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PROSPECTS FOR SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE-BASED DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

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Abstract. *This study examines the role of the oil and gas industry in ensuring economic stability in Azerbaijan and provides a comprehensive synthesis of theoretical and empirical approaches to sustainable economic development. The research employs comparative analysis, logical generalization, systematic approaches, and methods of analysis and synthesis to assess the impact of carbohydrates on macroeconomic stability, state budget revenues, and structural diversification. The study highlights that oil and gas revenues remain a central stabilizing factor in Azerbaijan's economy, contributing significantly to fiscal inflows, GDP growth, and intergenerational equity through institutional mechanisms such as the State Oil Fund of Azerbaijan (SOFAZ). Historical evidence, including the "Dutch disease" phenomenon, illustrates the risks of overreliance on carbohydrates and emphasizes the need for economic diversification and structural reforms. Empirical findings reveal that oil revenues account for approximately 46% of the state budget, while production trends indicate a gradual decline in oil output and moderate growth in natural gas production. The calculated economic diversification coefficient demonstrates that Azerbaijan's economy remains insufficiently diversified, around 40% below the optimal level, underlining the urgent need for policy measures that promote non-oil sectors, infrastructure development, and human capital accumulation. The study also considers global energy trends, the transition to renewable energy, and the integration of sustainability principles in line with international frameworks such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The originality of the research lies in quantifying the depreciation coefficient of the economy, assessing the share of oil revenues in state budget revenues, and evaluating the macroeconomic impact of hydrocarbon dependency. The results provide practical implications for policymakers to strategically allocate oil revenues, strengthen institutional governance, and accelerate economic diversification to ensure long-term economic resilience. In conclusion, achieving sustainable economic development in Azerbaijan requires a balanced approach that integrates energy security, renewable energy adoption, structural transformation, and alignment with global sustainability objectives.*

Key words: *GDP, oil and gas production, economic diversification coefficient, state budget, multiplier, elasticity coefficient, nominal and real exchange rate, etc.*

Introduction. In the modern era, amid integration processes in the global environment on one hand, and global crises and geopolitical tensions on the other, ensuring sustainable economic stability remains a central challenge for every state. This stability is essential not only for

the overall development of the national economy but also for the resilience of individual sectors and enterprises that form the backbone of economic activity.

Enterprises contribute to sustainable development by generating employment, producing goods and services, and engaging in both domestic and international markets.

Within this framework, the oil and gas sector occupies a particularly significant place in Azerbaijan's economy. It serves as the main source of fiscal revenues and foreign exchange earnings and exerts a strong multiplier effect on other sectors, including construction, manufacturing, and transport. Stable performance in the energy sector underpins broader macroeconomic stability and facilitates growth in related industries.

At the same time, a heavy reliance on hydrocarbons generates structural risks. Price volatility in global energy markets, potential production declines, and limited diversification can threaten fiscal sustainability, currency stability, and long-term economic resilience. These challenges are compounded by evolving global trends such as the energy transition, the expansion of renewable sources, and international commitments to sustainable development and climate mitigation. Meeting these challenges requires not only economic balancing but also strategic institutional mechanisms, such as stabilization funds, regulatory frameworks, and investment policies that support structural transformation.

Achieving sustainable development involves addressing environmental and social dimensions alongside economic considerations. The global agenda highlights the interconnectedness of energy security, climate action, and socio-economic progress, emphasizing that long-term economic stability is inseparable from responsible resource management, technological modernization, and the integration of renewable energy. In the context of Azerbaijan, this means balancing the benefits of the oil and gas sector with the imperatives of diversification, governance, and environmental sustainability.

In this context, understanding the interplay between resource dependence, economic stability, and sustainable development is essential. The following analysis examines these issues in depth, highlighting historical patterns, sectoral interdependencies, and emerging challenges, and setting the stage for a detailed assessment of Azer-

