

AZERBAIJAN–ISRAEL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP IN THE 21ST CENTURY

СТРАТЕГІЧНЕ ПАРТНЕРСТВО АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНУ
ТА ІЗРАЇЛЮ У 21-МУ СТОЛІТТІ

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This study examines the multifaceted Azerbaijan–Israel strategic partnership in the 21st century, focusing on political, military, economic, and geostrategic dimensions. Azerbaijan's strategic location in the South Caucasus, coupled with its abundant energy resources, has made it a pivotal actor in regional security and international relations. The historical and cultural ties between Azerbaijani and Jewish communities, combined with shared geopolitical interests, have fostered robust bilateral relations since the early post-Soviet period. Key areas of cooperation include high-level political dialogue, military-technical collaboration, energy and trade partnerships, technological innovation, and diaspora engagement. The study also highlights the strategic importance of this partnership in balancing regional security challenges, supporting energy security, and promoting economic and technological development. The findings suggest that the Azerbaijan–Israel relationship will continue to strengthen, contributing to regional stability, strategic balance, and sustainable development. In addition to the Mountain Jews the 18th and 19th centuries witnessed the migration of Ashkenazi Jews from Eastern Europe and Georgian (Ebrael) Jews from the South Caucasus into Azerbaijani territories. The Ashkenazi Jews primarily settling in Baku and Ganja, played a significant role in the development of industry, commerce and science during the oil boom of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Their contributions to education, medicine and technology helped transform Baku into a modern cosmopolitan center. Georgian Jews, on the other hand, maintained their distinct cultural traditions while integrating smoothly into Azerbaijani society, exemplifying the broader environment of interethnic harmony that has long defined the country. Azerbaijan strategically located in the South Caucasus and endowed with abundant energy resources, has emerged as a pivotal actor in regional politics, economics and security in the 21st century. Its multi-vector foreign policy, guided by national interests, has enabled Baku to cultivate strong bilateral relations with various global powers while consolidating its regional influence.

Key words: Azerbaijan–Israel relations, strategic partnership, South Caucasus, energy security, military-technical cooperation, economic cooperation, diaspora influence, geopolitical significance.

Це дослідження розглядає багатогранне стратегічне партнерство Азербайджану та Ізраїлю у 21-му столітті, зосереджуючись на політичних, військових, економічних та геостратегічних вимірах. Стратегічне розташування Азербайджану на Південному Кавказі в поєднанні з його багатими енергетичними ресурсами зробило його ключовим гравцем у регіональній безпеці та міжнародних відносинах. Історичні та культурні зв'язки між азербайджанською та єврейською громадами в поєднанні зі спільними геополітичними інтересами сприяли міцним двостороннім відносинам з початку пострадянського періоду. Ключові сфери співпраці включають політичний діалог на високому рівні, військово-технічне співробітництво, енергетичне та торговельне партнерство, технологічні інновації та залучення діаспори. У дослідженні також підкреслюється стратегічне значення цього партнерства у збалансуванні регіональних проблем безпеки, підтримці енергетичної безпеки та сприянні економічному та технологічному розвитку. Результати дослідження свідчать про те, що відносини між Азербайджаном та Ізраїлем продовжуватимуть зміцнюватися, сприяючи регіональній стабільності, стратегічному балансу та сталому розвитку. Окрім гірських євреїв, у 18 та 19 століттях відбулася міграція євреїв-ашкеназі зі Східної Європи та грузинських (єврейських) євреїв з Південного Кавказу на азербайджанські території. Євреї-ашкеназі, які в основному оселилися в Баку та Гянджі, відіграли значну роль у розвитку промисловості, торгівлі та науки під час нафтового буму кінця 19 та початку 20 століть. Їхній внесок в освіту, медицину та технології допоміг перетворити Баку на сучасний космополітичний центр. Грузинські євреї, з іншого боку, зберегли свої особливі культурні традиції, водночас плавно інтегруючись в азербайджанське суспільство, що є прикладом ширшого середовища міжетнічної гармонії, яке здавна визначало країну. Азербайджан, стратегічно розташований на Південному Кавказі та наділений багатими енергетичними ресурсами, став ключовим гравцем у регіональній політиці, економіці та безпеці у 21 столітті. Його багатовекторна зовнішня політика, керована національними інтересами, дозволила Баку розвивати міцні двосторонні відносини з різними світовими державами, одночасно зміцнюючи свій регіональний вплив.

