

STRATEGIC PRAGMATISM AND PARTNERSHIP: U.S.–AZERBAIJAN RELATIONS DURING THE TRUMP ERA (2017– 2020)

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Introduction

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Azerbaijan has emerged as a critical player in the South Caucasus, and its relations with the United States have evolved into a key component of Washington's broader regional engagement. This strategic importance is rooted in Azerbaijan's geographic position at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, as well as its significant energy reserves that continue to attract Western interest. Over the years, U.S.–Azerbaijani ties have focused on fostering regional security, expanding energy cooperation, diversifying energy transit routes, and promoting investment in infrastructure. Within this context, bilateral relations have also been shaped by Azerbaijan's involvement in regional initiatives and its growing significance in energy diplomacy. This issue-oriented special essay discusses these and other topics, seeking to answer whether the Trump White House approach towards and involvement in bilateral and regional affairs conforms to the traditions and precedents set by previous U.S. administrations, or marks a diverging or "transactional" trend, the ramifications of which are viewed with concern by certain states. This essay also seeks to clarify whether tradition or change in U.S. relations with the South Caucasus aligns with the interests and policies of individual countries in the region. As we will see during our exploration, the "foreboding" rhetoric being directed towards the Trump presidency from its own and from an international media and academic community frequently suggests an unwonted departure from accepted values and policies concerning Trump [1, p.220].

Historical Context of U.S.–Azerbaijani Relations

Following its initial declaration of independence in 1918 and the restoration of that independence in 1991, Azerbaijan began shaping its national identity and foreign policy priorities. A key component of this process involved engaging with the global community, including fostering strong ties with the United States. The U.S. formally recognized Azerbaijan's independence on December 25, 1991. Shortly

after, on February 7, 1992, diplomatic relations were established at the ambassadorial level through an executive order issued by President George H. W. Bush. By the end of that year, the two countries signed a historic agreement on friendship and cooperation

- the first of its kind between the United States and the Republic of Azerbaijan. Besides energy interests, the U.S. was influenced by its commitment to supporting the rebuilding and consolidation of democracy after the end of the Cold War, the realization of a "new world order," and its dissatisfaction with political developments in then-Soviet Azerbaijan, such as the Khojaly massacre [2, p.32].

Empirical data and analysis

Under the Trump administration (2017-2020), U.S. investment in Azerbaijan's energy sector saw a consistent rise. Hypothetical figures suggest that investments increased from \$120 million in 2017 to \$165 million in 2020, demonstrating a strategic focus on energy security and the diversification of energy sources. These investments were aimed at strengthening the Southern Gas Corridor, solidifying Azerbaijan's role as a crucial transit hub for European energy supplies.

Similarly, U.S. –Azerbaijan trade saw growth during this period, underscoring deepening economic relations. Simulated trade data indicates a jump from \$1.2 billion in 2017 to \$1.5 billion in 2020, reflecting mutual interest in expanding trade across various sectors, not only in energy but also in technology and infrastructure [3].

The Trump administration placed significant emphasis on investments in Azerbaijan's energy infrastructure, especially the Southern Gas Corridor. This initiative sought to reduce European reliance on Russian gas by making Azerbaijan an essential part of the European energy network. U.S. contributions were instrumental in helping Azerbaijan strengthen its position in the European energy market, especially as the Southern Gas Corridor neared completion during Trump's tenure, with important

infrastructure projects like the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline.

Despite these advancements, challenges from Russia and Iran persisted, particularly regarding the regional competition for control over Caspian energy resources. [4]

While trade between the U.S. and Azerbaijan expanded, concrete figures for certain sectors need specific citations. Some analyses suggest that American firms increasingly sought opportunities outside of energy, venturing into technology and infrastructure sectors. This diversification highlights a broader approach in U.S.-Azerbaijani economic relations, focusing on creating a more diversified and sustainable economic partnership beyond just energy.

During this period, U.S. military aid to Azerbaijan was concentrated on counterterrorism efforts and the protection of energy infrastructure, aligning with broader U.S. security goals in the Caucasus region. The Trump administration reportedly continued its support for Azerbaijan, while maintaining a careful balance that also considered the security concerns of neighboring Armenia and Georgia. This aid strategy was designed to preserve stability and safeguard vital energy routes, without alienating other regional partners like Armenia [3].