baijan's energy sector, fiscal resilience, and prospects for long-term sustainable growth.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. Research shows that L. Walras, A. Marshall, P. Samuelson, and A. Wald were among the first scholars whose theoretical contributions laid the foundations for the later conceptualization of economic sustainability. Walras developed the general equilibrium theory, highlighting the systemic interrelations of markets [1]; Marshall elaborated on the principles of economic dynamics and welfare analysis [2]; Samuelson formalized economic theory using mathematical methods that enabled the study of stability and long-term development [3]; and Wald introduced statistical decision theory, which became essential for analyzing risk and uncertainty in economic systems [4]. These works provided the methodological groundwork for subsequent approaches to sustainable development, which later gained explicit formulation in the Brundtland Report [5] and in the economic perspectives of Solow [6]. Further development of the concept was enriched by applied studies in environmental and resource economics [7] and by systemic global analyses such as The Limits to Growth [8]. Thus, sustainable economic development is now considered one of the necessary conditions for the long-term viability of economic systems, requiring attention not only to domestic macroeconomic factors but also to global trends. This approach demonstrates that in the modern era, the development of any sector of the national economy should be analyzed not only from the perspective of domestic macroeconomic factors but also in the context of global trends.

In economic theory of the mid-20th century, scholars such as P. Rosenstein-Rodan emphasized that stability alone is insufficient to secure growth, highlighting the importance of capital accumulation and modernization processes as drivers of economic progress [9]. This perspective gave rise to debates within the framework of the theory of "balanced and unbalanced growth", later advanced by A. Hirschman [10]. Both scholars argued that insufficient investment and weak industrial base are key reasons behind the slow development of emerging economies.

Historical evidence also confirms the importance of this discussion. For instance, the discovery and large-scale exploitation of natural gas reserves in the North Sea in the 1960s led to significant macroeconomic

distortions in the Netherlands. This phenomenon, known as the “Dutch disease”, demonstrated how resource dependence can weaken other sectors of the economy by causing currency appreciation and reducing industrial competitiveness [11]. Similar risks are evident in many resource-rich countries, where oil and gas exports can hinder diversification and long-term industrial development. To mitigate these challenges, countries have increasingly adopted diversification strategies, created sovereign wealth funds, and introduced institutional mechanisms to ensure sustainable resource management. For example, in 1999 Azerbaijan established the State Oil Fund (SOFAZ) to secure efficient use of hydrocarbon revenues and safeguard benefits for future generations [12].

At the global level, the concept of sustainable development entered broad academic and policy debates after the publication of the 1987 Brundtland Report “Our Common Future” [13]. Since then, the role of natural resource management and energy policy in achieving sustainable development has been widely recognized. International organizations such as the UN, OECD, and World Bank emphasize that energy resources should be directed not only toward economic growth but also toward achieving long-term sustainability, environmental protection, and social well-being [14].

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of 2000 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015 further institutionalized the idea that economic policies must balance human rights, environmental sustainability, and economic efficiency [15]. The 17 SDGs, set to be achieved by 2030, highlight the interconnectedness of poverty reduction, climate action, clean energy, industrial development, and social inclusion [16]:

1. No poverty – end poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. Zero hunger – end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Good health and well-being – ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Quality education – ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Gender equality – achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

6. Clean water and sanitation – ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

7. Affordable and clean energy – ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

8. Decent work and economic growth – promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.

9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure – build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.

10. Reduced inequalities – reduce inequality within and among countries.

11. Sustainable cities and communities – make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

12. Responsible consumption and production – ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

13. Climate action – take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

14. Life below water – conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.

15. Life on land – protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss.

16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions – promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

17. Partnerships for the goals – strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

In this context, the oil and gas sector plays a dual role: as a driver of growth and modernization, and at the same time as a sector with significant environmental and social challenges.

The role of the oil and gas industry in ensuring Azerbaijan's economic stability has been examined in the literature from diverse perspectives, including macroeconomic, fiscal, institutional, environmental, and social dimensions. A synthesis of existing studies highlights both the

stabilizing functions of the hydrocarbon sector and its structural vulnerabilities, as well as critical gaps that remain insufficiently addressed.

At the macroeconomic level, Humbatova, Panahova, Mahmudova, and Hajiyev analyze Azerbaijan's oil strategy, emphasizing the contributions of the State Oil Fund of Azerbaijan (SOFAZ) to growth and stability, while diagnosing the structural risks of overdependence on hydrocarbons [17]. Similar arguments are made in fiscal analyses by Ahmadov, who stresses that oil revenues have provided the government with resources to maintain macroeconomic stability and invest in human capital; yet the fixed exchange rate regime has weakened the competitiveness of the non-oil sector [18]. Complementing this, Deniz and Heyderov find that volatility in global oil prices significantly affects GDP, investment, and the external balance, exposing Azerbaijan's economic model to cyclical risks [19].

