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## **AZƏRBAYCANDA ALTERNATİV ENERJİ MƏNBƏLƏRİNDƏN İSTİFADƏNİN NORMATİV HÜQUQİ BAZASI VƏ DÖVLƏT SİYASƏTİ**

### **Xülasə**

Ölkə iqtisadiyyatının və əhalinin davamlı olaraq yanacaq-enerji resursları ilə təchizi və enerji problemi hər bir ölkənin enerji təhlükəsizliyinin əsasını təşkil edərək, dövlətin inkişaf səviyyəsinin mühüm göstəricilərindən biri hesab edilir. Bu baxımdan, yanacaq-enerji resursları bazasının genişləndirilməsi və onlardan daha səmərəli istifadəni təmin etmək günün ən mühüm məsələlərindəndir.

Azərbaycanın enerji siyasətinin məqsədi təbii enerji ehtiyatlarından səmərəli istifadə və davamlı iqtisadi artım üçün enerji sektorunun potensialından istifadə etmək, ölkə əhalisinin həyat səviyyəsinin yaxşılaşdırılması və xarici iqtisadi mövqeyinin möhkəmləndirilməsi, ölkənin enerji sektorunun uzunmüddətli inkişafının məqsəd və vəzifələrini, prioritetləri və meyarlarını, habelə həyata keçirilməsinin ayrı-ayrı mərhələlərində dövlət enerji siyasətinin mexanizmlərini müəyyənləşdirilməsi qarşıya qoyulan məqsədlərə çatmağı təmin edilməsi məqalədə geniş şərh edilmişdir.

**Açar sözlər:** Enerji siyasəti, davamlı iqtisadi artım, elektrik enerjisi, alternativ enerji mənbələri, bərpa olunan enerji.

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### **Intradaction**

Favorable geographical location and climatic conditions allow wide use of environmentally friendly alternative (renewable) energy sources in Azerbaijan. Using the country's natural potential, the involvement of alternative energy sources in the production of electric and thermal energy can make it possible to make progressive changes in the future directions of Electric Power Development. The development of this area is already in the attention of the Azerbaijani state. Therefore, the “state program on the use of alternative and renewable energy sources in the Republic of Azerbaijan” approved by the Order of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated October 2004, 21 No. 462 [3] was adopted.

The main objectives of the program are to determine the potential of alternative (renewable) energy sources in the production of electricity, to increase the efficiency of the use of energy resources of the country by involving renewable energy sources into operation, to ensure the creation of additional jobs due to the creation of new en-

ergy production areas, to increase the energy capacity. Wind, solar, biomass, geothermal energy, small hydroelectric power plants were shown in the program as alternative (renewable) energy potential of Azerbaijan.

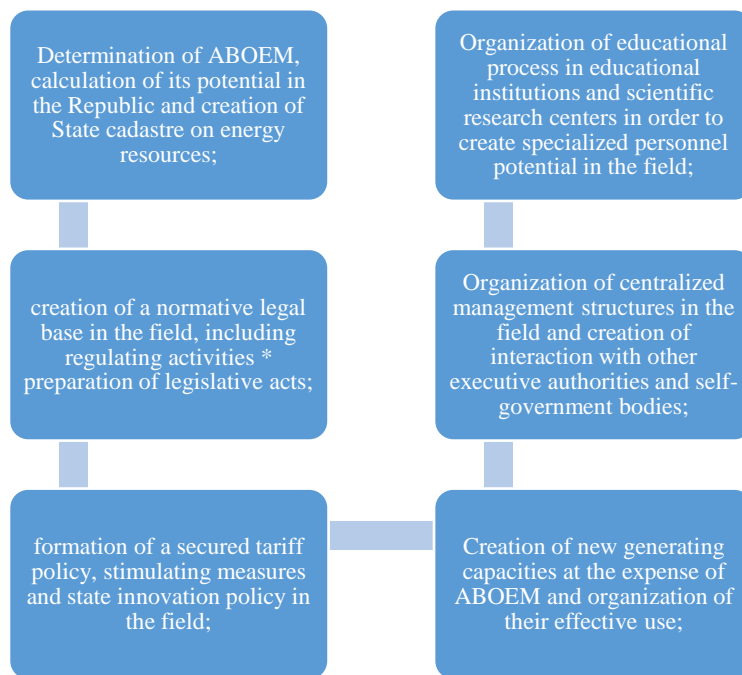
ABEMDA implements state policy in the field of alternative and renewable energy and its efficient use in the Republic of Azerbaijan. The agency is the central executive body coordinating state regulation in this direction, activities on the use of ABEM and carrying out state control, participates in the formation of a unified state policy in this direction, ensures the implementation of this policy, ensures the development of the field and the creation of infrastructure, the application of alternative and renewable energy in the economy, maintains state accounting and state cadastre in the field and carries out its activities [2]. The project of the state strategy “use of alternative and renewable energy sources 2015-2020” by ABEMDA was developed and submitted to the Presidential Administration after coordination with the relevant authorities. The main goal of