Ключові слова: відносини між Азербайджаном та Ізраїлем, стратегічне партнерство, Південний Кавказ, енергетична безпека, військово-технічне співробітництво, економічна співпраця, вплив діаспори, геополітичне значення.

Introduction. Key geopolitical events such as the Second Karabakh War, the Russia–Ukraine war and evolving dynamics in the Middle East have elevated Azerbaijan's significance in the international security architecture, prompting deeper strategic collaborations with allied states.

Among these alliances, the relationship with Israel stands out as particularly critical. Israel recognized Azerbaijan's independence in 1991 and diplomatic relations were formally established in 1992. Despite initial limitations in direct Azerbaijani diplomatic presence in Israel, strategic cooperation flourished,

culminating in the elevation of bilateral ties to the level of strategic partnership [8]. This partnership spans political, military, economic and technological domains, reflecting shared strategic interests and mutual benefit.

The purpose of this study. The present study examines Azerbaijan–Israel relations in the 21st century, focusing on political, military and economic dimensions. It explores historical-cultural foundations, the evolution of diplomatic engagements, energy and trade cooperation, military-technical collaboration, diaspora influence and broader geostrategic implications.

Historical and Cultural Ties

The historical and cultural foundations of Azerbaijan–Israel relations form one of the most distinctive aspects of their bilateral partnership. Long before the establishment of modern diplomatic relations, Jewish communities had lived and thrived on Azerbaijani soil for many centuries, contributing to the cultural diversity and social cohesion of the region. The peaceful coexistence between Azerbaijani Muslims and Jews stands as a rare example of mutual tolerance and interethnic respect in a region often marked by religious and ethnic conflicts [1]. This historical experience laid the groundwork for the trust and understanding that characterize contemporary Azerbaijan–Israel relations.

Jewish settlement in Azerbaijan dates back to antiquity. Archaeological and historical evidence indicates that Jewish communities, particularly the Mountain Jews (also known as the Juhuro), established themselves in the Caucasus region as early as the 5th century BCE, migrating from Persia and the ancient Kingdom of Israel. Concentrated mainly in the Quba district—specifically the settlement of Qırmızı Qəsəbə (Red Village), often referred to as the “Jerusalem of the Caucasus”—the Mountain Jews have preserved their unique language (Juhuri), traditions and religious customs for centuries. They coexisted harmoniously with local Muslim populations, engaging in trade, craftsmanship and agriculture, while also contributing to the cultural and economic life of the broader Azerbaijani society [1].

One of the most remarkable features of Azerbaijan’s historical interaction with the Jewish people is the absence of antisemitism or religious persecution. Throughout its history, Azerbaijan has been known for its culture of tolerance, where diverse ethnic and religious groups—Muslims, Christians, Jews and others—lived in mutual respect and understanding. This legacy of coexistence has continued into the modern era and serves as a fundamental pillar of Azerbaijan’s secular and multicultural identity. As President Ilham Aliyev has emphasized in various international forums, Azerbaijan’s model of multiculturalism is not merely a political slogan but a lived social reality, where Jewish citizens enjoy equal rights and state protection.

The institutionalization of Azerbaijani–Jewish cultural relations gained further momentum after the country regained independence in 1991. Jewish cultural and educational centers were reestablished, synagogues were renovated or newly built with state support and Hebrew language education resumed in schools. The construction of the Mountain Jews Synagogue and the Ashkenazi Synagogue in Baku symbolizes this revival of Jewish cultural life in Azerbaijan. Moreover, Azerbaijani authorities have actively supported Jewish organizations both domestically and abroad, thereby reinforcing diplomatic goodwill and cultural diplomacy between Baku and Tel Aviv.

An important dimension of this relationship lies in the engagement between the Azerbaijani leadership and Jewish organizations worldwide. Meetings between President Ilham Aliyev and representatives of influential Jewish communities, such as the American Jewish Committee (AJC), the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations and the World Jewish Congress, have played a crucial role in promoting mutual understanding and strengthening people-to-people diplomacy. For instance, President Aliyev’s meetings with Jewish leaders in New York in 2017 reaffirmed the shared commitment to interreligious dialogue, tolerance and the preservation of cultural diversity [1].