Institutional studies underscore the critical role of SOFAZ as both a stabilization and intergenerational equity mechanism. IMF country reports confirm that while oil and gas revenues underpin Azerbaijan's fiscal position, long-term stability depends on fiscal consolidation and diversification beyond hydrocarbons [20; 21]. Official SOFAZ reports highlight the rapid growth of assets and the adoption of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles [22; 23]. Nevertheless, critical assessments argue that although the Fund has accumulated substantial reserves, its investments are not sufficiently directed toward promoting structural diversification, and issues of transparency and accountability remain debated [21; 23].

Empirical econometric studies applying ARDL, VAR, and ECM methodologies (e.g., Mustafayev [24], Zulfigarov [25]) provide quantitative evidence of asymmetric effects of oil price shocks on GDP, inflation, and exchange rate dynamics. These studies underline the fact that while hydrocarbons serve as a short- to medium-term stabilizer, policy responses–particularly changes in SOFAZ transfer rules–affect the transmission of shocks and require further research.

From an environmental and sustainability perspective, research such as the WCIS-2020 conference proceedings on "Modeling of Environmental and Economic Factors in the Azerbaijani Oil Industry" integrates ecological and economic modeling, stressing the necessity of

incorporating sustainability principles into sectoral development [26]. Moreover, Suleimanov, Safarova, and Mirheydarova argue for renewable energy as a complementary strategy to reduce dependence on hydrocarbons and enhance long-term energy security [27]. Critical journalistic investigations add nuance to this debate, documenting high levels of gas flaring [28] and an expansion of fossil gas production plans [29], which undermine Azerbaijan's stated climate ambitions and challenge the credibility of its ESG commitments.

The diversification agenda is consistently highlighted across both academic and policy-oriented sources. While IMF reports and U.S. State Department investment climate assessments stress the importance of channeling oil revenues into human capital, infrastructure, and private-sector development [20; 21; 30], empirical evidence shows persistent institutional and structural barriers that limit diversification efforts [25; 30]. Without substantive reforms and private-sector incentives, diversification risks remaining more of a declared policy goal than an implemented reality.

Overall, the literature converges on three critical insights. First, the oil and gas industry remains a central stabilizing pillar of Azerbaijan's economy, ensuring fiscal inflows and reserves. However, this stability is primarily short- to medium-term, as it does not resolve long-term vulnerabilities to price shocks and global energy transitions [17; 19; 21]. Second, institutional mechanisms such as SOFAZ provide important macroeconomic buffers, but their effectiveness depends on governance quality, transparency, and the strategic allocation of funds toward structural transformation [21-23]. Third, ecological risks and international climate commitments introduce new tensions, as Azerbaijan's continued reliance on hydrocarbons contrasts with global decarbonization pressures; partial investments in "green" projects may mitigate reputational risks but have limited transformative impact [26; 28; 29].

These findings highlight critical areas that require a comprehensive approach for sustaining the Azerbaijani oil and gas sector: integrating macroeconomic modeling with institutional and environmental considerations, ensuring efficient governance and investment management of SOFAZ, and addressing structural barriers to economic diversification. Only by tackling these dimensions can the sector contribute not merely to economic stabilization, but to long-term sustainability.

Overall, research confirms that ensuring sustainability in the oil and gas industry requires not only stable macroeconomic conditions and capital investment, but also diversification policies, technological modernization, and strong institutional frameworks that align national priorities with global sustainability principles.

The formulation of the objectives of the article. The aim of this study is to examine the current state of Azerbaijan's energy sector, assess the contribution of oil and gas to the national economy, and evaluate the prospects for sustainable resource-based development through economic diversification and the integration of renewable energy sources, with a view to ensuring long-term energy security and economic stability.