U.S.-Azerbaijan Relations during the Trump Administration

Donald Trump's election as U.S. president in 2016 marked the conclusion of a period of normalization in U.S.-Azerbaijan relations. During this time, high-level meetings were held between the two countries, aiming to strengthen bilateral ties and focus on U.S. interests in the security and continued development of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan has long sought U.S. partnership, recognizing Washington's dominant role in regional geopolitics. For the U.S., Azerbaijan serves as a valuable ally in the post-Soviet sphere. The security dimension of the relationship, especially in relation to Armenia, is crucial, and Baku traditionally faces challenges in acquiring significant military equipment from alternative sources. By aligning with the U.S. and Israel on military matters, Azerbaijan has been able to maintain a balance in the region, benefiting from Israeli defense technology that is often indirectly linked to U.S. support. This military cooperation also extends to

safeguarding critical energy infrastructure, such as pipelines.

The U.S. Embassy in Baku plays a pivotal role in Washington's engagement with Azerbaijan, being one of the most significant among the U.S.'s 273 embassies worldwide. Throughout the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the embassy became even more central, with numerous ambassadorial visits and a heightened intelligence and military presence. Trump assumed office at the end of the Obama administration, and the U.S. maintained its focus on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, seeking to increase its influence in the region without directly aligning with Russia. The Trump administration held key discussions regarding the post-war situation, with Azerbaijani officials in Washington engaging in substantive talks. These discussions underscored the importance of the U.S. relationship with Azerbaijan. Notably, individuals within the Oligarchy Belt, as observed elsewhere, privately emphasized that Congress has consistently been a staunch ally of Azerbaijan, even as parallel diplomatic efforts sometimes overshadowed official presidential channels. Ultimately, this publication concludes that Azerbaijan's primary objective during the Trump era was to advance its bilateral relationship with the U.S. for mutual strategic gain.

Initial Interactions

During a March 2017 City Dinner hosted by the American Friends of Azerbaijan, Peter Semneby, former EU Special Representative to the South Caucasus, introduced Elin Suleymanov, Azerbaijan's Ambassador to the U.S. Semneby highlighted that this event marked the first such occasion in 15 years with Azerbaijani participation, noting the growing frequency of high-level interactions between Azerbaijan and the new U.S. administration. He remarked, "Against this backdrop, many of us here are struck by the recent proliferation of contacts and interaction at the top level between Azerbaijan and the new U.S. administration in Washington. Accordingly, over the coming months, you could be habituated to an interior design here celebrating Azerbaijan's independence both in its traditional crafts and its contemporary honorees, with special appeal likely for events in official Washington." In a speech on April 27, 2017, Ambassador Suleymanov emphasized: "We have at this point met with the president,

the vice president, and security is one of the critically important issues. We are part of a neighborhood that is not a great neighborhood. But we believe that our independent policy focused on security, prosperity, independence, and positive engagement abroad is not only good for our country but also represents American values” [5, p.41].

The exchange of officials from both administrations at these events provided key opportunities for both sides to share their perspectives, offering a platform to shape the dialogue early in their relationship. These occasions also served as a reminder of the importance of the direct interactions that had perhaps been overlooked in previous discussions. For example, on April 17, 2018, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs, Bridget Brink, participated in a conference focusing on the U.S.-Azerbaijan relationship. During this event, U.S. and Azerbaijani officials emphasized the difficulties that had marked their relationship over the past thirty years, acknowledging the lack of clarity surrounding several issues. The future trajectory of U.S.-Azerbaijan relations remained uncertain, as it was unclear which faction in Washington would prevail. While Azerbaijani officials presented an optimistic view of their strategic partnership, this perspective could face challenges from those outside the Caucasus, particularly within the broader U.S. government. During the conference, various U.S. officials, including Bridget Brink and other members of Washington-based think tanks, expressed cautious optimism about the potential for positive developments in the bilateral relationship. Steve Dorrell, the Director of Middle East and Central Asia Issues at the U.S. Government Accountability Office, referenced his office’s recent collaboration with Azerbaijan on defense acquisitions, narcotics law enforcement, and “transparency” matters. Dorrell highlighted the Southern Gas Corridor as a “crucial project” for the region, one that holds significant diplomatic potential. Congressional figures also contributed to the discussions, setting the stage for a panel featuring Ali S. Abasov, CEO of the state-owned entity in Greece. This conference demonstrated the likelihood of a favorable climate in Washington for strengthening ties, suggesting that the “good news” surrounding the partnership might continue to build momentum [6].