this strategy is to achieve sustainable energy supply for consumers through the widespread use of ABOEM, the production of electricity and heat, the efficient use of energy, increasing the efficiency of energy supply.

**Analiz**

Thanks to the use of ABOEM, necessary measures will be taken to increase the share of ABOEM consumption by 2020 to 20 percent due to the development of the distributed structure of

generating capacities, diversification of energy sources, reduction of thermal emissions, application of ABOEM to all sectors of the economy and new generation capacities to be created in the energy consumption balance. In this sense, the “strategy” targets are aligned with the European Union directive 2012/27/EU on “energy efficiency”. The goals and objectives of the implementation of the state strategy consist of:



**Scheme 1. Goals and objectives of the implementation of the state strategy**  
**Source: prepared by the author based on the data obtained**

The implementation of these measures, along with the expansion of the use of ABOEM in the Republic and its worthy place among the developed countries of the world, will create new jobs and improve the social living conditions of the population, create the basis for more efficient use of Natural Resources [1].

This organization implements projects for the implementation of alternative and renewable energy sources (ABOEM) and has established cooperation at the international level. Thus, the Republic of Azerbaijan also supported the directive "20-20-20" in order to ratify the Framework Convention “on Climate Change” and the Kyoto Protocol, join the relevant documents of the government of Azerbaijan within the framework of the

Clean Development Mechanism, reduce the energy dependence of our country on one source, solve energy security and energy efficiency issues, as well as develop.

According to the requirements of this directive, by 2020, the obligations of EU countries to increase the share of energy consumption using ABOEM to 20 percent, increase energy efficiency by 20% and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the level of 1990 by 20% were established. In addition, Azerbaijan has become a member of the International Renewable Energy Agency. In order to ensure the continuity of successful economic reforms carried out in the country, the main directions of the strategic road map on the national economy and key sectors of the

economy were approved by the Order of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated March 2016, 16, 1897 with the aim of in-depth analysis of the current state of the "Strategic Roadmap for the development of public utilities (electric and thermal energy, water and gas) in the Republic of Azerbaijan" (hereinafter - Strategic Roadmap) covers the strategic vision until 2020, the long-term vision for the period until 2025 and the target vision for the period after 2025. In the document, proposals were made on the implementation of large-scale measures to achieve efficiency and high level of service in the field. The strategic roadmap also provides for the development of mechanisms of "Public-Private Partnership" on the measures to be implemented.

According to the legislation, appropriate awareness-raising measures should be taken to achieve economical and efficient use of energy resources. In order to increase efficiency and develop a competitive environment in the field of alternative and renewable energy and its efficient use, broad participation of the private sector in this area should be ensured, meeting the investment needs of the non-oil sector of the economy, introducing new technologies and knowledge, developing local production areas, as well as encouraging foreign investors to strategic The implementation of the measures envisaged under the "strategy" is intended to be completed or expanded in the future. The implementation of the measures envisaged under the "strategy" is intended to be completed or expanded in the future.

According to the Strategic Plan (2015-2020) adopted by the state agency for ensuring long-term and effective activities in the field of ABOEM in all regions of Azerbaijan, implementation of projects in a planned manner and in accordance with the energy needs of the regions, "abAccording to the Strategic Plan (2015-2020) adopted by the state agency for ensuring long-term and effective activities in the field of ABOEM in all regions of Azerbaijan, implementation of projects in a planned manner and in accordance with the energy needs of the regions, "aboem development map of the Republic of Azerbaijan 2020", "aboem development maps for cities and regions of the Republic of The goal is to create cost.

In recent years, along with the existing laws and normative acts that gave impetus to the development of ABOEM, a number of normative-legal acts of great importance have been adopted in the Republic of Azerbaijan. The relevant decrees and orders of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the application of each of the adopted acts, decisions and orders of the Cabinet of ministers were signed, the powers of the relevant state bodies and the mechanism of implementation of these normative legal acts were determined. Currently, work is underway on the preparation of other regulatory legal acts.