Statement of the main material of the research. The sustainable development of Azerbaijan's energy sector requires a comprehensive understanding of both current trends and emerging challenges. Recent assessments further emphasize the urgent need for structural transformation of the sector. According to the IEA Azerbaijan Energy Profile (2023), despite the country's considerable potential in solar and wind energy, renewables still account for only a marginal share of total electricity generation, leaving the energy mix highly dependent on hydrocarbons [31]. IMF Country Report No. 25/98 (2025) highlights new government initiatives aimed at doubling installed renewable capacity by 2030, establishing Green Energy Zones in Karabakh and Eastern Zangezur, and phasing out fuel subsidies to encourage private sector participation and public–private partnerships [32]. Recent IEA statistics also indicate that electricity demand growth in Azerbaijan slowed to around 1 % in 2023 (compared with 4 % in 2022), while solar generation expanded by nearly 30 % year-on-year, reflecting both progress and the challenges of scaling up renewables in a gas-dominated system [33]. Furthermore, the World Bank (2023) estimates that a successful transition toward a low-carbon and resilient economy will require annual investments equivalent to 3–4 % of GDP until 2060, alongside regulatory and institutional reforms to mobilize private capital and strengthen governance [34].

These recent findings confirm that the sustainability of Azerbaijan's oil- and gas-based growth model increasingly depends on accelerating diversification into renewable energy and aligning national priorities with the global energy transition agenda.

It should also be noted that the emergence of alternative energy sources in the modern era is expected to increase demand for oil and gas reserves, and the transition to green energy is identified as the main direction. In this regard, according to statistics from the International Energy Agency (IEA), oil and gas will remain the main energy products until 2035-2040. This situation will increase demand for industrial oil and gas products in the future. At the same time, according to the IEA, the use of oil and gas resources in the modern era and in the period up to 2035 -2040, an average of US$650-700 billion per year will be required, which is equivalent to a daily demand for crude oil on the global oil and gas markets of 96-110 million barrels per day. According to E. Shahbazov, who works in the oil industry, demand for oil and oil products will increase by an average of 1.6 % annually until 2030 [35, p. 3].

Energy is considered the most important, fundamental factor in the socio-economic development of every country and the driving force behind the national economy. Therefore, energy resources play an important role in the world. The growing demand for energy resources in the world creates vast opportunities for major energy producers to implement large-scale projects and enter new markets. That is why we often hear the phrase “energy security is one of the most important elements of national security”. Energy resources are also an important element of the sustainability of our social life. Energy is widely used in all areas of society: in industry, transport, agriculture, housing, construction, and other sectors of the economy. From this point of view, it is interesting to consider energy consumption on a global scale. To better illustrate the global distribution of energy consumption, Fig. 1 presents the share of major energy resources in total global consumption by 2024.

As shown in Fig. 1, in 2024, oil, natural gas, and coal collectively accounted for 83.6 % of global energy consumption, with oil and gas alone representing 56.5 %. This highlights the continued dominance of hydrocarbons in meeting worldwide energy needs, even amid the growing adoption of alternative energy sources.

The role of the oil and gas industry in Azerbaijan's economy is undeniable. In addition to being the backbone of exports, the sector also plays a crucial role in generating revenue for the state budget and supporting broader macroeconomic stability. To better understand these

dynamics, Fig. 2 presents the growth rates of GDP alongside oil and gas production for the period 2018–2024, highlighting the interrelation between national economic performance and energy output.