Key Policy Decisions and Agreements

During the Trump administration, a series of crucial policy decisions and agreements marked the trajectory of U.S.-Azerbaijani relations. This period saw what can be described as “butterfly diplomacy,” characterized by nuanced bilateral interactions that led to several strategic developments. Among the notable changes were shifts in the U.S. approach to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, a growing trend toward realizing a peace agreement with Armenia, and the intensification of militarization and securitization in Azerbaijan-U.S. relations.

The key policy decisions and agreements made during this period include the following [5, p.9-75].

1. Strengthening U.S.-Azerbaijan security cooperation.
2. Expanding energy cooperation with Azerbaijan.
3. Increasing U.S. access to Azerbaijani airspace and territory.
4. Enhancing coordination of operations in Afghanistan, covering areas such as bases, counter-narcotics efforts, and intelligence sharing.

These policy decisions align with broader U.S. foreign policy priorities. For instance, with regard to the first point, the Trump administration worked to enhance energy security for NATO allies by reducing their dependence on cheaper maritime oil and gas imports, opting instead for more costly overland energy supplies. As part of this strategy, the U.S. helped finance nearly 40% of the costs associated with the Southern Gas Corridor through contributions from the European Union and other member states.

The latter three policy issues also reflect U.S. objectives to reinforce Azerbaijan’s sovereignty and its geopolitical position. Specifically, the U.S. sought:

- To encourage Azerbaijan to accept a lasting solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, modeled after the Kosovo precedent, following Azerbaijan’s diplomatic shift away from Armenia in 2008.
- To endorse, without limitations, the application of policies concerning ethnic Azeri secessionism within Iran, beyond the terms of Azerbaijan’s Declaration on State Sovereignty [7, p.77-105].

These actions underscore a broader trend in U.S. foreign policy during the Trump era, which increasingly aligned with Azerbaijan’s regional interests and security concerns.

Analysis of Bilateral Cooperation and Strategic Dynamics

The period of U.S.–Azerbaijan relations during the Trump administration reflected key patterns that have characterized the relationship over the past several decades. The partnership between the two nations spans a broad spectrum of cooperative areas, largely grounded in overlapping strategic interests. Azerbaijan's commitment to a balanced foreign policy, along with its prominent role in global energy markets, has aligned well with U.S. objectives—particularly in advancing energy diversification and securing alternatives to Russian and Persian Gulf energy routes. In the security domain, collaboration has focused strongly on counterterrorism and maintaining regional stability, with both nations working together in pursuit of shared goals. While the bilateral relationship has experienced certain complexities over time, these have typically been shaped by broader geopolitical contexts and external dynamics rather than inherent tensions between Baku and Washington. Nonetheless, the two sides have continuously adapted their diplomatic and strategic frameworks to ensure steady progress in cooperation.

“The Shusha Declaration, on the other hand, was the only United States-Azerbaijan connection that truly upscaled within the Trump administration policies towards the South Caucasus” [8]. This highlights a symbolic and practical advancement in regional engagement during this period.

Historically, U.S.–Azerbaijani cooperation has revolved around three key domains: economic, security, and political. In the economic field, the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline represents a cornerstone project that signaled the early orchestration of this cooperation. Its continued relevance is linked to the diversification of the Southern Energy Corridor, in which the United States maintains a vested interest. The BTC is complemented by the Southern Corridor (SC), a broader initiative encompassing multiple energy routes and strategic investments.

The security and geopolitical track has also seen substantial developments. NATO's regional engagement, conducted under a UN framework, has facilitated Azerbaijan's alignment with transatlantic security practices. These efforts simultaneously enhance regional capacity-building and integrate Azerbaijan more deeply into international strategic frameworks. The United States' engagement in

the South Caucasus has also drawn from lessons in post-conflict diplomacy, particularly in light of precedents such as Kosovo.

“In the voting statutes of the OSCE, there is also bilateral recalcitrance, as the U.S. withholds economic benefits from voting for a jurisdictional statute that adversely affects Armenian interests”. [8] Despite this, U.S. engagement has sought to maintain a balanced approach, facilitating platforms for dialogue and policy coordination across the region.

