TAJIKISTAN DIPLOMACY: The past and the present

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Dedicated to
the 65 anniversary of establishment of
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan


Two-volume edition “Tajikistan Diplomacy: The past and the present” is dedicated to the 65 anniversary of establishment of Tajikistan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The first volume reflects major milestones in formation and development of Tajik diplomacy over the years of existence of the country’s foreign affairs agency, especially the years of state independence, and current status of bilateral and multilateral relations of Tajikistan with foreign countries and international structures.

The book opens with the foreword by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Mr. Emomali Rahmon.


The book describes biographies of Tajikistan’s Foreign Ministers over the entire period of this agency’s existence. It is concluded with the article by D. Nazriev “About the history and traditions of Tajik diplomacy”.

All book sections are accompanied by large number of photographs.

The book is intended for the broad spectrum of readers.

Texts used in the book were prepared by the following departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan:

Information Department:
Chronology of the major events in Tajikistan’s international activities (1944-2009);
Visits of Tajikistan delegations to foreign countries (1991-2009);
Visits of foreign delegations to the Republic of Tajikistan (1991-2009);
The process of Inter-Tajik peace negotiations;
Tajikistan’s Foreign Ministers;
Foreign policy counsellors of state to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

State Protocol Department:
The states having recognized the independence of the Republic of Tajikistan;
The states having established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Tajikistan.

Department for the Commonwealth of Independent States countries:
The Commonwealth of Independent States countries (under “Tajikistan’s cooperation with partner countries” section);
The Commonwealth of Independent States; Eurasian Economic Community; Collective Security Treaty Organization;
Conference on interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia: International Fund for saving the Aral sea (under “Collaboration with the international and regional organizations and intergovernmental alliances” section).

Department for the countries of Asia and Africa:
The countries of Asia and Africa (under “Tajikistan’s cooperation with partner countries” section);
Shanghai Cooperation Organization (under “Collaboration with international and regional organizations and intergovernmental alliances” section).

Department for the countries of Europe and America:
The countries of Europe and Northern America (under “Tajikistan’s cooperation with partner countries” section);
International organizations department:
United Nations; UNESCO; Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe; Islamic Conference Organization;
NATO; Economic Cooperation Organization (under “Collaboration with international and regional organizations and intergovernmental alliances” section).

Membership of the Republic of Tajikistan in international organizations.

The book also used photographs from archives of the press cutting service of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, NIAT “Khovar”, the editorials of “Jumhuriyat” and “Narodnaya gazeta” newspapers, and Information Department of the MFA of the Republic of Tajikistan.

© The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan
The book in your hands is dedicated to the 65th anniversary of establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan. It shows major milestones of Tajik diplomacy formation over the short period of time, especially the years of state independence.

It is gratifying that the book opens with the foreword written by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

The article by the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Mr. Hamrokhon Zarifi “State Independence and Development of Tajik Diplomacy” covers all the periods of formation and development of the new and the newest Tajik diplomacy since the moment of establishment of the foreign affairs agency of the Republic, and the current state of the country’s relation with the world.

The “Chronology of the major events in Tajikistan’s international activities (1944-2009)” section covers the chronicle of the most significant events in the foreign policy of Tajikistan since the establishment of the Republic’s MFA. Two other sections of the book – “Visits of Tajikistan delegations to foreign countries (1991-2009)” and “Visits of foreign delegations to the Republic of Tajikistan (1991-2009)” are drawn up in the same order and include relevant events over the years of independence.

Two sections – “Tajikistan’s cooperation with partner countries” and “Collaboration with international organizations and intergovernmental alliances” – are dedicated to bilateral and multilateral relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with the countries and international structures which it has the closest collaboration with. Therefore, this book presents not all the countries and organizations Tajikistan cooperates with. This is firstly due to the limited opportunity for laying out all information within such an illustrated book. These sections also list the countries, which have recognized Tajikistan’s state independence, and countries, which have established diplomatic relations with our country, and international organizations which the Republic possesses membership in.

A separate section is devoted to the unique experience in Tajik diplomacy – the process of Inter-Tajik negotiations on peaceful settlement of the internal conflict.

The other section has the first collection ever made of the biographies of Tajikistan Foreign Ministers over the entire period of the agency’s existence.

The book is concluded with the article by D. Nazriev “About the history and traditions of Tajik diplomacy”, devoted, as one can tell from its name, to rich history and traditions of Tajik diplomacy.

All book’s sections are accompanied with large number of photographs.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the main benchmark in compiling this book was its dedication to the anniversary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country. Therefore, both the texts and the photographs selection considered this particular issue. For example, most of the materials devoted to Tajikistan’s relations with friendly countries have photographs of the Head of Tajikistan with ex and current leaders of these states. This, first of all, symbolizes continuity and solid bonds in our relations.

As the idea of writing such a book is implemented for the first time ever, we are hopeful that it will become a good guidebook for our dear reader in the issues of studying history and state of the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan and activity of the country’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
The new and the newest history of our country’s diplomacy are indivisible. It had a certain fate during Soviet era and other in the period of formation and strengthening of independent statehood of Tajikistan.

The best propriety criteria of any policy are time testing and practical results. The history of Tajikistan’s foreign policy in the period after establishment of its Soviet-Republican foreign affairs agency in 1944 and in the context of independent state development, reflected in the materials provided in the book, is visual and solid evidence that it, for the most part, passed this test.

The book offered to the reader shows resolute steps of independent Tajikistan on the world scene. However, at the same time there is something to recall about Soviet period of the Republic’s diplomacy, there is something to learn even today to move forward along the way of protecting and implementing our national interests in the international arena.

Although much of the things present in today’s foreign-policy activity were lacking before or were not as vividly and substantially apparent as in the period of state independence in terms of training and education of adequate diplomatic staff, the history of the country’s diplomacy is the political and moral capital that can and must yield profits. It is not only our moral imperative to the previous generations of Tajik diplomats, but also an important element of forming Tajikistan’s modern foreign policy. Therefore, it would be unwise to fall for temptation to leave out of account everything that used to be before Tajikistan gained state independence and pretend that it starts from zero point. In fact, in early 90th of the previous century we started not from zero point but from new page.

Appealing to the history allows learning lessons for the present and the future, correlating previous experience with the new challenges and scaled tasks faced by our foreign policy in the modern, rapidly changing world.

Big emphasis in the book is given to the issues of Tajikistan’s foreign policy in the period after gaining state independence. And this is not by accident, because Tajikistan’s foreign policy has made and makes significant contribution to its formation as an independent state. Objective historical conditions of Tajikistan’s origin and development, nature and substance of international development at the line of centuries have naturally defined key importance of external factor in our country’s life, close connection with international reality. Literally, since the very beginning of independent state development, the issue of active foreign policy and the soonest functioning as full international relations entity has arisen as one of the main ones.

Foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan is a result of many-sided and persistent activity of its government. It constantly keeps the issues of international life in the spotlight, routinely directs foreign policy activity of the state, ensures consistency, pragmatic, transparent and constructive nature and efficiency of the moves on the world scene.

Tajikistan’s foreign policy activity meets basic interests of its people both in short-term and long-term outlook. This is why our peaceful, open, clear, predictable and constructive-pragmatic foreign policy is approved by absolute majority of country’s population and adequately perceived by the world community.

In the context of contradictory international situation after the collapse of the USSR, the Republic of Tajikistan, practically being in the time trouble, was forming its foreign policy and seeking for its niche in the modern world. This search was not easy.

Over the years of state independence Tajikistan’s own foreign policy has become conceptually formed. Its international authority has consolidated. Our state has become full and active member of the world community with its foreign policy initiatives, including the ones at the UN level, factually always receiving due and broad encouragement.
The most important country’s state agency in the area of international politics is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In present Tajikistan, the country’s MFA is entrusted crucial tasks. They include practical implementation of general foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan, fulfillment of specific actions to accomplish its foreign policy line, legal provisions of the foreign policy activity, coordination of international relations of other state agencies with the purpose of keeping the same policy line in relationship with foreign countries and international organizations.

In the context of independence, the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as public administration entity has significantly increased as compared to Soviet period. At that time, as known, major foreign policy controls were under the jurisdiction of party machinery, and foreign affairs agency functioned only as protocollar and representative entity. Today, MFA is the main backbone center of the entire foreign policy process of the Republic of Tajikistan. And this condition positively requires further improvement of this agency’s structure and activity.

Our priority foreign policy task is to create stable and safe environment around Tajikistan, to arrange conditions allowing us to maximally focus our efforts and resources on resolving our state domestic issues and primarily social and economic ones.

It is clear that today’s arsenal of our means to influence the regional situation is objectively not as great as we wish it was, and in this context the importance of proactive prediction of situation development in the main directions of our foreign policy and proactive response is multiply increasing.

The issue of promoting positive perception of Tajikistan abroad also has to become one of the central ones for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and our foreign diplomatic representations. Situation in this area leaves much to be desired. Therefore, we have to significantly increase the level of work in this direction. Here it is necessary to use all available controls – statements in mass media, expanding contacts through civil society organizations, publicity of the achievements of our culture and science. Work with representatives of foreign mass media requires special attention. Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must ex professo clarify Tajikistan’s position on all arising issues both inside the country and abroad.

Foreign policy of any country is aimed, of course, at protection and, if possible, at enhancing capacities to accomplish its interests.

In the field of asserting any country’s interests, economic diplomacy has always had important role. Successful implementation of economy-oriented foreign policy of the Republic is impossible without increase of such diplomacy’s weight in the activity of our MFA and other foreign institutions. In general, there are many unused resources remaining in the field of work in economic direction. In this regard I remind: Tajik diplomats have been long ago granted a major instrument – MFA’s coordinating role, vested on normative and legislative level, in holding unified foreign policy line by all state structures. It is necessary to use this instrument more efficiently than it has been done until now.

In short, today a system of promotion and protection of our state interests abroad needs to be established to ensure maximum return to Tajikistan’s economy and to minimize risks for our adequate integration in the world community.

In this hard but noble walk of life I wish Tajikistan’s diplomacy luck worthy of our impetuous time.

THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN,
EMOMALI RAHMON
STATE INDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF TAJIKISTAN DIPLOMACY

Today in the context of state independence, the Republic of Tajikistan along with other countries consistently strengthens its position on the world scene. The policy, held by the State and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under the direction of H. E. President Emomali Rahmon achieves great success in strengthening the state independence, ensuring security and further development and prosperity of the country.

In this area, crucial role belongs to development, implementation and promotion of the foreign policy of the country. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, as the main agency of implementation and development of Tajikistan’s foreign policy successfully fulfilling its functions, plays an important role in strengthening Tajikistan’s authority on the world scene, its representation and finding its appropriate place among other countries of the world.

This year it is the 65 anniversary of the establishment of this state institution. Over this period, foreign policy and fate of foreign policy have developed not identically: different social and political stages, changes in international relations system, as well as other changes significantly influenced its activity.

Hamrokhon Zarifi
The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IN TAJIKISTAN’S INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES (1944-2009)

February 1, 1944
The USSR law was adopted about giving union republics the right to enter into relationship with foreign states.

May 12, 1944
VII Session of the first convocation of Supreme Council of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic (Tajik SSR) adopted the Law «About forming national and republican National Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic».

July 29, 1944
Presidium of the Supreme Council of Tajik SSR issued Decree about appointing Ahmadov Ali Alievich as National Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR.

March 27, 1946
Based on the Decree of the Presidium of Tajik SSR’s Supreme Council Council of National Commissioners of Tajik SSR was reorganized into the Council of Ministers of Tajik SSR. National Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR was reorganized into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR.

October 5-10, 1958
Upon invitation of the Tajik SSR, representative delegation composed of South-eastern Asian countries of Afghanistan, Burma, India, Nepal and Japan visited the republic.

October 31, 1958
Tajik branch of Society for friendship and cultural relationships with foreign countries (SFCRFC) was established.

1959
The President of the Republic of India Rajendra Prasad visited Tajikistan.

October 10-12, 1960
The 1st Tajik Republican Conference of Asian and African people’s solidarity took place in Dushanbe.

January 22, 1961
UN representative Mr. Grace Barbey visited Tajikistan.
November 21-27, 1965
A group of foreign journalists, accredited in Moscow, composed of 26 persons visited Tajikistan for the first time.

December 1967
International symposium dedicated to modern Persian poetry took place in Dushanbe, where scholars from the Soviet Union, Iran, Afghanistan, India and Pakistan took part in its work.

July 15-17, 1968
Indian President Zakir Husain visited Tajikistan.

September 1968
International conference on Central Asian history, archeology and culture during Kushanid era held in Dushanbe. Soviet scientists and 54 UNESCO representatives from Asian countries, Europe and America participated in the conference.

1968
Session of the Council of Economic Mutual Aid touching issues of energy resources utilization passed in Dushanbe.

March 1970
Rwandan Republic’s delegation of National Assembly visited Tajikistan.

May 26, 1970
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People’s Republic of Poland Kazimejh Olishevski visited Tajikistan.

October 18-25, 1970
UNICEF International seminar on youth vocational training took place in Dushanbe. Representatives from Afghanistan, India, Algeria, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Malaysian Republic, People’s Republic of Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ethiopia participated in its work.

1970
International seminar of the UN Economic Commission for Southern and Southeastern Asia and Far East countries (ECSSAF) dedicated to economic planning issues took place in Dushanbe.

1970 and 1971
International seminar took place in Dushanbe that was organized United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and dedicated to the problems of technical and financial cooperation.

Official formation of Tajikistan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs falls on historically complicated period – the years of the Great Patriotic War. Sixty-five years ago, on May the 12th, 1944, the VII Session of the Supreme Council of Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic of the first calling adopted the Law on establishment of the Union-Republic People’s Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR.

Earlier, in February of this same year USSR’s Supreme Council granted the Union Republics with broader authorities in the area of defense, military construction and external relations. According to the Law “On providing Union Republics with the authorities in the area of external affairs and reformation, in this connection, of the all-Union People’s Commissariat of Foreign Affairs into Union Republic People’s commissariat”, State People’s Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of USSR was transformed into the Union-Republic one, and Union Republics acquired a right to establish direct relations with foreign countries, to enter into agreements with them, and to exchange diplomatic and consular representations.

Most likely, this move of the Center was caused by two reasons: first of all, by successive victories of the Soviet Army in battles against fascists, which supported the hope for the full victory in the war. Secondly, two decades after the victory of October Revolution, the Soviet state had gradually become confident and strengthened its position on the world scene. Expanding foreign policy activities of the Soviet Republics was in line both with the interests of the Central government, and the logic of existence of these republics.

On July 29, 1944, the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Tajik SSR assigned Mr. Ali Alievich Akhmedov a People’s Comissar of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR. The People’s commissariat staff composition provided for 42 persons. Of course, starting such reformations during the Great Patriotic War was not an easy thing at all. Lack of staff, especially qualified personnel, as well as number of other challenges faced by the country, required commitment and incredible efforts to implement the planned. Despite this, within two years the People’s commissariat gradually remanned its staff.

Within the framework of the People’s commissariat, apart from the People’s commissar and his deputy, such departments were functioning as political, secret cryptographic, protocolary, consular, person-
nel, and affairs management. The jobs here were mostly taken by war participants based on the references from local party organizations and military units. Despite the fact that newly employed staff members had undergone all war hardships and passed the school of virtue and courage, they were not familiar with subtleties of diplomatic activity. In this regard, in the People’s commissariat great consideration was given to the issue of raising proficiency level of the staff, first of all including language training. There was even a special decree issued regarding methods of studying Tajik, Russian, Persian, and English. The People’s Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the USSR had educational courses where new staff members were trained.

It must be mentioned, that the People’s Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR was receiving many foreign periodicals, including magazines like “Time”, “Life”, “The Economist”, “The Great Britain and the Orient”, «American Journal of International Law», as well as newspapers published in the USA, Great Britain, France, India, China, Iran, Turkey, and other countries.

In the beginning of its work the functions of the foreign affairs agency of Tajik SSR came mostly to official correspondence with foreign states, certain scope of issues related to the Orient, especially Afghanistan, involving staff members in USSR’s official delegations to the negotiations held with foreign affairs agencies’ delegations, and representation of Tajikistan, as part of the state, abroad and in the Orient in particular.

Amongst the earliest staff members of the foreign affairs agency of Tajik SSR working conscientiously there were Kodir Naimi, Hilol Karimov, Ghulom Aliev, Kamariddin Ma’rufi, Mahmudbek Narzibekov, Nasriddin Ismonov, Muhsin Nu’monov and others, whose names we recall with gratitude and respect.

Beginning from 1946, there were gradually introduced limitations to the activities of the People’s commissariat of foreign affairs; the foreign policy agency was headed by the Chairman of Council of Ministers of Tajik SSR and during the latest several years by the Chairman Deputy, who were combining positions as the Minster of Foreign Affairs as well. Besides, in 1948, due to structural renovations staff list underwent significant cut-down and made 7 persons, and until early 1990th the Ministry in fact functioned as a department of Tajikistan’s Council of Ministers.

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1973
International symposium on issues of photosynthesis genetic aspect took place in Dushanbe.

1977
Minister of Foreign Affairs of German Democratic Republic Oscar Fischer visited Tajikistan.

August 8, 1978
Seminar of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) took place in Dushanbe. Responsible employees of government institutions from ten countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, and the Philippines) participated in it. It was already (after 1970) the second year forum held in Tajikistan under the auspices of UNESCAP.

1978
Delegation of Supreme National Assembly of Laos People’s Democratic Republic visited Tajikistan.

1978

September 1979
Symposium of Soviet Union’s Muslims on the subject area “Contribution of Central Asia, Volga and the Caucasus Muslims in the development of Islamic thought, peace and social progress” with the participation of foreign religious figures took place in Dushanbe. Religious figures from Austria, Algeria, England, Bangladesh, Guinea, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, France, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Iran, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Kuwait participated in symposium’s work.

1979
Employees of India and US diplomatic representations visited Tajikistan.

1979
Representatives of the German Democratic Republic’s State Committee on planning in the person of its secretary of state Friedrich Schiffer and Deputy Chairperson Geintz Klopfer visited Tajikistan.
1979
Representative delegation of the Mongolian People’s Republic headed by Sonomin Luvansombo visited Tajikistan.

1980
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Syria to the USSR Jabr al Kafri visited Tajikistan.

1980
Joint Soviet-Afghan Border Commission worked in Tajikistan.

1980
International scientific session dedicated to 1000th anniversary of Abuali ibn Sino (Avicenna) took place in Dushanbe.

June 14, 1982
The Polish People’s Republic Seim delegation headed by Seim Marshal S.Guteva arrived for a visit.

October 31, 1983
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the USSR Vokhat Hamfoglu visited Tajikistan.

During this period, large work fell on the lot of small number of Ministry’s staff. Main duties of the Ministry included: official correspondence with USSR Embassies abroad and relevant Ministries and agencies in the country; resolution of protocolary and consular issues, including welcome and seeing-off the official delegations; coordination of the activities of the Republic’s Ministries, agencies and organizations in the realm related to economic, scientific and technical, and cultural cooperation with foreign countries; ensuring acknowledgement and adherence to the signed by the USSR international legal acts throughout Tajik SSR.

Tajikistan was visited by dozens of foreign countries’ delegations. Of course, most of these visits were of familiarization nature and were made in the context of their visits to the USSR. It is not a secret that activity of the foreign affairs agency was carried our in line with the Center’s instructions and under its control.

In connection with changes in Soviet Government’s policy – with the beginning of structural adjustments (perestroika) – a new incentive was given to the development of relations of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Republics, including Tajikistan, with foreign countries. Relations and cooperation between the Republic and Afghanistan, Iran, and China increased in certain directions. Visits of different level delegations between Tajikistan and Afghanistan became more frequent, and relations were established between Khatlon region and Kunduz, Leninabad and Takhor, The Mountainous Autonomous Region of Badakhshan of Tajikistan and Badakhshan province of Afghanistan. Negotiations were held regarding setting cooperation with Islamic Republic of Iran. In 1990, a Memorandum on development of comprehensive cooperation between Tajik SSR and Islamic Republic of Iran was signed. With IRI, good relations
were established in the field of culture; in November-December 1990 there was a Decade of Iranian Film in Tajikistan. Also, contacts and relations were established in the realm of science and technology between trade organizations with Xinjiang – Uygur Autonomous region of China.

In fall 1989, by the Decree of the Government of Tajik SSR the Ministry of Foreign Affairs got broader authorities. Taking into account existing new reality in the USSR’s internal and external policy, a scope of its responsibilities was defined. A post of Foreign Minister was newly restored. In the end of that year staff of the Ministry was almost twice increased.

With all this, it is necessary to remember that since the moment of establishment and until independence the Ministry of foreign affair of Tajik SSR functioned within the framework of the policy held by the Soviet regime and in line with the dominant ideology, which, of course, had its positive and negative aspects.

In different years Tajikistan representatives worked as members of diplomatic representations of the USSR to foreign countries and made their contribution to implementation and development of the foreign policy of powerful Soviet state. Today, celebrating sixty-five years since the establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs we are proud to recall good names of such Tajik diplomats as Mirzo Rahmatov – the Ambassador of the USSR to Arabic Republic of Yemen and Mauritania; Jabbor Rasulov – the Ambassador to the Republic of Togo; Yokub Iskamov – the Consul General in Mukkal (People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen); Lakim Kayumov – the Consul in Alexandria (Arabic Republic of Egypt), and others.

Real comprehensive and independent activity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs starts with Tajikistan’s acquisition of the state independence, gradually progressing and running a complicated way of formation and growth.

Since September 9, 1991 starts a new stage of foreign policy of independent and sovereign Republic of Tajikistan as a full member of international community. By the end of 1992 the Republic of Tajikistan was officially recognized by over 50 countries of the world. Tajikistan became a member of such authoritative international organizations as the United Nations Organization (UN) and Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).
Visits of different level foreign delegations to Tajikistan became more frequent, opportunities to establish direct and immediate relations with different foreign states, including the developed countries, increased.

At the same time, considering political instability and involvement in a row of disturbances, new period of the history of the country’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs falling on the independence time, can be conditionally divided into two stages: From September 9, 1991 to November 16, 1992 – the XVI Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan; and next stage starting from the above-mentioned Session until present. Taking into account complicated situation in the period of collapse of the USSR and acquisition of independence by the Soviet republics, the first stage in its turn can be divided into two periods. The first one starts from September 9 until the collapse of the USSR in December 1991 and drawing up the appropriate documents. The second stage starts from December 1991, when foreign countries started recognizing state independence, establishing diplomatic relations, sending their delegations to pay visits, and opening their diplomatic representations in Tajikistan.

The second stage can also be subdivided into several intermediate periods. For example, the period from the XVI Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic until the beginning of Inter-Tajik peace negotiations is the time when in Qarotegin zone districts and at the Pamirs foothills armed conflicts continued, and the country’s government carried on large-scale work to stabilize situation in the country, to have the refugees and internally displaced persons returned to the locations of permanent residence, and rehabilitation of the demolished economy, engaging active participation of the world community in these processes. The other period is time of Inter-Tajik peace negotiations that started on April 5, 1994, and ended on June 27 1997, in Moscow with the signature of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan. During this period the Government managed to come to agreement with
opposition on such issues as armistice and cartel, and all of these enabled gradual close-in of the parties’ positions in national interests of the Republic. Time after signing the General Agreement until 2001 can be defined as the next period. It is characterized by the work of the National Reconciliation Commission at that time, implementation of the arrangements achieved between the Government of the Republic and the United Tajik Opposition during Inter-Tajik peace negotiations, disbandment of armed opposition groups (some of them becoming a part of the government forces), elimination of all criminal armed gangs that operated in some districts of the Republic. Since 2001, a new stage started, which was much more attractive for the foreign partners, particularly for development of trade and investments. The process of active interaction of the Republic with the foreign partners got a new incentive from the open door policy announced by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the end of 2003.

The events of 1992 had a negative impact on the peace and accord, as well as building a new life in the context of independence. Unstable situation in the country was a matter of concern of the foreign partners who sought to decrease number of staff in their representations in Tajikistan, and some of them wishing to suspend their representations activity. The future of Tajikistan was under question.

The crucial XVI Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan (November 16 – December 3, 1992), forming a new Government, and election of Emomali Rahmon as the Head of State – the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan – made the people and international community hopeful of bright future, peace and accord, constructive potential in our country. It was the beginning of the important phase in the work of the Government and the people, the period of desperate struggle for territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers, for national accord, ensuring sustainability of independence. The XVI Session of the Supreme Council of the country and the path chosen by the leader of Tajikistan to

Next Summit of the CIS countries. Moscow, April 15, 1994.

its Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Affairs Kim Den U visited Tajikistan.

May 13
US Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the USSR J. Matlock visited Tajikistan.

April 19-20
Government delegate of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by IRI President Advisor Muhajeri visited Tajikistan.

May 31 – June 2
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to the USSR Juan Jose visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

June 18-20
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People’s Republic of China to the USSR Yuy Junlyan arrived for a visit to the Republic of Tajikistan.

August 12
Signing Agreement about friendship and cooperation between Tajik SSR and Turkmen SSR.

August 19-21
Establishment of State Committee on Emergency Situations (SCES) in the USSR. August crisis and intensification of the USSR’s break-up.
August 29-31
12th convocation of Special session of Tajik SSR’s Supreme Council was held. On August 30, Republic’s President Qahhor Mahkamov resigned. The session adopted a law about modifying the name of Tajik SSR into the Republic of Tajikistan.

September 9
12th convocation of Special session of the Republic of Tajikistan Supreme Council adopted the Declaration about state independence of the Republic of Tajikistan. Corresponding changes were introduced to the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan. December 9th was declared as the Independence Day of the Republic of Tajikistan.

October
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan L.Qayumov joined the Soviet delegation in the course of the USSR President Michael Gorbachev’s visit to Madrid.

November 24
National election of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan took place. Emomali Rahmon Nabiev was elected as the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

December 1-2
Representative delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by IRI Minister create a democratic, jural, secular state in Tajikistan and gradually implement the drawn up plans has attracted and still attracts attention of the world community. Diplomatic representations of foreign countries and representatives of international organizations has restored and expanded their activities. In 1993, twelve international intergovernmental organizations, including International Monetary Fund, European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association, and in 1994 eight international organizations, and in the following two years four more international organizations opened their representations in the Republic of Tajikistan.

These changes in foreign policy of the country pose complex and crucial tasks to us. The Head of state defines main and priority directions of the country’s foreign policy. Special role in successful implementation of the policy line held by the Government of the Republic under direction of the President Emomali Rahmon belongs to inter-Tajik armistice or, rather, the course of the negotiations process in 1994-1997 held under the UN aegis and ended up with signing the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan, on June 27, 1997. Honour and dignity, pride for the country, foresight, great responsibility and will enabled the Head of Tajik state to stop internal strife and reconcile the people. Traditional wisdom prevailed, and the path to constructive endeavors and further prosperity of Tajikistan was opened. Many hardships had to be gone through to accomplish this success. Numerous negotiations were held in such cities as Moscow, Tehran, Islamabad, Ashgabat, Bishkek, Almaty, Kabul, and Hosdeh. Particular role in this good deed belongs to such friendly countries as Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Pakistan. Important part of such authoritative international organizations as UN, OSCE and others must also be mentioned.

Realizing historical meaning of the problem for Tajik people, the parties coming towards each other gave up mutual offences and actions that could entail bad consequences.
It must also be emphasized that in the area of settling the complicated processes of Tajik conflict, achievement of peace and understanding in the country, the diplomacy as an art of resolution of delicate issues revealed its particular importance, which in many aspects facilitated Tajikistan’s authority promotion on the world scene.

Our ancestors since the antiquity had a wise vision of life and always welcomed the victory of reasoning power over the evil and ignorance. There can be numerous interesting instances cited from the pieces of Tajik-Persian classics about peace and stability, especially for the state, development of its external and internal policy, economics, trade, and culture, that require considered diplomatic approach. Especially outstanding pieces in these terms are works of the founder of classical Tajik-Persian literature Abuabdullo Rudaki, and also such great personalities as Firdawsi, Sanoi, Hayam, Nosir Khosrou, Sa’adi, Hafiz, Rumi and other great men. How well thought is the saying of the great philosopher and poet Hafiz about temporal issues, relations with friends and enemies:

Here is the whole of wisdom for both of our worlds: Kindness’s meant for friends, and heed is for the worst foes.

Relevance of the said to the politics and intergovernmental relations, as well as relations between people is not lost even today and does not need additional interpretation.

Or, when speaking about globalization and its meaning, about the role of the United Nations in the lot of the world countries, about the need of reformation and development of this organization, or other similar issues, one thinks of the famous words by the great Sa’adi, who said:

All Adam’s race are members of one frame; Since all, at first, from the same essence came. When by hard fortune one limb is oppressed The other members lose their wonted rest: If thou feel’st not for other’s misery, A son of Adam is no name for thee.

With regard to philosophy of relations and recognition of the need of coexistence between people, it is unlikely that anyone managed to say it better than Sa’adi.

Or, here is a proverb: «Even if water splits into hundreds of particles, they are kindred to each other“. This is the philosophy – the philosophy of life, of Tajik unity, of creativeness. One can cite dozens of such examples from eternal masterpieces of great people and reflect on their meaning.

The nation that had its state formations, great children, and politicians, and had such a developed diplomacy since the ancient times cannot but use centuries-old wisdom in tackling today’s important issues.

The experience of inter-Tajik conflict resolution is an exemplar. Foreign politicians and experts from different countries recommend conflicting parties to apply it in tackling similar problems and situations.

Thus, with the signature of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan and gradual implementation of its provisions, the country’s position on the world scene is strengthened. Contractual and legal basis of the relations with different countries of the world and international organizations expands, and active measures are taken to further develop of mutually beneficial cooperation.

During the XVIII Session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan on December 28, 1993, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in his address, speaking on the development of the foreign policy concept, mentioned, «The Republic of Tajikistan belongs to five political regions, by its geographic and geopolitical location and economic interests:
January 21
For the first time, Ambassador of a foreign state presented credentials to the head of the Republic of Tajikistan. Ceremony of presenting credentials of the 1RI Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Tajikistan Ali Ashraf Mujtahidi to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev has taken place.

January 31
Founding conference of National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Dushanbe. Rules and regulations of the National Olympic Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan were approved.

February 13-14
US State Secretary James Baker arrived to Dushanbe with a business visit.

February 26
Entry of the Republic of Tajikistan into international organization – Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

March 2
Entry of the Republic of Tajikistan into the United Nations Organization. Eight CIS state-members were accepted into the membership of the United Nations Organization during General Assembly’s 46th session of the plenary meeting: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

The Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Tajikistan L.Quyanov delivered a speech during acceptance ceremony of the Republic of Tajikistan to UN.

March 13
Opening ceremony of the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Dushanbe.

March 11
The first regular air route Dushanbe-Tehran was performed.

March 16
Opening ceremony of Embassy of the United States of America in the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Dushanbe within a stately atmosphere.

Region 1 – the Commonwealth of Independent States, which seeks in every possible the way to develop internal links, despite the challenges of the period of its formation;

Region 2 – Central Asia, going through the way of political and economic integration;

Region 3 – space of life and activity of the neighboring Persian-speaking states that haven’t organized any political or economic alliance yet. They are united not just by historical, religious, and cultural commonness, but also by the real outlooks of national renascence;

Region 4 – influence area of the Islamic Orient countries, which are linked not only by the common religion, traditions, cultural wealth, but also by opportunities and need of national renascence.

And, finally, Region 5 – international community, internal and external integration of which is increasing day by day and gradually goes towards the single human civilization «.

Cooperation within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), with the Republic of Tajikistan being a full member, is considered to be one of the priority directions of the country’s foreign policy.

The purpose of establishment of the Commonwealth, which embodies unity and interests of the republics of the former Soviet Union, is to found and develop comprehensive relationships in the area of politics, economics, trade, culture, environmental protection, establishment of common free market zone, ensuring human rights and freedoms in line with the principles of the international law and OSCE documents, as well as cooperation between the Commonwealth member countries to ensure international peace and stability. Today, within the CIS framework, there are 72 inter-State and intergovernmental cooperation institutions in various areas created. Along with the successes achieved and experience gained, the present status of cooperation within CIS requires serious improvements. At the meeting of CIS countries leaders in Kazan on August 26, 2005, the parties expressed their interest in further operation of CIS; at the same time, emphasis was given to the need of increased efficiency of its mechanisms. On this meeting, important decisions were taken regarding improvement and reformation of CIS institutions, and priorities in cooperation between the countries were defined – progress of economic integration, ensuring security, further development of cooperation in the humanities.

The Russian Federation takes an important part in problem resolution both within CIS, and in the world scale.

Tajikistan-Russia relations status is defined not only by presence of any pragmatic interests, but also by the historical background and experience of interrelations of the peoples, and civilization and cultural factors. Behind us we have a great layer of all the abovementioned factors and mutual attraction starting with the period of government of Romanovs and Bukhara emirs, longstanding friendship of peoples in the USSR and ongoing and aimed at future period of intergovernmental cooperation of two independent states.

Tajikistan has been consistent and persistent ally of Russia’s on the external scene as in its declarations, as in practice.

The Republic of Tajikistan and the Russian Federation have 190 bilateral documents signed on different levels, covering various areas of mutually beneficial cooperation. Regular summits, meetings of the heads of the ministries and agencies of two countries prove good and comprehensively developed relations between Tajikistan and Russia.

Our strategic partnership covers practically all areas: military and politics, economics, culture and the humanities. Our interrelations in
the realm of military and politics and security issues should refer to the key areas. Long-term and sustainable nature of our cooperation is defined by geopolitical factors and persistence of the existing security and stability challenges in the region.

I shall particularly mention our common concern and interest in tackling the problems in Afghanistan and directly related problem of drug trafficking, elimination of extremism and terrorism. Commonness of visions and approaches in resolving these problems is apparent in our specific actions and declarations. This is what we also relate with the necessity of Russia’s military presence in Tajikistan documented in our intergovernmental papers. Moreover, bilateral consultations are ongoing regarding new formats of such a presence. Our cooperation within the frameworks of multilateral security structures as CSTO and increasing military and technical collaboration are also an objective reality.

We believe in the great importance of economic cooperation. Trade has been steadily increasing, and in 2008 its total volume for the first time ever exceeded USD 1 milliard, despite global economic crisis. However, considering great unlimited capacity of two countries in cooperation in specific areas, greater success can be achieved.

I would like to particularly mention our current large-scale projects in the area of hydro-power engineering with the benefits that can be considered in the regional scale. Tajikistan’s capacity in this area is enormous. With Russia’s participation, large-scale joint economic projects are implemented; in particular, Sangtuda-1 hydro-power plant is being completed. Russia’s share in direct investments coming to Tajikistan makes 60%. The completion of construction of the first three units of Sangtuda-1 has already produced its results for our energy system by way of providing additional vitally important kilowatt-hours.

Mutually beneficial relations with Ukraine are gradually progressing, with new directions in cooperation being defined and established. With the official visit of the President of this country V. Yuschenko in March 2008, a new stage in development of relations between Tajikistan and Ukraine has started. Many documents on cooperation have been signed and contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations has been strengthened. In the numerous meetings and negotiations Ukraine has expressed its readiness to participate in international consortium on the construction of Roghun hydro-

March 22
Opening ceremony of Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Dushanbe.

June 16
Opening ceremony of Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Dushanbe.

June
Agreement was signed in Dushanbe between the government of the Republic of Tajikistan and government of the United States of America about facilitating capital investments.

June 20
The next VI session of CIS and Baltic countries’ Exchange Congress took place in Dushanbe.

July 17
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev issued orders about appointment of the followings:
- Lakim Qayumov as charge d'affaires of the Republic of Tajikistan in USA;
- Charge d'affaires of the Republic of Tajikistan in USA Lakim Qayumov as resident representative of the Republic of Tajikistan to the United Nations Organization.

July 20
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev issued Order «About improving the structures of foreign relations management bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan». It was decided rational to reorganize the Ministry of Foreign
Relations of the Republic of Tajikistan. In connection to this, based on reorganized Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Tajikistan the followings has been formed:

a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;

b) State Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan on Foreign Economic Relations.

July 25 – August 9
Anniversary XXV Summer Olympic Games were held in Barcelona (Spain). 498 sportsmen from CIS united team participated in the opening parade. In stately opening ceremony, Olympic contenders of CIS united team passed under Olympic flag and 12 flags of the Commonwealth countries.

For the first time, one of the strongest hammer throwers, sports master of international class, 26 years old Andrei Abdvaliev carried the state flag of the Republic of Tajikistan through the Olympic stadium track.

On August 2, state flag was raised and national anthem of the Republic of Tajikistan sounded in Barcelona Olympic stadium. Hammer thrower from Dushanbe Andrei Abdvaliev threw the hammer farther all (in the point of 82, 54 meters), took the first place and having received the golden medal became an Olympic champion.

Beginning of August
Agreement about giving credit to Tajikistan in amount of 95 million ECU (over 12 billion rubles) was signed in Brussels. This sum was designed for purchasing food and medicaments from European countries beginning from September 1992.

August 25
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev issued decree about opening Embassies and Consulates General of the Republic of Tajikistan in foreign countries. Decree foresee opening Embassies of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Kingdom of Belgium, Saudi Arabia, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Turkey, the United States of America, Federative Republic of Germany and opening Consulate General of the Republic of Tajikistan in Delhi (India).


power plant, other various energy projects of Tajikistan, reconstruction and providing necessary equipment for Norak, Sarband, and Qayroqum hydro-power plants. The parties also expressed their readiness to develop comprehensive relations in every possible way in metal mining industry of Tajikistan, construction of coal-based heat and power plants, foundation of joint ventures, including light and food industries, in manufacturing the equipment for medium and small-scale hydro-power plants, electric transformers and agricultural machinery. Also, within the framework of cooperation in education arrangements were made regarding study and training at universities of two countries. Great emphasis was given to the need of opening of the embassies of two countries in Dushanbe and Kiev.

The official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to the Republic of Azerbaijan (August, 2007) and the official visit of the president of that country I. Aliev to Tajikistan (March, 2007), and signing a package of bilateral documents during these visits are the most significant events in Tajikistan – Azerbaijan relations. Azerbaijan is the first Caucasus country to have the Embassy of Tajikistan opened, in 2008. There has been established the joint Tajikistan – Azerbaijan intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation, which has been successfully operating with the purpose of development of bilateral relations. Within the framework of cultural cooperation, in 2007, the Days of Tajikistan culture were celebrated, and in 2008 the Days of Azerbaijan culture in Tajikistan.
As to bilateral and multilateral relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with other CIS member countries, they are gradually progressing and strengthening based on mutual interest.

Existence of common interests with the Central Asian countries requires maintenance of continual comprehensive and good neighborhood relations. With the collapse of the Soviet empire, the countries of the region found themselves in a situation when only far-sighted and constructive policy can meet national interests of the neighboring countries. Since the very beginning of its independence until present the Republic of Tajikistan has been building its relations with the countries of the region taking into account this particular message.

The Republic of Kazakhstan, that has achieved great success in politics and economics, is seen by Tajikistan as promising and strategic partner. Today, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan have almost 80 documents signed on cooperation in various areas, including such papers as the Agreement about the bases of interrelations between two countries; Memorandum on Establishment of Intergovernmental Coordination Council of the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Kazakhstan and the Council of the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Kazakhstan; Agreement on establishment of joint-stock company “Direct investments foundation of Kazakhstan and Tajikistan”, etc.

In present complicated, constantly changing situation, cooperation in Central Asia would be beneficial for all countries of the region, including Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Uzbekistan have a lot in common, including common history, culture, and religion; and kindred bonds between Uzbeks and Tajiks have been forming for many centuries. The fate is so that these two nations are sisters, and their independent states – Tajikistan and Uzbekistan – have become neighbors. Therefore, establishment, development and implementation of mutually beneficial cooperation in the area of politics, economics and trade, culture, science and education, health, sports, etc., between two sister and friendly republics is an immediate demand of the time, and good results of such cooperation will benefit interests and expectations of the people of two countries.
September 14
International symposium dedicated to the subject area of “Iranian peoples’ contribution in world civilization development: history and modernity” took place within the frames of International forum of Tajiks and foreign nationals in Dushanbe.

September 18-21
Upon invitation of Tajikistan leader and based on personal instruction of UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, UN secretariat’s director of department for political issues Raymond Sommerince visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

September 27-30
Official delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Kh. Kholiqnazarov took part in the work of 47th session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

October 9-10
The Acting Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Igor Gaydar visited the Republic of Tajikistan. Based on the results of negotiations, series of documents were signed among which particular place is deserved to agreement about regulating the process of resettlement and protection of migrants’ rights.

Contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan is made of more than 80 cooperation documents. They include the Treaty of friendship, understanding and cooperation (dated January 4, 1993) and the Treaty of eternal friendship (dated June 15, 2000), regulating main directions in cooperation between two countries. These two documents have main principles of bilateral relations defined – strengthening the links, mutual respect of state sovereignty, equality, interest of the parties in establishment of mutually beneficial economic cooperation. The Republic of Uzbekistan takes the leading position in the system of external economic links of the Republic of Tajikistan. There is an Intergovernmental commission on trade and economics related issues between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, which also contributes to tackling of the existing issues and cooperation progress.

Also, comprehensive relations develop with the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. Reliable bilateral contractual and legal basis enables development of mutually beneficial cooperation. Amongst them, particular record belongs to the Agreement about the bases on intergovernmental relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Treaty on Good Neighborhood and Partnership between two countries, Memorandum of Establishment of Intergovernmental Council and the Council of the Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Kyrgyzstan. Common geographic location, similar problems of social and economic nature, common and like vision of the most vital regional and international problems require putting joint Tajikistan-Kyrgyzstan efforts to tackle the existing issues, including morbid regional ones.

Since the beginning of independence, the Republic of Tajikistan started arranging good-neighborly relations with Turkmenistan. It must be emphasized that over the recent years bilateral contacts on different levels have become more frequent. Particularly mentioned should be the official visits of the Presidents of two countries in 2007, which were a new incentive to the further development of bilateral relations. The parties pay special attention to expansion of bilateral
relations in various areas, especially development of trade and economic cooperation. Thereupon, Intergovernmental commission on the issues related to cooperation in trade and economics and science and technology between Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. The existing capacity, on one hand, and endeavor and will of the parties to further develop mutually beneficial cooperation, on another hand will lead to setting up a new, higher level of bilateral relations.

In general, comprehensive cooperation between the republic of Tajikistan and the countries of the region is constantly strengthened, both on bilateral and multilateral basis. At the same time, the parties are interested in finding the ways to tackle the existing problems, in closing-in their positions for increased cooperation, and discussion of various up-to-date problems.

The Republic of Tajikistan and Islamic Republic of Iran have inseparable common historical and cultural roots. Iran was one of the first to recognize the independence of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the very first country to open its Embassy in January 1992 in Dushanbe. After the Republic of Tajikistan gained its independence, main directions of cooperation between two countries were defined, and the relations considering the parties’ interests acquired new matter. Numerous mutual official visits of the leaders of both states, starting from 1992 until present, have been a serious incentive to strengthening the relations between the parties in many different areas. During this period, two countries have signed over 70 documents defining the outlooks for bilateral relations. Constantly and increasingly, the trade and economic relations are progressing. In this regard a special role of the Joint Commission on trade and economic, technical and cultural cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and Islamic Republic of Iran must be highlighted. Iran has an important part in implementation of joint projects in the area of economics in Tajikistan. Currently, Iran is working on completion of the construction works in Istiqlol tunnel and on start and completion (within the period of two years) of construction works in Chormaghzak tunnel. Also, works are ongoing on Sangtuda-2 hydro-power plant construc-

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

October 15-17
Upon the decision of UNESCO and Cabinet Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, the world symposium of «Avesto comprehension» took place in Dushanbe.

October 28
During UN Security Council’s consultations over situation in Tajikistan and a role that UN could play in regulating conflict were discussed. UN Security Council decided to send to Tajikistan the mission of good offices headed by personal representative of UN Secretary General, director of this organization’s department for secretariat’s political issues Raymond Sommerince.

November 16 – December 2
The twelfth convocation of XVI session of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Arbob palace of collective farm named after S.Urunkhojaev located in Khujand district.

On November 19, Emomali Rahmon was elected as the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan.

December 14-15
In Stockholm, during session of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) at the level of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers participants considered issue about situation in Tajikistan, decision was adopted in connection to situation
in the Republic of Tajikistan. Ministers expressed profound concern pertaining to crisis in the Republic of Tajikistan. Particularly, they called all conflicting sides to stop the fighting and start constructive dialogue being the only basis for political regulation in Tajikistan.

December 23
During the meeting of UN Security Council, UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali officially declared that they adopted decision about sending a mission of UN observers to Tajikistan for the term of three months.

January 12
Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted resolution regarding Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan. Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan approved the structure of Ministry’s central administration. Number of staff for the Ministry’s central administration was approved in amount of 75 units. Ministry was allowed to have three deputy Ministers, including one first.

January 19
Resident Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan to UN L. Qayumov passed appeal of the Republic of Tajikistan to UN. Government of the Republic of Tajikistan appealed to the United Nations Organization with request to render assistance to Tajikistan. At the end of document, it says that because of internal armed conflict that continued for 10 months, a damage exerted upon republic’s national economy constitutes over 200 billion rubles. Recession of industrial production constitutes 23 percent. More than 608 thousand square meters of dwellings are destroyed, 537 thousand people became refugees.

January
UN appealed to world countries with the call to collect aid fund to Tajikistan for rendering immediate humanitarian aid of 20 million dollars. These means expended for reconstruction of devastated national economy in Khatlon region.

January 21
UN Secretary General send a small UN group to Tajikistan composed of employ-
After legitimate government came to power in Afghanistan, the leaders of our states have repeatedly made visits, during which in Kabul and Dushanbe there have been discussions of a wide scope of bilateral and multilateral relations and have been determined the main directions of mutually beneficial cooperation. In particular, during the official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon in April 27-28, 2005 there have been signed 11 documents, including the Treaty on friendship, cooperation and good neighborhood in such fields like education, culture, science and technology, transport, transit of passengers and goods, fighting against terrorism, separatism and organized crime, as well as the Agreements on the border check points, documents on mutual consultations of the ministries of foreign affairs of both countries, about visa free order for the diplomatic passport holders, etc.

The parties give a special emphasis to the issues of economic cooperation, including cargo transit through Tajikistan territory and roads and bridges construction. In the light of implementation of plans on trans-Afghan transport corridor, specially highlighted is the construction of five bridges across Panj-River between two countries, which is of great importance for infrastructure of the entire region. In particular, the bridge constructed under the U.S. government funding (put in operation in July 2007) enabled significant increase of trade and simplification of interrelations of two countries.

Collaboration in the struggle against international terrorism, radicalism, and illegal drugs and weapons trafficking is set up to the mark. With this purpose, the representation of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the RT successfully functions attached to the State Commission on Drug Control of the Security Council of Afghanistan.

Important role in development of mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation belongs to Tajikistan-Afghanistan Intergovernmental Commission on trade and economics and technical cooperation, that had meetings in 2006 and 2008.

To develop trade cooperation between two countries, several border trade points were opened, including Ishkashim, Tem, Ruzvai. Also, border trade business forums are arranged on a regular basis, with participation of businessmen from bordering zones of Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

The role of neighboring countries is dominant in ensuring security and stability in Afghanistan. It was documented both in the Strategic Vision paper adopted during the summit of NATO member states (Bucharest, April 2008), and in the final declaration of the International conference on Afghanistan support (Paris, June 2008).

We are satisfied with the fact of the neighboring countries’ role, especially Tajikistan’s, in ensuring security and stability in Afghanistan being increasingly recognized by the world community, including European Union. In December 2008, in Paris, by the initiative of B. Kuchner, the Foreign Minister of France – the country chairing in European Union at that time – there was organized the Informal Ministries Meeting of Afghanistan and its Neighbors. Beside the hosting country, the meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and its neighboring countries, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Afghanistan Kai Eide, High Commissioner for the Common Foreign and Security Policy X. Solana, The European Commissioner in charge of External Relations and European Neighborhood Policy Benita Ferrero-Waldner, high-rank ministers of foreign affairs of both countries, about visa free order for the diplomatic passport holders, etc.

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**February 25-26**

Entrance of peacebuilding forces' battalion from CIS countries to Tajikistan have commenced. The first battalion arrived – five hundred military personnel of Kyrgyzstan national army directed to GBAO.

**February**

Working group consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Committee for National Security of the Republic of Tajikistan, “Payvand” society and employees of Tajik television were in Northern provinces of Afghanistan where they visited camps of Tajik refugees.

**March 2**

Supreme Council Presidium of the Republic of Tajikistan issued a decree «About opening Embassies of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Uzbekistan, Republic of Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan» in compliance with the Communique Central Asia and Kazakhstan country leaders adopted on January 4, 1993 in Tashkent. Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan was assigned to determine the structure and staff of Embassies of the Republic of Tajikistan in indicated states, procure necessary means for their maintenance.

**March 22**

Stately opening ceremony of the building of United States of America’s Embassy and raising the US State flag in front of it took place in Dushanbe.

**April 1-2**

The first working meeting of coordination council of “Mir” Intergovernmental television and radio company (ITRC) took place in Dushanbe.

**April 19**

Based on Resolution of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan the Regulations about honored (out-of-staff) consuls of the Republic of Tajikistan was approved.

**April 22**

Acting Chairman of CSCE, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Ms. Margaret Af Uglass visited Tajikistan.

**April 26**

The position of UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy to Tajikistan established.

representatives of the permanent member countries of the UN Security Council, as well as Germany and Italy. The meeting once again proved that cooperation of the world community and coordination of measures regarding Afghanistan were the prerequisite for establishment of sustainable peace in this country. For rehabilitation of Afghanistan’s economics, particular role of implementing hydropower projects in Tajikistan was highlighted, including, first of all, construction of hydro-power plants, power lines, railroads and highways Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan-Afghanistan-Iran, as well as construction of bridges on the Panj-River, using the flow of this river for development of certain sectors, including agriculture, which is of regional importance. Pledging their support to these projects, high-rank officials of the European Commission declared their readiness to carry out technical and economical analysis of these projects.

Construction of hydro-power plants on the territory of Tajikistan (Roghun, Dashtijum, Shurob and other), being a source of inexpensive and ecologically clean energy, in the nearest future will facilitate social and economical growth of the region, including, first of all, Afghanistan. Construction of just one Dashtijum hydro-power plant will allow irrigating additional 1.5 million hectares of land in Afghanistan. Tajikistan is also ready to participate in rehabilitation of the Afghanistan’s irrigation system which got completely demolished during almost 30 years of war.

The Republic of Tajikistan suggests speeding up the construction of high-voltage power lines Roghun – Sangtuda – Kunduz – Mazari Sharif – Herat – Meshed and Roghun – Kabul – Peshawar, and supporting the construction project of 220 kilowatt power line from Tajikistan to Afghanistan. Creation of industrial ventures in border areas, including building of cement-producing plant in Shahritus district of Tajikistan, can also be important in providing Afghanistan with construction materials.

With putting into service of five new road bridges across the Panj River, and particularly with putting into operation of the large bridge Dousti, trade between Afghanistan and Tajikistan, as well as other countries, has notably increased. Construction of another bridge at the Afghanistan-Tajikistan border point Kokul is of a great importance for development of trade and economic links of Afghanistan.

Lately, significant attention is given to the issues of trilateral relations between Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran. With this aim, the parties have developed certain plans and programs. Within the framework of economic cooperation between these three countries, good outlook is seen for implementation of the communication network development project. In particular, along with the construction of the railroad connecting three states, the parties have agreed on the issue of constructing a power line Roghun – Mazari Sharif – Herat – Meshed.

There is no doubt, the construction of railroad and highway Dugorun – Herat – Mazori Sharif – Sherkhon Bandar – Panji Poyon (Lower Panj) and further outlet to Kyrgyzstan and the People’s Republic of China is an important factor for rehabilitation of the Afghanistan’s economics.

Besides, within the framework of cultural cooperation it is planned to create a joint television channel. In this regard, with the aim to review common television structure and ways of regulating the creative plans, goals of three countries, issues of the legal basis and operation of the joint television, the working group has been established, consisting of television, legal and financial sectors representatives. On legal contract basis, three countries have developed and adopted the Chapter, as well as the structure of the joint television channel of...
Development of comprehensive and mutually beneficial relations with the People’s Republic of China is one of the priority directions of the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan. China was one of the first to recognize the independence of the Republic of Tajikistan and establish diplomatic relations with our country. It provided assistance to Tajikistan in the complicated period of state system formation and closely supported the policy line held by the Government of the Republic in establishing peace, stability, and national reconciliation. Intensive visit exchange at the highest level and contacts between various ministries and agencies of two countries speak of interest of the parties in developing comprehensive relations. At present, with the effort to develop bilateral political and mutually beneficial economic relations a solid contractual and legal basis has been formed. The issue of state borders delimitation, considered to be the most complicated in inter-state relations, was resolved. Today, two countries have comprehensive trade and economic cooperation successfully progressing between them in various areas. With China’s participation, in Tajikistan there are various ventures operating, such as spinning factory “Rishta”, Dushanbe tobacco factory, Khojand carpet weaving factory “Kolinhoi chini”. China is one of the main investors in Tajikistan’s economics. With the assistance of the neighbor country the projects of great importance for the Republic’s economic growth are being implemented. In this regard, construction of highways, tunnels and power lines must be mentioned. With putting into operation of the highway through Kulma pass, broad opportunities have opened for the development of border trade and increase of citizens visiting both states. At present, China intends to increase its involvement in implementation of joint projects, in particular in the field of hydro-power engineering.

June 25
During twelfth convocation of seventeen’s session of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “About the order of conclusion, ratification, execution and denunciation of international agreement of the Republic of Tajikistan” was adopted. International agreements and contracts signed on behalf of the Republic of Tajikistan in 1991-1993 were ratified during the session.

Beginning of July
Total number of Tajik refugees returned back from Afghanistan constituted 15 thousand 829 persons. Out of them, 6752 refugees crossed from “Ishkoshim” border checkpoint, 4377 refugees passed through “Lower Panj”. 3070 persons passed through the route of Hayraton – Termez – Qubodiyon, and 1630 repatriates through the route of Hayraton – Termez - Shahritus.

July 13
Attack of a large group of Tajik opposition combatants, based in Afghanistan, with the help of Afghan mojaheds to 12th frontier post of Moscow border detachment of India in 2003 to Tajikistan promoted strengthening contractual and legal basis of cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of India. In 2001, a Joint Tajikistan-India Commission on economic cooperation was established, which successfully participates in activation of beneficial economic collaboration. With involvement of private Indian capital, in 2008 in Dushanbe construction of five stars hotel started, and the same year reconstruction of hydro-power plant Varzob-1 started under financial support of the Government of India. Visits exchange between parliamentarians of these two countries, establishment of friendship and cooperation groups between their Parliaments prove the development of inter-Parliamentary links between two partners.

As to cooperation with Islamic Republic of Pakistan, it must be highlighted that Tajikistan since the very beginning of its independence is concerned about establishment and development of good political, trade and economics, and cultural relations, as well as interaction in other realms.

Signing a certain number of documents of cooperation during the official visits of the President of the country Emomali Rahmon to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in 1994 and 2004, as well as official visits of the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, General Parwez Musharraf, to the Republic of Tajikistan in 2002, strengthened contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations. Since 2002, the Joint Commission has been successfully functioning and participating in reviewing and defining main directions of mutually beneficial trade and economics cooperation. Also, there is a gradual progress of inter-parliamentary and relevant inter-ministerial and inter-agency cooperation between two countries.

Great success has been achieved in relations with the countries of Eastern Asia, particularly with Japan and South Korea.
Tajikistan and Japan have opened their relevant embassies in Tokio and Dushanbe and gradually develop bilateral cooperation. The visits of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmonto Japan that took place by invitation of Japan in 2001, within the framework of the World Water Forum in 2003, as well as the 1-st Asia-Pacific Water Summit in 2007, was an incentive to the development of relations between these two countries. During the meetings of the President of Tajikistan with the government of Japan, there were discussed bilateral relations, the ways of their development, assistance provided by the Government of this country to Tajikistan, the urgent issues of international situation, as well as other matters of concern of both parties. Financial assistance of the Government of Japan is mainly provided to social and culture sectors and aimed at development of infrastructure, training and education of Tajik specialists. In this regard, one should highlight reconstruction and rehabilitation of the highways Dousti – Panji Poyon (Lower Panji) and Kurghontappe – Dousti, as well as implementation of fresh water supply project in the district of Mirsaid Ali Hamadoni, which were carried out under financial support of Japan.

Relations with the Republic of Korea are at the formation stage. Trade and economics relations are successfully developing, and investment and humanitarian activity of the Republic of Korea in Tajikistan is constantly increasing. Korea is operating in training and education of the specialists in various fields of national economy, and in provision of technical assistance to governmental structures. The Embassy of the Republic of Korea to the Republic of Tajikistan opened in the beginning of 2008 facilitates further development of bilateral relations between our countries.

Proactive work of these two countries’ international development agencies – JICA and KOICA, holding the Central Asia plus Japan Dialogue forum and Central Asia + Republic of Korea Cooperation Forum as well as number of other programs on various issues speak of the particular interest of these countries in the Republics of the region, including Tajikistan.

Considering mutually beneficial interests of the parties, relations with other Asian countries, such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, etc., are progressing.

Speaking of Tajikistan’s cooperation with Asian countries, we must highlight existence of the inter-governmental Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD) forum. The Dialogue was inaugurated by the initiative of the king of Thailand on June 19, 2002 in Cha-am (Thailand), at the first meeting of the Foreign Ministers of 18 Asian countries. The idea of its creation comes from the ex-Prime Minister of Thailand Thaksin Shinawatra, who first made it public at the 1-st International Conference of Asian Political Parties, September 17-20, 2000, Manila, Philippines. At that moment, in Asia there was no any forum reviewing wide scope of the issues of mutually beneficial cooperation. Within the framework of this forum, the countries have meetings and visits held at the highest level, consultations and events carried our, urgent political and economic problems reviewed, and issues of scientific and technology cooperation and other matters of mutual concern for member countries looked at. At present, ACD consists of 31 member states. The Republic of Tajikistan became a full member of this organization on the 5-th Foreign Ministers Meeting in May, 2006 in Qatar. According to the arrangements, in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, ACD will be chaired by Sri Lanka, Iran, Kuwait and Tajikistan, accordingly.

By Tajikistan’s initiative, increased emphasis is given to water and energy problems in Central Asia and the way to tackle those. In

July 19-24
International seminar on legal aspects of refugees, human rights and migration took place in Dushanbe.

July 22
Meeting of UN subcommission members took place in Termez (Uzbekistan) on the issue of refugees’ return from the territory of Afghanistan to Tajikistan and state of affairs with diarrhea morbidity (gastrointestinal tract upset).

July 23
European community and its member states disseminated statement throughout Tajikistan.

July 27
Agreement was concluded between the Ministry of Labour and Population Employment of the republic and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees about rendering assistance to 365 thousand refugees and persons suffered from military conflicts in Khatlon region.

August 6
Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted resolution about the order of awarding diplomatic ranks, bonus payment for them and giving representative outfit items to diplomatic service employees of the Republic of Tajikistan.

August 20
In UN headquarters in New York, Security Council disseminated Secretary General’s report “About situation in Tajikistan” as a document.

September 8-10
Arrival of delegations and guests (over 100 people) from 20 countries of the world. They participated in celebrations dedicated to Day of Independence and in the work of II World forum of Tajiks and foreign nationals.

September 28 – October 2
Official delegation of Tajikistan headed by the Supreme Council Chairman of RT E. Rahmon took part in the work of 48th session of UN General Assembly.
For the first time in the republic’s history Tajikistan state leader participated in UN General Assembly session and on September 30, delivered a speech.

September 29
Tajik-American symposium on economic, educational, cultural, scientific exchange matters started its work in Dushanbe.

October 15-16
The first International congress of entrepreneurs and businesspersons took place in Khujand with the participation of entrepreneurs and businesspersons from Tajikistan, USA, Italy, Canada, Japan, Pakistan, Afghanistan and CIS republics.

October 28
Supreme Council Presidium of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted resolution «About establishing National commission of the Republic of Tajikistan for UNESCO».

December 1
Resolution was adopted about opening CSCE Representation in Tajikistan during the meeting of CSCE Council of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers held in Rome.

December 18
Supreme Council Presidium of the Republic of Tajikistan issued decree «About opening Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Russian Federation».

December 19-22
The first of its kind in the history of independent Tajikistan foreign country’s leader—official visit of President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani took place in Tajikistan.

December 30
Interregional Trade Representation of the Republic of Tajikistan was established in the Austrian Republic, Hungarian Republic, Croatia, Kingdom of Liechtenstein, Greece Republic and Republic of Albania.

1994
First decade of January MFA of the Republic of Tajikistan issued the first number of newsletter in Tajik and Russian languages.

particular, principal concern is placed on the issues related to Aral Sea problem and the use of Sarez Lake water as drinking, as well as on the issues related to implementation of hydro-power projects.

Development of the relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with Arab nations at the initial stage was rather weak due to certain political squabbling. However, despite the existing problems, Tajikistan since the very beginning has been interested in establishment and development of comprehensive relations with Arab countries. The contacts and meetings of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan with the leaders of Arab states, tendency of the countries to develop comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation, especially after the establishment of peace and national accord in Tajikistan and the country’s move to the path of constructive endeavors, have founded enabling ground for development of friendly relations with a number of Arab countries.

In this context, development and strengthening friendly relations with Arab Republic of Egypt, which is one of the world’s civilization centers and an authoritative country of Arab and Islamic world, is considered to be an important direction in the regional and international policy of the Republic of Tajikistan. Particular importance in strengthening the bilateral relations pertains to the visit of the President of the Republic Emomali Rahmonto this country in February, 2007. During this visit, documents on cooperation in the area of economics, science, culture, technology, education, energy, and crime control were signed. The parties place special accent on cooperation in such fields as energy, health, pharmaceutics, establishment of joint ventures, housing construction. In 2007, the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan was opened in Cairo, which is intended to facilitate further development of bilateral relations.

The official visit of the Tajikistan’s leader Emomali Rahmonto the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria was a new incentive to bilateral relations. During the visit, a number of documents was signed on cooperation in such fields as trade, mutual protection and encouraging of the investment, culture, consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of these two countries.

In February 2007, during the official visit of the country’s President Emomali Rahmonto the Syrian Arab Republic, the leaders of two states exchanged their views of development of friendly relations between two countries, a number of documents was signed on cooperation, including the Consulting Agreement between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of two countries, Trade Chambers Cooperation Agreement, Agreement on cooperation in economics, science, technology, encouraging and mutual protection of the investments, culture, education, information, and tourism. A Joint Tajikistan-Syria intergovernmental commission on economic and technical cooperation was established, successfully working to strengthen bilateral links.

In April 2007, The President of the Republic of Tajikistan paid an official visit to the United Arab Emirates, during which a number of documents was signed on science and economic cooperation and legal issues, and thus strengthened contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations. Earlier, in 1995, the President of the Republic visited this country by the invitation of the head of UAE. In Dubai, there are successfully operating Trade Mission (since August 1997) and Consulate General of the Republic of Tajikistan (since March 2007).

Also, the relations with another Arab country – the State of Qatar – are constantly progressing. During the official visit of The President of Tajikistan to this country in May 2007, a wide scope
of issues of Tajikistan - Qatar bilateral relations was reviewed, and a number of documents were signed on cooperation in economics, trade, technology, etc. With the purpose of having businessmen of two countries get to know each other and establish relations between them, the 1-st Tajikistan-Qatar Business Forum was held. In August 2007, the head of the State of Qatar, Emir Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifah al-Thani was the first of the Arabic states leaders to pay an official visit to Tajikistan. During this visit, documents were signed on cooperation in the area of investments, trade, beekeeping and animal husbandry. The parties also agreed on construction, funded by Qatar investments, of the large modern mosque, as well as on opening of the direct flight between two countries. One of Qatar companies was allocated a land plot in Dushanbe for construction of modern complex.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia recognized independence of the Republic of Tajikistan in January 1992, and the same year two countries had diplomatic relations established. The President of Tajikistan twice (in 1997 and 2001) paid official visits to Saudi Arabia and met the King of the country within the framework of international summits, including summits of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (1994, 1997, 2000, 2003, and 2005). In 2008, in the capital of the Kingdom – Riyadh – the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan was opened; and there is no doubt, that this good beginning will serve further progress of bilateral mutually beneficial cooperation.

Kuwait is the first Arab country where the head of Tajikistan paid the first official visit to, in April 1995. During this visit, several documents were signed and foundation for cooperation was laid.

It must be highlighted that the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Turkey have good level relations. Since the very beginning of independence of the Republic of Tajikistan, the parties have been gradually developing their comprehensive and mutually beneficial cooperation and putting efforts to strengthen it further on. Contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations is made of 50 documents considered to be a sustainable foundation for the further relations development. The Head of Tajikistan
Federation countries’ foreign affairs ministers took place in Dushanbe.

March 24
For the first time since CIS formation, joint tactical exercises among military forces of Collective Security Agreement state-members took place in Tajikistan, where jointly with sub-units of Tajikistan Armed forces, Russian and Uzbekistan soldiers, Russian border guards, who form a part of Collective peacebuilding forces, took part in it.

March 29
Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted a resolution about approving Regulations on Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan.

April 5-19
First round of inter-Tajik negotiations on peaceful settlement took place in Moscow under the auspices of the United Nations Organization and through the mediation of the Russian Federation.

April 8
The oldest boarding school in Pamir was named after Michael Kunn, ICRC employee, who tragically died in Khorog in August 1993.

May 12
Grand meeting dedicated to 50th anniversary of founding Tajikistan Ministry of

Emomali Rahmon has repeatedly visited Turkey, and ex-Presidents of Turkey Suleyman Demirel and Ahmet Nejet Sezer also visited Tajikistan.

Development of interrelations with the European Union is one of the priority directions of the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan, and they are based in the cooperation and partnership principles.

Since 1993 and 1995, Representation of European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and the Program of EU Technical As-
sistance to CIS countries (TACIS) have been operating, accordingly. One of the main cooperation directions between Tajikistan and the EU is ensuring security at the border and illegal drug traffic control within EU Assistance Programs on border management in Central Asia (BOMCA) and combating drug trafficking (CADAP).

Within the framework of these programs in February 2005, in Dushanbe, there was an International conference held on providing assistance to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of border management and security of the Tajikistan-Afghanistan frontier. On September 27–28, 2005, there was a Conference “Participation for security and development at Tajikistan-Afghanistan Border” held. In November 2006, within BOMCA framework, inauguration of Ishkashim border check point was held. On October 21–22, 2008, in Dushanbe there was a Border Management and Drug Trafficking Control Conference.

Total amount of funds allocated by the EU to Tajikistan, as assistance, in 2007–2010 makes 66 million Euro. Over the last 15 years, EU provided Tajikistan with assistance equal to 155 million Euro.

Basing on common goals and objectives of strengthening peace and stability in Central Asia, observance of human rights, and development of jural and democratic state, EU intends to establish long-term partnership with the countries of Central Asia including Tajikistan. With this aim, as well as within the framework of its new Strategy for Central Asia (for 2007-2013), the EU Rule of Law Initiative for Central Asia was elaborated, and within its context it was proposed to raise the professional level of lawyers, judges, law-enforcement officers and students of the faculty of law. In October 2008, in the context of the same meeting there was the first session of the EU-Tajikistan Human Rights Dialogue.

On June 21–22, 2007, the European Council adopted new EU-Central Asia partnership Strategy (European Union and Central Asia: The Strategy of New Partnership). Adoption of this paper speaks of recognition of the increasing role of Central Asia for the European Union from the point of view of security, stability, management, and energy diversification.

This new strategy covers such crucial cooperation directions as security and stability, democratization, education, economic growth promotion, trade and investments, development of power engineering, and environmental protection, between Central Asian countries and the European Union. It must be highlighted that directions listed above are in line with the efforts the Republic of Tajikistan puts to establish long-term and mutually beneficial cooperation with the European Union on both bilateral and Regional levels.

New strategy defines the outlook for relations between the European Union and Central Asia, including Tajikistan. It is known, relations with EU are among the highest priorities in the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan. Regular meetings of the Foreign Ministers in ‘EU3 + CA5’ format are an important part of the EU-Central Asia dialogue. The next EU3 + CA Foreign Ministers meeting will be held in the capital of our country, Dushanbe, on May 29–30, 2009.

The Republic of Tajikistan strives to have the relations with EU within the framework of the new Strategy developed to the maximum. The results of bilateral talks within the EU Strategy defined the following directions as the country’s priorities: human rights, border management and combating drug trafficking, renewable energy sources, environmental protection, water resources management, education sector development, trade and investment cooperation (including EU assistance to Tajikistan joining the World Trade
der" in its 3452nd session (under chair of Ms. M. Allbright (United States of America).

**November 23**
Secretary General of Organization of the Islamic Conference Hamid Al-Ghabid arrived to Dushanbe for a visit.

**December 16**
The UN Security Council adopted resolution that foresees establishing UN mission of observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) aimed at supervision over fulfillment of cease-fire agreement. UN mission will carry out its work upon close coordination with CIS Collective peacebuilding forces in Tajikistan. UNMOT activity is directed at rendering assistance in realizing peace process in the Republic of Tajikistan.

1995

**January 23**
Based on Decrees of Government of the Republic of Tajikistan the followings were approved:
- Regulations about Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- Regulations about principal rights and obligations of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan accredited in other states.

**February**
Parliamentary elections of Majlisi Oli (Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan were held.

**September 10-11**
The President of the Republic of Turkey Suleiman Demirel officially visited Tajikistan.

1996

**March 9**
Signing the Agreement about public consent by political parties and other public associations of Tajikistan. Establishment of Public Council.

**July 12-13**
The President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev officially visited Tajikistan. This was the first visits of CIS member state’s leader in the Republic of Tajikistan.

**September 6-8**
Solemn events dedicated to fifth anniversary of Independence Day of the Organization), transport and energy engineering development, facilitation of demining Tajikistan-Uzbekistan border, and promotion of the rule of Law.

Taking into account the increasing demand for water energy resources worldwide and particularly in our region, solution of the problem of the efficient water resource management becomes one of the strategic tasks in sustainable development and improving of living standards of population.

In this regard, it is satisfying to mention that the new EU Strategy identifies the use of hydro-power potential of Central Asia, along with the use of oil and gas reserves, as one of the long-term cooperation directions.

The Republic of Tajikistan advocates the progressive and continuous implementation of the goals and objective of the EU Strategy for Central Asia. It is hopeful, that the Strategy will become a real platform for the dialogue and the main instrument in development of interrelations between the European Union and Central Asia, including Tajikistan.

The EU-Central Asia Security Forum launched on September 17-18, 2008 in Paris, became one of the major political events in relations between the EU and Central Asian countries.

By the Forum outputs, a Joint communiqué was adopted as the final document, defining specific areas of further action in control of weapons and drugs trafficking, human traffic, terrorism and extremism, as well as in cooperation in the field of energy and environment.

During his official visit to Belgium, on February 10, 2009, in Brussels, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the State Secretary of the EU Council, the High Commissioner for the Common Foreign and Security Policy Xavier Solana, the President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroza, the Chairman of the European Parliament’s Foreign Affairs Committee Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, the Director of the European Investment Bank Philippe Maystadt. Jose Manuel Barroza stated that EU allocated additional 34 million Euro to Tajikistan.
Despite the internal challenges and geographic remoteness, bilateral and multilateral relations with the European countries and the USA have been gradually progressing during Tajikistan’s independence, and at present they are on the rise.

Opening of the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Republic of Austria (December, 1997) is a graphic evidence of the parties’ concern in further development of bilateral links.

In 1997, the President of the Republic E. Rahmon, during his visit to the Republic of Austria in the contest of his participation in the International Vienna Donor Conference for Peace and Stability and Post-war Development in Tajikistan, met the President of this state. During the meeting, a number of issues was discussed regarding the current situation and outlooks for the progress of mutually beneficial bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

In the recent years, the parties place great emphasis on the development of trade and economic links. In 2005, the first meeting of businessmen of two countries took place, as well as the first conference of the Tajikistan-Austria Joint Commission on economic cooperation. At present, this Commission successfully acts in development of bilateral relations. Also, there are efficient links in the area of science and culture; the scientists of both countries maintain close contact with each other. The visit of the Austrian scientists to Tajikistan in October, 2005 can be noted as an example of it.

Special attention is given to bilateral and multilateral relations with the Kingdom of Belgium, where EU institutions are based.

On April 29, 1992, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kingdom of Belgium established diplomatic relations. In 2001, in Brussels the Embassy of Tajikistan was opened serving at the same time as the Permanent Representation of the country to the European Union.

On March 25-26, 2003 and October 9-10, 2004, the official visits of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon were made to this country. During these visits he met with the King of Belgium Albert II, with whom he discussed the issues concerning both parties.

On February 10-12, 2009, the official visit of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to Belgium took place, in the course of which he had meetings with the Prime Minister Herman Van Rompuy. The talks resulted in signing a number of documents on Tajikistan – Belgium cooperation, in particular the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) on encouragement and mutual protection of investments; the Agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the Government of Belgium for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and on capital; and Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of two countries.

Trade and economic relations between Tajikistan and Belgium are constantly progressing.

Steady progress is evident in relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In 2002, Representation of the UK Department of International Development (DFID) was opened; with its support, a number of technical assistance projects was implemented. In this connection, it is necessary to mention the progress of collaboration with the British Know How Fund (KHF) of technical assistance in the field of modern technologies. There are five joint Tajik-British ventures operating in the Republic.

On February 25 through March 1, 2003, the official visit of Tajikistan Foreign Minister Talbak Nazarov took place to Great Britain and the-
in Dushanbe. From 1 September of this year 700 students start learning in the university.

**June 23**
Secretary General of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Mr. Onder Ozar officially visited Tajikistan.

**June 27**
General agreement about establishing peace and national reconciliation in Tajikistan was signed in Moscow. Inter-Tajik negotiation process was completed.

**June 27**
Considering economic situation in Tajikistan, European Union adopted decision about allocating supplementary grant amounting 8 million ECU to Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**August**
National Reconciliation Commission (NRC) commenced its work in Tajikistan.

**September 8**
Grand meeting dedicated to the Independence Day of the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Tajikistan.

**September 25**
Mass repatriation process of Tajik refugees from Afghanistan (in Kunduz direction) to RT is completed.

Britain, in the course of which he met representatives of the Foreign Office and Parliament members of the country and faculty of Cambridge University.

Prince Andrew the Duke of York twice visited Tajikistan – July 2006 and October 2008 – and met the President of the country E. Rahmon.

On February 11, 2008 in London, the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan was opened, which would facilitate further progress and expanding of bilateral cooperation.

Bilateral relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Netherlands are progressing. Development of economic collaboration is one of the priorities in bilateral cooperation. The Netherlands are one of the main Tajikistan’s foreign trade partners taking the leading positions in trade with foreign countries. Tajikistan’s commerce with this country made USD 542 million in 2008.

Contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations is at the developmental stage. In July 2002, the Governments of two countries signed an Agreement on encouragement and mutual protection of the investments.

In the context of relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Italian Republic, collaboration in the field of organized crime control and combating drug trafficking is in progress. Italy is one of the major donors of the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Also, trade and economic cooperation is evolving. In 2003, Italian Trade Organization has opened its branch in Tajikistan, which is engaged in supply of spare parts for passenger cars and trucks. It has been long time as joint Tajik-Italian venture “Javoni” successfully operates.

Many ventures in Tajikistan, including Yavan electrochemical plant, Tajik Aluminum Plant, hosiery and shoe factories, bakery plants of the country, have Italian equipment installed.

Foreign commerce between Tajikistan and Italy made USD 59.7 million in 2008.

The visit of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to the Federal Republic of Germany in March 2003 imparted new incentive
to the development of cooperation between Tajikistan and Germany. Within the framework of Tajikistan-Germany trade and economics cooperation workgroup meetings and in the course of intergovernmental talks, there are always discussions held about the crucial trade and economics related issues, a package of priority documents, and joint actions in the field of economics.

With the purpose of developing bilateral economic relations, in the context of Hannover Fair in April 2006, Tajikistan-Germany business forum took place with participation of the Prime Minister of Tajikistan. In our country, a number of joint Tajik-German ventures operate in the area of introducing new technologies, construction materials production, stone working, etc.

In July 2008, relevant agencies of the two countries signed an Agreement on credit and financial grant in the amount of EUR 25 million for reconstruction of Norak hydro-power plant. Opening and activity of the German House, with the aid of which state organizations of Germany implement various projects in Tajikistan, facilitates further development of bilateral relations.