These enduring historical and cultural ties have also influenced the broader strategic context of Azerbaijan–Israel relations. The centuries-long record of peaceful coexistence between Muslims and Jews in Azerbaijan has fostered a positive perception of the Jewish people within Azerbaijani society, facilitating contemporary diplomatic and political engagement. Israel, in turn, has often acknowledged Azerbaijan as a model of Muslim–Jewish coexistence and an important bridge between the Islamic world and the Jewish state. This mutual cultural respect provides a stable sociocultural foundation upon which the political and strategic partnership continues to evolve in the 21st century.

In summary, the historical and cultural interaction between Azerbaijan and the Jewish people transcends traditional notions of diplomacy. It represents a deeply rooted relationship built on shared values of tolerance, coexistence and mutual respect. These historical experiences not only shape the modern Azerbaijan–Israel partnership but also serve as a unique example of how intercultural dialogue and historical memory can contribute to peace, understanding and cooperation in an increasingly divided world.

Political and Diplomatic Relations

The political and diplomatic relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the State of Israel have evolved progressively since the early 1990s, forming a crucial pillar of the broader strategic partnership between the two nations. Following the restoration

of Azerbaijan's independence in 1991, Israel became one of the first countries to recognize it and establish formal diplomatic relations in 1992 [8]. From the outset, the bilateral relationship was defined by pragmatism and mutual respect, focusing on areas of common interest such as security, technology and energy cooperation.

The first official state-level meeting between the two countries took place in 1997, when Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu paid an official visit to Baku. During his meeting with President Heydar Aliyev, both leaders emphasized the strategic nature of the partnership, underlining their shared interest in maintaining peace, stability and regional cooperation in the South Caucasus. This visit symbolized the beginning of an active political dialogue that would shape the trajectory of Azerbaijan–Israel relations for decades to come.

Throughout the following years, the two countries intensified their diplomatic contacts through reciprocal high-level visits and institutional cooperation mechanisms. One of the most significant milestones occurred in December 2016, when Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu made his second official visit to Baku. This visit marked a new stage in bilateral diplomacy, as a number of important agreements were signed, deepening cooperation in multiple sectors. Among these documents were:

- The Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Standardization, Conformity Assessment, and Metrology;
- The Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture;
- The Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income;
- The Memorandum on the Establishment of the Intergovernmental Joint Commission [9].

These agreements not only strengthened diplomatic trust between Baku and Tel Aviv but also institutionalized bilateral cooperation across technical, economic and scientific domains. The establishment of the Intergovernmental Joint Commission provided a structured framework for regular consultations and policy coordination between relevant ministries and agencies of both countries. As a result, political dialogue became more consistent, while cooperation in trade, defense and innovation expanded substantially.

The frequency and high-level nature of reciprocal visits reflect the political importance attached to the bilateral relationship by both sides. For instance, the visits of Israeli President Shimon Peres to Baku in 2009 and Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman's multiple visits in 2010, 2012 and 2014, reinforced Israel's political commitment to strengthening ties with Azerbaijan [1]. These visits focused on expanding political dialogue, enhancing security cooperation and promoting mutual understanding on

regional and international issues. They also provided an opportunity to explore new areas of collaboration in trade, energy and high technology.

Azerbaijan, in turn, has actively pursued diplomatic engagement with Israel through both bilateral and multilateral platforms. Azerbaijani delegations have regularly participated in international forums and conferences in Israel, promoting intergovernmental communication and people-to-people diplomacy. In recent years, Azerbaijan's establishment of a resident embassy in Tel Aviv in 2023 marked a significant milestone in bilateral relations, demonstrating the growing depth and institutional maturity of the partnership (Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2023). This decision was widely interpreted as a reflection of Azerbaijan's balanced foreign policy and its recognition of Israel's role as a reliable strategic partner in the Middle East.

From a geopolitical standpoint, Azerbaijan's diplomatic relations with Israel serve multiple strategic objectives. Firstly, they contribute to the diversification of Azerbaijan's foreign policy, allowing Baku to maintain constructive relations with a wide range of global and regional actors. Secondly, close cooperation with Israel provides Azerbaijan with access to cutting-edge technologies, defense systems and innovations in agriculture and energy management. Thirdly, the relationship enhances Azerbaijan's diplomatic leverage in international organizations, where both countries often support each other's positions on matters of mutual interest.