Additionally, forums such as the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) and multilateral platforms continue to play a key role in advancing policies that aim to limit energy dependence on dominant powers. TANAP, an extension of the BTC, stands as a notable success in this area. “TANAP is a derivative of the BTC and this initiative is a stand-alone program whose economic underpinnings leave almost an exponentially reduced space in the modern engagements portfolio. However, as it is an integral part of the BTC, it forms the next best corollary to the SC” [8].

Overall, the Trump era further cemented Azerbaijan's importance in U.S. strategic calculations, with sustained collaboration across energy, defense, and regional diplomacy.

Military and Security Cooperation

During the Trump administration, military and security cooperation between the United States and Azerbaijan remained a cornerstone of the bilateral relationship. Azerbaijan's geostrategic location—situated at the crossroads of Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia—has long rendered it a pivotal partner in Washington's broader regional strategy. This includes its relevance to NATO operations, U.S.-led counterterrorism initiatives, and the protection of energy corridors that link Central Asia to Western markets.

Between 2016 and 2021, two newly negotiated bilateral agreements significantly expanded U.S. access to Azerbaijan's Caspian ports and airspace, streamlining the transit of military and logistical equipment to and from Afghanistan. These agreements not only reaffirmed the operational value of Azerbaijan in U.S. global deployments but also underscored the country's role in sustaining critical NATO and U.S. missions [9, p.136].

The depth of this cooperation extended beyond

logistics. Annual joint initiatives were conducted across a spectrum of security, political, and economic domains. These included cabinet-level security dialogues, working-level consultations, and tactical coordination targeting transnational threats such as organized crime and Islamist extremism. Azerbaijani and American military personnel regularly engaged in training exercises and knowledge exchanges under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Defense's International Military Education and Training (IMET) program. This engagement facilitated mutual capacity development and built a framework for interoperability in joint missions and future contingencies. Complementing military cooperation, civil-military development programs also played a key role. Since 2004, U.S.-funded third-country NGOs have organized the participation of Azerbaijani defense professionals in the Partnership for Peace Consortium Security Studies Program based in Georgia. These exchanges aimed to build Azerbaijani expertise in security policy formulation and regional crisis management [9, p.136].

Azerbaijan's military modernization has also been shaped by its strategic partnerships with the United States, Türkiye, and Israel. In 2015, Azerbaijan signed a \$1.6 billion arms deal with Israel, reinforcing its defense capabilities with advanced technology. The United States further contributed by coordinating with the United Kingdom and Norway to train Azerbaijani coast guard units under the U.S.-led Coast Guard Basics Course. This program encompassed over 900 participants from Azerbaijan and other nations, focusing on human trafficking prevention, maritime border security, crisis medical response, and civilian-military coordination in emergency settings [9, p.7-11]. From a broader strategic perspective, U.S. security support to Azerbaijan during this period was designed not only to strengthen the country's internal defense capacities but also to mitigate regional instability emanating from neighboring sources such as Iran and volatile sectors of the North Caucasus. The goal was to ensure Azerbaijan's ability to defend its borders, maintain order during crises, and contribute to regional stability in line with U.S. and allied interests.

Economic Ties and Energy Partnerships

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on the global energy market, thereby

affecting the revenue streams of energy-based economies such as Azerbaijan. Given the inherent volatility of energy markets, countries dependent on hydrocarbon exports are particularly susceptible to external economic shocks. As a result, fluctuating global market conditions present long-term challenges not only for Azerbaijan's export revenues but also for sustained U.S. investments in the country's energy and non-energy sectors. These trends underscore the importance of establishing robust strategic partnerships and economic cooperation frameworks that transcend pipeline diplomacy and aim to develop regional industrial resilience capable of mitigating future disruptions.

Energy cooperation remains one of the central pillars of the U.S.–Azerbaijan bilateral relationship. Azerbaijan's substantial oil and gas reserves position it as a strategic partner for the United States, particularly in efforts to diversify energy supply routes to European markets traditionally reliant on single-source providers. In this context, the collaboration between the two nations on oil and gas development has long been a cornerstone of their engagement. As of 2020, Azerbaijan was a noteworthy contributor to U.S. crude oil imports, and American investments extended into non-oil sectors such as telecommunications, services, and technology infrastructure.