It must be mentioned that cooperation in the field of culture and education is at the good level. Within the framework of the program of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), large number of students and post-graduate students of the universities of Tajikistan raise their level of knowledge in Germany. In 2005, the Government of Germany rendered assistance to the compulsory secondary education system at the rate of EUR 5 million.

Regulatory basis of bilateral relations is the contractual and legal principles of two countries. Amongst EU member countries, Germany has signed the largest number of cooperation documents with Tajikistan.

Within the framework of the new European Strategy in Central Asia, Germany participates in implementation of the projects in the area of rule of law, education, sustainable economic growth, border management and drug control, energy and rational water resources management in Tajikistan.

In the course of the official visits of the President of the Republic of Poland to Dushanbe in October 2002, and of the President Of the Republic of Tajikistan to Warsaw in May 2003, seven important documents were signed on bilateral cooperation in the field of economics, culture, science, education, and crime control, which laid the ground for contractual and legal relations between two countries.

The parties place great emphasis on development of the trade and economics cooperation, which results in constantly increasing of the trade volume between two countries. Also, attention is given to such areas as cargo transportation, customs, and defense.

Over the recent years, cultural and education links have significantly increased. Fall 2005, Dushanbe hosted Poland film festival. Tajikistan culture figures, in their turn, also participate in various cultural events held in this country. In the context of Poland governmental program, every year young scientists from Tajikistan take traineeship in the universities of this country.

In 1992, French Republic was among the first states to recognize the independence of the Republic of Tajikistan and establish diplomatic relations with our country. Further, bilateral relations kept on gradually progressing, and this process has apparently become more intense recently. Visits exchange on the highest level is the graphic evidence of the above said. In this regard, it is necessary to highlight the official visit of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to France in December, 2002 and the visits of this authoritative country’s Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Security, Defense, and Foreign Trade to Tajikistan.
December 11
Law of the Republic of Tajikistan «About international agreements of the Republic of Tajikistan» was adopted.

December 16
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.Tokaev officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

December 17
Council Meeting of Government leaders of Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC) member states took place in Dushanbe.

2000

April 4-5
The President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

April 27
In the first joint meeting of Majlisi milli and Majlisi namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of RT, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon made a speech with a message to Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan.

June 13-14
The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev officially visited Tajikistan.

June 14
Meeting of leaders of Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC) member states took place in Dushanbe.

June 15
Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov with Dushanbe city public representatives took place in Dushanbe.

July 3-5
The Chairman of the People’s Republic of China Tszyan Tszemin officially visited Tajikistan.

July 4-5
Meeting of “Shanghai five” state leaders took place in Dushanbe with the participation of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbaev, the President of Kyrgyz Republic A.Akaev, the Chairman of the People’s Republic of China Tszyan Tszemin, the Presi-

With the aim of developing trade and economic relations, the Society of Tajikistan and France entrepreneurs was established. According to the financial protocol signed in August 2008 between the Governments of two countries on construction of new Dushanbe international airport terminal, France allocates lax credit of EUR 17 million. In general, France will provide EUR 49 million for the reconstruction of the airport.

It is necessary to remind, that according to the arrangements between the parties Dushanbe airport hosts French military detachment providing technical support to the alliance forces in Afghanistan. Within the framework of the agreement between the military of the two countries, Tajikistan officers and soldiers participate in exercises and events held launched by French party.

The official visit of the President of Tajikistan to France within in the framework of the General UNESCO Conference in October 2005, was a new incentive to the development of bilateral cultural links. During the visit, Days of Tajikistan Culture took place in France, with participation of large number of Tajik culture figures. Representatives of Tajikistan culture were awarded national France awards by the President of this country Jacques Chirac.

Contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations consists of 7 documents signed between the governments of the Republic of Tajikistan and French Republic.

Formation of sustainable foundation of relations with the Czech Republic started, mainly, in 2000.

In November 2002, during his visit to this country for participation in NATO Summit, the President of Tajikistan visited number of trade ventures, including Skoda-Auto, and met representatives of business community and members of Czech Parliament.

In January 2003, the visit of delegation of the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic to Dushanbe resulted in signing of the important document on further cooperation. In June, same year, Tajikistan was visited by delegation of senators – members of the Parliament committees of foreign affairs, defense, and security of this country.

Serious incentive to further progress of bilateral relations was made by the official visit of the President of the Republic Emomali Rahmonto Czechia in November 2004. The visit resulted in signing a number of documents on cooperation, which enhanced the Contractual and legal basis of the relations.

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Swiss Confederation were established on December 9, 1992, and bilateral relations have been gradually progressing.

Opening of the representation of Swiss Development and Cooperation Office in Dushanbe in 1998 and launch of operation of the Swiss Consulate Agency representation in 2001 facilitate development of relations between two countries.

Special role in development of bilateral links belongs to the visit of the Federal Chancellor of Switzerland to Tajikistan in November 2000. During the meeting of the Chancellor and the President of Tajikistan that took place in the context of this visit, wide scope of cooperation issues was discussed.

Switzerland Government supports Tajikistan’s development by way of providing long-term technical, financial, and humanitarian grants through the national and international structures. The projects are mainly aimed at such areas as improved public administration, private sector, macroeconomics, natural resources, infrastructure, health, and disaster risk reduction.

In relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kingdom of Sweden special emphasis is placed on the process of society democ-
ratization and implementation of economic reforms in Tajikistan. Various projects are implemented with the aim of supporting the development of civil society in the Republic, creation of opportunities for population self-sufficiency, agriculture development, implementation of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, etc.

In 2003, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) opened its representation in Tajikistan, and in 2004, the Embassy of this Kingdom to Tajikistan was opened.

Bilateral and multilateral relations develop with other European countries as well, considering mutually beneficial interests.

Tajikistan and the United States of America have 24 documents signed on cooperation in trade and economics, military and technology, drug trafficking control and other areas, which in the aggregate constitute the contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations.

In December 2003, the visit of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to the United States took place, in the context of which he had a meeting with the President of that country George Bush.

The events of 9/11, 2001 and antiterrorist operation in Afghanistan served as starting point of the new stage in relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the United States.

With the aim of supporting antiterrorist operation in Afghanistan, Tajikistan has undertaken various measures. In particular, the country allowed its airspace for humanitarian and supportive actions in Afghanistan and its territory for quartering land and air forces of the antiterrorist alliance headed by the USA.

At present, Tajikistan takes active part in the second stage of operation – implementation of Afghanistan rehabilitation programs. Such actions include construction of bridges across the Panj River connecting Tajikistan and Afghanistan. On August 26, 2007, the President of Tajikistan, the President of IRA and the United States Trade Minister participated in inauguration of the large bridge Dous-ti in the Panji Poyon (Lower Panj) area, constructed under financial support of the United States. In 2008, the United States Army Corps

dent of the Russian Federation V.Putin, and the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.Karimov also participated in summit meeting.

October 26
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon spoke with an appeal to country’s people concerning currency reform in the Republic.

2001

March 29
Secretary General of Economic Coop-eration Organization (ECO) Mr. Ab-durahim Guvohi visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

September 7
The next Forum of Tajiks and foreign nationals took place in Dushanbe.

September 8
Ceremonial event dedicated to 10th An-iversary of State Independence of the Republic of Tajikistan took place in the central stadium of Dushanbe.

October 22
Trilateral meeting of presidents of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rah-
hanuddin Rabbani and the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin took place in the capital of Tajikistan.

November 7-8
The President of the Republic of Turkey Ahmet Nejhet Sezer officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

2002

January 24-25
The Chairperson of Temporary Government of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

April 2-4
The President of the Republic of Armenia Robert Kocharyan officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

April 30 – May 2
The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sayeed Mohammad Hotami officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

June 2
The President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Parviz Musharraf officially visited Tajikistan.

October 5-6
The meeting of leaders of Central Asian Cooperation Organization’s (CACO) and International Aral Sea Rehabilitation Engineers handed over to the Customs service the border check point Panji Poyon, the construction of which cost USD 6.5 million.

At present, active cooperation continues in trade and economics, humanitarian, military, and political areas, in the field of education, health, combating international terrorism, etc.

Within the framework of the Agreement on promoting investment in Tajikistan, nine joint Tajik-American and eight American ventures operate. Volume of the foreign trade between Tajikistan and the United States made USD 37.9 million in 2008.

It is also necessary to mention the cooperation of two countries in the military area and the U.S. military technical assistance provided to Tajikistan. Every year, over 100 officers of various national security, defense and law enforcement agencies of the country raise their professional level in military, within the framework of trainings and events held by the United States Central Command. In July 2002, the governments of Tajikistan and the United States signed Memorandum of Understanding about providing technical assistance in development of legislation in the realm of capital investments. The signed document marked the beginning of the new stage in further growth of small entrepreneurship in the Republic and ensured access of credit sources for population.

In the recent years, the United States and Tajikistan pay special attention to the control of illegal drug trafficking. Within the framework of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the United States on cooperation in drug control and in law enforcement area signed on January 27, 2001, specific measures are taken to enhance the capacity of the national security, defense and law enforcement structure of the country.

Development of cooperation in the field of education and health is evident. Within the framework of the programs of the American Councils for Cooperation in Education and Language Study (ACCELS), student and schoolchildren exchange is carried out regularly. With the purpose of structural support of health, starting with
2001, various facilities of the health care system have been provided with assistance from the United States (by way of drugs and medical equipment) equal to USD 120 million.

Also, assistance provided by the United States in the context of other humanitarian projects including such areas as security, improvement of the investment climate, and border protection.

The United States consider development of the regional cooperation, especially in the area of rational use of water power resources, as an important factor of political and economical stability of the countries of Central and South Asia. In the context of supporting Tajikistan’s initiative on the U.S. involvement in energy projects of the Republic, Tajikistan delegation took part in the work of the regional energy conference “Electricity Beyond Borders: Central Asia Power Sector Forum” held on June 12-14, 2006, in Istanbul. In the course of this conference, Tajikistan and the U.S. leaders signed intergovernmental Grant Agreement on rehabilitation of power lines connecting energy systems of Tajikistan and Afghanistan.

On August 25, 2008, the Ministry of Energy and Industry of Tajikistan and the United States Trade and Development Agency signed an agreement on technical and economical substantiating of the coal deposit for the coal-based heat and power plant “Fan Yagnob”. This investigation should identify the reserves of Fan Yagnob coal deposits.

The Republic of Tajikistan and the U.S. also cooperate within the framework of various regional mechanisms. One of such mechanisms is Trade and Investments Framework Agreement (TIFA) between the United States and the countries of Central Asia, the 4th sitting of which took place on June 17-18, 2008 in Dushanbe, with participation of high-rank representatives from the U.S., Central Asia, and IRA. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the crucial issues of cooperation between Central Asia and the United States, particularly the development of trade relations, cooperation in transportation area, coordination of the customs policy, and creation of enabling conditions for attracting the investments.

On the continent of America, relations develop with other countries, Canada in particular. Diplomatic relations with this country were established on January 01, 1992, and at present, cooperation is progressing in certain fields. In this connection it is necessary to mention the activity of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) implementing specific programs in the field of agriculture, health, and education. Also, the activity of such Canadian companies as Ikar Mineral Corp. and Gulf International Minerals Ltd. in the field of rare and precious metals mining should be recalled. According to the document of cooperation between the Ministry of Defense of Tajikistan and the Department of National Defense of Canada (May 2005), Tajik military are trained at the military schools of this country within the framework of the program of assistance to military training implemented by the Canadian defense establishment.

The foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan places special emphasis on the close interaction with various international organizations, particularly with the United Nations Organization, Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, European Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), etc.

Since the first days of the state independence, systematic relations with UN were established. The decision of admission of the Republic of Tajikistan to the UN was taken on March 2, 1992, at the 46th
April 3
Having supported proposal of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon for inviting Afghani- stan to be OSCE cooperation partner, OSCE Permanent Council made cor- responding decision.

April 8-10
Ukrainian President Leonid Kuch- ma officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

April 11
Meeting of the Council of Foreign Af- fairs’ Ministers of CIS member states took place in Dushanbe.

April 27-28
Meeting of Intergovernmental Council of leaders of EurAsEc member states and meeting of Collective Security Agreement (CSA) member states’ meet- ing took place in Dushanbe.

August 30
International Forum on fresh water prob- lems took place in Dushanbe.

November 3
XXIII meeting of Transport coordina- tion session of CIS member state took place in Dushanbe.

November 13-14
The Prime Minister of Indian Republic Mr. Atala Bihari Vajpay officially vis- ited the Republic of Tajikistan.

2003
Tajikistan proposed the project of Single antinarcotics coalition concept for consider- ation of the world community, dissemin- ated in UN, OSCE, CIS, OCSPA, and SCO as official documents of these organi- zations. Basic aim behind this concept is to establish a single system for combating drug dealing and drug addiction not only in the region, but also throughout the world.

2004
April 8-9
The Secretary General of Economic Cooperation Organization Mr. Askhat Orazbay visited the RT.

April
International Conference “Progress to the goals of Ottawa Convention in Cen- tral Asia” took place in Dushanbe.

session of the General Assembly. The UN’s political participation in post-conflict development of Tajikistan played a crucial role in smooth transfer of the state and society from the status of conflict and tension to peace and stability. The United Nations Organization took active party in the peace-making process, establishment of democratic institutions, and economics rehabilitation. Tajikistan was actively involved in tackling the most urgent problems of the present.

Work of the United Nations Observer Mission to Tajikistan (UNOMT), from January 21, 1993 to May 2000, was of great importance for monitoring of implementation of the main provisions of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan signed on June 27, 1997. In connection with the completion of the UNOMT mandate, and by the request of the Gov- ernment of Tajikistan, in June 2000, the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding was set up.

In August 2007, the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peacebuilding successfully completed its activity in the country. Dozens members of this mission were honored with the high awards of the Republic of Tajikistan. Tajik model of national reconciliation under the UN facilitation is a unique example of preventive diplomacy and should be applied in the countries with domestic conflicts. Besides, for the first time ever, Tajikistan citizens joined the UN peace force, which also contributes to tackling the issues aimed at achieving peace and stability in other countries of the Region.

It is critical to mention that on September 30, 1993, for the first time in the history of independent Tajikistan, the President of the country spoke from the tribune of the UN – the most authoritative international organization.

In February 1992, Tajikistan signed Helsinki Final Act. Opening of OSCE Mission in 1994 encouraged the development of comprehensive relations between different institutions of the country with this organization. In October 2002, the Mission was reorganized into OSCE Center in Dushanbe with broadened mandate and five regional representations in Garm, Khojand, Kulob, Kurghonteppa and Shahritus.

In early 2007, considering the existing enabling political and social and economic conditions, by the initiative of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, H. E. Emomali Rahmon, it was proposed to review Dushanbe OSCE Center mandate, as a new way of Tajikistan – OSCE cooperation.

Consultations with the responsible representatives of OSCE re- sulted in achieving unity of views on many issues and elaboration of the draft Decision of the Permanent Council about reorganization of the OSCE Center in Dushanbe into OSCE Office in Tajikistan.

This initiative was absolutely in line with the final goals of the reforms implemented with the OSCE framework, the provisions of the fundamental instruments of the Organization – the Helsinki Fi- nal Act and the Charter for European Security – aimed at effective control of the modern challenges and threats. On the other hand, this move targeted the further intensification of economic transforma- tions in Tajikistan.

Today, OSCE Office in Tajikistan continues to render necessary advisory assistance in improvement of the national legislation, in development of the new laws on political parties, elections and mass media, etc. Actions to consolidate Tajik people, activation of the role of youth in Tajikistan’s future, and tackling gender issues altogether serve for development of general political process in the country.

Collaboration within Shanghai Cooperation Organization is one of the priorities in Tajikistan’s foreign policy. Despite the short pe-
April 28
The next meeting of EurAsEc Integration Committee took place in Dushanbe.

May 26-27
The XVII meeting of Advisory Council on labour, migration and social protection of CIS member states’ population took place in Dushanbe.

May 26-28
The President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

June 1-5
UN Millennium Project Mission visited Dushanbe.

June 8-11
25th meeting of CIS Power industry Council and theoretical and practical conference “Problems of effective use of water power resources in the Commonwealth member states and providing safe operation of hydraulic structures” took place in Dushanbe.

September 11-14
The President of the Islamic Republic of

Establishment of mutual cooperation in controlling the challenges and threats of the present, terrorism, extremism, separatism, and illegal drug trafficking is the primary goal of the organization. At the same time, interrelation progresses in trade and economics, science and technology, humanitarian and other areas. Comprehensive effective cooperation within the SCO framework, its relations with various international and regional organizations and certain countries are built upon the recognized international principles, and its member countries strive for implementation of the adopted plans and programs and seek new cooperation development ways.

In 2006, in the course of celebration of the 5th anniversary of SCO in Shanghai, within the framework of this organization collaboration the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the People’s Republic of China signed several documents about the lax credit allocated by China (USD 600 million) to implement the projects of regional importance. In particular, there were signed the Agreement on the construction of Dushanbe-Chanak highway connecting the capital of the Republic with its Northern region; the Agreement on construction of high-voltage power line North-South; and the Agreement on construction of high-voltage (220 kW) power line Lolazor – Khatlon.

After Bishkek summit of SCO in August 2007, chairmanship passed to Tajikistan, and important steps were made to further develop cooperation between the organization member countries and to consolidate the “Shanghai spirit”. With the aim of proper hosting the 8th SCO

Iran Sayeed Mohammed Hotami officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

**September 14**
Eighth meeting of state leaders and government leaders of ECO state-members took place in Dushanbe. 2004 Dushanbe Declaration was adopted based on ECO Summit results.

**September 14**
Trilateral negotiations of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon, the President of Transition Islamic State of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai and the Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Shavkat Aziz took place in Dushanbe.

**September 26**
The President of the Republic of Armenia Robert Kocharyan visited Dushanbe with further visit to another country.

**October 16-18**
The President of Russian Federation Vladimir Putin officially visited Tajikistan.

**October 18**
Council Meeting of Central Asian Cooperation Organization (CACO) member states took place in Dushanbe.

**October 22-23**
Forth meeting of Joint European Union Committee – Republic of Tajikistan took place in Dushanbe.

**November 5**
Advisory meeting of donors’ group took place in Dushanbe.

**2005**

**May 23**
International business-forum took place in Dushanbe.

**May 30 – June 1**
International Conference on regional cooperation in transboundary rivers’ basins took place in Dushanbe.

**September**
In 60th session of UN General Assembly, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon proposed holding “International water forum” in 2010 in Dushanbe aimed at assessment of implemented activities during the first five years of “Water for life” International action decade.

Summit in Dushanbe, necessary actions were taken. In particular, security measures, organizational activities, creation of enabling working climate for the states leaders and other summit participants, were carried out. On the occasion of this important international event, number of new objects had been constructed and put into operation.

This summit in Dushanbe, on August 28, 2008, was attended by the leaders of this organization’s member states: the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, as well as delegations from the observer states – the Islamic Republic of Iran (headed by the President), Mongolia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Republic of India, and, as a guest, the president of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

In the course of this summit, the states leaders discussed the issues of further enhancing their comprehensive cooperation and improving operation mechanisms of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and exchanged their opinions on the most important international issues and the country to chair the SCO for 2009-2010. A number of documents were signed, including Dushanbe Declaration of Heads of SCO Member States. Detailed preparatory work on the due level of hosting this summit, under direction of the President of the country E. Rahmon, once again proved that Tajikistan was capable of hosting any summit with participation of large number of invited guests.

Considering the need of coordination between the countries in control of the present challenges and threats, the Collective Security Treaty Organization takes an important part in ensuring security, peace and stability, territorial integrity and independence of member countries.

Gradual implementation of plans and programs has enabled increase of the cooperation level between member countries in the military and politics area, prevention of terrorism and other challenges and threats, and facilitated developing of the information and legal issues exchange, strengthening CSTO structures in terms of security.
Assistance of the CSTO countries to antiterrorist alliance in Afghanistan and, hence, prevention of instability and pervasive danger and threat in Central Asia and other regions prove the role and the importance of this organization. Also, the role of the CSTO member countries is crucial in the establishment of peace and national accord in Tajikistan.

Development and significant changes in the world’s economics forces countries of any region or groups of countries with similar approaches, particularly the former Soviet republics, to get united and interact so that not to stay aside from these processes and ensure steady economic development. In this regard, it is necessary to mention the Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC), established on October 10, 2000, at the summit of the presidents of Belarus, Russia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in Astana, and considered to be an effective integration structure in the post-Soviet region. Ukraine and Moldova, and later Armenia have got the observer status at this organization since May 2002 and 2003, respectively.

At present, one of the main goals of the Community is to establish Customs Union, and with the purpose of consolidating its contractual and legal basis, a number of documents defining EurAsEC legal foundation was signed.

The Document on Establishment of the Customs Union was signed at the summit of the leaders of EurAsEC states in October 2007 in Dushanbe, and at the initial stage it included three countries - Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia. In the nearest future, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan will join them. Establishment and expansion of the Customs Union will facilitate forming necessary conditions for crea-
was given in a ceremonial manner with the participation of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Ministry of energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sayeed Parviz Fattah, Minister of energy and water resources of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Alkhoja Mohammed Ismail and other officials.

April 20
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon made a speech with his yearly Message to Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan.

April 20-23
Meeting of the Council of foreign affairs ministers of CIS member states took place in Dushanbe.

April 26
Consultation of secretaries of Security Councils of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Russian Federation and Republic of Tajikistan held in Dushanbe under chair of Russian Security Council Secretary Igor Ivanov, where Secretary General of Collective Security Treaty Organization Nikolai Bordyujha took part in it, too.

May 15-17
International conference on fighting...
This policy is an evidence of Tajikistan’s concern in establishment and development of friendly relations with all countries of the world, regardless of state structure, level of development and geographic location; in other words, it is an evidence of multiple-vectorial foreign policy of our country.

Initiatives of the Head of our state, his appeals and suggestions on tackling multiple problems of regional and world scale are based exactly at this foundation. In this regard, particular importance belongs to the suggestion by the President of the country on announcing 2003 the International Year of Fresh Water, made public at the 54th Session of the UN General Assembly on October 1, 1999.

Tajikistan as a constituent part of the world community, despite the availability of considerable water resources, cannot stay aside from water problem which is of great importance for mankind. Consistent initiatives of the head of state aimed at attracting world attention have become a bright reflection of national needs perception and consideration of the concerns of countries in the region and worldwide.

Over the recent decade the objective of achievement of sustainable development at the world, regional and national levels has become of primary importance, and in XXI century the world community undertakes serious steps in this direction. The Republic of Tajikistan is an active participant of international actions in the field of environmental protection. Lately, politicians, statesmen, scientists and analysts have started alarming about the issues related to fresh water. In spite of the fact that some regions of the world are secure in terms of water, every fourth of ten people on the planet faces lack of water.

According to the results of the studies of the World Reserves Institute, fresh drinking water makes only 1 per cent of total amount of water on Earth. It is reasonable that Tajikistan, being located at the sources of fresh water reserves and having a share of about 60 per cent of total water resources of Aral basin, cannot stay away from the most important world problem – lack of water.

One of the crucial objectives set for itself by Tajikistan is to attract attention of government and various international and non-governmental organizations to the necessity of strengthening emphasis given to the issues of fresh water and environmental protection in the context of joint approaches to development of water resources, their management and rational use.

This was one of the main reasons why on December 20, 2000 the General Assembly declared Year 2003 The International Year of Fresh Water, by the initiative of Tajikistan. The issues related to water security and resources are linked to peace, stability, and further economic development of our country. Tajikistan has sufficient water resources to ensure water security. For this, it is necessary just to change the existing water resources management methods and ways of their development.

In the context of the International Year of Fresh Water, on August, 29 - September, 1 2003, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under the UN support hosted International Fresh Water Forum in Dushanbe. Delegations from 53 countries of the world, about 100 international and non-governmental organizations, scientists and experts in the field of water, participated in its work. The parties exchanged their opinions on the current status of the issue, against drugs and second meeting of regional working group for Central and Southern Asia on efforts to combat drugs and security held in Dushanbe. The Conference was organized by J. Marshall European Center for security matters jointly with US Central Headquarters and State committee for the protection of state border of the Republic of Tajikistan.

May 22-23
6th meeting of heads of state custodial service of the ministries of internal affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states took place in “Kokhi Vahdat” State complex.

May 23
International conference “Woman’s movement of Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan: experience and perspectives of cooperation” took place in Dushanbe.

May 25-26
The next Council meeting of government leaders of CIS member states took place in Dushanbe and delegations of 12 Commonwealth member states participated in its work.

May 29 – June 4
19th Council meeting of tax services’ leaders of CIS took place in Dushanbe. The next meeting of Coordination Council of tax services’ leaders of CIS member states took place in Dushanbe.

June 1-3
20th Anniversary meeting of the Council of security and intelligence service bodies’ (CSISB) leaders of CIS member states took place in Dushanbe.

July 17
International conference “Tajikistan: from moratorium to abolition of death penalty” dedicated to two-years anniversary of introducing moratorium to death penalty took place in Dushanbe.

August 18
Activity of UN High Commissioner for Refugees was ceased in Tajikistan concerning Tajiks living beyond the country’s territories. Citizens who left the country during civil confrontation (1992-1997) are not considered as refugees any more, as there is no threat of persecution over them and other circumstances that give reasons to consider these citizens as refugees.

August 22-23
Joint meeting of attorney-generals of SCO countries and meeting of Coordination Council of CIS countries’ attorney-generals took place in “Kokhi Vahdat” state complex.
August 25
Inter-parliamentary forum “Tajikistan-Russia: regional development potential” took place in Dushanbe.

September 15
Meeting of the Council of government leaders of Shanghai Cooperation Organization’s member states took place in Dushanbe.

October 9
In Dushanbe, OSCE Democratic institute and human rights Bureau opened a Mission for performing observation over forthcoming presidential elections in Tajikistan that took place on November 6.

October 17
International conference “Cooperation of nongovernmental organizations of Collective Security Treaty Organization member states regarding issues of strengthening the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and realization of nuclear-free zone concept in Central Asia” started its work in “Kokhi Vahdat” State complex.

October 20
Start ceremony of another automobile tunnel took place in “Shar-Shar” pass with the participation of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. PRC’s “Railway and automobile roads” company constructs this tunnel. Tunnel length will constitute 2 thousand and 245 meters, width – to 9,5 meters and height – five meters.

October 27
The Second International conference on electricity realization (sales) issues took place in Pugus (Varzob) suburban residence. High-ranked officials from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan, regional and world financial institutes, internationally famous energy companies participated in the work of International conference.

November 6
Elections of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan took place. Emomali Rahmon was elected the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on alternative basis. 168 international observers of OSCE Bureau for Democratic institutes and human rights (BDIHR) and OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (PA) observed the course of elections.

November 18
Inauguration of newly elected president – Emomali Rahmon took place in existing problems and ways to tackle them, fulfillment of previous arrangements and implementation of initiatives.

One of the main suggestions in the context of Dushanbe Water Appeal supported by the Forum participants was announcing years 2005-2015 as International Decade for Action ‘Water for Life’. In this regard, on December 23, 2003, resolution 58/217 of the UN General Assembly was adopted proclaiming the period from 2005 to 2015 International Decade for Action ‘Water for Life’.

International Decade for Action of ‘Water for Life’ proposes to join efforts of all stakeholders – the governments, UN system organizations and structures, international financial institutions and civil society with the effective and efficient infrastructure ensuring real development – with the purpose of implementing the plans related to water resources, that were adopted by the world community. In the framework of this Decade’s actions, under direct guidance of the President of the country, on May 30 – June 01, 2005, International conference on regional cooperation in the transboundary river basins.

It must be mentioned that over the last fifty years there have been signed over 150 agreements in water cooperation.

On the world scene, efforts of Tajikistan as the initiator country of the International year of Fresh Water and International Decade for Action “Water for Life – 2005-2015”, have resulted in attracting the world community’s attention to the vital problems related to fresh water and environmental protection, within the framework of cooperation on development, management and rational use of water resources.

To continue these efforts, at the 60th and the 63rd Sessions of the UN General Assembly (in 2005 and 2008, respectively), the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon suggested Dushanbe hosting an International Forum in 2010 on the occasion of five years of implementation of the International Decade for Action “Water for Life” so that to jointly discuss the progress of implementation of plans and programs.

Thereupon, by the initiative of Tajikistan, Japan, the Netherlands, and Germany, in the context of the 63rd Session of the UN General Assembly a side event was carried out on the issues of water and sanitation, named “Water and Sanitation for All». This event resulted in adoption of the document appealing to take specific measures for sooner accomplishment of the development goals in water resources and sanitation conditions.

During the 63rd UN General Assembly the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in his message to all member states and international organizations, particularly to specialized UN institutions, about setting up a special UN group (or commission) for coordination of international donors and organizations in resolving the problems of Aral sea basin and monitoring of ecological and socio-ecological situation in the region with the aim to stop Aral crisis and gradually improve situation in the region related to this crisis, proposed a draft UN GA Resolution “On assigning Observer status for the International Fund for Saving the Aral sea at the UN GA «.

Within the framework of implementing the International Decade for Action “Water for Life – 2005-2015”, the government of the country made a decision to hold in June 2008 in Dushanbe the International Conference on water related disaster reduction, participated
by all countries of the region, other states of the world, as well as relevant international organizations.

Participation of the President and his speech at the Conference was an important incentive to its work, and the problems and suggestions announced in his message, were supported by the participants of the Conference. In the context of the Conference, main activity directions were discussed in the field of water related disaster reduction. Particular emphasis was given to the problems of global climate change and its impact on water related geological and hydro-meteorological threats, risk management and monitoring, including remote localities by using the newest up-to-date technologies, setting up early warning systems in dangerous areas, role of high dams and water reservoirs in water related disaster reduction and management.

The specific sessions of the Conference were particularly focused on the regional problems of Central Asia in the context of rational use of water power resources of the region, the problems of Aral Sea, existing issues in the region and their impact on severe ecological changes and water related disaster reduction, as well as ensuring society participation in decision making on water related disaster management and reduction, etc.

The results and suggestions of the named sessions were included in the final document of the Conference – Dushanbe Declaration on Water Related Disaster Reduction.

Interests of the countries of the region are also thoroughly considered in the context of the national (Republic) projects implemented in-country. Measures taken by the Government of Tajikistan to construct hydro-power facilities are first of all aimed at balancing water and energy problems in the region, tackling ecological problem of the Aral Sea basin, and resources mobilization for sustainable and stable development of the entire Central Asia.

In his speech at the ceremony of launching the third unit of Sangtuda hydro-power plant, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon solemnly swore to President. November 22

International Forum on sustainable development of Central Asian mountainous regions “Strategy for sustainable use of energy resources for villages” started its work in “Kokhi Vahdat” State complex.

November 27-28

The next meeting of Intergovernmental coordination council of insurance inspection bodies' leaders and regulation of insurance activities at the Integration Committee of Eurasian economic community took place in Dushanbe. Representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Armenia participated in meeting’s work.

December 14

Forum of business circles of the Republic of Tajikistan and Japan took place in Dushanbe. This action was organized within the frames of the first working groups meeting on economics – “Central Asia + Japan” dialogue.
December 28
Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted Resolution “About the Ministry of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan”.

2007

April 13
Conference dedicated to 15th years of establishing diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and USA: “Republic of Tajikistan and United States of America: today and tomorrow” took place in Dushanbe.

April 25
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan issues a decree “About approving Regulations on the order of awarding diplomatic ranks”.

April 30
Sixth joint meeting of Majlisi milli and Majlisi namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan took place in which the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon appealed to Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan, where he specifically defined main directions and perspectives of country’s domestic and foreign policy.

May 7
Initiated by the Ministry of Trade of the United States of America and US Embassy in the Republic of Tajikistan, Central Asian conference “Transportation infrastructure in Central Asian countries” took place in Dushanbe and delegations from all Central Asian countries participated in it.

June 2
Advisory meeting of donors’ group under the title of “Tajikistan development forum” took place in Dushanbe.

June 25-26
International conference dedicated to 10th anniversary of signing General agreement for establishing peace and national accord in Tajikistan took place in Dushanbe.

June 29
Tajikistan Public Charity Fund started it work, founder of which is citizen of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Former Minister of Foreign Af-

Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the second International Eurasian Economic Summit. Almaty, Kazakhstan, April, 2002.

Emomali Rahmon noted, “Construction of hydro-power facilities at Tajikistan rivers is primarily aimed at settlement of the water and power problems of the region and, in short-term, is the only way to reduce negative impact of possible shortage of water and floods in Amu Darya basin. Such facilities will allow supplying irrigated lands with water and increasing reclamation of new lands. It is proved by the researches done by the World Bank specialists and famous European scientists «.

In this regard it is necessary to highlight one important point. Hydro power, unlike irrigation highly developed in the neighboring countries, is not a consumptive water use, i.e. it does not use water irrevocably but only runs it through hydro-power plant turbines. As against this, irrigated agriculture does take river flow irrevocably and even if it returns it is only a small part as drain water.

Many projected and planned to be constructed small and middle scale HPPs in Tajikistan, including Zarafshon, have daily regulated water reservoirs. They do not have negative impact on environment and security. Moreover, as practically shown, construction of a cascade of dams and hydro facilities in the countries of the riverheads is the only way of collecting water during fall and winter period and water supply of Central Asian countries during vegetative period. In no way it poses a threat to the interests of the countries at the lower course of the river. At present, if we had water reservoir of Roghun HPP in the basin of Amu Darya River and one of Kambarato HPP on the Syr Darya, the countries of Central Asia would not be exposed to the risk of shortage of water.

River flow regulation by Roghun water reservoir will allow irrigation of Amu Darya basin lands of 4.6 million hectares with 90% supply, and reclamate additional land of 480 thousand hectares, out of which 140 thousand hectares are located in Turkmenistan and 240 thousand hectares in Uzbekistan, and it will increase water supply for already acquired lands.

In this regard a matter of special concern is the Aral Sea tragedy that has become a global issue. Everyone knows that Aral Sea basin crisis is due to short-sighted extensive irrigation policy of 1950-1980’s, which, because of pursuit of economic profits of reclamation
of new irrigated lands in Central Asia for cotton, did not take into account ecological threat and resulted in Aral Sea catastrophe.

Since 1960 until present, the area of irrigated lands has 1.74 times increased, and water withdrawal 1.9 times increased. Passage of water to Aral Sea has been decreasing year by year, and in some dry years the entire water resources were consumed by irrigated agriculture.

In future, with the construction of power facilities, Tajikistan will be certainly implementing its interests taking into account the concerns of the neighboring countries and in the context of the UN Stockholm Conference (1972), according to which «States have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction «.

In this regard, Tajikistan considers the participation of all concerned countries in development of hydro-power potential of transboundary rivers to be reasonable, and this position has been many times stated by Tajikistan at the talks on different levels. This will allow setting up the improvement mechanism of water and power resource management taking into account social, economic, and environmental interests of all countries concerned on mutually beneficial terms.

The Republic of Tajikistan always develops bilateral and multilateral relations with countries of the world considering national interests and basing on the principles of equality. It is natural that relations of any country, including Tajikistan, with other international subjects cannot stay at the same level and they develop and are defined considering the parties’ concern. The Republic of Tajikistan is adherent of setting good and constructive relations with all coun-

**August 25**

Trilateral meetings of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai and official delegation of the United States of America headed by US Minister of Trade Carlos Gutierrez took place in Dushanbe.

**August 26**

Official opening ceremony of automobile bridge that connects Tajikistan with Afghanistan took place in Lower Panj with the participation of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai and US official delegation headed by this country’s Minister of Trade Carlos Gutierrez.

**August 31**

Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted a Resolution “About approving the Concept of restructuring the Ministry of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan”.

**September 7**

International conference “Maulono and civilization’s dialogue” dedicated to...
800th anniversary of Jaloliddin Rumi took place in Dushanbe.

September 25-26
XI session of CIS Intergovernmental council for prospecting, use and protection of mineral resources took place in Dushanbe.

October 4
Meeting of the Council of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states and meeting of the Council of foreign affairs’ ministers of Collective Security Treaty Organization took place in Dushanbe.

October 5
Meeting of the Council of leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states took place in Dushanbe.

October 6
The next meeting of Eurasian Economic Community’s (EurAsEc) Intergovernmental council took place in Dushanbe in Tajikistan Government residence with the participation of all Eurasian Economic Community’s member states.

October 6
Meeting of the Collective Security Council of Collective Security Treaty Organization, members of which are state leaders being the members of the Organization, took place in Dushanbe.

tries of the world, various regional and international organizations. It is possible to note with satisfaction that this foresight policy of the President of the country is gradually carried out in this direction.

At present, the Republic of Tajikistan has established diplomatic relations with 119 countries of the world. The Republic has Embassies of about 20 states and dozens of representations of various regional and international organizations. Number of the country’s diplomatic representations abroad increases as well.

At present, embassies and consulates of the Republic successfully operate in 24 states, including such countries as Austria, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Belarus, Belgium, Great Britain, the USA, Egypt, Germany, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Russia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, India, and Japan.

Permanent representations are accredited and function at some international organizations and intergovernmental alliances, including UN, OSCE, CIS, SCO, ЭКО, CSTO, the EurAsEC and other.

It is planned that in 2009 activity will commence of the country’s embassies in Ukraine and France, consulates general in the cities of Ufa (Russia), Almaty (Kazakhstan), Kunduz and Faizabad (Afghanistan). Also, the issue of opening in the nearest future of diplomatic representations of the Republic of Tajikistan in such European countries as Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, in some Asian countries including Arabic states – Qatar, Kuwait, Yemen, the countries of South-Eastern Asia – Korea, Malaysia, and in some countries of American continent, amongst which the most likely can be Canada and Brazil.

At present, within the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, in the area of implementing country’s foreign policy such units are functioning as department of CIS states, Asian and African countries department, European and American countries department, international organizations department, legal...
department, information department, personnel and special information department, analytics and strategic research department, consular department, state protocol department, currency and finance department, and administrative department.

Department of CIS states works on the issues related to cooperation of the Republic of Tajikistan with CIS countries and various organizations and intergovernmental alliances participated by the countries of former Soviet Union, including CIS, CSTO, the EurAsEC, IFSA and others.

In terms of Tajikistan’s foreign policy towards Asian and African countries, as well as Asian organizations, including Shanghai Cooperation Organization, with Tajikistan being their member, the Department of Asian and African countries works in this realm.

The Department of European and American countries deals with the countries of Europe, European Union, states located in America, as well as Australia and New Zealand.

The activity of the Department of International Organizations covers Tajikistan’s relations with such international organizations as the UN, OSCE, CSTO, ECHO, OIC, etc., as well as international non-governmental organizations.

This Department takes active part in communication, drafting the documents, discussion of the status of bilateral and multilateral relations, preparation of the visits of the country’s President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, as well as in other issues related to certain countries and organizations.

One of the Ministry’s activities is preparing legal documents and legal activity, which is entrusted to legal department. In this regard, legal documents are drafted jointly with relevant ministries and agencies of the country, agreed through diplomatic channels, and prepared for signature. The signed document is submitted for approval or adjustment, respectively, to the Government or Majlisi Oli of the Republic. Also, the Department prepares necessary legal opinion for draft legal documents and, according to the law and within the scope of its competence, controls the progress of implementation of international commitments of the Republic of Tajikistan and ensuring rights of the Republic, arising from international documents.

Information Department takes an important part in the Ministry’s structure, and one of its objectives is protection of information interests of the country. The department works with representatives of foreign mass media. Foreign journalists take temporary or permanent accreditation, and essential interaction is carried out with relevant ministries and agencies with the purpose of their movements and successful performance of their work in Tajikistan. The other area of the Department’s work is to maintain continuous communication with domestic and foreign journalists, disseminating information of the country foreign policy through them. Besides, when required, briefings and press-conferences are held playing crucial role in spotlighting of the foreign visits of the Head of State and visits of foreign delegations and high-rank officials to Tajikistan, as well as in doing quarterly summing-up of the Ministry’s activity. Also, the Department bears an important function of maintaining contacts with diplomatic representations of the country abroad, timely responding to mass media publications regarding activity of the Ministry and country’s institutions overseas. The Department

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**THE YEARS AND EVENTS**

**November 2-3**

The sixth Ministerial Conference of the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program started its work in the country’s Government residence with the participation of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**November 16**

Stately meeting dedicated to 15th anniversary of XVI Supreme Council Session of the Republic of Tajikistan took place in “Arbob” Palace of Khujand.

**December 15**

Opening ceremony of memorial in honor of dead Kazakhstani soldiers who stood for the protection of southern borders of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the middle of 90th in Tajikistan took place in Dushanbe Park of “International friendship”.

**December 22**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi and charge d'affaires of Japan Hiroshi Takahashi exchanged notes for total gratis aid from Japanese Government for the project of “Kurghan-teppa – Dusti” highway and for improving water supply in Mir Sayeed Ali Hamadoni district.

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**2008**

**January 20**

The first aggregate of HPS “Sangtuda-I” being constructed jointly with RJSC “Unified Energy System of Russia” was launched.

**March 24-25**

Triangular meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi, Islamic Republic of Iran M. Motlaqi and Islamic State of Afghanistan R.D. Spanto took place in Dushanbe.

**June 9**

OSCE Permanent Council made a decision to reorganize OSCE Center in Tajikistan into OSCE Bureau in Tajikistan.

**June 23-25**

Moscow city’s Cultural days passed in Dushanbe.

**June 27-28**

International conference on reducing wa-
ter-related natural disasters took place in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon made a speech to conference participants.

**July 1**
The second aggregate of Sangtuda HPS-1 was officially launched for operation.

**July 25**
Meeting of the Council of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers of Shanghai Cooperation Organization’s member states took place in suburban government residence “Varzob”.

**July 27**
The eighth meeting of Tajik-Kyrgyz intergovernmental commission for complex discussion of bilateral problems took place in Isfara.

**August 11**
Within the frames of exhibition of Mazandaron province’s commodity producers, a business-forum of entrepreneurs from Iranian province of Mazandaran and Tajik businesspersons took place in capital’s complex “Kokhi Vahdat”.

arranges issue of diplomatic herald and ensures timely update of the official website of the Ministry, and fulfils other functions related to information policy of the state.

Analytics and strategic research Department reviews the issues related to foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan and cooperates on these issues with the Center of Strategic Research under the Executive Body of the President of the Republic and other research institutions.

The role of Consular Department as an important subdivision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is increasing in development of the republic’s relations with foreign countries. Elaboration of proposals to draft legislation on consular issues, preparation of passports, visa issue, legalization of the documents and provision of consular services to the citizens of the country, as well as foreign citizens, is laid on this Department. Moreover, the Department manages and regulates work of consular departments of the Embassies and consulates of the Republic overseas.

State protocol department, in accordance with the existing international practice and prevalent traditions, regulates the course of particularly important events linked to reception of foreign delegations and statesmen and politicians at the highest and high levels in the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as visits of Tajikistan leaders to foreign countries. This department is responsible for status and course of all protocolary events in Tajikistan. This Department carries out preparation of agenda of the visits, welcome and seeing-off of foreign countries’ delegations, and necessary coordination in this regard with the relevant agencies of the Republic.
Currency and finance Department has been established on the basis of former accounts department and is responsible for planning and supervision of income and expenditure of the Ministry and foreign institutions of the Republic.

Administrative Department mostly carries out general service activities of the Ministry.

Competence scope of the personnel and special information Department includes many issues related to the work with personnel and diplomatic correspondence.

As to the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it must be mentioned that according to Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan, dated January 12, 1993, the MFA structure was changed, and its staff list was defined composed of 75 persons (until this Resolution Ministry staff was 35 persons). In 1997, 2006 and 2007, separate amendments were made to the structure of the Ministry.

At present, central office of the Ministry comprises 121 permanent diplomatic and 34 technical employees. Special emphasis is placed on staff issues, particularly to involving highly qualified specialists to work at the Ministry staff. On a regular basis, contests for objective selection and distribution of employees are conducted. With the purpose of training and professional development, the Ministry employees are referred to short-term diplomatic and language training courses in other countries. In this regard, effective cooperation has been established with the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and other centers overseas.

As to the issue of rotary, it must be highlighted that lately the Ministry places great emphasis on its proper implementation. According to the Law on Diplomatic Service, talented and deserving employees of the central office of the Ministry after a certain period of work in Tajikistan continue working abroad at diplomatic representations of the country. In three years (in exceptional cases, in four years) of work abroad they are called off to the central office of the Ministry and continue their diplomatic activity at any other subdivision of Tajikistan MFA.

Recently special attention is given to the issues of involving women in diplomatic work. At the central office, not only the number of the fair increases, but they increasingly bear more responsibility for management functions and implementation of important diplomatic tasks. A number of Tajik women successfully perform their work abroad at diplomatic representations of the country. It must be mentioned, that in 2008 alone, women diplomats were sent to work at the country’s embassies in Russia, Germany, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan. It has to be also noted that per cent of women diplomats at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country is equal to, and sometimes exceeds, this quota in some countries of the European Union. There is no doubt, in future the issue of engagement of women in structures and subdivisions of the central foreign affairs office of the country will be in the spotlight, and we hope that by their active participation they will contribute to implementation and development of the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Expansion of Tajikistan’s activity in the world scene and significant changes on this ground, in particular, the increased importance
Decree «About announcing the 2009 as the Year of Great Imam’s Memory», 1310th anniversary of whom will be marked in 2009.

September 18-19
III Forum of scientific and creative intelligentsia of CIS member states took place in Dushanbe.

September 18
The next meeting of subdivisions’ leaders in fighting against illegal circulation of drugs by law enforcement, special and customs services of CIS countries took place in capital’s complex “Kokhi Vahdat”.

September 20
Stately ceremony on installing border marks in Tajik-Chinese state border passed in Kulma-Karasu” checkpoint zone.

September 23
Opening ceremony of an internet cafe constructed as gift from the Boulder inhabitants’ resources took place in the republic’s capital with the participation of Dushanbe and Boulder Mayor.

September 23-27
Leading the Tajik delegation in New York, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon participated in 63rd session of the UN General Assembly, in the of economic diplomacy, raise the issue of need for taking additional measures to enhance central office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Thus, with the aim of renovating the institutional structure of the country’s foreign policy management, in August 2007, by the Decree of the Government of the Republic the Concept of restructuring of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan was adopted, envisaging gradual development of the Ministry by way of increasing number of staff, enhancing the existing and creating of the new divisions, and improving of the material and technical basis of MFA until 2020.

This Concept is based on the analysis of the existing trends and states the requirement to clearly determine goals and specific objectives of the Ministry, the regional and functional subdivisions of the central office and its institutions abroad. The mentioned goals and objectives are aimed at establishment of the common management and executive system meeting up-to-date requirements and giving incentive to promoting national interests in the world scene. The main goal of structural reorganization is to create an efficient system of foreign policy processes management, by way of renewal of structures and tasks carried out by the Ministry subdivisions. This will allow ensuring unity of the model and reducing the costs at the change to the efficient management practice for these processes.

In this regard, taking into account the strategic goals of Tajikistan’s foreign policy, especially the priority of economic diplomacy including successful integration of the country in the world market, it is necessary to create an attractive investment climate for foreigners, to generally increase the direct foreign investments with the purpose of providing more enabling conditions for small and medium businesses, and special focus is given to expanding and promoting the economic diplomacy.
The Decree also highlights practicability of establishing the university of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with its structure and curricula considering MFA objectives in training, retraining and professional development of diplomatic service staff.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, operating in line with the national legislation, primarily the Constitution of the Republic, the Law on Diplomatic Service, the Foreign Policy Concept of the country, program instructions of the country’s government, and other internationally recognized legal documents, contributes to increasing the role of the country and strengthen its positions in the world scene.

This article attempted to give just general information about the sixty-five-year history of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic and its operation during the Soviet period and independence years. Of course, various aspects of the past and present activity of the Ministry require more detailed investigation and scrutiny so that to more clearly understand its role in implementation and development of the country’s foreign policy, especially during the independence period, which has its successes and failures. We are hopeful that the foreign policy line held by the President of the country, H.E. Emomali Rahmon in a climate of peace and accord, will become a matter of in-depth study by the scientists and specialists, politicians and analysts, who will contribute to the analysis and comprehensive coverage of the history, traditions, and particularities of Tajik diplomacy.

I am taking this opportunity to express my gratitude to those who worked for development and implementation of the foreign policy of the country at different stages of its history and who is involved in the country’s foreign policy and continues actively working in this direction.

October 20
Opening ceremony of a new office of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe’s Bureau took place in Dushanbe.

October 21-22
Ministerial conference “Border management and control over drugs in Central Asia” took place in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon made an opening speech in this Conference.

October 24-25
III Inter-parliamentary forum “Russia-Tajikistan: inter-regional cooperation potential” took place in Dushanbe in the government residence.

November 5
Launching ceremony of third aggregate of HPS “Sangtuda-1” took place.

2009

February 26-27
The President of Yemen Ali Abdullah Saleh officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.
VISITS OF DELEGATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES (1991 - 2009)

1991

November 11, Moscow
Negotiations began in Moscow between Soviet side and representatives of Afghan mujaheds where the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Lakim Qayumov participated in.

November
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan L. Qayumov participated in the international conference on Near East.

November 23, Kiev, Ukraine
Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Prime Minister Izatullo Hayoev visited Ukraine. Agreement about principles of trade and economic cooperation between Governments of the Republic of Tajikistan and Ukraine for 1992 was signed.

December 10

December 12-13, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev arrived to Turkmenistan with a working visit where with the suggestion of Turkmenistan President Saparmurad Niyazov meeting of independent Central Asian and Kazakhstan republics' leaders took place. Declaration was adopted regarding Agreement about the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) signed by Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.

December 20-21, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev arrived with a working visit to Almaty for participation in the meeting of the leaders of 11 USSR republics. Government leaders signed the Protocol to Agreement about the Commonwealth of Independent States, adopted the Almaty Declaration.

December 30, Minsk, Belarus
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev arrived with a working visit to Minsk for participation in the

COOPERATION OF TAJIKISTAN WITH PARTNER COUNTRIES

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

TAJIKISTAN - ARMENIA

Diplomatic relations Of the Republic of Tajikistan e Republic of Armenia were established on October 12, 1992.

On April 2-3, 2002, the President of the Republic Armenia Robert Kocharian had a visit to the Republic of Tajikistan. In the course of the visit four intergovernmental agreements were signed, including the fundamental document – the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Armenia.

On November 25-26, 2003, the President Of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon paid a return official visit to the Republic of Armenia, in the course of which several intergovernmental and interagency agreements were signed.

Trade and economic relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with the Republic of Armenia have certain profound background. While being part of the former USSR, the republics had close bilateral trade and economics, information and culture interrelations. Over the recent years, active efforts have been put to setting up and expanding of direct economic links between the ventures of both parties, irrespective of patterns of ownership. Periodically, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Armenia have been doing mutual supplies of production of manufacturing and technical purpose, consumer goods, and raw materials.

With the purpose of the efficient solution of the issues of bilateral cooperation, a permanent Tajik-Armenian Intergovernmental Commission on trade and economic cooperation was established. The first meeting of the Commission took place on March 16-17, 2004, in Yerevan.

Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon with the President of the Republic of Armenia, Robert Kocharian. Tunisia, November 11, 2005.
On June 29-30, 2005, the second meeting of the Tajik-Armenian Intergovernmental Commission on trade and economic cooperation took place in Dushanbe, in the course of which a number of important bilateral documents was signed for strengthening and further development of bilateral cooperation in the areas of economics, trade, agriculture, heath, culture, science and education.

TAJIKISTAN - AZERBAIJAN

Diplomatic relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with Azerbaijani Republic were established on May 29, 1992.

The Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan has been operational in the capital of Azerbaijani Republic, the city of Baku, since March 23, 2008.

The Embassy of Azerbaijani Republic has commenced its activity in the city of Dushanbe since September 22, 2007.

Cooperation between Tajikistan and Azerbaijan, based in the principles of mutual trust and traditions of friendship, equal rights and mutual respect, progressively expands and deepens. In many respects, this was promoted by the official visits of the President of Azerbaijani Republic Ilham Aliev on March 15-16, 2007 to the Republic of Tajikistan, and of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon on August 13-14, 2007 to Azerbaijani Republic, which gave a new incentive to the process of enhancing and deepening of many-sided links between two nations and countries.

By today, the contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations comprises 21 documents, which have significantly influenced the status and level of interrelations between two countries on various directions of cooperation in political, trade and economics, cultural, humanitarian and other mutually beneficial fields.

Within the framework of bilateral cultural cooperation, on October 15-21, 2007 Azerbaijan hosted Days of Tajikistan culture, and on November 9-12, 2008 Tajikistan successfully celebrated Days of culture of Azerbaijani Republic.

meeting of leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states. Series of important documents were signed, the aim of which was directed at regulating CIS members’ action within the frames of a new union.

1992

January 16, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R.Nabiev arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he took part in the meeting of the leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states.

January 24, Minsk, Belarus
The Deputy Chairman of RT Supreme Council V.I.Pripisnov participated in the meetings of deputy chairpersons of parliament of CIS member states in Minsk, where representative of ten Commonwealth countries were also present.

February 8, Moscow, RF
In Moscow, Tajikistan delegation participated in the work of meeting of government leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states.

February 14, Minsk, Belarus
The Prime Minister of RT Akbar Mirzoev visited Minsk where he participated in the meeting of the Council of CIS government leaders with the participation of high executives of 9 Commonwealth states.
February 16-18, Tehran, Iran
The Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Tajikistan L. Qayumov participated in the meeting of the state and government leaders of Economic Cooperation Organization’s (ECO) member states in Tehran. Representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were present as observers.

February 25-27, Helsinki, Finland
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by country’s President Rahmon Nabiev visited Finland. On February 26, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan signed the Final act of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the text of which was deposited at the Government of Finland as of 1975. Signing the Final act of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe symbolizes republic’s entrance into CSCE participants enjoying equal rights. During his visit, R. Nabiev had personal meeting with the President of Finland Tapani Koivisto, visited Parliament of this country.

February 25, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
On his way to Helsinki, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev made a short stop in Tashkent. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov met him in the airport. A friendly conversation took place between them. Delegation of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan jointly flew to Finland.

TAJIKISTAN – BELARUS
Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Belarus were established on September 5, 1996.
In the capital of the Republic of Belarus, the city of Minsk, the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan operates.

By present, the contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations comprises 53 documents allowing successful expansion and intensification of mutually beneficial cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Belarus in political, trade and economics, cultural, humanitarian and other areas. The main regulatory document governing major areas of relations of Tajikistan and the Republic of Belarus is the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the countries, signed in the course of the first visit of the President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko to Tajikistan in April 2000. Other documents signed during this visit are also of great importance for strengthening the contractual and legal basis.

Legal ground of bilateral Tajik-Belarusian relations has significantly increased as a result of the visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to the capital of the Republic of Belarus in June 2001. A package of six documents signed in the course of the visit mostly covers trade and economic links. Relevant structures of both countries work on further improvement of the contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations, considering complete implementation of the provisions of the basic document - the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty.

Political contacts of both countries successfully progress in the context of common objectives defined by CIS, CSTO and the EurAsEC, such as strengthening security and stability throughout the CIS and facilitating further development of integration processes. The parties are traced to have permanent tendency to mutual support within the framework of international and regional organi-
March 13, Moscow, RF
Tajikistan delegation headed by J.Karimov – first Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan participated in the work of second meeting of the Council of CIS member states’ government leaders that took place in Moscow.

March 19-20, Kiev, Ukraine
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by republic’s President Rahmon Nabiev arrived with a visit to Kiev for participation in meetings of the Council of CIS state leaders and Council of CIS government leaders.

March 25-26, Helsinki, Finland
Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Tajikistan L.Qayumov was in Helsinki where he participated in the work of the meeting of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe’s member states.

April, Islamabad, Pakistan
Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan arrived to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan with a visit, series of agreements were signed.

April 20, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
RT delegation headed by first Deputy Prime Minister T. Tukhtaboy Ghaffarov visited Bishkek aimed at participation in the meeting of Central Asia and Kazakhstan state leaders.

May 15-16, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by first deputy Prime Minister T. Ghaffarov took part in the meeting of the CIS Council of state leaders and Council of government leaders taken place in Tashkent.

May 31 – beginning of June, Tehran, Iran
Tajikistan delegation headed by the Minister of Economy and Finance of RT Ismail Davlatov participated in mourning event on the occasion of third death anniversary of Islamic revolution organizer in Iran Imam Ayatollah Khomeini. In the course of the visit, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani received the Minister of Economy and Finance of Tajikistan Ismail Davlatov, who delivered the message of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

June 25-26, Minsk, Belarus
Official delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Prime Minister A.Mirzoev visited Minsk and partici-
The first official visit of the head of sovereign Tajikistan took place abroad.

**June 28-30, Tehran, Shiraz, Iran**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev officially visited the Islamic Republic of Iran. Based on visit’s results series of bilateral cooperation documents were signed. Presidents of Tajikistan and Iran signed Declaration about the principles of friendly relations between Tajikistan and Iran. Among other documents were – agreement about economic, trade, scientific and cultural cooperation, protocol about cooperation in the sphere of finance and banking, memorandum about political consultations.

Completing his visit to Iran, R. Nabiev headed for Pakistan.

**June 30 – July 2, Islamabad, Lahore, Pakistan**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev officially visited the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Five documents were signed based on negotiations: memorandum about principles of intergovernmental cooperation of RT and IRP, economic and trade cooperation agreement, scientific and technical cooperation agreement, cooperation agreement in the spheres of culture, sport and tourism, protocol about establishing intergovernmental cooperation commission.

**July 3, Moscow, RF**

Tajikistan Delegation in Moscow participated in the work of meeting of the CIS member states’ Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers.

**July 6, Moscow, RF**

Tajikistan delegation headed by republic’s President R. Nabiev visited Moscow for participation in the work of eighth meeting of the CIS Council of state leaders.

**July 8-10, Helsinki, Finland**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev visited Helsinki, where he took part in the summit of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). Within the Conference’s frames, R. Nabiev had meetings with the US President J. Bush, the US Secretary of State J. Baker, the President of France F. Mitteran, the President of Finland M. Koivisto, Turkish Prime Minister S. Demirel, the President of

Present economic cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and Georgia is most clearly shown in joint implementation of the TRACECA Program of the European Union, aiming at development of transport corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia. The need for Tajikistan’s participation in this Program lies in its possibility to open Tajikistan’s access to trans-European and trans-Asian transport networks of the Caucasus and Central Asian countries.

Meanwhile, despite the existing favourable conditions for further intensification, bilateral relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Georgia have not duly progressed during independence years, and this is caused by a number of objective and human factors. One of the factors directly influencing the level of interrelations between the two countries is lack of sufficient legal basis for setting the fuller cooperation in various areas.

At present, the contractual and legal basis of Tajik-Georgian relation comprises 2 bilateral documents.

**TAJIKISTAN - KAZAKHSTAN**

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan were established on January 7, 1993. Diplomatic representation of the Republic of Tajikistan was opened in the Republic of Kazakhstan in June 1993. Diplomatic representation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which in January 2001 was assigned status of the Embassy, started functioning as an independent Mission in Dushanbe city in April 1998.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, Tajik – Kazakh bilateral relationship traditionally have been forming in the direction of mutually beneficial cooperation and successfully developed in political, trade and economic, scientific and technical, cultural and other areas.

They are characterized by the spirit of mutual trust, full coincidence or affinity of positions on many international and regional issues of current importance representing the mutual interest.

The visits of the states leaders became the main events in development of relations and strengthening of the contractual and legal
basis of cooperation. So, the visit of the head of Tajik state Emomalii Rahmon to the capital of Kazakhstan in January 1993 resulted in signing a fundamental document – Agreement about the bases of interrelations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Working visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomalii Rahmon, heading the Governmental delegation of Tajikistan, to the Republic of Kazakhstan in November 1995 brought to signing a package of documents related to cooperation of two countries in the area of economics. Further on, in the course of the official visits of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomalii Rahmon to the Republic of Kazakhstan in May 2006 and May 2008, 15 more documents were signed.

In their turn, Kazakh official delegations visited Tajikistan. In November 1998, Kazakhstan Foreign Minister K. Tokaev made an official visit to Dushanbe. During K. Tokaev’s official visit to the Republic of Tajikistan, as Kazakhstan’s Prime Minister in December 1999, a package of documents was signed covering important areas of bilateral cooperation and creating additional opportunities for further strengthening of mutually beneficial cooperation of two countries in the field of economics, as well as military and military technology.

The first official visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev to the Republic of Tajikistan took place in June 2000. This visit became a turning point in the history of bilateral Tajik-Kazakh relations. The visit resulted in signing a package of documents comprising 8 intergovernmental and interagency agreements, which gave new incentive to cooperation of two countries in the area of economics, politics, science and technology, and customs.
countries’ frontier troops and working groups of the Commonwealth of Independent States took place in Tashkent. Tajikistan delegation also participated in its work.

**September 14, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**
Representative delegation headed by Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan A.Iskandarov officially visited Tashkent.

**September 15-16, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan**
Tajikistan Parliamentary delegation headed by Supreme Council Chairman A.Iskandarov participated in the work of first meeting of the CIS member states’ Inter-parliamentary Assembly in Bishkek.

**September 27-30, New-York, USA**

On September 29, Tajikistan Minister of Foreign Affairs Kh. Kholiqnazarov delivered a speech in 47th session of UN General Assembly.

The official visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev to the Republic of Tajikistan, in September 2007, gave a new incentive to bilateral cooperation; in the course of this visit, six intergovernmental and interagency agreements, important for both parties, were signed in the field of culture and art, the agro-industrial complex, technical and professional education, investments and trade.

In the view of complex approach in bilateral Tajik-Kazakh relations important role belongs to the meetings of the Intergovernmental commission on trade and economics cooperation, in 1998, 2001, 2004, 2006, 2007 and 2008. In this aspect, it is worthy to notice the results of interministerial MFA consultations that took place in 2001 in Dushanbe.

The Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan, considering the outlooks of their economic development, constantly increasing international authority, their geographic and geopolitical location, as well as historically formed friendly relations between the peoples of two countries, always focus on further development and intensification of the wide scope of mutually beneficial of bilateral cooperation in trade and economics, politics, military, culture and other areas.

The contractual and legal basis of bilateral Tajik-Kazakh relations comprises over 70 documents, signed in the period from 1993 to 2008. The documents adopted by two countries refer to important areas of cooperation and, undoubtedly, ensure a solid legal basis for further strengthening of bilateral cooperation between Tajikistan and Kazakhstan in the areas of politics, economics, investments, taxes, banking and customs, as well as military and military technology.
Political contact between Tajikistan and Kazakhstan since the very beginning of independent development have been forming on the basis of the fact that only peace and order in the region can create enabling climate for further development and progress of the states in the region. The priorities of political contacts of two countries are seen in the context of such common objectives as strengthening regional security and stability, facilitation of the further development of integration progresses, undertaking joint steps towards elimination of dissociation of the Central Asia states.

Coordination is close in regards to foreign policy efforts of two countries on multilateral basis – within the framework of international and regional organizations such as the UN, CIS, the EurAssEC, CSTO and SCO. Cooperation scopes within these organizations are extremely wide – from elaboration and coordination of foreign policy approaches on tackling vital international and regional issues to establishing wide scope of cooperation in trade and economics and humanitarian area.

In the context of political interaction of two states the Government of Tajikistan supported initiatives of the Republic of Kazakhstan about calling of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building measures in Asia (CICA), with the first Summit held on July 3-5, 2002 in Almaty, and the following ones held annually in different parts of the world. The Republic of Tajikistan consistently supports other positions of Kazakhstan on such key issues of international policy as CIS reforming and integration processes in Eurasia. Tajikistan gave political support of Kazakhstan’s candidacy for chairmanship at OSCE in 2009 and for including in the UN Economic and Social Council for 2007-2009.
Central Asian state leaders – Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (except Turkmenistan) with the participation of Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs. Meeting was dedicated to exploring ways of political regulation of growing conflict inside Tajikistan.

November 13, Moscow, RF
Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan participated in the next meeting of CIS member states’ Council of government leaders in Moscow.

December 10, Termez, Uzbekistan
Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Termez, where he participated in the meeting of defense ministers of Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan and Russia.

1993

January 4, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Chairperson of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Tashkent.
1. Emomali Rahmon participated in the meeting of Central Asian and Kazakhstan countries’ state and government leaders. State leaders decided to abandon from the earlier existing and widely used definition of “Central Asia and Kazakhstan”. Instead of this, region’s country delegations henceforth unanimously decided to name the region as “Central Asia”. Parties decided about establishing the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea.
2. In the course of his visit, Tajik leader Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. They signed Agreement about friendship and cooperation, mutual assistance between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

January 12-13, Almaty, Kazakhstan
Chairperson of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Almaty, in the course of which he had meetings with the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, the Chairman of RK Supreme Council S. Abildin, the Prime Minister of RK S. Terseshenko. Fundamental document – Agreement about principal relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Kazakhstan and other package of bilateral documents were signed.

January 13, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Chairman of Supreme

Priority areas of economic cooperation between the RT and the RK are mineral resource industry, non-ferrous metallurgy, machinery-building sector, the agro-industrial complex, power engineering, light industry, transportation and communication.

Main export articles from the Republic of Tajikistan are electric power, cotton, aluminum and its ware, fruit and vegetable production, as well as textile materials.

Main import article from the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Republic of Tajikistan is grain and flour goods. Also, sufficiently large amounts of oil products, rolled ferrous metals, and inorganic chemistry production.

The countries collaborate in joint use of water resources of the region. Kazakhstan is particularly interested in rich water power resources of Tajikistan, the capacity of which can be used on mutually beneficial basis for the national interests of all Central Asian states.

Kazakhstan with great attention perceives Tajikistan’s suggestions on participation in effective development of water resources, particularly in the context of international consortium on completion of the construction of Roghun HPP. In the course of bilateral meetings the issue of possible Kazakhstan participation in construction of hydro-power plant on the Zarafshon River and a number of small-scale hydro-power plants.

During the official visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Republic of Tajikistan on September 12-13, 2007, and summit meetings of the leaders of two friendly states, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev came to agreement on establishment of Kazakhstan-Tajikistan Fund of direct investments. The purpose of Kazakhstan-Tajikistan Fund of direct investments is to implement recoupable and efficient investment projects in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan, and beyond their bounds, in mutual agreement of the parties. Cultural and humanitarian cooperation between two countries is dynamically progressing. Different level delegations of two countries
always take part in the events held within culture and scientific and technical realms.

Days of Tajikistan culture held in Astana in August, 2007 and agricultural production fair timed to it got on the spotlight in Kazakhstan. Working visit of Tajikistan’s Prime Minister, A.G. Akilov that concurred with these days, and his talks with Kazakhstan Prime Minister K. Masimov attached special importance to these events.

In December 2007, in Dushanbe park “Druzhba narodov”; a Monument devoted to 35 Kazakh warriors perished while performing their duties at Tajikistan-Afghanistan border during civil war in Tajikistan.

On May 12-13, 2008, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had official visit to the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the course of the visit, Emomali Rahmon met with the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, Prime Minister K. Masimov, chairman of board of directors of Kazakhstan company «Visor Holding» A. Karibjanov, and representatives of Tajik Society. During the visit cooperation documents were signed.

On October 21-24, 2008 Tajikistan successfully hosted Days of Kazakhstan culture.

TAJIKISTAN - KYRGYZSTAN

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic were established on January 14, 1993. Over the years of independence and development, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have accomplished neighborly, friendly and trust relationship with an outlook of further intensification.

In June 1996, the official visit of the President of Kyrgyz Republic, Askar Akaev, to the Republic of Tajikistan. This visit resulted in signing a package of documents ensuring a certain legal basis for development of relations between our countries in political, economic, and cultural areas, including the Agreement about the bases of interrelations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic, the Protocol of establishment of Tajik-Kyrgyz Intergovernmental commission on complex review of bilateral issues.

The official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to Bishkek in May 1998 gave a significant incen-

Council Emomali Rahmon visited Bishkek. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev, Vice-president Feliks Kalov.

January 15, Paris, France
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Rashid Alimov visited Paris. In the course of his visit, he had a meeting with UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali.

January 21, Moscow, RF
The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Moscow, in the course of which he had a meeting with Russian Federation’s President Boris Eltsin.

January 21-23, Minsk, Belarus
The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Minsk for participation in the work of meetings of CIS member states’ Council of state leaders and Council of government leaders.

January 25, Almaty, RK
The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a short-term working visit to the Republic of Kazakhstan.

January 26-27, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Ashkhabad where he had a meeting with the President of Turkmenistan Saparmurad Niyazov.

February 2, Islamabad, IRP
Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Pakistan for participation in the work of conference of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) member states’ ministers of foreign affairs.

February 14-18, Delhi, India
Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan officially visited India. Bilateral documents were signed: Declaration about principles and directions of cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of India, Agreement between governments of the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of India on economic and technical cooperation and others.

March 7-11, Beijing, China
The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon
officially visited remote foreign country for the first time. Tajikistan leader officially visited People’s Republic of China. He had meetings with Chairman of PRC Yan Shankun, Chairman of PRC’s Council of State Lee Pen, Secretary General of Communist Party’s Central Committee of China Tszyan Tszemin. On March 9, in Beijing, the Chairman of Tajikistan Supreme Council Emomali Rahmon and PRC’s Chairman Yan Shankun signed the Joint Declaration about basic principles of interrelations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the People’s Republic of China. Besides, parties have signed 10 intergovernmental and interministerial cooperation documents.

March 12, Moscow, RF
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan made an official visit to Moscow where it took part in ninth independent meeting of CIS countries’ Prime Ministers.

March 26, Kyzyl-orda, Kazakhstan
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Supreme Council Chairman Emomali Rahmon visited Kyzylorda city for participation in the work of meeting for states leaders from Central Asian countries and Russia, dedicated to Aral Sea problems. Agreements were signed about joint action to tackle the Aral Sea problems, environmental sanitation and providing social and economic development of Aral Sea. The Conference adopted Resolution about International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, Regulations about International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFSAS). Kazakhstan President N. Nazarbaev was elected the IFSAS President.

April 16-17, Minsk, Belarus
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Minsk for participation in the meeting of CIS member states’ leaders.

April 18-28, Washington, USA

April 25-29, Karachi, Pakistan
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Alimov participated in the work of a Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers of Organization of the

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Kyrgyzstan Askar Akaev. Dushanbe, October 2004.


tive to the process of further intensification of bilateral relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic. The documents adopted as a result of this visit largely expanded the contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations, today comprising 67 documents, including 14 inter-state ones, 25 – intergovernmental, and 28 - interagency.

On May 18, 2005, the first official visit of the President of Kyrgyz Republic Kurmanbek Bakiev to the Republic of Tajikistan took place.

On May 16, 2008, the city of Khojand of the Republic of Tajikistan hosted a working meeting between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmonand the President of Kyrgyz Republic K. Bakiev.

On May 14-15, 2007, the Foreign Minister of Kyrgyz Republic Ednan Karabaev visited our country as a work visit. Main focus during the meeting of E. Karabaev with the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi was given to three areas: intergovernmental cooperation, water and power policy, and border issues. The Ministers specified priority directions for their further joint work in relation to improvement of the institutional basis of inter-state relations, synchronization of the efforts in tackling the issues related to water resources distribution; enhanced interaction on border issues, including by way of elaboration of additional complex measures for avoidance of border incidents and facilitation of transboundary contacts.

In the course of the visit, a Cooperation program for 2007-2008 was signed between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic.

The formed contractual and legal basis with Kyrgyz Republic represents quite a strong ground facilitating development of relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and this neighbor country in all areas of the mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation. Tajikistan – Kyrgyzstan successfully progress both on bilateral, and multilateral basis. Two countries maintain close coordination of their actions on multilateral basis within such international regional organizations as the CIS, the EurAsEC, CSTO and SCO. Tajik-Kyrgyz relations development process has obtained clearer reference points with the start of Intergovernmental commission on complex review of bilater-
Islamic Conference member states held in Karachi city of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. One of the discussed issues was situation in Tajikistan.

April 27-29, Minsk, Belarus
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan officially visited Minsk where it participated in the work of CIS government leaders' Council. Having discussed situation in Tajikistan, meeting made a Resolution about measures to protect border and deliver assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan.

April 28, Almaty, Kazakhstan
Tajikistan delegation visited Almaty for participation in the first meeting of IFSAS board of administration. Issues about establishing executive board of directors, appointing Fund's acting director and its deputy, and problems related to formation of authorized capital were discussed under chair of Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbaev. Parties suggested about releasing Tajikistan from paying membership fee pending next three years.

May 13-14, Moscow, RF
Official delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Supreme Council Chairman Emomali Rahmon visited Moscow for participation in special meeting of CIS state leaders. The most important result of the meeting was signing Declaration of CIS member states’ leaders that touches the problem of economic cooperation and formation of Economic union, and also establishing common coordinating bodies CIS Executive Secretariat and Coordination and Advisory Committee.

Having discussed the situation in Tajikistan, CIS state leaders’ Council adopted Resolution about rendering emergency aid to the Republic of Tajikistan.

May 21, Osh, Kyrgyzstan
Government commission headed by deputy the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Qojidavlat Qoimdodov departed for Osh city to settle GBAO social and economic problems. Commission members familiarized themselves with circumstances in transportation association, in petroleum storage depot, other organizations and enterprises of Tajikistan located in Osh.

May 23-24, Saint Petersburg, RF
Delegation of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by A.Dostiev – First Deputy Chairman of
RT Supreme Council visited Saint Petersburg for participation in third plenary session of CIS member states’ Interparliamentary Assembly.

May 24-25, Moscow, RF
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Russian Federation.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of the Russian Federation Boris Eltsin, negotiations took place with delegation’s participation.

According to meeting results, the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon and the President of Russian Federation B.N.Eltsin signed Agreement about friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Republic of Tajikistan and Russian Federation. In addition, parties signed a package consisting of 7 agreements, integrated with military subjects. During his visit, Emomali Rahmon received chairman of the Russian State Cooperation Committee with CIS countries V.A.Mashits.

basis was laid for further progress of bilateral cooperation between two countries with long-term perspective. The documents of interstate, intergovernmental and interagency nature, adopted as a result of the visit, including a fundamental document - The Friendship and Cooperation Treaty, present an enabling ground for setting up multidimensional cooperation on a bilateral basis. Taking into account the existing potential of Tajik-Moldavian relations, the Republic of Tajikistan places high emphasis on further intensification of interrelations between two countries in mutually beneficial areas, as within the framework of international and regional organizations, as on bilateral basis, in compliance with the principles of mutual respect and national interests of the parties. From this point of view, direct links between economic subjects of two countries are seen as very promising, which is an important factor of increasing the mutual trade volume in conditions of market economy. Mutually beneficial cooperation on supply of consumer goods and other products manufactured in these two countries may also become a significant component of development of Tajik-Moldavian relations. Also, there is a certain potential for arranging, in the nearest future, of valuable links in the area of light and food industry, agriculture, science, education, and culture.

TAJIKISTAN - RUSSIA

Tajikistan and Russia are historically bound by centuries - old tradition of close interaction and friendship between the peoples, and cultural interosculation.

Russia was one of the first to recognize Tajikistan’s independence and sovereignty. The ground for establishing new type of relation-
ship between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Russian Federation in the context of independent development was provided by the Protocol on establishment of diplomatic relations between two states, signed on April 8, 1992 in Dushanbe.

On May 4, 1992, in Dushanbe, the Embassy of the Russian Federation opened. Since the very beginning of its independence The Republic of Tajikistan maintained Permanent Representation in Moscow, which was reorganized into the Permanent Representation of the REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN in the RF on June 8, 1993; and on December 18, the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Russian Federation opened on its basis.

On May 25, 1993, the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was concluded. Over 150 inter-state, intergovernmental and inter-agency agreements were signed, governing cooperation in political, economic, military, humanitarian and other areas. Active links are maintained in the area of politics, including contacts at the top level. The leaders of two states have repeatedly met in the context of state visits, business trips and at various international forums. During presidential meetings of various formats of international interaction, the most urgent issues of bilateral and multilateral Tajik-Russian cooperation have been objectively and constructively discussed.

Tajikistan and Russia have common viewpoints on most of the conceptual issues of international and regional politics and integration interaction. With that, particular emphasis is placed on the issues of efficient coordination within the framework of such international and regional organizations, as the UN, OSCE, CIS, SCO, the EurAsEC, and CSTO.
standing state and religious figure of Iran imam Ayatollah Khomeini in Tehran. During the visit, the President of Iran Hoshini Rafsanjani received head of Tajikistan delegation.

June 6-26, European countries
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan R.Alimov paid a visit to Europe where he participated in series of international forums held under the auspices of UN and CSCE.