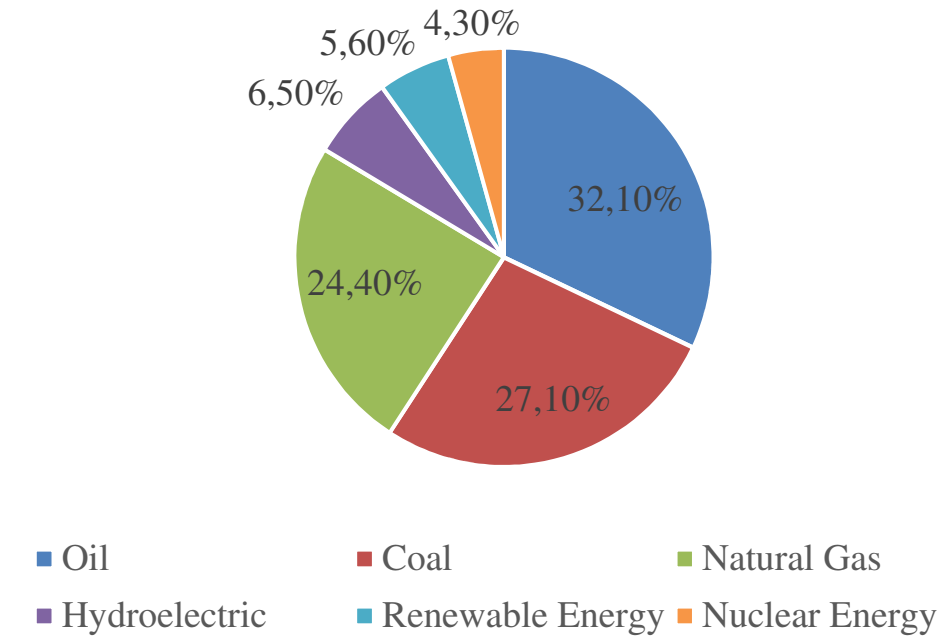

Fig. 1. **Global energy consumption (in percent) by 2024**
Source: compiled by the author based on [36]

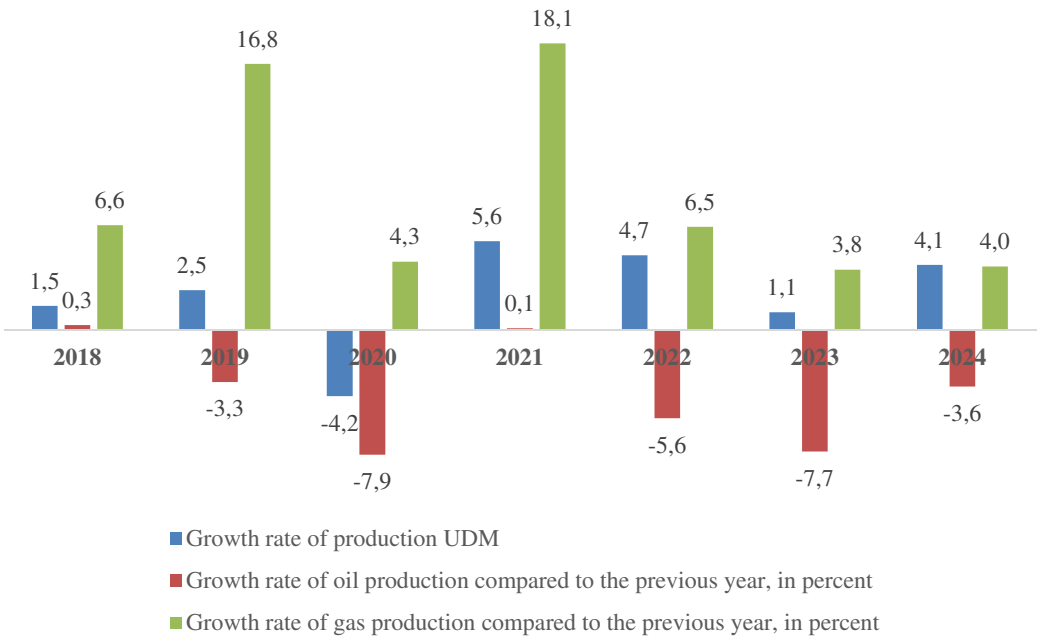

Fig. 2. **Growth rates of GDP, oil, and gas compared to the previous year (%)**

As can be seen in Figure 2, oil production has been on a downward trend since 2018. Indeed, in 2018, oil production increased by 0.3 % compared to 2017, but in subsequent years, this figure began to decline. Although there was a slight increase of approximately 0.1 % in 2021, oil production in our country is generally declining. Thus, the decline in oil production in 2022 was -5.6 %, in 2023 -7.7 %, and in 2024 -3.6 %. Calculations show that the decline in oil production averages 2.5 million tons. On average, the decline for the period under review averages 2.4 %. Looking at GDP growth rates, it can be seen that positive growth was observed in all years, with the exception of the well-known pandemic period in 2020. In this regard, GDP growth rates in 2018-2024 are approximately 2.2 %.

Gas production growth rates show positive dynamics compared to the previous year. Thus, compared to 2017, gas production in 2018 increased by 6.6 %, and in 2024, there was a 4.4 % increase. Thus, gas production increased by 8.6%, or an average of 3.1 million cubic meters per year in 2018–2024, which are analyzed as an average numerical value.

Exports of extracted oil also bring certain revenues and dividends to the country's economy. In this regard, it is interesting to determine the share of oil in the state budget revenues for 2018–2024. In this regard, let us consider Fig. 3.