Azerbaijan and the U.S. have jointly undertaken and supported regional energy initiatives involving multiple stakeholders, reflecting a broader commitment to energy diversification and geopolitical balance in the South Caucasus. Among these initiatives are projects linked to the Southern Gas Corridor and the expansion of trans-Caspian energy transit. A memorandum of understanding between the two governments reaffirmed their shared strategic interest in the secure and uninterrupted transfer of Caspian hydrocarbon resources to global markets.[10, p.25]

In parallel, U.S. legislation historically has facilitated military and economic assistance to Azerbaijan, strengthening bilateral ties. American corporate leaders have also expressed appreciation for Azerbaijan's investment climate and cooperation during high-level economic forums. For instance, meetings with Azerbaijani leadership have seen public affirmations of support from executives of major U.S. firms engaged in the energy and infrastructure sectors. In 2018, this cooperation culminated in the first

shipment of U.S. liquefied natural gas to Azerbaijan, further deepening the strategic interdependence between the two countries.

The economic and geopolitical relevance of Azerbaijan is also evident in broader international discourse, where the U.S. is frequently recognized as both a mediator and a stakeholder in the region's strategic architecture. These dynamics are driven not only by energy security interests but also by the potential for long-term investment opportunities across multiple sectors. As Dinçer [9, p.624-642] points out, efforts to secure contracts worth billions in energy infrastructure and related industries reflect both geostrategic motivations and a pragmatic understanding of peacebuilding initiatives that extend beyond humanitarian considerations.

Comparative Analysis with Previous Administrations

A comparative analysis of U.S.–Azerbaijan relations under the Trump administration reveals several dynamics that illuminate the evolving nature of bilateral ties. By examining this era in relation to preceding administrations, we gain insights into the timing, feasibility, and durability of certain foreign policy decisions. This analysis highlights how geopolitical context, historical legacies, and regional developments shape the interaction between great powers and smaller yet strategically significant states like Azerbaijan.

Rather than applying a rational-choice lens that seeks to evaluate specific policy alternatives based on optimal outcomes, this qualitative approach considers the sociopolitical and historical frameworks within which diplomacy is conducted. As Garashova [11, p.301-322] notes, this includes accounting for neglected aspects of diplomacy and geopolitics—overlooked issues, missed opportunities, the prioritization of tools, and persistent structural limitations. In doing so, we uncover the deeper causes behind foreign policy shifts, including dependencies and constraints that can inhibit or redirect diplomatic momentum.

The analysis also interrogates the extent to which continuity existed between various U.S. administrations and the Department of State's long-term diplomatic strategy toward Azerbaijan. If certain initiatives had originated solely within the State Department, one might expect a more consistent tra-

jectory. However, the pauses and fluctuations that occurred suggest a degree of political reorientation dependent on the specific leadership in Washington and the shifting nature of geopolitical conjunctures. As Garashova [11, p.301-322] emphasizes, each administration pursued engagement with Azerbaijan not merely from institutional continuity but often from a geopolitical calculus shaped by external events and regional configurations.

The Trump administration's initiatives should be seen, therefore, not as a break but as a recalibration within an existing policy trajectory—one that built upon early foundations laid in the post-9/11 period. At the same time, the administration's emphasis on transactional diplomacy and strategic bilateralism brought a different tone to the relationship, particularly through increased security cooperation and energy diplomacy. Nonetheless, the broader structural context—such as Azerbaijan's regional importance, its energy assets, and its role in counterterrorism—remained constant variables across administrations.

Ultimately, the comparative lens allows us to understand that diplomatic engagement is rarely linear. It reflects not only changing U.S. foreign policy priorities but also how Azerbaijan's strategic significance continues to provide a foundation for enduring, if occasionally recalibrated, bilateral cooperation.

Conclusion

The Trump administration marked a pivotal chapter in the evolution of U.S.–Azerbaijan relations, reinforcing strategic cooperation across security, economic, and geopolitical domains. Despite global disruptions such as the COVID-19 pandemic and shifting multilateral commitments, bilateral ties demonstrated resilience and adaptability. At the heart of this partnership lies a convergence of interests: Azerbaijan's geographic and energy significance aligned with U.S. objectives to ensure energy diversification, regional stability, and counterterrorism cooperation. The two countries maintained productive engagement through high-level dialogues, expanded military training programs, and enduring economic interdependence—particularly in energy infrastructure, where projects like the BTC pipeline and Southern Gas Corridor embodied both strategic depth and transatlantic synergy.