June 30, Moscow, RF
Representative delegation headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers R.Mirzoev departed for Moscow to participate in the work of Coordination advisory council for developing documents about CIS states’ economic union.

July 4-8, Istanbul, Turkey
The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Istanbul where he took part in the second meeting of ECO member states’ leaders and made a speech in the plenary session. In Istanbul hotel of “Conrad”, on July 5, country’s leader E.Rahmon had a meeting with President of the Republic of Turkey Suleyman Demirel. On July 6, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani. On the same day, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

On July 8, the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon and Turkish President S.Demirel signed agreement about basic principles of friendly relations and cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and Turkish Republic.

July 6-9, Helsinki, Finland
Tajikistan delegation headed by the Deputy Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Q. Qoimdodov participated in the work of second CSCE Parliamentary Assembly session taken place in Helsinki.

July 13, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Intergovernmental Council meeting on Aral sea basin took place in Tajikistan, in which Minister of melloration and water industry of Tajikistan V.Shafoev has taken part.

July 20, Moscow, RF
Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Moscow.

The evidence of progressive development and strengthening of partnership between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Russian Federation was the official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmonto Moscow in April 1999, in the course of which the Declaration on Allied Interaction between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan, oriented to XXI century, and the Agreement on Russian Military Base in Tajikistan were signed.

In November 1999, then premier of Russia Vladimir Putin arrived to Tajikistan on a work visit to participate in the ceremony of inauguration of E. Rahmon, re-elected President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

In July 2000, the President of Russia V.V.Putin took part in Shanghai Five Summit in Dushanbe.

In April 2001, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon paid a working visit to Moscow.

In October 2001, the President of Russia V.V. Putin came to Dushanbe on a work visit, in the course of which he had a tripartite meeting with E.Rahmon and the President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan B.Rabbani. The parties discussed key issues of Afghan settlement. Afghan factor during the war with Taleban in Afghanistan objectively facilitated closer Tajik-Russian rapprochement.
In April 2003, in the course of the work visit of the President of Russian Federation V.V. Putin to Dushanbe there were identified specific areas of further joint action aiming at bringing to the new level of bilateral relations and enhance their economic constituent.

In June 2004, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a work visit to Russia (Sochi), in the course of which there were discussed the key issues of Tajik-Russian interaction in military and border area and expanding of trade and economic relations.

On October 16-17, 2004, the official visit of the President of Russian Federation V.V. Putin to Tajikistan took place. In the course of the first visit of the President of Russian Federation in such a format, longstanding work in all cooperation areas was reviewed. Batched solution of the existing issues was found, considering the interests of both countries. A number of agreements on implementation of bilateral large-scale economic projects in Tajikistan, in the area of hydro power engineering and non-ferrous metallurgy.

Within the period from December 2004 to June 2005, Russian border troops handed over the Tajik-Afghan border the guarded by them to Tajikistan border forces.

On October 6, 2005, St. Petersburg hosted another meeting of Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon with the Russian President V.V. Putin, in the course of which the issues of bilateral relations and further intensification of multidimensional cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Russian Federation were discussed.

On May 26, 2006, in Sochi, top level meeting took place between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin. The leaders of two states discussed the issues related to strengthening the bilateral cooperation in such areas as economy, trade, power engineering, industry, science and culture. A number of agreements were signed on cooperation in financial and economic areas, as well as on labor migration adjustment.

Year 2007 became notable for the further progress of inter-state cooperation. Several top and high level meetings of the leaders of two states took place. The parties had their working meetings as informal summit in June 2007 in St. Petersburg, as well as in the con-

Together with Russian sides, intergovernmental agreements were signed aimed at normalizing monetary and credit relations between two countries.

**August 5-8, Moscow, RF**
The Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Moscow.
Meeting of five state leaders took place in Russian capital – the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbaev, the President of Kyrgyz Republic A. Akayev, the President of Russian Federation B. Eltsin, the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Uzbekistan B. Karimov.

On August 7, meeting of Central Asia and Russian states’ leaders taken place in Kremlin regarding stabilization issues in Tajik-Afghan border. During the meeting, well-grounded exchange of views has taken place regarding a complex of issues, including defense and international aspects. Leaders of five countries signed a Declaration about borders inviolability. Condition in Tajikistan was discussed and Resolution was adopted about measures to normalize situation in Tajik-Afghan border.

Simultaneously, Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan passed the Message to UN Secretary General about situation in Tajikistan.

**August 19, Moscow, RF**
Minister of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Moscow. Two agreements were signed between military offices of the Republic of Tajikistan and Russian Federation: about the order of military service of officers, warrant officers, midshipmen and military personnel with extended service; about training officer personnel in military schools.

**August 23-24, Moscow, RF**
Tajikistan Minister of Defense visited Moscow where meeting of CIS member states’ defense ministers took place under leadership of the Minister of Defense P. Grachev. Situation in Tajikistan was particularly discussed in the meeting.

**August 28-30, Kabul, Afghanistan**
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the country’s Supreme Council Chairman Emomali Rahmon officially visited Kabul. It was the first visit of foreign country’s leader to ISA after accession of mujaheds to power.

During the visit, series of negotiations took place between the Chairman of
Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan B. Rabbani. Besides, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with ISA’s former Minister of Defense, General Ahmad-shah Mas’ud.

Based on visit’s results, Joint declaration of state leaders of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Islamic State of Afghanistan was signed.

On August 30, 5 military personnel (4 Russian and 1 Kazakhstani), who has been taken prisoners by Afghan border guards on August 10 in GBAO territory were released. On the same day, together with Tajikistan Supreme Council Chairman E.Rahmon, who completed his visit to Afghanistan, they returned to Dushanbe.

September 23-24, Moscow, RF

The Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Moscow where he participated in the meeting of CIS state leaders’ Council and government leaders’ Council.

Main document adopted as a summit’s result is Agreement about establishing an Economic union.

Having discussed situation in Tajikistan and in Tajik-Afghan border, state leaders passed two documents: Decision about establishing Aid Fund of the Republic of Tajikistan; Decision on supporting Resolution about measures to normalize situation in Tajik-Afghan border.

September 28 – October 2, New York, USA

For the first time in the history of independent Tajikistan country’s President took part in UN General Assembly session and made a speech in its tribune.

The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, heading country’s delegation, visited the USA, where he participated in the work of 48th session of the United Nations Organization’s General Assembly.

In New York, on September 29, the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Akbar Velayati.

On the same day, conversation of Emomali Rahmon has taken place with the UNICEF executive director James Grant and deputy UN Secretary General on humanitarian issues Jan Eliasson.

On September 30, in New York, in the United Nations Organization’s headquarters meeting of Tajikistan’s Sta-
During their talks, the Russian President Dmitry Medvedev confirmed Russia’s intention to open the branches of the leading Russia’s universities in Tajikistan.

Inter-parliamentary cooperation of the Republic of Tajikistan with the Russian Federation is actively progressing.

On April 3-5, 2003, an official visit of the Chairman of Russia’s Federation Council Sergey Mironov to Tajikistan took place.

On November 23-25, Moscow, RF
Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Moscow. Agreement was signed between the Republic of Tajikistan and Russian Federation about giving credit in cash Russian rubles by Government of the Russian Federation to Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for simultaneous exchange of ruble specimen of 1961-1992 within the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

On November 30 - 1 December, Rome, Italy
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Rashid Olimov visited Rome where he participated in the work of meeting of CSCE Council of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers. On December 1, the meeting decided to open CSCE Representation in Tajikistan.

On December 6-12, Moscow, RF
Supreme Council Commission of the Republic of Tajikistan pertaining coordination with public unions visited Moscow headed by republic’s Minister of Labour and Population Employment Shukurjon Zuhurov for investigating and discussing problems concerning living conditions of refugees

preme Council Chairman has taken place with the UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali.

Then, Emomali Rahmon made courtesy visit to chairman of 48th session of UN General Assembly Adolf Raoul Taylardat.

Having spoken in 48th session of the UN General Assembly, Emomali Rahmon particularly stated: «We want constructively cooperate with the forces of any political orientation acting within the frames of existing laws and respecting commonly accepted democracy principles». Emomali Rahmon informed the world community about situation in Tajikistan and about circumstances in Tajik-Afghan border.

October 25 – November 16, Paris, France
Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan Guljahon Bobosodiqova took part in UNESCO General Conference in Paris.

October, Geneva, Switzerland
Upon invitation of Ismailla community leader Prince Shah Karim al-Hussein Aga Khan IV, the Deputy Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Q. Qoimoddov visited Swiss capital - Geneva. In the course of his visit, he had a meeting with Aga Khan IV.

During their talks, the Russian Federation Council Sergey Mironov arrived to the Republic of Tajikistan on the official visit, where he met the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon, Tajikistan Prime Minister A. Akilov, the Chairman of Majlisi Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan, timed to opening of the first Russia’s national exhibition in Tajikistan capital. Lawmakers of two countries discussed the problems of labor migrants from Tajikistan, the status of the contractual and legal basis between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Russian Federation.

On December 14-15, 2005, the Chairman of the Russian State Duma B. V. Grizlov arrived to Dushanbe on the official visit, where he met the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon, Tajikistan Prime Minister A. Akilov, the Chairman of Majlisi Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan M. U. Ubaidullaev. The visit of the Russia’s State Duma Spokesman to Tajikistan has become another outstanding landmark along the way of further intensification of inter-parliamentary cooperation between two countries.

In February 2006, within the framework of inter-parliamentary cooperation between Russia’s Federation Council of the Federal Assembly and Majlisi Milli of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan, delegation of the CIS Committee of the Federation Council, headed by its Chairman V. N. Gustov, had a working visit to Tajikistan.

On August 24-26, 2006, the Chairman of Russia’s Federation Council Sergey Mironov arrived to the Republic of Tajikistan on the official visit and participated in opening of the first Inter-Parliamentary Forum “Tajikistan-Russia: Potential for Interregional Cooperation”. During the official visit of S. M. Mironov to Tajikistan, the Agreement on Cooperation between Majlisi Milli of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of Russia was signed. Within the framework of implementation of the abovementioned Agreement, in October 2006 Tajikistan party established permanent commission under Majlisi Milli of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan for dealing with the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of Russia.

On August 11-13, 2006, another regular meeting of Inter-chamber Inter-Parliamentary commission on cooperation between Majlisi Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan and State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

In the first half of 2007, parliamentary delegation of Tajikistan, headed by the Chairman of Majlisi Namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan S. H. Khairulliav visited Moscow by invitation of the Chairman of the State Duma of the Russian Federation B. V. Grizlov.

In August 2007, M. Ubaidullaev had a work visit to Moscow, in the course of which he had talks with Mayor of Moscow Yury Luzhkov and the Chairman of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation Sergey Mironov on the issues of organizing and holding of the second Inter-parliamentary forum.
and forced migrants from Tajikistan living in Russian and other CIS states.

December 23-24, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
Official delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Supreme Council Chairman Emomali Rahmon participated in the work of next meeting of CIS state leaders’ Council and government leaders Council in Ashkhabad. CIS state leaders’ Council adopted Ashkhabad Declaration about developing cooperation and strengthening confidence in relations between the Commonwealth member states.

Having discussed situation in the Republic of Tajikistan and in Tajik-Afghan border, state leaders adopted Resolution about supplementary measures to stabilize situation in state border area of the Republic of Tajikistan with Afghanistan.

Leaders of six states: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan signed the cooperation Memorandum on protecting external state borders.

1994
January 5-12, Moscow, RF
Representative delegation of Tajikistan headed by republic’s Council of Ministers A. Samadov visited Moscow. Aim of the visit was discussion of matters related to entrance of the Republic of Tajikistan into ruble zone, bilateral economic cooperation.

January 11-14, Nukus, Uzbekistan
Tajikistan delegation headed by republic’s Supreme Council Chairman Emomali Rahmon visited Nukus, where delegation participated in the work of conference of Central Asia and Russian Federation state leaders concerning Aral Sea problems. The Conference approved regulations about Intergovernmental council for Aral Sea basin problems. The important result of the conference became approval of specific actions Program for improving environmental situation of Aral Sea basin in the nearest 3-5 years while considering region’s social and economic development.

January 14, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Representative delegation of Tajikistan headed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers Abdujalil Samadov arrived to Tashkent. Based on visit’s results, A. Samadov and leader of Uzbekistan government A. Mu-

In trade and economics cooperation format priority rests with the energy sector.

Commissioning of the first unit of HPP «Sangtuda-1» demonstrated political will, understanding and fulfillment of the commitments undertaken by Russia. On January 20, 2008, the official ceremony of launching the first unit of HPP «Sangtuda-1» took place. Electric power of the first HPP unit equal to 2 – 2.5 million K.W.H. daily satisfied the needs of population in South Tajikistan. The second unit of HPP “Sangtuda-1” was put into operation on July 1, 2008, and with its launch the capacity of the plant increased up to 5 million kWh. On November 5, 2008, the third unit of this object was put into operation. Completion of the construction of HPP “Sangtuda-1” is the most powerful energy project in CIS, and the final commissioning of the plant is a serious incentive for social and economic development of Tajikistan.

In accordance with the Agreement signed between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Open Joint Stock Company “Gazprom”, the parties started implementing the projects in exploration works on oil and gas prospect areas of the Republic of Tajikistan.

In July 2007, in Dushanbe a meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the Chairman of the Supreme Mining Council of Russia and the Chairman of closed joint-stock company Inter-state Oil Company Soyuzneftegaz Yury Shafrannik took place, in the course of which the possibility of doing joint exploration works and the following development of the gold mining complex of Tajikistan.

Within the framework of establishment of intergovernmental contacts and expansion of inter-agency cooperation, on March 27, 2008, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi had a work visit to the Russian Federation. In the course of the meeting with the Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation S. V. Lavrov, they reviewed a number of urgent issues of development of bilateral cooperation in political, economic, and humanitarian areas, in compliance with the principles of allied relationship and strategic partnership. Opinions were shared about increasing
of the CIS activity efficiency and further strengthening of the regional cooperation. Willingness to further coordinate the efforts of the foreign policy agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan and of the Russian Federation, both on bilateral basis, and within the framework of international organizations, was reconfirmed. The Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan and of the Russian Federation signed a Cooperation program between Tajikistan MFA and Russia MFA for 2008.

It must be mentioned, that economic agenda in relations between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan is quite rich. Today Russia is the major trade partner of Tajikistan. The priority issue of the agenda of bilateral relations within the period being reviewed has been development of trade and economic relations.

Cooperation at the level of economic subjects in such areas as trade, industry, the agro-industrial complex, transportation and communication is quite notable.

Different events were held to support and agitate for the culture, language and other values of Tajik and Russian nations. In 1997, the Days of Dushanbe Culture were held in Moscow, while the days of Russian literature in Tajikistan. In 1999, the International Scientific Conference devoted to 1100 years of Samani state was organized in St. Petersburg. Another example of successful cooperation between two countries in humanitarian area is Russian-Tajik Slavonic University in Dushanbe.

In 2004, the Days of Russian Culture were held in Tajikistan. The top Russian singers and bands participated and performed during these culture days, which strengthened the friendship and cultural ties of both nations.

In October 2005, the Days of Tajikistan culture were held in the Russian Federation.

The Days of Moscow culture in Dushanbe, held in the latter half of June 2008, became the strong stimulus for the development of the Russian-Tajik humanitarian cooperation.

The first Russian centre of the ‘Russkiy Mir’ Foundation was opened on the basis of the Tajik State Institute of the Languages in June 2008 in Dushanbe, with participation of the head of the ‘Russkiy Mir’ Foundation, V.Nikonov.

In the framework of the III forum of the scientific and artistic intellectuals of the CIS in September 2008, in Dushanbe, the second centre of the ‘Russkiy Mir’ (Russian World) Foundation was opened on the basis of the Russian-Tajik Slavonic University. The centers are aimed to ensure that all users have free access to electronic versions of Russian mass media, provide library updates to education institutions, collection of multimedia publications and Russian language learning programs.

The important moment in the effective right protection policy of the citizens of Tajikistan in the RF was the opening of General Consulate of the Republic of Tajikistan in Yekaterinburg.

The beginning of the 2009 was started with the further development of inter-state cooperation.

During the meetings of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev, on February 4, 200,9 within the framework of unscheduled summits of CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) and EEC (Eurasian Economic Community), the main attention was focused on develop-talov signed trade and economic agreement for the current year between two countries.

January 24-27, Tehran, Iran
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan R.Alimov visited Tehran, where he participated in the meeting of Council of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). On January 27, meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of RT R. Alimov has taken place with the IRI President Ali Akbar Hashimi Rafsanjani.

January 25, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, heading the Representative delegation, arrived with a visit to Almaty. During the visit, the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev. Four intergovernmental and inter-ministerial cooperation documents were signed according to parties’ negotiation results.

February 9-15, Moscow, RF
Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers A. Samadov visited Moscow. Negotiations took place with heads of Russian Federation’s government bodies touching the problems of Tajikistan’s entrance into ruble zone while enjoying equal rights, bilateral relations issues were discussed, working protocol about deepening cooperation for entrance of the Republic of Tajikistan into ruble zone was signed.

February 22, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Working visit of Tajikistan delegation headed by the Chairman of republic’s Supreme Council Emomali Rahmon took place to the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Chairman of Supreme Council of Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon met with the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. Economic and trade cooperation agreement for 1994 was signed based on negotiations’ results.

March 10-14, RF, European countries, USA
Working visit of the Chairman of Ministers’ Council of the Republic of Tajikistan A.Samadov took place to Russia, Germany, Switzerland, England and the USA. Aim of the visit was familiarizing these countries with state
of affairs in Tajikistan and discussion of issues regarding giving credit to the republic, development of programs aimed at reconstruction of national economy and specific projects to render economic assistance to Tajikistan.

March 16, Moscow, RF
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Rashid Aldimov visited Moscow where he participated in a meeting of foreign affairs ministers of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states.

March 29 – April 1, Islamabad, Pakistan
Official visit of the government delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Supreme Council Chairman Emomali Rahmon took place to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Emomali Rahmon had meetings with President of Pakistan Faruk Ahmed Khan Lahuri, Prime Minister Binazir Bhutto.

April 5-13, Delhi, India
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by republic’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs T. Mardonov took part in the work of fiftieth anniversary session of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) held in Delhi (India).

April 14-15, Moscow, RF
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by Emomali Rahmon – Supreme Council Chairman, visited Moscow for participation in the work of next meeting of CIS state leaders’ Council and government leaders’ Council.

Documents regarding Tajikistan were also signed during the meeting: Constituent Agreement about establishing Aid Fund of the Republic of Tajikistan, Decision about term of stay, composition and objectives of Collective peacebuilding forces in the Republic of Tajikistan. CIS member states’ leaders decided to appoint Colonel General V.A. Patrkeev as Commander of Collective peacebuilding forces, while releasing Colonel General B.A. Pyankov from this position. States’ leaders adopted a Resolution about supplementary measures to stabilize situation in Tajik-Afghan border.

April 27-30, Afghanistan
Tajikistan Government delegation headed by Minister of Labour and Popula-

ment of economic cooperation, and speeding the construction of infrastructure projects in Tajikistan. On February 24, 2009, the President of Tajikistan had working visit to the Russian Federation. In the negotiation, the most pressing issues of the Russian-Tajik relationship and the outlooks for the mutual and regional development were discussed. Also, the questions of the Russian participation in the hydro power projects; in particular the issues regarding exploitation timeframe for the fourth aggregate of the HPP Sangtuda-1, which would improve the effective usage of the water resources and energy supply in Tajikistan, were the subject of talks. At the same time, the issues of military cooperation and opening the branches of top Russian education institutions in Tajikistan were considered. During the meeting, the President of the Russian Federation D. Medvedev invited the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to visit Russia in the second half of 2009.

Within the framework of cooperation of joint structures the deputy chairman of the Federation Council of Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation D. Mezentsev visited Tajikistan in the first quarter of 2009. Several meetings were held with the ministry heads and departments of economic block, as well as business structures to share ideas regarding trade and economic problems, cooperation within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. There was also a meeting of D.F. Mezentsev with the Foreign Minister of Tajikistan H. Zarifi.

TAJIKISTAN - TURKMENISTAN
The political basis of Tajik-Turkmen relations was set on January 27, 1993 by signing the protocol «On establishments of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Turkmenistan».

Since February 1995, in Ashkhabad there is the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan functioning.

In Dushanbe, the Embassy of Turkmenistan started working from June 26, 1999.

In January 1993, governmental delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan, headed by the Prime Minister, was conducted, arrived on the official work visit and resulted in signing the package of 7 documents governing the trade and economic cooperation of both countries.

In July 1995, by invitation of the President of Turkmenistan Saparmurad Niyazov, the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon came to Ashkhabad on a work visit, which resulted in signing a joint communique.

Both government leaders discussed the issues regarding the development of the mutual trade and economic cooperation, including the provision of oil and gas to Tajikistan.

Further, the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had several bilateral meetings with Turkmenistan leader Saparmurad Niyazov within the framework of multilateral meetings of Central Asia leaders. During the meetings, great attention was paid to creation of favourable climate in both countries to improve the political, trade, economic, scientific and technical, cultural and humanitarian cooperation.

The President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Turkmenistan at the end of 2006 and in the beginning of 2007.

On July 24-25, 2007, the Government delegation of Tajikistan had a working visit, headed by the Minister of Energy and Industry of Tajikistan Sh. Gul.
On September 2007, the official working visit of H. Zariñi, Tajikistan Foreign Minister, to Turkmenistan took place. During his visit and meeting with the President of Turkmenistan G. Berdimuhamedov, the outlooks of the development of inter-state relationship and ways of cooperation improvement were discussed. The visit was very important in activating the preparation for the official visit of the President of Turkmenistan to Tajikistan. Taking this into account, both sides worked on preparing the contractual and legal basis for cooperation.

The new era of bilateral relations started after the official visit of the President of Turkmenistan G. Berdimuhamedov to Tajikistan on October 4-5, 2007.

On December 9-10, 2007, the official visit of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to Turkmenistan took place, where 5 important documents were signed. During the visit, the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Foreign Minister H. Zariñi participated in the opening ceremony of the regional UN centre on preventative diplomacy for the Central Asia in Ashkhabad, and had a speech on preventative diplomacy and international cooperation.

On February 12-14, 2008, the first joint Tajik-Turkmen intergovernmental meeting of the trade and economic cooperation commission was held in Ashkhabad.
September 9, Moscow, RF
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Chairman of country’s Ministers Council Abdujalil Samadov arrived to Moscow with an official visit to participate in the work of next meeting of CIS member states’ Government leaders Council.

September 23 – October 4, New York, USA
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Alimov visited New York in connection to 49th session of UN General Assembly. In the course of his visit, R. Alimov met with the Deputy Acting Director of the World Food Programme J. Everst, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan S. Ali, Afghanistan State Minister of Foreign Affairs N. Lafrai, Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Vilayati.

September 28 – October 4, New York, USA
The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited New York for participation in 49th session of the UN General Assembly. On September 30, Emomali Rahmon made a speech in session’s plenary meeting.

On April 28, 2008, in Almaty, the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguli Berdimuhamedov, where the set of issues of Tajik-Turkmen relationship were discussed. The leaders of both states stressed their bilateral interest in strengthening and expanding cooperation on trade, energy supply, oil products and raw aluminium. Also, the opinions were shared regarding the effective water resources usage and measures to reduce the problems of Aral Sea basin.

The contractual and legal basis of bilateral Tajik-Turkmen relationship comprises 26 signed documents.

TAJIKISTAN - UZBEKISTAN

The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan were established on October 22, 1992. The embassy of Tajikistan in Tashkent has been functioning since 1995.

The contractual and legal basis of bilateral Tajik-Uzbek relationship comprises more than 80 agreements and contracts, signed on inter-state, intergovernmental and inter-ministry levels from 1992 until 2008.

The documents signed by both sides influence the important areas of mutual cooperation and provide legal basis for strengthening future cooperation between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on political, trade-economic and other sectors. However, the implementation process of the agreements is very slow, because of specific bilateral relations, which does not comply with the requirements for inter-state relationship.
The main documents regulating the relationship between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are the Treaty on friendship, understanding and cooperation signed in Tashkent on January 4, 1993, and the Treaty on eternal friendship between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan signed on June 15, 2000. The first document identifies the main principles of bilateral relationship: mutual respect of independence and state sovereignty, equality, policy of non-intervention into internal issues of each state, bilateral desire for having successful economic cooperation, both at the state and local (regional) enterprise levels.

In the second document both sides have indicated new cooperation perspectives, taking into account the perspectives of new type of relations with the countries of the region, which widened the main principles of Tajik-Uzbek relations.

Taking into account the economic development perspectives, geographic and geopolitical placement, historic and cultural roots of both neighbouring nations the Republic of Tajikistan pays great attention to the further development and strengthening of bilateral cooperation with the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In this regard the Republic of Tajikistan takes necessary measures to direct relations of both countries into the friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation flow. The measures for strengthening bilateral trust are of the highest attention.

On January 4, 1998 by invitation of the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had an official visit to Uzbekistan. The visit was a great incentive and activated the Tajik-Uzbek bilateral relations. As the result of the visit four inter-state agreements were signed.

On February 4, 1998 the prime Minister of Uzbekistan U. Sultanov visited Dushanbe and 9 bilateral agreements, including the cooperation agreement on rational usage of water & energy resources were signed.

On the same day, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, his deputy on political issues Marokesh Gulding, on humanitarian issues, emergency aid coordinator Peter Hansen, on economic and social issues Nitin Desai, on operations for supporting peace Koffee Annan, chairperson of 49th session of UN General Assembly Omar Essai, deputy US Secretary of State Strobe Telbott.

In the evening, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Tajik nationals residing in the USA.

On October 1, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the Ukrainian Supreme Council Chairman A. Moroz, Chairman of Committee for international relations of Supreme Council of Ukraine, famous poet Boris Olevnik and Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon also had meetings with Moldovan President M. Snegut, CIS Acting Secretary I. Korotchen, OIC Secretary General Hamid Alkabid, IRI Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Vilayati, ISA State Minister of Foreign Affairs Najibulla Lafrai, UN Development Programme manager G. Spet.

October 8, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Republic of Uzbekistan. Meeting of Emomali Rahmon with Uzbekistan President Islam
The important event on strengthening bilateral relations was Days of Tajikistan Culture in Uzbekistan, which was held according to the agreement of both leaders in the period from June 29 till July 5, 1998.

The important event on strengthening bilateral relations was the first official visit of the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov to Dushanbe in June 2002. The meetings and negotiations held during the visit showed that constant constructive position of the Government of Tajikistan, supported with the same initiative from the Uzbek side, could play a great role in settling friendly neighbouring relations between both states. The summary of the visit was the signing of package of documents, including the agreement on eternal friendship between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, and memorandum on delimitation of the border. This was called a new phase of active positive change in Tajik-Uzbek relations.

The further development of Tajik-Uzbek relations was supported with working visits of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to Tashkent at the end of 2001. The summary of the negotiations of two leaders showed that both countries share the same positions regarding many bilateral, international and regional problems, and there is mutual interest in developing friendly and neighbouring relations from both sides.

For the realization of the joint release of both leaders from December 26, 2001, the visit of the prime Minister of Tajikistan to Tashkent was organised on February 2002. The visit was summarised by signing range of documents on trade-economics, and the agreement on border passing points.

In this context the issues of delimitation and demarcation of the state border should be mentioned as there was huge improvement on the issues of the legal assignment of the parts of state border. On October 5, 2002 the agreement on Tajik-Uzbek state border was signed between the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Uzbekistan. The negotiations on final agreement of less than 60 km of border are still ongoing.

On August 23, 2002, the first meeting of the Tajik-Uzbek interstate trade and economic cooperation commission was conducted in Dushanbe. This was an important event in the history of Tajik-Uzbek relations which resulted signing the protocol identifying existing problems in bilateral relations and perspective solutions to be applied.

On February 18, 2009, the second meeting of the Tajik-Uzbek joint inter-state trade & economic cooperation commission were held in Dushanbe. During the meeting the important pressing issues of bilateral cooperation on hydro power, water, industry, agriculture, transport and communication were discussed, with wide involvement of business and industry representatives of both countries in the process of widening the bilateral trade-economic cooperation.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the main partners of Tajikistan on trade & economic, social, scientific and technical spheres of cooperation. The trade turnover between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in 2008 accounted for USD 224,5 bln.

TAJIKISTAN - UKRAINE

The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Ukraine were established on April 24, 1992.

From February 3, 1999 the trade consulate of Tajikistan is functioning in Kiev.
The bilateral relations are based on the document – Agreement on friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and Ukraine from July 6, 2001. The main principles of bilateral relations include mutual trust and mutual understanding in discussing and solving important issues.

To date between the Republic of Tajikistan and Ukraine 55 bilateral documents were signed and out of them 36 are inter-state and intergovernmental, and 11 interagency documents.

The official visit of the president of Ukraine to Tajikistan was on March 6-7, 2008, which was ended by signing 10 documents, to incentive further cooperation and strengthens the relationship on wide spectra of issues. The inter agency contacts became regular and priority tasks and perspectives are indicated in the action plan of Tajikistan and Ukraine for 2008-2009 signed in Dushanbe.

The important coordinating body of multilateral cooperation is the joint Tajik-Ukrainian intergovernmental economic cooperation commission, created in 2002. Since its creation the commission had 2 meetings, in March 2003 in Dushanbe, and December 2005 in Kiev.

The Republic of Tajikistan and Ukraine have traditionally shared the opinions on key questions of international politics, security, and had mutual understanding regarding participation of both countries in the process of regional integration.

The mutually beneficial cooperation within the military agencies in military-technical, military education and in preparation of military personnel, supply of military equipment, and successful dialog between border keeping agencies of both countries were strengthened. The legal basis for the development of military-technical co-

December 9, Moscow, RF
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Prime Minister Jamsheed Karimov officially visited Moscow for participation in the work of meeting of CIS member states’ government leaders’ Council.

December 11-17, Casablanca, Morocco
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Casablanca (Morocco) where he took part in the work of 7th conference of Organization of the Islamic Conference’s member states leaders. On December 14, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon made a speech in the Conference. In the course of his visit, Tajikistan President had series of meetings with the leaders of OIC Conference member states: Morocco King Hassan II, the Prime Minister of Pakistan Benazir Bhatto, the President of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani, the President of Turkey Suleiman Demirel, the President of Egypt Hosni Mubarak, the Prime Minister of Tunisia Karovi, Kuwait Emir Sheikh Jabbar al-Ahmad, UAE President Sheikh Zayd Ben Sultan al-Nahayyan. In addition, Emomali Rahmon had a conversations with the Iranian Minister.
of Foreign Affairs Ali Akbar Velayati, Qatar Minister of Foreign Affairs Hamid bin Josim al-Tani, and Saudi Arabia Prince Emir Abdullah. During presence of Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon in Casablanca, protocols were signed about establishing diplomatic relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with Qatar Government and Kingdom of Morocco.

December 26, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan J.Karimov arrived with a business visit to Uzbekistan.

1995

February 9-10, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived to Almaty with a working visit, where he participated in the work of meeting of CIS member states’ state leaders Council and government leaders Council. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbaev.

February 27, Moscow, Russia
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived to Moscow with a working visit. Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the Russian Federation’s President Boris Eltsin, Chairman of this country’s Government Victor Chernomyrdin.

March 3, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived to Kazakhstan with a working visit, where he took part in the work of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan state leaders’ meetings regarding Aral Sea problems.

March 9-12, Copenhagen, Denmark
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Copenhagen, where he participated and made a speech in the World Summit for the benefit of social development.

March 13-16, Islamabad, Pakistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived to Islamabad with a working visit, aimed at participation in the meeting of Economic Cooperation Organization’s (ECO) member states leaders. In addition, he had a meeting with Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

operation was settled. In this regard the ways of cooperation on safe utilization of missile products and fuel is ongoing.

The cooperation on humanitarian sector between Tajikistan and Ukraine are developing constantly.

The parameters of the economic cooperation of Tajikistan and Ukraine within last several years are identified by range of documents signed by both sides. Including such agreements as: «on main principles and areas of economic cooperation» from 2001, «on free trade» from 2001, «on involvement and mutual investment protection» from 2001, «on power engineering, industry, transport, and construction cooperation» from 2001.

The President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had working visit to Ukraine on December 3-5, 2008. During the visit seven documents were signed, and also the protocol between the Ministry of Energy and Industry of RT and Ukrainian OJSC «Turboatom» on creation of joint company in Tajikistan for designing of hydro turbine equipment for small and medium hydro electric stations (HPP), and the joint company to complete tractors of «XT3» (Kharkov Tractor Plant) in Tajikistan, were signed. To date the modernization of the heavy equipment of Norak HPP is ongoing in cooperation with OJSC «Turboatom», which will enlarge its capacity to 10 percent after its completion. About 90 per cent of all hydro-technical equipment of HPP in Tajikistan, including Norak and Vakhsh cascade were made in «Turboatom» and other industrial plants of Ukraine.

ASIA

TAJIKISTAN - AFGHANISTAN

The diplomatic relationship between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan were established on July 15, 1992.

The friendly relationship and cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is one of priority
directions of the foreign policy of the Republic of Tajikistan, to comply with national interest of the country; support the sustainable economic development; and maintain peace and security in the region.

Within the framework of the realization of the Agreement on friendship, cooperation and good neighborhood, several meetings of delegations and leaders of both countries were held in Tajikistan on 1992, 1993, 1996, 2001 and in Afghanistan in 1993, 1995. In the process of negotiations the questions of border stabilization, regulating the Tajik conflict and situation in Afghanistan were discussed.

In December 1993, the first official visit of the President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Burhaniddin Rabbani to Tajikistan was organized, where the bilateral cooperation documents were signed. It was the first visit of a foreign country to independent Tajikistan.

On October 22, 2001 with the initiative of the president of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon the Afghan-Tajik-Russian high level meeting was organized in Dushanbe. Besides the state leaders, the foreign affairs & security ministers and other official people from these countries have participated in the meetings. Sides have noted the importance of ongoing consultations on different levels because of highly tensed situation in Afghanistan. Also sides have expressed the opinion that the political process in Afghanistan should be channeled through involving representatives from all nations and ethnic groups and to be formed as a result of their free choice.

After the 9/11 and the antiterrorist campaign in Afghanistan, the temporary government was appointed headed by Hamid Karzai. On December 22, 2001 the inauguration of new democratic government leader Hamid Karzay was held in Kabul.

On January 24, 2002 on the way back from Tokyo the Afghan delegation headed by Hamid Karzai visited Tajikistan with working visit and had meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, E. Rahmon. As a result the joint declaration were signed which have...
settled the legal basis for the development of friendly and neighbouring cooperation between both countries.

On the 5-9 April 2002, the Minister of transportation of Afghanistan Sultan Hamid Sultan had the working visit to Tajikistan, summarized by signing the Protocol on intentions for cooperation.

On March 18-27, 2002, in Turkish Istanbul, in the International Conference on the development of electric communication (ICDEC-02), the communication cooperation agreement was signed between Ministry of Communication of RT and Ministry of Communication of Afghanistan.

On April 8, 2002, by the initiative of the Ministry of Transport of Afghanistan the negotiations between Ministry of Transport of Tajikistan and Ministry of Transport of Afghanistan were held in Dushanbe. As a result the memorandum on cooperation in the transport sphere was signed.

The Republic of Tajikistan has opened its Embassy in Afghanistan in early 2002.

On August 6, 2002 the official ceremony of signing the contract between the communication ministries of both countries was conducted in Kabul. The contract indicated that Tajik side will educate colleagues from Afghanistan on the postal and communication areas.

In order to strengthen the bilateral relationship the delegation of Tajikistan had working visit to Afghanistan from August 5 till 7, 2002 by invitation of the Ministry of transport of Afghanistan. During the negotiations, where the ministry of community works also participated, both sides have expressed and coordinated their positions on the issues of bilateral relations and Memorandums were signed between Ministry of Transport of RT and Ministry of Transport of Afghanistan, and Memorandum between Ministry of Transport of RT and Ministry of community works of Afghanistan.

The official opening ceremony of one of the bridges connecting Tajikistan and Afghanistan was held in Khorog on November 3, 2002 with participation of the President of RT E. Rahmon, the prince Aga Khan IV and delegation of Afghanistan headed by deputy chairman of the government H. A. Arsalo.

The agreement on opening Tajik Consulate in Mazori Sharif and Afghan Consulate in Khorog was signed between Government of RT and Government of Afghanistan on November, 2002 in Dushanbe.

The MFA of Tajikistan actively participates in international events on post-conflict recovery of Afghanistan. In the early 2002 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan, Talbok Nazarov participated and had speech on International Conference in Petersburg (Germany) on Afghanistan and on December 22, 2002 had speech on ‘good neighborhood relations’ in Kabul conference.

After the conference the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of neighbouring countries have signed the Kabul declaration on neighbouring relations.

On December 23-28, 2002 the delegation of temporary Government of Afghanistan headed by head of 6th army of the Ministry of Defense visited Dushanbe. The questions of bilateral cooperation, mainly border forces, creation of border quick response group, and development of cross border trade were discussed during the meetings.

From April 29 till May 2, 2003 the delegation headed by the Minister of Communication of Afghanistan visited Tajikistan. The agreement of postal and communication cooperation was discussed.
and the agreement between the Ministry of communication of RT and Afghanistan signed.

Based on the agreement between the Ministry of Defense of RT and Afghanistan the group of afghan military servants do study in the military college of Dushanbe since March 2003.

On June 24-25, 2003 the delegation of Afghanistan headed by deputy chairman of government, Minister of Defense of Afghanistan Marshal Muhammadkasim Fahim, visited Tajikistan. During the meeting with the President of Tajikistan, Ministers of Defense and Foreign Affairs of the both sides have shared visions regarding issues on situation in Afghanistan, antiterrorist coalition troops, aid from donor countries, economic-infrastructure rehabilitation, and forming the state army and police.

In October 2003 the deputy Minister of the Energy of Afghanistan visited Tajikistan to discuss the perspectives of future cooperation.

On November 27, 2003 the President RT taking into account the friendly bilateral relations has signed the order to free and pass 18 citizens of Afghanistan, imprisoned for different crimes.

In order to finance the construction of bridges between RT and Afghanistan, Agreements were signed between Government of RT and Government of USA on December 31, 2003, and on February 10, 2004 the agreement on construction and exploitation of bridges were signed between REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN and the Government of Afghanistan.

On March 31 and April 1, 2004, the International Conference on ‘Afghanistan and International community – partnership for future’ was conducted in Berlin, where most pressing issues such as: political perspectives of Afghanistan, reconstruction of Afghanistan – way to independence and etc., were discussed. Tajikistan was represented at the conference by State Advisor of the President of RT on foreign policy.

The important event in bilateral relations was the opening of the second bridge on July 6, 2004 in the Kalai-Humb district of GBAO, with participation of the President of RT E. Rahmon, Prince Aga Khan IV and Afghanistan delegation.

The meeting of the President of RT Emomali Rahmon with the leader of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, who was participating in

President Shankar Dayal Sharma and Indian Minister of Foreign Affairs Shri Pranba Mulherji.

December 16-18, Abu-Dhabi, UAE
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the United Arab Emirates. He met with UAE President Sheikh Zaid Ben Sultan al-Nahayyan, Vice-president Sheikh Maktum Ben Rashid al-Maktum.

1996

January 19, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he participated in the meeting of CIS member states’ leaders.

April 24-27, Shanghai, China
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Shanghai, where he participated in and delivered a speech in the first meeting of five state leaders: Tajikistan, Russia, China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Based on meeting results, agreement was signed between the People’s Republic of China, Russian Federation, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Republic of Tajikistan about strengthening confidence in the military realm in border areas. “Shanghai five”, “Shanghai forum” expressions emerged being applied relatively to participants of this agreement.

May 5-8, Ankara, Turkey
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Ankara. Tajik state leader Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Turkey Suleiman Demirel, the Chairman of Turkish National Majlis Mustafio Kalinli and this country’s Prime Minister Musad Elmoe.

May 12-13, Meshed, Iran
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Iran, where he participated in stately opening ceremony of Meshed-Sarakhs railway. During his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with IRI President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

May 14-15, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan arrived with a working visit

May 16-20, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he took part in the meeting of CIS member states’ leaders. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali.

July 1-6, Reutlingen, FRG
Dushanbe city delegation headed by city Chairman Mahmadsaid Ubaydulloev visited Reutlingen of FRG (federal land of Baden-Wurttemberg).

August 8-9, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow. Emomali Rahmon participated in the inauguration ceremony of Russian Federation’s President Boris Eltsin. He had meetings with the Russian President Boris Eltsin, Government Chair Victor Chernomyrdin and this country’s Minister of Defense Igor Rodionov.

August 23, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Almaty, where he took part in events dedicated to 150th anniversary of Jambul Jabaev.

September 16-20, Beijing, China
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the People’s Republic of China, where he had meetings with the PRC Chairman Tszyan Tszemin, PRC State Council Chairman Lee Pen, Chairman of Permanent committee for all-China national representatives’ assembly Tsyyo Shi, Chairman of national government of Hainan province Juan Chun-u.

October 4-5, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Almaty. Emomali Rahmon participated in the meeting of state leaders of Central Asia and Russian Federation, had meeting with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Eugeni Primakov.

October 7, New York, USA
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov visited
President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and participated in the opening ceremony of the bridge «Drujba» on the river Panj.

The business forum on cross border trade was organized on December 6-7, 2007 in Kurghonteppa. The entrepreneurs from Khatlon province of Tajikistan and Kunduz province of Afghanistan have participated in the forum. One of the main questions discussed was the perspective of the creation of border trade zone.

In March 2008 the trilateral meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran was organized in Dushanbe. As a result the Joint communique of the ministers of foreign affairs was signed. Further ministers have participated in the Navruz festivities, in Gissar district of RT.

On May 10-11, 2008 the meeting of inter-state Tajik-Afghan trade, economic and technical cooperation commission was hold in Kabul, and cooperation Protocol signed.

On June 8, 2008 the Minister of community works of IRA had an official visit to Tajikistan. In the meetings with the Foreign

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani. Dushanbe, October 2001

New York, where he took part in the work of 51st session of UN General Assembly, delivered a speech in plenary session.

October 21-22, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working group to Tashkent, where he participated in forth meeting of Central Asian state leaders and in ceremonies dedicated to 660th anniversary of emir Timur. Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, the President of Turkey Suleiman Demirel.

November 13-17, Rome, Italy
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Rome, where he participated in and delivered speech in the UN Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) Summit. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Italian President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, UN Food and Agriculture Organization’s Secretary General Jack Diuf, CSCE Secretary General Jean Carlo Aragon, Prince Aga Khan IV.

November 18, Moscow, RF
After return from Rome, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow. He had meetings with Russian Government Chair Victor Chernomyrdin and Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov.

November 30 – December 3, Lisbon, Portugal
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Lisbon. Emomali Rahmon took part and made a speech in the meeting of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) member states leaders. In the course of his visit, Tajikistan President had a meeting with Uzbekistan President Islam Karimov.

December 10-11, Khosdeh, Takhor, Afghanistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Khosdeh (Tahor Province, Afghanistan), where he had a meeting with UTO leader Sayeed Abdul-la Nuri through UN mediation. Based on negotiation results, Protocol was signed about regulating military and political situation in confrontation areas, joint statement was adopted. Emomali Rah-
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon met with ISA President Burhaniddin Rabboni.

**December 23-24, Moscow, RF**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow. Emomali Rahmon had negotiations with UTO delegation, headed by Sayeed Abdulla Nuri with the participation of Special Envoy of UN Secretary General G.D. Merrem. Based on negotiations’ results, Agreement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and leader of United Tajik Opposition Sayeed Abdulla Nuri has been signed.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with authorized representative of Russian President E. Mikhailov, UN Secretary General Special Envoy G.G. Merrem.

**1997**

**February 18-21, Meshed, Iran**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Meshed, where State leader met with UTO leader Sayeed Abdulla Nuri within the frames of inter-Tajik negotiations on peaceful conflict regulation through UN mediation.

In the course of his visit, E. Rahmon had meetings with IRI President A.H. Rafsanjani, Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Vilayati, and UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy G.D. Merrem.

**February 28, Almaty, Kazakhstan**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Almaty, participated, and made a speech in the meeting of leaders of Central Asian states on Aral Sea basin problems.

**March 22-23, Islamabad, Pakistan**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Islamabad, where he took part in the extraordinary meeting of Organization of the Islamic Conference’s (OIC) member states’ and celebrations dedicated to 50th anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan’s formation. In the course of this visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Pakistan Prime Minister Navaz Sharif.

**March 27-28, Moscow, RF**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he took part in the meeting of CIS member states leaders’ Council, Minister of transport and communication of RT the questions of bilateral cooperation on road construction, railway construction, electricity supply to Afghanistan and other mutually beneficial issues were discussed.

On July 8-10, 2008 the Minister of internal affairs of the IRA had an official visit to Tajikistan, where the cooperation memorandum was signed between MIA of IRA and MIA of the RT.

On the August 27-28, 2008 Hamid Karzai, the leader of IRA visited Tajikistan to participate in the meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, as a guest of chairman. While his visit, the meeting with the President of the RT Emomali Rahmon was conducted.

On August 28, 2008 the trilateral meeting of the leaders of IRA, IRI and Tajikistan was hold in Dushanbe and joint communique was signed at the end.

For the realization of the ninth point of the joint release of the ministers of foreign affairs of RT, IRA and IRI from March 25, 2008, the celebration of the 1150 of Rudaki with participation of all three sides was organized in Hirot, on October 23-25, 2008. This was a clear proof of the successful cooperation of these states.

From November 29 till December 3, 2008 there was an official visit of the delegation of RT to Afghanistan headed by chairman of state national security committee.

The meeting of the President of RT Emomali Rahmon with leader of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai was on March 10, 2009, while participating in the OEC summit in Tehran. On the same day the trilateral meeting of the leaders of IRA, IRI and Tajikistan was hold and joint communique was signed at the end.

On March 20-21, 2009 the tripartite meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran was organized in Mazori Sharif. The ministers Hamrokhon Zarifi, Rangin Dodfar Spanto and Manuchehr Mottaki participated in the meeting and the Joint communique of the ministers of foreign affairs was signed. Further ministers have participated in the Navruz festivities, in Balkh province of IRA.
April 23-24, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he took part in and delivered speech in the second summit of “Shanghai five”. State leaders signed pentalateral Agreement about reducing armed forces in the border areas of Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan with China. During the visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Russian Federation President Boris Eltsin, PRC Chairman Tszyan Tszemin, Chairman of Soviet Federation of Russian Federal Assembly Igor Stroev, Chairman of Russian State Duma Gennady Seleznev, and Russian Minister of Defense Igor Radionov.

May 13-14, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Ashkhabad, where he took part in extraordinary meeting of state leaders and government leaders of Economic Co-operation Organization’s (ECO) member states. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Turkey Suleiman Demirel, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, Azerbaijan President Geydar Aliiev, and the Chairman of Kyrgyz Republic Government Abbos Jumakulov.

May 16-18, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Bishkek, where he had a meeting with UTO leader Sayeed Abdulla Nuri through mediation of UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy G.D. Merrem and active assistance of Kyrgyzstan President Askar Akaev. Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev.

June 5-9, Saint Petersburg, RF
Parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by first Deputy Chairman of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Dostiev visited Saint Petersburg for participation in the meeting of CIS Inter-parliamentary Assembly.

June 10, Bekabad, Uzbekistan
Government delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Prime Minister

TAJIKISTAN - VIETNAM

The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) were established in July, 1992.

In the previous USSR times, the Republic of Tajikistan had trade-economic ties with the SRV. Tajikistan exported electric equipment, thermostats, textile equipment, aluminium, armatures etc. The Vietnamese students used to study in high and professional high education institutions of Tajikistan.

The important event in strengthening the Tajik-Vietnamese bilateral relations was the official visit of the President of RT Emomali Rahmon to Vietnam on January 18-22, 1999, and meetings with Chan Dick Liong on further development of friendly and mutually beneficial cooperation.

During the visit 5 documents were signed, which are the contractual and legal basis of bilateral Tajik-Vietnamese relationship such as: agreement on basis of inter-state cooperation between RT and SRV; inter-governmental agreement on supporting and protection of investment; trade-economic cooperation; scientific-technical cooperation; the Protocol on cooperation between MFA RT and MFA of SRV.

In 1999 three joint companies were created in Tajikistan: JC «VT Silk» with capital 2 bln. somoni, between OJC «Abreshim» and ‘Hi-yop Shang co LTD’ on production of silk. Two branches of this company with the capital of 50 th. somoni are created in Kulob.

JC «Rohi Abreshim» (with capital of USD 823970), organised jointly with OJSC «Tori Zarrin» Tajikistan (40% of share) and «Hiep Shang Co. LTD» Vietnam (60% of share). Production – silk.

From 1991 the Tajik-Vietnamese joint company «VT Invest» is functioning in the country, with the share of Vietnamese capital of USD 1, 7 bln. In the Bishkent district this JC has got 3000 hectares of land and 2500 hectares is used for cotton production.

Another joint Tajik-Vietnamese company «VTI Pamir» was created in 1998 (works in GBAO), and is involved on financing the coal field Rovnev, where geologic investigation is still ongoing.

It worth mentioning, that the signed Agreement on trade-economic cooperation had influenced and activated external trade. Vietnam is the quite far country, and Tajikistan has created the
Yahyo Azimov visited Bekabad city located in Tashkent region of Uzbekistan, where it held negotiations with Government delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan headed by first Deputy Prime Minister I. Jurabekov. Parties discussed issues related to passage of railway and highway transportation through the territory of RU and RT.

June 11-13, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
Parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by deputy Chairman of Majlisi Oli G. Savriddinova visited Bishkek for participation in the international meeting, dedicated to the problem of “Woman and policy”.

June 15-16, Saint Petersburg, RF
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Ya. Azimov visited Saint Petersburg for participation in the economic forum of CIS countries.

June 15-22, Bonn, FRG
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Minister of Culture B. Mahmadov visited the Federative Republic of Germany, where Tajikistan cultural week has taken place with the participation of masters of art in this country.

TAJIKISTAN - INDIA
The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of India were established on August 28, 1992.

In 1993 India appointed the ambassador to Tajikistan with residence in Tashkent, and in May 1994 opened its diplomatic representation in Dushanbe.

The visit of Tajik side to Deli on February 1993, has opened new era in the development of the bilateral cooperation. During the visit 6 bilateral documents were signed.

In January 1994 the first deputy Foreign Minister of the RT had working visit to Deli.

The same year the citizen of India - Lalit Kumar Malhotra was appointed as Honoured Council of the RT in India.

In June 1994 the delegation of India headed by the Minister of the foreign affairs visited Dushanbe. During the visit, the main agreements regarding creation of joint pharmaceutical, agriculture companies in Tajikistan were achieved.

In February 1995 the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had an official visit to India where 5 bilateral agreements were signed.

In the beginning of 1998 the Republic of Tajikistan has opened its trade consulate in India.

On January 22, 1999 on the way back the President of RT E.Rahmon had a short visit to Deli. While his meeting with the prime Minister of India the main ideas on the ongoing process of the development of bilateral cooperation, issues of regional and international importance, were shared.
By invitation of Indian side the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had an official visit to India on May 9-12, 2001. During his visit the President had meetings with the president of India Kocheril Roman Narayanan, vice president Krishan Kant and the prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. As a result of meetings 6 bilateral cooperation documents were signed.

From September 12-14, 2001 in Dushanbe, the Foreign Minister of India had first official visit. The high guest was accepted by the president of the RT, Foreign Minister and Minister of defense and joint communiqué was signed at the end.

On December 7-14, 2001 in New Deli the first meeting of the joint Tajik-Indian trade, economic, scientific, and technical commission was conducted and the joint protocol signed.

The visit of the Minister of Defense of the RT to India was held in December 2001.

On the 10-20 April, 2002 the parliamentary delegation of the RT had visited the republic of India.

On April month of the same year the Minister of Defense of India had a short visit to Tajikistan.

On June 3-4, 2002 in Almaty the first summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building measures in Asia (CICA). Within the framework of the summit the President of Tajikistan met with the prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

On June 10-16, 2002 the Minister of defense of Tajikistan had visited India.

On August 8-10, 2002 the deputy Foreign Minister of India visited Tajikistan.

Following the invitation of the lower chamber (Lock Sabha) of the Parliament of India on the 21-28 January 2003, the parliamentary delegation of the RT headed by Chairman of the Majlisi Milli.
In the Saudi Arabia, Tajikistan delegation visited saint places in Mecca and Medina.

**September 7-8, Vienna, Austria**
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan officially visited the Austrian Republic.

**September 15-16, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmatullaev participated in the work of International conference dedicated to the theme of «Central Asia – nuclear weapon free zone». Delegation of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan also took part in the conference.

**September 20, Hong Kong, PRC**
Government delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by Prime Minister Ya. Azimov visited Hong Kong, where it participated in the annual General Assembly of Board of Directors’ members of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

**September 27 – October 2, New York, USA**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to New York, where he took part in the work of 52nd official visit of the Minister of the foreign affairs of India to Tajikistan was organized, where he had meetings with the President, prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister of Defense, professors and students of Tajik State University. Sides have shared opinions on different aspects of mutual cooperation and 2 documents were signed.

From May 27 till June 1, 2003 the second meeting of the Tajik-Indian trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation commission was hold in Dushanbe.

On June 11, 2003 by the order of the President of Tajikistan the embassy of Tajikistan started functioning in India aiming to activate the bilateral cooperation.
On August 24-26, 2003 there was the visit of the delegation of the ministry of foreign affairs of India headed by deputy Minister to Tajikistan.

On November 13-14, 2003 the prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajpayee had an official visit to Tajikistan. During the meetings the main ideas on the ongoing process of the development of bilateral cooperation, issues of regional and international importance, were shared. As a result of meetings 8 bilateral cooperation documents were signed.

Within the framework of cultural cooperation, the monument to Mahatma Gandhi was placed in park of Dushanbe.

On May 7-9, 2004 in Dushanbe, the deputy Foreign Minister of India had an official visit. The high guest was accepted by the president of the RT, Foreign Minister and Minister of defense of Tajikistan.

On May 24, 2004 the Government of India has presented to the Hukumat of Dushanbe 10 minibuses Tata of Indian production.

On January 9-11, 2006 the first meeting of the joint antiterrorism working group were held in Dushanbe.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon had an official visit to India on 6-10 August, 2006 and several cooperation documents were signed during the visit.

The deputy Foreign Minister of India had visited Tajikistan in 2007. During his visit he had meetings with the state authorities.

On October 2007 the meeting of the joint Tajik-Indian trade, economic, scientific, and technical commission was conducted in Dushanbe.

From April 9 till 14, 2008 the parliamentary delegation of India visited Tajikistan.

On August 27, 2008 the Minister of the oil and gas of India, Murli Devra visited Tajikistan to participate in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization meeting. He also had meeting with the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

The reconstruction of the HPP ‘Varzob 1’ started on August 30, 2008.

In May 2008 the construction of the five-star hotel started in Dushanbe, financed by Indian citizen Lalit Kumar Malkhotra.

On the 13-19 October, 2008 the culture days of Tajikistan were held in India.

On November 19-21, 2008 the fifth meeting of the joint Tajik-Indian trade, economic, scientific, and technical commission was conducted in New Deli.

From February 24 till March 4, 2009 the Parliament delegation of Tajikistan visited India.

Currently the Tajik-Indian relationships are regulated by more than 34 inter-state documents.

TAJIKISTAN - INDONESIA

The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Indonesia were established on August 27, 1994.

Within the framework of the official visit of the president of Tajikistan to the Republic of Indonesia (October 28-30, 2003) the working group of the Indonesian government visited Dushanbe from October 6-8, 2003, to prepare package of documents, to be signed during the official visit of President.

From October 28 till 30, 2003, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon, had an official visit to Indonesia. The 7 inter-state agreements: on economic and technical cooperation; on support and mutual protection of investment; on avoidance of session of UN General Assembly. On September 30, Emomali Rahmon spoke in the session.

In the course of his visit, Tajikistan President had meetings with the UN Secretary General Koffee Annan, US Secretary of State Ms. Madeleine Albright, Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamol Kharrozi, Sri-Lankan Minister of Foreign Affairs Lakshman Kodirgamar, Singapore Minister of Foreign Affairs Jay Kumar, Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs Sayeed al-Sahaf, Oman State Minister of Foreign Affairs Yassuf bin Alawi bin Abdulla, UNICEF Chief Executive Officer Carole Bellami, UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy for Afghanistan A. Brahimi, Chairman of UN General Assembly G. Udovenko, Deputy UN Secretary General, UNIFEM Chief Executive Officer Nafis Sadiq, UN Development Programme manager Gustave Sper, US Deputy Minister of Agriculture R. Romincher, US Deputy Secretary of State S. Sestanovich, Vice-president of US Federal Reserve Bank Ellis Rivin, Acting President of the World Bank Sven Sandstrom.

October 3, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon held negotiations with the Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Eugeniy Primakov.

October 22-23, Chisinau, Moldova
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Chisinau, Tajikistan President participated in the work of CIS member states’ leaders Council.

November 23-26, Vienna, Austria
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Vienna aimed at participation in the work of International conference to support peace and accord in Tajikistan.

On November 25, Emomali Rahmon delivered a speech in the conference.

In the course of his visit, Tajikistan President met with UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy to Tajikistan Paolo Lambero, UN deputy Secretary General Prendergast, UNIDO Director General Kamps, OSCE Secretary General Jean Carlo Aragon.

December 8-11, Tehran, Iran
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived
with a visit to Tehran for participation in the eighth summit of Organization of the Islamic Conference’s (OIC) member states.

1998

January 4, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Tashkent. Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov.

January 5-6, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Ashkhabad, where he participated in the meeting of Central Asian state leaders, in the work of International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea summit.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Turkmenistan President Saparmurad Niyazov and ISA President Burhanuddin Rabbani.

March 26-27, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Tashkent, where he took part in the work of Intergovernmental Council meeting of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Republic of Uzbekistan (Central Asian Economic Community – CAEC).

March, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov officially visited Kyrgyz Republic.

April 15, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he had meetings with Russian Federation’s Government Chair I.Rybkyn and this country’s Minister of Foreign Affairs E. Primakov.

April 27-29, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow. Emomali Rahmon took part in the meeting of Customs union’s member states leaders and in the work of meeting of CIS states’ leaders Council.

May 6-7, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with an official double taxation and not payment of the income tax; on creation of the joint commission on bilateral cooperation; cooperation on tourism; the memorandum of understanding on cooperation between the Ministry of Education of RT and Indonesia and the trade agreement were signed.
On April 21-23, 2005 the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon participated in the Asian-African summit in Jakarta, and within this timeframe had the bilateral negotiations with the President of Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudho. Both sides have discussed the perspectives of strengthening the bilateral cooperation.

From March 24 till 26, 2007 the delegation of Indonesia, headed by the deputy Foreign Minister had the working visit to Tajikistan. The ranges of meetings were held with the ministries of economic development and trade, energy and industry, education and trade chamber of RT.

**TAJIKISTAN - IRAN**

The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Islamic Republic of Iran were established on January, 1992.

The IRI is the first country to open its embassy in Dushanbe (January 8, 1992). In July 1995 Tajikistan opened its embassy in IRI.

The relations between the RT and IRI are at the high level. Many bilateral visits of the states leaders, starting from 1991, have established multilateral cooperation between two countries. Throughout this period, more than 80 inter-state agreements were signed, that identify perspective areas of cooperation between two friendly countries.

In June 1992, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev had an official visit to Iran. During the visit, a number of documents was signed including «Communique on principles of cooperation between the RT and IRI». Until the mid 1995, this document had been identifying main principles of political, economic, and cultural cooperation between the countries.

In July 1995 the President of the RT Emomali Rahmon had an official visit to Iran. The Memorandum of Understanding between the RT and IRI on developing further cooperation signed during the visit became a new stage in bilateral relations of Iran and Tajikistan.

visit to Bishkek. Bilateral meetings held in narrow and enlarged format.

**May 10-11, Almaty, Kazakhstan**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Almaty, where he participated in and delivered a speech in fifth summit of Economic Cooperation Organization’s (ECO) member states. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbaev.

**May 18-21, Paris, France**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Paris, where he took part in and made a speech in the Advisory Group Meeting of the World Bank with the participation of representatives from donor countries, international and regional organizations.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon met with French Minister of Foreign Affairs D.Furkieu.

**June 8-10, New York, USA**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to New York, aimed at participation in the work of 20th special session of UN General Assembly dedicated to joint fight against global drugs problem.
On June 8, Emomali Rahmon made a speech in the session.
In the course of his visit, Tajikistan President had meetings with the UN Secretary General Koffee Annan, his deputy Prendergast, Chief Executive Officer of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Pino Arlakki, Afghanistan President B. Rabbani, Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi, the Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine V. Samoliy, the US Resident Representative at the UN Bill Richardson.

June 30, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Tashkent, where he took part in and delivered a speech in official opening ceremony of Tajikistan cultural days in Uzbekistan. Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov.

July 3, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Almaty for participation in the meeting of “Shanghai five” states’ leaders. The meeting ended with signing the final joint statement by ministers of foreign affairs.

In December 1996 the vice president of IRI Hasan Habibi had an official visit to Dushanbe. After bilateral negotiations the important economic agreement was signed.

In February 1997 the Chairman of the Majlisi Oli of the RT Safarali Rajabov had an official visit to Iran. As a result the Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Majlisi Oli of the RT and Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran on inter-parliamentary cooperation.

In May 1997, the official visit of the President of IRI Akbar Hashim Rafsanjani to Tajikistan took place. The visit was finished by signing communique on enlarging cooperation between RT and IRI that has become the main guiding document identifying bilateral cooperation principles of both countries.

In November 2000 the President of RT Emomali Rahmon had a working visit to Tehran that refreshed the bilateral relations.

In March 2001 the Chairman of the Majlisi Milli, Majlisi Oli of the RT M. Ubaydulloev had an official visit to Iran. As a result the joint communique was signed on friendship of Dushanbe and Tehran cities.

The official visit of the President of RT Emomali Rahmon to Iran on May 7-9, 2007 created enabling conditions of development of economic cooperation, strengthening the regional image of Tajikistan and Iran. During the visit range of meetings were held with the President of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinajad, Supreme Leader of Iran Sayid Oyatullo Ali Humayni and Chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran Gulomali Haddad Odil. Also 6 bilateral cooperation documents on hydro energy, transport, construction of tunnels, trade, radio and TV were signed.

Within the last years the multilateral cooperation between Tajikistan and Iran get wider perspectives. Between the Chamber of Representatives (Majlisi Namoyandagon) of Majlisi Oli of RT and
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with PRC Chairman Tszyan Tszemin, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Eugeniy Primakov.

July 17-18, Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Cholpon-Ata. Emomali Rahmon participated in the work of Intergovernmental Council’s meeting of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Uzbekistan.

September, New York, USA
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov arrived with a working visit to New York for participation in the work of 53rd UN General Assembly. On September 30, T. Nazarov delivered a speech in the plenary session.

October, Cairo, Egypt
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov arrived with a working visit to Cairo for participation in the work of Conference on trade and economic cooperation between Egypt and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

October 28-30, Ankara, Turkey
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Ankara, where he took part in celebrations dedicated to 75th anniversary of Turkish Republic’s formation.

In the course of his visit, E. Rahmon had meetings with Uzbekistan President I. Karimov, the President of Moldova P. Luchinski, Kazakhstan President N. Nazarbaev, the President of Kyrgyzstan A. Akaev, Azerbaijan President G. Aliev, Georgian President E. Shevardnadze, Hungarian President Arpad Gense, and Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs I. Ivanov.

December 13-14, Tehran, Iran
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Iran. He met with the IRI President Sayeed Mohammed Hatami.

The years and events

1999

January 19-22, Hanoi, Ho-chi-min, Vietnam
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Socialistic Republic of Vietnam.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Vietnam President Chang Dick Liong, Permanent Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Zung, Secretary General of Vietnam Communist Party Le Kha Fieu.

January 22, Delhi, India
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to the Indian capital. He had a meeting with the Prime Minister of Indian Republic Atal Bihari Vajpay.

February 25-26, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with a working visit to Moscow, where he took part in the work of Intergovernmental Council meeting of integration “five” member states – Russia, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (member states of Customs Union). Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev and Russian Government Chair Eugeniy Primakov.

April 2, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he took part in the work of CIS member states leaders’ Council meeting.

April 8-9, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Ashkhabad, where he took part in the meeting of Presidents of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan for Aral Sea basin problems. He had a meeting with the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov.

April 15-16, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Russian Federation. In Moscow, he had a meeting with Russian President Boris Eltsin, and bilateral negotiations of delegations took place in enlarged format.

April 19-26, New York, Washington, USA
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to the USA. In New York and Washington, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with leaders of international financial institutes and several state agencies of the USA.
In the course of his visit, he had meetings with IMF Director Michelle Kamdeseu, Director of Research Institute “Central Asia and Caucasus” Frederick Starr, Director of US Agency for Trade and Development Joseph Grandmason, Chairman of American-Central Asian Fund for Entrepreneurship Support Sallatts, US Deputy Minister of agriculture Schumacher, US Senate member Sam Brownback, US First Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Telbott, Chief executive officer of the World Bank Matthew Myer, Vice-president of the World Bank Johannes Lynn, manager of US Agency for Drugs Control Thomas Konstantin, Prime Minister of Italy Massimo Dalimo, President of the World Bank James Wolfenson.

On April 24, Tajikistan President participated in the meeting of a leaders group of Transcaucasia, Central Asian countries, and also Moldova, Turkey and Romania held in Washington.

April 26-27, Vienna, Austria
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Vienna, where he participated in the work of 8th session of UN Commission on prevention of crime and criminal justice in Vienna International Center. Emomali Rahmon delivered a speech in the session.

April 28-29, Saint Petersburg, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Saint Petersburg. Tajikistan leader participated in the work of International conference dedicated to 1100th anniversary of Samanid State’s formation. Emomali Rahmon delivered a speech in the conference.

June 6-12, Berlin, FRG
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Ya. Azimov arrived with a working visit to Berlin accompanied by heads of enterprises and Tajik businessmen.

August 11-14, Beijing, Kunming, Dalian, PRC
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to People’s Republic of China. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with PRC’s Chairman Tszyan Tszenmin, Prime Minister of PRC’s Council of state Chzhu Jhunitsz, governor of Liaoming and Dalian city mayor.
August 24-25, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Bishkek, where he took part in and made a speech in the meeting of “Shanghai five” states’ leaders. Based on meeting’s results, “Bishkek declaration” was signed that determined basic directions of strategic partnership. Particular attention was paid to issues of restoring “The Great silk road”.
In the course of his visit, Tajikistan leader had a meeting with the President of Kyrgyzstan Askar Akayev.

September 30 – October 3, New York, USA
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to New York, where he took part in the work of 54th session of UN General Assembly.
On September 30, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon chaired the plenary meeting of 54th UN General Assembly’s session.
On October 1, Emomali Rahmon made a speech in the session.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the UN Secretary General Koffee Annan.

October 4, Saint Petersburg, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Saint Petersburg.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Saint Petersburg Mayor Vladimir Yakovlev.

October 26, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Moscow aimed at participation in the work of Intergovernmental Council meeting of member states of Agreement about deepening integration in economic and humanitarian spheres and agreement about Customs Union.

November 1-11, Beijing, China
Tajikistan delegation visited China, where it participated in the work of the first meeting of Joint Control Group (JCG) established according to the agreement as of April 24, 1997.

November 17-20, Istanbul, Turkey
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Istanbul, where he took part in the work of OSCE member states’ summit.
On November 9, Emomali Rahmon made a speech in the summit.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon of Security Council, Foreign Minister and energy were conducted.
As the result of the visit the programme of bilateral cooperation of MFAs of RT and IRI was accepted for the 2008-2009.

On October 12, 2008 in the building of the Embassy of the RT in Tehran the celebration of the 17 anniversary of Tajikistan, 1150 years of A. Rudaki was celebrated with the participation of the diplomatic staff, representatives of international organizations, guests from Tajikistan and Iranian scientists.

On October 21-25, 2008 the high representative of the IRI on the committee of the assistance of the Imam Khoumayni, the Chairman of central council Habibullo Askaravloedi has visited Tajikistan.

On November 11-14, 2008 the advisor of the President of IRI, the chairman of the organization of documentation of national library of IRI Mr. Ashori visited Tajikistan.

During the visit the memorandum of understanding between the national library of RT and the organization of documentation of national library of IRI was signed.

On November 27-28, 2008 the President of the RT Emomali Rahmon had visit to IRI. The visit started on Tehran with the of-
ficial meeting of the president of IRI Mahmud Ahmadinazhod. The questions of the current cooperation development and perspectives Tajik-Iranian bilateral relations were discussed with the delegations from both sides. The issues of political, military technical and energy sectors were raised and two bilateral documents: Joint release of the President of RT and IRI E.Rahmon and M. Ahmadinazhod on development of bilateral relations; and memorandum of understanding on transportation between the ministry of transport and communication and ministry of transport of IRI, signed.

On December 8-9, in the international political research centre of the Tehran the round table on the topic: Tajikistan-Iran questions of political, economic, cultural relations and regional cooperation were held.

On December 21-27, 2008 in the cities of Tehran and Meshhed the festivities devoted to the 1150 anniversary of Tajik Persian poet Abuabdullo Rudaki were organized. The Tajik delegation headed by the Minister of culture of RT together with other science authorities was participating.

On March 12, 2009 within the framework of the visit to Iran (summit of EOC) the president of RT E.Rahmon had meeting in Tehran with state authorities and head of Islamic revolution Sayid Ali Khomanai. During the meeting E.Rahmon has congratulated Iran with the achievements of the space sector and noted that this is another proof of the development of Iran.

The President mentioned that both countries are not using all cooperation opportunities, and offered to develop and accept mutual economic cooperation programme for 2009-2015.

The sides have agreed on development of economic cooperation on the inter-state level. Emomali Rahmonand Sayid Ali Khomanai have also discussed the construction of the HPP Sangtuda 2, full coverage of the remaining work on the tunnel Istiqlol, beginning of the construction of the HPP «Shurob» and small HPP, the tunnel Chormaqzak and questions regarding other infrastructure projects. During the meeting the perspectives of preparing specialists in Iran for Tajikistan on industry, energy, construction of roads and tunnels and IT were discussed.

**TAJIKISTAN – YEMEN**

The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Yemen were established on February 25, 1997.

From November 30 till December 2, 2008 the president of Tajikistan had an official visit to this country.

On December 1, 2008 the President of RT Emomali Rahmonhad meeting with the President of Yemen Ali Abdullo Soleh, in Sana’a where the bilateral cooperation perspectives and strengthening economic relations were discussed.

As the result of the visit of the President of RT to Yemen the following documents were signed:

- Agreement between the Government of the RT and Government of Yemen on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation;
- Agreement between the Government of the RT and Government of Yemen on cultural cooperation;
- Agreement between the Government of the RT and Government of Yemen on education sphere cooperation;
- Memorandum of Understanding between MFAs of both countries of bilateral consultations.

The President of RT Emomali Rahmonhad meeting with the Prime Minister of Yemen Ali Muhammed Mujavar where the bilateral perspectives on economic, security, and health sector cooperation were discussed.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he participated in the work of CIS member states’ leaders’ Council meeting. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with acting President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin, the President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko.

**2000**

**January 24-25, Moscow, RF**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he participated in the work of CIS member states’ leaders’ Council meeting. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with acting President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin, the President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko.

**April 10-12, Prague, Czech Republic**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Prague aimed at participation in the work of 8th OSCE Economic Forum. Emomali Rahmon made a speech in this forum.

**April 12-14, Vienna, Austria**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Vienna, where he participated in and delivered a speech in the X UN Congress on crime prevention and criminals’ punishment.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Austrian Republic Thomas Klestil and this country’s Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner.

**April 20-21, Tashkent, Uzbekistan**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Tashkent, where he participated in the meeting of presidents of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan – members of Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC).

Emomali Rahmon had meetings with presidents of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, and Kyrgyzstan Askar Akayev.

**May 22-24, Minsk, Belarus**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Minsk, where he participated in the meetings of Intergovernmental Council and states’ leaders Council of Customs Union countries and in the session of Council for Collective Security of Collective Security Agreement (CSA) member states.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rah-
mon had a meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin.

June 9-11, Tehran, Iran
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Tehran, where he took part in and delivered a speech in the VI meeting of Economic Cooperation Organization’s (ECO) member states leaders. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sayeed Mohammed Hatami.

June 20-21, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he participated in the work of CIS member states’ leaders’ Council meeting.

June 25-28, Geneva, Switzerland
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Geneva, where he took part in the work of 24th special session of UN General Assembly. Tajikistan President delivered a speech in the World Meeting held at the highest level in the interests of providing social development.

Later in Sana’a the President of RT Emomali Rahmon had meeting with the business sector of Yemen where the bilateral investment perspectives were discussed.

During his visit the President of the RT met the citizens of Tajikistan in Yemen, mainly professional medical staff (about 800 people) that work in medical institutions of Yemen. To support Tajik citizens in it was decided to open Tajik Consulate in Yemen. The question of assigning an ambassador of Tajikistan in Yemen with the residence in Cairo was discussed.

On 26-27 February, 2009 the official visit of the President of the Yemen Ali Abdullo Soleh to Tajikistan were held and the following document signed at the end:

Joint Memorandum of the President of RT and President of Yemen on widening friendly relations and cooperation; signed by Emomali Rahmon and Ali Abdullo Saleh.

Agreement between the MOH and ministry of population of Yemen on cooperation in health sector.

TAJIKISTAN - QATAR
Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Qatar state were established on 13 December 1994.

On December 10, 1997 in Tehran in the summit of the states members of the OIC the President of Tajikistan had meeting with the Emir of the Qatar sheikh Hamad bin Halifa at-Tani.

On March 15-16, 1998 in Doha, during the XXV session of the ministers of foreign affairs of the OIC the Foreign Minister of RT T. Nazarov had met his Qatari colleague. The ministers have discussed the
for all in the globalization conditions.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Swiss President A.Ogi, and UN Secretary General Kof fee Annan.

**July 6-7, Almaty, Kazakhstan**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Almaty, where he took part in informal meeting of Central Asian states’ leaders.

During the second visit of the President of RT Emomali Rahmonto this country on May 6, 2007, leaders of both states with the delegations of both countries discussed the bilateral Tajik-Qatari relations. During the meeting a lot of attention was paid to investment opportunities.

At the end of the negotiations between the delegations the package consisting of 4 documents were signed between the President of Tajikistan and had meeting with President of RT.

On May 17-18, 2000 the Minister of communication of Qatar has visited Tajikistan and had meeting with the President of RT.

On November 12-13, 2000 in the IX session of the states members of the OIC in Doha, the President of Tajikistan had meeting with the Emir of the Qatar sheikh Hamad bin Halifa at-Tani.

Emomali Rahmon had meetings with presidents of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine.

August 18-19, Yalta, Ukraine

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Yalta, where he took part in the meeting of CIS member states’ leaders. Emomali Rahmon had meetings with presidents of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine.

August 20, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working
visit to Bishkek. He took part in the meeting of state leaders from the Central Asia and Russia – presidents of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon, Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbaev, Kyrgyz Republic A. Akaev, Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov and Russian Federation’s special representative S. Ivanov.

September 4-7, New York, USA
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to New York aimed at participation in the work of 55th session of UN General Assembly and Millennium summit. Emomali Rahmon made a speech in the Millennium Summit.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the US Deputy Secretary of State Steven Sestanovich, the Prime Minister of Japan Yoshiro Mori, the President of US and Canadian Bukhara Jews’ Society Boris Qandov.

September 10-17, Hannover, FRG
Tajikistan delegation participated in the International exhibition EXPO-2000 held in Hannover.

Days of Tajikistan took place in Hannover.

On July 4-6, 2007 the Qatar delegation headed by the Minister of finance, economy and trade had working visit to Tajikistan. During his visit he had meetings with the ministry authorities of RT and the questions on energy, industry, construction and banking sectors were discussed.

In August 2007 the Emir of the Qatar sheikh Hamad bin Halifa at-Tani had official visit to Tajikistan.

During the negotiations the sides have come to an agreement that Qatar side will be investing on the construction of the modern mosque with the Tajik architecture style, in Dushanbe. Also the sides have agreed on opening direct flight route between the countries. The leaders of both countries have discussed the question of the creation of joint companies on fruit, vegetables, and honey, meat and dairy products processing to export to Qatar. During this visit 4 documents on cooperation in the investment, trade, beekeeping, cattle breeding sectors were signed. The company ‘Ad-Diyar’ was given permission by Dushanbe Mayor, and land to construct modern housing complexes.

On January 7, 2008 the delegation of the Qatar state had working visit to Dushanbe where the further perspectives on construction projects were discussed.

