energy cooperation, including by coordinating the United States" clean energy technology goals with Azerbaijan"s renewable energy revolution.

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