Moreover, the political dialogue between Azerbaijan and Israel has consistently been characterized by mutual sensitivity to regional dynamics. Azerbaijan, as a Muslim-majority country with strong ties to both the Islamic world and Western institutions, has managed to maintain balanced relations, avoiding polarization in Middle Eastern politics. Israel, in turn, has recognized Azerbaijan's importance as a bridge between the Muslim world and the West, often referring to it as a model of interfaith coexistence and pragmatic diplomacy [8].

Another important dimension of Azerbaijan–Israel political relations is parliamentary diplomacy and the role of inter-parliamentary friendship groups. Regular exchanges between the members of the Azerbaijani Milli Məclis and the Knesset have contributed to strengthening legislative cooperation, promoting dialogue on human rights, education and cultural affairs. This parliamentary engagement further deepens understanding and ensures that bilateral cooperation extends beyond executive-level contacts.

In conclusion, the political and diplomatic relations between Azerbaijan and Israel represent one of the most stable and mutually beneficial partnerships in the post-Soviet space. Rooted in shared strategic interests, mutual respect and pragmatic cooperation, this relationship has evolved from basic diplomatic

recognition to a comprehensive political partnership. The continuous dialogue at the highest levels, the institutionalization of cooperation mechanisms and the alignment of geopolitical objectives have transformed Azerbaijan–Israel relations into a model of modern, interest-based diplomacy that contributes to regional stability, security and sustainable development.

Energy and Economic Cooperation

Energy cooperation constitutes one of the most strategically significant dimensions of Azerbaijan–Israel relations. The energy sector not only represents a vital component of Azerbaijan’s national economy but also serves as a key determinant of its foreign policy orientation. Conversely, Israel, as a country with limited natural energy resources, has long sought to diversify its sources of energy imports to ensure long-term energy security and reduce dependence on volatile regional suppliers. Within this context, Azerbaijan has emerged as one of Israel’s most reliable energy partners, establishing a mutually beneficial framework that links the South Caucasus to the Eastern Mediterranean in a strategic energy corridor [6].

According to official data, nearly 40 percent of Israel’s imported oil originates from Azerbaijan, primarily through the Baku–Tbilisi–Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline, which connects the Caspian region to global markets via the Turkish port of Ceyhan. This steady flow of Azerbaijani crude oil plays a critical role in maintaining Israel’s energy security, especially in a geopolitical environment often affected by instability in the Middle East. For Azerbaijan, Israel represents a consistent and economically advantageous market for its energy exports, reinforcing the country’s strategy of diversifying export routes and partners. The stability and predictability of this trade relationship have strengthened mutual trust and deepened the strategic dimension of the bilateral partnership.

Beyond direct energy trade, cooperation between Azerbaijan and Israel extends into technological and industrial spheres closely linked to the energy sector. Israeli companies have played an active role in the modernization of Azerbaijan’s agricultural and water management systems, introducing advanced irrigation technologies, smart farming solutions and renewable energy mechanisms suitable for arid and semi-arid regions [9]. These initiatives have not only enhanced productivity in Azerbaijan’s agricultural sector but also contributed to sustainable water resource management—a critical challenge for both nations.

Furthermore, economic cooperation has expanded into areas such as information and communication technologies (ICT), defense industry development, telecommunications, and high-tech innovation. Israeli firms, with their globally recognized expertise in cybersecurity, artificial intelligence and biotechnology, have collaborated with Azerbaijani institutions and enterprises to develop innovation-based economic

models. This cooperation aligns with Azerbaijan’s “Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-Economic Development” strategy, which emphasizes technological modernization and the diversification of the national economy beyond oil and gas.

The strategic nature of Azerbaijan–Israel economic cooperation also lies in its dual-use technological applications—technologies that serve both civilian and defense purposes. Israeli know-how in areas such as precision engineering, optics, and unmanned systems has supported Azerbaijan’s efforts to strengthen its domestic production capacities and reduce dependence on foreign imports. In turn, Azerbaijan’s energy resources and growing logistics infrastructure, including the Alat International Sea Trade Port and North–South Transport Corridor, provide Israel with access to regional markets in Central Asia and the Caspian basin.