From January 14 – 17, 2008 the working visit of the Qatar Airway Company to Dushanbe, where the cooperation perspectives on the civic aviation were discussed and necessary amendments on the agreement between the RT and Qatar state on aviation were made.

From February 7 till 11, 2008 the representatives of the Qatar Company ‘Mavoshi’ and head of meat processing companies visited Dushanbe. Based on the memorandum from august 27, 2007
between the companies ‘Asali Tojik’ and ‘Mavoshi’ and OJSC ‘Mavoshi’ the protocol on implementing the contract details were signed on February 9, 2008.

On May 2, 2008 the order of the Government of RT on creating the Tajik-Qatari CJSC ‘Asal’ was signed.

The working group of Qatar State headed by the Minister on international cooperation Holid ibn Muhamad al-Ataiya visited Dushanbe on January 16-18, 2009. The ambassador of Qatar in Tajikistan, with residence in Pakistan, Hamad ibn Ali al-Hinzab with the representatives of ‘Ad Diyar’ company was members of the delegation.

On January 17 the meeting of the President of RT Emomali Rahmon with the Minister on international cooperation Holid ibn Muhamad al-Ataiya took place in Dushanbe.

Holid ibn Muhamad al-Ataiya noted that he personally, by the order of the Emir of the Qatar State, who pays special attention to the cooperation between the states, will be working on the speeding the realization of existing projects: construction of the mosque covering 60 000 people, construction of the housing complex, opening the branch of the ‘Ad Diyar’ company and other projects.

**TAJIKISTAN - CHINA**

The diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Peoples Republic of China were established on January 4, 1992.

The Chinese embassy in Dushanbe started functioning since March 13, 1992 and the RT has opened its embassy in Beijing on April 7, 1997.

Today Tajikistan and China are first of all neighbours, friends and trusty partners.

The mutually beneficial cooperation of both countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence is developing for the good of both nations.

**October 10-11, Astana, Kazakhstan**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a visit to Astana, where he participated in the next meeting of Intergovernmental council of Customs Union member states. Agreement was signed about establishing Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEc). Conception of close and effective trade and economic cooperation for achieving objectives and goals determined by Agreement about Customs Union and single economic space is laid in the Agreement.

**October 11, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Bishkek with the aim of participating in the work of Collective Security Council’s meeting of Collective Security Agreement member states.

**October 27, Sochi, RF**

The ninth meeting of customs services’ leaders Council of Customs Union member states took place in Sochi. Chairpersons of state customs committees of Russia, Byelorussia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan participated in the meeting. Issues regarding mutual relations of customs organizations of Customs Union member states, improving customs technologies were discussed.
November 7-8, Tehran, Hamadan, Iran
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Tehran, in the course of which State’s leader had a meeting with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sayeed Mohammed Hatami.

November 12-14, Doha, Qatar
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Doha, where he took part in the work of IX session meeting of Organization of the Islamic Conference’s (OIC) member states’ state leaders and government leaders.
On November 13, Emomali Rahmon delivered a speech in the meeting.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed, Crown Prince of the Saudi Arabia Abdulla bin Abdul-Aziz, President of the Islamic Development Bank Mohammed Ali, Deputy Chairman of Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq Izzat Ibrahim, Emir of Qatar state Hamad Ben Khalifa at-Tani.

November 30 – December 1, Minsk, Belarus
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Minsk, where he took part in the work of CIS member states’ leaders’ Council meeting.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rah-

Historically Tajik and Chinese nations had ancient trade, cultural and scientific ties that are getting recreated on a new modern preview.
During the complicated process of the Tajik statehood development the Chinese side had always offered humanitarian aid and supported the political course of the Government of Tajikistan to establish peace, national reconciliation and stability in the country.
The period after the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Tajikistan and China is full of visits, business contact, high level meetings which proof the mutual intention on cooperation in political, trade-economical, science-technical, military and humanitarian sectors.
It should be mentioned that the first visit of the head of state, Chairman of the Higher Council of RT, Emomali Rahmon was to China on March 11, 1993.
In the result of this meeting the leaders of both states have signed the Joint Declaration on main principles of bilateral relation between the Republic of Tajikistan and China. Besides this, the 8 agreements and 2 protocols on bilateral cooperation were signed.

The declaration in particular stresses that Government of China supports the measures of Government of Tajikistan on protection of national independence, sovereignty, maintaining peace and stability on the territory of the country. The Tajik side accepts that Government of China is the only government, and Taiwan is the undividable part of it, and Dushanbe will not be having official contacts with.

Tajikistan and China do keep regular contacts and share opinions on important bilateral questions and pressing international issues. By the mutual efforts the solid legal basis was set for development of political and bilateral economic cooperation.

Taking into account the high level of the political dialogue, mutual trust, high dynamics of economical and humanitarian links, the need for developing contractual–legal basis of Tajik–Chinese relations was noted by both sides.

Till the early 2009, about 117 bilateral documents were signed by the RT and China. The main document for the legal basis of bilateral relations and its fundamental document is the Agreement of good neighborhood, friendship, and cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and Peoples Republic of China, signed on January 15, 2007, during the official visit of the President of RT Emomali Rahmonto China.

The agreement has renewed the bilateral relations with new principles of mutual respect, mutual support of development, and mutual assistance. The principle of co-development that was key in the agreement has opened new perspectives for bilateral cooperation in all areas.
April 22-23, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, in the course of which he had a meeting with Russian Federation’s President Vladimir Putin.

May 9-12, Delhi, Goa, India
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Republic of India, within the frame of which important documents about mutually beneficial cooperation were signed.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Indian President Kancheril Ramn Narayan, the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpay, the Vice-president, the Chairman of Upper House of the Parliament Krishna Kant, and the State Minister of Foreign Affairs Krishna Randha.

May 14-18, Tokyo, Japan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Japan for participation in advisory meeting of the World Bank group of donor-states. Emomali Rahmon spoke before faculty and audiences of the UN University in Tokyo.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Japanese Emperor Akihito, the Prime Minister Dzuyunitro Koidzumi, Parliament deputies Muneo Sudzuki and Keydzo Takemi, Regional Director of the World Bank Kiyoshi Kodera.

May 24-25, Erevan, Armenia
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Erevan, where he participated in the summit of Collective Security Agreement member states. Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Armenian President Robert Kocharyan, Russian President Vladimir Putin.

May 31 – June 1, Minsk, Belarus
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Minsk, where he took part in the work of CIS member states’ leaders’ Council meeting and first meeting of Intergovernmental Council of Eurasian Economic Community. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Moldovan President Vladimir Voronin, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma.

June 13-15, Shanghai, China
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited in the eve of the summit of the Shanghai Organization for Cooperation held in Dushanbe on august 28, 2008, the visit of the chairman of China Hu Jintao to Tajikistan had place.


In the eve of the summit of the Shanghai Organization for Cooperation held in Dushanbe on august 28, 2008, the visit of the chairman of China Hu Jintao to Tajikistan had place.

After the negotiations of the Tajik and Chinese sides the ceremony of the signing of 13 bilateral cooperation documents was held. The President of RT Emomali Rahman and the chairman of China Hu Jintao have signed the joint declaration on further development of the neighbourhood, friendly and cooperative relations. Further the documents of: cooperation programme of RT and China for 2008-2013; agreement between the Tajik State University and Office of International Chinese language council; the agreement between the Government of the RT and the Government of China on widening the trade and economic cooperation; agreement of the avoidance of the double taxation & prevention of the tax payment; on technical and economic cooperation (assistance for the construction of the tunnel «Shar-Shar»); the documents for the acceptance of the technical assistance of Government of China of 40 bln yuan; about international road transportation; on cooperation between the ‘Amonat-bonk’ RT and state bank of China;

The exchange of letters between the ministry of economic development and trade of RT and Minister of commerce of China on prolonging and reimbursement of the credit of the China on 50 bln yuan; the agreement and memorandum of understanding between the Government of RT and export – import bank of China and between the Government of RT and Chinese company of «Jinjin Maining Co, Ltd», were signed.
For the realization of the multi vector tasks identified in the Tajik-Chinese agreement from January 15 2007, and Joint declaration from 27 August 2008, the President of RT Emomali Rahmongave instructions to invite the ministry staff regularly check on the realization success of existing projects to update the early signed agreements.

The complicated border issue was positively solved. Important is the cooperation of foreign policy agencies, based on joint conceptual approaches to wide range of questions including UN and SOC agendas. Both countries do have similar positions on many international and regional questions, including UN and Security Council reforms. Tajikistan together with China on the framework of SOC supports the measures to fight against the terrorism, extremism, separatism to keep the stable security in the region. Both sides do stand for the peace and security in the region, cooperation on strengthening the regional cooperation.

One of the main elements of the partnership between Tajikistan and China is mutual trust. The RT has always been for the united and single China and support the unification of Chinese nation. The principle position of Tajikistan about belonging of Taiwan to China was reflected in all documents, starting from the joint communiqué on establishing diplomatic relations on January 4, 1992 and agreement on friendship, neighbourliness, and cooperation from January 15th 2007. All the documents do proof the position of the RT for the united and single China and being against ‘independent Taiwan’.

For the last several years the trade exchange between the two countries has increased for several times. At the end of 2008 it was USD 978 bln where the import of goods from china to Tajikistan was USD 960 bln. and export from Tajikistan to China USD 18 bln. This indicator of trade exchange between two countries and comparing with last year 2007 is 170%. The China is on the 5 top countries of trade partners of Tajikistan.

Based on achieved success the Government of RT is planning to increase the trade-economic cooperation taking into account the suitable geographic location and economic co-addition.

People’s Republic of China for participation in the Summit of “Shanghai five” state leaders. Declaration about establishing “Shanghai Cooperation Organization” was adopted.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with PRC’s Chairman Tszyan Tszemin.

**July 5-7, Kiev, Lvov, Ukraine**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Ukraine.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, Ukrainian Supreme Rada Chairman I. Plyush, Prime Minister A. Kinakh, Kiev City Mayor A. Omelchenko.

**July 25-27, Minsk, Zhodino, Belarus**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan made an official return visit to the Republic of Belarus.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko, the Prime Minister V. Ermoshin, and House of Representative’s Chairman of this country’s National Assembly V. Popov.

**August 1-3, Sochi, RF**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Sochi, where he took part in informal meeting of CIS member states’ leaders.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin.

**November 28-30, Moscow, RF**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Moscow, where he took part in the work of CIS member states’ leaders’ Council meeting.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Russian President Vladimir Putin, Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbaev, the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Ivanov, Minister of Defense Sergey Ivanov, Director of Federal Security Service Nikolai Patrushev of Russian Federation and Head of Defense Ministry Headquarters, A. Kvashnin.

**December 8-11, Jidda, Mecca, Medina, the Saudi Arabia**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon has been in official visit to the Saudi Arabia, in the course of which he had meetings...
with the King of the Saudi Arabia Fahd Ben Abdul-Aziz al-Daud, Prince Abdul-la Ben Abdul-Aziz al-Saud, President of the Islamic Development Bank Moham-med Ali.

December 27, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a first state visit to the Republic of Uzbekistan. Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and negotiations passed with official delegation in enlarged format.

December 28, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, who has been with his visit in Uzbekistan, took part in the next meeting of Central Asian Economic Community’s (CAEC) state leaders.
Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbaev.

2002
February 1-3, Munchen, FRG
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov arrived with a working visit to Germany.

To date about 50 different joint projects are getting implemented in the territory of Tajikistan. By the support of the Chinese government the huge national infrastructure project costing USD 600 bln are getting realized.

Due to the successful cooperation between two countries the reconstruction projects of road Dushanbe Chanak, electricity line South-North, and Lolazor Khatlon are getting realized. The other possible projects are being developed on the transport, agriculture, military, security, culture and education sectors.

And this is quite understandable as in many spheres the interests of two neighbouring countries are similar not only because of common cultural and political values but also joint plans for the realization of economic and humanitarian projects. No doubt that the strategic cooperation of our states will be developing in the future proofing the principles of the good neighbourhood, friendship, equality and mutual understanding.

The inter-state Tajik-Chinese trade economic cooperation commission was established between the RT and the China. The 4th meeting of the commission was hold in Beijing on 24-25 June 2008.

There are a lot of perspectives for the cooperation in the sectors of construction of the infrastructure objects, hydro energy, mining, agriculture products, housing, development of the national industry between the RT and the China.

TAJIKISTAN – REPUBLIC OF KOREA
The Republic of Korea has officially accepted the independence of RT and established diplomatic relations on April 27, 1992.

In June 1994 the Minister of the foreign affairs of Tajikistan R. Alimov visited Seoul which was the beginning of inter-state political contacts of both states.
On May 23-25, 2005 the president of the RT Emomali Rahmon visited Korea to participate in the VI world forum on state reforms, and in the framework of it had meeting with the President, prime Minister and parliament speaker, visited the SKC&C and Samsung companies of this country.

On May 23-24, 2006 in Qatar the Republic of Korea has supported Tajikistan to become member of the (Asian cooperation Dialogue) ACD.

On the 7-10 September, 2006 the parliamentarians from Tajikistan have participated on the fourth general Assembly of international political parties of Asian countries.

On June 4-5, 2007 the delegation of Tajikistan headed by the Foreign Minister H. Zarifi participated and made suggestions on the 6th meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of ACD countries.

The participants of the dialog have accepted the suggestions of Tajik side regarding regional cooperation on production and usage of hydropower energy.

In the framework of the event meeting of the Ministers of foreign affairs of RT with the president of the Korean Agency on International Development (KOICA) Pan Kang Ho was conducted. During the meeting the perspectives of the bilateral cooperation and questions of technical assistance were discussed. The Korean side had positively evaluated the cooperation with the RT and approved the request for the technical assistance for 2008.

The delegation of the «DAEWOO INTERNATIONAL» company visited Tajikistan from October 31 till November 2, 2007. On November 13-18, 2007 in Seoul the government delegation of the RT with the first deputy Foreign Minister of Tajikistan participated in the First cooperation Forum of Korea with Central Asian states.

On November 19, 2007 the Republic of Tajikistan became member of international exhibition bureau & supported Korea to hold the International Exhibition of EXPO-2012.

The Republic of Korea has had technical support to the MFA Tajikistan through KOICA.

In the beginning of 2008, the embassy of the Republic of Korea was opened in Dushanbe; the official opening ceremony was on June 20, 2008.

It should be mentioned that currently the Tajik-Korean relations are on the stage of development. This was because of cooperation on trade, economic, and investment spheres and humanitarian activities of Korea in Tajikistan. The cooperation with Korea is mainly concentrated on human resource development and technical assistance to the governmental agencies of the RT.

TAJKISTAN - KUWAIT

The Kuwait state has accepted the Independence of Tajikistan together with other states.

In February 1992 the delegation of Kuwait headed by Minister of the finance, representatives from MFA, ministry of oil, development fund, and other authorities had working visit to Tajikistan. During the visit the delegation had meetings with prime Minister of RT A. Mirzoev and other state authorities to discuss perspectives of multilateral cooperation.

In December 1994, in Casablanca (Morocco) during the meeting of the VII OIC session the meeting of the president of RT with the Emir of Kuwait state took place.

Kuwait is the first Arabic state that was visited by the President of RT. On April 17-19, 1995 by invitation of the Emir of Kuwait sheikh Jobir as-Saboha, president of RT Emomali Rahmon had an official visit to this country. During his visit the president has met the Emir, first vice
Representatives Assembly Chjhu Xuntszi and State Council Chairman Lee Pen.

June 3-4, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Almaty, where he took part in the first summit of Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building measures in Asia (CICBMA). In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with IRI first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhsin Aminzada.

June 6-7, Saint Petersburg, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Saint Petersburg for participation in the work of Summit of Shanghai Cooperation Organization’s (SCO) member states. Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, Russian President Vladimir Putin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation, Minister of Internal Affairs and Minister of Defense I. Ivanov, B. Gryzlov, S. Ivanov.

July 4-10, Berlin, FRG
The Chairman of Majlisi namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan Saydullo Khayrulloev arrived with a working visit to Berlin, in the course of which he took part in the work of X OSCE Parliamentary Assembly meeting.

July 6, Aktau, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Aktau city, where he participated in informal summit of Central Asian Cooperation Organization’s state leaders.

September 19-20, Astana, Kazakhstan
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Agil Agilov visited Astana city, in the course of which he took part in the work of Eurasian Economic Community’s (EurAsEc) Intergovernmental Council meeting.

October 6-7, Chisinau, Moldova
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Chisinau for participation in the work of leaders’ Council meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states. On October 7, Presidents of Tajikistan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia signed regulations and agreement about legal status of Collective Security Treaty Organization. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon, prime Minister, and Minister of the foreign affairs of this country. During the visit the cooperation agreements on economic, trade, science, technical assistance, IT, and support of mutual investment, and protocol on MFA consultations of both countries were signed.

On October 22, 1995 in New-York, the meeting of the president of RT with the Emir Jobir as-Saboh was conducted in the framework of the special US session on 50th anniversary of UN establishment.

On February 8-9, 2005 the Minister of energy of the RT had working visit to Kuwait where had meetings with first vice prime Minister sheik Huvof Ahmad as-Saboh, Chairman of the development fund of Kuwait and president of investment company «aby shayba». The questions of bilateral cooperation and investment perspectives (of 500 bln. Kuwait dinar = USD 1.5 bln.) to the energy sector of Tajikistan.

From 7 till 9 July 2008 the government delegation and Red Crescent representative of Kuwait had visited Dushanbe. The ambassador of Kuwait and Red Crescent representative were accepted by the president of RT and during the visit on behalf of Government of Kuwait the humanitarian aid of 5 bln. USD was given to Tajik side to eliminate the damage of the winter 2007-2008.

TAJIKISTAN – MALAYSIA
The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Malaysia were established on March 11, 1992.
It worth mentioning that the Republic of Tajikistan is building up the relationship with Malaysia taking into account its economic development dynamics, available financial resources, which create favourable cooperation environment, mainly in investment area.

The Malaysian side has offered quotas for Tajik diplomats and other specialists to get enrolled in education programs through the Malaysian program of technical cooperation and invitation of Tajik specialists to participate in different international conferences, symposiums in Malaysia.

In September 2003 the trade consulate of Tajikistan has started functioning in Malaysia, which is very good incentive for the development of the trade, economic relations of both countries.

The high level meetings between Tajikistan and Malaysia, held within the summit of OIC in Kuala Lumpur in October 2003, have forced bilateral cooperation.
mon had meetings with the President of Moldova Vladimir Voronin and Russian President Vladimir Putin.

October 13-15, Istanbul, Turkey
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Istanbul for participation in the meeting of Economic Cooperation Organization’s (ECO) member states. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Turkey Nejet Sezer, Iranian President Sayeed Mohammed Hatami, the President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai and the UN Director of Agency for Drugs Control.

October 17, Beijing, China
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to the People’s Republic of China.

November 20-23, Prague, Czech Republic
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Prague, where he took part in the work of NATO-CEAP Summit.

TAJIKISTAN – UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and United Arab Emirates were established on December 18, 1995.

On December 16-18, 1995 the president of the RT E.Rahmon had official visit to Abu Dhabi by the invitation of the President of UAE. During his visit the president of RT met the President of UAE sheikh Zaid Oli Nahyon, vice president, prime Minister of UAE, emir of Dubai sheikh Maktum Oli Maktum and other state authorities. Dur-
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Senate Chairman Pert Pirchart and Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

December 1-2, FRG
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov arrived with a working visit to Germany, where Tajikistan delegation participated in the work of International conference dedicated to Afghanistan revival.

December 3-8, Paris, Marseilles, France
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan officially visited France. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of France Jacques Chirac, Senate Chairman Christian Poncelet, the Minister of Defense Ms. Michele Alliot-Marie, the Foreign Trade Minister Francois Loos, President of the Academy of Sciences, Marseilles City Mayor, Prince Aga Khan IV.

December 8-10, Washington, USA
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the USA. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the US President George Bush, Vice-president Richards Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Minister of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, Minister of Agriculture Wennemann, Director of Central Intelligence Agency William Temnet, Director of Agency for Drugs Control Hutchinson, USAID manager A. Natsios, President of the World Bank James Wolfenson, Deputy Chairman of the International Monetary Fund Edurd Antinant.

December 27, Astana, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Astana, where he took part in the meeting of Central Asian Cooperation Organization’s member states leaders.

2003

January 28-29, Kiev, Ukraine
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Kiev, where he participated in informal summit of CIS member states, had bilateral meetings with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and Russian Federation’s President Vladimir Putin.
HPP construction, agriculture, textile, beekeeping, sheep breeding, not used land, gardening, fruit processing, aluminium processing, cement production, textile equipment, transporting drinking water from RT to UAE; involving investment to Tajikistan. From January 31 till February 2, 2008 the delegation of «Das Holding» had working visit to Dushanbe and the delegation had discussed priority investment perspectives with Agroinvestbank.

On March 7-9, 2009 the Foreign Minister of RT H. Zarifi had official visit to UAE and during his visit had met with the Foreign Minister of UAE sheik Abdulla ibn Zoid al-Nahayan, general director of the ETA-Star company Obid Junayd, head of the 'Juma al-Mojid' centre, general director of different companies under FedEx and director of the development fund of the Abu-Dhabi.

TAJIKISTAN- PAKISTAN

The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Islamic Republic of Pakistan were established on June 6, 1992. The bilateral cooperative relations with Pakistan started forming in 1991.

In 1993 Pakistan has announced on opening its embassy in Tajikistan, and in 1994 the Pakistan embassy started functioning in Dushanbe.

In March 1994 the first official visit of the head of state, Chairman of the Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to Islamic Republic of Pakistan took place, which was a new page in the Tajik-Pakistani relations. During the visit; the agreement between the Government of the RT and IRP on mutual support of investment; protocol on cooperation between the MFA Tajikistan and MFA Pakistan; agreement between the Government of the RT and IRP on credit of USD 20 bln; protocol on friendship between cities Lahore and Dushanbe were signed.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Asef Ali Zardari. Tehran, Iran. March 2009.
George Robertson, Council’s Secretary General, Supreme representative of the European Union on foreign policy and security Javier Solana, Chairman of the European Parliament Pat Cox.

March 26-28, Berlin, Munchen, FRG
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a first official visit to the Federative Republic of Germany. In the course of his visit, he had meetings and negotiations with the President of Germany Johannes Rau, Federal Chancellor Gerhardt Schroder, Minister of Foreign Affairs Joschka Fischer, Minister of Internal Affairs Otto Schili, Deputy Chairman of Bundestag Ante Folmer, Secretary of State of the Minister of Economic Cooperation and Development Erich Schtater, Deputy Prime Minister Brandenburg, Minister of Internal Affairs Jorge Schenh, Deputy Prime Minister of Bavaria, Minister of Internal Affairs Gunter Beckstein.

May 4-5, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Tashkent for participation in the annual meetings of Board of Governors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He had meetings with the President of Uzbekistan Islom Karimov, President of the European Bank of Reconstruction.

In 1996 the President of the RT Emomali Rahmon visited the IRP to participate in the meeting of the state leaders members of the Organization of Economic Cooperation (OEC), also in 1997 participated on the OIC meeting devoted to 50th anniversary of Pakistan.

In 1997 the consulate and trade chamber of Tajikistan was opened in Islamabad.

On April 11 – 12, 2002 the official visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan to Tajikistan took place.

On June 2-3, 2002 the president of the IRP Pervez Musharraf had an official visit to Tajikistan. At the end of the visit the joint declaration was signed between the republic of Tajikistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
June 3-4, 2002, the Alma Ata was hosting first summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building measures in Asia (CICA). Within the framework of the summit the president of RT had meeting with the president of IRP.

In October 2002 the inter-state Tajik-Pakistani trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation commission was established, and its meeting conducted in Islamabad.

During the visit of the representatives of the ministry of finance of IRP, on September 18, 2003 the Agreement on restructuring of the credit of USD 13 bhn was signed between the Government of RT and IRP.

January 29-31, 2004 the official visit of the Minister of the foreign affairs of RT to IRP was held. During his visit he had meetings with the President of IRP, prime Minister and the Minister of the foreign affairs to discuss bilateral relations and questions regarding official visit of the President of RT to IRP.

From 12 till 14 May, 2004 the governmental visit of the president of RT Emomali Rahmon to IRP had taken place and had important role on Tajik-Pakistani relations.

On September 14-15, 2004 the prime Minister of IRP visited Dushanbe to participate on the OEC meeting.

On March 17, 2006 the visit of the head of military basis of the military forces of the IRP visited the RT.

The delegation of the Parliament headed by the speaker of higher chamber of IRP, Muhamad Miyan Sumru visited Dushanbe on June 25, 2006.

From 26 till 28 October 2006, the visit of the Minister of the water and energy of the IRP to Dushanbe was organized, to participate in the II conference on the electricity export issues.

From 27 till 28 October, 2007 the first meeting of the Tajik-Pakistani inter-state trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation commission took place in Dushanbe.

On May 14 – 15, 2007 in Dushanbe the meeting of the delegation of the permanent committee of the IRP on international affairs, on 15 may the meeting of the Minister of the foreign affairs of the RT H.Zarifi with the committee was conducted.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Swiss Confederation President Pascal Couchepin, President of Crans-Montana International economic forum Jean Pol Katron, UN Deputy Secretary General Sergey Orjonikidze, Director General of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Panishpakdi Supachai, Deputy Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, Head of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

**July 5, Almaty, Kazakhstan**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Almaty where he took part in informal meeting of Central Asian Cooperation Organization’s (CACO) member states and Russian Federation’s leaders.

**September 18 - 19, the Crimea, Ukraine**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited the Crimea, where he took part in the CIS summit. Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma.

**September 28 – October 2, New York, USA**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to New York, where he took part in and spoke in the 58th session of UN General Assembly. He had meetings with the UN Secretary General Koffee Annan, his deputy Jose Antonio Okampo, Chairman of 58th session of the UN General Assembly Julian Hunt, President of Mongolia Natsagiin Bagabandi, member of the US Foreign Policy National Committee.

**October 16-18, Kuala-Lumpur, Malaysia**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Kuala-Lumpur, in the course of which he took part in X Summit of Islamic Cooperation Organization (ICO). Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the King of Malaysia Sayeed Putra Jamalullu, Crown Prince of the Saudi Arabia Abdulla bin Abdul-Aziz al-Saud, Prime Minister of Malaysia Mahathir Mohammed, President of Iran Sayeed Mohammed Hatami, President of Syria Bashar Asad, President of Pakistan Parviz Musharraf, and President of the Islamic Development Bank Ahmad Mohammed Ali.

On August 27, 2008 the advisor of the Prime Minister of the IRP on national security visited Tajikistan to participate in the summit of the SCO. During the visit the meeting with the Minister on internal affairs and chairman of national Security Council was hold.

On March 11, 2009 during the Tehran visit, to participate in the OEC summit the president of Tajikistan had meeting with the president of Pakistan.

On the March 27, 2009 in Moscow, during the participation at the Conference on Afghanistan (under SCO) the meeting between the Foreign Minister of RT and Foreign Minister of IRP was conducted.

**TAJIKISTAN – SAUDI ARABIA**
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on January 11, 1992 has officially accepted the Independence of Tajikistan and on February 22, 1992 the countries have settled diplomatic relations.

On June 6, 2005 Ali al-Hamadon as an ambassador of the Saudi Arabia in Tajikistan with residence in Alma Ata was accepted by President of the RT.
From legal point of view the bilateral Tajik Saudi Arabian relationship are regulated by the general agreement on economic, trade, investment, technical, and culture, sport, and youth affairs cooperation from May 21, 2003.

The president of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had two official visits to Saudi Arabia (June 30 – July 3, 1997 and December 8-10, 2001) and hold meetings with the King and Prince of the country. Also the president of Tajikistan within the framework of UN (2005) conducted several meetings with OIC members (1994, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2005).

On September 24-25, 1995 the meeting of the special representative of the Government of Saudi Arabia was held with the President of Tajikistan E.Rahmon and other state authorities.

The official visit of the first deputy Foreign Minister of the Saudi Arabia to Tajikistan was on May 21, 2003. During the visit the General agreement on cooperation was signed between states.

The Tajik sportsmen (100 people) have participated in the first round of the Islamic interconnection competition in Saudi Arabia on April 8-20, 2005.

On June 4, 2007 in Seoul the meeting of the Foreign Minister of Tajikistan H.Zarifi with the State Minister of Foreign Affairs took place, where both sides have discussed future cooperation perspectives based on signed general agreement.

From November 3 till 7, 2007 the Tajik delegation headed by first deputy Foreign Minister had working visit to Saudi Arabia. The delegation had several meetings with Foreign Minister, deputy Minister on trade and industry, economy & planning, the deputy chairman of the trade-industry chamber of Saudi Arabia.

On February 17, 2008 the delegation of Saudi Arabia visited Dushanbe aiming to distribute humanitarian aid from Saudi Arabia. The Government of Saudi Arabia donated USD 10 bln to Tajikistan to overcome the overcome the cold winter 2007-08 damage.

On January 5-7 and 11-13, 2009 the delegation of the Saudi Arabia including representatives from ministry of education, tourism, and historic monuments, and other delegations have visited Dushanbe aiming to search for possible cooperation areas.

TAJIKISTAN – THAILAND

The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kingdom of Thailand were established on August 5, 1992.

October 26-29, Jakarta, Indonesia
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a state visit to the Republic of Indonesia.

Emomali Rahmon had meetings and negotiations with the President of Indonesia Megawati Sukarnoputri, Chairman of Indonesian Advisory Congress Amin Rais, Vice-president of Indonesia Hamza Haz, and this country’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Hasan Viraj.

October 29-31, Bali island, Indonesia
In the course of his visit to Indonesia, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Bali Island.

October 31 – November 3, Beijing, Boao city, Hainan Province, China
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited the People’s Republic of China for participation in the Economic Forum of “Boao for Asian countries”.

On November 3, Tajikistan President delivered a speech before conference participants.

Emomali Rahmon had meetings with PRC’s Chairman Hu Jintao, PRC’s State Council Chairman Ven Tszyabao, Singapore Prime Minister To Cho Tong.

November 25-27, Erevan, Armenia
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with an official return visit to Armenia.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings and negotiations with President of Armenia Robert Kocharyan, National Assembly Chairman Arthur Bogduaryan, and Prime Minister A. Markaryan.

2004

March 31 – April 1, Berlin, FRG
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by State Counselor to President of RT on foreign policy E. Rahmatulloev participated in the work of International conference on Afghanistan.

April 15-18, Moscow, RF
Chairman Majlisi milli of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan M. Ubaydulloev officially visited the Russian Federation.

April 18-22, Saint Petersburg, RF
Chairman of Majlisi milli of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan M. Ubaydulloev officially visited the Russian Federation.
dulloev visited Saint Petersburg, where he took part in the work of Interparliamentary Assembly of CIS member states.

April, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Aqilov arrived with a working visit to Kyrgyz Republic.

May 12-14, Islamabad, Lahore, Pakistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a state visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings and negotiations with the President of Pakistan Parviz Musharraf, Prime Minister Zafarullah Jiloli, Chairman of National Assembly Anvar Rustain, Senate Chairman Mohammed Miyon Sunro, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mahmud Kasuri, Minister of Finance, Government of Punjab Province Parviz Ilohi.

May 28-29, Astana, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Astana, where he took part in the work of next meetings of Central Asian Cooperation Organization’s member states’ leaders Council meeting.

June 1-4, Bonn, FRG
Parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by deputy Chairman of Majлис namoyandagon of Majлис Oli of RT G. Savriddinova visited Bonn city, where it participated in the work of International Parliamentary Forum and International Conference “Renewable energy”.

June 4, Sochi, RF
Upon invitation by Russian Federation’s President Vladimir Putin, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Sochi. During his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Vladimir Putin.

June 9-10, Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Cholpon-Ata, where he took part in the work of international conference “Eurasia in XXI century – dialogue of cultures or conflict of civilizations”.
Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev.

In the early February 2004, the Foreign Minister of RT had an official visit to Kingdom of Thailand, where he had meetings with President, prime Minister and other state authorities.
On May 24, 2005 the meeting of the President of RT E. Rahmon with prime Minister of Thailand Taksin Shinatavva in Seoul (Korea) was conducted in the framework of the VI world forum on state reforms.
On May 31, 2005 the prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Surakiart Satiratay visited Dushanbe and had meetings with the president of RT E. Rahmon and Foreign Minister.
The important event in the history of the Tajik-Thai relations was the first official visit of the president of Tajikistan E. Rahmon to the Kingdom of Thailand on August 9-10, 2005. During his visit he had meeting with the King of Thailand, Phumipon Adulyadet. During his meeting with the prime Minister of Thailand Taksin Shinatavva the wide range of bilateral questions, regional and international and other issues of mutual interest were discussed. The president of RT had meetings with chairman of senate Suchon Chalikua, deputy prime Minister; Minister of justice the police general Chidchay Vanacadit, Foreign Minister and other state authorities. The President of RT also visited historic places, industrial companies and met the private sector representatives. In the summary of the official visit of the President of RT to the Kingdom of Thailand the joint release was signed between E. Rahmon and prime Minister of Thailand. Also range of documents to establish legal basis for the development of the economic cooperation and friendly relations between two states were signed, such as: agreement on support and mutual protection of investment; on economic and technical cooperation; cooperation on tourism; memorandum of understanding between MFA of RT and MFA of Thailand on interagency consultations; and Memorandum of understanding between the Government of RT and Thailand on cooperation for elimination of illegal drugs & psychotropic drugs.
In September 2008, the official visit of the representatives of the bureau of drug control of Thailand and Thailand International Cooperation Agency (TICA) to Dushanbe and Khujand was conducted.
The aim of the visit was to study the situation regarding drug control in Tajikistan and Central Asia, sharing the experience on key issues related to the illegal drug transition.

**TAJIKISTAN - TURKEY**

The republic of Turkey has officially accepted the Independence of Tajikistan on January 29, 1992 and on the same time the countries have settled diplomatic relations.

On March 22, 1992 the Turkish embassy in Dushanbe has started functioning.

In April 1993 the governmental delegation of Tajikistan visited Turkey and two documents were signed: Agreement on trade and economic cooperation; on payment of credit to Tajikistan of USD 50 bln.

The important role on developing future bilateral relations was meetings of country leaders in Istanbul and Islamabad (July 1993 and March 1995). The negotiations in Istanbul were summarised by signing the following documents:

- Agreement on the main principles of friendly relations between the republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Turkey;
- Protocol on consultations between MFA of both countries.

On September 10-11, 1995 the President of Turkey S. Demirel had an official visit to Tajikistan. During his visit several important documents were signed including the airline communication, science & technics, environment protection and joint declaration and joint memorandum.

In December 1995 the Tajik Embassy in Ankara started functioning.

In April 1996 the office of the Turkish International Cooperation Agency was opened in Dushanbe (TICA).

Regarding bilateral cooperation on education sphere, it should be mentioned that according to the agreement with private lyceums
state leader took part in the work of CIS member states’ leaders Council.

September 15-16, Astana, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Astana aimed at participation in the next meeting of CIS member states’ leaders. On September 15, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon took part in the official opening ceremony of the building of Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Republic of Kazakhstan in Astana.

October 7, Kiev, Ukraine
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Kiev.

October 8-11, Prague, Karlovy Vary city, Czech Republic
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Czech Republic. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with President of Czech Republic Vatslav Klaus.

October 11, Luxemburg
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan arrived with a working visit to the Kingdom of Luxemburg. Emomali Rahmon met with the Great Duke of Luxemburg Henry and Prime Minister Jean-Claude Unker. Based on visit results partnership and cooperation Agreement of the Republic of Tajikistan with the European Union was signed.

October 11-12, Brussels, Belgium
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Brussels, where he had meetings with the King of Belgium Albert II, Secretary General of the European Union, Supreme representative of the European Union on foreign policy and security issues Javier Solana, Commissioner of the European Council on humanitarian matters Paul Nilsson, Secretary General of the European Energy Charter Rita Camper.

November 19-20, FRG
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov arrived with a working visit to Germany, in the course of which he took part in the work of 10th European Conference “European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States: new principles of economic cooperation”.

association of Turkey “Ozal Shalola” & “Izmir” on creation of joint lyceums on Tajikistan, 6 Tajik-Turkish lyceums were opened (in Dushanbe, Kurgonteppa, Kulob, Khujand and Tursunzoda).

Besides many Tajik students are enrolled in universities of Turkey.

In May 1996, the official visit of the president of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to Turkey was conducted where the bilateral agreements were signed, such as: joint declaration, consular declaration, agreement on legal cooperation in civil rights, on trade and criminal records, on mutual support and protection of investment, on avoidance of double taxation, international transport, on health, sport, tourism sector cooperation.

In June 1996 with assistance of Tajik side the remains of Anwar pasha (famous person in turkey) was passed to Turkish side.

On October 22-23, 1996 during the celebration of the 500 years of Temur Emir in Tashkent and on 23-24 march 1997 in Islamabad in OIC summit the meetings of two leaders were held.

On February 1998, the chairman of the Majlisi Oli of RT had an official visited to Turkey. During his meeting with Turkish colleagues the problems of the development of the inter-parliamentary relations were discussed and the protocol on the parliamentary cooperation was signed.

On 16-20 September, 1998 the inter-state agreement of understanding and cooperation between both services of both countries were signed.

On 28-30 october, 1998 the president of the RT Emomali Rahmon participated in the celebration of 75 anniversary of Turkey, by invitation of Turkish president S.Demirel.

On April 19-25, 1999 during the visit of delegation of ministry of transport and communication to Turkey, the possible participation of Turkish side in construction of the road Murgab-Kulma-Karokurum was discussed.

In May 1999 the round table of Tajik and Turkish business sector was organized in Dushanbe.
December 7-8, Kabul, Afghanistan
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Aqil Aqilov arrived with a working visit to Afghanistan, where he took part in the inauguration ceremony of the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai.

2005

April 4-6, Kabul, Afghanistan
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan T. Nazarov arrived with a working visit to the Islamic State of Afghanistan for participation in the work of Afghanistan development Forum.

April 6, Sochi, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Sochi city. Emomali Rahmon had informal meeting with Russian Federation’s President Vladimir Putin.

April 21-25, Jakarta, Indonesia
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Indonesia, where he took part in the meeting of Asian and African countries’ leaders and celebrations dedicated to 50th anniversary of Bandung conference.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Indonesia Susilo Yudhoyono, PRC’s Chairman Hu Jintao, Indian Prime Miniser Mamnoon Singh, President of Pakistan Parviz Musharraf, and Iranian Vice-president Riza Arif.

April 27-29, Kabul, Panjsher, Afghanistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Islamic State of Afghanistan. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai, former king of Afghanistan Mohammed Zahirshah, Marshal Mohammedqasim Fahim.

May 8-9, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited the Russian Federation for participation in the meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states leaders and in celebration events dedicated to marking the 60th anniversary of Victory in Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

May 22-26, Seoul, Korea
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Seoul, where
he took part in and presented in the 6th World Forum “State sector reforms”. Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Korean Republic President No Mu Hyon and Chairman of this country’s National Assembly, President of Brazil Ignacio Louis da Silva.

**June 21-23, Moscow, RF**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where he took part in the next meeting of EurAsEc and Collective Security Treaty Organization’s (CSTO) state members’ leaders.

**July 4-6, Astana, Kazakhstan**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Astana for participation in the meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization’s member states leaders’ Council. Emomali Rahmon had meetings with President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, PRC’s Chairman Hu Jintao, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Mongolian President Nambarin Ekhbayaru, and Prime Minister of Pakistan Shavkat Aziz.

**August 8-13, Bangkok, Krabi Province, Thailand**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Kingdom of Thailand.

**August 26-28, Kazan, RF**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Kazan, where he took part in the work of next meeting of CIS member states’ leaders Council and events dedicated to 1000th Anniversary of Kazan city.

**September 12-18, New York, USA**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to New York for participation in 60th jubilee session of UN General Assembly.

**September 29, Almaty, Kazakhstan**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan T. Nazarov arrived with a working visit to Kazakhstan.

**October 6-9, Moscow, Saint Petersburg, RF**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and his discussed problems of cooperation development, regional and international questions of mutual interest. During the visit the following documents were signed: joint declaration on future cooperation development, on international terrorism fight cooperation, illegal drug trafficking, and communication.

In December 2001 the second meeting of the joint economic Tajik Turkish commission was conducted.

The Tajik delegation participated in the work of the fifth conference of «MARMARA GROUP» in Istanbul on September 26-28, 2002.

From September 28 till October 3, 2003 the third meeting of the joint economic Tajik Turkish commission was conducted.

The Tajik representatives participated in the work of the economic summit of Europe and Asia on 2-4 October 2003, organized by «MARMARA GROUP» foundation.

From November 23-24, 2004 the fourth meeting of the joint economic Tajik Turkish commission was conducted.

Turkish companies have participated in the construction of the Shikev-Zigar-Kalai Humb-Kulob road.

On September 14 2004, the prime Minister of Turkey Receb Tayip Erdogan visited the Republic of Tajikistan to participate the VIII meeting of the countries members of OEC.

On November 2005, the fifth meeting of the joint economic Tajik Turkish commission was conducted in Ankara.

On 19-22 January, 2006 the official visit of the Tajik president to Turkey was held and 6 cooperation agreements signed.

In April 2007 in Ankara the sixth meeting of the joint economic Tajik Turkish commission was conducted.

On 26-27 November, 2008 the official visit of the Foreign Minister of Turkey Ali Babajan to Tajikistan was held.

15-17 March 2009 the president of RT Emomali Rahmon participated in the fifth international water forum in Istanbul, had meetings with the president of Turkey Adulla Gul and prime Minister Receb Tayip Erdogan.

On April 19-23, 2009 in Dushanbe the seventh meeting of the joint economic Tajik Turkish commission was conducted.

To date 53 bilateral documents were signed between two states.
TAJIKISTAN - JAPAN

Japan has officially accepted the Independence of the Republic of Tajikistan on December 28, 1991 and on February 2, 1992 the countries have settled diplomatic relations.

In August 1993 Sumio Edamura was appointed the ambassador of the Japanese Embassy in Tajikistan with residence in Moscow.

On January 1996 the delegation of foreign policy of Japan headed by the ambassador of the Asian-Pacific cooperation Hiromoto Seki have visited Tajikistan.

In 1998 the prime Minister of Tajikistan visited Japan and discussed the questions of credit quotas for Tajikistan.

In August 1998 the deputy Foreign Minister have visited Dushanbe.

On July 20, 2000 the Tajik-Japanese friendship association was created and on May 2001 the Japanese-Tajik friendship association was established.

By the invitation of the Japanese Government the president of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had working visit to Japan from May 14 till 18, 2001. During the visit the President have met with the Emperor Akihito, Prime Minister Dzyuitiro Coudzumi and at the end the joint release on friendship and cooperation were signed between Tajikistan and Japan.

On January 15-16, 2002 the visit of the special representative of Japan, member of the advisory chamber Mr. Monee Suzuki to Tajikistan took place.

On January 16, 2002 the official opening ceremony of the Japanese embassy in Tajikistan was held.

October 9-11, Paris, France
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and his party delegation visited France for participation in the 33rd session of UNESCO General Conference and arrangements of the National Day of Tajikistan in UNESCO.

November 15, Erevan, Armenia
In his way to Tunis, during his short-term stay in Erevan, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with President of the Republic of Armenia Robert Kocharyan.

November 15-18, Tunis
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Tunis, where he took part in the World Summit for information-oriented society.

December 5-8, Mecca, the Saudi Arabia
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to the Saudi Arabia,
where he took place in the work of extraordinary session of Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

2006

January 10-11, Astana, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Astana. Tajikistan leader took part in inauguration ceremony of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev.

January 16-19, Tehran, Kesh, Iran
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Islamic Republic of Iran.

January 19-22, Ankara, Konia, Antalya, Turkey
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a state visit to the Turkish Republic.

January 26-27, Saint Petersburg, Russia
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit for participation in the work of next meeting of EurAsEc Intergovernmental Council at the level of state leaders.

April 7, Almaty, Kazakhstan
Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs S. Yatimov participated in the Meeting on regional cooperation between Three European Union and representatives of Central Asian countries taken place in Almaty.

April 24-28, Hannover, FRG
Delegation of heads of enterprises and businesspersons headed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Agilov arrived with a working visit to Germany. In the course of the visit, business meetings had taken place; delegation participated in the work of Tajik-German Economic forum within the frames of Hannover International exhibition.

April 26-27, Saint Petersburg, Russia
Parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan under the direction of the Chairman of Majlisi namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of RT S. Khayrulloev visited Saint Petersburg for participation in stately meeting dedicated to 100th anni-
Minister Yazoo Fukuda and Foreign Minister Masahiko Komura to discuss the regional security issues, situation in Afghanistan, and economic cooperation of both countries, including assistance of Japanese government to Tajikistan.

The grants of Japanese government are covering technical equipment, socio-cultural events, infrastructure projects, capacity building of the Tajik specialists.

The Japanese side has rehabilitated the road ‘Dusti-Nijniy Panj’ & ‘Kurgantyube – Dusti’ and is implementing the water provision project in Hamadoni district.

In March 2008, the expert group of JICA visited Dushanbe to discuss the perspectives of enrolment of young managers of state departments to the MA programs in Japan. The group had several meetings with the several ministry authorities to ensure that professional staff will be involved to the program. Currently the Japanese side is preparing the program details and in 2009 the selection process for the Tajik specialists to study in Japanese Universities will be started.

In July 2008 the Japanese delegation headed by secretary of the parliament on Justice Yoshihisa Furukava visited Dushanbe. During the visit several meetings were held in Majlisi Oli of RT, Security Council, Justice Council, Constitutional Court, General Court, Ministry of Justice of RT.

On October 12-15, 2008 the expert group of JICA visited Dushanbe to discuss 2 round of the program for the enrolment of young managers of state departments to the MA programs in Japan. The group had consisted of the Japanese university staff that took exams and selected Tajik specialists to study in Japanese Universities.

On November 10, 2008 the MFAs of both countries have exchanged signed documents on provision of equipment to the Safina TV channel on USD 500000.

On January 14, 2009 in the MFA building the ceremony of the signing of document on the project of ‘Dusti-Nijniy Panj road reconstruction’ was held.

versary of Russian State Duma formation and in arrangements of CIS member states Interparliamentary Assembly and EurAsEc Interparliamentary Assembly.

May 4-5, Astana, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Republic of Kazakhstan. Based on visit results, 7 documents about intergovernmental and inter-agency cooperation were signed.

May 11-14, Delhi, India
Based on invitation of Chairman of the Indian National House of Parliament Somnath Chatterdji, Parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Chairman of Majlisi namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan S. Khayrulloev visited this country.

May 11-17, Beijing, PRC
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan T. Nazarov officially visited the People’s Republic of China.

May 18-19, Minsk, Belarus
Government delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Prime Minister A. Aqilov visited Minsk for participation in the work of 15th meeting of Eurasian Economic Community’s Intergovernmental Council.

May 26, Sochi, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Sochi for negotiating with Russian Federation’s leaders.

May 29, Moscow, Russia
The Chairman of Majlisi milli of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan M. Ubaydulloev took part in the work of first parliamentary leaders meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization’s member states.

June 14-15, Shanghai, PRC
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Shanghai for participation in the jubilee Summit of Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

June 16-17, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Almaty, in the course of which he took part in the work of Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building measures in Asia (CICBMA).
June 22-24, Minsk, Belarus
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Minsk, where he took part in the work of meetings of EurAsEc Intergovernmental Council and CSTO’s Collective Security Council.

July 21-23, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, in the course of which he participated in informal meeting of CIS member states’ leaders.

August 6-8, Delhi, Jaipur, Hyderabad, India
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Republic of India.

August 16-17, Sochi, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Sochi, where he took part in the work of extraordinary meeting of Eurasian Economic Community’s state leaders.

September 1-3, Astana, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Astana aimed at participation in informal meeting of Central Asian states’ leaders.

On April 12-13, 2009 the special representative of the MFA Japan on Central Asia Nobukazu Kanehara visited Tajikistan. During the visit the consultations of the MFAs of both countries were held and all aspects of bilateral relations discussed. Also the meeting of Nobakuzu Kanehara with the Foreign Minister of RT H. Zarifi took place.

TRILATERAL RELATIONS OF TAJIKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN & IRAN
In the current crisis situation, speedy globalization process the relations between the Republic of Tajikistan, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Islamic Republic of Iran get deeper meaning.

The idea of creating a forum of Persian speaking countries has come out late 90th of last century.

In Tehran the meeting of the leaders of Persian speaking countries E. Rahmon, M. Hotami and B. Rabbani took place and where the questions of the national reconciliation of Tajikistan was discussed.

The first document of the tripartite cooperation was the ‘charter of Inter-state coordination council on international transport routes between RT, IRA and IRI ’signed in Tehran on 18 June, 2003.

The second document is the ‘agreement between Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran on energy sector’ signed by appropriate ministries on February 21, 2006 and aiming to connect energy lines of three countries.

The effort on realization of the cooperation between three countries was taken by the president of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in 2006. On July 26 the tripartite meeting on high level took place in Dushanbe and as a result the ‘joint memorandum of RT, IRA and IRI on tripartite meetings’ was signed.

Two more documents were signed in this meeting:
1. «Joint memorandum between RT, IRA and IRI on tripartite cooperation and fight against terrorism»;
2. «Joint memorandum between the governments of the RT, IRA and IRI on tripartite cooperation for illegal drug trafficking, drug products control».

In 2008 the tripartite meetings of the high level representatives of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran took place and following documents were signed:

1. «Joint release of the ministers of foreign affairs of RT, IRA and IRI on tripartite cooperation « from 24-25 march, 2008;
2. « Joint release of the deputy ministers of foreign affairs of RT, IRA and IRI» from May 26-27, 2008;
3. « Joint release of the ministers of foreign affairs of RT, IRA and IRI « from 29 July 2008;
On August 29, 2008 the second tripartite meeting on leaders of three countries took place in Dushanbe and as a result the ‘joint memorandum of the second meeting on leaders of the RT, IRA and IRI’ was signed.

The fact of signing above mentioned documents is witnessing about development and strengthening of tripartite relations.

The tripartite relations between the Republic of Tajikistan, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Islamic Republic of Iran had a strong incentive in spring 2009.

On March 10, in Tehran the meeting of the leaders of the Republic of Tajikistan, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and Islamic Republic of Iran, E. Rahmon, H. Karzai, and M. Ahmadinazhod took place.

During the meeting the questions of the multilateral cooperation of 3 countries, questions of regional and international cooperation were discussed. It was mentioned that Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran could play an important role in the region and in solving existing problems in Afghanistan.

The sides have discussed the questions of the construction of the new bridge on the Panj River, roads, railway which will connect Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran and other countries of the region. Also the construction of the HPP and electro lines were discussed as it might be very important for the social & economic development of the Central and Southern Asia.

The president of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon offered to create a joint committee on the level of the deputy ministry levels to have regular control on realization of the cooperation between three countries, and create joint investment bank.

Also the questions on military, technical, legal, security cooperation and joint efforts to fight international threats, were discussed. The president of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon offered to hold meeting of the military agencies of 3 counties in the spring of this year in Dushanbe. A Joint communique was signed at the end of the meeting.

On the march 24-25, 2008 the meeting of the ministers of the foreign affairs of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran took place in Dushanbe. The ministers also participated on the Navruz celebration in Gissar district.

In March 20, 2009 the tripartite meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran was organized in Mazori Sharif. The ministers Hamrokhon Zarifi, Rangin Dodfar Spanto and Manuchehr Mottaki have discussed the realization of the signed agreements on politics, security, economics, culture, education, health and consulate work.

In his speech the head of foreign affairs ministry of RT has stressed the importance of the discussed questions, developing the cooperation on realization of projects, including road construction.

AFRICA

TAJIKISTAN- ALGERIA

The Peoples Democratic republic of Algeria has accepted the Independence of Tajikistan on January 10, 1992. The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Algeria were established on July 10, 1997.
The official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Peoples Democratic republic of Algeria on 10-12 march, 2008 has accelerated the bilateral relations. During the visit, 4 official documents were signed on trade cooperation; support and mutual investment protection; culture; and Memorandum on bilateral consultations of the ministries of foreign affairs.

The Embassy of Algeria in Uzbekistan, after settling diplomatic relations, keep contacts with the MFA Tajikistan through sending political information on Algeria through diplomatic channels.

During the Soviet times Tajikistan had organized agriculture exhibition.

The graduates of the Arabic department of the Tajik State University used to work as translators in the Soviet-Algerian cooperation projects, while the French literature of Algeria was studied in foreign language departments of the Tajik State University.

TAJIKISTAN-EGYPT

Arab Republic of Egypt recognized the Independence of Tajikistan on January 1, 1992. The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and Egypt were established on April 1993.

In May 1996 Egypt assigned the ambassador to Tajikistan (with residence in Moscow).

In December 1994 in Casablanca (Morocco) during the VII-session of the OIC the meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan with the leader of ARE Hosni Mubarak, was hold.

On November 5, 1996 the ambassadors of both countries have signed the culture and science cooperation agreement between Government of RT and the Government of ARE, in Russian Federation.

Tajikistan and Egypt cooperate in the framework of the Egypt foundation on technical cooperation in CIS, which is involved in evasion from taxation in terms of income tax held in Bucharest.

March 28, Astana, Kazakhstan
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi participated in the work of meeting “European three – Central Asia” taken place in Astana at the level of foreign affairs ministers.

April 9-13, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, UAE
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the United Arab Emirates.

April 26-27, Astana, Kazakhstan
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit to Astana for participation in the work of meeting of CIS Foreign Affairs Ministers’ Council.

May 6-7, Doha, Qatar
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Qatar.

May 7-9, Tehran, Iran
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Islamic Republic of Iran.

May 18-22, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit to Kazakhstan to take part.
in the work of Ministerial forum of 63rd session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

May 24-25, Yalta, Ukraine
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Aqilov arrived with a working visit to Yalta, where he took part in the business meeting of the Com-

man resource development for these countries. On 1997 Egypt has send humanitarian assistance of USD 50 thousand to Tajikistan through this foundation.

From October 21 till 25, 1998 the Foreign Minister of Tajikistan T. Nazarov participated in the International conference on trade and economic cooperation of ARE with CIS. During his meeting with his Egyptian colleague T. Nazarov passed the personal message of the
President of RT. On second decade of September 2000 the general secretary of the Egypt CIS technical cooperation fund visited Dushanbe, and had several meetings with Foreign Minister and other state authorities to discuss the possibilities of cooperation on training of Tajik specialists on Egyptian training centers.

February 4, 2007 the official visit of the President of RT Emomali Rahmon to ARE took place. At the end of the visit the bilateral documents on economic, science, technical assistance, energy, culture, education, criminal records, and cooperation between trade chamber of Tajikistan and general association of the trade chambers of ARE were signed.

ARE paying special attention to the development of the cooperation areas of energy, health and pharmaceutical, housing and creation of joint companies.

This was highlighted during the meeting of the ARE MFA delegation with the ministries of Tajikistan on February 12-14, 2008. During the meeting the Tajik side has identified priority areas of bilateral relations, and expressed high interest in rehabilitation, construction of water drainage system, creation of geological investigation companies, fruit and vegetable processing, cooperation in cotton processing etc.

The Egyptian pharmaceutical company Delta Pharma was also represented in the delegation. During the discussions with the ministry of health of Tajikistan the question of the rehabilitation of the Ajanta Pharma company and other cooperation issues were discussed. As a result of intensive negotiations and working visits the joint pharmaceutical company «TajDel» was established.

On June 6, 2008 during the visit of the Tajik Minister of health the joint memorandum of bilateral cooperation on health and pharmaceutical and medical goods was signed.

The meeting of the Foreign Minister of RT, H. Zarifi in the framework of the dialogue ‘Asia and Middle East’ on April 5-6, 2008; the meeting with the president of the Egypt CIS technical cooperation fund on May 25-27, 2008; visit of the Minister of health of ARE to Tajikistan are proofing the fact that the bilateral relations between friendly countries are developing to the good of both nations.

**EUROPE**

**TAJIKISTAN - AUSTRIA**

Diplomatic relations have been established between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Austria on March 25 1992. Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan was opened in Vienna in December 1997.

In the beginning of the 70-s of the last century Dushanbe and Klagenfurt have been announced twin-cities by the initiative of the City Council of Klagenfurt (Carinthia).

In 1997, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Austria to participate in the international conference of donor countries on maintenance of peace and post-war development in Tajikistan, where he met with the Federal President of Austria Thomas Klestil. The parties discussed the state and prospects of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.
August 17-18, Chelyabinsk, RF  
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Chelyabinsk city, where he took part in Joint military training of SCO member states.

August 23-25, Astana, Kazakhstan  
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Aqilov arrived with a working visit to Astana.

August 23-25, Astana, Almaty, Kazakhstan  
Cultural Days of the Republic of Tajikistan took place in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Within the framework of Cultural Days, a gala concert of Tajikistan masters of Arts, an artistic and photo exhibition of Tajik painters held in Astana and Almaty.

September 7-8, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan  
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi officially visited Turkmenistan.

September 15-18, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan  
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit aimed at preparing

On 24 November 1998 during the Conference of donor countries on maintenance of peace and post-war development in Tajikistan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the country T.Nazarov and the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria Benita Ferrero-Waldner have exchanged notes on recognition of the effect of mutual relations agreements, signed earlier between the USSR and Austria.

With the aims of development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation, on December 8-9 2003 an economic delegation of Austria led by the Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Austria to Tajikistan Mrs. Heidemaria Gurer arrived to Tajikistan. During this visit, the delegation had a number of official meetings with the leadership of the country and also the representatives of business circles of Austria met with the heads of leading enterprises and companies of Tajikistan.

On April 26-28 2005, by the initiative of the Embassy the Republic of Tajikistan in Austria and by support of the Government the Republic of Tajikistan, there was conducted the First Joint Session of the Tajik-Austrian Commission on bilateral external economic cooperation. As results of the given session there was signed a Protocol.

On November 14-15 2005, there was held a meeting of representatives of the Austrian companies with the Tajik entrepreneurs. A wide spectrum of issues on bilateral trade and economic cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and Austria has been discussed in this meeting. Representatives of Commerce Office at the Embassy of Austria, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan as well as the Commerce and Industrial Chamber of Tajikistan participated in the meeting.

Trade relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Austrian Republic is developing promptly. The main export items from
an official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon intended on September 18-19.

September 16-20, Moscow, RF
The Chairman of Majlisi milli of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan M. Ubaydulloev officially visited the Russian Federation. M. Ubaydulloev took part in Interparliamentary forum of Russia-Tajikistan “Potential of interregional cooperation”.

September 18-20, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Kyrgyz Republic.

October 16-20, Herat, Afghanistan
Tajikistan delegation headed by republic’s first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Yuldashev participated in the 17th meeting of ECO member states in Herat.

November 1-2, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Aqil Aqilov arrived with a working visit to the Republic of Uzbekistan, where he participated in the work of government leaders’ Council meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization’s member states.

November 12-13, Berlin, FRG
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit to take part in the work of international conference «Central Asia and European Union: new economic partner in XXI century «.

November 21-22, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Agil Agilov arrived with a working visit to Ashkhabad, where he took part in the meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ government leaders Council.

November 29-30, Madrid, Spain
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit to Spain, where he participated in the meeting of OSCE Council of foreign affairs ministers.

December 2-6, Tokyo, Japan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Japan. Emomali Rahmon took part in water summit of Asia and the Pacific, had meetings with Japanese officials.

Tajikistan – cotton and aluminium. The main import items - sugar, honey, watch products, food and food processing devices, etc.

The visit of Austrian scientists to the Republic of Tajikistan in October 2005 gave a new impulse to the development of cultural cooperation.

From May 29 through June 1 2006 by the initiative of the Embassy of Austria in Tajikistan, there was organized a visit of Ambassador Alfred Missong within the frames of cultural cooperation. During his visit, the Austrian diplomat made a number of lectures in the Tajik higher schools on «History of the Austrian Diplomacy after 1945» and «The Austrian Presidency in the European Union».

On February 21-23 2007, political consultations took place in which the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Austria headed by Ambassador Hannes Porias took part.

On June 2-4 2008, the second session of the Joint Intergovernmental Commission took place in Vienna on trade and economic cooperation, which was co-chaired by the Deputy Minister of Economic
December 9-11, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Turkmenistan.
In the course of his visit, Tajikistan President also took part in the opening ceremony of UN Regional center for preventive diplomacy in Central Asia.

2008

February 9-10, Tehran, Iran
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Islamic Republic of Iran.
In the course of his visit, state leader held meetings with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Iranian Minister of Energy Parviz Fattah and Iranian Minister of Defense and Support Military Forces Mustafa Mohammed Najjor. Series of other meetings were also held at the level of Tajikistan and Iranian ministers.

February 21-22, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow for participation in informal meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States member states leaders. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Russian Federation’s President Vladimir Putin, Ukrainian President Victor Yuschenko, and Tajik nationals residing in Russia.

March 10-12, Algeria, PDRA
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria.
During his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Prime Minister Abdul-Aziz Belkhadem, Chairman of Algerian National Council Abd-el-Kader Bensalah and Chairman of the Algerian National People’s Assembly Abdul-Aziz Ziari.

March 12-13, Dakar, Senegal
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Senegalese capital Dakar city to participate in 11th next meeting of Organization of the Islamic Conference’s member states leaders, where he delivered a speech.
Also, Tajikistan President had meetings with the Presidents of Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, Qatar, Vice-president of Syr-Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan L. Kisljakova and the Deputy Minister of Economy and Labour of the Republic of Austria Johan Zaks. Questions of economic development, state and prospects of bilateral commodity exchange, cooperation in the field of renewable energy sources (hydro-power, wind turbine and solar energy), wild-life conservation technology, tourism, agriculture, forestry and telecommunication have been included in the agenda of the session. As result of the session, there was signed a Protocol.

On October 16-18 2008, representatives of the Austrian Economic Chamber visited Tajikistan with the purpose of discussion of opportunities of cooperation between the two countries. During the organized meetings representatives of 12 Austrian companies had a chance to meet Tajik companies. Representatives of 55 Tajik companies participated in business meetings. A total of 86 individual meetings took place. The Austrian companies have highly estimated the level of meetings and professionalism of the Tajik colleagues.

In August 2009 the next session of the Intergovernmental Commission of the Republic of Tajikistan and Austria on Trade and Economic Cooperation is scheduled in Dushanbe.

TAJKISTAN - BELGIUM
Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kingdom of Belgium have been established on April 29 1992.
Expansion of relations with the Kingdom of Belgium, which is one of the founder countries of the European Union and where the main agencies of EU are located, is of a great importance for Tajikistan.
Besides the mutual relations, Belgium has a great international significance for Tajikistan as the main EU institutions are located in its territory.
In 2001, the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan was opened in Brussels, which at the same time is the Permanent Representation of RT at the European Union.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and King of Belgium Albert II. Brussels, October 2004.
On March 25-26 2003, an official visit of the President the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon took place to Brussels. During this visit, President of the RT had a meeting with King Albert II and representatives of business circles.

On October 9-10 2004, the next official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan took place to Belgium. The President held a meeting with King Albert II and they discussed issues of the further development of mutual relations, as well as other international questions representing mutual interests.

In later years, the parties are focused on development of mutual relations with regard to contractual legal framework. In the summer of 2007, the parties expressed interest to sign Agreement on Promotion and Mutual Protection of Investments, and also Agreement on Avoiding Double Taxation and Prevention of Income and Capital Tax Evasion, which are of fundamental value for both countries.

Trade and economic relations between the countries are enhancing. Goods exported to Belgium include: cotton fibre and cotton fabric.

Goods imported from Belgium to Tajikistan: plastic packaging products, vehicle tyres, rubber products, etc.

During the official visit of Tajik President Emomali Rahmon to Belgium from February 9 to 12 2009, he had meetings with the Prime Minister of Belgium Herman Van Rompuy and chairman of the Senate of this country Armand De Decker. The Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Income and Capital Tax Evasion and the Agreement on Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments have been signed. In addition to the given intergovernmental documents, there were also signed Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kingdom of Belgium, Memorandum of Understanding between the Commerce and Industrial Chamber of Tajikistan and the Chamber of Commerce of the Flanders province.

March 27-28, Moscow, RF
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi visited Moscow. On March 27, H. Zarifi had a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation, S. Lavrov. On the same day, in the conference hall of Tajikistan Embassy in Russian Federation, he held a meeting with Tajik students, who study in Russian higher educational institutions. On March 28, H. Zarifi participated in the work of the meeting of CIS member states’ Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers.

April 3, Bucharest, Romania
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi visited Bucharest aimed at participation in the work of NATO Summit. In the course of his visit, H. Zarifi held series of bilateral meetings with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan R.D. Spanto, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Moratinos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium K. Deguyt, and with the Special Representative of NATO Secretary General for Central Asia B. Simmons.

April 5-6, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi participated in II Ministerial meeting of Asian-Eastern Dialogue held in Sharm El-Sheikh city.

Within the frames of his visit, he had meetings with Qatar State Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmad Ben Abdulla Al Mahmoud, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt Ahmad Abdul Geit, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Democratic Republic of Laos Tongluan Sisolt, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Thailand Kingdom Charivat Santapatra, Advisor of the Islamic Development Bank Basher Fazhulloh, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines R. Seguis.
April 9-10, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi visited Ashkhabad, where he participated in European Union and Central Asian meeting at the level of foreign affairs ministers.

May 12-13, Astana, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Republic of Kazakhstan. During his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, Prime Minister Karim Masimov, Directors’ committee Chairman of Kazakh company “Visor-Holding” Ayden Karibjhanov and Tajik communities’ representatives.

May 26-27, Kabul, Afghanistan
First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Yuldo-shev visited Kabul, where he took part in the work of first meeting arranged for Deputies of Foreign Affairs Ministers of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

June 6-7, Saint Petersburg, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Saint Petersburg, where he took part in informal meeting of CIS member states’ leaders and 12th International economic forum. Within the framework of these arrangements, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Russian Federation’s President Dmitry Medvedev.

June 12, Paris, France
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit to Paris, where he participated in the International conference to support Afghanistan.

July 2, Astana, Kazakhstan
Within the frames of preparing the working visit for President of the Republic of Tajikistan to Kazakhstan, based on the instructions made by country’s leader, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the country Hamrokhon Zarifi visited Astana. In the course of his visit, H. Zarifi had meetings with the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan Karim Masimov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Marat Tazhin, Minister of Energy and Industry Vladimir Shkolnik.

July 6, Astana, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Kazakhstan capital Astana, where he took part in informal meeting of several states’ leaders of Belgium, Memorandum of Understanding between the cities of Kulob and Namur, Memorandum of Understanding between the Tajik National University and University of Gent, Joint Statement between the Center of Strategic Researches under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan ant the Royal Institute of International Relations of Egmont.

There was held a Business Forum of the Tajik and Belgian entrepreneurs, where the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon participated and made a speech. The Head of the State also participated in the opening ceremony of a new building of the Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan in Brussels and at a meeting with the Tajik diaspora in Belgium.

TAJIKISTAN – GREAT BRITAIN

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been established on January 15 1992.

On December 20 2001, the Embassy of Great Britain has been opened in Dushanbe.


Political relations of the Great Britain and the Republic of Tajikistan are in the stage of development.

In July 2002, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and on Affairs of the Commonwealth of the Great Britain John Mc Greg visited Tajikistan. As result of this visit, there was opened Representation of the Department of International Development of the Ministry of Basic Education of the Great Britain.

From February 25 to March 1 2003, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov visited the Great Britain. During this visit he met with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, members of the parliament of the Great Britain, and also with the faculty of the Cambridge University.

In 2003, the Department of the International Development of the Ministry of Basic Education of the Great Britain has supported some projects, such as rendering technical assistance to National Social Investment Fund of Tajikistan (NSIFT) at amount of 1.5 million pound sterling, rendering technical assistance to the project for support of small business in Tajikistan at amount of 1.240 million pound sterling.

On July 7 2006, His Highness Duke Jorksky visited the Republic of Tajikistan. During his visit, Duke Jorksky participated in the official opening ceremony of a new building of the Embassy of the Great Britain in RT; he had a meeting with the President the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and also visited A. Jomi district and Kurgan-Tube town of Khatlon Oblast.

Contractual legal framework of the Tajik-British relations is at stage of development.

Mutual economic and trade relations of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Great Britain are at the stage of development. Basically the Great Britain imports cotton products, minerals and concentrates and exports oil products and equipment for technical manufacturing.

Cooperation with the British Fund «Know-How» is in development to render the Republic of Tajikistan technical assistance in the field of advanced technology.

There are five Tajik-British joint ventures registered in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan in Great Britain and Northern Ireland has started its activity on February 11 2008.

Next visit of His Royal Highness Duke Jorksky to Tajikistan took place on October 26-27 2008. He was received by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**TAJIKISTAN - HUNGARY**

Diplomatic relations with the Hungarian Republic were established on July 2 1992.

Mutual relations between Tajikistan and Hungary have started in the middle of 90-s. Prior to joining the Schengen zone, Hungary was one of the fewest countries of the Europe, with which an Agreement on the procedure of mutual visa-free trips of citizens with diplomatic and service passports had been signed, yet in 1999.

In February 2004, the First Vice-Minister, the State Secretary on Political Issues of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Hungary Mr. A. Barshehom paid a reconnaissance visit to Tajikistan. During the visit, and in ceremonial events dedicated to 10th anniversary of Kazakhstan capital. During his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and the President of Turkey Abdullah Gul.

**July 22, Almaty, Kazakhstan**

Government delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Almaty to participate in the first Forum of Tajik nationals.

**July 29-31, Tehran, Iran**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi officially visited Tehran, where he took part in trilateral meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan, Islamic Republic of Iran and Islamic State of Afghanistan.

On the same day, H. Zarifi had a meeting with the Vice-premier, Turkmenistan Minister of Foreign Affairs Rashid Mergedov. Leader of Tajikistan foreign-policy agency also participated in the work of 15th Conference of non-aligned countries.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of RT had meetings with IRI President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Iranian Secretary of Supreme National Security Council Sayeed Jalali, Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Manucher Mottaqi, IRI Minister of Energy, Chairman of joint IRI and RT bilateral trade, economic, technical and cultural commission Sayeed Parvizi Fattah.

**August 7-9, Beijing, China**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to PRC, in the course of which he took part in stately opening ceremony of 29th summer Olympic Games in Beijing.

**August 20-23, Almaty, Kazakhstan**

Government delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Almaty for participation in the work of 3rd Ministerial meeting of CICBMA.

**September 3-5, Moscow, RF**

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi visited Moscow for participation in the work of Foreign Affairs Ministers’ Council of Collective Security Treaty Organization held on September 4. In the course of his visit, H. Zarifi had a meeting with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs S. Lavrov.
September 5, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Moscow to attend the next meeting of Collective Security Council of the Collective Security Treaty Organization.

September 16-18, Paris, France
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit to Paris aimed at participation in I European Union and Central Asian Forum on security matters.
In the course of his visit, H. Zarifi had meetings with Foreign Affairs Ministers of France – Bernard Coucchner, Turkmenistan – Rashid Meredov, Greece Republic – Doroy Barooyani, Hungarian Republic – K. Gentz, Turkish Republic – A. Babajan, Special representative of European Union to Central Asia Pierre Morel, FRG state minister of foreign affairs G. Erler, State Counselor of Austrian Republic’s MFA H. Winkler, OSCE Secretary General M. Brischambro and head of office of His Majesty Prince Ag Khan IV III Sirjilad.

September 18-19, Almaty, Kazakhstan
Government delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Almaty to participate in the meeting of Central Asian countries’ Ministers of energy and agriculture.

September 19-27, New York, USA
As part of Tajik delegation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit to New York for participation in the work of 63rd session of the United Nations Organization’s General Assembly. H. Zarifi coordinated the preparation course for the visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to New York.

September 23-27, New York, USA
Heading the Tajik delegation, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited New York, where he took part in the work of 63rd session of the United Nations Organization’s General Assembly. A high-level event dedicated to Millennium Development Goals Declaration has taken place under joint leadership of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and President of Finland Taria Kaarin.
In the course of 63rd session of UN General Assembly, state leader Emomali Rahmon had series of bilateral meetings. Particularly they included meetings with UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, Finland President Ms. Taria Kaarin, Latvian President Valdis Zalter, and UNESCO Koichiro Matsuura.

he met with the Head of Tajik State Emomali Rahmon and discussed issues concerning priority directions of the Tajik and Hungarian cooperation on the eve of joining of Hungary the European Union and further realization of earlier signed agreements and signing of new papers at the intergovernmental level.

For development and deepening of trade and economic cooperation between Tajikistan and Hungary, the Tajik party has sent to Hungary draft agreements, which after signing should become a contractual legal framework for bilateral cooperation.

Volumes of bilateral trade are increasing. Basic items of import are medical products, industrial equipment for processing of foodstuff, spare parts for vehicles, lamps and items of export include aluminium and ginned cotton.

On April 24 2009, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon has accepted credentials of the new Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Hungary to Tajikistan Janosh Ballu.

During the talk with Janosh Ballu, President Emomali Rahmon having expressed satisfaction to the level and content of Tajik-Hungarian political relations emphasized that in the given stage of development of bilateral relations more attention should be paid also to expansion of economic cooperation.

The new Hungarian Ambassador assured the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon that, he would make efforts to use of ample opportunities and resources of cooperation in the areas of policy, economy, trade, science and culture.

Hydro-power engineering, pharmaceutics, light industry and food-processing industry had been underlined among the priorities of the further development of economic cooperation.

When discussing the current situation of Afghanistan and the Central-Asian Region, Janosh Ballu highly estimated the role of Tajikistan in ensuring security and stability in the region, as well as in rehabilitation of the Afghan economy. He also confirmed readiness of his country in expansion of mutually advantageous relations with Tajikistan.

TAJIKISTAN - GERMANY

Diplomatic relations with Federal Republic of Germany were established on February 28 1992.

Embassy of Germany has started its activity in Dushanbe on June 10 1993.

Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan in Bonn has been opened on September 6 1994 and in 1999 it was moved to Berlin.

Official visit of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to Federal Republic of Germany took place in March 2003, which promoted development of bilateral economic and political relations.

On November 3 2006, German Minister of Foreign Affairs Frank-Walter Steinmeier visited Tajikistan. During his visit the Minister had meetings with the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan. He also visited Nurek.

Tajikistan considers Presidency of Germany in the European Union from January 1 2007 as an important factor of development of bilateral cooperation with the European Union. The Federal Republic of Germany has acted as initiator of development of a new Strategy of the European Union in the Central Asia.
In addition, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with US entrepreneurs and students of our republic who pursue their studies in this country.

October 9-10, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Kyrgyzstan capital, where he took part in the regular meeting of CIS member states’ leaders Council and EurAsEc Intergovernmental council, and in informal meeting of Central Asian state leaders.

October 15-17, Astana, Kazakhstan
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a three-day visit to the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan – Astana for participation in 7th Meeting of foreign affairs ministers of Asian Cooperation Dialogue and in the Forum of Muslim and Western countries’ foreign affairs ministers “Common world: progress through diversity. Muslim world and the West.”

Within the frames of his visit, H. Zarifi had series of bilateral meetings with his colleagues – Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Singapore, Qatar, and Korea.

October 30, Astana, Kazakhstan
Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Asilov arrived with a working visit to Astana, where he took
part in the work of regular meeting of SCO member states’ government leaders Council.

November 27–28, Tehran, Iran
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with IRI President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, and then delegation talks took place in enlarged composition. Emomali Rahmon also held meetings with Minister of Foreign Affairs Manucher Muttaki, Ministry of energy Farzad Fattah and IRI Minister of defense Mustafa Mohammadi Najjar. Two bilateral cooperation documents were signed.

On November 28, Tajikistan President visited the engineering company “Saypa” and high-rise TV tower “Burji Milad”.

November 28–30, Doha, Qatar
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Qatar. In the evening of November 28, Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon participated in informal UN summit for discussion of issues related to the world financial crisis. In the morning of November 29, Tajikistan delegation participated in the work of International conference on follow-up activities in the sphere of financing development to review the implementation course of Monterrey consensus. Emomali Rahmon made a speech in the conference, also, within the framework of the conference a “round table” has taken place under his leadership dedicated to development financing issues.

On June 9 2000, the German House for development cooperation was opened in Dushanbe. In the “German House”, there are located German state organizations engaged in realization of various projects in the territory of Tajikistan. Such activities include projects of GTZ, German Academic Exchange Service, German Service on Development (DED), Economic Rehabilitation Bank.