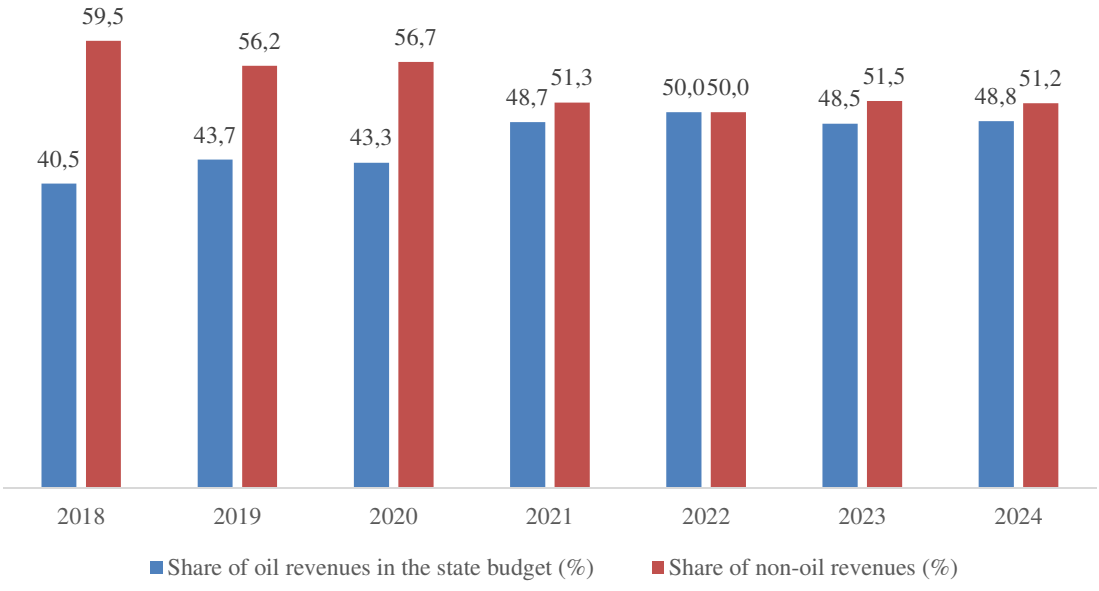

Fig. 3. **Share of oil revenues in state budget revenues (%)**

Fig. 3 shows that in 2018, oil revenues accounted for 40.5 % of budget revenues. In 2019, it amounted to 43.7 %, in 2020 – 43.3 %, in 2021 – 48.7 %, in 2022 – 50 %, and in 2023–2024 – 49 %. Thus, the share of oil in budget revenues for the period under review was 46.2 %.

Although oil and gas are the main factors driving the increase in total state budget revenues, on the other hand, the high share of oil and gas in budget revenues creates certain problems for the future. From this point of view, let us try to calculate the economic diversification coefficient based on GDP produced by sectors of the national economy by type of economic activity. There are many approaches to economic diversification in international practice.

One of the country's economists, Y. Hasanli, notes in his research that diversification of economic sectors is of great importance for economic development. The researcher proposed the following mathematical formula for calculating the economic diversification coefficient [37, pp. 24-28].

$$D = \frac{S^2}{S_1^2 + S_2^2 + ... + S_n^2} \ . \qquad (1)$$

Here, D indicates economic diversification, S^2 which is marked with a fraction line, is the country's GDP, and $S_1^2, S_2^2, S_3^2 ... S_n^2$ indicate individual sectors of the economy. It can be seen that the square of GDP is divided by the sum of the squares of individual sectors of the economy. The economic diversification coefficient ($1 \le D \le n$) can take values from one to n. The higher the calculated coefficient, the more diversified the country's economy is, and vice versa, the lower the score, the weaker or less diversified the economy is. Regarding the optimality of the economic diversification coefficient, we can say that if the calculated coefficient has a value of $D > \frac{n+1}{2}$, then the diversification of the country's economy is balanced, and if $D < \frac{n+1}{2}$, then the diversification of the economy is considered unsatisfactory. As a result of the above mathematical formula, calculations were made and the economic diversification coefficient is shown as follows.