From a macroeconomic perspective, bilateral trade volume between Azerbaijan and Israel has demonstrated consistent growth over the past two decades. Although energy products constitute the dominant share, the expansion of non-oil trade—including agricultural goods, medical equipment and industrial components—reflects a deliberate shift toward sustainable and diversified economic engagement. The establishment of the Azerbaijan–Israel Intergovernmental Joint Commission has further institutionalized this cooperation, allowing both sides to coordinate policies, monitor progress and explore new opportunities in investment and innovation [9].

Importantly, energy and economic cooperation between the two states transcends pure commercial logic; it carries strategic and geopolitical significance. For Israel, Azerbaijan’s stability, secular governance model and independent foreign policy make it a trustworthy partner in a region where reliable allies are rare. For Azerbaijan Israel’s technological advancement and access to Western markets contribute to its broader goal of integrating into the global innovation economy. This symbiotic relationship enhances both countries’ resilience to regional uncertainties and strengthens their strategic autonomy in the face of shifting global energy trends.

In summary, Azerbaijan–Israel cooperation in the fields of energy and economics represents a cornerstone of their bilateral partnership. It is grounded in mutual benefit, long-term strategic planning and shared objectives of stability, modernization and sustainable growth. The continuous expansion of joint projects in energy trade, technology transfer and industrial innovation not only consolidates the economic foundations of the partnership but also reinforces the political and security alignment between the two nations in the 21st century.

Military-Technical Cooperation

Military-technical cooperation between Azerbaijan and Israel constitutes one of the main pillars of their strategic partnership. This collaboration extends

beyond the mere supply of weapons and equipment; it encompasses the transfer of modern defense technologies, the development of defense industry infrastructure, and the enhancement of Azerbaijan's combat readiness. Fundamentally, the partnership is oriented toward integrating Israel's advanced military technologies into Azerbaijan's defense system and maintaining a regional strategic balance [8].

In its initial phase during the early 2000s, cooperation primarily focused on the acquisition of communication, reconnaissance and surveillance systems. Since 2008, Tadiran Communications has supplied Azerbaijan with modern command, control and secure communication systems that significantly improved operational efficiency within the Armed Forces. These systems optimized coordination between tactical units and streamlined information flow at the strategic level [4].

Simultaneously, companies such as Israel Military Industries (IMI) and Rafael Advanced Defense Systems exported rocket, artillery and fire-control systems to Azerbaijan. Soviet-made multiple launch rocket systems (MLRS) such as "Grad" and "Smerch" were upgraded, improving their precision, range and operational flexibility. This modernization became a critical stage in adapting the Azerbaijani Armed Forces to the demands of modern warfare [3].

From the 2010s onward, the cooperation deepened further. Elbit Systems modernized T-55 and T-72 tanks as well as BMP-2 infantry fighting vehicles, equipping them with advanced optical and electronic systems. As a result, Azerbaijani forces gained enhanced operational capability under various weather and night conditions. Additionally, the procurement of ATMOS-2000 self-propelled artillery systems, LAR-160 rocket launchers, and SkyStriker loitering munitions increased the army's flexibility and precision-strike potential [2].

One of the most significant aspects of Azerbaijan-Israel defense collaboration is the joint production of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Through Aeronautics Defense Systems and the jointly established Azad Systems Co., Azerbaijan initiated domestic UAV manufacturing. This facility produced Orbiter 2M, Orbiter 3, Aerostar, and Zərbə 1K tactical and loitering drones. These systems were widely used during the 44-Day Patriotic War in 2020, demonstrating remarkable battlefield efficiency [10]. Additionally, Israel-supplied Harop and Harpy drones played a decisive role in neutralizing strategic targets.

Between 2013 and 2019, Azerbaijan procured six OPV patrol ships, six Shaldag-class fast patrol boats, 260 Spike-LR and 350 Spike-NLOS guided missile systems, as well as Barak-LRAD and Barak-MRAD air defense systems from Israel [7, 11]. These acquisitions significantly strengthened Azerbaijan's air defense network, maritime security and ground combat capabilities.

All these projects underline Israel's essential contribution to the modernization of the Azerbaijani Armed Forces. Beyond weapon imports the partnership has facilitated the training of Azerbaijani specialists, technological know-how transfer and cooperation in maintenance and production sectors. Joint programs with Israel's defense companies have played a crucial role in shaping Azerbaijan's national defense industry and reducing technological dependency.