Within the new Strategy of EU for the Central Asia, Germany actively participates in realization of projects in the field of Rule of Law, Education, Sustainable Development of Economy, Protection of Borders and Drug Control as well as energy and rational use of water resources in Tajikistan. In particular, Germany is implementing rehabilitation of Open Distribution Device “ОРУ-220” of Nurek hydro-power plant for a total sum of 25 million euro. German experts have carried out an independent expert appraisal of the project of the Zarafshan Hydro-Power Plant, which has confirmed that construction of the mentioned hydro-power station will not have any negative impact on the ecology, irrigation and supply of potable water to the neighbouring country.

It is necessary to note the big role of inter-parliamentary relations in cooperation of both countries. Between the two countries exchange of parliamentary delegations takes place on a regular basis.

On July 18 2008, opening ceremony of a new compound of the German Embassy took place in Dushanbe.

**TAJIKISTAN – GREECE**

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Greece were established on September 30 1992.

The process of expansion of contractual legal framework of bilateral relations with the Republic of Greece is ongoing. Tajikistan and Greece come closer to the stage of signing of two important papers – draft agreement on economic and technical cooperation, which is already directed for consideration to the Greek party and the Memo-
results. Further, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Yemen Vice-president Abdurabbi Mansour, Prime Minister Ali Mohammed Mujavvar, Chairman of Meeting Council (Parliament) Abdul-Aziz Abdulghani, and with a group of principal businesspersons of this country. Tajikistan leader had conversation with nationals residing in Yemen. Emomali Rahmon visited Yemen historical places and five-time mosque “Saleh”, familiarized with this country’s achievements in tourism development. Tajikistan delegation also visited Adan city.

December 3-5, Lvov, Kiev, Kharkov, Ukraine
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Ukraine. On November 3, Tajikistan delegation visited Lvov city, and in the second half of the day departed for Kiev. On December 4, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Ukrainian President Victor Yuschenko. Upon ending talks in narrow composition, states’ leaders exchanged state awards. Presidents continued talks while heading delegations in enlarged composition, as a result of which bilateral documents were signed.
In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon held meetings with first deputy Chairman of Ukrainian Supreme

TAJIKISTAN - ITALY
Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Italian Republic were established on May 15 1992.
The Tajik-Italian cooperation was most actively expressed in the sphere of manufacturing of chemical and oil production as well as light and heavy industry, partly in the sphere of production and supplying of sophisticated technology. During the Soviet period, the given parameter had made industrial potential of Italy to enter into

December 4-5, Helsinki, Finland
First deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Yuldashev visited Helsinki, where he took part in the work of 16th meeting of OSCE Council of foreign affairs ministers.

December 13-14, Paris, France
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit to Paris aimed at participating in unofficial meeting of the European Union ministers of foreign affairs on «Afghanistan and its neighbors» that took place by French Republic’s initiative chairing in the European Union.

December 19-21, Borovoe, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Kazakhstan. President took part in informal meeting of state leaders of Armenia, Russia, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan held in Borovoe city of Akmola region of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

February 3-4, Moscow, RF
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow. Tajikistan leader Emomali Rahmon participated in the work of special meeting of the Collective Security Treaty Organization’s (CSTO) collective Security Council and Intergovernmental Council of Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEc).

February 8-11, Riga, Latvia
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a state visit to Latvian Republic. Leader of two countries Emomali Rahmon and Valdis Zalters signed Joint statement of the President of Tajikistan and Latvia based on talks’ results. Also, Intergovernmental agreement about avoiding double taxation and suppression of non-payment of tax from incomes and capital, Agreement between Governments of RT and Latvia about aerial communication, Protocol about cooperation between foreign-

the Republic of Tajikistan. Many Tajik enterprises are equipped by the latest Italian equipment, such as the Yavan power-chemical enterprise, the Tajik Aluminium Factory, Shoe Factory, Socks Factory and Bakery.

In 2003 «Trade Organization of Italy» has opened its representation in the Republic of Tajikistan, which provides spare parts for cars and trucks.

Joint Tajik-Italian venture «Javani» operates in Tajikistan producing clothes.

In summer 2008, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy within the bilateral scientific and cultural cooperation allocated resources for carrying out of archeological researches in Yaghnob Valley and Ethnolinguistic Studying of local population by the Italian Institute of Africa and East.

Cooperation of two countries actively develops in later years in the field of combating organized crime and illegal drug smuggling. Italy is one of the main donors in establishing the Drug Control Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. In May 2003, there was signed an Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of Italy on cooperation in the sphere of combating crime and illegal drug trafficking.

In September 2008, the Steering Committee of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Italy on cooperation and development has confirmed allocation of 892 500 euro for «Improvement of Water Resources and Sanitary-and Hygienic Conditions of Rural Area of Khatlon Oblast».

Trade relations of these two countries are at the stage of development. In 2008, commodity circulation between the Republic of Tajikistan and Italy has made $59.7 million US dollars.

On April 2 2009, a meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi with the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy - Senator Alfredo Mantik took place.

During the meeting the parties discussed questions of bilateral relations between Tajikistan and Italy, cooperation within the European Union, situation in Afghanistan, topics of the forthcoming Conference on Afghanistan in Trieste and other issues representing mutual interests (Italy).

This very day, the ceremony of signing of bilateral documents between Tajikistan and Italy took place in Dushanbe. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi and the State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, Senator Alfredo Mantik signed Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the Republic of Italy on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation and Protocol of Cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

**TAJIKISTAN - POLAND**

Diplomatic relations with the Republic of Poland were established on February 11 1992.

Intensification of mutual relations between Tajikistan and Poland has begun in the beginning of 2000. Strategic interest of both coun-

**THE YEARS AND EVENTS**

Rada A. Lavrinovich. Tajikistan President visited Kiev University named after T. Shevchenko, where he made a speech before the faculty and students of this higher educational institution. In addition, President of RT had a meeting with Tajik Diaspora representatives in Ukraine.

On December 5, Emomali Rahmon departed for Kharkov city, where he visited OJSC «Turboatom» (former Kharkov Turbine Plant).

During the meeting the parties discussed questions of bilateral relations between Tajikistan and Italy, cooperation within the European Union, situation in Afghanistan, topics of the forthcoming Conference on Afghanistan in Trieste and other issues representing mutual interests (Italy).

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The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Republic of Poland Alexander Kwasniewsky, Warsaw, May 2003.

The years and events

February 10-12, Belgium, Brussels
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Kingdom of Belgium. In Brussels, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Belgian Prime Minister Herman van Rompuy.

Series of cooperation documents between Tajikistan and Belgium were signed upon completion of talks. Particularly, Agreement between Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Economic Union of Belgium-Luxembourg about attracting and protecting investments; Agreement between Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Government of Belgium about avoiding double taxation and suppression of non-payment of tax from incomes and capital; Memorandum of mutual understanding between ministries of foreign affairs of both countries.

Further, Emomali Rahmon held meetings with European Council’s Secretary of State, High Representative of European Union on foreign policy and security issues Javier Solana, with European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso. Upon completion of meetings, Emomali Rahmon and Jose Manuel Barroso led a press conference, in the course of which European Commission President stated that the European Union allocates a supplementary 34 million Euros to Tajikistan.

President of the Republic of Tajikistan also held meetings with European Council’s Secretary of State, High representative of European Union on foreign policy and security issues Javier Solana, with European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso. Upon completion of meetings, Emomali Rahmon and Jose Manuel Barroso led a press conference, in the course of which European Commission President stated that the European Union allocates a supplementary 34 million Euros to Tajikistan.

The volume of the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan with the Republic of Poland grows. It is necessary to note that regarding exporting of items from the Republic of Tajikistan to Poland, raw materials prevail. Exported commodities include: ginned cotton, raw silk, aluminium, etc.

Lately, cultural and educational relations between the two countries actively get developed. In autumn 2005, there was conducted days of Polish movies in Dushanbe. In turn, the Tajik artists participate in festivals and exhibitions organized in Poland. In September 2007, within the program of the Polish Government, eight young policy agencies of two countries and Agreement about cooperation between Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tajikistan and Latvia.

In addition, Tajikistan leader held meetings with Latvian Parliamentary Chairman Gundars Daudze. Besides, a business-forum took place in Riga with participation of business circles from Tajikistan and Latvia.

In Brussels, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Belgian Prime Minister Hermann van Rompuy. Series of cooperation documents between Tajikistan and Belgium were signed upon completion of talks. Particularly, Agreement between Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Economic Union of Belgium-Luxembourg about attracting and protecting investments; Agreement between Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Government of Belgium about avoiding double taxation and suppression of non-payment of tax from incomes and capital; Memorandum of mutual understanding between ministries of foreign affairs of both countries.

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Tajikistan embassy in Belgium. There, first, state leader held meeting with nationals residing in this country and then participated in the business-forum of two countries’ entrepreneurs.

February 12-13, Vilnius, Kaunas, Lithuania

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Lithuanian Republic. In Vilnius, during the meeting with Lithuanian President Valdas Adamkus Emomali Rahmon discussed the current condition and perspectives of two countries' cooperation in different spheres. Parties came to a mutual consent about establishing Intergovernmental Cooperation Commission. Signing of several cooperation documents between the Republic of Tajikistan and Lithuania took place based on talks’ results. Particularly, Declaration about establishing friendly relations and cooperation and Intergovernmental agreement about attraction and mutual protection of investments were signed. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon also took part in a business-forum held with participation of two countries’ entrepreneurs. Emomali Rahmon visits the Lavorishkes border checkpoint, where he was familiarized with the work of Lithuanian border guards and border checkpoint’s technical equipment. On February 13, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Kaunas city and acquainted with scientists from Tajikistan have been selected to continue studies in the universities of Poland. Within the program of higher schools exchange, Polish Language teachers arrive to Tajikistan to teach Tajik students.

TAJKISTAN - FRANCE

Diplomatic relations between the French Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan have been established on March 3 1992. Embassy of French Republic in Dushanbe has been opened on November 3 2001. On October 31 2002, the Ambassador of Tajikistan to Belgium was appointed Ambassador with concurrent accreditation to France.

In current stage, the Tajik-French relations develop in military, economic and cultural fields. France was one of the first countries recognizing independence of Tajikistan in 1991. The proof to that is the visit of Alen Viven, the State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of France to Dushanbe in March 1992. During this visit, there were discussed urgent issues of internal and foreign policy of the two countries and possible ways of development of mutual relations, as well as ceremony of signing of Protocol on establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the French Republic took place.

Example of interest of the countries in strengthening bilateral cooperation is the official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to France, in December 2002. During his visit, the President of Tajikistan met with the President of French Republic Jacque Chirac, chairman of the Senate, Minister of Interior, Minister of Defense, Minister-delegate on foreign trades and Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.
Bilateral relations intensively develop in later years at high level. Visits to Tajikistan were paid by Minister of Cooperation and Frankophone Charles Joselana (February 1999), French Minister of Defense Alan Richard (January 2002), Minister of Foreign Affairs Dominic de Vilpen (September 2002), French Defense Minister Michel Alo-Mari (December 2003), French Foreign Trade Minister Francois Loos (May 2004).

Military cooperation of two countries most advantageously develops. Latest visits of the French Minister of Defense Michel Alo-Mari (on December 17-19 2005, on July 20-21 and on December 16-18 2006) to the Republic of Tajikistan is a proof. Within the limits of the given visits, the Minister of Defense met the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and discussed issues of military cooperation, prolongation of term of stay of the French Military Contingent in the Airport of Dushanbe, which renders technical support to coalition forces in Afghanistan.

In December 2002, Cooperation Agreement between military departments of the two countries had been signed. This paper provides the work of Kruonis’ hydraulic accumulator station. President of the Republic of Tajikistan visited “Elinta” enterprise in Kaunas.

**February 13-14, Tallinn, Estonia**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Estonian Republic. In Tallinn, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Estonian President Toomas Hendrik Ilves, Prime Minister Andrius Ansip and Chairman of Estonian Parliament Ene Ergma. Issues of two countries’ cooperation development in trade and economic, transportation and communication spheres, and in the realm of output and processing of non-ferrous materials and precious stones were in the focus of attention. States’ leaders signed the Declaration of cooperation in the development of bilateral relations between Tajikistan and Estonia based on talks’ results.

**February 24, «Zavidovo» Residence, Tver region, RF**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to the Russian Federation.
The current issues and perspectives of Tajik-Russian relationship were discussed in informal meeting of Tajikistan and Russian Presidents Emomali Rahmon and Dmitry Medvedev.

**March 8-10, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, UAE**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi officially visited the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

In the course of his visit, H. Zarifi had meetings with UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs sheikh Abdullah bin Zoid Olu Nahyon, Director General of «ETA-Star» company Abid Junaid, with a group of diverse companies’ directors general gathered by the initiative of «FedEx» company’s Director General, Director of «Juma Al Mojid» company Juma Al Mojid, Director General of Abu Dhabi Development Fund Muhammad Saif Al Suvaidi, Director General of the Charity fund «Zoid Bin Sultan Oli Nahyon» Solim Ubaid Al Zohir.

**March 10-15, Tehran, Kerman, Kesh island, Iran**
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

On March 10, trilateral meeting of leaders from Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Afghanistan Hamid Karzai and Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad took place in Tehran. Issues of versatile cooperation of three countries and cooperation issues...
in regional and international scales were discussed in the course of the meeting. Joint communique was signed after the meeting.

On March 10, in Tehran, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon held a meeting with President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai. Meeting of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) member states’ Leaders commenced its work in Tehran in the morning of March 11. In his speech, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon stated that this event could reinforce ECO’s position in the region, particularly during the global financial and economic crisis. State leader supported the initiative of the Islamic Republic of Iran about establishing a working group for researching the global financial crisis and preparation of anti-crisis recommendations.

In the course of his visit to Tehran, Emomali Rahmon held a meeting with President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari. Tajikistan President had a meeting with the leader of Iranian Islamic Revolution Sayeed Ali Homanei. Upon completion of work ECO states’ leaders’ meeting, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Kerman district, where he arrived to Sinjon free economic zone (FEZ) comprised of the total area of 1400 hectares.

On March 14, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Kesh free economic zone (FEZ) located in small island in the Persian Gulf. Having successfully completed his visit, on March 15, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon headed for Turkey right from Iran.

**March 15-16, Ankara, Istanbul, Turkey**

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Turkish Republic.

On March 15, President arrived to Ankara, where he took part in the opening ceremony of a new embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Turkish Republic. Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Babajan had also taken part in the ceremony.

In the evening of the same day, President departed for Istanbul, where upon arrival, he had meetings with Turkish President Abdullah Gul, and with Turkish Prime Minister Rejep Tayeep Erdogan. On March 16, Emomali Rahmon participated in the V Global Water Forum, where he made a speech. Besides, Emomali Rahmon delivered a speech in UNESCO report presentation ceremony about water development. for cooperation in the field of training of military staff for Tajikistan. Within the frames of the given agreement, Tajik servicemen receive advanced knowledge on a yearly basis, participate in trainings and events provided within the military cooperation plan.

During the period of establishment of mutual relations, there have been signed 7 documents between the Government of Tajikistan and the Government of France that make the contractual legal framework of the two countries.

With the purpose of development of trade and economic relations, the visits of the French Defense Minister to the Republic of Tajikistan was accompanied with the economic delegation, which had been received by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. As result of the given meeting there was adopted a decision on creation of the Tajik-French Business Club.

Representatives of business circles of France also met with representatives of the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Tajikistan, Commerce and Industrial Chamber of the republic, where questions of investment climate of the country were discussed, some projects in bank and energy areas, as well as in the field of food processing industry were proposed.

Visit of the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to the French Republic for participation in the work of General Conference of UNESCO in October 2005 gave additional stimulus to development of bilateral cultural cooperation. Day of Tajik Culture in France with wide participation of representatives of the Tajik Art has been organized in the course of this visit. For art workers of Tajikistan, there was arranged a meeting with the President of France, where Jacque Chirac handed over state awards of France.

On 12-13 April 2008, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner visited the Republic of Tajikistan and met with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the country Hamrokhon Zarifi.

On September 17 2008, within the Forum of the European Union and the Central Asian Countries on Security, an official meeting took place in Paris between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi and the French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner.

On 8 August 2008, at the Ministry of Finances of the Republic of Tajikistan, there was signed financial protocol between the Ministry of Finances of the Republic of Tajikistan and the French Government on construction of a new terminal of the international airport in Dushanbe. According to this document, France provides to Tajikistan credit at amount of 17 million euro for the term of 35 years and 25 years of this term is considered as lax. These resources are envisaged for realization of the civil-engineering design of the new terminal of the international airport of Dushanbe. Term of the project realization is 2 years.

**TAJIKISTAN – CZECH REPUBLIC**

Diplomatic relations between the two countries have been established on June 5 1992.

In 2000, bases of further strengthening of the Tajik-Czech relations have been laid. In November 2002 during his trip to Czech
March 20-21, Mazari Sharif, ISA
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi arrived with a working visit to Mazari Sharif (Balkh Province, Afghanistan), where he took part in the work of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iranian Foreign Affairs Ministers’ meeting. Ministers signed a Joint communique based on meeting’s results. Ministers participated in arrangements dedicated to Nauruz Holiday, in the stately opening ceremony of Firdausi library, Firdausi crossroads, and diplomatic city.

In Mazari Sharif, Hamrokhon Zarifi held bilateral meetings with Afghanistan Minister of Foreign Affairs Rangin Dodfar Spanto, Iranian Minister of Foreign affairs Manucher Mottaqi, Governor of Balkh Province Atomuhammad Nur, visited the Lyceum of Sheikh Muhammadiddiq Shahhub.

A delegation consisting of scholar and cultural workers accompanied Minister of Foreign Affairs in this visit.

March 26-27, Hohhot, PRC, Ulan Bator, Mongolia
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a state visit to Mongolia. In his way to Mongolia, Tajikistan President made a short-term stay to Hohhot city of Autonomous region of PRC’s Internal Mongolia. In the airport of this
city. Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Hohhot Mayor Tan Aychjhun.

In the evening of March 26, President of the Republic of Tajikistan arrived to Ulan Bator.

Official meetings and talks took place on March 27. Conversation of two countries’ leaders – Emomali Rahmon and Nambarin Enhbayar, delegations’ talks took place in enlarged format. Series of cooperation documents were signed based on talks’ results. Leaders of two countries Emomali Rahmon and Nambarin Enhbayar fixed their signatures in Joint statement of President of the Republic of Tajikistan and Mongolian President. The following documents were also signed: Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Government of Mongolia about trade and economic cooperation; Agreement between Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Government of Mongolia about encouragement and mutual protection of investments; Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Government of Mongolia about cooperation in the sphere of veterinary science; Agreement between Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Mongolia about cooperation in the sphere of quarantine and plant protection.

Tajikistan President also had meetings with the Deputy Chairman of State Grate Khural (Parliament) of Mongolia Enhbolt and this country’s First Deputy Prime Minister Altan Khuyak.

March 26-29, Moscow, RF
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi arrived with a working visit to Moscow, where on March 27, he took part in and delivered a speech in Special Conference on Afghanistan under the auspices of Shanghai Cooperation Organization. In the course of his visit, Tajikistan Minister of Foreign Affairs had meetings with Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference Ekmeddin Ihsan-oglu, Turkish Republic’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Babajan.

April 28, Almaty, Kazakhstan
The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Almaty, where he participated in the next meeting of International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFSAS) state founders’ leaders. Presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, colleagues on creation of the Tajik-Czech Business and Cultural Center in Dushanbe. It is expected that this Center will promote development of cooperation in the field of commerce and culture.

On April 20 2009, President Emomali Rahmon received credentials of the Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Czech Republic to Tajikistan Robert Kapetsky.

During the followed conversation after the delivery of credentials, they discussed questions of practical realization of contractual legal documents, signed by both countries and expansion of bilateral and multilateral relations between Tajikistan and Czech Republic.

Having reminded the rich opportunities and reserves for rehabilitation of former Tajik and Czech relations and deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation, President Emomali Rahmon stated that «the present level of cooperation between the two countries does not correspond the available opportunities».

The parties noted that the basic directions of development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation can become participation in construction of new and modification of the existing power stations of Tajikistan and also establishment of joint industrial enterprises.

Significant attention has been paid to interaction within the EU, NATO and the United Nations.

TAJIKISTAN - SWITZERLAND
Diplomatic relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with the Swiss Confederation had been established on December 9 1992.

In August 1998, the Ambassador of Tajikistan to the Austrian Republic had been appointed Ambassador with concurrent accreditation to Swiss Confederation.

In November 2001 the Consular Agency of Switzerland was opened at the Swiss Office for Cooperation and Development in Dushanbe. The SDC operates in Dushanbe since 1998.

Particular important step for development of mutual relations was the visit of the Federal Chancellor of Switzerland to the Republic of Tajikistan in November 2000. During this visit, the Federal Chancellor held a meeting with President of Tajikistan, where many aspects of bilateral cooperation had been discussed.

In December 2001, in Bucharest 9 Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the OSCE State Participants, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation and discussed questions concerning development of mutual relations and situation in Afghanistan. In April 2002, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland paid an official visit to Dushanbe.

On 24 July 2006, the Republic of Tajikistan was visited by the General Director of the Swiss Agency on Development and Cooperation of Foreign Ministry of Switzerland.

The Swiss Government supports development of Tajikistan through grants allocated for these purposes within three components: providing long-term technical, financial and humanitarian assistance via various partners, including via international, national and governmental organizations that implement various projects and programs. Monitoring of projects is carried out by the Swiss Office for cooperation (SCO) in Tajikistan.
Basically, projects are carried out in the field of improvement of governance, private sector and macroeconomic development, natural resources and infrastructure, public health services, disaster risk reduction. In 2006 the assistance rendered by the Swiss Government to the Republic of Tajikistan amounted $2 million US dollars.

Since 2001, Switzerland conducts Program of Rendering Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan to enter the World Trade Organization. The aim of the program consists of rendering assistance on comprehensive practical strengthening of potential help of the specialized institutes, dealing with issues of international trade, including WTO. The program provides training of experts in various sectors.

Bilateral trade is being developed. The main goods of export are: cotton, precious metals and primary aluminium. The basic goods of import: chemical products, equipment and mechanical devices, spare parts for textile machines, washing machines, machines for automatic information processing, spare parts of home appliances, ferrous metals, ground transport means (cars) and parts.

Contractual legal framework consists of 3 signed documents in the field of rendering assistance.

On November 22-24 2006, in Bern of Switzerland, the draft agreement on readmission was paraphed. Also agreements on mutual protection and promotion of investments and avoidance of the double taxation are paraphed and ready to signing.

On September 1 2008, a group of investors of the “Credit Suisse” Bank composed of 47 delegates arrived to Tajikistan for fact-finding of macroeconomic situation and investment climate in the Republic of Tajikistan. There was held a symposium with participation of entrepreneurs and heads of the ministries and departments of Tajikistan as well as representatives of the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, FINCA and more than 15 industrial state companies.

On April 21 2009, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon on the occasion of delivery of credentials accepted reappointed Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Swiss Confederation in the Republic of Tajikistan Stephan Nellen.

**TAJIKISTAN - SWEDEN**

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kingdom of Sweden had been established on December 9 1992.

In 2003 the regional Office of Swedish International Cooperation Agency (SIDA) was opened in Dushanbe.

In 2004, representation of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Sweden has been opened in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Since 2002 the Government of Sweden began to show more interest to processes in Tajikistan, connected with democratization of the society and realization of economic reforming.

In November 2002, the Minister on Migration and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Sweden Yan U. Karlsson visited Tajikistan.

Cooperation actively develop in humanitarian sphere, e.g. projects in support of development of civil society in Tajikistan, creation of livelihood for people, development of agrarian sector and first and foremost, realization of national poverty reduction strategy.

Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan had also taken part in this meeting. Before meeting’s start, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon held bilateral meetings with the President of Kyrgyz Republic Kurmanbek Bakiev and the President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguli Berdymuhamedov.

Meeting of IFSAS state founders’ leaders was dedicated to issues associated with Fund’s activities, formation of a new structure and its regulating bodies, activation of cooperation with organizations and donor countries and of course, with effective use of water resources of the Central Asian region.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon informed about the work implemented by the Fund during the years of Tajikistan leadership in it and inter alia among its main results, he mentioned efforts to attract human communities’ attention to problems related to dryout of Aral Sea.

State leader specifically emphasized the issues of effective use of water resources and reducing their loss in agriculture. According to Emomali Rahmon, namely excessive water expenditure while irrigating arable lands in the countries located in lower reach became the main reason of Aral Sea’s dryout.

In the speeches of other states’ leaders high appraisal was given to 16-year of IFSAS activities, being implemented under Tajikistan leadership for the last six years. An important result of Fund’s effective work in the international arena was acknowledged by giving it the observer’s status in the UN General Assembly.

Discussion took place between states’ leaders concerning the use of regional waterpower resources and need for commissioning international expertise of hydropower projects.

In this regard, Tajikistan leader Emomali Rahmon stated that all large-scale water storage reservoirs of the countries located in the lower reach should be assessed by analogous competent international expertise, whereas the capacity of several of them is not a bit less as compared to Aral Sea capacity.

Joint statement of International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea state founders was adopted based on meeting’s results.
FOREIGN DELEGATIONS’ VISITS TO THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN (1991-2009)

1991

October 16-18
Government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by the Director General of IRI Ministry of Foreign Affairs M. Bank arrived for a visit.

October 30
Government delegation of Kyrgyzstan headed by the Prime Minister of Kyrgyz Republic N. Isanov arrived for a visit. An agreement was signed about principles of trade and economic cooperation between Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic for 1992.

November 16
Government delegation of Moldova headed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Moldovan Republic A.N.Sangeli arrived for a visit. An agreement was signed between governments of the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Moldova about trade and economic cooperation for 1992.

November 29
Kazakhstan Government delegation headed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan S.A. Tereshenko arrived for a visit. An agreement was signed between governments of the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Moldova about trade and economic cooperation for 1992.

December 1-2
Government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Akbar Vila-yati arrived for a visit. An agreement was signed about cooperation in the sphere of trade, culture, information exchange and mass media support. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received the delegation.

December 2-4
Government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by this country’s Minister of Economy Sardar Asif Ali arrived for a visit.

December 14
Delegation of the International Monetary Fund headed by the head of division of the International Monetary Fund’s European department Ishan Kapour arrived for a visit. The delegation had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

December 14
«K and Hill International» company’s chairperman of the board of directors

Together with other international organizations, the Government of Sweden took part in development and financing of micro projects and programs in the field of agriculture, social welfare, education and public health services, as well as formation of public democratic institutions.

In January 2004, a delegation of Sweden led by the Ambassador of Sweden in the Republic of Tajikistan Sven Hirdman visited the Republic of Tajikistan for official opening of the SIDA branch in Dushanbe. During the visit, the Ambassador met with President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, where they discussed issues of bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Tajikistan and Sweden.

In 1997 Sweden allocated in-kind humanitarian assistance - 174 tons of food and medicines for a total amount of 68 million Swedish krona.

The first export and import transactions began in 2001 that established certain relations in the area of trade and economy. Since then, tendency of increased realization of exporting and importing transactions is being observed.

Main items of export from Tajikistan to Sweden: cotton fibre, cotton fabrics. Main items of import: the consumer goods and spare parts.

TAJIKISTAN – THE BALTIC STATES

The main purpose of visits of the President the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to the Baltic States was revival and expansion of traditional relations of Tajikistan with these countries.

On February 8-9 2009 the state visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon took place to the Republic of Latvia. During the visit the President of the Republic of Tajikistan met with the President of the Republic of Latvia Valdis Zatlers, Prime Minister Ivars Godmanis, chairman of the Seim of Latvia Gundars Daudze. President Rahmonov with his Latvian colleague took part in a joint Tajik-Latvian business-forum and made a speech there.

Within the visit, the following documents have been signed: Joint Statement of Presidents of Tajikistan and Latvia, Agreement between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Latvia on Avoiding Double Taxation and Prevention of Income and Capital Tax Evasion,
Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of Latvia on Air Communication, Protocol of Cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Latvia, Agreement on Cooperation between the Commerce and Industrial Chambers of both countries.

On February 11-13 2009, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon paid an official visit to the Republic of Lithuania. During this visit there were held meetings with the President of Lithuania Valdis Adamkus, chairman of the Seim A. Valinskas and the Prime Minister of this country A. Kubilius. Business-forum of Tajikistan and Lithuania entrepreneurs with participation of presidents of both countries took place.

The parties came to a common opinion that Tajikistan with the purpose of transition of goods to Europe can use the Lithuanian ports and Lithuania, in turn, can deliver goods and products to the Central and South Asia through transit road arteries of Tajikistan. Lithuania is one of core trading partners of Tajikistan among the countries of the Euro-
January 17-18
Government delegation of the Republic of Bashkortostan headed by deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers M. Usmanov arrived for a visit. An Agreement was signed about principles of trade and economic cooperation between Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Bashkortostan for 1992.

January 18
Delegation of the Turkish Republic headed by head of division of this country’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Bulekt Akan arrived for a visit.

January 24
President of «Carry Energy Corporation» Edward Carry and chairperson of the «K and EC Internation mots» corporation’s board of directors Michael Coffman arrived for a visit, who had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

February 4
Government delegation of the Republic of Tatarstan headed by Deputy Prime Minister F.G.Hamidullin arrived for a visit. Intergovernmental trade and economic cooperation agreement was signed.

February 5
US state department representative Michael Cheney arrived for a visit. He accompanied the humanitarian cargo, delivered by the «Lockheed» military plane of the United States of America’s sky forces.

February 7
CIS frontier troops’ Commander-in-Chief, Colonel General I.Ya. Kalinichenko arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev received him, exchange of views took place to develop status concept of frontier troops.

February 7
President of the Company «Service adventures Inc.» and President of «Kuhiston» fund Tyleron Norrison (USA) arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received him, conversation took place about ways to the cooperation scope in the sphere of using republic’s natural resources.

February 8
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria in Moscow Mohammed Ya’T arrived for a visit.

February 10
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Tunis to the Russian Federation Salohiddin Abdul arrived for a visit.

Within the visit to Lithuania the following documents have been signed: Declaration on Development of Friendly Relations and Cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Lithuania, Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of Lithuania on Mutual Promotion and Protection of Investments, Memorandum of Understanding between the Commerce and Industrial Chambers of Tajikistan and Lithuania.

On February 13 the working visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon took place to the Republic of Estonia. The head of the state has held a meeting with the President of the Republic of Estonia Toomas Hendrik Ilves, Prime Minister Andrus Ansip, speaker of Parliament E. Irgma and the Ex-President of this country Arnold Ruutel. Presidents of both countries have signed the Declara-
tion on Development of Friendly relations and Cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Estonia.

TAJIKISTAN – EUROPEAN UNION

Mutual relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the European Union are based on principles of cooperation and partnership. The legal framework of relations is the signed in 1989 Agreement on Trade and Cooperation (TCA) between the former USSR and the EU. Since the end of 2001, within the TCA, sessions of the Joint Commissions of the Republic of Tajikistan and the European Union had been launched. The next 8th session of the Joint Commission took place on November 25th 2008 in Dushanbe. The joint commission is an effective mechanism in regulating of interactions between Tajikistan and the European Union in various areas of cooperation, including trade and economic relations, and identification of prospects of development and expansion of business partnership.

In 1993, there was signed an Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Commission of EU on trade in textile production.

In October 2004, there was signed Agreement on partnership and cooperation (PCA) between the Republic of Tajikistan and the European Communities in Luxembourg, which creates a strong legal base for regulation and expansion of relations.

One of field of cooperation of Tajikistan with the European Union is security of borders and combating drug trafficking from Afghanistan within the program of the European Union on assistance to Border Management in the Central Asia (BOMCA) and Drug Control (CADAP). Within these programs, in February 2005, there was held an International conference on rendering international assistance to the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on Afghan-Tajik Border Management and Security in Dushanbe. On September 27-28th 2005, there was held Conference on «Partnership For Security and Development of Tajik-Afghan Border», where President Rahmonov had an opening speech. In November 2006, opening of check point «Ishkashim» took place in GBAO in Tajik-Afghan border, which have been opened by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the High representative of the European Union on Foreign Policy and Security Javier Solana. Brussels, October, 2004.
February 28
Kuwait delegation headed by this country’s Minister of Finance Nosir Rudan arrived for a visit.

February 29 – March 2
Government delegation of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh headed by this country’s State Minister Abdul Mannan arrived for a visit. Joint communique was adopted by parties about mutual understanding, diplomatic relations were established.

February-first decade of March
An expert group of the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) budget division worked in Tajikistan under the guidance of Walter Maler.

February
Delegation of the UN system’s international organizations headed by UNICEF Director General James P. Grant arrived for a visit.

March 1
Government delegation of the Turkish Republic headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Hikmat Chetin arrived for a visit. An agreement was signed between Tajikistan and Turkey in the sphere of culture. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received the delegation.

March 3-4
French Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs Alain Vivienne arrived for an official visit. Signing ceremony of protocol about establishing diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and French Republic took place on March 3. Alain Vivienne had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

March 6-7
Palestinian government delegation headed by the President Counselor Muhammad Khizar al-Lahhom arrived for a visit. Protocol about establishing diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Palestinian Government was signed on March 6.

March 7-8
Vice-president of the International union of Social-Democratic parties (Socintern), bundestag deputy from Germany’s Social-Democratic party Hans-Johem Vogel arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

March 12
The Minister Plenipotentiary of German Embassy in Moscow Eberhardt Heiken arrived in the process of realization of BOMCA EU program. On October 21-22, an International conference took place in Dushanbe on Border Management and Drug Control.

Steady trends on further intensification and deepening of relations between Tajikistan and the European Parliament is maintained. Inter-parliamentary meetings of Tajikistan and the EU take place on a regular basis.

Since 1993, ECHO is active in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Since November 1995, TACIS is operational in the Republic of Tajikistan.

The total volume of assistance allocated by the EU during 2007-2010 makes 66 million euro from which 23 million euro has already been disbursed. During 2009-2010, there will be allocated 12 million euro. In total, within 15 years the European Union has assisted Tajikistan at amount of over 155 million euro.

In June 2007, the European Council has adopted a new Strategy of the EU for the Central Asia, which became an important stage in relations between the EU and the countries of the Central Asia.

Within the Strategy, there had been achieved agreements and projects are being developed in the sector of education, rule of law, use of water and management and protection of environment. Tajikistan alongside with other states of the region has agreed to carry out an annual Dialogue on Human Rights. And appointment of a National Coordinators on implementation of the Strategy proves that the countries have undertaken commitments for the realization of the Strategy and they are completely involved in the process of cooperation.

Official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to Institutions of the European Union and other international organizations in Bruxelles that took place on February 9-12 2009 has emphasized the importance of development and expansion of cooperation of our country with Europe. Within the given visit the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso. The parties have discussed questions of expansion of political, economic, investment and humanitarian relations and have paid special attention to problems of regional security.
Package of hydropower and communication projects of Tajikistan, which is of a regional value and can promote economic rehabilitation of Afghanistan, has been presented to the leadership of the European Commission. Jose Manuel Barroso emphasized that the European Commission with a view of reduction of influence of the global financial crisis and maintenance of agricultural sphere will allocate to Tajikistan 34 million euro and as a whole - 100 million euro.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan also met with the Supreme Representative of the European Union on joint foreign and security policy H. Solana and Chairman of the committee on the international affairs of the European Parliament Yatsek Saruius- Volsky. Head of Tajikistan addressing to members of the European Parliament draw their attention to priority issues of the Central Asia, including Afghanistan, which impedes the development and progress in the region.

The head of the state had a meeting with the President of the European Investment Bank Philippe Maystadt. As result of the meeting, there was signed Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the European Investment Bank. The main purpose of the given instrument is creation of necessary conditions for participation of the Bank in financing the hydropower projects of Tajikistan. The Republic of Tajikistan is the first country in the Central Asia that has signed Cooperation Agreement with this Bank.

On April 7 2009, a visit of delegation of the European Parliament headed by chairwoman of the committees of inter-parliamentary cooperation between EU-Kyrgyzstan, EU-Uzbekistan and EU-Kazakhstan and on relations with Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Mongolia Mrs. Ona Yuknevichene took place. The purpose of the visit of the delegation was participation in the work of the 4th Inter-parliamentary meeting of the European Union and the Republic of Tajikistan, which took place on April 7th 2009 in Dushanbe.

Within the visit, meetings of delegation of European Parliament took place with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, chairman of the Upper House of Parliament (Majlisi Milli) Mahmasaid Ubaidulloev, Chairman of the lower house of the Parliament (Majlisi Namoyandagon) Saidullo Khairulloev and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi. During the given meetings issues of regional cooperation, realization of new Strategy of EU for the Central Asia, economic restoration of Afghanistan, overcoming the consequences of global financial crisis, etc., have been discussed.

On May 29-30 2009 the next session of Regional political dialogue takes place in Dushanbe between the Three Group of EU and the Central Asia at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

NORTH AMERICA

TAJIKISTAN - CANADA

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Canada are established on January 1st 1992.

The Tajik and Canadian relations are at the stage of formation. To this day the legal base of mutual relations is not created yet.
Foreign Affairs Al-Sharaa Faruk arrived for an official visit. Protocol was signed about establishing diplomatic relations between Tajikistan and Syria, directed at development of trade and cultural relations. Al-Sharaa Faruk had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

March 29
Representative of the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Erkin Birerdin arrived for an official visit.

April 4-5
Delegation of the European Economic Commission («Common market») for Technical Cooperation headed by its coordinator J. Ter Haar arrived for a visit.

April 8-9
Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs A.V. Kozyrev arrived for a business visit. Bilateral documents were signed in the evening of April 8, first of all, Protocol about establishing diplomatic relations between Republic of Tajikistan and Russian Federation. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received Andrei Kozyrev.

April 12-14
US Congress delegation, representatives of CSCE commission for human rights arrived for a visit. The President of the

In trade and economic sphere potentials of both countries are not fully used. The most perspective cooperation is established with the Canadian Ikar Mineral Corp and Gulf International Minerals in the sphere of extraction of precious and rare metals.

Cooperation with the Canadian Agency for International Development (CIDA) is limited to programs in the field of agriculture production, public health services and education. Basically, CIDA operates in the republic via Agha-Khan Foundation (AKF).

On May 13th 2005, the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of National Defense of Canada and the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Tajikistan was signed in the sphere of military training of servicemen of armed forces of the Republic of Tajikistan in Canada.

Since 2005, the Tajik militarists are trained at the military schools of Canada within the program of assistance in military training conducted by Armed Forces of Canada.

TAJIKISTAN – UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the United States of America are established on February 14th 1992.
Embassy of the USA in Tajikistan has been opened in March 1992.
Events on September 11 2001 and the beginning of antiterrorist operation in Afghanistan have marked a new stage in development of bilateral cooperation between Tajikistan and the United States of America.
Currently, the Tajik and American relations fruitfully develop in such spheres as trade and economy, humanitarian field, military and political sphere and fighting international terrorism as well as in the field of education, public health services, etc.
Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received the delegation.

April 22
Louis Maries – assistant to UNESCO Director General Frederic Mayor for external relations arrived for a visit. Issue about entrance of the Republic of Tajikistan to UNESCO was discussed in the meeting of Louis Maries with the Minister of Foreign Relations of RT Lakim Qayumov.

Third decade of April
Delegation of Italy-Russia Association (former Italy-USSR) from Lacio district headed by its president, Senator Olivio Mancini arrived for a business visit.

May 26
Mission of Swedish Assistance Fund for Tajikistan headed by chairperson of this fund Pierre Alison arrived for a visit.

June 2
Iranian Secretary General of Red Crescent Society’s executive committee Muhammad Parkam arrived for a visit. Iranian side brought the next consignment of humanitarian cargo to inhabitant of regions affected by natural disasters.

June 6-7
State Minister, Special Envoy to Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Shahzoda Muhiiddin arrived for an official visit, who presented personal message of his own country’s Prime Minister to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev. Protocol was signed in the course of the visit about establishing diplomatic relations between Tajikistan and Pakistan. Opening ceremony of Pakistan Embassy in Dushanbe took place on June 6.

June 17-18
Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Iranian Minister of Health Rizo Malikzoda arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received the delegation on June 18.

June 22
First Deputy Commander in Chief of CIS United frontier troops, Colonel General Yu.V.Shatalin arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

End of June
High-ranked delegation of American corporations, private foreign investments «OPIC» headed by its president Fred Zeder arrived for a visit.

In December 2002, the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited the USA. During his visit he met with the President of the USA George Bush.

The important event in mutual relations between Tajikistan and the USA became opening of a new Embassy of the United States in Dushanbe that took place on June 28th 2006 with participation of the President the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

The contractual legal framework of relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the USA is created. So far, there are signed about thirty agreements between these countries, which cover various spheres.

Within the realization of Agreement on Assistance via investments to the republic, there are operating 9 Tajik-American joint ventures and 8 enterprises completely belong to the American investors.

The United States consider development of cooperation of the countries of the region, especially in the field of effective use of hydropower resources, as the important factor of political and economic stability of the countries of the Central and Southern Asia.
July 11
Deputy US State Department Director on property affairs Mary Mochary arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev. Different cooperation aspects between two countries were discussed.

July 15
Delegation of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) headed by assistant to this Organization’s Director General, Director of Center for cooperation with European countries with transition economy Salvatore Zikkini arrived for a visit.

July 15-18
Delegation of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies arrived for a visit. It composed of health delegate in Moscow representation from international federation Lorenz Probe, federation’s representatives Alakbar Zargami and Terry Louis.

July 17
President of Italian Company «Comex» Valerio Amerio and Director General of Soviet-Italian-Australian joint enterprise «Informinvest» G.S. Nesterenko arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received them. Cooperation issues in the sphere of engineering industry were discussed.

July 19-21
Delegation for economy and trade of PRC’s Sintszyan-Uigur autonomous region government headed by Tail Memeti arrived for a meeting. Aim of the visit was establishing mutually beneficial economic relations.

July 20-21
Romanian delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Adriana Nestase arrived for an official visit. A group of cultural workers and scholars, businesspersons and entrepreneurs of this country accompanied him. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received guests on July 20. Based on talks’ results, Agreements were signed in Ministry of Foreign Relations of Tajikistan about establishing diplomatic relations between Tajikistan and Romania and protocol about consultations between foreign policy agencies of both countries.

July 21-22
Russian Federation’s government delegation headed by this country’s Prime Minister Alexander Shokhin arrived for a visit.

First steps in realization of this initiative and maintenance of partnership in power sphere are being undertaken. Within the support of Tajikistan initiative by participation of the United States in power projects in the republic, the Tajik delegation took part in the work of regional power conference «Electricity Without Borders: Central Asian Power Forum» that took place in Istanbul on June 12-14 2006. During the conference, heads of delegations of RT and the USA signed a grant agreement between the governments of the USA and RT on reconstruction of the transmission lines connecting power supply systems of Tajikistan and Afghanistan. On August 25th 2008, there was signed a Grant Agreement between the Ministry of Energy and Industry RT and the Agency of the USA on Trade and Development on feasibility study of coal mining component for prospective coal power station of Fon-Yaghnob. As result, the Republic of Tajikistan has received a grant at amount of $875378 US dollars that will help to explore the available stocks of «Fon-Yaghnob»

The United States continue to render to Tajikistan military and technical assistance in various areas of cooperation. In July 2002, there was signed Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the USA and the Government of Tajikistan on rendering technical assistance on development of legislation regarding micro-financing. The document became an important step of further growth of small business in the country and opened access for citizens to credit sources.

In 2005, within the program of export control and security of borders, which is a joint program of Customs Service of the USA and the US State Department, there had been granted 35 vehicles to the Border Protection Committee and the Customs Department of the Ministry of Incomes and Gatherings of Tajikistan.

Annually under the program of military cooperation, more than 100 Tajik military officers receive advanced knowledge participating in trainings and events planned by the Central Command of the USA.

Cooperation between the two countries in the field of education and
it. President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received the delegation. Based on talk’s results, parties signed protocol concerning protection issues of Tajikistan state borders, under which RF’s Vice-premier A.Shokhin and first deputy Prime Minister of RT J.Karimov affixed their signatures. According to this agreement, CIS armed forces located in Tajikistan transferred under Russian Federation’s subordination.

July 23
Swiss government delegation headed by Plenipotentiary Minister, authorized for international monetary affairs Daniel Cesar arrived for a one-day visit. Aim of the visit was to render assistance and practical aid to Tajikistan in becoming the member EBRD and IMF. Memorandum of understanding was signed between government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Swiss government. Daniel Cesar had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

July 27
Pakistan business circle delegation headed by «Fateh group» company’s president Jan Alam arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received the delegation.

End of July
Director General of Sana city Secretariat (Yemen) Muhammad Muhammad al-Vahabi arrived for a visit. Issues of further cooperation between Dushanbe and Sana twin cities were discussed with Chairman of Dushanbe city executive committee.

August 3
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Israel in Russia Arye Levin arrived for a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received him. Arye Levin represented temporary charge d'affaires of Israel Joseph Ben-Dor to President, who commenced to perform his duties.

August 4
Envoy of the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabban, businessperson Abdulvose Nasim arrived for a visit to GBAO. Aim of the visit was researching ways and opportunities for establishing economic ties between neighboring countries.

August 18-21
Military attache of FRG Embassy in Moscow brigadier general Wilfred Otto-Schaeffer arrived for a visit.

One of spheres of rendering humanitarian assistance by the United States is supporting the system of public health. Starting from 2001, the medical facilities of Tajikistan had been supported at amount of $120 million US dollars through «HOPE Project» in form of medicines and medical equipment and devices.

As a whole, the Government of the USA has lots of resources to help Tajikistan in the sphere of security, development of investment climate, protection of borders, education and exchange programs.

It is necessary to note that in recent years, the USA has been paying
August 19–28
International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) delegation headed by advisor of Second European Fund Management Henry Lorie arrived for a visit. He had talks about entrance of Tajikistan into IMF.

Second decade of August
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Abbas Malik arrived for a visit.

August 21
Deputy Minister of Culture and Education of the Islamic Republic of Iran Muhsin Aminzoda and Ali Aghzar She’rast arrived for a visit.

August 24
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Hungarian Republic in Moscow Dyerde Nanovski arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

August 27
Kuwait Deputy Minister on vukuf affairs Doctor Adel Al-Faloh arrived for a visit.

August 27–28
CIS United Armed Forces’ (UAF) Commander-in-Chief, air marshal Eugeniy Shaposhnikov arrived for a visit to discuss issues of reinforcing southern frontier of the Commonwealth countries, and also to develop real ways to cease internal conflict and bloodshed in Tajikistan. A group of military observers came together with him with a peacebuilding mission, including officers from the Ministries of Defense of Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and observers from CIS UAF General Headquarters. In the meeting of Marshal Eugeniy Shaposhnikov with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev, an Agreement was achieved about participation of «limited peacebuilding corpus» as a separating power in the conflict zone.

September 4
Malaysian representative Martin Lindsey Hadlow, responsible for regional cooperation in the sphere of communication in Asia arrived for a visit.

First decade of September
State delegation of Afghanistan arrived for a visit to GBAO. Agreement was concluded about strengthening good neighborly relations with two Badakhshani peoples.

September 18–21
Director of Department for political issues of the UN Secretariat Raymond much attention to cooperation with the Republic of Tajikistan in the field combating illegal drugs trafficking.

On March 10th 2006, within the program of rendering assistance by the United States to border protection of RT and ensuring border security, there was signed an Agreement at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan on introduction of amendments to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the USA on cooperation in the sphere of drug control and cooperation of law enforcement bodies from January 27 2001. Based on this, the USA renders additional assistance to the State Border Protection Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan.

On April 13th 2007, in Dushanbe, there was held a conference devoted to the 15th Anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the USA: «The Republic of Tajikistan and the United States of America: Today and Tomorrow».

It is necessary to note the major event in bilateral relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and the United States of America is opening of bridge «Friendship» across the Panj river, connecting the Republic of Tajikistan with the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, which is constructed at the financial support of the USA. The ceremony of opening took place on August 26th 2007. The official opening ceremony was attended by President Emomali Rahmon and President Hamid Karzai as well as the Trade Minister of the USA Carlos M. Gutierrez.

The Republic of Tajikistan and the USA also cooperate in the context of Framework Agreement between the Governments of the USA and the Central Asian Republics on development of relations in the field of trade and investments (TIFA) signed on June 1st 2004 in Washington. The 4th annual session of the Board of TIFA between the USA and the Central Asia took place in Dushanbe on June 17-18th 2008. An Afghan delegation participated in the session as an observer.

Dushanbe, the capital city of Tajikistan is a twin-city of Boulder of Colorado. On September 23rd 2008, the opening ceremony of an Internet-cafe took place in Dushanbe. The mayor of Boulder Mr. S. M.
Grass participated in the opening. The Internet-cafe was a gift of people of Boulder to Dushanbe. For realization of the given project, there was collected $1 million US dollars. Earlier, Dushanbe had constructed a Tajik tea-house in Boulder, which is an attractive place for inhabitants of the American city.

On January 17th, the Chief of the Central Command of the USA General David H. Petraeus visited the Republic of Tajikistan. The American Chief of the Central Command was received by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. The basic topic of negotiation in Dushanbe was the issue of transit of civil cargoes of the USA with use of commercial transport through Uzbekistan-Tajikistan following to Afghanistan. On February 20th, the Chief of department on strategy, programs and logistics of Transportation Command of the USA Rear Admiral Mark Harnichek arrived to the Republic of Tajikistan. It is expected that weekly, from 50 up to 200 containers of not military cargoes will be transported to Afghanistan through Tajikistan.

On April 20th 2009, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon has accepted the US State Secretary Assistant Richard Boucher.

«Tajikistan is interested in stable development of relations with the United States of America in mutually beneficial areas of cooperation» - has declared President Emomali Rahmon in the beginning of the conversation.

In turn, Richard Boucher has emphasized: «The New US Administration and the President Barack Obama support cooperation with Tajikistan, including realization of new strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan».

President Emomali Rahmon expressed satisfaction with the level of mutual relations in the field of policy and security having emphasized that «At the present stage, the basic attention should be focused on strengthening and expansion of trade and economic cooperation».

According to Emomali Rahmona, a more wider economic cooperation between Tajikistan and the United States will be equitable to interests not only of both countries, but also to interests of all states of the region, promoting also maintenance of tranquility and stability in Afghanistan.

Useful conversation on the purposes of new strategy of the USA in Afghanistan and Pakistan took place. In particular, it was underlined that realization of hydropower and communication projects of Tajikistan can actively promote restoration of economy of Afghanistan and supplying electric power to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

«Tajikistan can also significantly contribute to training of experts of in various fields for Afghanistan and send its experts for participation in restoration of the Afghan economy» - noted Emomali Rahmon.

At the meeting exchange of opinions took place concerning strengthening of Tajik-Afghan border protection, prevention of illegal drug trafficking and other threats as well as rendering technical assistance to Border Forces and other involved structures of Tajikistan.

The parties emphasized readiness in expansion of relations with the purpose of creation of a favorable climate for cooperation in the Central Asian Region, and also in other fields representing mutual interest.
Shoygu and head of Russian Federation’s Federal Migration Service Tatyana Regent arrived for a visit.

November 3-4
Representative of International Committee of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Dietrich Pfaff arrived for a visit.

November 3-15
UN good will mission headed by Raymond Sommereyns, personal representative of UN Secretary General arrived for a visit. The mission was composed of experts on military and political issues, refugees and migrants, economic and food programs. On November 3, the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Akbarsho Iskandarov received the delegation.

November 4-6
Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev arrived for a business visit. It is already the second visit of A.Kozyrev from beginning of the year. Minister’s visit is connected with social and political situation in Tajikistan. A.Kozyrev had a conversation with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan A.Iskandarov.

December 21
Delegation of the International organization «Medecins sans frontieres» arrived for a visit.

1993

January 21
United Nations Organization’s mission of observers arrived for a visit.

January 21
A group of employees of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) arrived for a visit.

January 26
Representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Ekber Menemenioglu arrived for a visit.

January 29 – February 4
World Health Organization’s mission arrived for a visit to assess priority assistance to the Republic.

February 4-7
Ambassador at large Andrei Ozadovskiy and Advisor to Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexander Svetkov arrived for a visit. They had a meeting with government leader, the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan.

COUNTRIES THAT RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

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<td>68</td>
<td>Lesotho (Kingdom of Lesotho)</td>
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February 4-5
Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense, General of the Army P.S. Grachev arrived for a visit.

February 4-7
Upon invitation of the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, a large group of foreign journalists consisting of 70 persons representing the leading publications and television and radio companies of several Western and Near Eastern countries, accredited at the MFA RT, and Russian journalists arrived for a visit to Tajikistan. They were composed of leading correspondents of newspapers and information agencies of the Great Britain, France, United States of America, the Saudi Arabia, and Iran. The visit was organized for familiarization of mass media representatives with situation in the locations.

February 8-9
Delegation of Lithuanian Republic headed by the Minister of Industry and trade Albertas Sinyavichus arrived for a business visit. Intergovernmental agreement about trade and economic cooperation was signed based on talks’ results.

February 27
Russian Federation’s Minister of Security V. Barannikov arrived for a one-day visit. RUSSIAN FEDERATION’s frontier troops’ commander, Colonel General V. Shlyakhtin accompanied minister in this visit.

March 8
Delegation from twin city Klagenfurt (Austria) headed by burgomaster Leopold Guggenberger arrived for a visit.

March 11
Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross headed by Antoine Cashlin arrived for a visit.

March 12
Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross headed by Antoine Cashlin arrived for a visit. Perspectives of rendering economic and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan by EU states were discussed in Dushanbe.

March 15
Afghanistan’s Ismailit leader Sayeed-mansouri Nadiri arrived for a visit to Dushanbe, who was in GBAO with re-
public’s Parliamentary commission representatives. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 23-25
Members of Defense and Security Committee of CIS Interparliamentary Assembly headed by Chairman of Defense and Security Committee of Russian Federation’s Supreme Council S.V.Stepashin arrived for a visit. The delegation also included military experts, representatives of Kazakhstan and Belarus Parliament, CIS UAF Commander in chief. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation on March 24.

March 24
Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense General of the Army P.S.Grachev arrived for a visit.

March 26
Delegation of American University of Omaha city (Nebraska State) arrived for a visit aimed at signing the cooperation agreement in the sphere of popular schooling and personnel training.

April 1-2
CIS member states’ representatives arrived for a visit, with participation of which the first working meeting of coordination council of Intergovernmental television and radio company (MTRC) «Mir» has taken place.

April 3-11
CSCE Chairman’s Special Envoy, Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Austria and at the international organizations Ali Hikmat Alp arrived for a visit.

April 8
Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev arrived for a visit. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 8
Special Envoy of President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan arrived for a visit. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with ISA President’s Special Envoy.

April 22
Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

COUNTRIES, THAT ESTABLISHED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

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<td>April 22</td>
<td>CSCE Acting Chairman, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Ms. Margaret af Ugglas arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>Delegation of International Committee of the Red Cross headed by Antoine Tekhia arrived for a visit. Several delegation members headed for Khatlon region to register returning refugees from Afghanistan.</td>
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<td>May 16</td>
<td>UN delegation headed Special Envoy of UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, Iraqi diplomat Ismat Kittani arrived for a visit to Dushanbe.</td>
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<td>May 19</td>
<td>Representatives of UN Coordination Bureau for rendering aid in case of natural disasters Serjo Piazzi and Rudolf Muller arrived for a visit. They flew around effected regions.</td>
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<td>May 24</td>
<td>Continuing familiarization with social, political and economic situation in Tajikistan, UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy Ismat Kittani arrived to GBAO. In the course of his visit, he met with refugees who returned back home from Afghanistan.</td>
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<td>June 4</td>
<td>CSCE Acting Chairman, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Margaret of Ugglas arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy Ismat Kittani.</td>
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June 16-17
The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy Ismat Kittani.

June 17
Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense P.S. Grachev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

June 22
The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy Ismat Kittani.

June 23
UNICEF Regional Director for Central Asia and Kazakhstan Ekrem Bererdink arrived for a visit. Large amount of medications arrived to republic along with him that was further transferred under disposal of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Tajikistan.

June 5
Representatives of the World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) headed by Parvez Hassan arrived for a visit to implement their first mission to the Republic of Tajikistan within the frames of inter-bank relations.

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, INTERGOVERNMENTAL ALLIANCES

UNITED NATIONS
Tajikistan became a member of the United Nations on March 2nd 1992. Current year is the seventeenth anniversary of mutual relations between Tajikistan and the United Nations. For this short period of history of its membership in the UN, the character of mutual relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with the United Nations has undergone some stages of development. As known, from the very beginning as result of internal situation in the country, the priority in mutual relations of Tajikistan and the United Nations have been directed on achieving peace and stability. The United Nations Organization has actively participated during peace building, maintenance of peace and post-conflict peace-keeping in Tajikistan. The political participation of the United Nations in post-conflict development of Tajikistan has played an important role in smooth transition of the state and the society from the condition of conflict and tension to peace, stability and security. The work of United Nations Mission of Observers to Tajikistan (UNMOT) had great value for monitoring of the realization of the core provisions of the General Agreement of Peace and National Consent in Tajikistan that was signed on June 27 1997. Due to expiration of the UNMOT mission and by inquiry of the Government of Tajikistan, there was opened United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-Building (UNTOP) in Tajikistan on June 2000. The Primary goal of UNTOP was rendering assistance in promotion, development and strengthening of political bases and internal mechanisms of peace building with the purpose of bringing stability to peace process and strengthening the ability of the state and the society to prevent and resolve conflicts.
Commander of Russian Federation’s frontier troops, Colonel General V.I. Shlyakhtin arrived for a visit. On the same day, the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, V.I. Shlyakhtin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Tajikistan M.I. Senkevich, Commander of Russian Federation frontier troops group in RT Major General A.T. Chuchulin, other officials and high-rank officers visited the 12th sector frontier post of Moscow frontier detachment.

Parliamentary group of Russian Federation’s Supreme Council arrived for a visit. It included national deputies and military specialists from CIS United Armed Forces’ Headquarters. Its aim was familiarization with situation in Tajik-Afghan border. On July 16, a group of Russian national deputies and military experts headed by G.A. Kutz, together with First Deputy Chairman of RT’s Supreme Council A. Dostiev visited the 12th sector of frontier post of Moscow frontier detachment.

Russian Federation’s Minister of Security V. Barannikova arrived for a business visit. In the course of his visit, he flew around the Tajik-Afghan border.

Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense, General of the Army P. Grachev arrived for a business visit. In the course of his visit, the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Tajikistan leader and Russian Minister of Defense held a meeting with participation of headquarters of 201st Russian motorized infantry division, Russian frontier troops and Tajikistan military authorities. Measures to strengthen the Tajik-Afghan border were discussed.

Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense, General of the Army P. Grachev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Parliamentary delegation of the People’s Republic of China headed by Chairman of Chinese Parliament, Chairman of People’s Government of Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region (XUAR) Timur Davanault arrived for a visit.

Jointly with other agencies of the United Nations and in cooperation with authorities of Tajikistan, political parties, civil society and the donor countries, activity of UNTOP facilitated continuation of national dialogue, reconciliation and mutual compromise. UNTOP assisted in the processes of social reintegration of the former fighters and national unity, strengthening democratic institutes and mechanisms of prevention of conflicts, maintenance of rule of law and supported activities on capacity building of the country concerning protection of human rights. UNTOP has played an important role in peace building process, supporting the ways of resolution of the most disputable and sensitive questions often arising during the transition period. The basic directions of activity of UNMOT included:

1. By the initiative and under the patrol of UNTOP, there was created a unique forum in Tajikistan that played an important role in strengthening of peace during the post-conflict period. In the beginning, the activity of this forum used to have a form of Political Discussion Club, which then was followed by meetings of the National Dialogue. The given club had been widely recognized in the society as a unique mechanism for promotion of political pluralism, democracy and tolerance;
The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

July 26
Afghanistan’s Ismailit leader Sayeed-mansour Nadiri arrived for a visit. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues concerning tensions in Tajik-Afghan border were discussed.

July 29-30
Russian Federation’s First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian President’s Special Representative for Tajikistan adjustment Anatoly Adamishin arrived for a visit.
On July 29, the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received A.Adamishin. A.Adamishin presented the Message of Russian President B.Eltsin to E.Rahmon.

July – beginning of August
A group of Aga Khan IV representatives, headed by Robert Hamilton visited GBAO.

August 10-13
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hidayat Amin Arsalah arrived for an official visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 17
Russian Federation’s Commander of frontier troops, General Andrei Nikolayev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Issues of further strengthening the Tajik-Afghan border were discussed.

August 18
OSCE Chairman’s Personal Envoy Olivier Rua arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 20
Special Envoy of UN Secretary General Ismat Kittani returned from Kabul to Dushanbe. In Afghanistan, he had series of meetings with leader of the Islamic State of Afghanistan and Tajik opposition. In his meeting with ISA’s President Burhanuddin Rabbani the issue about return of five military personnel, who were in captivity in Afghanistan, was also discussed. On August 24, I.Kittani had a meeting with the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

2. Capacity building of the Parliament of Tajikistan in drafting law bills in post-conflict peace building was one of the core tasks of UNTOP. Together with the United Nations Development Program, UNTOP realized a specific project to increase the level of knowledge of members of the parliament about the role and functions of professional legislature in a democratic society. The program provided technical and emergency assistance and also organized various workshops;

3. Parliamentary and presidential elections were major milestones on the way to peace building. The work of UNTOP has been directed on conduction of transparent, free and democratic elections;

4. UNTOP promoted the idea of strengthening of cooperation between the Government and mass media with the purpose of improving public awareness about the work of the Government in conditions of freedom of speech. With regard to this, UNTOP facilitated formation of new government policy in the field of information, which in 2005 was endorsed by the resolution of the President on organizing periodic press conferences at the level of central government structures;

5. While putting efforts on strengthening the rule of law, UNTOP assisted in reorganization of law-enforcement sector. The purpose of this work was to develop national capacity for formation of militia, operating based on the democratic standards, combating corruption and increasing the level of professionalism of employees of the law enforcement agencies;
6. Social reintegration and adaptation of former insurgents was one of priority objectives of UNTOP. In practice, there was a complex and difficult problem upfront UNTOP - to help the country leadership and the former participants of conflict to continue process of national consent and trust building by means of national dialogue and reconciliation.

7. UNTOP supported creation and the work of the Governmental Commission on Realization of International Commitments of Tajikistan in the field of human rights. By support of UNTOP, there have been produced five national reports, which successfully had been presented to the corresponding human right monitoring bodies.

8. For coordination of efforts on prevention and resolution of conflicts, UNTOP cooperated with international and national NGOs. So, UNTOP supported creation of seven regional centers on prevention of conflicts, refraining from application of violent methods as well as human rights centers in the area, especially in war affected districts.

Political presence of the United Nations in Tajikistan after signing the Peace Accord has played a constructive role in transition of the country to a tranquil life. The unbiased political analysis carried out by UNTOP was often presented to officials and contributed to the successful resolution of hard situations, mitigation of tensions and prevention of conflicts.

In August 2007 the United Nations Tajikistan Office for Peace Building successfully finished its activity in the country. Dozens of participants of this mission have been rewarded by high awards of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Tajik pattern of national reconciliation with assistance of the United Nations and the warrant countries is a unique example of preventive diplomacy, which could be replicated in the countries with internal conflicts. Besides, for the first time citizens of Tajikistan joined the international peace-keeping forces of the United Nations, which would contribute in resolution of questions regarding peace and stability in other regions of the world.

The representation of UNDP in Tajikistan is also another body engaged in realization of economic and humanitarian cooperation with the Government of Tajikistan. Initially, considering difficult and unstable political and social situation of the country, activity of the UNDP basically had been focused on rendering of humanitarian assistance, expressed in response to immediate needs of the country. Also, the UNDP covered activities on peace and trust building, small enterprise development and management.

August 25
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Hidayat Amin Arsalah arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 31
Russian Federation’s military delegation headed by Colonel General L.Pyankov arrived for a visit to settle a complex of problems related to establishment of coalition defense powers in the republic’s territory. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received Colonel General B.Pyankov, advisor to Russian Federation’s Council of Ministers Colonel General A.Koltunov, head of operations group of Russian Federation’s Ministry of Defense, Lieutenant Colonel A.Sokolov.

August 31
Deputy Chairman of Ministers’ Council of the Republic of Bashkortostan M.M.Usmanova arrived for a visit. Based on visit’s results, an Intergovernmental agreement was signed about economic cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Bashkortostan for 1994.

September 8-12
Delegations and guests (over 100 persons) arrived from 20 countries of the world – Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, USA, Great Britain, France, Russia, Kazakhstan and others. They took part in celebrations dedicated to the Day of Independence, II World forum of Tajiks and foreign nationals. On September 8, an opening ceremony of a monument of great Persian-Tajik poet Omar Khayyam took place in front of Kokhi Vahdat building. A Conference held dedicated to 1000th anniversary of «Shohnoma» Abulqasim Firdaushi. On September 9-10, foreign guests took part in celebrations on second anniversary of independence of the Republic of Tajikistan, departed for cities and districts of Leninabad and Khatlon regions, to see inhabitants of mountainous Pamir.

In these days, the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan received the following guests:

September 8 – Afghanistan delegation headed by governor of Balkh Province Maslavi Muhammad Alam, a group of Iranian representatives.

September 9 – famous Pakistani scholar, Professor Ahmad Hassan Doni.

September 10 – Uzbekistan delegation headed by this country’s deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon at the Presidium of International Conference on development financing, which was organized by UN, IMF, WB and WTO. Doha, Qatar. November 29, 2008.
- Contribution to exchange successful experience and practice at local, national, regional and international levels;
- Strengthening of partnership between the government and private sectors as well as between the population and local authorities;
- Enhancing international cooperation with a focus on strengthening the role of international organizations, especially the role of United Nations institutions.

Within realization of the International decade of «Water for Life» declared by the United Nations with the initiative of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Government of the country made a decision on carrying out International Conference on reduction of natural disasters connected with water in Dushanbe, in June 2008 with participation of countries of the region, other countries of the world as well as relevant international organizations.

It is necessary to note that in the 60th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2005, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon offered to hold International Water Forum in Dushanbe in 2010 with the purpose of evaluation of implemented activities for the first five-year period of the International Decade «Water for Life».

In 2006, the Annual Report of the United Nations on human development has been completely devoted to the problems of water shortage. Taking into account the concern of the world community on the given problem and comprehension of interrelation of access to pure water, improvement of the level of health and growth of well-being, Tajikistan needs to continue to pay special attention in mutual relations with the United Nations, creating infrastructure for effective national system of water supply and sewerage. It will obviously demand scaled staged investments and large depreciation costs in a more long-term prospect for the budget of Tajikistan. Alongside with a more active involvement of donors in realization of projects in this area, it would be intelligible to form and introduce innovative financial mechanisms with the purpose of mass mobilization of financial resources not only for the purposes of supply of water, but also for other goals defined in MDGs. One of such examples would be International Financial Mechanism (IFM). The idea of creation IFM is mobilization of resources in the international capital markets by means of issuance of long-term securities, rates of which would then be paid by the donor countries during 20-30 years.

Besides, this situation also has confirmed the importance of water not only for drinking needs, but also exclusive role of water resources for industrial purposes, preservation of the environment and development as a whole. Hence, Tajikistan together with Japan, the Netherlands and Germany initiated conduction of a special event on «Water and Sanitation», where important questions for achievement of the development goals on water and sanitation and their role in the process of development were discussed. The Republic of Tajikistan believes that the member-states of the United Nations will pay special attention to recommendations of this event and once again declares readiness for conduction of an International Forum on fresh water in Dushanbe in 2010 with the purpose of joint evaluation of practical implementation of coordinated «International Water Agenda».

The Republic of Tajikistan counts on continuation of active participation of the country-members in realization of events within the International Decade «Water for Life 2005-2015».

In the course of the 63rd General Assembly of the United Nations, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in his message to all state parties and international organizations, in particular, to specialized institutions of...
Mark Borne arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

December 7
Ambassador at large of Russian Federation’s Government, Chief of Mission for assisting in regulating Tajikistan Alexander Oblov arrived for a visit. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received A. Oblov. Internal and external aspects of Tajik problems and around it, emergency measures that lead to sooner establishment of peace and tranquility in Tajik land were discussed in the course of talks.

December 12
Resident Representative of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Peter Schumann and UNDP co-consultant Shari Admari who was assigned to Tajikistan arrived to Dushanbe. Goal of the visit preparation of UNDP action programs in Tajikistan that will further be coordinated with country’s government, and official opening of UNDP representation in Tajikistan.

December 15
Ambassador at large of Russian Federation’s Government, Chief of Mission for assisting in Tajik regulation A. Oblov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

The United Nations addressed the issue on creation of specialized group (or commission) of the United Nations for coordination of international donors, organizations for resolution of the Aral basin problems and monitoring of ecological and social and economic condition in the region with the purpose to solve the Aral crisis and gradually improve the situation in the region connected with this crisis and suggested to draft a resolution of UN GA «On Granting the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea» the status of an observer in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Another important issue is that Tajikistan on the basis of the advanced world experience has developed and realizes the counter-drug strategy including short-term and long-term programs, cooperation and interactions on the bilateral and multilateral basis. The initiative of creation of «antinarcotics belt of security» around Afghanistan, stated by the delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan in 1998 in 20th special session of UN GA has been approved by the member-states of the United Nations. In continuation of these efforts, Tajikistan in 2003 also has offered to the consideration of the world community the draft of the Uniform Concept of Drug Control Coalition with participation of the United Nations, OSCE, CIS, Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and SCO as official document of these organizations. The main goal of the concept is creation of a uniform system of combating drug trafficking and use of drugs not only in the region, but also all over the world.

The goals of development of Tajikistan at the present stage demand new approach in formation of mutual relations with the United Nations. Based on the current priorities of Tajikistan and the level of social and economic development of the country, it is necessary to develop such goals and objectives, which would have features of long-term development of economy of Tajikistan.

Therefore, Tajikistan is decisive to promote full and effective implementation of decisions of the big international summits and conferences of the United Nations. Sustainable development of any country,
first of all, depends on promotion and protection of human rights and basic freedoms. Based on understanding of this postulate, Tajikistan intends to strengthen this component of cooperation with the UN. The Republic of Tajikistan intends to make efforts for effective realization of cooperation with the United Nations to promote coordination of the work of core agencies of the United Nations, including the General Assembly, ECOSOC and Security Council on achieving 2005 goals identified in the final SUMMIT paper. Tajikistan understands that for promotion and protection of interests, it is necessary to actively participate in the process of the United Nations reforming. In this regard, Tajikistan should continue assistance to development of dialogue with the United Nations and its specialized agencies on problems of global policy regarding economic, social, ecological and humanitarian areas.

UNESCO

The United Nations Organization on Education, Sciences and Culture (UNESCO) was established after the Second World War in order «to implant ideas of peace» in conscious of people.

The charter of UNESCO was adopted in London Conference on November 16th 1945 and became effective as of November 4 1946, soon after 20 countries signatories delivered acts of adoption to archive. Currently, there are 193 state members of UNESCO.

UNESCO is a UN organization, which contributes to peace building and mitigation of tensions, advocating cooperation between people through education, science and culture.

The headquarters of UNESCO since November 5 1958 is located in Paris (France).

The organization has 67 offices and divisions located in various parts of the world.

With the purpose of realization of its mandate, UNESCO carries out five basic functions:

- Perspective researches: what forms of education, science, culture and communication are needed in tomorrow’s world?
- Promotion, transfer and exchange of knowledge: relying mainly on scientific researches, training and teaching.
- Legal regulatory activity: preparation and adoption of international instruments and obligatory recommendations.

December 15
Russian Federation’s Commander of frontier troops A. Nikolayev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, in the course of which the issues of further strengthening Tajik-Afghan border, material and technical and food provision of frontier troops in winter period were discussed.

December 19-22
Russian Federation’s Commander of frontier troops, Colonel General Andrei Nikolayev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Upon invitation by the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the official visit of the Islamic State of Afghanistan’s President, professor Burhanuddin Rabbani took place in Tajikistan. This was the first visit of a foreign country’s leader to Tajikistan after acquisition of state independence.

In Dushanbe, Burhanuddin Rabbani had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. In the course of his visit, B. Rabbani visited Kulob and Khujand cities. On December 22, Friendship and Neighborliness Agreement between RT and ISA and six intergovernmental and interagency bilateral documents were signed based on visit’s results.

January 6
Rutland burgomaster – Dushanbe twin city – Doctor Christophe Eihert arrived for a visit.

January 13-20
New Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General in Tajikistan, Resident representative of Uruguay in UN Ramiro Peres Ballon arrived for a visit. In the course of his visit, he had meetings with RT’s Chairman of the Council of Ministers A. Samadov, heads of several ministries and agencies of the country, and with diplomatic representations of foreign countries accredited in Tajikistan, visited GBAO. On January 14, the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received Ramiro Peres Ballon.

January 18-21
President of USA’s Asian community, former ambassador of this country in Pakistan and Afghanistan Nicholas Platt arrived for a visit.
January
Head of CSCE section Mr. Hoffman arrived for a visit. He had meetings with republic’s leader, several ministries and agencies, discussed issues related to opening the permanent mission of CSCE in Tajikistan.

February 4-14
The UN interministerial delegation on humanitarian affairs (head Gerhardt Puttmann-Kramir) arrived for a visit to analyze implementation of program for rendering emergency aid to refugees, forced migrants, people affected in the course of hostilities in the Republic of Tajikistan.

February 16-20
Large group of Russian Federation agencies’ domestic employees headed by first Deputy Minister of Cooperation with CIS countries of Russian Federation G. Kuznetsov arrived for a visit to develop recommendations for unification of two countries’ monetary system.

February 24-25
CSCE Secretary General Wilhelm Hoink arrived for a visit. He had meetings with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Chairman of the Council of Ministers A. Samadov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with mass media representatives.

February – March
Mission of the International Monetary Fund, headed by Mr. Simpson started working in Tajikistan aimed at learning social and economic situation in the republic and preparing foreign investments for national economy of Tajikistan.

March 1
Russian Federation President’s Special Envoy, Russian Federation’s first deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatoly Adamishin arrived for a business visit. A meeting was held between Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan and A. Adamishin, in the course of which, social political situation in Tajikistan, situation in Tajik-Afghan border and organization of negotiations with opposition leaders were discussed. A. Adamishin highlighted that RF agrees to hold these negotiations in Moscow, under the auspices of UN. Readiness of Russian capital in settling organizational matters related to negotiations was emphasized.

March 14-15
Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan,
the General Conference with Tajik songs and music in the foyer of the main building of UNESCO. During the visit, there was signed Memorandum of Understanding between the Republic of Tajikistan and UNESCO.

The Republic of Tajikistan for the first time has been elected a member of Intergovernmental Committee of UNESCO on information and communication by secret ballot in the 34th Session of the General Conference of UNESCO, which took place in Paris, in October 2007.

One more positive result of bilateral cooperation is inclusion of 1150 Anniversary of Abu Abdullo Rudaki in the List of Anniversaries of UNESCO. The other suggestion of Tajikistan on celebrating 100 Anniversary of Mirzo Tursunzoda has been positively considered by the Secretary of the Organization in March 2009 and will be submitted for approval to the forthcoming Session of the General Conference of UNESCO in October, current year.

The cooperation progress in the field of science took place through creation of Committee on Bioethics at the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. The bioethics is one of priority directions supported by UNESCO worldwide. The organization positively responded to creation of the given Committee and renders assistance in training of experts and strengthening of the capacity of the newly created department.

On September 17 2008, the ceremony of presentation of an honorary title of the World Art Worker to the citizen of the Republic of Tajikistan Amriddin Aminov took place in the Headquarters of UNESCO in Paris.

It is necessary to note that Tajikistan in person of the famous sculptor A. Aminov became the first and the only country in the Central Asian Region, whose representative has been awarded such a high international title.

Classic music «Shahmakam» has been recognized by UNESCO a masterpiece of verbal and non-material heritage of mankind on November 11 2003. Every year, Tajikistan celebrates Day of Shahmakam on November 11.

Dushanbe, the capital city of Tajikistan was awarded the premium of UNESCO «City of the World» for 2002 – 2003.

Within the UNESCO program on intercultural dialogue in the Central Asia, there was held International Conference of UNESCO on «The Role of Women in Inter-cultural Dialogue in the Central Asia» in Dushanbe, in June 2003. Following the Conference, there was opened
UNESCO Chair «Inter-cultural Dialogue in the Modern World» at the Russian-Tajik Slavonic University and Informational and Educational Cultural Center at the Tajik National Conservatory.


Cooperation with the given international organization gives Tajikistan an opportunity to keep and transfer to the future generations and to show to the world community the rich cultural, historical and spiritual heritage of Tajik people, which despite of processes of globalization of 20th century supports ideals of UNESCO on peaceableness and mutual respect.