Fig. 4 shows that the optimal level of diversification of the country's economy should have been 11 in all periods from 2019 to 2024. However, the actual coefficient was 6.2 in 2019, 8.4 in 2020, 6.2 in 2021, 4.4 in 2022, 6.7 in 2023, and 7.7 in 2024 by type of economic activity. Thus, the degree of economic diversification for the period under review was 6.6, which is approximately 40 % below the optimal level. Consequently, serious steps must be taken to achieve economic development and progress in other areas of the economy.

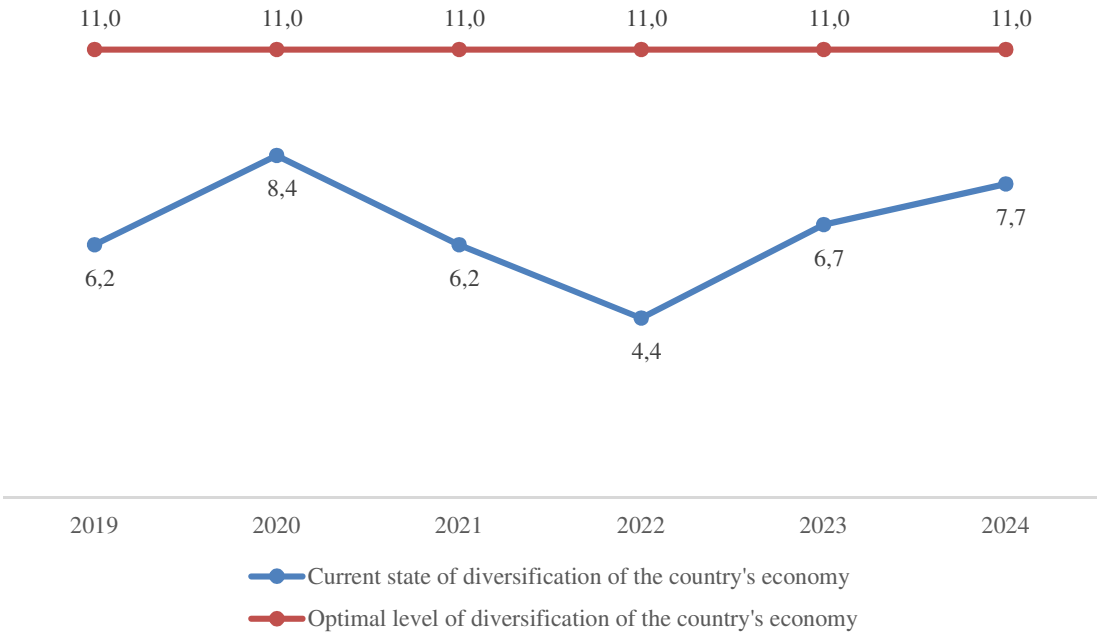

Fig. 4. **Economic diversification coefficient**

Although oil and gas revenues play an important role in ensuring economic stability in Azerbaijan's economy, their surplus also creates serious problems.

The analysis shows that ensuring economic stability in Azerbaijan depends on oil and gas revenues by approximately 46 %. Large revenues from only one sector of the economy make other sectors inefficient. The results of calculating the economic diversification index also confirm the above ideas. The large volume of oil and gas turnover in the country's export structure also gives reason to talk about the significant impact of the oil and gas industry on the country's economy. However, this situation is not only due to exports. It indicates a serious need to diversify the national economy as a whole. In addition, there is a trend

towards a decline in annual oil production by an average of more than 2.0 million tons. This means that oil revenues will decline in the future, which will affect economic stability and the exchange rate of the manat. Therefore, it is necessary to implement a new economic strategy in accordance with a scientifically sound plan and program to increase the competitiveness of the country's economy and develop other sectors of the economy.

Conclusions. The analysis of recent research and publications demonstrates that the sustainable development of Azerbaijan's economy, particularly its energy sector, requires a multifaceted approach that balances short-term stability with long-term structural transformation. Historical and theoretical studies highlight that economic sustainability is not solely achieved through stability but also through capital accumulation, diversification, and modernization processes. The experiences of resource-rich economies, including the phenomenon of the "Dutch disease," illustrate the risks associated with overreliance on hydrocarbons and underscore the need for economic diversification.