The presence of the country's legislative framework, programs and goals, standards and norms, accessibility to technological innovations, application of modern management principles, and energy efficiency are considered the main factors for ensuring. From this point of view, measures were taken by the Ministry of energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan to form the legislative base in the first place. Thus, in 2016, within the framework of the Eu4energy Program, a draft law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on the efficient use of energy resources and energy efficiency" was prepared with the support of the Energy Charter. Law No. 359-VIQ of the Republic of Azerbaijan "on the efficient use of energy resources and energy efficiency" was approved on July 9, 2021 and entered into force on July 2022.

Along with the improvement of the legislative base of the Republic of Azerbaijan, "Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for socio-economic development", "socio-economic development strategy in 2022-2026", "I state program on the Great Return to the liberated territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan" and "Action Plan for the creation of the "green energy" zone in the liberated territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2022-2026" At the same time, along with the implementation of legislation, significant steps are being taken to ensure efficiency in the energy production and supply chain. Thus, the creation of new production capacities in the energy system that meet modern requirements, reduction of losses in transmission and distribution systems, and the achievement of efficiency by implementing restoration and reconstruction measures in the energy production capacities used are some of these steps.

### Conclusion

As a result of the research, it can be concluded that if energy efficiency is not ensured, the country's surplus energy resources will remain a major problem for economic development and social welfare. It is from this point of view that the country's energy efficiency and energy conservation are based on the development of energy resources (electric and thermal energy, natural gas, gasoline, diesel, etc.). the) minimizing losses, including reducing energy demand without touching production with the use of modern technologies, increasing the use of alternative and renewable energy sources are among the most pressing issues of the day.

Energy efficiency is not only aimed at saving resources, but also contributes to sustainable economic development, transition to a green economy and ensuring environmental safety, the production of competitive, cheap industrial and agricultural products, increasing the supply of consumers with energy resources, reducing waste and excess costs in utilities.

Also, ensuring energy efficiency is one of the main components of the country's energy security policy. Ensuring the sustainability of our country's energy security, reducing the energy capacity of the gross domestic product, strengthening the competitiveness of the country's economy and rational use of energy resources should be carried out.

Efficient use of energy resources, at the same time, contributes to the sustainable development of the country's economy, increase its export potential, increase the supply of consumers with energy resources, and protect the environment and energy resources. Energy efficiency must be ensured in all stages and processes from generation to consumption of energy.

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## НОРМАТИВНО-ПРАВОВАЯ БАЗА И ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В ОБЛАСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ АЛЬТЕРНАТИВНЫХ ИСТОЧНИКОВ ЭНЕРГИИ В АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНЕ

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### Резюме

Проблема устойчивого обеспечения экономики страны и населения топливно-энергетическими ресурсами и энергетики считается одним из важнейших показателей уровня развития государства, составляя основу энергетической безопасности каждой страны. В связи с этим расширение базы топливно-энергетических ресурсов и обеспечение более эффективного их использования являются одними из важнейших вопросов дня. Целью энергетической политики Азербайджана является эффективное использование природных энергоресурсов и использование потенциала энергетического сектора для устойчивого экономического роста, по-

вышение уровня жизни населения страны и укрепление внешнеэкономических позиций, определение целей и задач, приоритетов и критериев долгосрочного развития энергетического сектора страны, а также механизмов государственной энергетической политики на отдельных этапах ее реализации. Это широко комментируется в статье.

**Ключевые слова:** энергетическая политика, устойчивый экономический рост, электроэнергия, альтернативные источники энергии, возобновляемые источники энергии.

## **REGULATORY LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND STATE POLICY FOR THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES IN AZERBAIJAN**

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### **Summary**

The continuous supply of fuel and energy resources to the country's economy and population and the energy problem are the basis of the energy security of each country and are considered one of the important indicators of the state's development level. From this point of view, expanding the fuel and energy resource base and ensuring their more efficient use is one of the most important issues of the day. The purpose of Azerbaijan's energy policy is to use the potential of the energy sector for efficient use of natural energy resources and sustainable economic growth, improve the living standards of the country's population and strengthen its foreign economic position, determine the goals and objectives, priorities and criteria for the long-term development of the country's energy sector, as well

**Keywords:** energy policy, sustainable economic growth, electricity, alternative energy sources, renewable energy.