Hence, one of the most important questions of bilateral cooperation in current stage is inclusion of cultural and historical monuments of Tajikistan in the World Heritage List of UNESCO (WHL). Unfortunately, no work of Tajikistan is included in WHL so far.

Within the UNESCO programs on preservation of cultural and historical, archeological and natural heritage of mankind via inclusion in the World Heritage List, the Republic of Tajikistan proposed 17 monuments among which the more important ones are:

- The site of the ancient settlement «Sarasm» (settlement IV - II century B.C. around Panjakent with well kept temples of fire, public and residential buildings, cult and palace constructions) – the file is submitted to the Center of the World Heritage in 2006. It is planned to consider the file in 33rd Session of the World Heritage Center in October 2010;

May 27-29
The UN Deputy Secretary General on political matters Marrak Gulding arrived for a visit. He had talks concerning preparation for the second round of inter-Tajik negotiations with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon, Chairman of the Council of Ministers A.Samadov, Minister of Foreign Affairs R.Alimov, head of government delegations inter-Tajik negotiations, Minister of Labour and Population Employment Sh.Zuhurov and other high-ranked officials of RT.

June 10-11
Indian State Minister of Foreign Affairs Salman Khurshed arrived for a visit, in the course of which he had a meeting with Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Communique about cooperation in the banking sector, agreements about specialists exchange in many realms, about rendering technical assistance were signed at the level of Tajikistan ministries and government, and agreement was achieved about rendering consultative assistance in drafting the new Constitution of RT.

June 23
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Aytmatov arrived for a visit that held political consultations with representatives of MFA of the Republic of Tajikistan concerning intergovernmental relations between two countries.

August 18
UN Children Fund’s (UNICEF) representatives – director of Central Asian region Ikrem Bererdinch and his deputy Yuhan Fegerscheldt arrived for a visit. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received them.

August 24-25
Russian Federation’s Commander-in-Chief of frontier troops, Colonel General A.Nikolayev and Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A.Chernyshev arrived for a business visit. On August 25, they had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon.

September 5-10
Numerous scholars-orientalists, well-known poets and writers arrived to Tajikistan from over ten countries of the world - Russia, USA, France, Iran and other states that participated in celebrations dedicated to the Day of Independence of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE**

The Republic of Tajikistan has signed the Helsinki Final Act in February 1992

The aspiration of the Republic of Tajikistan to enter OSCE has been dictated by the necessity of use of its experience, authority and means for democratic transformation of the society, maintenance and strengthening of security at national, regional and international levels, creation of key elements of civil society and regulation of problems of national minorities.

Establishment of strong communications and development of cooperation with various international security institutions, including OSCE, corresponds to the goals and principles of Tajikistan’s foreign policy and meets the interests of strengthening of its sovereignty, statehood and national security.
and 1000th anniversary of Abulqasim Firdausi’s Shohnoma. International scientific symposium dedicated to immortal poem of great poet and thinker opened in Dushanbe on 5 December. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon made a speech before participants and guests of international stature. State moulding ceremony to Abulqasim Firdausi’s monument and opening “Shohnoma” boulevard took place in Dushanbe. On September 6, three sections of international scientific symposium “1000th anniversary of Shohnoma” commenced working in Dushanbe at the same time.

September 20
Russian Federation’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Chernishev arrived for a visit. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Exchange of views took place around situation in the region and in RT, in the light of recently signed Tehran agreement about temporary cease-fire and other hostile actions, particularly, in Tajik-Afghan border and inside the country.

October 4-12
Technical and research group of UN Secretariat’s employees composed of seven persons visited Tajikistan. Joachim Hutter headed it. Goal of the visit was learning all aspects of probable establishment of UN observers mission, that will be responsible for assisting in implementation of Agreement about cease-fire and other hostile actions, preparation of general overview about UN activities’ structure in Tajikistan, recommendations concerning problems related to technical equipment of communication and other materials deemed necessary for the forthcoming work of main group of UN military observers. The group also scrutinized the functions of military observers who will temporarily be accommodated in Tajikistan.

October 11
Director of CSCE Bureau for democratic institutes and human rights (BDIHR) Odri Glover arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Mid-October
15 military observers arrived who were separately accommodated in Dushanbe, Gharm, Kurganteppa and Panj. They were headed by brigadier general Hassan Abaza (Jordan) who reported to chief of UN Mission in Dushanbe Liviu Botta.

The OSCE Mission to the Republic Tajikistan has been opened on February 17 1994. The legal ground for establishment of the OSCE mission was regulations of the mechanism for consultations and cooperation concerning the emergency situations developed within the 1st Berlin Meeting of Ministerial Council of Foreign Affairs of the OSCE that took place in June 1991. Decision on establishment of the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan was adopted at 4th Roma Meeting of Ministerial Council of Foreign Affairs of the OSCE on December 1st 1993. The Mission had an objective to contribute to stabilization of the situation in the country and to create favorable conditions for promotion of democratic processes.

The OSCE had the status of an observer during the Inter-Tajik negotiations. Its position in this regard coincided with the position of the United Nations.

On October 2 1996, in accordance with the Resolution 427 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Hamrokhon Zaripov (Zarifi) was appointed Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan to OSCE in Vienna.

Relations of the OSCE with the Government of Tajikistan at the initial stage was not easy. Tajikistan was subject to criticism on some areas in the sessions and meetings of the OSCE. In the summits with partici-
The country was more than once visited by representatives of the Organization, its Secretary, ODIHR and High Commissioner on National Minorities. Regular official visit to Tajikistan were paid by Operating Chairmen of the OSCE, Foreign Ministers of Switzerland, Norway, Poland, Denmark, Austria, Romania, Portugal, Bulgaria, Belgium, Spain and Finland. The purpose of these visits was deepening mutual cooperation and familiarization with political situation in the country, especially after signing the General Peace Accord as well as with the process of realization of democratic and social and economic transformations.

Leadership of Tajikistan and parliamentary members have participated in various top level OSCE forums. They discussed problems connected with the border situation with neighboring countries in the space of the OSCE, terrorism, extremism, illegal drug trafficking, and also informed on the efforts undertaken by the Government of Tajikistan in achievement of national reconciliation and construction of bases of a democratic society. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Ministers of Foreign Affairs on a regular basis took part in the Summits and meetings of the OSCE Ministerial Council.

Regular participation of Tajikistan in the work of forums of the OSCE and especially activity of Permanent Representation of our country in the OSCE promoted development of multi-folder cooperation of the republic with both, the state-participants of the OSCE and its various institutions. One of the missions of the Representation of Tajikistan at the OSCE was working on implementation of the initiative of the President of the Republic Emomali Rahmon to invite Afghanistan as OSCE partner for cooperation. When promoting the given initiative, Tajikistan used the following factors as guidance:

Opportunity for Afghanistan to have a legal status at the OSCE and the right to represent the official position of the Government of Afghanistan when discussing the situation in Afghanistan;

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the OSCE High Commissioner on affairs of national minorities Rolf Exen. Dushanbe, March 24, 2005.
1995

January 9
Secretary General of CSCE Wilhelm Hoink arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

February 28
UN deputy Secretary General Also Adjelo arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 18
Russian Federation’s Commander of frontier troops, Colonel General A. Nikolayev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 30
Chairperson of anti-aircraft defense Committee at the Russian Federation’s Ministry of Defense, Russian Commander-in-Chief of anti-aircraft forces Victor Prudnikov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 12
Director of CSCE Bureau for Democratic Institutes and Human Rights Odri Glover arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 24
Depso Gorvat – head of CSCE office arrived in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan received him.

May 4
Deputy General Representative of ICRC for Eastern Europe and Central Asia Harroff-Tavel arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 23
Prince Aga Khan IV arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 31
Director of planning structure of the UN High Commission for Refugees Serjo Arnaldo Viera de Melo arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 2
Regional director of the UN Development Programme for Eastern Europe and CIS Antoine Krudering arrived for a visit. He

Participation in the working sessions, seminars and conferences of the OSCE, acquaintance with the activity of the Organization in all three directions;

The basic responsibility for regional security and susceptibility to concerns of the countries of the region on security issues;

Opportunity for the OSCE state members within the Organization to directly keep in touch with the Afghan party and to inform the undertaken initiatives concerning Afghanistan, first of all, issues of security and stability;

Attraction of Afghanistan to peaceful and creative life for the sake of peace and tranquility in the CA region and the OSCE space as whole;

The initiative was highly supported by member states of the OSCE.

Today, after seventeen years one can for sure say that the task put upfront the country is successfully executed. The OSCE has turned from «police» organization to a strategic partner of the Republic of Tajikistan. It was possible not only to correct the state of affairs in mutual relations with the OSCE, but also to achieve the fact that the OSCE became a conductor of a positive image of the Republic of Tajikistan in Europe and European international organizations.

It is very important to note the role of Representation of the OSCE in Tajikistan, which for the last period of time has confirmed its relations to the republic with practical works, first of all, in the field of supporting efforts on realization of provisions of the General Peace Agreement and National Consent, rehabilitation of repatriated refugees and internally displaced persons, assistance in carrying out democratic reforms, mobilization of international support to Tajikistan, and also strengthening the regional cooperation in the Central Asia.

Activity of the OSCE Representation in Tajikistan on one hand represents a unique opportunity for delivery in the country the spirit of the Helsinki ideas and principles of democracy, and on the other hand, allows the international community on a regular basis to have information on situation of Tajikistan. The OSCE mission provided monitoring of the situation in the country and rendered assistance in maintenance of dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition.

This contribution of the OSCE and its Mission was obvious and more than once was noted by the leadership of the country from the tribune of forums of the OSCE and other international meetings and conferences.
Activity of Representation of the OSCE in Tajikistan has obtained a wide international recognition. The part of the mandate of the UNHCR, concerning questions of monitoring and protection of civil rights of refugees has been transferred to it. In turn, it has served as a vivid example of successful practical interaction between two influential international organizations - the United Nations and the OSCE.

2009 was the 17th years of cooperation of the Republic of Tajikistan with the OSCE. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the first time ensured its presence in Tajikistan in the beginning of 1994, opening its Mission to Tajikistan. In October 2002, it was transformed to the Center of the OSCE in Dushanbe with more expanded mandate and five regional representations in Garmh, Khujand, Kulob, Qurghon Teppa and Shahritus.

From the time of acceptance of the first Mission mandate and with its subsequent transformation to the Center of the OSCE in Dushanbe, fundamental changes have happened in political and social and economic life of Tajikistan. The new strategic line of the President and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan consisting of the achievement of the basic goals for the subsequent economic development of the country and improving living standard of people demanded new forms of cooperation.

In such conditions, the major part of tasks of the Center of the OSCE in Dushanbe to a certain degree has lost priority levels and hence, the mandate of the Center did not any more meet the realities of the modern development of Tajikistan.

In this connection and also in view of the created favorable political and social and economic conditions, in the beginning of 2007, by initiative of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, there was suggested a new form of cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the OSCE, thus reconsider the mandate of the Center of OSCE in Dushanbe.

Change of the mandate of the Center quite corresponded to ultimate goals of the OSCE reforms, decisions of basic documents of the Organization - the Helsinki Final Act, the Istanbul document 1999 (Charter of the European Security), Brussels and Madrid Ministerial Council of Foreign Affairs, which focus on effective control of new threats and challenges. It has been called to improve the image of the Organization among the state parties and raise its real contribution to development of the country.

Moreover, it has been directed to the further deepening of economic transformations in Tajikistan. Today geographical location of Tajikistan compels it to concentrate attention to development of the communication, transport infrastructure, energy, strengthening of borders, rational use of water-power resources and protection of the environment.

From February till June 2008, between the Tajik party, the Finnish presidency in OSCE, Secretary and the OSCE Center on prevention of conflicts, there has been conducted four rounds of consultations on draft resolution of the Permanent Council of the OSCE regarding change of the mandate of the Center.

As results of negotiations, there was reached a unanimous vision on many issues and the draft resolution of the Permanent Council was developed on transformation of the OSCE Center in Dushanbe to the OSCE Office in Tajikistan.

Today the OSCE Office in Tajikistan continues to render necessary advisory assistance in improving the national legislation, development of

had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 7
Russian Federation’s Minister of Cooperation with CIS states Valery Serov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 22
Chairman of Defense Committee of Russian Federation’s State Duma Nicolay Beloborodov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

27 June
Special representative of the President of the Republic of Poland Boguslav Kokhtoyski arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

July 26
Second Deputy of European Department in IMF Peter Keller arrived in Tajikistan. The President of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him.

July 26
Russian Federation’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A.Chemyshov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 10
Head of Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs Flavio Kotti visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 18
Russian Federation’s Director of Federal border service Andrei Nikolayev arrived in Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 31
Deputy Chairman of Cabinet Council, Turkmenistan Minister of Foreign Affairs Boris Shikhmuradov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 10-11
President of the Turkish Republic Suleiman Demirel arrived for an official visit to Dushanbe. Suleiman Demirel had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, talks took place in enlarged format with participation of parties’ delegations.
new laws on political parties, elections and mass media, etc. Activities on consolidation of Tajik people, motivating the role of youth in Tajikistan, resolution of gender issues serve for the development of basic political process in the country. The Public Council of the country operates by active support of the OSCE Office. The Public Council meetings are attended by representatives of various strata of the society to exchange views on current vital questions of development of the republic. The Office supports activity of local NGOs dealing with the issues of human dimension. The important direction of activity of the OSCE Office is successful realization of projects in the field of border management, demining, disposal of UXO and also safe storage of light and small weapons and conventional ammunition.

The experience of activity of the OSCE Representation in Tajikistan, which is unique, could serve in future as the basic pattern for decision-making at similar situations and in other parts of the world.

Tajikistan believes that activity of the OSCE in development of cooperation in the field of economy and ecology will significantly be intensified. Moreover, problems of regional transport communications and simplification of crossing of borders, goods, services and communication are important issues for Tajikistan. Participation of the OSCE in resolution of these problems as well as in development of scientific and technical cooperation, inter-regional trade relations and rational use of water-power resources will serve in creation of stable and prospering democracy.

Activity of the OSCE Forum on security is very relevant, in the work which our delegation takes active part. The republic annually carries out exchange of military information with all state parties of the OSCE through the Center on Prevention of Conflicts.

Tajikistan is interested that OSCE would really stay strong and effective working for benefit of all members; an organization, which could and should contribute to development of economic and ecological cooperation in the OSCE space and ensure realization of the principle of equal security for all.

**ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE**

The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) is founded in 1969. It unites 57 Muslim states of Asia, Africa and South America, and also the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization).

Since December 1 1992, the Republic of Tajikistan is an OIC member. OIC is an observer at the United Nations since 1975.

OIC proclaims the following objectives: strengthening Islamic solidarity and cooperation of the member countries; assistance in elimination of all forms of racism and colonialism; carrying out of necessary events with a view of maintenance of international peace and security based on principles of justice; coordination of actions for liberation and preservation of integrity of sacred places; support of struggle of the Palestinian people and rendering assistance to it in restoration of its legitimate rights and liberation of its territory; support of struggle of Muslim people for preservation of their dignity, independence and national rights; creation of necessary conditions for strengthening of cooperation and mutual understanding between the member countries and other states.

The supreme body of OIC is the Conference of heads of states and governments. It is convened once per three years or as required for consideration of the most important issues of Muslim states and coordination of their policies. As of today, there are conducted eleven conferences; in 1969 in Rabat, in 1974 in Lahore, in 1981 in Mecca and Taifa, in 1984 in Casablanca, in 1987 in Kuwait, in 1991 in Dakar, in 1994 in Casablanca, in 1997 in Tehran, in 2000 in Doha, in 2003 in Kuala
Lumpur (Malaysia). In December 2005, the delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan participated in the emergency session of the OIC in Mecca. The 11th summit of the Organization took place in Senegal on March 13-14th 2008. In the last six summits, the delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan was headed by President Emomali Rahmon.

The main supervising body of OIC is the OIC Conference of Foreign Ministers. It is convened on a yearly basis (from 1970 to 2008, 35 next and 10 emergency conferences and 4 emergency sessions of Foreign Ministers have been held).

During the meeting of 31st Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, professor Ekmelidin Ehsanoglu was elected the new Secretary General of OIC, who started his office term on January 1st 2005. During the Council of Foreign Ministers, also the resolution 27/31-E was adopted on rendering economic assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan. 34th Session of Foreign Ministers of OIC took place in Islamabad of Pakistan on May 15-17 2007. 35th session of OIC Foreign Ministers took place in Kampala, Republic of Uganda. The next 36 Session of the Council of OIC Foreign Ministers will take place in Damascus (Syria) on May 23-25 2009.

The executive body of OIC is the General Secretary and the Headquarters is located in Jidda. There are a number of departments functioning under the Secretary: social-economic, scientific and technological, affairs of Asia, affairs of Africa, international relations, information, human rights and affairs of religious minority, affairs of Muslim NGOs, etc.

There are 13 permanent committees at the OIC in the level of ministers headed by Presidents of various member states (Al Quds Committee; Committee on Trade and Economic Cooperation; Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Committee on Education, Science and Culture; Committee on Informational and Analytical Cooperation, etc.). There are 9 auxiliary bodies of the OIC (Afghan Committee; Islamic Committee on Solidarity with people of African
July 11
EBRD representatives’ delegation headed by Steve Alberts arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation members.

July 12-13
The President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akayev arrived for an official visit to Tajikistan. He conducted a meeting and talks with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 10
Director of Russian Federation’s Federal border service Andrei Nikolayev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 19
The delegation of ICRC representatives headed by Thomas Markelbach arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

September 2
Afghanistan’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdurahim Gafarzay arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 12
Delegation of OSCE Three headed by M Bulgaris arrived for a visit. The delegation had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 26
UNICEF Regional Director Ikrem Bererdinich arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 11
Pakistan Prime Minister’s Special Representative, this country’s State Minister Ihol Haydari Zaydi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 17-18
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Akbar Velayati arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October
UN delegation for humanitarian issues arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

Sahel; Committee on Palestine; Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir; Contact Group on Bosnia and Herzegovina, etc.), the headquarters of which are situated in various capital cities of Muslim countries. It also has other specialized bodies. Within the OIC, there are more than 100 Islamic Banks and financial institutions operating. The largest one among them is the Islamic Development Bank.

The OIC pays attention first and foremost to economic cooperation. According to the resolution of 3 Conference of the Heads of the OIC states (Mecca and Taifa, November 1991), there was created a permanent committee on trade and economic cooperation within OIC. Within the Committee, a new action plan strategy on strengthening economic cooperation between the member-states with a view of emerging global economic changes is developed and approved. Delegation of Tajikistan participated in the last 20 OIC Conference on Economic and Trade Cooperation, which took place in Istanbul, in November 2004.

PARLIAMENTARY UNION OF OIC MEMBER-STATES

With a view of the increasing role of OIC and the member-states in the system of modern economic and international relations, the Parliament of Tajikistan decided to join the Parliamentary Union of the OIC...

Members of the Union are Parliaments of 47 OIC member-states. From the Central Asian republics, the following parliaments have membership in the Parliamentary Union of OIC: Azerbaijani Republic, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. Membership fees introduced according to established rate. The working languages are Arabian, English and French.

**ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK**

The International Financial Institution of OIC is the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). The idea of formation of the bank has appeared during the 2nd OIC Council of Foreign Ministers held in Karachi, in 1970. The IDB was founded on October 20 1975.

The Bank goal is to render assistance in economic and social development of the member-states and Muslim communities according to principles of Sharia and ensuring financial assistance to the OIC member-states in development of economy, social sphere, and also support of international trade between the member-states.

On 21 Sessions of the Board of Directors of the Islamic Development Bank that took place in Conakry (Guinea) on November 25-26 1996, the decision was made on acceptance of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan in membership of the IDB. This decision is ratified by the Majlisi Oli (Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Already for 13 years the Republic of Tajikistan successfully cooperates with the Islamic Development Bank, first of all, in the field of financing projects of the public sector having important value for the country. The IDB also supports public health, transport, education, power and water supply sectors.

Conditions of issuing of credits by the IDB are standard. Such credits are provided for 25 years with a 7-years grace period. On October 31st 2007, Credit Agreement for the sum of 7 million Islamic dinars has been signed between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and IDB. Up to date, the total sum of the allocated credits and the technical assistance in form of grants by the IDB to the Republic of Tajikistan makes 77,919,693 Islamic dinars (it is equivalent to about $111,150,295 US dollars) of which 76,254,765 Islamic dinars (about $108,860,320 US dollars) provided as credit.

**POVERTY REDUCTION FUND**

According to decisions adopted in the 3rd emergency Summit of OIC, which took place in Mecca of Saudi Arabia in December 2005 and within the 10th anniversary of Action Program of the Board of IDB directors in the annual 31st meeting that took place in Kuwait in 2006, there was made decision to create a special fund on poverty reduction (with the capital of $10 billion US dollars).

The General Assembly of the United Nations welcomed establishment of the given Fund. 21 OIC states have already contributed to the given Fund among which, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have allocated $1 billion US dollars and $300 million US dollars accordingly. Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are included in the list of recipients of the Fund.

The goals of the Fund are:

- Reduction of poverty; struggling against illiteracy; control of malaria, TB and AIDS; strengthening of capacity building in less developed OIC countries.

**1997**

**October 28**

Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense Igor Radionov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**November 12**

Russian Federation’s Minister of Co-operation with CIS states Aman Tuleev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**November 14**

His Royal Majesty Danish Prince Joachim and Danish Minister of Defense Hans Gaskkerul arrived for a visit.

**December 3**

Russian Federation President’s authorized representative for Tajikistan Eugenty Mikhailov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**December 29-31**

Vice-president of the Islamic Republic of Iran Hassan Habibi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**April 4-5**

Consultative meeting of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers of Central Asian countries and the Russian Federation took place in Dushanbe.

**May 9-11**

The President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani arrived for an official visit.

He conducted meetings and talks with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Presidents of Iran and Tajikistan signed joint declaration about mutually beneficial cooperation. Nine agreements were also signed by parties about cooperation in different realms of economy, including concerning the issue of constructing Sangtuda HPS, construction of highway Kudob-Qul’ai Khumb, reservoir engineering of Khoja Sartez and others.
In the course of his visit, President Rafsanjani visited the mausoleum of great thinker Mir Sayeed Ali Hamadoni in Kabul, and construction of Sangtuda HPS. Further, owing to the business visit of the President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani to Tajikistan, trilateral meeting of Presidents of Tajikistan, Iran and Afghanistan has taken place, and a joint statement was signed as a result.

May 10-13
The President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani arrived for a business visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Meeting of Tajikistan President E. Rahmon, Iranian President H. Rafsanjani and Afghanistan President B. Rabbani took place on May 10. A joint statement was adopted based on meeting’s results, in which parties recognized the necessity to resolve internal Afghan crisis only through political ways while considering concerns of all interested parties. Simultaneously, Presidents appealed UN to more active mediation in settling the Afghan conflict. In the course of the meeting, leaders of three countries discussed issues of bilateral and trilateral relations, regional and international problems. Presidents agreed that peace and stability are the basic factors of economic development and solution of social problems in all countries of this region.

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) - has been organized by the decision of the 10th Council of Foreign Ministers in Mecca in 1981.

The basic goal of ISESCO is enhancing cooperation between the member-states in the field of education, science and culture; strengthening of Islamic solidarity via coordination of efforts of the OIC institutions in the sphere of education, science and culture; consolidation of original Islamic culture and its protection against the factors distorting its values; strengthening of mutual understanding among people and contribution in achieving of peace and security by development of relations in the field of education, science and culture; development of applied sciences and high technologies within the Islamic values and ideals.

The ISESCO is one of numerous OIC institutions that the Republic of Tajikistan cooperates more or less actively with.

At 21st Conference of OIC Foreign Ministers of the member states (on April 25th 1993 in Islamabad), the Republic of Tajikistan signed the Charter of ISESCO and joined this organization.

At 17th Session of the Executive Committee of ISESKO (December 1996), representative of the Republic of Tajikistan (Erkin Rahmatulloev) was elected a member of the ISESKO Executive Committee.

In 2004 the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan supported candidacy of the present ISESCO Secretary-General Dr. Abdulaziz Othman Altwajri to the post of the Secretary-General of the given organization.

NATO

The NATO is an organization, which has an important role in maintenance of peace and security in the Euro-Atlantic space. If for later years cooperation of Tajikistan with Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and NATO program on «Partnership for Peace» was a considered relatively passive program and was mainly limited to participation of representatives of RT in various courses, seminars and meetings or-
organized within the NATO, the present condition can be characterized as intensification of cooperation of the RT with NATO, in particular after signing by Tajikistan the Framework Paper of NATO Program «Partnership for Peace» in February 2002 that has been positively apprehended by the NATO member countries.

In March 2003, «The Representative Document» of the Republic of Tajikistan has been submitted to consideration of the Secretary of NATO. The document identifies basic goals and directions of cooperation with NATO/PfP, signing of which has marked the official beginning of partnership. In the beginning of 2004, the Individual Partnership Program had been developed, where basic directions of cooperation and specific actions for further years are identified.

Within the cooperation with NATO/ EAPC, the delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by President Emomali Rahmon has three times participated in the works of the NATO Summits. The Washington Summit (April 1999) devoted to 50th Anniversary of NATO, the Prague Summit (November 2002) in which such important documents as «Action Plan of Partnership on Counterterrorism» and «Overall Review of Activity of EAPC» have been adopted and also the Istanbul

May 23-30
Russian Federation’s Deputy Minister of Cooperation with CIS states V. Kravtsov arrived for a business visit.

May 25-27
Urumqi city delegation headed by Deputy Mayor Lu Chen Dzu arrived for a visit. During the meeting with Chairman of Dushanbe city executive committee M. Uhaydullayev, issues of cooperation between two cities were discussed. Head of delegation invited M. Uhaydullayev to visit Urumqi for signing agreement about declaring Dushanbe and Urumqi as twin cities.

May 29
The UN Deputy Secretary General for humanitarian affairs Mr. Yasushi Akashi arrived for a visit. Aim of the visit was familiarization with economic and political situation in RT, definition of volume, specificity and form of rendering humanitarian assistance to Tajikistan. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received Yasushi Akashi.

May 30
The UN Deputy Secretary General, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Ms. Sadako Ogata. Aim of the visit was familiarization with situation in RT concerning refugees’ return. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 3-7
The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran A. Barudjerdi arrived for a business visit.

June 9-13
The Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus V.I. Kokoreva arrived for a visit.

June 10-17
Employees of Human Rights Center at the UN High Commissioner headed by senior counselor MR. Zazzislav Kedzhia arrived for a business visit. Aim of visit was preparation of reference about human rights condition in Tajikistan.

June 18-20
German Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Helmut Schaefter arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 19
The President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani arrived for a business visit to Tajikistan. In the course of his visit, he had a meet-
ing with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**June 19-20**
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Gohar Ayub Khan arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**June 20-23**
Economic Cooperation Organization’s (ECO) Secretary General Onder Ozar arrived for an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**June 22-24**
IRI’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Abbos Maliki arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**June 23**
Chief Executive Officer of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Daniel Keizer arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**June 26**
Delegation of «EXPO-2000» General Commissariat, including regional advisor Rudager Tamm and authorized person Andrei Sarkani arrived to Dushanbe. Issues of Tajikistan’s participation in the world exhibition «EXPO-2000» that will take place in Germany were discussed in the meeting.

**July 8-9**
Russian Federation’s Director of Federal Border Service Andrei Nikolayev arrived for a visit, in the course of which he had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Aimed at familiarization with current situation in Tajik-Afghan border Emomali Rahmon and Andrei Nikolayev visited several bordering regions.

**July 8**
IMF delegation arrived for a visit that was received by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Issues of realizing economic reforms’ programs for 1997 were discussed in the meeting.

**July 16**
Indian mass media representatives «Frontline», «Hindu», «Indian express», «Outlook», and «Times of India» visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

Summit (June 2004), in which special attention was paid to questions of the international long-term cooperation on combating terrorism and strengthening of cooperation between NATO and the partner countries of the Transcaucasia and the Central Asia.

Since 2002, the delegation of RT headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Talbak Nazarov participated in the work of Meetings of Foreign Ministers of EAPC member countries (and the Minister of Defense of the RT in the work of Meeting of Ministers of Defense of the EAPS member states). The mentioned meetings have been devoted to three basic subjects: new threats on security and the role of partners in their decision; democratic reforms and their contribution to stability of the Euro-Atlantic space; strengthening of security and stability in Afghanistan.

The next Meeting of Foreign Ministers of EAPC took place in December 2004 in Brussels. Having a floor in the Meeting, the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan S. Aslov introduced to participants the vision of Tajikistan on problems of fighting international terrorism, religious extremism and illegal drug trafficking that continue to destabilize the regional situation. He also presented the suggestions of the Government of Tajikistan on strengthening regional cooperation.

In April 2004, in Dushanbe, there was held an International Conference on «Progress of Goals of Ottawa Convention in the Central Asia» with participation of representatives from NATO, where Tajik Demining Program was also supported. Interaction with NATO in the field of duly respond to security risks and threats has a great significance for Tajikistan.

Further use of such tools of NATO as the Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP), Partnership Action Plan to fight Terrorism (PAP-T) and Process of planning and analysis (PPA) within the PIP plays an important role in interaction with NATO. PPA is directed on creation of basis for determining of staff and estimation of forces and means, which can be presented for carrying out of trainings, exercises and operations in interaction with NATO at multinational level.

Particular attention should be paid to interaction with NATO within the system of «PRIME». Use of the NATO Trust Fund, which is an effective tool of the Partnership for Peace Program is of a great importance. The policy of the Trust Fund provides the following two spheres: support of the member-countries of PIP in destruction of stocks of anti-personnel mines, UXO as well as light and small weapons (LSW); support of the partners countries in management of the consequences of carried out military reforms.

The Individual Partnership Program between the RT and NATO is the basic program document regulating the interaction of the Republic of Tajikistan with NATO in the following aspects: language learning, military training, cooperation in the field of fighting international terrorism, border security and combating drug trafficking, emergency civil planning, defense policy and strategy, global action against mines and peace-keeping operation.

On May 16-19th 2006, the Deputy Director of the International Military Staff of NATO - Rear Admiral Deniz Kutluk visited Dushanbe with the purpose of carrying out of meetings with representatives of the Republic of Tajikistan engaged in the NATO Program of «Partnership for Peace».

In the period from May 22 to May 24 2007, Special Representative of the NATO Secretary-General Robert Simmons once again visited
out of scientific researches had been mentioned. In particular, allocation of new technical equipment to frontier partnership for Peace», also prospects of cooperation with NATO have been evaluated the role of Tajikistan in the region and the level of cooperation with the neighbor countries of the IRA, in particular, with Tajikistan, which shares extensive borders with Afghanistan. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer highly estimated Tajikistan with the aim of learning their activities in Tajikistan. From September 20 to September 27 2007, an official delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan in composition of representatives of power structures of the country has taken part at the informational assemblies organized by the NATO Public Diplomacy Department. During the meetings, there were discussed prospects of cooperation within the existing mechanisms of partnership and also issues of strengthening of borders, combating drugs, emergency civil planning, intensification of interaction with the Scientific Committee, etc. On February 11th 2009 in Brussels, the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmonmet with the General Secretary of NATO Jaap de Hoop Scheffer. The President of Tajikistan stated that NATO as one of the important components for security in Afghanistan should build active cooperation with the neighbor countries of the IRA, in particular, with Tajikistan, which shares extensive borders with Afghanistan. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer highly evaluated the role of Tajikistan in the region and the level of cooperation of RT with the NATO forces in Afghanistan. Within the program «Partnership for Peace», also prospects of cooperation with NATO have been discussed. In particular, allocation of new technical equipment to frontier troops of Tajikistan and also training of military personnel and carrying out of scientific researches had been mentioned.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

The Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) is established by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkish Republic and Islamic Republic of Pakistan after conclusion of the Izmir Agreement on March 12th 1977. From 1964 to 1979 ECO existed as Regional Development Cooperation (RDC). With the end of the «cold war», there emerged new realities which made it possible to geographically expand due to inclusion of the Central-Asian Republics, Azerbaijan and Afghanistan into the organization. These changes have transformed ECO into the regional organization of a special geostrategic significance and economic potential. It represents a uniform part of three sub-regions of Asia - Central, Western and Southern Asia as a bridge place between Europe and Asia.

Due to new memberships of the Organization (on November 28 1992), representatives of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in Islamabad have

July 29 - August 13
UN deputy Secretary General on drug control Mr. J.Jakomelli arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. J.Jakomelli visited several districts of GBAO, Khatlon and Leninabad regions.

August 1-3
European Parliament members headed by Doctor Hans Gerst Pettering arrived for a visit.

August 3-8
Swiss Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Volf Jacker arrived for a visit.

August 5
Russian Federation’s working group of Federal border service headed by deputy Director of Federal Border Service (FBS) of the Russian Federation, Colonel General Alexei Kozhevnikov started their activities in Tajikistan.

August 5-6
US Senator Charles Robb arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 16
US Representative at the UN Bill Richardson arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 20
OSCE Acting Chairman, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Nils Helveg Petersen arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 21-22
UN Secretary General’s Special envoy on Afghanistan Lakhdar Brahimi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 22
A group of the Saudi Arabian representatives of entrepreneurial circles visited Tajikistan with the aim of learning opportunities of establishing economic relations between two countries. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received the group.

August 29
Deputy of Commercial and Financial Department of banking group «Credit de Suisse» Mr. Fray arrived to Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.
September 1
Director General of South Korean Corporation «DAEWOO MOTORS» visited Dushanbe.

September 10
A group of businesspersons from FRG visited Dushanbe.

September 13
Director of the World Bank’s regional department for Europe and Central Asia Mr. Ishrat Hussein arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Ruhmon.

October 14-15
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Kamol Kharrozi arrived for a visit.

October 15-17
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyz Republic M. Inanaliev arrived for a visit.

November 1-7
Delegation of Parliamentary group from FRG Bundestag arrived for a visit. In the course of its visit, the delegation had series of meetings with country’s officials.

January 14
Chairman of Russian Federation’s Government Victor Chernomyrdin arrived signed amendments to the Izmir Agreement (this day is announced as the Day of the ECO).

On September 14th 1996 ceremony of signing of the New Izmir Agreement - Charter of the Organization and Agreement on the Legal Status of ECO by Foreign Ministers of the ECO member-states took place in Izmir.

The Republic of Tajikistan signed and ratified the following papers within ECO: Izmir Agreement, Agreement on Transit Trade in the region of ECO, ECO Framework Agreement on transit transportations, ECO Trade Agreement, Charter of ECO Institute of Culture, Charter of Scientific Fund of ECO and Charter of Educational Fund of ECO.

ECO has the status of an observer at the United Nations since September 28th 1993. It also is an observer at the OIC.

The given goals fully correspond to the identified by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan trends of social and economic transformations, promote the successful realization of the Program of the economic transformations aimed at accelerated development of export potential and diversification of export, rationalization of import structure, increase of competitiveness of production focused on export, attraction of foreign investments, development of various forms of joint entrepreneurship, etc.
January 17
Chairperson of Russian Federation’s «Gazprom» company R.Vyakhirev arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

February 4
The Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Utkir Sultanov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

February 9
Executive secretary of UN European Economic Commission Iv Bertelo arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 2
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyz Republic M.Imanaliev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon.

March 3
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abdul-Aziz

Issues of creation of reliable transportation transit system, simplification of trade procedure, encouragement of cross-border, effective utilization of water-power resources, creation of single power grid, free movement of a labour forces and goods as well as creation of common economic space determine the «feature» of today’s ECO agenda.

A total 10 meetings are held at top level of the Organization: the first one on February 16-17 1992 in Tehran; the second on July 5-7 1993 in Istanbul; the third on March 13-15 1995 in Islamabad, the fourth on May 13-14 1996 in Ashkhabad; the fifth on May 10-11 1998 in Almaty, the sixth in Tehran on June 20 2000 and the First Extraordinary Meeting at the highest levels of ECO on May 14 1997 in Ashkhabad; the seventh on October 14 2002 in Istanbul; the 8th Meeting of Heads of the ECO member states took place on September 14 2004 in Dushanbe; the 9th Meeting took place in Baku and the 10th in Tehran.

At the 8th Meeting of the Heads of ECO member states (on September 14th 2004, Dushanbe), heads of delegations emphasized the importance of steady cooperation of the ECO members states in all priority spheres of economy and expressed their support to the further development of cooperation for achievement of economic prosperity of the region and successful integration into the system of the global economy. As result of the 8th ECO Meting, there was adopted Dushanbe Declaration 2004.

It is necessary to note that within ECO, 18 meetings have been held at the level of Foreign Ministers. The last meeting of the ECO Council of Foreign Ministers took place in Tehran, on March 9th 2009.

Cooperation in the Field of Trade:
From the first days of independence, the Republic of Tajikistan chose the policy directed on ensuring of steady and accelerated development of economy, maintenance of all-round promotion towards modern economic level and turning to a component of the world economic system.
Komilov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 14
Director of OSCE Bureau for democratic institutes and human rights / BDIHR Odri Glover arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 30
Russian Federation’s Secretary of Security Council Andrei Kokoshin arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 17
OSCE Acting Chairman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland Bronislaw Geremek arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 5
Director of IMF’s First European Department John Odling-Smi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 18
Special envoy of Libyan President Mahdi Inbardji arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

July 7
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus Ivan Antonovich arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

August 15
Japanese Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Takemi Keidzo arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

August 19
Russian Federation’s first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Boris Pastukhov and head of Russian General Staff of armed forces A. Pianin arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

August 23
Russian Federation’s Director of Federal border service Nikolai Bordzhia arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 2
Signed and ratified Agreement on ECO transit trade and Framework Agreement on transit transportations in the ECO and Trade Agreement of ECO by the Republic Tajikistan within the Organization have a great importance for development of trade as basic element of regional cooperation.

ECOTA has been signed by Tajikistan in the 2nd Meeting of ECO Trade Ministers, which took place in Islamabad (Pakistan) on July 15-17 2003 and ratified by Majlisi Namoyandagon (Lower House of Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan, Resolution 1163 as of June 23 2004.

ECO Trade Agreement (ECOTA) should provide gradual elimination of non tariff barriers and decrease in tariffs within an acceptable term. Also, a coordinator from the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan is appointed for coordination of works on various issues concerning ECOTA.

According to the provisions of the Agreement, there would be created Board on Cooperation for monitoring of the process of implementation of the Agreement. Each member-state can create a national coordinating committee in the composition of corresponding ministries and organizations working on ECOTA, which would function under the supervision of representatives in the Board of Cooperation.

The Framework Agreement on transit transportations is considered as an effective strategy for the expansion of trade by development of regional transit-transport cooperation.

At the present stage and immediate prospects, it is necessary to define priority development of those branches and spheres of economy, which could become subject to development of the whole spectrum of the branches connected with it and ensure employment and well-being of population.

The analysis of the integration of the republic within this organization indicates that in the nearer prospects, the communication between the member states will go deeper.

The more acceptable way of realization of productive programs is creation of free economic zones. These zones are called to serve as important factors of development. Many ECO states in this regard have rich experience.

The important sphere of our cooperation is tourism. The unique nature and climate, curative springs and ecologically pure products of Tajikistan are extremely favorable for development of tourism, in particular, mountaineering. The main shortfall, here, is the lack of infrastructure, but there are works ongoing by support of investors.

It is obvious that only on the basis of creation of a single economic space and close intraregional integration the countries of the region can ensure stability and sustainable development. Development of legislative framework and coordinated tariff and commercial policy in the region is rather significant.

Cooperation in the Sphere of Transportation.

Social, economic and trading development of any region in many respects depends on the condition of its transport infrastructure, which plays a key role in maintenance of multifaceted interaction between the states of a region.

Based on these, the Basic Plan for development of transport sector in ECO region accepted by the Organization and the Ashkhabad Declaration of the emergency Meeting at the highest level of ECO about development of transport and communication infrastructure and the network of transnational pipelines in the ECO region are rather important for all member-states, including for Tajikistan, which is a landlocked country. Opening of
the Trans-Asiatic railway Serahs-Tedzhen-Meshed on the eve of the 4th ECO Summit in Ashkhabad (May 13 1996), connecting the Europe and Asia via the shortest way has considerably raised potential opportunities of the Organization on the international scene. The given line is just a part of the Trans-Asiatic trunk-railway of the Basic Development Plan of the transport sector. Realization of transportations via the existing transportation corridors, elimination of non tariff barriers and gradual decrease in tariffs within optimal terms will allow to develop effective transit trade in the entire ECO space, promote trade in frontier check points and minimize costs on transportation of cargoes and goods.

The member-states have an opportunity to cooperate in creation of a single transport infrastructure entering foreign market. This is very important in conditions of enhancing international economic relations. In conditions of lack of direct ways of the countries of the Central Asia to the seaports, creation of a common transport corridor would be a powerful impulse for strengthening of geopolitical and trade and economic significance of the region on the whole.

**Cooperation in the Sphere of Energy:**

The major sphere of regional cooperation is resolution of a set of problems and effective utilization of water and power resources. Hence, the Project ECO/IBD for connection and simultaneous functioning of power supply systems of the ECO region is rather primary and Tajikistan welcomes the beginning of implementation of its feasibility study.

Joint work on power supply and use of alternative energy sources can have a great value at the same time. First of all, it concerns to solar panel energy. Tajikistan being located in a «solar belt» has great potentials in this regard. The produced solar energy could be used for development of agriculture and industry of the region.

**Cooperation in the Field of Combating Illegal Drug Trafficking:**

Drug Control Coordination Body is created at the ECO Secretary. Within the cooperation of ECO with other International Organizations, it is worthy to note the interaction of ECO with the UN Drug Control Agency.

**Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture:**

Agricultural development is an important mechanism for the contribution into the economic growth and reduction of poverty.

A number of meetings of Ministers of Agriculture of the ECO member countries have taken place. Two important documents – the Islamabad and the Anatolian Declarations defining the general frameworks and priority fields of cooperation in the area of agriculture are approved. The meetings have considered the situation in agricultural sector of the region for identifying common interest areas. During the meetings, ministers determined key issues, such as drought, unfavourable trading conditions in agriculture, low production level, etc.

With the purpose of maintenance of comprehensive and long-term plan on cooperation in the field of agriculture, the ECO Secretary by the technical and financial support of the United Nations Organization on Food and Agriculture (UN FAO) is engaged in preparation of ECO Regional Strategy to develop agriculture and food security.

**Cooperation in the Field of Industry:**

Tajikistan is interested in development of cooperation with the ECO member-states in the field of industry. The ECO Plan of Action on cooperation in the field of industry is adopted that provides for cooperation in the

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**THE YEARS AND EVENTS**

- **September 3**
  The Minister of Foreign Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Belarus Michael Marinich arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

- **September 12**
  The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Murtaza Sarmadi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

- **October 9**
  Russian Federation’s Minister of Cooperation with CIS states Boris Pastukhov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

- **October 19**
  Russian Federation’s Director Federal Border Service Konstantin Totkiy arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

- **November 2**
  IMF delegation headed by Tapio Saaralainen arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan received the delegation.

- **November 11**
  The Minister of Economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Muhammad Sayeed Kiyo arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

- **November 20**
  CIS Executive secretary Boris Berezovskiy arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.
January 28
The World Bank mission headed by Riza Qasimi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

February 12
Head of European Union Department for Caucasus and Central Asia Tsiis Vittebrud arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

February 24
Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Ivanov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

February 25
The President of «Powell-Reinhardt A.G.» company Powell Reinhardt visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him.

March 3
Turkmenistan Minister of Foreign Affairs B.Shikhmuradov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 9
Chairperson of OSCE Permanent Council Kaya Ayde arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Cooperation in the Sphere of Telecommunication:
Tajikistan is interested in development of cooperation with ECO member-states in the field of telecommunication. The plan for development of telecommunication and postal services in the region defines the basic directions of joint work regarding maintenance of modern telecommunication in the region.

Within the Organization, the Plan of development of telecommunications and postal service in the region is developed and adopted. The given document defines the basic directions of joint work on maintenance of modern telecommunication, training and improvement of professional skills of staff, creation of joint ventures and production of telecommunication equipment, which is very important for the resolution of the existing challenges in the field of telecommunication in Tajikistan.

Cooperation in the Field of Culture and Education
Tajikistan has common cultural and historical relations with many member-states. Enrichment and strengthening of cultural relations with the ECO member-states is in the focus of the Government of the country. Tajikistan is one of the first ECO country members, which signed and approved the Charter of the ECO Institute of Culture and the ECO Scientific Fund. These regional establishments of ECO are called to raise cultural and scientific cooperation on a new level.

SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION
The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is an international intergovernmental organization with participation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan.
March 17
The Minister of Defense of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Chumakov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 6
Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense Igor Sergeev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon.

April 18
The UN Deputy Secretary General, Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Pino Arlakki arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 13
CIS Executive secretary Yuri Yarov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 15
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abdul-Aziz Komilov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 1
The Director Aga Khan Development Fund Prince Amin Aga Khan arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the

The Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mongolia and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan are the SCO observer states. Contact group «SCO-Afghanistan» is created.

SCO was created on the basis of «The Shanghai Five» (Shanghai Forum) as result of signing of agreements on strengthening of trust in military area and on mutual reduction of armed forces in the border areas between Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan in 1996-1997.

In January 2001, Uzbekistan expressed interest in joining the «Shanghai Five».


With signing “Agreements between the Chinese National Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic Kazakhstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Tajikistan on strengthening trust in military border areas”, there emerged “Shanghai Forum”, which in five years was transformed to SCO. Shanghai, April 1996.
As goals of the new organization were stated «strengthening of mutual trust between the member-states, friendship and good neighbour- hood; promotion of effective cooperation in political, trade and economic, scientific and technical, cultural, educational, power, transport, ecological and other areas; joint efforts on maintenance of peace, security and stability in the region, construction of new democratic, fair and rational political and economic international order».

Bodies of the SCO are:

- Council of the Heads of the SCO State Members that gathers on a yearly basis and makes decisions on all important issues of the Organization;
- Council of Heads of Governments of the member-states - gathers once a year for discussion of strategy of the multilateral cooperation and priority directions within the Organization, decisions of principal and urgent issues of economic and other cooperation, and also approve the annual budget of the Organization;
- The Ministerial Council of Foreign Affairs of the CSO member-states, as a rule, gathers one month prior to the Council of the Heads of States for preparation of its session and exchange of opinions on urgent international questions.

The mechanism of coordination of activity of the SCO is the Council of National Coordinators (CNC) of the CSO member-states.

The mechanism of meetings at the level of heads of parliaments, secretaries of security councils, heads of various ministries and departments (defense, emergency situations, economy, transport, culture, education, public health service, law-enforcement departments), supreme and arbitration courts, general public prosecutors, etc., operate as well.

The Organization has two permanent bodies – the SCO Secretary in Beijing and the Executive Committee of the Regional Antiterrorist Structure (RATC) in Tashkent. The SCO Secretary General and SCO RATS Director of the Executive Committee are appointed by the Council of Heads of the member-states for the term of three years.

The SCO space covers the area of 30 189 million square km that makes 3/5 area of Eurasia and the population is 1.5 billion that makes all population of the globe.

The Republic of Tajikistan actively cooperates within the «Shanghai Forum» and continues to purposefully lead this trend as a member of the SCO. In July 2000, summit of «Shanghai Forum» was held in Dushanbe. Since creation of the SCO, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan has participated in all summits of this organization.

After Bishkek summit of the SCO (on August 16 2007), presidency of the Organization for the forthcoming period was passed to the Republic of Tajikistan. The leadership of the republic very seriously concerned this responsibility and thoroughly got prepared for the next summit, undertook sufficient works for creation of necessary conditions in carrying out the summit and development of draft documents for consideration of the heads of states.

On August, 28 2008 the next 8 Session of the Council of Heads of the SCO party states took place in Dushanbe. All heads of the SCO party states participated in the work of the session - the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, People’s Republic of China, the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan as well as delegations of observer states, including the Islamic Republic of Iran (headed by the President), Mongolia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, India (at the level of ministers), and the President of the Islamic Republic Afghanistan as a guest.
October 7
The Deputy Vice-president of EBRD Banking Department David Huckster visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 15
Secretary General of the Korean World Congress, President Association for Economic and Cultural Cooperation of Korean Republic in Tajikistan Kim Yong Gon arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 4
Head of IMF’s Second European Department John Odling-Smi visited Dushanbe. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 15-16
High-ranked government delegations of foreign countries visited Dushanbe for participation in the inauguration ceremony of President of the Republic of Tajikistan. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received them.

November 15-16
Kazakhstan Government delegation headed by first Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan Doniyol Ahmedov arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

Heads of the states have discussed issues connected with strengthening of the further versatile cooperation and improvement of mechanisms of activity of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization at the given summit. The main document accepted by heads of the states was the Dushanbe Declaration of the SCO State Members Heads. The Declaration reflects the current situation of the organization in the light of the changing world and prospect.

Heads of the states also by their decision have approved Regulations on the status of dialogue partners of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The given decision opens ample opportunities for those states, which intend to cooperate with this organization.

Other important documents for the organization have also been adopted.

Thus, Tajikistan as chairing country has adequately executed its mission and after the Dushanbe summit, the presidency was passed to the Russian Federation.

It is necessary to note that except for cooperation in various directions, the SCO rendered assistance for development of the economy of the republic.

So, in 2006 on the occasion of the SCO jubilee summit, based on the results of a bilateral meeting, a package of agreements on allocation of lax export credit was signed in Shanghai between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for realization of projects of regional importance, such as:
- Agreement on construction of Dushanbe-Chanak Motor Road between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan;
- Preliminary estimation cost for the reconstruction of Motor Road «Dushanbe-Chanak» makes $295.9 million US dollars (including the credit for the sum of 281.2 million US dollars) and the project realization term is 2 years. The project provides for the reconstruction of the entire motor road «Dushanbe-Khujand-Buston-Chanak», construction of tunnel «Shahristan» (over 5 kilometers), construction of 37 big and smaller bridges and 6300 meters of the avalanche protective facilities.
November 15-16
Kyrgyzstan government delegation headed by Secretary of State of Kyrgyz Republic Naken Kasiev arrived for a visit. The delegation had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

November 15-16
Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs B.I. Tarasyuk arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 15-16
Russian Federation’s Government Chairman Vladimir Putin arrived for a business visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 16
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Doctor Abdulla Abdulla arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 16
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Kamol Kharrozi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 16
Authorized representative of Belarus President Leonid Kozik arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

- Agreement on construction of high-voltage transmission lines «North-South»;

  The cost of construction of a new 500-KV transmission lines «North-South» with a total distance of 350 kilometers makes approximately $281.3 million US dollars ($267.2 million US dollars of this amount is credit). The project implementation term is 3 years. The project will break even within seven years. Realization of this project after exploitation of «Sangtuda 1» and «Sangtuda-2» Power Plants will connect the earlier isolated power supply system of the Sughd oblast with the central grid of Tajikistan.

  Improving the level of security of the Sughd oblast by the electric power will allow to develop the industry and to improve quality of power supply to the population in this oblast. Capacity of TL-500 «North-South» will make 8 billion kilowatt-hours a year.

- The Agreement on construction of 220 kilowatt transmission lines «Lolazor-Khatlon»;

  Realization of the given project will provide normal supply of electricity to Khatlon area and its future economic development. The total cost of the project is $55.1 million US dollars and this fund is provided by China within long-term credit on favourable terms.

  It is necessary to note that construction of 220 KV transmission lines «Lolazor-Khatlon» is already completed and successful realization of other sites is ongoing.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

In the foreign policy activity of the Republic of Tajikistan, development and strengthening of bilateral and multilateral relations with the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) has a special value.

Formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the space of the former USSR was one of the most significant events in the newest world history.
On December 8 1991, in Viskuli - Government residence of Belarus, located in Belovezh virgin forest—leaders of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine have signed Agreement on Creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

On December 21 1991 in Almaty (Kazakhstan), heads of 11 sovereign states (except for the Baltic states and Georgia) signed the Protocol to the Agreement highlighting that the Azerbaijani Republic, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Uzbekistan and Ukraine «on equal rights and at the top level of the agreeing arties form the Commonwealth of Independent States». Also, the Almaty Declaration has been adopted.

Later, on December 9 1993 Georgia joined the CIS.


The state parties of the CIS are independent and equal subjects of international law. The Commonwealth, first and foremost, serves for the further development and strengthening of friendly relations, good neighbourhood, interethnic consent, trust, mutual understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation between the states and does not possess supranational powers.

In September 1993, the heads of the CIS countries have signed the Agreement on Creation of the Economic Union, which incorporates the concept of transformation of economic cooperation within the Commonwealth of Independent States in view of the emerged realities. The basic of the Agreement consists of understanding of its participants of the necessity of formation of the general economic space, based on free movement of goods, services, labour and capital: development of coordinated monetary and credit policy; approximation of methods of the regulation of economic activities, creation of favorable conditions for development of direct industrial relations.

On October 5 2007, during the summit of the CIS in Dushanbe, the Concept of the further development of the CIS and the Basic Action Plan to it were adopted.
for an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

December 17
Government leaders of Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC) member states visited Dushanbe for participation in the work of CAEC Government leaders’ Council meeting. They had a meeting with Tajikistan President E.Rahmon.

2000

February 3
OSCE Secretary General Jan Kubish arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

February 8
The UN Secretary General’s Special Representative for Afghanistan Frances Vendrel arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him.

February 28
Member of Japan Parliament’s House of Councilors Keidzo Takemi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Cooperation of the countries within the Commonwealth of Independent States is carried out through the following basic coordinating institutions: Council of the Heads of States, Council of the Heads of Governments, the CIS Parliamentary Assembly, the Executive Committee and Interstate Economic Committee of the Economic Union.

On March 24 1994, the General Assembly of the United Nations has given to the Commonwealth of Independent States the status of an observer in the United Nations (Resolution 48/237). And on August 3 1994, Secretary of the United Nations registered the Charter of the CIS as the multilateral international agreement in conformity with clause 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. Thus, the Commonwealth of Independent States has been recognized as the regional international organization and as such, participates in all large forums of the UNO and other international organizations.

For 18 years of joint economic and political activity, the state-participants of the Commonwealth have created a strong legal organizational foundation that allowed within short time to overcome the system crisis, increase the rates of the economic growth and to expand the volumes of mutual trade. The approved by the CIS state parties Strategy on economic development of the CIS for the period to 2020, announcement of 2009 as Year of Youth in the CIS, as well as definition of cooperation in the field of power as key sphere of cooperation of the state-participants of the CIS will serve as an additional impulse in development of integration processes, expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation, increase of well-being standard of people of our countries and will promote the further transformation of the CIS into a powerful regional association and significant institute of the system of the world economy.

Adoption of the Concept of the further development of the CIS and Basic Action Plan to it in Dushanbe, on October 5 2007, are the short and medium term programmatic documents for all CIS member coun-
tries. Therefore, the objectives stipulated in the above-stated Concept, in particular, increase of efficiency of the CIS, development of trade and economic cooperation, and also issues of security and promotion of cooperation in combating illegal drug trafficking, regulations of migratory processes, cooperation in the field of power and joint development of energy potential, development of youth policy and innovative programs, strengthening of relations in humanitarian areas, expansion of cultural-educational space and development of a network of transport corridors remain the basic spheres of cooperation of Tajikistan with the CIS countries at the present stage.

**EURASIAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY**

The Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC) is an international organization created by heads of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan on the basis of the Customs Union. The Customs Union was created in 1996 by the first four countries.

The Republic of Tajikistan joined the Customs Union on May 28 1998. In 2002 the Community founded its banner and logo.

Agreement on establishment of EAEC was signed in Astana, on October 10 2000 and then being ratified by five states was effective as of May 30th 2001.

The supreme body of the Community is the Interstate Council composed of the Presidents of the states and the Heads of the founding governments. Presidency in the Interstate Council is carried out in turn in the order of the Russian ABC for a term of 1 year.

The more important problems of integration of cooperation are put for the consideration of the Interstate Council.

The other organizational structure of the EAEC is the Integration Committee (IC), which is composed of Deputy Heads of Governments of the state members and their plenipotentiaries. Sessions of the IC take place on a regular basis.

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**THE YEARS AND EVENTS**

**March 11**

Russian Federation’s Commander-in-Chief of air forces, Chairman of coordination committee for united system of anti-aircraft defense of CIS member states, General of the Army Anatoly Karnukov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**March 12-14**

Prince Amin Aga Khan arrived for a visit, in the course of which he had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**March 31**

The World Bank’s new regional director for Central Asian countries Kyoshi Koder visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**April 4-5**

President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko arrived for an official visit. He had meetings and talks with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, talks of official delegations took place in enlarged composition, bilateral cooperation documents were signed.

**April 6-8**

Russian Federation’s Secretary of Security Council Sergey Ivanov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.
April 8
Meeting of Security Council secretaries of CSTO member states and Republic of Uzbekistan took place in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received them.

April 14
The President of Austrian Trade Chamber Mopold Madertaner visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 16
CIS Executive Secretary Yuri Yarov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 16
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan A. Komilov and this country’s Minister of Internal Affairs Z. Alimatov arrived for a visit. They had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 18
The Minister of Communications and Transportation of Qatar State Sheikh Hamad bin Noor arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 30
OSCE Acting Chairman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Austrian Republic Benita Ferrero-Valdner arrived for a visit. She had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, other officials of the country.

June 12
Representatives of Arab Funds’ Coordination Group arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

June 13-14
The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev arrived for an official visit to Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, talks of parties’ official delegation held in enlarged composition; bilateral cooperation documents were signed. Leaders of two countries adopted Declaration about further development of relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Kazakhstan, in which Parties marked new cooperation horizons between two countries, widened main principles of bilateral relations. Eight documents having intergovernmental and interagency specificity were also signed in

Organizational and informational and technical supply of the activity of Interstate Council and Integration Committee is delegated to the Secretary of Integration Committee, headed by the Secretary-General appointed by the Interstate Council at suggestion of the Integration Committee for a term of three years. The Secretary-General is the supreme administrative official of the Community.

The IC Secretariat consisting of the leadership of the Secretariat (the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General) and 9 departments is composed of citizens of the state participants based on quota, taking into account the contributed fees of each state to the budget of the Community as well as persons employed by contract. Within the Community, there operates the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly and Court of the Community.

Except for the mentioned bodies, there are various Councils, Commissions and other bodies existing within EAEC called to coordinate action of various departments of the member-states of the Community. At the level of their heads, specific problems on one or the other sphere of integrated interaction are solved. One of the major tasks is formation of the Transport Union and the General Power Market. The EAEC also has a special status allowing it to enter into interaction with other subjects of international law.

Representing and protecting interests of the member-states of the Community in conditions of globalization of economies, the EAEC is called to promote entry of the participant countries to international markets and to accelerate the process of integration in the world economy system.

The main goals and objectives of the Community are defined as an effective promotion of processes of formation of the Customs Union and Single Economic space. The EAEC is also called to promote approximation and unification of national legislations, carrying out of actions directed on increase of cumulative economic potential of the participant countries and coordinated structural reorganization of their economy.

Tajikistan expresses satisfaction by the process of development of mutual relations between the EAEC state parties. The position of the Republic of Tajikistan on the basic trends of the EAEC prospect, as a whole, coincides with the positions of other members.

At the same time, as was noted by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon that Tajikistan pays much attention to the further formation of full and free and legal trade within the Community. In the focus of Tajikistan, there are also such issues as realization of events directed on the adoption of joint actions in common economic, tax, bank and other spheres.

In the next session of the Heads of the CIS Council and EAEC Interstate Council in Bishkek, on 9-10 October 2008, it was underlined that for the year of presidency of the Republic of Tajikistan, significant work had been done in the EAEC on practical realization of the earlier adopted documents.

The summit also considered issues of effective use of water and power resources and creation of single power market.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANIZATION

The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) is an international regional organization founded by participants of the Collective Security Treaty on May 15 1992 with the purpose of adaptation of the Treaty to the modern geopolitical conditions and transformation of forces and means of collective defense to the real opportunity of use. On May 14th 2002, the Collective Security Treaty (SCT) was transformed to the CSTO. The SCTO Charter has been signed by the Council of the
Collective Security in Kishinev, on October 7 2002 and came into effect as of September 18 2003.

Members of the organization are the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan (restored membership on August 16 2006).

Establishing the international regional Organization, the CSTO party states of CST agreed on continuity, having written in the Charter that stipulations of the Treaty and the international agreements accepted for its development, and the decisions of the Council of the Collective Security are compulsory for the member-states of the Organization.

CSTO is an open military-political organization committed to its goals and principles and bearing defensive features. The organization acts on the basis of strict respect of independence, voluntary participation, equality and commitments of the party states, non-interference to the internal affairs subject to national jurisdiction of a member state.

The basic goals and principles of the Organization are strengthening of peace, international and regional security and stability, protection of the basis of collective independence, territorial integrity and the sovereignty of member-states. The member-states give priority in achieving of these to political means.

The member-states coordinate their foreign policy positions on the international and regional security problems using, first of all, consultation mechanisms, incorporated efforts in fighting the international terrorism, religious extremism, illegal drug and psychotropic substances circulation, traffic of weapons, organized transnational criminality, illegal migration and other threats to the security of the member-states.

According to the CSTO Charter, the bodies of the Organization are: Collective Security Council of the (CSC) - the supreme body providing coordination and joint activity of the member-states of the Organization for the realization of the charter goals. The composition of the Council include the heads of the member states. In between the sessions the course of the visit that gave impulse to cooperation of two countries in economic, political, humanitarian, scientific, technical, and other spheres.

June 14-15
Meeting of Central Asian Economic Community member states’ leaders took place in Dushanbe. CAEC member states’ leaders arrived for participation in the summit – President of the republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akayev, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov.

June 15
The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov arrived for a state visit to the Republic of Tajikistan. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon. The President held meeting with Dushanbe city general public representatives in «Kokhi Borbad» hall.

June 23
Mission of the Global Ecologic Fund (GEF) headed by Fund’s Secretary General Philippe Roche arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received the delegation.

July 3-5
The Chairman of the People’s Republic of China Tzyyan Tzemlin arrived for an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of
the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, talks were conducted with official delegations in enlarged composition, and bilateral cooperation documents were signed. PRC Chairman Tszyan Tszemin also took part in the meeting of Shanghai five member states’ leaders.

July 4-5
Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev, Russian Federation Vladimir Putin and Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov arrived for a business visit to the Republic of Tajikistan for participation in the meeting of Shanghai five member states’ leaders. Meeting of Shanghai five member states’ leaders took place on July 4, within a narrow circle, where the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov also participated in.

In the second half of the day, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Russian Federation’s President Vladimir Putin. On July 5, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a one to one meeting with the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov and the President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev.

July 10
Chairperson of Central Asian states Intergovernmental Council’s Executive Committee arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

July 12
Military delegation of the People’s Republic of China arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

July 14
The World Bank’s delegation of chief executive officers arrived for a visit. The delegation had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

July 20
Japanese delegation headed by member of Japan Parliament’s House of Representatives Muneo Sudzuki arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

August 25
Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs V. Rushailo arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

of the CSC, the Permanent council deals with the issues of cooperation of the member-states regarding realization of decisions adopted by bodies of the Organization. The permanent council consists of plenipotentiaries appointed by member-states.

According to provisions of the Charter, chairmanship in the CSC, also in Ministerial Council of Foreign Affairs, Ministerial Council of Defense, the United Headquarters of the CSTO is carried out by the state, where the next CSC session takes place. The rights and responsibilities of the chairman remain effective till the next regular session.

- Ministerial Council of Foreign Affairs is an advisory and executive body on coordination of cooperation of the member-states in the field of foreign policy;
- Ministerial Council of Defense is an advisory and executive body on coordination of cooperation of the member-states in the field of military policy, military constructions and military-technical cooperation.
- Committee of the Secretaries of the Security Councils is an advisory and executive body on coordination of cooperation of the member-states in the field of maintenance of national security.
- The Secretary-General of the Organization is the supreme administrative official of the Organization responsible for the management of the Secretary of the Organization.
- Secretary of the Organization is a permanent body of the Organization for realization of the organized, informational, analytical and advisory support of activity of the Organization’s bodies.

At present, the international legal registration of the CSTO is being considered. The Charter of the Organization and Agreement on its legal status are presented to the United Nations for official registration. The further reference is to the Secretary-General of the United Nations with request for granting the CSTO the status of an observer in the United Nations.

The organization can cooperate with the non-member states to keep in touch with the international intergovernmental organizations operating in the sphere of security. It is also competent to conclude with them international agreements directed on establishment and development of cooperation.

Currently active measures are taken on establishment of cooperation of the SCTO with such organizations as Counterterrorist Commit-
August 27-30
The Minister on party affairs of the People's Republic of China Dai Bing arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 27-29
Prince Karim Aga Khan IV arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 20
Secretary General of the Council of Collective Security of CIS Collective Security Treaty (CST) member states Valery Nikolaenko arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him.

October 9
Delegation of International Finance Corporation headed by it director Peter Voyke arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

October 17
Personal representative of OSCE incoming Chairman from Romania Konstantin Enee and Head of permanent mission of Romania at the OSCE Liviu Bota visited Dushanbe. They had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

For today, the existence of the Collective Security Treaty Organization is also an important factor of stability and security beyond the SCTO space. Permanent operation within the CSTO allows to raise interstate military-political and political relations of the member-states on a qualitatively new level of real formation of collective security as the concurrence and closeness of views of the state participants serve as a political base of the CSTO regarding the situation in the world and common concerns on new global and regional challenges.

At the CSC summit in Dushanbe (April 28 2003), there was adopted a decision on creation of the United Headquarters of the CSTO (CSTO United HQ) – a permanent body responsible to activate the military component of the Organization. The CSTO United HQ has begun its full-scale functioning since January 1 2004.

The basis of military system of collective security is coalition (united) groups of armies (forces) in the regions, created to repel aggression against member-states as well as carrying out of other operations.

Within the CSTO, there are created regional groups of armies in the East European and the Caucasian directions since August 2001; Collective Rapid Deployment Forces (CRDF) of the Central-Asian region of collective security (one battalion from each: Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) is operational. The CRDF is assigned to maintain military security of the CSTO member-states in CAR, including for repel of external military aggression and carrying out of joint counterterrorist operations. In a peace time, the forces which are part of the CRDF are in places of permanent deployment of national Army Forces. They gather for carrying out of command-staff drills and military arrangements on a regular basis. Their transition to operative subordination of the CRDF takes place by the decision of the CSC. This is
October 20
The UN Deputy Secretary General, Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime Pino Arlukki arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 21
Vice-president of the World Bank for Europe and Central Asia Johannes Lynn arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 25-26
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Kamol Kharroz arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 25-26
CIS countries’ Ministers of Defense arrived for a visit to attend the work of next meeting Council of the Commonwealth states’ Ministers of Defense held in Dushanbe. Ministers discussed issues of improving the united system of the Commonwealth anti-aircraft defense and the Program of multilateral military cooperation within the CIS for 2001-2005.

October 27
Ukrainian Minister of Defense Alexander Kazmin arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 31
Italian Parliamentary delegation arrived for a visit. It had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 1
Director of IMF’s Second European Department John Odling-Smi visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 2
Federal Chancellor – Swiss Minister of Finance Caspar Fillinger arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 10
Head of CAEC Intergovernmental Council’s Executive Committee Mahmadjon Sobirov visited Dushanbe. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

December 7
Meeting of Customs Union member states’ customs services took place in Dushanbe.

the first experience of the organization on multilateral operations within the CSTO. The order of interaction of their staff with regional branch of the CIS Antiterrorist Center (ATC) is established in Bishkek.

In October 2002, the Russian Military-Air Base has been deployed in the airport of Kant, in Kyrgyzstan. According to the decision of the CSC session in Dushanbe (April 2003), it is incorporated in the structure of the CRDF, which essentially increases their opportunities.

The priorities of the military cooperation of the member-states include:
• coordination of positions of the member-states concerning military construction;
• organization of process of joint professional training for armed forces of the member-states;
• creation of conditions for sharing infrastructure for the interests of armed forces of the member-states;
• use of the existing systems and creation of new joint ones (air defense, information, managements and communication).

The Republic of Tajikistan identifies as priority the significance of participation in the activity of the CSTO. Cooperation within this Organization meets the national interests of Tajikistan and allows to actively combat international terrorism, religious extremism, illegal drug and weapon trafficking, illegal migration and to ensure security and stability in the extensive region of Eurasia and also ensure territorial integrity and independence of the member-states of the Organization. Tajikistan supports the CSTO to turn into a powerful factor of security.

Participation of Tajikistan in the CSTO is a necessity and a guarantee of protection of its national interests, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Republic of Tajikistan considers that the immediate and important tasks of the CSTO are intensification of military-political integration of the CSTO participants, coordination of potentials of the SCTO member countries, improvement of the military policy of the state members, military construction and military-technical cooperation.

CONFERENCE ON INTERACTION AND CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES IN ASIA

The initiative of convening the Conference on Interaction and Trust Building Measures in Asia (CICA) has been put forward by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbaev in 47 Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in October 1992. Since this moment, effort on promotion of the initiative about convening the CICA take a special place in the system of foreign policy points of Kazakhstan, the essence of which is restoration of failed in the past attempts to create universal mechanism of preventive diplomacy in Asia.

The given initiative of Kazakhstan was supported by many states of the Asian region and reputable international institutions, first of all, the UN. Participants of the Conference so far are the following countries: Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Egypt, Israel, Iran, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China, Mongolia, Pakistan, Palestine, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Korea, Malaysia (total 18 counties).

The first summit of the CICA was held on June 3-5 2002 in Almaty. Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan, headed by President Emomali Rahmon also took part in its work.

It is worthy to note the fact that, within the development of the CICA process, by the initiative of the Tajik party supported by other countries, taking into account the developing situation in CAR region, increased attention had been focused on issues of struggling against new
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

December 27
Russian Federation's first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Trubnikov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

2001

January 10
The Deputy Director General of Kuwait Fund of Arab Economic Development Heshan Al-Vakayan visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

January 15-16
The World Bank’s regional director for Central Asian countries Kyoshi Koder arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 2
Russian Federation’s Director of Federal Border Service Konstantin Totskiy arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 7-9
The Minister of Defense of the Islamic Republic of Iran Alii Shamkhoni arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the
President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 14
The World Bank delegation headed by the World Bank Regional Director for Central Asian countries Kyoshi Koder visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received the delegation.

March 29
Secretary General of the Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO) Abdurahim Guvohi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 5
Personal representative to Chairman of the People’s Republic of China Lu Guchang arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 8-11
Russian Federation’s Minister of Emergency Situations and Civil Protection Sergey Shoygu arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 17-18
Ukrainian President of the Academy of Sciences Boris Paton arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR SAVING THE ARAL SEA (IFAS)
Degradation of the Aral Sea and the connected to it ecological, social and economic and water problems are the global environmental challenges demanding special attention from national and international organizations.

The international Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) is created on March 26 1993 by Head of the Central Asian States with the purpose of overcoming ecological crisis and improvement of social and economic situation in the watershed of the Aral sea, which is recognized by the world community as one the largest catastrophes of XX century.
April 18
Academy of sciences’ delegation from CIS states, Vietnam and Mongolia visited Dushanbe to participate in events dedicated to 50th anniversary of formation of the Academy of sciences in the Republic of Tajikistan. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received heads of delegations.

April 19
A group of military missions’ leaders of embassies from a series of European countries accredited in the Russian Federation – FRG, Italy, France, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Norway visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

April 25
OSCE Secretary General Jan Kubish arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 30
Chairperson of OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Adrienne Severin arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon.

May 3-4
Meeting of ECO member states’ Ministers of Foreign Affairs took place in Dushanbe. Arrived ministers had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon: on May 3 – Azerbaij several countries, the[SerializeField] partner on cooperation with the various international organizations, donor and financial institutions are enhanced.

Stable functioning of water resource complex in hard conditions of the transition period to the market economy became possible due to wise policy of the Heads of CAR States, conservation of the developed over centuries traditions of friendship, partnership, strengthening of creative beginnings on the interstate water resources policy focused on prosperity of the region’s states.

Each of the countries of the Central-Asian region significantly contributes to the resolution of ambitious, long pending problems of the Aral watershed.

For 15 years of existence of the IFAS, heads of the Central Asian States have initiated the following important papers:

- Concept of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on resolution of the Aral problems with a view of social and economic development (1992, Tashkent, Uzbekistan);
- Agreement on joint actions on resolution of the Aral problem, environmental improvement and ensuring social and economic development of the Aral Sea (Kzyl-Orda, March 26 1993, Kazakhstan). IFAS had been created based on this decision;
- Program of specific actions on improvement of the ecological environment of the Aral basin for the nearest 3-5 years, taking into account the social and economic development of the region (on January 11 1994, Nukus, Uzbekistan);
- The Nukus Declaration of the CA countries and international organizations on problems of sustainable development of the Aral basin. The major in this document is the consent and recognition of the Central-Asian States of the earlier signed and current agreements and other regulatory
In August 2007, it became a member of the Asian-Pacific Water Forum (28.03.2008) and the Eurasian Development Bank (28.03.2008). Following core documents had been adopted:

• further improvement of social and economic environment in the region for creation of normal conditions to the population living along the Aral basin is identified as the main focus of activity;

• strengthening the role of the IFAS Executive Committee in coordination of donor activity and attraction of resources for realization of projects and programs;

• creation of necessary conditions to international organizations and agencies on attraction of resources for the realization of projects and programs;

• necessity of creation of a special Commission of the United Nations responsible for coordination of activity of the international organizations and the donor countries for the resolution of the Aral Sea problems;

- The Dushanbe Declaration of the Heads of CAR states (October 6th 2002, Dushanbe), the major stipulations of which concerning the Aral Sea include:

   • necessity of creation of a special Commission of the United Nations responsible for coordination of activity of the international organizations and the donor countries for the resolution of the Aral Sea problems;

By the initiative of the IFAS Executive Committee and by the decision of IFAS Board from August 28 2003, there is created the Regional Hydrology Center (RHC). Its activity is concentrated on improvement of the monitoring system of water resources of five countries of the Central Asia according to the international standards.

MoU is signed between IFAS, the UN European Economic Commission, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (on June 3rd 2004). This document is signed by President of IFAC, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Executive Secretaries of the mentioned commissions - Mrs. Brigita Shmognerova and Mr. Kim Hak-Su.

The IFAS Executive Committee has concluded Memorandums of Understanding and Cooperation with the International Water Management Institute (on January 9 2004), the CIS Executive Committee (on September 16 2004) and the Eurasian Development Bank (28.03.2008). In August 2007, it became a member of the Asian-Pacific Water Forum.
and in June 2008 - member of the World Water Council. Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation is signed with the Eurasian Economic Community (EAEC) on November 17 2004.

The President the Republic of Tajikistan, Head of IFAS Emomali Rahmon has initiated and got supported by General Assembly of the United Nations:
- International Year of Fresh water (2003);

The following international water events have taken place:
- International Forum of Fresh Water (Dushanbe, August 29 – September 1 2003);
- International Conference on regional cooperation in the basins of trans-boundary rivers (Dushanbe, May 30 - June 1 2005);
- International Conference on reduction of water related poverty (27-28 June 2008).

Within these international events that had a wide positive echo, the International Foundation for Saving the Aral Sea and all country members organized special sessions devoted to problems of the Aral basin and they also were participants of the ministerial parts and made big contribution to adoption of final documents of the Forum and Conference.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Head of IFAS Emomali Rahmon and the delegation headed by him actively participated in the work of 3rd World Water Forum (Kyoto, Japan 2003). At this Forum the Head of Tajikistan and IFAS put forward the idea of declaring 2005-2015 the International Decade of Fresh Water.

In connection with carrying out of the First Asian-Pacific Water Summit of the IFAS Executive Committee and Global Water Partnership of CAR and the Caucasus in Beppu (Japan), on December 3-4 2007, the countries of the sub-region (Afghanistan despite being invited did not participate) have started the work on development of a sub-regional Concept within the activity of Asia-Pacific Water Forum (APWF) and preparation of a representative and active participation in the Summit. As result of this work, there was developed paper: «Preconditions to the Concept of the Central-Asian Sub-Region in the Context of Priorities of the APWF»], approved by the Decision of IFAS Board as of November 20 2007, which was sounded at the Beppu Summit.