Empirical evidence confirms that the oil and gas industry remains a key stabilizing factor in Azerbaijan's economy, contributing significantly to fiscal revenues and GDP growth. Institutional mechanisms such as the State Oil Fund of Azerbaijan (SOFAZ) provide important buffers against market volatility and help secure intergenerational equity. However, overdependence on hydrocarbons exposes the economy to structural vulnerabilities, including price shocks, declining production trends, and limited development of non-oil sectors.

Recent policy initiatives and international guidance emphasize the integration of renewable energy, technological modernization, and sustainable management practices as critical drivers for long-term economic stability. Data on energy consumption, oil and gas production, and budget revenues highlight both the strategic importance of hydrocarbons and the urgent need for diversification. The calculated economic diversification coefficient indicates that Azerbaijan's economy remains insufficiently diversified, approximately 40% below the optimal level, further justifying the necessity for comprehensive structural reforms.

Overall, the findings suggest that ensuring sustainability in Azerbaijan's energy and economic sectors requires:

1) a balanced transition toward renewable energy while maintaining energy security;

2) strategic allocation of hydrocarbon revenues to support diversification, infrastructure, and human capital;

3) strengthened institutional frameworks and governance mechanisms to enhance transparency and investment efficiency;

4) continuous monitoring of global energy trends and integration of international best practices into national policies.

In conclusion, sustainable development in Azerbaijan depends not only on maintaining macroeconomic stability but also on implementing long-term strategies that diversify the economy, promote renewable energy, and align national priorities with global sustainability goals. Without such measures, the economy risks remaining vulnerable to both internal structural weaknesses and external shocks in the global energy market.

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ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ СТАЛОГО РЕСУРСНО-ОРІЄНТОВАНОГО РОЗВИТКУ ТА ДИВЕРСИФІКАЦІЇ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ЕКОНОМІКИ

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Анотація. *У цьому дослідженні розглядається роль нафтової та газової промисловості у забезпеченні економічної стабільності в Азербайджані, здійснюється комплексний синтез теоретичних та емпіричних підходів до сталого економічного розвитку. Для оцінки впливу вуглеводнів на макроекономічну стабільність, доходи державного бюджету та структурну диверсифікацію застосовувалися методи порівняльного аналізу, логічної генералізації, системного підходу, аналізу та синтезу. Дослідження демонструє, що доходи від нафти та газу залишаються ключовим стабілізуючим фактором економіки Азербайджану, суттєво сприяючи фіскальним надходженням, зростанню ВВП та міжпоколінній справедливості через інституційні механізми, такі як Державний нафтовий фонд Азербайджану (SOFAZ). Історичні дані, включаючи феномен «голландської хвороби», підкреслюють ризики надмірної залежності від вуглеводнів і наголошують на необхідності економічної диверсифікації та структурних реформ. Емпіричні результати показують, що доходи від нафти становлять приблизно 46% доходів державного бюджету, водночас виробництво нафти демонструє поступове зниження, а виробництво природного газу – помірне зростання. Розрахований коефіцієнт економічної диверсифікації свідчить про недостатню диверсифікацію економіки Азербайджану – приблизно на 40% нижче оптимального рівня, що підкреслює нагальну потребу в політичних заходах для розвитку не нафтових секторів, інфраструктури та накопичення людського капіталу. У дослідженні також враховуються глобальні енергетичні тенденції, перехід на відновлювані джерела енергії та інтеграція принципів сталого розвитку відповідно до міжнародних рамок, таких як Цілі сталого розвитку ООН (SDGs). Наукова новизна дослідження полягає в кількісній оцінці коефіцієнта амортизації економіки, визначенні частки нафтових доходів у доходах державного бюджету та оцінці макроекономічного впливу залежності від вуглеводнів. Результати дослідження мають практичне значення для політиків щодо стратегічного розподілу нафтових доходів, зміцнення інституційного управління та прискорення економічної диверсифікації з метою забезпечення довгострокової економічної стійкості. На завершення, досягнення сталого економічного розвитку в Азербайджані потребує збалансованого підходу, що поєднує енергетичну безпеку, впровадження відновлюваних джерел енергії, структурну трансформацію та узгодження національних пріоритетів із глобальними цілями сталого розвитку.*

Ключові слова: *ВВП, виробництво нафти та газу, коефіцієнт економічної диверсифікації, державний бюджет, мультиплікатор, коефіцієнт еластичності, номінальний та реальний обмінний курс тощо.*