Consequently, Azerbaijan-Israel military-technical cooperation has evolved into a strategic factor shaping not only bilateral defense relations but also the broader regional security architecture. Through this partnership, Azerbaijan has gained access to cutting-edge defense technologies, while Israel has secured a reliable and strategically significant partner in the South Caucasus. Thus, the military-technical partnership between the two countries rests on long-term mutual trust, technological exchange and shared interests in regional stability.

Diaspora and International Strategic Significance

The development of Azerbaijan-Israel relations is profoundly influenced by diaspora dynamics and the broader international strategic environment. Diaspora communities and transnational networks of both nations serve not only as instruments of cultural interaction but also as key facilitators of political and economic cooperation. Approximately 30,000 Jews residing in Azerbaijan and nearly 50,000 Azerbaijani-origin Jews in Israel play a crucial role in strengthening mutual trust, deepening bilateral friendship and enhancing Azerbaijan's image on the international stage.

The Jewish community of Azerbaijan—particularly the Mountain Jews of Quba, Oghuz, and Baku—constitutes an integral component of the country's multicultural and tolerant society. The Azerbaijani government's consistent support for ethnic and religious minorities, including Jewish institutions and cultural centers, has significantly contributed to the positive international perception of Azerbaijan as a model of interfaith harmony. This policy has also created a favorable environment for the deepening of Azerbaijan-Israel cooperation.

In Israel, Azerbaijani-origin Jewish communities, primarily concentrated in Petah Tikva, Netanya, and Haifa, actively promote Azerbaijani culture, history and national interests. During the 44-Day Patriotic War in 2020, these communities organized rallies and public events—such as the major demonstration in Petah Tikva—to express solidarity with Azerbaijan's just position, illustrating the diaspora's political engagement and transnational influence [1].

Furthermore, Jewish diaspora organizations in the United States, France, and the United Kingdom have contributed substantially to protecting Azerbaijan's international reputation and countering anti-

Azerbaijani narratives. Through influential lobbying bodies such as the Jewish American Council and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, balanced public diplomacy efforts have been undertaken to represent Azerbaijan's stance fairly in Western political and media discourse. This has been especially important during the long-standing Armenia–Azerbaijan conflict, when Azerbaijani voices faced limited representation in global platforms.

Simultaneously, Jewish organizations operating in Azerbaijan—such as the Azerbaijan–Israel Society, the Mountain Jews Charity Foundation and the Jewish Cultural Center “Or Avner”—have played vital roles in promoting interreligious dialogue and humanitarian cooperation. Through their activities, they preserve cultural heritage, foster mutual respect between the Azerbaijani and Jewish peoples and contribute to the institutionalization of cultural diplomacy.

From a broader geopolitical perspective, Azerbaijan–Israel cooperation functions as a key component of the regional security balance. Against the backdrop of tensions with Iran, this partnership serves to limit Tehran's influence in the South Caucasus and to strengthen Israel's position within the framework of the North–South International Transport Corridor [5]. For Israel, Azerbaijan represents not only a reliable energy supplier but also a strategic gateway between the Middle East and Eurasia.

Conclusion. In conclusion, Azerbaijan–Israel relations represent a remarkable example of how two nations with different cultural, religious and geographical backgrounds can build a strong, long-term partnership based on mutual trust, respect and shared interests. What began as simple diplomatic recognition in the early 1990s has evolved into a deep and multifaceted relationship that now plays an important role in regional and even global affairs.

The foundation of this partnership lies in centuries of peaceful coexistence between Muslims and Jews in Azerbaijan, which has created an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding that continues to shape modern ties. Today, both countries cooperate closely not only for political or economic gain but also to promote stability, technological progress, and cultural dialogue.

Through active diplomacy, mutual support and the contributions of their respective diasporas, Azerbaijan and Israel have managed to strengthen their friendship and increase their international influence. Their partnership demonstrates how historical goodwill, pragmatic cooperation and shared goals can transform two distant nations into reliable allies.

Ultimately, the Azerbaijan–Israel relationship stands as a model of constructive collaboration—showing that respect, dialogue and mutual benefit can overcome differences and serve as a foundation for lasting peace and progress in an increasingly complex world.

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