During the work of the Summit and the special panel session «Commitment on Ensuring Water Security in the Aral Basin - Cooperation Instead of Competition», the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Head of IFAS Emomali Rahmon offered a number of new initiatives directed on mitigation of water and environmental problems as well as social and economic condition in the basin of the Aral Sea and beyond it. These offered initiatives included:
- creation of regional and emergency international funds within UN for elimination of difficulties connected with access to pure potable water and rendering assistance in cases of water related disasters to poorer countries;
- support of the poorer and developing countries should become the main objective of second half of International Water Decade for the resolution of water problems;
- On convening of a special high level event within the UN General Assembly devoted to discussion of the situation of water issues at the
global level and consideration of concrete steps on elimination of water related problems;

- On development and acceptance of International Convention on Water, where universal principles of water policy in view of interests of all consumers should be identified;

- On creation of International Consortium on use of the cleanest fresh water of the Sarez lake of Tajikistan for water supply of millions needy people in Central Asia; reduction of water conflict risks, prevention of possible breakage of this lake for protection of 6 million population in Tajikistan Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan;

- On granting the status of the UN institution to the International Foundation for Saving the Aral Sea to coordinate the activity of the international organizations and donors and declaring the Aral Basin a priority pilot region for achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The documents accepted during chairmanship of Tajikistan in IFAS provide the basis for further development of positive resolution of ecological, sub-regional and global water problems and ecological and other associate problems, stabilization of degrading processes in the Aral basin and leading the states of the Central Asia to dialogue, cooperation, partnership and sustainable development.

On April 8 2009, in Almaty, the next meeting of heads of the states-founders of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) took place.

The meeting of the heads of IFAC founder states was devoted to the questions connected with activity of the Fund, formation of new structure of its authorized bodies, encouragement of cooperation with the donor organizations and donor countries, effective utilization of water resources of the Central-Asian region.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon provided information on the work done by the Fund for years of presidency of Tajikistan and among its basic outcomes drawing of the attention of human community to the problems of the Aral Sea drying was mentioned.

The Head of Tajikistan has especially emphasized the questions of effective use of water resources and reduction of irrigational water losses.

According to Emomali Rahmon, the excessive loss of water while irrigating of arable lands in the countries located downstream has caused drying of the Aral Sea.

Heads of other states have highly estimated 16 years of IFAS activity in their speeches. For last 6 years, Tajikistan had the chairmanship of the IFAS. The important outcome of the effective work of the Fund had been recognized at the international level, granting to it the status of the observer in the UN General Assembly.

A discussion took place between the heads of states on use of waterpower resources of the region and the necessity of carrying out of international assessment of the hydropower projects.

Head of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with regard to this idea stated that similar international assessments should take place for all large water reservoirs of the countries in the lower reaches of the rivers as the capacity of some of these reservoirs is not less than the volume of the Aral Sea.

In the conclusion of the meeting, there was adopted a Joint Statement of the heads of IFAS founder states.
arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 3
The US Minister of Defense Donald Rumsfeld arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 6
The Deputy Assistant to US Secretary of State Lynn Pasco arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 7-8
The President of the Turkish Republic Ahmet Nejet Cesar arrived for an official visit to the Republic of Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, parties’ talks of official delegations took place in enlarged composition, and bilateral cooperation documents were signed.

November 14
The Head of US Agency for International Development Andrew Natsois arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 15
EBRD representative delegation headed by President Jean Lemier arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

November 22
UN Secretary General’s Assistant Kalman Mizheya arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 23
French Republic’s Minister for International Cooperation Charles Joselan arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

December 4
Russian Federation President’s assistant for information policy Sergey Yastrzhembskii arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

December 7
Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense Sergey Ivanov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Date of Entry</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>HQ</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>26 February 1992</td>
<td>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>April 1992</td>
<td>World Health Organization (WHO)</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>October 1992</td>
<td>International Veterinary Association (IVA)</td>
<td>Paris</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 December 1992</td>
<td>Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)</td>
<td>Jidda</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>18 January 1993</td>
<td>Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)</td>
<td>Tehran</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6 April 1993</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>27 April 1993</td>
<td>Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)</td>
<td>Rabat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2-3 January
French Republic’s Minister of Defense Elain Richard arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

January 7
Delegation of USA Senate of Congress headed by Joseph Lieberman and John McCain arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

January 11-12
Delegation of the Russian Federation State Duma’s Federal Assembly headed by Chairman Gennady Seleznyev arrived for a visit. He had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and representatives of country’s both houses of Parliament.

January 13
USA Congress delegation headed by Jim Colby arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

January 16
Japanese Prime Minister’s Special Envoy, this country’s Parliament Deputy Muneo Sudzuki arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

January 16
Russian Federation’s Director of Federal Border Service K. Totskiy arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him.

January 21
High-ranked military delegation of French Republic headed by this country’s Chief of Armed Forces’ Staff Jean-Pierre Kelche arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received the delegation.

2002

27 April 1993
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
New York

On April 27, the Republic of Tajikistan became a member of the International Monetary Fund. The charter of this organization which is one of the biggest international financial organizations was signed by Abdulmajid Dostiev, the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, who was in Washington.

22 April 1993
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
New York

On April 22, the Republic of Tajikistan joined the International Finance Corporation.

4 June 1993
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
New York

On June 4th, in Washington, the Republic of Tajikistan joined the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Mahkamov signed the Cooperation Agreement on behalf of the Government of Tajikistan with the IBRD.

4 June 1993
International Development Association (IDA)
New York

On June 4, in Washington, Tajikistan became the 164th member of the International Development Association. On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, the documents on membership was signed by the Deputy Chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Mahkamov.

9 June 1993
The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Vienna

On June 9, the Secretary of the United Nations accepted for storage the instrument on joining of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan the Charter of the Organization of the United Nations on Industrial Development. According to clause 25 (2) (c) the Charter of UNIDO becomes effective concerning Tajikistan from the moment of acceptance for storage the instrument on entry, i.e. 09.09.1993.

9 September 1993
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Geneva

On August 10, Tajikistan submitted the document on joining the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). In conformity with clause 35 of the Convention, Tajikistan became a member of the mentioned organization on September 9, 1993.

3 October 1993
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

On October 3, the Republic of Tajikistan joined the Convention of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

26 November 1993
International Labour Organization (ILO)
Geneva

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan accepted commitments on implementation of the conditions of the Constitution of ILO and became a member of the given Organization.

12 December 1994
UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).
Geneva

On 28 October 1994, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan addressed to the Secretary of the UNECE and since 12 December, Tajikistan is a member of the UNECE.

29 November 1994
International Migration Organization (IMO)
Geneva

In accordance with the Resolution #895 (LXIX 29 November 1994) adopted by the Board of the IMO, the Republic of Tajikistan is an IMO member.

9 June 1994
Universal Postal Union
Geneva

The Republic of Tajikistan ratifying the Sixth optional protocol to the Charter of UPU, as well as the General Regulations of the UPU has become a member of the Universal Postal Union since 9 June 1994.

14 February 1994
World Intellectual Property Organization
Geneva

Having signed the Constituent Convention of the WIPO, Paris Convention on Protection of Industrial Property, etc., the Republic of Tajikistan since February 1994 is a member of the WIPO.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 April 1994</td>
<td>International Telecommunication Union</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 May 1994</td>
<td>International Organization of Space Communications «Intersputnik»</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1992</td>
<td>International Epizootic Bureau</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 December 1994</td>
<td>International Road Traffic Organization</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
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<td>2 November 1995</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 April 1994</td>
<td>International Council on Archives</td>
<td>Ottawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 February 1998</td>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
<td>Manila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 November 2008</td>
<td>World Tourism Organization</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 December 1999</td>
<td>International Criminal Court</td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 November 2001</td>
<td>The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 July 1992</td>
<td>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1996</td>
<td>Islamic Development Bank</td>
<td>Jidda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td>International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA)</td>
<td>Zurich</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Asian Football Confederation (AFC)</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 July 1997</td>
<td>World Customs Organization</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 October 2004</td>
<td>INTERPOL</td>
<td>Lyons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>International Olympic Committee</td>
<td>Lausanne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 January 1994</td>
<td>International Fund of Agriculture Development (IFAD)</td>
<td>Rome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**January 22**
Delegation of the People’s Republic of China headed by this country’s Council of State’s member Ismaei Aymat arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

**January 24**
USA Central Forces’ Commander-in-Chief General Tommy Franks arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**January 24-25**
Chairperson of Afghanistan’s Temporary Government Hamid Karzai arrived for a visit. Hamid Karzai had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**January 26**
USA Secretary of State’s Assistant for Europe and Eurasia, Ambassador Elisabeth Jones arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**February 2**
First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Muhsin Aminzoda arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**February 4**
Secretary General of Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEc) Grigoriy Rappota arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**February 8**
The World Bank delegation headed by regional director Denis de Tram arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

**February 26**
Mission of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) headed by Robert Christiansen arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

**March 13**
Russian Federation’s government delegation headed by Minister of Emergency Situations Sergey Shoigu arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.
March 18
Vice-president of the Asian Development Bank Joseph Eisenberger arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 24
Afghanistan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdullah Abdullah arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 24
French Minister of Foreign Affairs Juber Vedrin arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 29
Regional Director of the World Health Organization (WHO) Marc Danzon arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 2-4
President of Armenia Republic Robert Kocharyan arrived for an official visit to the Republic of Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, parties’ official delegations’ talks held in enlarged composition, bilateral cooperation documents were signed. States’ leaders reported with statements before the press.

INTER - TAJIK NEGOTIATION PROCESS

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the events which developed in Tajikistan from the first days of obtaining independence could for sure, be related to the processes covering the post-Soviet space. However, the situation in Tajikistan had its own features and under the influence of internal and external powers, it rapidly worsened and got an unpredictable characteristic.

The leadership of the republic of that period under the pressure of the political forces has showed its obvious failure to control the situation. Simultaneously, the opposition political parties and movements as well as various groupings had been expanding. The main squares of the capital city became places of endless strikes and meetings. All these led to deep political crisis.

Political confrontations and internal contradictions deepened and all these caused armed conflict – the civil war. The consequences are thousands of casualties, missing persons and hundreds thousands of refugees. The war caused immeasurable political, economic and moral damages paralyzing the authorities and leading to the lawlessness and tyranny.

In November 1992, while in south, there continued armed conflicts, the XVI session of the Supreme Council of the republic took place in Khujand. The situation in the capital city was so insecure that it was impossible to convene the session in here.

The main conclusions of the session, on one hand, were the analysis and assessment of the situation in the republic and on the other hand, adoption of decisive measures to overcome the crisis. Such a se-
vious step was election of the new leadership of the republic. Emomali Rahmon, who was elected the Chairperson of the Supreme Council in his speech as the head of the country stated: «I’ll start my work with maintenance of peace. I stand for a democratic and a law based statehood. We all should unite in order to stabilize the situation. And I’ll do whatever I can».

The new leadership of Tajikistan, having comprehensively studied the situation, started to conduct an addressed and fruitful work to take the country out of the political, economic and social crisis. The task was to put an end to bloodshed, repatriate the refugees and bring back home the IDPs; to fully rehabilitate the paralyzed structures of power – from bottom to top; improve legislation and other legal regulatory instruments; create a national army, ensure border protection; organize the activity of enterprises and economies; introduce the market economy mechanisms, join the international organizations as a sovereign state; establish relations and communication with other countries.

Taking measures on quick regulation of the political situation, restoration of the damaged economy and improvement of the living standards of people, the Government at the same time had been preparing to the process of negotiations with the opposition. Both sides - the Government and the opposition realized the importance of negotiations and precisely knew that any war ends with peace and consent.

Therefore, the leadership of the republic undertook preparedness activity: negotiations with representatives of the international organizations, first of all with the United Nations took place; questions of peaceful and political settlement of the conflict by negotiations had been discussed. The opposition also had been preparing to this process.

Thus, at the height of military operations, for the first time on 5 April 1994, under aegis of the United Nations difficult, multi-folded Inter Tajik negotiation process started in Moscow, which took 1171 days.

To begin with, the negotiations on 17 September 1994, in Tehran led to conclusion of «Agreements on Temporary Cease-Fire and other hostile actions in the Tajik-Afghan border and inside the country for the period of negotiations», which was a serious step in achieving the final peace on in Moscow, 27 June 1997 by signing «The General Peace Agreement and National Consent in Tajikistan». Multi-round negotiation process, which began in the Russian capital city further followed in Tehran, Islamabad, Ashkhabad, Almaty, Bishkek, Meshed, Khosdeh (Afghanistan) and ended in Moscow.

The Peace Agreement for the ancient land of Tajikistan became the guarantor of peace and tranquility, national unity and prosperity of the republic.

Due to maintenance of peace and tranquility, it was possible to gradually reconcile the conflicting political forces, to strengthen bases of the state independence, to raise the national economy and well-being of the population, to carry out reforms in various spheres.

After signing the Peace Agreement, there were created favorable conditions in the country for repatriation of about 1 million refugees and IDP, improvement of their habitats and their returning to peaceful and quiet life.

However, from the viewpoint of the negotiation process, it is necessary to emphasize that the way to peace and national consent was not easy and flat, but rather long regarding realization of the reached agreements.

Signing of the Peace Agreement put an end to terrible internal war. The state and the nation have been rescued. After signing the paper, the Commission of National Reconciliation started its work in Dushanbe.
The composition of the Commission included representatives of both – the Government and the opposition parties. In opinion of experts, the Inter-Tajik negotiation process by its results is considered a unique phenomenon in the world practice.

**INTER-TAJIK NEGOTIATIONS (1994-1997)**

The Inter-Tajik negotiations between the delegations of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) passed under the aegis of the United Nations Organization. Intermediary services in hard process were rendered by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for Tajikistan, who also chaired the negotiations by the request of the parties. Representatives of interested countries and international organizations took part at the meetings as observers.

The great help and intermediary services were rendered by leadership of a range of hosting states. In cities, where negotiations would take place all necessary conditions for successful conduction of negotiations had been provided.

The Inter-Tajik negotiations took place in three levels:

1. **Negotiations of the delegations of the sides**
   
   At these negotiations, members of both party delegations had been participating, each composed of 7-10 persons. Besides the participants of negotiations, each delegation included 3–5 advisers. The negotiation process could be carried out based on the following methods:
   
   a) consultation of representatives of the United Nations with the leadership of the delegation of one party;
   
   b) consultation of representatives of the United Nations with representatives of one party;
   
   c) Consultation of representatives of the United Nations with leadership of both parties;
   
   d) quadrilateral consultation between representatives of the United Nations, a host country and leadership of the parties;
   
   e) consultation of the hosting side with the delegation of one party;
   
   f) consultation of representatives of the parties;
g) plenary meeting without representatives of the observer states;

h) plenary session with participation of representatives of the observer states;

On results of negotiations, briefings and press conferences for journalists were held.

2. High level Meetings (Higher Level Consultations).

In the high level meetings (higher level consultations) heads and the limited number of members of delegations would participate.

3. Top Level Meeting

Top Level Meetings would take place with participation of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan and the UTO leader.

For carrying out of such meetings, usually, there would be created a working group, which prepared materials of the discussion. The working group and the composition of the official delegation included also persons, who were not part of negotiating delegations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROUND 1 Moscow, April 5-19, 1994.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participants:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government of RT:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shukurjon Zuhurov – Minister of Labour and Employment of population of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), B. Abdulloev, A. Azimov, S. Salimov, I. Usmonov, R. Hoshimov, Sh.N. Sharifov, E.N. Ghoibov, Sh. Mirzoev, Kholdorov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Tajik Opposition (UTO):</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otakhon Latifi – Chairperson of Coordinating Committee of democratic forces of Tajikistan in the CIS countries (head of the delegation), Z. Saidov, A. Sattorov, Kh. Khokhnazarov, Kh. Sanginov, B. Safarov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for Tajikistan, A. Goryaev and L. Botta – UN representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Observers:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain, USA, Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, OSCE, OIC, UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core Issue:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approving agenda of the negotiations. Three blocks of issues are included in the agenda related to achieving national reconciliation: - measure on political regulation in Tajikistan; - solving refugees and IDPs problems; - fundamental issues of constitutional settlement and consolidation of the Tajik statehood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

June 19
OSCE Secretary General Jan Kubish visited Tajikistan. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 2
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received special correspondent of the «Washington Post» newspaper Robert Kaiser.

July 9
OSCE Acting Chairman, Portugal Minister of Foreign Affairs Antonio Martins da Cruz arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

July 16
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the recently arrived head of IMF mission in Tajikistan Robert Christiansen.

July 25
President of Swiss National Bank Jean Pierre Rot arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 9
Indian first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Rojendra Abhayankar arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him.
August 14
UN Deputy Secretary General for disarmament Mr. Jayanth Jhanapal arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 23
Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, co-chairman of joint Tajik-Uzbek commission for trade and economic cooperation Ulukir Sultonov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 26
US Commander in chief of Armed Forces’ Central Headquarters Tommy Franks arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 29
Russia’s head of the Federal Border Service’s Chief Headquarters, Colonel General Nikolai Reznichenko. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 3
French Republic’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Gauzu de Wilpen arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 6
Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense Sergey Ivanov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 7
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Kamol Kharrozi arrived for a visit.

October 5-6
Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev, and Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov arrived for a business visit to attend the meeting of Central Asian Cooperation Organization (CACO) and International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFNAS) members’ leaders. On October 5, Presidents participated in the work of CACO member states’ leaders meeting. IFNAS forum took place with participation of presidents on October 6, in suburban government resident in Varzob canyon. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev, and Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov.

Andrei Kozyev, Foreign Minister of Russian Federation had an introductory speech as representative of the host country. The main outcome of the first round of negotiations was that both Tajik parties have confirmed their commitment to political dialogue as a unique way of achieving national reconciliation and have included this principle in their joint communique. The basic purpose of negotiations, namely, the beginning of political dialogue between the Government of Tajikistan and opposition has been reached. This was the first and the most difficult step to peace and still the barrier has been overcome – the parties came behind a negotiation table. Complex political dialogue between the government and opposition has begun.

Adopted documents:
1. Agenda of Inter Tajik negotiations on national reconciliation (April 12, 1994)
2. Protocol on creation of Joint Commission on refugees and IDPs (April 19, 1994)
3. Joint Statement of participants of Inter-Tajik negotiations on conservation of Protected Area «Tigrovaya Balka» (April 16, 1994)
4. Joint communique (April 19, 1994)
5. Joint statement of the Special UN Secretary General Envoy for Tajikistan Ambassador Ramiro Periz-Ballon and participants of Inter-Tajik negotiations on national reconciliation.

Participants:
Government of RT
Shukuran Zuhurov – Minister of Labour and Employment of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), B. Abdulloev, A. Azimov, S. Salimov, I. Usmonov, R. Hoshimov, Sh. N. Sharifov, E. N. Ghoibov, Sh. Mirzoev, Kh. Kholdorov
UTO:
Otahoon Latifi – Chairperson of Coordinating Committee of democratic forces of Tajikistan in the CIS countries (head of the delegation), Z. Saidov, A. Sattorov, Kh. Kholiknazarov, Kh. Sangoev, B. Saffar
UN:
Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for Tajikistan, A. Goryaev and L. Botta – UN representatives
Observers:
Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan
Signed documents:
1. Final common communique on intention of the parties to continue negotiations.
2. Agreement of temporary cease-fire and other hostile actions along the Tajik-Afghan border and inside the country.

ROUND 2 Tehran, June 18-26, 1994
Participants:
Government of RT
Abdulmajid Dostiev – First Duputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, B. Abdulloev, A. Azimov, S. Salimov
UTO:
Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda – First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, A. Sattorzoda
UN:
Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for Tajikistan A. Goryaev-UN representative
Observers:
Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan
Signed documents:
1. Joint communique.
2. Agreement on temporary cease-fire and other hostile actions along the Tajik-Afghan border and inside the country.

ROUND 3 Islamabad, October 20 –November 1, 1994
Participants:
Government of RT
Abdulmajid Dostiev – First Deputy Head of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, B. Abdulloev, A. Azimov, S. Salimov, E. N. Ghoibov, Sh. Mirzoev
UTO:
Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda – First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, Z. Saidov, A. Sattorzzoda, Kh. Sangoev, Kh. Kholiknazarov, B. Saffar
UN:
Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan A. Goryaev-UN representative
Observers:
Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC
Signed documents:
1. Protocol of Joint Commission on temporary cease-fire and other hostile actions inside the country and along the Tajik-Afghan border
2. List of representatives of parties (27 each), subject to cartelling.
3. Joint communique

Sardar Yusuf Ahmad Ali - Foreign Minister of Pakistan had a speech in the opening ceremony.

HIGH LEVEL MEETING Moscow, April 19-26, 1995 г.

Participants:
Government of RT
Mahmadsaid Urbudulloev – First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, B. Abdulloev, S. Salimov
On October 5, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev awarded the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with «Friendship» order. Nursultan Nazarbaev took part in the official opening ceremony of Kazakhstan Embassy in Dushanbe.

October 9
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the IMF mission in Tajikistan headed by Robert Christiansen.

October 18
Russian Federation’s Director of Federal Security Service Nikolai Patrushev arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 21-22
UN Secretary General Koffie Annan officially visited Tajikistan. In the course of his visit, he had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 22
Swiss Chairman of the Council of State Antonio Cottier arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 23-24
President of the Republic of Poland Alexander Kwasniewsky officially visited Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, bilateral talks of official delegations held in enlarged format.

October 30 – November 1
Sweden Minister for International Cooperation in the sphere of development and refugees and migration issues Jan Ulof Carlson arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 31 – November 2
UNESCO Director General Mr. Koichiro Matsuura visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 1
EurAsEc Secretary General G. Rapota and members of EurAsEc Interparliamentary Assembly arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.
November 1
Regional (country) Director of the World Bank Denis de Tray arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 1-2
Russian Federation’s Chairman of State Duma’s Federal Assembly Gennady Seliznyev arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 2
Chairpersons of EurAsEc state members’ Parliaments arrived to Dushanbe for participation in the work of third plenary meeting of EurAsEc Interparliamentary Assembly.

November 2-3
Prince Karim Aga Khan IV arrived for a visit. He had a friendly meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon. On November 3, President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Aga Khan IV and Deputy Chairman of Afghanistan Transition Government Hidayat Amin Arsalah participated in stately opening ceremony of Tem (Tajikistan) – Denoughan (Afghanistan) bridge over Panj River in Ishkashim.

November 2-3
Deputy Chairman of Afghanistan Transition Government Hidayat Amin Arsalah arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 5-6
President of the Republic of Moldova Vladimir Voronin arrived with an official visit to Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, bilateral talks of official delegations held in enlarged format, cooperation documents were signed.

November 15
Russian Federation’s Minister of Internal Affairs Boris Gryzlov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 26
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan Transition Government Abdulla Abdu-lalla arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

December 2
Director of Asian Development Bank’s Department for Eastern and Central Asia

### Tajikistan Diplomacy: / the past and the present

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<th>ROUND 5 Ashkhabad, 1995-1996</th>
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<td><strong>Participants:</strong></td>
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<td>UN:</td>
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<td><strong>Observers:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Main Topic:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan –B.O. Shikhmuradov participated in the sessions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE 2 January 26 - February 19, 1996</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participants:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Observers:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Adopted documents:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan B.O. Shikhmuradov participated in the sessions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAGE 3 July 8-21, 1996</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participants:</strong></td>
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<td>UN:</td>
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<td><strong>Observers:</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan B.O. Shikhmuradov participated in the sessions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIAL SESSION OF MAJLISI OLI (PARLIAMENT) OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN Dushanbe, March 11, 1996</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Participants:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Government of RT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adopted document</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MEETING OF SECURITY AGENCIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN AND OPPOSITION WARLORDS OF KAROTEGIN VALLEY

**Gharm, September 15-16, 1996**

**Participants:**

| UTO: | M. Nizomov, M. Iskandarov, Eshoni Aziz, M. Ahmadov, Sirojiddin, Kosimjon, representatives of the Joint Commission on Realization of Tehran Temporary Cease-Fire Agreement |
| UN: | General Hasan Abuzar – Head of the UN Military Observers to Tajikistan on observing the Tehran Temporary Cease-Fire Agreement |

**Adopted document:**


### WORKING GROUP ON PREPARATION OF THE MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN E. RAHMONOVA WITH THE HEAD OF UTO S.A. NURI IN MOSCOW

**Tehran, October 8-18, 1996**

**Participants:**

| Government of RT | I. K. Usmonov, B. Abdulloev, S. Salimov, Kh. Shodiev, S. Rahmonov, T. Yunusov |
| UTO: | O. Latifi, M. Himmatzoda, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Kholiknazarov, M. Mirrahimov |
| UN: | Gerd Dietrich Merrem - Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan A. Goryaev – UN representative |

**Observers:**

Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan

**Paraph document:**

1. Agreement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Sharifovich Rahmonov with the Head of UTO Said Abdullo Nuri on results of Moscow meeting (October 18, 1996).

### TOP LEVEL MEETING Khosdeh (Afghanistan), December 10-11, 1996

**Participants:**

| Government of RT | Emomali Rahmon – President the Republic of Tajikistan. I. Usmonov, Sh. Zuhurov, S. Salimov, Kh. Shodiev, A. Aliev, B. Abdulloev |
| UN: | Gerd Dietrich Merrem - Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan |

**Observers:**

Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, OSCE, OIC, UNHCR

**Signed documents:**

1. Protocol on regulating of military-political situation in conflict areas.
2. Joint statement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Sharifovich Rahmonov and the Head of UTO Said Abdullo Nuri (11 December).

### TOP LEVEL MEETING Moscow, December 19-23, 1996

**Participants:**

| UN: | Gerd Dietrich Merrem - Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan, A. Goryaev – UN representative |

**Observers:**

Russia, Afghanistan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC, UNHCR

**Adopted documents:**

1. Protocol on main functions and responsibilities of the Commission on National Reconciliation (CNR - December 23).
2. Agreement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Sharifovich Rahmonov and the Head of UTO Said Abdullo Nuri on results of Moscow meeting on December 23, 1996.

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**THE YEARS AND EVENTS**

### 2003

**January 20-23**

Russian delegation headed by Russian Federation’s Deputy Director of the Federal Security Service, Colonel General B.E. Pronichev arrived for a visit.

**January 26-30**

Mission of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) arrived for a visit to discuss the issues of organizing the International investment conference with participation of businesspersons from Arab countries pending to be held on September 25-28, 2003.

**January 27-30**

Indian Republic’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Yashvant Singh arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmonov.

**January 28-29**

Ambassador at large on issues of combating crime and corruption, responsible for organization of Conference «Drugs routes from Central Asia to Europe» Mr. Pierre Charras arrived for a visit.

**February 6**

IMF mission headed by Robert Christiansen visited Dushanbe. The mission had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmonov.

**February 13-15**

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Muhsein Amintzoda arrived for a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmonov received him.

**February 18-21**

Japanese delegation from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation arrived for a visit. Purpose of the visit was researching situation of infrastructure rehabilitation and development in Tajikistan.
February 27-28
Mission of the Asian Development Bank arrived for a visit. Purpose of the visit was developing country strategic program.

March 3-5
UN Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights Bertrand Ramcharan arrived for a visit.

March 4-6
Chairman of the Islamic Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahdi Karradi arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon.

March 4-6
Ukrainian delegation headed by Minister of Industrial Policy of Ukraine, co-chairperson of Joint Tajik-Ukrainian Commission Anatoly Myalitvi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

March 5-12
EBRD Regional Director for Central Asian countries Masaru Khonna arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 10-11
Chairman of Executive Committee – Executive Secretary of CIS Yuri Yarov arrived with a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 10-12
Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Societies Crescent Didier Cherpitel arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 11-14
Delegation of the Executive Administration of the UN Children’s Fund arrived for a visit to discuss further cooperation issues.

March 12
Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Ivanov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

March 12-14
EurAsEc Secretary General A. Rapota arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

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<tr>
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<td>UN:</td>
<td>Gerd Dietrich Merrem – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan, A. Goryaev – UN representative</td>
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<td><strong>Main Topic:</strong></td>
<td>Development of the Regulations of CNR</td>
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<td><strong>Signed documents:</strong></td>
<td>1. Joint statement of the delegation of the Government the Republic of Tajikistan and delegation of the UTO on results of negotiations in Tehran from 5 to 19 January 1997</td>
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<td>2. Protocol on Refugees (January 19, 1997)</td>
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Minister of Foreign Affairs of the IRI Ali Akbar Vilayati participated in the opening ceremony.

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<th>meshed, February 21-22, 1997</th>
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<td>UN:</td>
<td>Gerd Dietrich Merrem – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main Topic:</strong></td>
<td>Regulations of the Commission on National Reconciliation</td>
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<td><strong>Signed documents:</strong></td>
<td>1. Additional Protocol to «Main Functions and Responsibilities of the CNR» (February 21, 1997)</td>
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<td>2. Regulations of the CNR (February 21, 1997)</td>
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Minister of Foreign Affairs of the IRI Ali Akbar Vilayati participated in the final session.

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<tr>
<th>ROUND 7</th>
<th>Moscow, February 26 - March 8, 1997</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Participants:</strong></td>
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<td>UN:</td>
<td>Gerd Dietrich Merrem – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan, A. Goryaev, G. Hotor – UN representatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Observers:</td>
<td>Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC, UNHCR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adopted documents:</strong></td>
<td>1. Protocol on military problems (8 March 1997)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Joint statement of the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the UTO delegation on the results of the round of Inter Tajik negotiations in Moscow from 26 February to 8 March 1997.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Russia I. Ivanov and B. N. Pastukhov participated in the meetings.
CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF RUSSIA, KAZAKHSTAN, UZBEKISTAN, KYRGYZSTAN and TAJIKISTAN
Dushanbe, April 5, 1997

Participants:

CAR and Russia Foreign Ministers: A.K. Tokaev, R. I. Otunbaeva, T. Nazarov, A. X. Komilov, B. N. Pastukhov

UN: Gerd Dietrich Merrem - Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan

Adopted document: 1. Joint statement of the consultative meeting of Foreign Ministers of CAR and RF

ROUND 8 STAGE 1 Tehran, April 8-17, 1997

Participants:

Government of RT
Taibak Nazarov – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuharov, I. K. Usmonov, S. Salimov, B. Abdulloev, Z. Aliev, Kh. Shodiev, M. Bakhti, Sh. Orombekov, T. Yunusov


UN: Gerd Dietrich Merrem - Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan, A. Goryaev – UN representative

Observers: Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC, UNHCR

Main Topic: Protocol on Political Issues

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the IRI Ali Akbar Vilayati participated in the opening ceremony

March 16
Delegation of Marshal European Center for Security Studies arrived for a visit.

March 22-24
Personal envoy of OSCE Acting Chairman Marti Ahrisaari arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 3-5
Russian Federation’s Chairman of the Federal Assembly’s Federation Council S.M.Mironov arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 4
Minister - counselor of Afghanistan Transition Government Yahyo Marufi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 8-10
Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, bilateral talks of official delegations took place in enlarged format, and cooperation documents were signed.

April 10-11
Kyrgyz Republic’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Askar Aytmatov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 11
Meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States’ Council of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers (CIS CFAM) took place in Dushanbe with participation of CIS member states’ Ministers of Foreign Affairs. On the same day, President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon held a productive meeting with CIS Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

April 11
Russian Federation’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Ivanov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 11-12
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenian Republic Mr. V. Oskanyan arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.
April 15
UN Deputy Secretary General, Chairman of the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Ms. Karin Sham Poo arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 16-19
Arrival of Kyrgyz Government Commission to Tajikistan for delimitation and demarcation of state border between the Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic.

April 17
President of «GNI Investment Ltd.» and group of companies Nathaniel Rothschild visited Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 23-28
Secretary General of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) V. D. Nikolaenko arrived with a business visit.

April 25-28
Russian Federation’s President Vladimir Putin arrived with a business visit to Tajikistan for participation in the work of meetings of Intergovernmental Leaders’ Council of EurAsEc member states and CSTO member states’ Council. On April 26, within the working visit’s framework of Russian Federation’s President V. Putin Tajik-Russian talks took place on a high level in narrow circle and in delegation’s format.

April 27-28
Presidents of Armenian Republic Robert Kocharyan, Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko, Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, and Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev arrived with a business visit to take part in the work of the Intergovernmental Leaders’ Council of EurAsEc member states and CSTO member states’ Council. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon held bilateral one to one meetings with Presidents of the Republic of Armenia R. Kocharyan, Republic of Belarus A. Lukashenko, Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbaev, Kyrgyz Republic A. Akaev, and received the EurAsEc Secretary General G. Rapota.

April 28
Head of French Armed Forces’ Chief Headquarters Anri Bentege arrived for a visit.


Aimed at realizing Common agreement about establishing peace and national consent in Tajikistan, on July 4, 1997, President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon issued a Decree about establishing the Commission of National Reconciliation (CNR). It was composed of United Tajik Opposition: Said Abdullo Nuri (Chairman); Government: Abduumajid Salimovich Dostiev (Deputy Chairman); commission members from the Government and UTO. Four sub-commissions were established.

The first meeting of the Commission took place on July 7-10, 1997 in «President Hotel» of Moscow. Special UN representative in Tajikistan G. D. Merrem, Russian Federation’s First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs B. N. Pastukhov also participated in its work. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs E. M. Primakov delivered a speech in the opening ceremony. Organizational matters, particularly, about election of the Commission’s chairperson and its deputy were discussed during the meeting. The issue on draft Law about general amnesty was also discussed.

On July 28, President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon signed the Decree «About organization of the CNR Activities». In compliance with this document, the Government of the Republic was charged with establishing the number, structure and estimate expenditure for the Commission of National Reconciliation staff and resolve issues of its material and technical provision.

On September 11, Chairman of the Commission of National Reconciliation Said Abdullo Nuri arrived to Dushanbe from Tehran.

The second meeting of CNR (its first meeting was held in Dushanbe) took place on September 15, 1997 at 10 o’clock in the morning in «Vakhsh» hotel, where CNR was temporarily located. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Sh. Rahmonov, Special representative of UN Secretary-General G. D. Merrem, OSCE representatives, guarantor countries of Tajik peace participated in this meeting. E. Rahmon, G. D. Merrem, S. A. Nuri delivered speeches.

Four sub-commission chairpersons were elected in the first meeting: for political matters (sub-commission chair I. K. Usmonov – from the Government), for military matters (Kh. Sanginov – from the opposition), for legal matters (O. Latifi – from the opposition), for refugees (Sh. Zuhurov – from the Government).
Commission’s plenary meeting would take place once a week. Representatives of international organizations and guarantor countries took part in its work.

CNR was closely connected with Contact group. The Contact group included representatives of UN, OSCE and guarantor counties of Tajik peace – Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan. The first head of Contact group was Powel Lambo – head of UN development program representation in Tajikistan. Then, heads of Contact group were heads of UN office in Tajikistan Jan Kubish and Ivo Petrov.

CNR held 112 meetings until March 31, 2000.

The Commission of National Reconciliation completed its work on March 31, 2000. Several days later – on April 18, 2000 declaration was circulated about completion of Contact group’s work.

(The section is prepared based on I. K. Usmonov’s book «Peace Building in Tajikistan»)

April 29 – May 1
Prince Amin Aga Khan arrived for a visit.

April 30
Regional Director of the World Bank Denis de Tray arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 1-2
Prince Karim Aga Khan IV arrived for a visit.

May 7
Special Envoy of OSCE Acting Chairman Marti Ahtisaari arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 14-15
French Minister of Foreign Trade Mr. Francois Loos arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 15
Russian Federation’s Chairman of OJSC «Gazprom» administration A. Miller arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

International conference devoted to 10th Anniversary of Peace Agreement and National Consent.
May 16
Austrian Republic’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Ernst Schtrasser arrived for a visit.

May 17
Meeting of EurAsEc member states’ customs services heads took place in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

May 19
A group of military attache of embassies, accredited in Moscow visited Tajikistan. A meeting took place with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 21
Italian deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Margaret Boniver arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received her.

May 21
First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Saudi Arabia Nizar bin Ubeid Madani arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 26
RF’s representative delegation of business circles arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

May 26
Executive Director of the World Bank Shengman Zang arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 30-31
Delegation of Open Society Institute – Soros Foundation headed by George Soros arrived for a visit.

June 4
Prime Minister of Kyrgyz Republic Nikolai Tanaev arrived with a business visit.

June 9
US Deputy Assistant of Secretary of State Lynn Pasco arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 12-14
Afghanistan’s Minister of Education Muhammad Yunus Konuni arrived for a visit to participate in the International conference. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

TAJIKISTAN MINISTERS
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AKHMEDOV Ali Alievich -
National Commissioner
for foreign affairs of the Tajik SSR
(29.07.1944 - 06.1946)

Ali Alievich Akhmedov was born on January 16, 1991 in Khujand city, in shoemaker’s family.

He finished the two-year local Russian school, then technical secondary school in Samarkand city. In 1935, he graduated from Tashkent Institute of agriculture irrigation and mechanization.

Labour activity:
1930-1935 – student of Tashkent Institute of agriculture irrigation and mechanization.
1935-1940 – worked in different positions in the sphere of water economy of Leninabad region, including head of region’s water industry, then head of Tajik area in construction of Big Fergana channel;
1940-1944 – National commissioner of the Tajik SSR water industry;
July 29, 1944 - June 1946 – National commissioner for foreign affairs of the Tajik SSR.

Further, he worked in the positions of Deputy Minister of republic’s water industry, taught in Tashkent institute of agriculture irrigation and mechanization and head of Tajikistan water resources Institute.

At the beginning of 60th – advisor on irrigation matters in Afghanistan. After return from Afghanistan, he worked in the position of the head of international relations department «Sredazsovnarkhoz» in Tashkent city.

Until retirement, he worked as the deputy head of «Tajikirsovkhozstroy» society.

He spoke good English and Arabic.

Diplomatic rank - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; was awarded with the title of «Honored irrigator of the Tajik SSR».

He is the author of over 60 scientific works dedicated to irrigation and water industry matters. He died on February 11, 1971.
RASULOY Jabbor Rasulovich – Chairperson of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR (22.07.1946 – 03.1955)

Jabbor Rasulovich Rasulov was born on July 10, 1913 in Khujand city in worker’s family.
He graduated from Central Asian cotton-growing institute (1934).
CPSU member as of 1939.

Labour activity:
1934-1938 – agronomist of agricultural station;
1938-1941 – head of management, deputy National commissioner of the Tajik SSR husbandry;
1941-1945 – authorized representative of National Commissariat of the USSR husbandry in Tajikistan;
1945-1946 – National commissioner of the Tajik SSR husbandry;
1946 – Minister of technical crops of the Tajik SSR;
1946-1955 – Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR;
1955-1958 – 1st Deputy Minister of agriculture of the USSR;
1958-1960 – Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan;
1960-1961 – Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR in the Republic of Togo;
1961-1982 – Deputy Chairman of Communist Party’s Central Committee of Tajikistan.

Hero of Socialist Labour (1981), Member of Central Audit Commission of the CPSU (1952-1956), member of CC CPSU (1961-1982), Deputy Supreme Council of USSR (2-10 convocations), Deputy of the Tajik SSR’s Supreme Council (2-10 convocations). He was awarded with nine Lenin orders, October Revolution order, order of Labour Red Banner, order of Patriotic war 2nd degree, 2 other orders and medals.

He died on April 4, 1982 in Dushanbe. He was buried in Ayni Park in Dushanbe. One district in Sughd region, a farm in Khuroson district, a secondary school in Khujand city are named after him. His memorial board is attached to the building of the republic’s Government.

June 17-21
CSTO Secretary General Nikolai Bordyuzha arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 19
Deputy Chairman of Afghanistan Transition Government, this country’s Minister of Defense, Marshal Muhammadqosim Fahim arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

July 11
OSCE Acting Chairman, the Netherlands’ Minister of Foreign Affairs Jaap de Hoop Sheffer arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 12-14
Minister of Transportation of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ahmad Khurram arrived for a visit.

July 22-24
OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities’ Affairs Mr. Rolf Ekeus arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

July 24-25
Deputy Chairman of Afghanistan Transition Government, this country’s Minister of Defense, Marshal Muhammadqosim Fahim arrived with an official visit.

August 7
Head of International Development Committee of the Great Britain Parliament Mr. Tony Boldtry arrived for a visit.

August 8
Deputy Minister of Information of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr. Irvani arrived with a business visit.

August 11
US Commander-in-Chief of Central Headquarters, General of the Army John Abyzaida arrived with a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 24-26
Indian Republic’s first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs R.M.Abhyankara arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.
August 26-27
Russian Federation's delegation of State Committee for Drugs and Psychotropic Agents’ Control headed by its Chairman V.V.Cherkesov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the head of delegation.

August 27-29
Deputy Prime Minister of Kyrgyz Republic B.E.Mambetov arrived for a visit to participate in Dushanbe International fresh water forum.

August 29-31
The followings visited Tajikistan for participation in Dushanbe International fresh water forum:
- Vice-President of Iran, Chairman of this country’s Organization for Environment Protection Ms. Mausuma Ibtkar;
- UN Deputy Secretary General, High level Representative for least developed and developing countries, and also for those countries not having a way to sea and small island development states Anvarud Chaoudhuri;
- UN Deputy Secretary General, Executive Secretary of UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Merveta Tallavi;
- UNDP First Deputy manager Zefrin Diabre;
- Japanese delegation headed by member of House of Counselors Keizo Takemi;
- Vice-president of the World Bank Johannes Lynn;
- Spiritual leader of world’s Ismailit followers, Prince Karim Aga Khan IV (he also took place in opening ceremony of a new bridge in GBAO);
- Deputy Director General of Swiss Agency for International Development, Ambassador Gautchi Remeau.
On August 30-31, they had separate meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 2
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Lee Chehaosin arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 5-9
Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by IRI’s Minister of Culture and Education arrived for a visit.

September 10
French Minister of Industry Ms. Nicole Fountain arrived for a visit.

September 22
CIS member states’ Ministers of Internal Affairs arrived to Dushanbe to partici-
DODKHUDEOV Nazarsho -
Chairman of the Tajik SSR's
Council of Ministers, at the same time
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Tajik SSR
(25.05.1956-12.04.1961)

Nazarsho Dodkhudoev was born on December 20, 1915 in Derzud village of Rushon district of GBAO in a farmer family.

He graduated from the secondary school in Khorog city (1932), Khorog pedagogical vocational school (1934), Higher school of Youth Communist Movement at the Comintern (1937). 1941 – employee of the Tajik SSR’s People’s Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD);

1941-1942 – assistant to authorized secret-political department of the Tajik SSR’s NKVD;

1942-1943 – operations commissioner of the Tajik SSR’s NKVD;

1943-1945 – head of Varzob District department of internal affairs of NKVD;

1945-1947 – deputy head of internal affairs administration of Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region;

1947-1948 – head of GBAO internal affairs administration;

1948-1950 – Chairman of GBAO executive committee;

1951-1952 – listener of the State Governance Courses at the USSR Academy of Sciences;

29.07.1950-24.05.1956 – Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s Presidium of Supreme Council, at the same time in 1950-58 – Deputy Chairman of the USSR Presidium of Supreme Council;

May 25, 1956-April 12, 1961 – Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR;

On April 12, 1961, he was released from all positions, also excluded from the CPSU. Then, he was rehabilitated.

1961-1965 – chief of Construction administration №12 in Regar city. Enrolled into correspondence postgraduate course;

1965-1989 – deputy manager of PMK-5 trust in Dushanbe city;

1992-2000 – merit pensioner of the Republic of Tajikistan. Member of the council of elders at the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.


He died on June 30, 2000.
November 13
US Secretary of State’s Assistants Elisabeth Jones and Lornet Criner arrived for a visit. They had a meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon.

November 13-14
Indian Republic’s Prime Minister Atala Bihari Vadapay arrived with an official visit. Within the frames of his visit, he had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Tajik-Indian talks held in high level with enlarged composition.

November 26-29
Russian Federation’s first Deputy Director of Federal Security Service, head of RF’s border service, Colonel General Vladimir Pronichev arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

December 7-9
Russian Federation’s Secretary of Security Council Vladimir Rushailo arrived for a visit.

December 8
Seventh meeting of the Committee of Security Council’s secretaries of CSTO member states and observer states took place in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received meeting participants.

December 10-12
Visit of the following delegations:
- Republic of Kazakhstan headed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs N.B.Onzhanov;
- Kyrgyz Republic headed by vice Prime Minister B.E.Mambetov;
- Republic of Uzbekistan headed by first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs I.T.Negmatov - for participation in the meeting of Central Asian Cooperation Organization (CACO).

December 12-14
French Republic’s Minister of Defense Michele Alliot-Marie arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

December 19-20
Deputy Chairman of Government, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czech Republic Cyril Svoboda arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

QAHHOROV Abdulahad - Chairperson of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR (19.06.1961-20.07.1973)

Abdulahad Qahhorov was born on April 17, 1913 in Kanibadam in artisan’s family.

In 1954, he graduated from Leninabad state teacher’s training institute named after S. M. Kirov, in 1956 – yearly course for re-training managing Soviet party employees at the CC CPSU. CPSU member as of 1939.

Labour activity:
1930 – inspector of Kokand area department of Labour, chairperson of Kanibadam group committee of builders’ trade union, chairman of canning factory’s trade union;
1935 – beginning of 1942 – Secretary of Panjakent district komsomol committee, manager of «Tajiktrans» district branch, Deputy Chairman of Panjakent district executive committee, head of agitation and propaganda department of Panjakent district party committee;
1942 – service in the Soviet Army – commissioner of infantry battalion;
End of 1942 - 1943 – deputy head of agitation and propaganda department of Leninabad regional party committee;
1943-1947 – Deputy Chairman of Kolkhozchiyon ( presently Ayni) and Nov ( presently Spitamen) districts party committees;
1947-1954 - secretary, second secretary of Leninabad regional party committee;
1954-1955 – Chairman of Leninabad regional executive committee;
1955-1956 – listener of courses at the CC CPSU;
1956-1961 – Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers and at the same time, in 1957-1961 chairman of the Tajik SSR State Plan;
1961-1973 – Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR;
From 1973 – merit pensioner of Union;
1974-1984 – head of Archive administration at the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR.

Was elected as a candidate to the membership of CC CPSU (1961-1976), member of bureau of CC Communist Party of Tajikistan (1961-1973), Deputy of the USSR Supreme Council (5-8 convocations) and Deputy of the Tajik SSR’s Supreme Council (2-9 convocations).

Author of a series of articles and books about political, public and literary subjects.


Died on February 12, 1984 in Dushanbe.
December 19
Minister of Economy and Finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran Tahmouz Mazohiri arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

2004

January 22
Authorized representative of FRG Chancellor for Central Asian countries, the Caucasus and Russia, Ambassador Norbert Bas arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him.

February 4
Representative of US State Department, coordinator for rendering assistance to European countries and Eurasian region Carlos Pascal and Deputy Chairman of US Agency for International Development Kent Hill arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

February 8-9
Hungarian Republic’s State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Andrash Barshon arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

February 12-13
Governor of Russian Federation’s Sverdlovsk region Eduard Rossel arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 17
EU Commissioner for foreign relations Christopher Patten arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 24-27
CSTO Secretary General Nikolai Bordyuzha arrived for a visit aimed at preparing the sessions of Collective Security Councils, meetings of CSTO’s authorized bodies. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with N. Bordyuzha.

March 27
Regional representative of the UN Office for Drugs and Crime in Central Asia James Callahan arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 2-4
Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs K.I. Grishenko arrived for an official visit.

NABIEV Rahmon - Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR (20.07.1973-09.12.1981)

Rahmon Nabiev was born on October 5, 1930 in Shaikhburhon village of Khujand district of Sughd region in farmer’s family.

He graduated from Leninabad agricultural vocational school (1949), Tashkent institute of engineering for agriculture irrigation and mechanization (1954).

Labour activity:

1946-1949 – accounting clerk of Zhdanov collective farm in Leninabad region;
1954-1955 – chief engineer of Isfisor districts MTS;
1956-1960 – chief engineer, director of Technical repair station of Khujand district;
1960-1961 – senior management head of the Tajik SSR’s Ministry of agriculture, Deputy Chairman of republican association «Tajikselkhoztekhnika»;
1961-1963 – deputy head of department, head of agriculture department of CC Communist Party of Tajikistan;
1963-1964 – inspector of Central Asian Bureaus of CC CPSU;
1964-1971 - inspector, head of agriculture department of CC CP of Tajikistan;
1971-1973 – Minister of Agriculture of the Tajik SSR;
July 1973 - April 1982 – Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers, at the same time, from July 20 1973 to December 9, 1981 – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR;
April 1982 – December 1985 – Deputy Chairman of Tajikistan CC of Communist Party;

Member of the CPSU Central Audit Commission (1981-1986), deputy of the USSR Supreme Council (10-11 convocations), deputy of the Tajik SSR Supreme Council (6-10 convocations)

In 1990, he was elected a deputy of the Tajik SSR Supreme Council (12th convocation).

On September 23, 1991 – in extraordinary session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Council he was elected the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan.

On November 24, 1991 – in nationwide elections he was elected the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

April 1992 – Commander-in-Chief. He was given the military rank of colonel-general.

On September 7, 1992 – under pressure of armed opposition forces he signed a statement on resigning in Dushanbe airport and on the same day left for Khujand city. In 16th session of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, deputies accepted his resignation.

He was awarded with Lenin and October Revolution orders, 3 orders of Labour Red Banner and medals.

He died on April 11, 1993 in Khujand. One of the avenues in Dushanbe is named after him.
April 7
Regional Director of the World Bank Denis de Tray arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 8
OSCE Acting Chairman, Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Solomon Passy arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 8-9
Secretary General of the Economic Co-operation Organization Askhat Orazbay arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 15
Queen of Jordan Nur arrived for a visit. In the course of her visit, she had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 22
Envoy of Palestinian Government President Ahmad Abdessalyam Majalani arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him.

April 25-29
G.A.Rapota – EurAsEc Secretary General arrived for a visit to take part in the work of next XVIII meeting of EurAsEc Integration Committee held in Dushanbe. G.Rapota had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 7-9
Indian Republic’s deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs R.M.Abykhankar arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 11
Special Envoy of OSCE Acting Chairman Martti Ahtisaari arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

YUSUFBEKOV Rustambek - Deputy Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of foreign affairs of the Tajik SSR (9.12.1981-05.1984)

Rustambek Yusufbekov was born on December 31, 1923 in Ryn village of Ishkoshim district of Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region in peasant’s family.

He graduated from Dushanbe Teacher’s Training Institute (1950), postgraduate course of the Academy of social sciences at the CC CPSU (1954), CPSU member as of 1945.


Labour activity:
1940-1945 – teacher of incomplete secondary school of Ryn village in Ishkoshim district;
1945-1947 - propagandist, deputy head, chief of propaganda and agitation department of Ishkoshim district party committee;
1947-1949 – study in the Republican Party School at the CC CP of Tajikistan;
1949-1951 – teacher of Republican Party School at the CC CO of Tajikistan;
1951-1954 – postgraduate student of the Academy of social sciences at the CC CPSU;
1954-1956 – teacher of political economy in the Republican Party School at the CC CP of Tajikistan;
1956-1959 – head of political economy chair in Tajik State University;
1959-1962 – deputy head, head of propaganda and agitation of CC Communist Party of Tajikistan;
1963-1974 – Minister of Public Education of the Tajik SSR;
1974-1984 – Deputy Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers, at the same time in 09.12.1981-05.1984 – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR;

He is the author of more than 200 scientific and popular books and articles.

In 13-19 Congress of Tajikistan Communist Party, he was elected a member of the CC Communist Party of Tajikistan. Deputy of the Tajik SSR’s Supreme Council (6-10 convocations).

Awarded with two orders of Labour Red Banner, 2 orders of the Honor Pin, medals and Honored letters of recommendation by the Supreme Council of the Tajik SSR.

He died on March 5, 2007.
A group of OSCE Ambassadors visited Tajikistan. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the group.

Kyrgyz Republic’s Prime Minister N.Tanaev arrived for a visit to Sughd region.

Delegation of French Republic’s Senate arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

Assistant Deputy US Secretary of State Lynn Pasco and Director of the US State Department Office for Caucasus and Central Asian Affairs John Fox arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

Canadian delegation headed by Director General of Bureau for Central, Eastern and Southern Europe David Preston arrived for a visit.

Chief of General Headquarters of Great Britain’s Armed Forces, General Michael Jackson arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

Delegation of CIS countries arrived to Dushanbe for participation in the work of XVII meeting of Advisory Council for labour, migration and social protection of population in the Commonwealth of Independent States’ member states.

President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev arrived with an official visit to the Republic of Tajikistan. Askar Akaev had a one to one meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, bilateral talks of delegations took place in enlarged composition, and cooperation documents were signed. Askar Akaev participated in the official opening ceremony of Kyrgyzstan Cultural Days in Tajikistan.

UN Deputy Secretary General, Executive Director of the UN Office for Drugs and Crime Mr. Antonio Maria Costa arrived with an official visit. He had a
meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 31
Russian Federation’s Secretary of Security Council Igor Ivanov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 1-4
French Armed Forces’ Chief of General Headquarters, General of the Army Anri Bentege arrived for a visit.

June 1-5
Mission of the UN Millennium Project arrived for a visit. On June 1, video conference took place between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Special Counselor to UN Secretary General for Millennium Development Goals Geoffrey de Sax concerning the realization of «Millennium Project» in Tajikistan.

June 2-3
UN mission composed of two deputies of UN Secretary General arrived for a visit to hold the fifth meeting of Regional Advisory Council of SPEC in Dushanbe. On June 3, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received UN Deputy Secretary General, Executive Secretary of European Economic Commission Brigit Shmegnerov and Executive Secretary of Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) Kim Hak-su.

June 3-10
US and EU delegations headed by US State Department’s Director of Bureau for Central Asian countries and the Caucasus John Fox arrived for a visit.

June 8-11
Delegations arrived for participation in the work of 25th CIS Electric Power Council and theoretical and practical conference «Problems of effective use of water power resources in the Commonwealth member states and providing safe operation of hydraulic facilities».

June 9
Chairman of OJSC RJSC «Unified Energy System of Russia» Anatoly Chiubays arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 2-5
Prince Karim Aga Khan IV arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

QAYUMOV Lakim -

Lakim Qayumov was born in 1933 in Rumon village of Khujand district of Sughd region. He graduated from Leninabad Teacher’s Training Institute (1955), Higher Party School at the CC CPSU (1966) and Higher Diplomatic School of MFA USSR (1970).

Labour activity:
1952-1961 – school teacher, head of city komsomol committee department, instructor, leader of lecturers’ group, deputy head of department, secretary, Deputy Chairman of Leninabad regional komsomol committee;
1961-1970 – instructor of Leninabad regional party committee, listener of Higher Party School at the CC CPSU, worked in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, listener of Higher Diplomatic School of MFA USSR;
1970-1984 – in diplomatic work;
1984-1989 – chief of foreign liaison department of CC CP Tajikistan;
1989-10.01.1992 – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;
10.01-11.05.1992 – Minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Tajikistan;
Deputy of the Tajik SSR’s Supreme Council in 11th convocation.
Awarded with medals and Honored letter of recommendation from Tajikistan Supreme Council.

KHOLIQNAZAROV Khudoyberdi -

Khudoyberdi Kholiqnazarov was born on June 14, 1951 in Khorog city of GBAO.
In 1975, he graduated from Persian department of Oriental languages’ faculty of the Tajik State University. Candidate of historical sciences (1988).

Labour activity:
1974-1976 – interpreter in Afghanistan;
1976-1978 – head of laboratory of the TSU Oriental languages’ faculty;
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Former Vice-president of the World Bank for Central Asia Johannes Lynn arrived for a visit.

CIS Executive Secretary Vladimir Rushailo arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

US Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Delegation of German Bundestag deputies and Federal intelligence service of FRG headed by Director of Federal Intelligence Service Mr. Max Ram arrived for a visit.

US Commander-in-Chief of Central Headquarters, General John Abizayda arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him.

Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Iranian Minister of Energy Habibullo Betaraf arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kavaguchi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Iranian Minister of Energy Habibullo Betaraf arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kavaguchi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

OSCE Secretary General Jan Kubish arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Russian Federation’s Governor of Sverdlovsk region Eduard Rossel arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

Delegations (Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs) of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) member states arrived for a visit to participate in the work of ECO Senior Officials’ meetings.

Delegations (Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs) of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) member states arrived for a visit to participate in the meeting of ECO Council of Foreign Affairs’ Ministers.
September 11-14
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sayeed Muhammad Hotami officially visited Tajikistan. He had one to one meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, bilateral talks of delegations held in enlarged composition, cooperation documents were signed. Iranian President also took part in ECO Summit.

September 12-14
The followings paid a business visit to Dushanbe for participation in the work of Economic Cooperation Organization’s Summit:
- President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev;
- President of Transition Islamic State of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai;
- Prime Minister of Turkish Republic Rejep Tayeep Erdogan;
- Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan Daniyal Almetov;
- Prime Minister of Azerbaijan Republic Artur Rasizade;
- Deputy Chairman of «Khalq maslihati» from Turkmenistan R.Saparov;
- Chairman of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan Erkin Khalilov;
- Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Shavkat Aziz;

The eighth meeting of ECO member states’ state leaders and government leaders took place on September 14. Trilateral talks also took place on September 14, between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, President of Transition Islamic State of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai and Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Shavkat Aziz.

September 17
President of the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) Joseph Blutter and Chairman of Asian Football Confederation Mohammed Ben Hammam visited Dushanbe. President of the Republic of Tajikistan received them.

September 24
OSCE Representative on freedom of press Miklosh Harashti arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 26
President of the Republic of Armenia Robert Kocharyan visited Dushanbe through transit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Nazarov Talbak

Talbak Nazarovitch Nazarov was born on March 15, 1938 in Danghara district of Tajikistan.


Labour activity:
1962-1969 – senior teacher, head of chair of Tajik National University (TNU);
1969-1971 – dean of evening department, vice-chancellor of evening department, head of TNU chair;
1971-1973 – senior scientific employee of TNU;
1973-1980 – head of chair, dean of TNU economic faculty;
1980-1982 – chairman of Council for studying productive forces of the Academy of Sciences of the Tajik SSR;
1982-1988 – rector of Tajik National University and with second employment as Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s Supreme Council (1986-1988),
1988-1990 – Minister of Public Education of the Tajik SSR;
1990-1991 – First Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers – Chairman of the Tajik SSR’s State Plan;
1994 – Head of the executive office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan;
1994-2006 – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;

From 2007 – director of Public Charity Fund of Tajikistan.

Social, political, and scientific activity:
Deputy of the Tajik SSR Supreme Council (2 convocations); People’s deputy of the USSR; Chairman of University rectors’ Council of the Tajik SSR; member of State committee on public education of the USSR (1982-1988). He is successfully representing science and policies of the Republic of Tajikistan in numerous international and regional forums, conferences and symposiums. He actively participated in the process of settling armed civil confrontation in Tajikistan; from January 1996 to June 1997, he was the leader of the Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan in Inter-Tajik peace negotiations. Author of more than 150 scientific works, including over 10 monographs.

Hamrokhon ZARIFI - 
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan  
(from December 1, 2006)

Was born on December 25, 1949 in Vose’ district of Khatlon region of the Republic of Tajikistan. Tajik by nationality has higher education. In 1971, he graduated from Kulob State Pedagogic Institute with specialty of «mathematics-physics».

Labour activity:
1966 - 1971 – student of Kulob State Pedagogic Institute;
1971 - 1972 – teacher of physics sub-department of Kulob State Pedagogic Institute;
1972 - 1973 – service in armed forces;
1973 - 1974 – trainee-researcher of physic-technical scientific and research institute named after S. Umarov, Dushanbe;
1974 - 1993 – services in security bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan;
1993 - 1995 – deputy head of administration, chief administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe;
1995 - 1996 – Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan, Dushanbe;
1996 - 2002 – Permanent representative of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE);
1997 - 2002 - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan to Austria;
1998 - 2002 - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan to Switzerland with residence in Vienna;
1999 - 2002 - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan to Hungary with residence in Vienna;
2002 - 2006 - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan to the United States of America, Washington city;
From 01.12.2006 – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Has the diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Has a good command of English.
Married, has two children.

Comment:
Within 65 years, the name of foreign policy office of Tajikistan was changed 5 times:
 National Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR (12.05.1944-06.1946);
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR (06.1946-31.08.1991); Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (31.07.1991-10.01.1992);
 Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Tajikistan (10.01.1992-20.07.1992);
October 21
OSCE special representative for human trafficking Held Conrad arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan received him.

October 21
Russian Federation’s Minister of Internal Affairs Rashid Nurgaliev arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 22-23
Delegation of the European Commission arrived for a visit to hold the forth meeting of the European Union’s Joint Committee - Tajikistan. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

November 1-2
President of the Asian Development Bank Tadao Chino arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 5
Vice-president of the World Bank Shigeo Katsu arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 5
Delegations visited to take part in the work of donors’ group advisory meeting in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon participated in the meeting’s work.

November 15-18
EurAsEc Secretary General G.A. Rapota arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 16
US Deputy Assistant of Secretary of State Laur Kennedy. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 20
Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 24-25
OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities’ Affairs Rolf Ekeus arrived for a visit.

November 30 – December 2
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Muhsein Am-

STATE COUNSELORS TO PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN ON FOREIGN POLICY

YULDOSHEV Karim – State advisor to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on international and political issues (9.12.1994-17.07.2001)

Karim Yuldoshev was born in 1940 in Angren city of Tashkent region of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

He graduated from the faculty of Oriental languages of Tajik state university (1965).

Labour activity:

From 1958 – constructor, senior Young Pioneer organizer in the secondary school.

In 1965, he graduated from the faculty of Oriental languages of Tajik State University. Worked as an interpreter in Arab countries.

1975-1986 – worked in different responsible positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR and MFA USSR;

1984-1991 – worked in party and state bodies;

1991-1994 – head of foreign liaison department in the Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, head of working administration of Ministers cabinet commission of the Republic of Tajikistan on foreign and external economic relations, State advisor to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan;


Diplomatic rank - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

On July 17, 2001, he tragically died in front of his own house in Dushanbe.
RAHMATULLOEV
Erkin Rahmatulloevich – State advisor to President of the Republic of Tajikistan on foreign policy (from 14.08.2001)

Rahmatulloev Erkin Rahmatulloevich was born on May 10, 1953 in Isfara town of Sughd region. In 1974, he graduated from English and Arabic department of Oriental languages’ faculty of Tajik State University with honor degree; in 1988 – advanced training courses of supervisory personnel of MFA USSR’s Diplomatic Academy. Has a good command of English, Arabic, Russian and Uzbek languages.

Labour activity:
- 1977-1980 – Interpreter in a group of interpreters, interpreter-referent of economic department in USSR Embassy in Arabic Republic of Egypt;
- 1980-1986 – Responsible employee of the Tajik SSR’s Council of Ministers administration;
- 1986-1990 – Chief counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR;
- 1990-1992 – Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR / Republic of Tajikistan;
- August 1992 - August 2001 – First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;
- From August 14, 2001 – State counselor to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on foreign policy.

Has the diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (1993).


inzoda arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

December 27-28
Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Secretary of Supreme National Security Council Hassan Ruhoni arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

December 30
French Republic’s Minister of Defense Ms. Michele Alliot-Marie arrived for a visit.

2005

January 12
IRI Minister of Energy Habibullo Betaraf arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

January 21
Chairman of CIS Executive Committee Vladimir Rushailo arrived for a visit for opening the CIS observers’ Mission in the elections of Majlisi namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

February 1-2
Secretary General of the Eurasian Economic Community G.A.Rapota arrived for a visit.

February 14-15
Russian Federation’s Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs S.S.Razov arrived for a visit.

February 14-15
Delegation representatives of business-structures and entrepreneurs of the People’s Republic of China arrived for a visit.

February 24-26
Chairperson of CIS Executive Committee Vladimir Rushailo arrived for a visit.

March 13-15
Delegation of Arab Republic of Egypt headed by ARE’s deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Izzat Saad as-Sayeed arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received the delegation.

March 23-25
Special Envoy of the Indonesian Republic’s Government, President’s Counselor of the Republic of Indonesia on foreign issues, Ambassador Nana Sutresna Sas-traduljuy arrived for a visit.
The years and events

March 24-25
OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities’ Affairs Rolf Ekeus arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 28-31
Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Minister of Water Resources and Energy of Pakistan Government Liakat Ali Jat arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

March 29
Deputy Chairman of Finance Commission of the French Senate Emery de Montesquieu arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 30
Russian Minister of Defense Sergey Ivanov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 4
CSTO Secretary General Nikolai Boryzuzha arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 5-6
Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense Sergey Ivanov arrived for a visit to participate in the joint headquarters maneuvers «Rubezh-2005». The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 10-11
Director Aga Khan Development Fund Prince Amin Aga Khan arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 15
Commander-in-Chief of US Forces in Afghanistan General David Barno arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 15
CEO of OJSC RJSC «Unified Energy System of Russia» Anatoly Chubays arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, took part in the official opening ceremony of «Sangtuda-1» HPS construction.

About history and traditions of the Tajik diplomacy

After obtaining independence, realization of independent foreign policy became absolutely a new direction for the Republic of Tajikistan. Along with the search of ways of resolution the internal conflict and peaceful ending of the civil war, the young state had to define and at the same time realize the directions of the foreign policy as it became obvious that in the conditions of independence, many serious problems can be solved only by interaction with foreign countries, international and regional organizations.

In the first months when Tajikistan obtained the state sovereignty and became an independent state, within a short period the lack of experience of politicians of those days caused a serious damage in the statehood and in the country’s international policy. The new government of the country headed by Emomali Rahmon has firmly and purposefully started to restore the law and order in the republic and to carry out negotiations with the opposition. Both parties realized the necessity of restoration of stability for protection of interests of the people and the state, and, as result, the peace and the national consent have gradually been restored in the country. The process of peace building in Tajikistan has been recognized as unique and instructive experience in the world’s practice.

Such a positive course of events, contrary to forecasts of many experts which have predicted for Tajikistan hard and long tests, proves other truth: Tajiks know their past and their history and rely on traditions of the ancestors. It is pertinent to note that the Tajik diplomacy has an ancient history and instructive traditions, and today the experience of ancestors is considered in the state policy and in the system of state building.

The initiatives in studying the history of the Tajik diplomacy

During the independence, studying the history of the Tajik diplomacy more and more attracts the attention of scientists and researchers. Researches on these subjects were carried out in several directions. Studying the history of emerging and development of the Tajik diplomacy, the contribution of Tajiks in the development of diplomacy as an important tool in advancing the state policy, the role of the Tajik diplomacy in the course of the Inter-Tajik negotiations, possibilities of preventive diplomacy in the resolution of regional problems etc. is an incomplete list of those questions, which during the recent years became research subject of scientific circles of our country.

In the period of independency of the country, publishing the book «The Tajikistan diplomacy» devoted to the 50 anniversary of formation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan was one of the first steps for studying the history of Tajik diplomacy. The given book provides interesting information on the activity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also some individual staff of the Ministry.

After establishment of peace and national consent in the country, the interest in studying of history of the Tajik diplomacy has considerably increased. «The Modern Tajik diplomacy» – a book, written by Academician Talbak Nazarov and Professor Abdunabi Sattorzoda may be considered as a serious step in researching of the history of the Tajik diplomacy during the independence. Besides, the scientific works of Academician T. Nazarov published in later years, including «Tajikistan: economics, politics and international cooperation», «Tajikistan: economic cooperation and security», «Tajikistan: economic development, unity and regional cooperation», «Peace process and settlement after
the economic crisis of Tajikistan» and «The market economy and the international cooperation » are of great value for studying the foreign policy of the country.

Considering the initial period of state independence, the following issues were emphasized in the multivolume book of D. Nazriev and I. Sattorov «Republic of Tajikistan: history of independence (chronicle of events)»: recognition of republic as an independent state; establishing diplomatic relations with the other countries; opening embassies, official and business visits of delegations, meetings of state and government leaders, ministers of foreign affairs and other officials with their foreign colleagues, their participation in the work of international forums and conferences; inter-Tajik negotiations.

Several books of Doctor of History I. Usmonov provided with texts of official documents and other necessary documents are devoted to comprehensive interpretation of inter-Tajik negotiation process and activities of the Commission of National Reconciliation. A few separate books of Candidate of Philosophy Z. Sayeedzoda (Saidov) are also dedicated to the issues of foreign relations and international policy of Tajikistan.

A part of the research is dedicated to the history of Tajik diplomacy origin. Among them, it is observed that authors try to determine the «age» of Tajik diplomacy. For example, several years ago, the famous Tajik historian, academician N. Ne’matov published an article under the title of «Tomiris and the beginning of Tajik diplomacy». As the title of article says about itself, referring to Herodot’s «History», the author relates the beginning of Tajik diplomacy to the period of Syrus the Great’s war

**THE YEARS AND EVENTS**

**April 19-20**
OSCE Acting Chairman, Slovenian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dmitriy Rupel arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

**April 25**
Delegation of Austrian Republic headed by Director General for foreign economic relations of the Austrian Ministry of Economy and Labour Johann Sags arrived for a visit.

**May 11-12**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Abdouhokid Musavi Lori arrived for a visit.

**May 18**
Acting President of Kyrgyz Republic, this country’s Prime Minister Kurmanbek Bakiev arrived with a business visit. Talks took place between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Kurmanbek Bakiev.

**May 23**
Foreign delegations arrived for a visit to participate in the work of International business forum in Dushanbe.

Envoys of Chaghaniyan bringing gifts to the King of Samarkand. Afrasiyab, Wall Painting. VII-VIII centuries.
May 30 – June 1
Foreign delegations arrived for a visit to participate in the work of International Conference for regional cooperation in transboundary rivers’ basins held in Dushanbe.

May 30
EurAsEc Secretary General G. Rapota arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 30
Regional Director of UNDP Office for Eastern Europe and CIS Calman Mizheya arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him.

May 31
Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand Mr. Surakiarta Satiratay arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 31
Deputy Minister of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Rizo Ardakonyon arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 1-4
Delegation of Communist Party’s Central Committee of China headed by Secretary of CC CPC’s Secretariat Mr. He Yun arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

June 5-8
Japanese Government’s Special Envoy Mr. Toshiyuki Fudjivara arrived for a visit.

June 13-15
Rector of the UN University in Japan Hans Van Ginkel visited Dushanbe.

June 15-16
EBRD President Jean Lemier arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 15
Director of Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ibrohim Shaiboni arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 16
Foreign delegations arrived for a visit to participate in the work of International Conference «Condition, problems and perspectives of banking system development in Central Asian countries during the period of transition to market economy» held in Dushanbe.

with Massagets’ empress Tomiris (529 BC). The author writes: «From the information provided by Herodot it follows that Massagets’ empress Tomiris was recognized as a diplomat». Having researched negotiations and hostilities between Achaemenids and Massagets, headed by Syrus and Tomiris, the author concludes the mentioned situation as «the first military and diplomatic steps in the general history of Central Asia».

Another author, Doctor of History G.M. Maydininova also tries to define the origin of Tajik diplomacy in her article «Tajik diplomacy of 1431». According to the author, «main document that witnesses about the history of Vavorud diplomacy is carved in the form of visual arts in the drawings of Samarkand’s Afrosiyob. This drawing dates back to VII century and «presently is the only written document about the history of Tajik people’s diplomacy». We talk about a drawing sized 11x11 meters that decorate the walls of famous Sogdian hotel and the scene of embassy’s arrival to Samarkand and his meeting with king is painted in it. The drawing witnesses that in VII century Hagens had their own diplomatic traditions and the king directed his ambassadors to other countries.

Besides, author’s article pays particular attention to the written text, depicted in the robe of one of the ambassadors. The text consists of 16 line in Sogdian and 2 lines in Bactrian languages. The author writes that «this inscription has a great significance in the history of Tajik diplomacy». The inscription says: «When king Vakhrruman from the Ushana dynasty approached him, the Ambassador delivered a speech: «I am Pukar-zate – Haganits’ envoy. I arrived to Samarkand for king’s reception on behalf of Haganits’ king – Turontosh and now I’m in blessed king’s palace before the king’s presence. And you (oh king) don’t suspect me having an evil intention. I know very well the
June 18-19
President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai arrived with a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai. They took part in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone to construction of bridge between the Republic of Tajikistan and Islamic Republic of Afghanistan over Panj River.

June 23-24
Defense Ministers of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine arrived for a visit to participate in the next meeting of CIS member states’ Council of Defense Ministers. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon took part in the work of session. Tajikistan President had a meeting with Russian Minister of Defense Sergey Ivanov.

June 25-28
Queen of Jordan Nur arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 25-28
Special Advisor of UN Secretary General Jeffrey De Sax arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

gods of Samarkand, your traditions and don’t harm the king of Samarkand. I want you, oh King, prosperity and happiness». And king Vakhruman from Ushana dynasty conceded him. Then, ambassador of Choch started delivering his speech».

The author completes the article with his several conclusions. First of all, the name of Haganits’ ambassador Pukar-zate (or Bukar-zate) is mentioned for the first time in this inscription. It’s noteworthy that the ambassador was from Hissar Valley or its surrounding territories. Already, in those time, Haganits established diplomatic relations with many countries, beginning from China and its neighbors ending to Byzantine empire. Secondly, by this time ambassador should mandatorily know traditions, ceremonies, language and scripts of that country, where he is being directed, and also he had to know and observe the
June 27-28
Delegation of FRG Federal Security Service headed by Vice-president Mr. Rudiger Freicher von Frich-Zeerhausen arrived for a visit.

June 28
Russian Federation’s Minister of Emergency Situations Sergey Shoygu arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 28-29
Foreign delegations arrived for a visit to participate in the work of EurAsEc member states’ Council of Justice Ministers in Dushanbe.

July 8-9
Delegation of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand arrived for a visit.

July 11-12
Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Muhammad Dovud arrived for a visit.

July 14
Minister of Trade of the Islamic Republic of Iran, co-chairman of joint Tajik-Iranian Economic Cooperation Commission Muhammad Shariatmadori arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

July 15-16
Vice-president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Chairman of Physical Training Committee Muhthin Mehralizoda arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 15-17
Delegation headed by first Deputy Minister of Commerce of the Republic of India Mr. S.N. Menon arrived with an official visit to participate in the second meeting of joint Tajik-Indian Commission for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

July 18-20
Executive Director of ADB’s Board of Directors for Tajikistan, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Laos Ashoka Saykna arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 20-22
Deputy Prime Minister of the Council of State of People’s Republic of China Ms. U’I arrived with an official visit. She existing customs and tradition and not intervene on domestic affairs of that country. Thirdly, the exact date of appointing Tajik ambassador from Hissar Valley was established, that is 630 or 1431 years ago. Moreover, Bactrian and Sogdian languages were diplomatic languages.

As we noticed, in two last articles, authors pay special attention to geographic side of the discussed theme and ingenious history of Tajik people in Central Asia and discuss the issues of origin and development of Tajik diplomacy from this viewpoint.

Another part of the research is referring to the subject of diplomacy and its role as a powerful lever of state policy promotion. In this meaning, materials like the article of the Doctor of political sciences S.Yatimov «Nizam-al-Mulk: thoughts about personality, objectives, functions and roles of ambassador» are considered to be the modern and important contribution to learning the history of Tajik diplomacy.

**THE SHOHNOMA OF ABOLOQASIM FIRDAUSI AND THE TRADITIONS OF TAJIK DIPLOMACY**

One of the fundamental sources for studying Tajik diplomacy are the literary works, which, among other issues, have reflected this theme for centuries. Above all else, these works play an essential role in the study of diplomatic traditions, procedures, and initiatives.

Among these, the greatest example is that of «Shohnoma» (The Book of Kings) by Abulkasim Firdausi (932-1020 C.E.). In this book, which is dedicated to the epoch of several dynasties of Aryan rule, an inseparable part of the narrative’s development are the various depictions of interactions between countries: cooperation, peace, war, search for allies against a third country, the correspondence of rules, the sending of ambassadors, the reception of foreign guests, directing negotiations, etc.

The contents of the poetry in «Shohnoma» clearly indicate that Ferdausi was an expert concerning the traditions of the royal palaces and it is a common thread throughout this worldwide masterpiece. A comprehensive review of this topic in «Shohnoma» would require the writing of an entire book. With this in mind, and given that our ability to address all these issues in one article is quite limited, we will mention just a few examples that are still relevant today.
Chairman of Ministerial Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR N. Dodkhudoev and Prime-Minister of Afghanistan Mohammad Davud during the visit of later to Dushanbe.

In «Shohnoma» the rules of governance are repeatedly described: the rite of coronation, military parades, the formation of troops before battle, descriptions of battles, etc. At the same time, the author, through his characters, shows his preference for a just state and wise leaders. For example, in the negotiations between Khosrow Parviz and Bahram we read the following:

The tight purses with dinars
Will I scatter generously throughout the face of the earth
Destruction with an angry hand,
I shall once again rebuild the countries

Ferdausi desires for all world affairs and the relations between countries to have a genial foundation and to be based on reason. Concerning other countries, the author also prefers conducting matters sensibly and approaching all concerns peaceably.