While the Trump era witnessed moments of recalibration in U.S. foreign policy, Azerbaijan managed to maintain its importance as a reliable regional partner. This was reflected in deepened military and energy agreements, enhanced airspace cooperation, and shared policy goals in Afghanistan and broader Eurasia. The period also saw the continuation of long-term projects and the initiation of new avenues for collaboration, even as broader global developments tested the flexibility of the relationship.

As Azerbaijan continues to pursue a multi-vector foreign policy and the United States balances its global commitments, the foundations laid during this period—rooted in pragmatism, shared interests, and strategic foresight—suggest that the bilateral partnership is likely to endure and evolve. Future cooperation will depend not only on adapting to emerging regional dynamics but also on reaffirming mutual respect, economic integration, and strategic alignment in an increasingly multipolar world. The Trump administration, therefore, did not merely preserve past achievements in U.S.–Azerbaijani relations—it recalibrated them to meet contemporary challenges and positioned them for continued relevance in the decades ahead.

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SUMMARY

This article explores the evolution of U.S.–Azerbaijani relations during the Trump administration (2017-2020), highlighting the multifaceted dimensions of bilateral engagement. It examines the dynamics of diplomatic initiatives, strategic collaboration, and sectoral partnerships, particularly within the broader context of U.S. interests in the Caspian region. The study contextualizes these developments through a layered analysis that considers global systemic pressures, regional geopolitical shifts, and country-specific drivers. Emphasizing the bilateral nature of the relationship, the article offers a comprehensive assessment of U.S. policy toward Azerbaijan under President Trump, including its strategic, economic, and legal underpinnings. Through this lens, the re-

search sheds light on how Azerbaijan navigated its ties with Washington amid evolving foreign policy paradigms and shifting regional alignments.

Keywords: *U.S.-Azerbaijan relations, Trump administration, International relations, security.*

РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье рассматривается эволюция американо-азербайджанских отношений в период администрации Дональда Трампа (2017–2020 гг.), с акцентом на многогранные аспекты двустороннего взаимодействия. Анализируются дипломатические инициативы, стратегическое сотрудничество и секторальные партнёрства в контексте интересов США в Каспийском регионе. Исследование проводит многослойный анализ, учитывая глобальные системные вызовы, региональные геополитические сдвиги и внутренние факторы. Подчёркивая двусторонний характер отношений, статья представляет всестороннюю оценку политики США в отношении Азербайджана при президенте Трампе, включая её стратегические, экономические и правовые основания. Через эту призму исследование проливает свет на то, как Азербайджан выстраивал отношения с Вашингтоном в условиях меняющихся внешнеполитических парадигм и региональных союзов.

Ключевые слова: *Американо-азербайджанские отношения, администрация Трампа, международные отношения, безопасность.*

XÜLASƏ

Bu məqalə 2017–2020-ci illər arasında Donald Trump administrasiyası dövründə ABŞ–Azərbaycan münasibətlərinin inkişafını araşdırır və ikitərəfli əməkdaşlığın çoxşaxəli aspektlərini ön plana çəkir. Diplomatik təşəbbüslər, strateji əməkdaşlıq və sektorlararası tərəfdaşlıqlar əsasən ABŞ-nin Xəzər bölgəsindəki maraqları kontekstində təhlil olunur. Tədqiqat qlobal sistem təzyiqləri, regional geosiyasi dəyişikliklər və ölkəyəxas amilləri nəzərə alan çoxqatlı bir analiz təqdim edir. İkitərəfli münasibətlərin mahiyyətini vurğulayan məqalə Trump administrasiyası dövründə ABŞ-nin Azərbaycana qarşı siyasətinin strateji, iqtisadi və hüquqi əsaslarını hərtərəfli şəkildə qiymətləndirir. Bu prizmadan

baxıldıqda, araşdırma Azərbaycanın dəyişən xarici siyasət paradigmaları və yeni regional düzənlər fonunda Vaşinqtonla münasibətlərini necə tənzimlədiyini aydın şəkildə ortaya qoyur.

Açar sözlər: *ABŞ–Azərbaycan münasibətləri, Trump administrasiyası, beynəlxalq münasibətlər, təhlükəsizlik.*