In Ferdausi’s time ambassadors were appointed temporarily to fulfill individual orders of their ruler, such as the delivery of messages or gifts to the king of another country, the negotiation and discussion of various issues with another party, the gathering of information about the host country, etc. The following are two lines clearly describe the poet’s requirements of an ambassador:

had a meeting with Tajikistan President E. Rahmon.

July 21
French Republic’s Minister of Defense Michele Alliot-Marie arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

July 24-26
Delegation headed by Board Chairman of JSC «Kazakhstan Investment Fund» Z. Kh. Kakimzhanov arrived for a visit.

July 26-27
US Minister of Defense Donald Rumsfeld arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 28
Chairperson of International Fund of Writers and Journalists (Turkey) Harun Tokak arrived for a visit. He presented this fund’s prize to President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

August 24
Commander-in-Chief of Central Headquarters of the US Armed forces, General John Abizayda arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 1
Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Commander of Border Services of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, General Samiullo Katra arrived for a visit.

September 5-10
Delegation of the Asian Development Bank headed by ADB alternative Executive Director for Tajikistan Mr. Nima Vangdi arrived for a visit.

September 7
European Union’s special representative for Central Asia Jan Kubish arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 24
Founder of Karate-do shito-ryu school in Soviet Union, Chairman of Eurasian Federation of Karate-do shito-ryu, and Deputy Chairman of the World Federation for this type of sport Sato Tetzuo visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 26-28
The followings arrived with a business visit to Dushanbe for participation in the....
work of meetings of EurAsEc Intergovernmental Council and CACO member states’ Council of Prime Ministers:
- Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus S.S.Sidorskiy;
- Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan D.K.Akhmetov;
- Chairman of the Russian Federation’s Government M.E.Fradkov;
- Deputy Prime Minister of Kyrgyz Republic A.K.Madumarov;
- Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan U.T.Sultanov;
- Russian Federation’s Minister of Energy and Industry V.B.Khrustenko;
On September 27, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received government and delegations’ leaders.

September 29
A group of EBRD executive directors headed by Michael Niemeyer visited Dushanbe. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

October 5
US Deputy Secretary of State Robert Joseph arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 13
US Secretary of State Condolisa Rice arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 16-19
Delegation of CIS countries arrived for a visit to participate in the work of XII meeting of CIS member states’ Intergovernmental Council for cooperation in construction activities.

October 17-18
Director of Japanese MFA’s department for Central Asian countries and the Caucasus Mr. Hideki Uyama arrived for a visit.

October 21-14
Director of Department for Asia and Central Asia of the European Commission’s Cooperation Department Erika Muller arrived for a visit.

November 7-8
President of the Asian Development Bank Haruhiko Kuroda arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 8-10
Vice-president of the World Bank Mr. Shigeo Katsu and its regional director

The ambassador should be intelligent and polite
Smooth in his speech and eloquent

Given the fact that a great responsibility rests on an ambassador’s shoulders, Ferdausi gives particular importance to their personality, knowledge, and eloquence of speech in various situations. For example, in the chapter «Khosrov Parviz’s Message to the Roman Cesar» of his poem «The Rule of Khosrov Parviz» it says that, before sending his representatives Gustahm, Boluy, Andien, Harrod, and Shapur to the Cesar, Khosrov Parviz gives them interesting instructions concerning the forthcoming visit, the negotiations, composition of the message, etc.

Go unto the Cesar at dawn.
He will ask (you), -let (your) mind flash in response:
He’ll go as master of power into the field,
In order to contend in the games for fun,-
Playing in the Chovgon, stinging up the bow
You should conquer the Roman servants:
Let everyone see, let everyone understand in advance
That the knights in Iran are like lions.
The king suggest to his messenger Harrod the following:
Then Harrod ordered Khosrov:
Among the Roman nobles and scribes
You will be my mouth and eyes.
When the Cesar in the high assembly
Speaks of friendship and alliance
Of strength and unbreakable bonds
From my face you will answer him
And if you notice something important
In response to words both good and bad
Be my faithful translator.
You will cleverly respond in every means
Which will turn us away from affliction
Remember all that I now say
And know no rest as you serve the king.

This was followed by the negotiations between the head of Rome (Byzantium) and Khosrov’s delegation. Cesar writes a message in reply and Khosrov again sends his representatives to Rome. Thus, these

Dennis de Tray arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

**2006**

January 23
First Vice-president of the World Bank Francois Bourguignon arrived for a visit.

February 13
Delegation of Turkish Republic’s Ministry for Natural Catastrophes and Seismology arrived for a visit.

February 14
Russian Federation’s Chairman of Federation Council Committee for CIS affairs Vadim Gustov arrived for a business visit. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received the delegation headed by V. Gustov.

February 21
Business mission of Ukrainian Donetsk region arrived to Dushanbe.

February 20-21
Minister of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sayeed Parviz Fattah and Minister of Energy and Water Resources of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Alkhoja Muhammad Ismail arrived for a visit. They had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and other officials.

February 24
Personal representative of Aga Khan IV – Prince Amin Aga Khan arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

February 26-28
Delegation of Turkish entrepreneurs consisting of heads of Turkish banks, leading companies and firms – producers of foodstuffs and equipments in different production sphere arrived for a visit.

March 2
Visit of Chinese specialists for final discussion of Project for construction of tunnel in Shar-Shar pass, located 80 km southeast from Dushanbe. In the course of this visit, the matter about starting construction works of this tunnel and mobilizing technical equipment was also considered.

March 2-6
Director General of «Trading sister» Company (UAE, Dubai) Ali Muhammad and this company’s member of the Board of Directors Sayeedalli Mufid arrived for a visit.
March 6
Secretary General of CSTO Nikolai Bor- 
dyzhva arrived with a business visit. The 
President of the Republic of Tajikistan 
Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of 
Tajikistan’s cooperation with CSTO and 
preparation to next session of Collective 
Security Council, organization of which 
was planned in June of current year, were 
discussed in the course of his visit.

March 11-18
Delegation of Marshall Center arrived 
for a visit.

March 14
Head of IMF mission to Tajikistan 
Carlos Pinerua arrived for a visit. The 
President of the Republic of Tajikistan 
Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 14-17
EU Special representative for Central Asia 
Jan Kubish arrived with a business visit. 
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan 
Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 16
Director of Health and Education Of- 
fice of the US Agency for International 
Development in CA Mr. Cary Pelsman 
arrived for a visit.

March 16-18
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of 
the Republic of Cuba Emilio Cabal- 
lero Rodriguez arrived for a visit. The 
President of the Republic of Tajikistan 
Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 28 – April 1
Delegation of CIS Executive Com- 
mittee headed by acting first Deputy 
Chairman of CIS Executive Committee 
V.G.Garkun arrived for a visit.

March 27
Russian Federation’s Chairman of 
the Board of Administration of OJSC 
«Gazprom» A.Miller arrived for a visit. 
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan 
Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 28-31
Delegation of Pakistani military au-
thorities headed by Chief of staff Com-
mittee’s Chairman of Pakistan Armed 
Forces Shahid Siddiq Tirmizi arrived for 
a visit.

March 29
Czech entrepreneurs and investors head-
ed by Director General of «INECON- 
GROUP» company Joseph Gushek ar-
rived for a visit.

negotiations take place several times and, as a result, conclude in favor 
of Khosrov. In a message to Khosrov the Cesar of Rome praises his 

messengers.

Khosrov! Your magnificent messengers, 
They are worthy of honor and glory. 
The such as Gustahm with his sword, 
Among the great and the small we shall not find. 
I give praise to Shapur’s works 
To Boluy’s Courage, strength, loyalty 
No man, not one, has seen 
Such great ones as Harrod Barzin 
He is distinguish by a divine seal, 
He is not inclined to evil, partiality, 
Before him trickery and sorcery are powerless 
All that is hidden is open unto him!

In another part of the Khosrov’s poem, sending his ambassador 
Harrod Barzin to the Chinese Hagan, he say to him, 
You are smarter than everyone in Turan and Iran, 
Your tongue is sharp, your mind full of knowledge. 
Given the extensive knowledge and eloquence, of which Harrod was 
in position, Khosrov sends him off as his ambassador with an extreme-
ly important mission: to bring to his side the Chinese Hagan in battle 
against Bakhram Chubin. In the palace of the Chinese Hagan he is
greeted with full honors, however his suggestions are not accepted. The ambassador did not get upset, but rather in the Hagan’s palace he gathers a great deal of useful information. He finds out that Bakhram is the son-in-law of the Hagan. The ambassador found another way to solve this problem. He sent an old Turk named Kulun to murder Bakhram. Kulun, under the pretense that he has brought word from the Hagan’s daughter, is able to call on Bakhram unchecked and as soon as they are alone, kills him. Thus, the ambassador was able to resolve this complicated problem, with which the king and his army had been struggling.

In the poem «The reign of Sassanids» in the chapter «Ardasher’s Activities in the affairs of the Kingship» Ferdosii writes concerning the choice of ambassadors:

*Having selected amid the noblest men as ambassador Debira, who is rich in knowledge and intelligence I instructed (him) to take my message That the laws of war may be kept honestly And that the king’s emissary may make hast on the way To spy out what the enemy has in mind*
April 25-26
Delegation of Central Asian countries, Russian Federation and CSTO Secretariat headed by Secretary General N. Bordyuzha visited Dushanbe to participate in the Conference of CSTO member states’ Security Council Secretaries. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the head of delegation. Besides, Tajikistan President held a separate meeting with Russian Security Council Secretary Igor Ivanov.

April 28
Deputy Director of Russian Federation’s Federal Migration Service Vladimir Kalanda arrived for a visit.

May 8
US Deputy Secretary of State for Southern and Central Asia Richard Boucher arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 15
Ukrainian delegation headed by Ukrainian Minister of Construction, Architecture, Housing and Communal Services Pavl Kachur arrived for a visit.

May 17
Federal Minister for Drugs Control of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Gous Bakhsh Khan Mahar arrived for a visit.

May 17
Economic Advisor of the Islamic Development Bank Omar Muhammad Fadlalli and representatives of several Arab countries’ funds arrived with a business visit to Tajikistan.

May 24
President and Executive Director General of the US energy company «AES» Paul Hamrahan arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

May 24
Chairman CIS Executive Committee Vladimir Rushailo arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues concerning practical realization of decisions made in previous meetings of CIS member states’ leaders, agenda for the next meeting of CIS member states’ government leaders to be held in Dushanbe, and also plans for reforming the Commonwealth executive bodies were discussed.

May 24
EurAsEc Secretary General G. Rapota visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rah-

Further, the king in the presence of government officials meets the ambassador in the appropriate manner, as a special representative of a foreign government, and conducts negotiations with him. In the honor of the ambassador the king arranges an official reception, takes him hunting, and gives the ambassador commemorative presents and accompanies him in an appropriate manner.

It essential to note that this protocol is followed in most cases. Even in the case of poor relationships between two countries, this order was maintained and ambassadors were met with and accompanied by the appropriate honor. Bad reception of an ambassador implied a future ultimatum or a declaration of war.

4. According to «Sahnama» diplomatic correspondence between kings had specific requirements and traditions. Firdausi called this type of correspondence «royal correspondence» («Hati Khusraw?»).

Currently the commonly accepted form of diplomatic correspondence (for example: personal verbal communication) has its own rules and specific requirements, which are observed in all the sovereign states of the world. This includes respectful expressions of address, clear and precise language without any double meaning, and taking into account other subtleties of dialogue, which is essential for composing letters.
In «Shohnoma» we see that the given requirements are followed as a standard. For example, Khosrov Parviz advises the following concerning the rules of composing letters:

In order for Kaysar to send a message
One must be able to cover the sun’s heavenly radiance:
After all, Cesar has many servants
Philosophers, adherents of Sciences,
Those servants know so much about legends,
All the books from the beginning of the world.
I hope that those servants won’t be able to hear the words which color faded long ago, and essence of meaning is dead,
Let there be in this wonderful knowledge
Space for thoughts and freedom of speech

In «Sahnama» texts of royal messages generally had the following order: at the beginning came the words of praise to the Almighty Allah, then kind words towards the ancestors of the king to whom is ad-

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Tajik SSR Gholibazar Pallaev, Chairman of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal and the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev during the visit of the party head of Afghanistan to Dushanbe.

Delegation of Tajikistan headed by the Deputy Chairman of the Ministerial Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the republic R. Yusufbekov.
July 3-6
Special Envoy of UN Secretary General for HIV/AIDS in Asian countries and the Pacific Ms. Nafis Sadiq arrived for a visit.

July 5-7
Delegation of Korean Republic headed by Ambassador the Republic of Korea in the Republic of Tajikistan (with residence in Tashkent) Mr. Mun Haeng and Director of Korean Technical Cooperation Agency Mr. Kwon Yong I arrived for a visit.

July 7-9
Prince Andrew, Duke of York, second son of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's Queen Elisabeth II arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 10
US Minister of Defense Donald Rumsfeld arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 14
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahdi Safar'i arrived with a business visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

July 16-17
Delegation of Pakistani entrepreneurs headed by Director of Export Development Bureau of the Pakistan Government Sajeed Hussein arrived for a visit.

July 19-21
Mission headed by General Manager of the Islamic Private Sector Development Corporation Ali Soliman arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the mission.

July 21
Director General of Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency Walter Fust arrived for a visit.

July 24-26
President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad arrived with an official visit. In the course of his visit, Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon, bilateral enlarged talks has taken place. Trilateral talks took place between Presidents of the Republic of Tajikistan dressed the message, afterwards praises to the king himself, and only then follows the staging of issue at hand. The letter ends again with words of praise and admiration to the king. That said it is necessary to highlight that the messages of ultimatums were organized very different in form and in content.

As it has been mentioned above, Firdausi’s «Shohnoma» from the beginning until the end contains a lot of information on the way of realizing foreign politics and diplomatic traditions. Of course, «Shohnoma» is, first of all, a literary work, and it is logical that the question of conformity of the contents of poems and stories with historical events is another topic. But concerning diplomatic ceremonies and traditions of the above mentioned, it is possible to emphasize that they existed and were widely used.

**The role of the ambassador in Nizam al-mulk’s «Siyosatnoma» and Bayhaqi’s «The history of Mas’ud»**

Kavamuddin Abuali Hasan ibn Ali ibn Ishaq (1018-1092), better known for his honorary title - «Nizam al-Mulk («the State Order») at the court of the Seljuk began his career as a secretary, and then thanks to his abilities, knowledge, and large talent rose to the position of vizier.
Nizam al-Mulk served as vizier under the king Alparslane, then with his son Malikshaha. Nizam al-Mulk, at the request of Malikshaha, wrote «Siyyasat-nama» («The Book on Governmental Administration») as it approximately existed according to the Shah.

Nizam al-Mulk’s book consists of 50 chapters, each devoted to a particular topic in government administration. At the beginning of each chapter the author provides instruction on the chosen topic, then Nizam al-Mulk follows by introducing relevant stories from the lives of prominent public figures. This method of organization of his book allowed the author to offer advice and guidance on the principles and ways of public policy and administration and, at the same time, allowed him to record interesting information about the life and work of many historical figures from the reign of the Sassanid, Samanid, and Ghaznavids.

Chapter 21 of the book entitled «Concerning ambassadors and their work» is entirely devoted to the activities and personal qualities of an ambassador.

The Years and Events

Emomali Rahmon, Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai.

July 25-27
President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai arrived with a business visit. In the course of his visit, Hamid Karzai had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and other officials of the country.

July 25
Deputy Director of Air Forces Management Institute of Chinese National Liberation Army Lu Hainai arrived for a visit.

July 28
President of Liverpool Exchange Market Peter Wakefield arrived for a visit.

July 29-31
French Minister of Defense Michele Alliot-Marie arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received her.

August 3
Vice-president of the Asian Development Bank Likun Jin arrived for a visit. Current state of affairs and cooperation perspectives between Tajikistan ADB were discussed during his meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.
The author writes that rulers were always respectful and appreciative towards ambassadors. And even when there were tense relationships among the Emperors themselves, ambassadors of a rival country were not harmed and in no way was the usual good treatment diminished.

According to Nizam al-Mulk at the border of the country an ambassador should be received by an honored and respected state official and then be escorted the rest of the way through the well-furnished and peaceful towns and regions. According to the author «Ambassadors should be pleased in the manner they are received and seen off», «the way they receive the ambassador shows how they would treat his king».

It should be noted that in times of Nizam al-Mulk ambassadors were not appointed on a permanent basis. They were called only as needed and, on completion of their visits to other countries, had carried out their mission. So in other words, an ambassador by commission from the head of his state carries his message to the king of another state or conducts with him negotiations.

However, in the opinion of Nizam al Mulk, an ambassador simultaneously fulfills yet another task. Emperors sending their ambassadors....
to other countries seek not only to deliver a message and conduct meetings, but also collect essential information about hundreds of trifles and objectives. The want to find out what the condition of the roads, mountain passages, rivers, could an army get through them or not, where is feed for livestock kept, who are in the leadership of various regions, the size of the other king’s military. Also, what is the condition and quantity of their munitions, what does it take to sustain them and how long does it take to gather them together? What is the routine of the palace, games, and hunting excursions? What is the personality of the king and his officers? How well furnished is the country and its population, their proficiency and abilities in battle, etc.? Therefore, an ambassador should collect by any means possible the necessary information about the host country during his travels and then report to his ruler. And all this so that in the event that a plan of action was needed, the Emperor would have all he needed to know how it would be possible to fulfill it.

An ambassador also included the responsibility of fulfilling other tasks. For example, when a king was to visit another country, he would send his ambassador ahead of time for preparation and holding the next meeting of SCO member states’ government leaders. President of the Republic of Tajikistan received him on September 13. Issues of agenda intended for discussion in the next meeting of SCO member states’ government leaders were discussed in the meeting.

September 14
President of PRC State Development Bank Chen Yuan, who is at the same time, chairs interbank association of SCO member states, arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. The issues of banking, monetary, and financial cooperation between Tajikistan and China, both in bilateral format and within the frames of SCO, were discussed during the visit.

September 14-16
Prime Minister of Council of State of the People’s Republic of China Wen Tizyabao arrived with an official visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Wen Tizyabao. Issues of multi-faceted Tajik-Chinese cooperation were discussed in the meeting. Wen Tizyabao also took part in the work of fifth meeting of SCO member states’ government leaders.

September 14-15
Vice-president of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Sayeedlu arrived for a visit to Dushanbe to participate in the work of fifth meeting of SCO member states’ government leaders’ Council. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 14-15
Prime Ministers of SCO member states visited Dushanbe to participate in the work of fifth meeting of SCO member states’ government leaders. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received Prime Ministers.

September 15
Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Shavkat Aziz arrived with a business visit to participate in fifth meeting of SCO member states’ government leaders. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, in which wide circle of issues regarding developing the Tajik-Pakistani relations were discussed.

September 15
Vice-president of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Ahmad Ziya Masud arrived with a business visit. In the course of
the visit, Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 15
Chairman of Russian Federation’s Government Mikhail Fradkov arrived with a business visit to participate in fifth meeting of SCO member states’ government leaders and Prime Ministers. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 26
Delegation of international observers from CIS countries headed by First Deputy Chairman of CIS Executive Committee V. Garkun arrived for a visit.

October 5-6
Delegation of FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Director of Political Department Mikhael Schaeffer arrived for a visit.

October 6-7
US Deputy Secretary of State for Southern and Central Asia Richard Boucher arrived with a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 11-14
Russian Federation’s delegation from Ivanovsk region headed by Chairman of Regional Duma of Ivanovsk A. V. Nazarov arrived for a visit.

in order to negotiate various issues and to represent the interest of his own country and to receive consultations.

Along with identifying the multitude of responsibilities, Nizam al-Mulk gave advice on selecting people for the appointment of ambassador. He writes that «... perceptive and attentive rulers sought after the purity of their character, led an excellent life and kept their human dignity, they should obey the law so that no one would curse them.»

The author also suggests what type of person an ambassador should be. He writes, «The man who should serve our emperor should be fearless in conversations, who is well traveled, who knows something about all the sciences, prudent, and have dignity and good appearance. It would be an advantage to have someone who is educated and older. If you send Nadeem, then in that case people will have more confidence in him. It will be in our advantage to send a brave, courageous, decent man who is well versed about weapons and the equestrian arts, a warrior; it will show that most of our men have these qualities.

If the ambassador is a blessed man it will also be to our advantage since people will respect him and will not want to harm him. It would also be good to choose an ambassador who will abstain from alcohol, gambling and who will not be garrulous. Emperors frequently sent messengers with gifts and many rarities. The ambassadors act polite, meek, and full of flattery, but behind them the troops were gathering; they car-
ried out an attack and destroyed the enemy. The ambassador portrays the intelligence of the ruler’s mind.

In several other chapters of this book one can find statements that describe thoughts on how to conduct international politics. For example, in chapter 34 it says that «a person with perfect rationality should be able to control his anger, and even at the most vehement his reason must prevail over anger.»

Chapter 39 describes the importance of a king’s patience. It says that one must be very careful and not make any haste decisions when governing a country. When a king finds out something that causes strong emotions he must stay calm and wait until he finds out the whole truth. When two confronting sides come to get a judgment the governor should not show to whose side he leans.

Abu-l-Fazl Muhammad ibn Husayn Bayhaqi (996-1077) in his historical work - «The History of Masud» describes the events during the reign of Sultan Masud I Geznavid. Although only a small part of the book has survived to our day, it is enough for us to say that «The History of Masud» is one of the finest historical works written in Tajiki.

Bayhaqi was at the service of the state secretariat, for nearly 25 years. He was second in command and later became the head of the institution.

October 22-23
Acting Regional Director of the World Bank for Central Asian countries Ms. Annette Dickson arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received her.

October 24-26
Governor of Khurasan Province of the Islamic Republic of Iran Muhammadjavad Mohammadzoda arrived for a visit to participate in the opening ceremony of Iranian specialized exhibition in Tajikistan.

October 25
Special Envoy of Venezuela President, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Bolivar of the Republic of Venezuela Mr. Gallegas arrived for a visit.

October 28
Minister of Water Resources and Energy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Liakata Ali Jatoy arrived for a visit to participate in the work of Second Conference on Central and Southern Asia electric power market. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 28 – November 1
Imam of world’s Ismailits Prince Karim Aga Khan IV arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 1-3
Head of the IMF mission for Tajikistan Carlos Pinerua arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 3
FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Frank-Walter Steinmeier arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Issues of further cooperation development of Tajikistan with FRG and European Union countries were discussed.

November 4-7
Chairperson of CIS Executive Committee, Executive Secretary V. Rushailo arrived for a visit.

November 6-9
Head of European Commission Representative Adrian van der Meer arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 10
Russian Federation’s Deputy Chairman Board of Directors OJSC «Gazprom»
A. Ryazanova arrived with a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**December 8-9**
EU Special Representative for Central Asia Pierre Morel arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**December 12-15**
Mission of the Japanese Bank for International Development (JBIC) headed by Director of Development Department Shoheem Haara arrived for a visit.

**December 12-15**
UN deputy Secretary General, Executive Secretary of UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Kim Hak Su and UN deputy Secretary General, Executive Secretary of the European Economic Commission Marek Belka arrived for a visit.

**December 12-15**
Secretary General of Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Khurshid Anvar arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**December 15**
CEO of RJSC «Unified Energy System of Russia» Anatoliy Chubays arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

He was knowledgeable in many matters of domestic and foreign policy of the Ghaznavids. Among various documents, to which Bayhaqi had accesses to were encrypted conversations with the ambassadors and different kinds of secret information. He had many opportunities to learn about secret meetings with the members of the Sultan’s government and his personal advisers. Because Bayhaqi had been so much life experience he was able to reflect events realistically and competently.

«History of Masud» is a great book that is worthy of being seriously researched. This article will discuss some small parts of «The History of Masud» that describes the protocol associated with the visit of the Ambassador of a foreign state. The below mentioned passage describes the visit of the Ambassador of Bagdad’s Caliphate Sulaimani in the state of Ghaznavids.

Meeting of the Ambassador. The Caliph of Baghdad, al-Qadir, died and his throne was inherited the Imam Abu Ja’far al-Ka’ima. Afterwards the government of the Caliphate sends its ambassadors and writes letters to other states in order to renew loyalty in relation to the new Caliph. An ambassador named Sulaimaniyah is sent to Emir Mas’ud. When Emir and the vizier receive the news about ambassadors visit, they hold a meeting and compose the protocol to appropriately host the honorary guest.

Bayhaqi writes that when the ambassador arrived in Shapurkan he was well received by the leaders, officials, and the people appointed by the Sultan, thus following all the rules and traditions of reception of an ambassador. On behalf of the Amir, a senior official went to meet

For the first time the Ambassador of independent Tajikistan hands over Credentials to the head of a foreign state. The Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Republic of Tajikistan to Kazakhstan Said Sharipov hands over Credentials to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev. Almaty, January 18, 1994.

December 18
French Republic’s Minister of Defense Ms. Michele Alliot-Marie arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received her.

December 20
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Norway (non-resident) in Tajikistan Ouvin Nordstletten and Senior Vice-president of Norwegian company Hydro Aluminum Seimon Storezund visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

2007

January 19-20
Foreign delegations arrived for a visit to participate in the work of Sub-regional meeting for promoting and implementing 1954, 1970, 1995 Conventions aimed at preserving cultural values in Central Asia held in Dushanbe.

January 22-24
Delegation of the Asian Development Bank headed by ADB Director for Regional Cooperation in Central and Eastern Asia Robert See arrived for a visit. The delegation had meetings with high-ranked officials of the Government of Tajikistan for discussion of Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program issues. Delegation also discussed issues concerning prepara-
tions to hold Sixth Ministerial Conference on CAREC Program to be held in October 2007 in Dushanbe.

January 23-26
Minister of Education of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmoud Farshedi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of multi-faceted Tajik-Iranian cooperation, first of all in the spheres of education, science and culture were discussed.

January 26
Deputy Chairman of Turkish Republic’s Union of Writers and Journalists, Chief Secretary of «Eurasia Dialogue» Platform Erkam Tufan Ayvata arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of preparation for joint celebration of 800th anniversary of Jaloluddini Balkhi were discussed in the meeting.

January 29
French technical group for reconstruction of Dushanbe international airport visited Tajikistan.

January 31
Delegation of «CanArgo» company (USA) arrived for a visit. Based on results of the visit between the Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan and «Tethys Petroleum Limited» Company Protocol of cooperation intentions in the sphere of oil and gas was signed.

January 31
Russian Federation’s Commander of 5th Army of air and anti-aircraft forces, Lieutenant General V. Volkovitskiy arrived with a business visit.

January 31
Senior counselor of IMF Department for Near East and Central Asia David Owen arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

February 8
Representatives of Russian Federation’s Federal Migration Service arrived for a visit to participate in the work of Tajik part meeting of working group for realization of Agreement between Tajikistan and Russia about labour activities and protecting the rights of Tajik citizens in Russian and Russian citizens in Tajikistan signed on October 16, 2004. Representatives from Ministry of Labour, MIA RT, IOM and other corresponding structures took part in meeting’s work.

the ambassador followed by a large group of noble descendants of ‘Ali, Gadies, the Ulema and the Faqih, also, some embassy police officers, and other officials on horses. When the ambassador approached the city he was greeted by Hajib, who was fluent in Arabic, and ten Sarhangs with a thousand horsemen. The ambassador was taken through a beautiful part of the city to a nice house where he was served delicious food. The ambassador was received on the first day of the month of Muharram, which is at the beginning of the year. The head officer handed the royal decree to the ambassador. That decree had a description of different sorts of events (sad and happy) that were happening at that time in Bagdad.

Reception Ambassador. After the ambassador had rested for three days, the Emir ordered that the ambassador be transferred to Kush Dar-i ‘Abd al-A’la where there were more comfortable facilities for an ambassador’s receptions and other similar activities, in the given situation it was the ritual of mourning and congratulating. They decided to receive the ambassador on the first day of the month of Muharram, which is at the beginning of the year. The head officer handed the royal decree to the ambassador. That decree had a description of different sorts of events (sad and happy) that were happening at that time in Bagdad.

At the appointed time, four thousand royal slaves lined up in several rows on both sides of the Emir’s house: those two thousand people had two-horned hats, silver maces, fur hats, swords, and bows and arrows, all in robes of silk from Shushtan. Also there were three hundred Gulyam-guards that stood on both sides of the Suffa, close to Emir. They were wearing ostentations and lavish clothes.
They had two-horned hats, belts gilded with gold clubs (some of them wore belts adorned with semi-precious stones). Fifty to sixty people were kept in readiness at a distance - inside the barn of the Daylmatites. All the court nobles, the regional governors, and the Hajibi were wearing horned hats and golden belts. Outside of the barn stood Martabadari and many elephants.

The ambassador was able to march through many rows of well-armed troops, elephants and veils of colored silks, with canopies and armor. Ambassadorial officials and the ambassador himself were looking at the scenery while riding their horses. Bayhaqi wrote, «there was a roar of horns and drums, and elephant bowls. The ambassador was stunned by amazing scenery that he had never seen before in his life. Amazed and stunned, he entered Kushk».

The Emir sat on a throne before the Suffa. Everybody remained standing in front of the Emir except for the vizier. The Caliph’s ambassador, who was dressed in black, greeted everyone. The vizier led the greetings. The Hajib took the ambassador’s arm and helped him to his seat. Amir said: «In what condition did you left the Caliph?» The Ambassador said: «Alah, peace be upon his name, who comforts the great...»
Finogenov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, and issues of establishing cooperation of Tajikistan with this newly founded regional financial institution with authorized capital of 1,5 billion American Dollars were discussed in the course of his visit.

March 5
Vice-president of Export Import Bank of PRC «EXIM BANK» Lee Tszyuan arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March
USA Permanent Representative at the OSCE, Ambassador Julie Finley arrived for a visit.

March 7-31
Research Mission of JICA for market economy development in the sphere of agricultural production in the Republic of Tajikistan visited Dushanbe.

March 11-14
Representation of Finland Foreign Trade Association Finpro Nicolas Poyanvirta arrived for a visit to Dushanbe.

March 15-16
President of the Azerbaijan Republic Ilham Aliyev arrived with an official visit to Tajikistan. Azerbaijan President Ilham Aliyev had a on to one meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan

Sultan in grief after the death of the Imam al-Qadir bi-l-tals, the ruler of the believers.» We belong to Allah and to Him we will all return. The death of the Imam is a great misfortune, but the grace of the Lord, who gives the life to the living emperor, is even greater. The Lord has prepared the deceased Caliph a place in paradise, as the emperor of faith and peace, and the ruler of the believers!»

The vizier in excellent Arabic suggested that it was time for the ambassador to deliver the royal message. The ambassador stood up and handed over the royal message wrapped in black silk to the Emir, stepped back, and sat down in the same place. The Emir called the head of the secretariat; he came to the throne, took the message, stepped back, and stood facing the altar. He then opened the cover and in a loud voice read the message. When he finished, the Emir
March 15
Delegation of FRG Bundestag headed by Ms. Hedi Wegener arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation. Existing issues and perspectives of Tajikistan’s relations with Germany and European Union as a whole were discussed in the course of the visit.

March 19
Parliamentarians of the Poland Republic had a transit visit during technical landing of Polish Senate and Sejm delegations’ plane. Meeting of Tajik and Polish parliamentarians took place in Dushanbe airport.

March 27
Chairman of Kazakhstan State Holding Company «Samruk» S.Minbaev arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 29
EurAsEc Secretary General G.Rapota arrived with a business visit.

April 3-5
Director of the UN High Commissioner for Refugee’s Office for Asian countries and the Pacific Jeanette Lim arrived with a business visit.

April 7
Correspondent of Japanese newspaper «Asahi Shimbun» visited Dushanbe. This newspaper is considered one of the most influential publications of this country. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the Japanese journalist.
April 10-14
Secretary General of the Headquarters for combating illegal drugs circulation of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr. Moliki arrived for a visit.

April 12-15
Deputy Assistant of US Secretary of State for Southern and Central Asian countries Evan A. Feigenbaum arrived for a visit.

April 13-14
OSCE Acting Chairman, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Miguel Anhel Moratinos arrived for a visit. He had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Minister of Foreign Affairs H. Zarifi and other officials. Issues of cooperation between RT and OSCE and bilateral Tajik-Spanish relations were discussed in the meetings.

April 16-18
Lithuanian Republic’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Petras Vaičiūnas arrived with an official visit. He had meetings with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon, Minister of Foreign Affairs H. Zarifi. Existing issues and perspectives of Tajik-Lithuanian bilateral cooperation and within the framework of EU and OSCE were discussed in the meetings.

April 20
Deputy Director General of ADB Department for Central and Western Asia Shanbin Yao arrived for a visit. Issues of cooperation between RT and ADB were discussed in the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 20
Executive Director of RJSC «Unified Energy System of Russia» Andrei Rapoport arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 25-29
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Ms. Louisa Arbour arrived for a visit. Issues of observing human rights, and cooperation of Tajikistan with corresponding international organizations were discussed in the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 30
Minister of Defense and support to armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mustafa Muhammad Najjor arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting or music was allowed until the end of the ceremony. Imperial guards followed the instructions to keep the order and silence in the city.

The Emir left his palace late in the morning. Four thousand Gulyams were also wearing the same outfits that they wore during the arrival of the Ambassador. The royal army marched along with Salar Bekutugdi, next were the Ghilam’s bodyguards with the Sultan’s banner. After them were Martabads and the Hajibi with their leader Hajib Bilgategin. After Sultan followed by the great Hodja and his followers along with court elite, followed by Khoja Ali Miaka, Kazii, Faqih, the Ulema and Balkh’s elite. In complete silence and perfect order Emir was going towards the Mosque. Only sound of banging whips and voices of Martabads were heard in the whole city.

When Emir entered the mosque, he sat by the pulpit, which was adorned with golden brocade. Hodge and court nobility followed the example of the Emir and set down. Ali Mika and Caliph’s Ambassador sat down at a distance. Khatib made a ritual of reading khutbah and said a prayer. When he had finished reading and praying Sultan’s treasurers came and placed ten thousand dinars in five silk bags as a gift to the Caliph.
Then princes, emirs, sons of the great Hadji, senior Hajibi, and all the rest followed bringing gifts of gold and silver. After the gift ceremony the Emir sat on horseback with the Ghulam. His retinue and court and went to Bagh-i Buzurg. The Great Hodzha followed. Treasurers and treasury officials carried gifts through the bazaar to the treasury. Hodgi 'Ali Mika invited the ambassador to ride on the horses next to each other along the rows of the bazaar.

Dwellers of Balkh greatly rejoiced and scattered many dirams and dinars, valuable items, and different things on the road. It took them an hour before the evening prayer to get to the place of destination. Then 'Ali brought the ambassador to the lavish guesthouse. They had lunch and 'Ali brought the ambassador a gift that made the Emir happy.

Contract negotiation. The next day, the Emir ordered the head of the secretariat, together with the vizier to take steps to write a treaty with the Caliph before the return of ambassador. The head of the Secretariat and vizier invited the Ambassador and continued with negotiations for a long time.

The Parties agreed that according to the pattern of the agreement Emir, who brought along the ambassador, would write a contract with

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May 3-4
Chairman of OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Mr. Goran Lenmarker arrived for a visit.

May 7
Deputy Assistant of US Minister of Trade for European countries Mr. Paul Dike arrived for a visit.

May 7-8
Prince Amin Aga Khan arrived for a visit. In the course of the visit, he attended Aga Khan Development Organization’s facilities.

May 14-15
OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities’ Affairs Rolf Ekeus arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon.

May 14-15
National Assembly delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Chairman of Permanent Committee for international affairs Ms. Attiya Inayatullah arrived for a visit.

May 16-17
Kyrgyz Republic’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Ednan Karabaev arrived with a business visit. In the course of the visit, he had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Minister of Foreign Affairs Hamrokhon Zarifi.

May 21-22
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic Janni Vernetti arrived for a visit. Existing issues and perspectives of cooperation between two countries in bilateral format and within the framework of European organizations were discussed in the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 22-24
Special representative of NATO Secretary General for Central Asian countries Robert Simmons arrived for a visit. Exchange of views took place in the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon regarding effective counteraction to production and illegal circulation of drugs, and reinforcing protection of border with Afghanistan.

May 24-27
First deputy Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
Ms. Anna Maria Setto arrived for a visit. She had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Minister of Foreign Affairs H.Zarifi.

June 1-2
Delegation of bank and financial institutions of donor countries arrived for participation in the Donors’ Advisory Group Meeting «Development Forum».

June 1-2
ADB Director General of Department for Central and Western Asia Juan Miranda arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of cooperation of Tajikistan with ADB and agenda of Dushanbe donor countries’ advisory group meeting for Tajikistan development were discussed in the meeting.

June 4
UN Deputy Secretary General, Director of the UN regional office for Europe and CIS countries Ms. Kori Udovicki arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon receive her. International problems and cooperation issues between Tajikistan and UN were discussed in the meeting.

June 5-6
Deputy Minister of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Rasul Zargar arrived with a working visit. He had a meeting with country’s President Emomali Rahmon.

June 7
Vice-president of the World Banks for European and Central Asian region Shigeo Katsuro arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him.

June 7-9
Deputy Chairman of Russian Federation’s State Duma Committee for CIS and ties with nationals V.G.Maleev arrived for a visit.

June 17-21
General Michael Jackson (Great Britain) arrived for a visit.

June 18
Director of Eurasian Social Development Institute, Center for researching the development problem at the PRC’s Council of State Mr. Lee Fanlin arrived for a visit.

June 19
Commander of US Central Headquarters, Admiral William Fellon arrived for a visit.

the conditions that when the ambassador arrived in Baghdad, the ruler of the believers would send a new patent of nobility, in which would be mentioned Khorasan, Khorezm, Nimruz, Zavulistan, all of India and Sindh, Chaganyan, Huttalan, Kubadyan, Termez, Kusdar, Mekran, Valishtan, Kikanan, Ray, Jibal, all of Isfahan, the region up until the Huval pass, Gurgan and Tabaristan, and that there would be no entering into correspondence with the Turkestani Khans, that no honorary titles would be bestowed and no gifts would be sent without the mediation of the ruling house, as it was in former times, as the deceased Kaliiph al’Kadir had agreed with the former sultan.

Ambassador Sulaimaniyah comes again on the same business and brings with him, to the pleasure of the Ruler of the believers, a robe, the like of which has never before existed and the Ruler of the believers would give permission to attack Kerman from Sistan and Oman from Mekrana; the Carmathisan would be defeated. They gathered, so it is said, an immeasurable army, and there is the need to increase ownership, the army certainly must fight.

«All that has been said is true,» said the ambassador, «It is necessary to write a memorandum for me to have written evidence.» «Very well,» they answered him and let him go.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 25
OSCE Secretary General Mark Perin de Brischambo arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Wide circle of cooperation issues between Tajikistan and OSCE were discussed in the meeting.

June 25
EU Special Representative for Central Asia Pierre Morel arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 5
Minister of Finance, Economy and Trade of the Republic of Qatar Yusuf Hussein Kamal arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 8-9
Delegation of JSC «Sustainable development fund «Kazyna» headed by Chairman of the Board of directors K. Kelimbetov arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him. Issues of economic and investment cooperation between Tajikistan and Kazakhstan were discussed in the meeting.
July 9
Head of Russian Federation’s Government Administration – Deputy Chairman of RF Government S.E. Naryshkin arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Existing issues and perspectives of Tajik-Russian relations development were discussed in the course of the visit.

July 10-11
Chairman of the Council of Director of the intergovernmental oil company «Soyuzneftegaz» Yufi Shafranik arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 16-19
Chairperson of the Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TICA) Mr. Khaqan Fidan arrived for a visit to open the project of «Fresh water» in Hissar and to lay the foundation stone for construction of «Chorbogh» children’s home.

July 19-21
Minister of Science, Research and Technologies of the Islamic Republic of Iran Doctor Muhammad Mahdi Zohidi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 3
Minister of Energy and Water Resources of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Muhammad Ismailkhun arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

God prolong his life.» Bu Nasr read the entire Arabic list. «I heard, - said Emir, - and its contents are clear to me. Give me the Persian list.» Bu Nacr gave it to him. Emir Mac’ud read the contract until the end not once pausing. Then the royal inkstand was brought forward, and Emir himself signed both the Arabic and Persian contracts, that which was brought from Baghdad, and that which was composed by Bu Nacr. Another inkstand was brought in from the ambassadorial lounge and set up, and in a token of witness, the Great Hodge and those present added their signatures.

Gifts for the Khalif and the ambassador: After the ceremony for the signing of the document Emir retired with Bu Nacr and the vizier, in order to resolve matters of seeing off the ambassador. They decided to compose a letter, a description of the commemoration and verbal state-
mements and to submit it to the highest discretion. As for gifts, Emir gives the ambassador the robe and hands him his remuneration as is customary for a caliph. During the discussion of these issues the vizier noted that it is usually assumed that twenty thousand extra mans of indigo for the caliph and five thousand mans for the escort. In addition to that, the ruling governor gives a significant fraction of the money and some sort of a gift of clothing, precious stones, and spices. Because Sulaimaniyah came on such important business, for him a worthy robe is necessary and one hundred thousand dirams for his remuneration. Later when he comes again and brings that which is desirable, the ruling governor will give him more, according to how much he deems appropriate.

«Very well,» said Emir and started to count out what more should be given the caliph and Khoja wrote it down, -one hundred valuable pieces of different kinds of fabric, of them ten were woven with gold; fifty bags of musk; one hundred cakes of camphor; two hundred of the very best turbans made of fine linen; fifty precious Indian swords; a golden goblet weighing one thousand miskal, which was full of pearls; ten rubies and twenty of the most splendid Badakhshani lols; ten Khorasan Huttalanski bred stallions with horsecloths and coverlets, and five expensive Turkish Gulyams.» They readied the treasures; Emir inspected and approved. Bu Nacr compiled a draft of the message and then rewrote it. A memorandum was also written. Bu Nacr presented them to the vizier and then announced everything in Persian and then in Arabic and read it in the Sultan’s assembly. They were very pleasing.

The ambassador was handed the magnificent robe, the type scientists give a jurist, and along with that five hundred miskals of golden trappings, some mules and two horses, and they sent them off. Behind him was led towards him that which was meant for the caliph, and also one hundred thousand awarded dirams and twenty expensive pieces of clothing for the ambassador. The vizier sent from himself some mules with horsecloths and coverlets, five hundred dinars, and ten lengths of fabric.

Farewell Ceremony of an Ambassador: Bu Hacr sent the ambassador a reply letter through the embassy’s tipstaff officer and the ambassador departed from Balkh. With him five couriers were sent, so that he could send them back one after another with fresh updates, and he would send back two people from Baghdad with mention of what was happening and what was being done. Among those on foot and those on horseback one informant was sent secretly, so that he could report through these couriers everything that would happen. By rush delivery letters traveled throughout the entire territory, through which the ambassador was traveling, so that he be provided a descent reception and so that it be assured he travel in comfort.

OTHER SOURCES FOR LEARNING THE HISTORY OF TAJIK DIPLOMACY

In an example of Firdausi’s «Shohnoma» from one hand, and on the other hand – «Siyosatnoma» by Nizam ul-mulk and Bayhaqi «The History of Mas’ud», issues of the history and traditions of Tajik diplomacy are completely differently discussed in respect to style, content, time of writing Tajik-Persian literature works, authors of which also had quite different social status.

Besides these works, numerous other sources, starting from «Avesta» and including many works of art and historical works of different authors in different times, can help in learning the history of Tajik diplomacy. For example, «Tabari History» by Abuali Muhammad Bal’ami, «Zain-ul-akhbor» («News Decoration») by Mahmoud Gardezi, «The History of Mas’ud» by Bayhaqi, «History of Bukhara» by Narshakhi, «Dor-

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

August 7
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Indian Republic Nilekamrana Ravvi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 21
President of Export Import Bank of PRC «Exim Bank» Lee Ruogu arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of financing investment projects that are realized in accordance with Tajik-Chinese intergovernmental cooperation documents were discussed in the meeting.

August 22
Working group of CIS Executive Committee headed by CIS First Deputy Executive Secretary V. Garkun arrived with a business visit.

August 25-26
President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai arrived with a business visit to negotiate and participate in the official opening ceremony of highway bridge between Tajikistan and Afghanistan through Panj River. In the course of his visit, Hamid Karzai had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, parties discussed current state of affairs and different aspects of Tajik-Afghan relations.

August 25-26
US Minister of Trade Carlos Gutierrez arrived for a visit to negotiate and participate in the official opening ceremony of highway bridge between Tajikistan and Afghanistan through Panj River. In the course of the visit, he had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and delivered him the personal message of US President George Bush. Issues of multifaceted Tajik-American cooperation were discussed in the meeting.

August 27-28
Emir of Qatar State Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa at-Tani arrived with an official visit. In the course of his visit, Emir of Qatar State Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa at-Tani had a one to one meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan
Emomali Rahmon, enlarged bilateral talks of official delegations has taken place, cooperation documents were signed.

**August 26-30**
Delegation of Chinese Communist Party headed by head of CCP international department (minister’s level) Van Tszyazhui arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation. Interlocutors discussed different aspects of Tajik-Chinese relations in the meeting.

**August 30-31**
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic Mr. Jan Kubish arrived with an official visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of establishing and developing Tajik-Czech cooperation both in bilateral format and within the framework of European and global structures were discussed in the meeting.

**September 1-6**
Interparliamentary delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran arrived for a visit.

**September 4-5**
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bulgarian Republic Ivailo Kaljin arrived with an official visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of Tajik-Bulgarian co-

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madi Donish are among those works that contains extensive information for learning and researching the history of Tajik diplomacy.

Moreover, these works (in several cases, with a very detailed description) depict ceremonial events like reception of foreign delegations, ambassadors and others.

Besides, this subject has its place in the historical works of the Soviet times. For example, in works like «The history of Manghit Emirs of Bukhara» by Sadriddin Ayni, «Tajiks» by Babajan Ghafurov, «State of Samanids» by Nu’mon Ne’matov and many other works, dedicated to the history of Tajik people, one could observe successes and blunders of Tajik diplomacy in different periods of its history.

These issues didn’t leave out the attention of literary works, too. They pay serious attention to government affairs, foreign policy and relations between states and their leaders. Founder of the Tajik-Persian
In the course of the visit, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a one to one meeting with President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, enlarged bilateral talks were held, and six cooperation documents were signed. Presidents took part in the work of Tajikistan-Kazakhstan business forum.

In classical literature Abuabdullo Rudaki has poetic lines that reflects the inclination to be always within the circle of friends:

Nothing is more joyous in this world,
Then seeing one’s nearest and friends.

Or:

Only one enemy is a lot of misfortune,
Hundreds of friends are not always enough.

In «Gulistan» of Saadi, the first chapter is dedicated to the life and deeds of kings. The following words belong to another chapter of this

Opening ceremony of bridge «Friendship» across the Panj river on the Tajik-Afghan border with participation of President of Tajikistan E. Rahmon, President of Afghanistan H. Karzay and Minister of Trade of the Trade Minister of the USA Carlos M. Gutierrez. Panji Poyon, Tajikistan, August 26, 2007.
book and talk about communication rules: «Government gains beauty owing to scholars, and belief achieves perfection owing to abstinent people. Padishahs are more needy in the society of wise men than wise men need proximity to Padishahs». Further, Saadi writes: «Three things are nondurable: wealth without trade, science without dispute and state without policy». About hostility with mighty enemy it is said: «The weak who vies with a powerful, helps the enemy in his own death». This subject is also encountered in his work «Nasihat-ul-muluk». Saadi wrote: «Wisdom virtue of king is not to strongly be angry and not to oppress the weak». Two lines of Hafiz Sherazi are bright examples of leading international relations and their development:

The wisdom of two worlds is described in two words:

**Kindness for friends, caution for fierce enemy.**

It’s said in «Anvori Suhaili»: «wherever you send the envoy, he should be from among the brightest».

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**The Years and Events**

**September 13-15**
Delegation of Permanent Committee of All-China National Representatives’ Assembly of the People’s Republic of China headed by deputy Chairman of Permanent Committee ANRA PRC Ms. He Luli arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received the delegation.

**September 20-22**
G.Rapota – EurAsEc Secretary General arrived for a visit. In the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, parties discussed issues of preparations for the next meeting of EurAsEc Intergovernmental Council at the level of this organization’s member states leaders, to be held in October 2007 in Dushanbe.

**September 26**
Head Administration for Europe, Near East, America, Central and Eastern Asia of Great Britain’s Ministry for International Development Ms. Suzanne Vordell arrived for a visit.

**September 28**
Special Advisor of Regional Economic Cooperation Program in Central Asia Johannes Lynn arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of regional cooperation and preparations to 6th Ministerial Conference of Regional Economic Cooperation Program
in Central Asia to be held on November 2-3, 2007 in Dushanbe were discussed in the meeting.

October 3
Chairman of CIS Executive Committee Vladimir Rushailo arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of preparations for the next meeting of CIS member states leaders’ Council to be held on October 5, 2007 in Dushanbe were discussed during the conversation.

October 3
Deputy Chairman of Russian Federation’s Government S.Naryshkin arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 3
President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Kharuhiko Kuroda arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of cooperation between Tajikistan and ADB and agenda for 6th Ministerial Conference of Central Asian Economic Cooperation Program were discussed during the meeting.

October 3-6
Ministers of Foreign Affairs of CIS member states arrived with a business visit to participate in the work of CIS Council of foreign affairs meeting, CSTO Foreign Affairs Ministers’ meeting, CIS, CSTO and EurAsEc summits.

Instructions on the subject area of education, morale and public management even has their place in works compiled within the traditional form of collection of captivating stories. For example, in his «Sinbadname» («Book about Sinbad the wise man») Muhammad Zahiri Samarkandi (second half of XII century) wrote: «If a state leader misses the reins of governments through kingdom and its affairs, in the state of intoxication of ignorance forgets about gratitude to God, his kingdom starts falling into decay owing to drunkenness and debauch. And then he mentions: «Very often, obeying to the voice of a on-hour passion, we pay for it with long days of grief», and enemies start designing perfidious plans against his state – even the weakest opponents only plunge homagers into miseries. Then, state comes to ruin, homagers scamper about and interregnum begins, indigence and poverty spreads through-out». From hero’s words, the author approves that the stronghold of
It is necessary to mention that while researching written works and other sources (for example, archeological ones) there is a need to consider two circumstances – separately or together.

First – comprehensive research of Tajik diplomacy’s history, its principles and realization methods, achievements and failures and as a whole – creating its integral history from the moment of its beginning until present time.

Second – researching principles and orders in public governance, traditions of Tajik diplomacy, performance issues, including preparations and holding meetings of states’ leaders, reception and seeing off foreign countries’ delegations (embassies), directing delegations (em-

October 4-5
Turkmenistan President Gurbanguli Berdimuhamedov arrived with an official visit. In the course of the visit, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a one to one meeting with Turkmenistan President G. Berdimuhamedov, enlarged bilateral talks has taken place, cooperation documents were signed.

October 5-6
The followings arrived with a business visit to Dushanbe to participate in the work of CIS member states Council of leaders’ meeting, EurAsEc Intergovernmental Council meeting at the level of state leaders and collective Security Council meeting of CSTO:
- President of Azerbaijan Republic Ilham Aliyev;
- President of the Republic of Armenia R. Kozaryan;
- President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko;
- President of Georgia Mikhail Saakashvili;
- President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev;
- President of Kyrgyz Republic Kurmanbek Bakiev;
- President of the Republic of Moldova Vladimir Voronin;
- President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin;
- President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov.
Ukrainian delegation was headed by this country’s Minister of Foreign Affairs.

**October 12**
Chairperson of the Board of Directors RJSC «Unified energy system of Russia» Anatoliy Chubays arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**October 22-24**
Foreign delegations arrived for a visit to participate in the OSCE International Conference «Perspectives of developing Trans-Asian and Eurasian transportation through Central Asia until 2015».

**November 1-4**
President of the Asian Development Bank Mr. Kharukhiko Kuroda arrived for a visit to participate in the work of 6th meeting of high-ranked representatives of countries and international organizations – members of Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Program.

**November 2**
Director of EBRD for Central Asian countries Masaro Khoroma arrived for a visit. Pressing cooperation issues between Tajikistan and EBRD were discussed during the meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**November 2**
Vice-president of the World Bank Mr. Shigeo Katsu arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him. Current issues and perspectives of coop-

bassies) to other states, conducting diplomatic correspondences, ethics of holding meetings and negotiations, external appearance, eating, holding conversations and etc.

Investigation of Tajik diplomacy history requires broad approach.

The history of Tajik diplomacy needs comprehensive and deeper research. Tajik people and its predecessors were a part of small and great states that replaced each others in this territory for the period of many centuries.

For example, public management traditions during Achaemenids has a great significance for Tajik people, because over a period of more than two hundred years a large part of current Tajikistan territory entered into the composition of this empire. Another factor that approved this connection, with no small importance for Tajik people, is common values of Aryan people. After several centuries, when Ardasher Babakan laid the foundation of Sasanid empire, he declared his dynasty as the successor of Achaemenian statehood and started to revive their traditions. He revived the system of shahinshah (king of kings), predecessors’ values prevailed, «Avesta» texts were collected anew. In their own turn, Samanids, too, considered themselves as successors of the Sasanid dynasties. And founder of this dynasty was the direct descendent of a well-known Sasanid statesman and military leader Bahrami Gur.

History of accession to power and public management of Syrus II (Syrus the Great) shows that he led farsighted and effective foreign policy. This is manifested even in a time when he undertakes to expand the territory of his government on account of other countries. In many cases, diplomacy of Syrus II resolved problems prior to organizing campaigns and whole territories and states voluntarily moved under his subordination. As a result, those countries that entered into the composition of his empire, were not exposed to attacks by foreign enemies, within the space of an enormous empire, they could freely go into business and develop their economy, central government didn’t oppress their language, culture, religion, rituals and traditions, on the contrary, it helped in their development. A bright example to this is Syrus manifesto, his religious toleration «sometimes reaching to benevolence to religion and worship of his homagers». In these situations, Syrus is
not perceived as a conqueror, but as a saviour. Moreover, liberation of Jews after Babylon conquest, returning back their saint vessels, being confiscated Jerusalem temple in it due time based on the order of Babylonian rulers, his order about restoring this temple served a thing that Jews declared Syrus II as Messiah.

After the death of Syrus II, his elder son Kambis II came into power and successfully continues the policy of his father. Kambis II brilliantly revealed his abilities during capturing and joining Egypt to its empire. Owing to undertaken diplomatic actions, he turned out well to attract neighboring states to its side and with their help, without particular efforts, conquered the superpower like Egypt. He respectfully treated this country’s tradition and as Faraoh, according to their customs, sat on the throne and founded the XXVII dynasty.

Achaemenian government collapsed with the invasion of Alexander the Macedonian and several Hellenic states appeared in its territory. Numerous diplomatic initiatives and efforts were undertaken in this period to draw conquerors and conquered people together, that undoubtedly played a great role in strengthening their authority and governance principles. For example, when Alexander conquered a large part of Achaemenian state’s territory, Darius III retreated eastwards with the remained part of his army and was killed by one of his own homager – of Bactria Bes. Alexander condemned this action and states to take revenge on the death of Darius. But Bes, who wanted to generate forces to resist against Alexander, was betrayed by his close people. Alexander’s next step, along with holding hostilities against mutineers headed by Spitamen, was accepting several Achaemenian customs and traditions. Moreover, he married Roksana – daughter of local governor of Oxiart and after this, Macedonian conqueror turned into «one’s own» person.

Alexander’s subsequent initiative in this direction became marriage of tens of thousands of Macedonian soldiers to Persian women that took place in Babylon after his return from India. Basic aim behind this action was closer relations of two nations and cultures – Hellenic and Persian – West and East. These events exerted a positive influence upon further development of Greek policy in Asia. For example, Seleucus I – one of the Alexander’s military leaders got married to Spitamens’ daughter – Apama, whose children became the future state governors. After the death of Alexander the Macedonian, the large part of modern Tajikistan’s territory belonged to states that replaced each other during different times (Seleucids, Greek-Bactria, Parthia, Kushanids, Eftalits and others).

Among them, Kushanid kingdom deserves particular attention for learning the history of diplomacy, that owing to its significance and power was placed in one line with Roman and Khan empires. In this period of time, diplomatic actions frequently took place in regard to neighboring countries, state’s embassy is directed to Rome. And Eftalits, as «owners» of the Great Silk Road, occupied a special position in the global trade. During their times, trade and commodity circulation with Iran, Byzantine Empire, India, China rested in a high level.

Sasanids state formed after four centuries after Achaemenian government overthrow. Sasanids revived several traditions of their own predecessors on state governance and simultaneously, improved them. Those times, new states emerged and gained power around, and Iranshahr was always in a condition of peace or war with them. Existence for over four hundred years of empires witnesses about a thing that Sasanids were advanced in state governance affairs and displayed most progress in the development of working group for accession of

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

January 22
Regional Director of the World Bank for Central Asia Annette Dickson arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon.

January 22
US Commander of the Central Headquarters, Admiral William Fellon arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

January 23
Estonian Ambassador to FRG, head of working group for accession of

November 5-6
US Commander of Central Headquarters, Admiral William Fellon arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 6-7
Special Representative of UN Secretary General for Afghanistan Tom Kenigs arrived for a visit.

November 10
Minister of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sayeed Parvizi Fattah arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 19
Secretary General of EurAsEc Tair Mansurov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, in the course of which Tajikistan cooperation issues within the frames of EurAsEc were discussed.

November 26
Chairperson of EC Working group for Eastern Europe and Central Asia Daryu Bavdaz-Kureta arrived for a visit.

December 6
Chairman of Russian Federation’s Chamber of Accounts Sergei Stepachin arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

December 12
State Minister of the United Arab Emirates for foreign affairs Muhammad bin Hussein ash-Shiali arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon hosted him.

2008
of diplomatic relations with the other countries. For Achaemenians, it was important to preserve integrity of their own empire, rather than establishing relations with the other countries, as far as all those times’ civilized countries in Near and Middle East were united under the Achaemenian flag. The most complex objective stood before Sasanids – preserve integrity of their own state and at the same time, withstand newly formed aggressive states. In similar situations, governors used different opportunities. For example, Sasanids struggled against Eftalits for several years. Khosrou I concluded an agreement with Turkic people to struggle against his neighbor – Eftalits’ state. After when they defeated Eftalits, Turkic people changed their relations towards Iran. As a result of Arab invasion, Sasanids’ state was defeated and quite a lot of time was needed to revive the national state.

Other factors emerged during existence of series of statehoods that had serious influence over their relations with near and far countries. In the course of several centuries, Great Silk Road played a great role in the development of relations between different countries, nations and civilizations. Never-ending movement of people and goods passed through caravan roads that connected vast territories between two oceans – the Pacific and the Atlantic. This process gave people who travel to other countries an opportunity to closely familiarize oneself with living conditions, mode of life, customs and traditions, language and written language, science and culture, art and architecture, trade and means of production of other people, learn and spread them.

Predecessors of Tajik people lived in the center of caravan routes, and directly participated in these processes. For example, in several areas of these routes Sogdian language was vastly used as a communication medium between different nationalities. Along «silk roads» towards China, through Khutan, Sogdian people had several settlements that existed until 12th century. Besides trade, Sogdian people participated in resolving diplomatic issues. For example, during Turkic Kaganat development in 60-70th of VI century, Sogdian merchant Moniach acted as an envoy from Turkic people’s side and conducted negotiations with Iranian Shahinshah and Byzantine emperor about pledging of security for trading.

Another stage that has an important place in the history of Tajik people and its diplomacy, is the period of Samanid government. Their government structure had many positives sides and therefore, other dynasties that came into power afterwards, preserved that order of state governance without serious changes. Concerning establishing this structure Mahmoudi Gardezi presents an important information in his «Zeyn-ul-akhbar». He wrote that after accession of Nasr II to power, his vizier «wise, very shrewd, agile and very attentive to all things» Abuabdulla Jeyhani sent messages to all countries of the world and requested to write him back about courts and divans and bring him from the countries like Byzantine empire, Turkestan, India, China, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Zanj, Zabul, Kabul, Sind and Arabia. Based on the received information he selected all the best and corresponding traditions and applied in practice and thus «owing to Jeyhani’s efforts akk state affairs are put in proper order».

Emir ruled the government. According to the information provided by Narshakhi, 10 divans existed during governance of Nasr II. As written by academician B.Gafurov, one of them was divan amid-al-mulk that managed all important government papers and «managed diplomatic relations with the other countries».

In 999, Samanid state ceased its existence after when it was conquered by Karakhanids from the north and Gazonavids from the south. Further, Seljukids, Mongols, Timurids, Shaybanids, Ashtarkhanids, Manghits replaced each other in this territory. It is necessary to note
that Timurid empire was considered the most powerful and strong among them within the Central Asian territory, however it was retained for a short period of time as a centralized government. Those states that emerged after Timurids were comparatively small, with weak diplomacy and didn’t play a particular role in the regional policy.

In XIX century, influence of powerful states and their expansionist policy didn’t leave even the Central Asia apart. Having subordinated Afghanistan, the Great Britain tried to strengthen its positions in the other countries of the region. In the period, Russia also cardinaly changed its policy regarding Central Asian countries. In 1820, the Russian empire sends an Embassy to Bukhara, then, sends scientific expeditions, constructs fortifications in Mangyshlak and other points and establishes the Aral flotilla. And in governing period of Alexander II, Central Asia turns into one of the most important priorities in the Russian foreign policy. During several years, Russian forces seized Tashkent, Khujand, Ura-teppa and large part of this region. As a result, in 1867, Russia established its new administrative unit in Central Asia with center in Tashkent – Turkestan area, managed by governor-general. Khujand and Badakhshan (Pamir) uyezds were jointed to Turkestan area. In 1868, being defeated in one of the battles with Russian troops, Bukhara emirate was forced to signed the agreement with Russia with hardest conditions for itself, and in 1873 de facto turned into this country’s protectorate. In 1873 Khiva city and in 1875 Kokand khanate were jointed to Russian empire.

After conquering new territories, aimed at determining zones of its influence, Russia jointly with the Great Britain undertook several measures. As a result, in 1885 agreement about delimitation of influence zones in Asia were signed between the two countries. And in 1895 Russia and the Great Britain signed an agreement that delimited southern borders of Russian in Central Asia.

As stated above, diplomacy of states that existed after Timurids’ empire in Central Asia, wasn’t active as their own state policy. On the contrary, constant wars took place with neighboring countries. Particularly Bukhara emirate, notwithstanding a thing that it was forced to have relationship with those time’s powerful states like Russia, didn’t pay necessary attention to these matters. For example, emir Nasserulla’s foreign policy was basically reflected in wars with neighboring countries (quite often with former vassals who declares themselves as independent) and in forwarding trade caravans to neighboring countries (including Russia).

The qualification level of those who resolved the issues of state’s foreign policy was far lagging behind from those times’ requirements. For example, famous scholar Ahmadi Donish wrote in his book «Rare events» that Bukhara governors «select inexperienced and illiterate people with a hope not to disclose the government secrets» for the position of ambassadors. «And say: «Ambassador should be in a position not to be able to answer the asked questions. If he can answer, that answer should be impossible to explain. There is no way to reveal our country’s vulnerability before enemy». «In fact, selecting this principle indicates state’s vulnerability and failure».

SOVIET DIPLOMACY. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE TAJIK SSR

After the October revolution, Bolsheviks established their own government that was in compliance with led policy of the new state. Aimed at leading foreign policy the National Commissariat of Foreign Affairs (NCFA) was established in the new government.

Taking those times’ political situation into considetation, newly established government and NCFA had a republican character. NCFA received all-USSR status after USSR formation (1922). Thus, along
cooperation issues were discussed in the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 18-21
Delegation of EBRD Council of Directors arrived for a visit. Delegation had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Issues of Tajikistan’s macroeconomic development and perspectives of its further cooperation with this influential banking institution were discussed in the course of this talk.

April 28
Executive Director of International Monetary Fund (IMF) Thomas Mozer arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him. During the conversation, parties discussed the current state of affairs and perspectives of cooperation between RT and IMF.

May 14-15
Ministers of Defense of SCO member states arrived for a visit to participate in the work of next SCO Defense Ministers’ Council meeting. They had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. State leader expressed his opinion about joint measures for strengthening regional and international security and stability, while appreciating SCO’s role in this realm. Besides, President had a separate meeting with PRC’s Minister of defense Lyan Guanle.

May 15
UN Human Rights Council’ Special Rapporteur for violence against women, Professor Yakin Urturk arrived for a visit.

May 16
President of Kyrgyz Republic Kurmanbek Bakiev arrived with a business visit to Soghd region (Khujand city).
The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had meetings and talks with President of Kyrgyz Republic Kurmanbek Bakiev.

with USSR formation, the main executive body for foreign policy realization became MCFA (from 1946 Minister of Foreign Affairs) USSR. Basic aim behind this state government body was developing strategies and directions of Soviet state’s foreign policy, establishing USSR’s foreign relations with different world countries, realizing different measures within the frames of Societ Union’s international policy.

It’s noteworthy that foreign policy was a constituent part of Soviet state’s policy. Therefore, principles of party leadership, political, managerial and ideological unity, democratic centralism and other attributes of governing system was also actively applied in the country’s foreign policy. Government leaders paid great attention to th activities of National Commissariat/Ministry of Foreign Affairs and controlled its work.

With the formation of the USSR, the following three factors were considered while establishing union republics: republic should border with a foreign country, titular ethnic group, name of which the republic should bear should constitute majority of population, population size should be not less than one million. Possibility of leaving union republics from the USSR was foreseen in the USSR Constitution. Every republic had its own Constitution and state symbols – flag, national emblem and national anthem. Necessary structures were established aimed at possessing all other signs of statehood.

On February 1, 1944 USSR law was adopted according to which all union republics were given the right in realizing relations with foreign states. This gave union republics the opportunity to establish their own foreign-policy agencies. MFA USSR received the national and republican character.

National Commissariat of foreign affairs of the Tajik SSR was founded on May 12, 1944 (from 1946 as Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR). As mentioned above, existence of republic’s foreign-policy agency was considered necessary as a state attribute, however, until state independence of Tajikistan, its MFA remained as a structural sub-division of USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs and couldn’t independently resolve any important issue. Moreover, ministry’s scope of activities were gradually limited, too. For example, when NCFA of the Tajik SSR was establishe, the number of its employees were determined over 40 people, its head was separately assigned. But, from 1946 to 1989, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and during latest years, republic’s deputy Chairpersons of the Council of Ministers were responsible for minister’s position as a second job at the same time, and their employees were reduced to a minimum.

As a whole, union republics didn’t have their own international policy in all directions, including relations with foreign countries. Activities of these republics’ MFA were limited only with organizing several ceremonial events (reception and seeing off foreign delegations), participation in international events and carrying out separate assignments of USSR MFA.

Notwithstanding to all of these, existence of republic’s Minister of Foreign Affairs during Soviet times had its positive sides. First of all, republic’s foreign-policy agency implemented its activities in constant connection with USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs and this practice proved useful for republic’s further development of cooperation and coordinated action with foreign countries, particularly during the years of independence. In the second place, a certain number of national personnel studied in the Soviet Union’s diplomatic school. Having certain business experience in administration of USSR and Tajikistan ministries of foreign affairs and also in USSR diplomatic representations abroad, several of them made a valuable contribution to the development and realization of Tajikistan foreign policy during independence. Several of these staff still hold responsible positions in the central administration
of RT Ministry of Foreign Affairs and republic’s diplomatic representations abroad and continue their active occupation.

State independence gave the republic an opportunity to realize its foreign policy considering its national priorities and interests and establish corresponding structures for its realization.

FOREIGN POLICY OF INDEPENDENT TAJIKISTAN

On September 9, 1991 Republic of Tajikistan declared its state independence. In connection with a thing that Soviet Union experienced the last, complex and conflicting days of its existence, the world community was still expecting to see how these processes end. On December 8 of the same year, Russian, Byelorussian and Ukrainian leaders signed the Agreement about establishing the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in Minsk. Further, on December 21, through signing the corresponding protocol to support the Minsk Agreement leaders of major union republics adopted the Almaty Declaration in the meeting held in Kazakhstan capital. Thus, USSR fell in pieces and state independence of the former union republics became irreversible.

From the end of December 1991 major countries of the world recognized the state independence of the Republic of Tajikistan. Up to date, 142 countries of the world recognized state independence of the republic and diplomatic relations are established with 119 of them.

From January 1992, the process of opening foreign diplomatic representations, appointment of ambassadors, active visits of foreign delegations to Tajikistan started in Dushanbe. Up to date, about twenty states had their diplomatic representations in Tajikistan: Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Great Britain, Germany, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, USA, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, France, Japan.

On its end, based on its possibilities and priorities in foreign policy, Republic of Tajikistan opened embassies and consulates in several foreign countries, and accredited its permanent representatives at the influential international organizations. Currently, Tajikistan has embassies in 22 foreign states (Austria, Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Belarus, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, Egypt, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, USA, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Japan), and in Mazari Sharif (Afghanistan), Dubai (UAE) and Ekaterinburg (Russia) it has consulates general that implement their activities for strengthening permanent ties, mutually beneficial relations, expanding cooperation in different directions and protecting republic’s interests in destination countries.

On March 2, 1992 Tajikistan became member of the United Nations Organization (UNO). Heretofore – in January 1992 republic joined Helsinki process and became the member of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE - from 1995 - OSCE). Thereupon, gradually becoming the member of several international, regional organizations and intergovernmental associations, while using possibilities of these formations, Tajikistan did actively develop its multi-vectorial foreign policy.

Besides the above-mentioned authoritative organizations, Tajikistan carried out effective coordinated action and cooperation with Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), International Monetary Fund (IFM), the World Bank

May 20
Greek delegation headed by Director of MFA Greece Directorate, Ambassador N. Samados arrived for a visit.

May 26
Executive Director of Wolfenson Center J.Lynn arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 3
OSCE Acting Chairman, Finland Minister of Foreign Affairs Alexander Stubb arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him in the course of the visit. He had a meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs H. Zarifi.

June 9-12
US delegation headed by Utah State Senator John Valentine arrived for a visit.

June 10
Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of Russian Federation’s OJSC «Gazprom» V. Golubev arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 12-15
German delegation headed by Federal Government Ombudsman for policy, human rights and humanitarian aid in FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. Gunter Nook arrived for a visit.

June 12-18
Norwegian delegation headed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Norwegian Kingdom in Tajikistan Ms. Mette Kongshem arrived for a visit.

June 16
Deputy Assistant of US Secretary of State for Southern and Central Asia George Crole arrived for a visit.

June 21
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Doctor
Manucher Muhammadi arrived for a visit for preparation of IRI President’s visit to RT.

June 23-24
Russian delegation headed by Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov arrived with an official visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the head of delegation.

June 24
President of CIS Jewish communities and World Congress of Bukhara Jews Lev Levaev arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 25-29
Delegations of foreign countries and international organizations arrived to Dushanbe for participation in the work of International Conference for reducing water-related natural disasters.

OSCE Secretary General Mark Perren de Brischambo, UN Deputy Secretary General, executive secretary of European Economic Commission Marek Belka, UNDP Assistant Manager, Director of UNDP Regional Office for Europe and CIS Ms. Kori Udovichki, Secretary General of Shanghai Cooperation Organization Bolat Nurgaliev, Chairman of CIS Executive Committee – Executive Secretary Sergei Lebedev participated in the work of Conference, with whom Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon had separate meetings.

June 27
President of American Councils for International Education, Dr. Dan Davidson paid a visit to Dushanbe.

July 1
Head of Russian Federation’s President Administration S. Naryshkin arrived for a visit. Current issues and perspectives of multi-faceted Tajik-Russian relations were discussed during the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.
Foreign relations authorities are subdivided into domestic and foreign. In its turn, domestic authorities are either considered as bodies with general competence, or special one. Group of bodies with general competence is made up of: President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Majlisi Oli (Parliament), consisting of two houses – Majlisi milli and Majlisi namoyandagon, Government of the republic.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan is the head of states and the executive power – government, carries out guidance and determines basic directions of republic’s foreign policy.

The President is guarantor of Constitution and laws, rights and freedoms of humans and citizens, national independence, unity and territorial integrity, continuity and longevity of the country, coordinated functioning and coordinated action of state authorities, observing international agreements of Tajikistan. As a state leade President: represents Tajikistan inside the country and in international relations; leads conducting the foreign policy; holds negotiations and meetings; signs international agreements and represents it for approval of Majlisi namoyandagon; resolves citizenship problems; grants political asylum; receives credentials from heads of diplomatic representations of foreign countries; appoints head of diplomatic representations of RT in foreign countries and republic’s representatives in international organizations; awards high diplomatic ranks; establishes Security Council and heads it; is Supreme Commander in chief является Tajikistan Armed Forces; declares martial law while emergence of real threat to state security and issue a Decree about it for the approval of joint meeting of Majlisi milli and Majlisi namoyandagon; use Armed Forces of the Republic of Tajikistan outside of its limits for performing international commitments of Tajikistan upon consent made in joint meeting of Majlisi milli and Majlisi namoyandagon.

Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan, composed of Majlisi milli and Majlisi namoyandagon, carries out activities for initiating and im-

July 3
Special Representative of UN Secretary General, Head of the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia Miroslav Enchu arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him.

July 4
Chairman of Chinese Mining Industry Corporation «Tszytszin» Chen Tszinke arrived for a visit. Current state of affairs and perspectives of gold mining and other minerals in «Taror» and «Jilav» deposits of Zerafshan region were discussed in the meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

July 8-12
Minister of Internal Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Zarzahrmdn Muqbil arrived for a visit. State leader Emomali Rahmon received him on July 10.

July 14-15
European Union’s Special Representative for Central Asia Pierre Morel arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him.
July 21-22

July 22
Correspondents of international journal «VIP-Premier» visited Dushanbe. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received them. In the course of conversation, E.Rahmon paid particular attention to the issues of present and future social and economic development of Tajikistan, its relationships with Russia and subject matter of next SCO summit to be held in August 2008, in Dushanbe.

July 25-26
Ministers of Foreign Affairs of SCO member states arrived for a visit to participate in the work of this organization’s Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers’ proving the legislative base of country’s foreign-policy course and fulfillment of international obligations. While holding joint meetings, Majlisi Oli of RT approved Presidential decrees about introducing martial law and emergency state; gives its consent for using the Armed Forces of the Republic of Tajikistan beyond the country’s borders for accomplishing international obligations of Tajikistan. In joint meeting of Majlisi milli and Majlisi namoyandagon, President administers the oath and in his message, determines main directions of domestic and foreign policy of the republic. Besides, Majlisi namoyandagon has the following authorities: ratification and denunciation of international agreements; approving government symbols; establishing diplomatic ranks. Leaders of foreign countries can make statements in Majlisi namoyandagon meeting. Likewise, Majlisi Oli of RT leads activities for establishing interparliamentary ties and takes part in several international organizations.

Government of the Republic of Tajikistan takes measures to realize country’s foreign policy and achieved agreements with the other countries, coordinates the work of ministries and agencies in this direction. Government concludes international (intergovernmental) agreements of the Republic of Tajikistan.

In this system, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan acts as a body responsible for special functions of day to day activities in the sphere of performing country’s foreign-policy course.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the central body of executive authority that performs public management in the sphere of relations of the Republic of Tajikistan with foreign countries and international organizations and leads the system of diplomatic service bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan – as written in Law of the Republic of Tajikistan «About diplomatic service».

The first visitors of a spacious venue of the governmental residence “Varzob” were participants of the SCO summit in August 2008. Here, important international events take place.
Meeting. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received SCO member states’ Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

July 26-27
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China Yan Tszechi arrived with an official visit. He had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and RT Minister of Foreign Affairs H. Zarifi.

July 30
Russian Federation’s Minister of Defense Anatoliy Serdyukov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 30
A group of employees from International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) arrived for a visit to assess organization of control over providing secure flights in SUAЕ «Tajik Air».

EMOMALI RAHMON AND TAJIK DIPLOMACY DEVELOPMENT

Having received it state independence under the influence of 1991 August events in Moscow and continuing social and political processes, at the same time, Republic of Tajikistan encountered with internal problems and confrontations. Prolonged protest meetings of opposition forces in autumn 1991 and in spring 1992 weren’t result in necessary conclusion of political circles and those times. As a result of incapable government, reinforcement of opposition forces and dissidence of society civil war started in the country. President of the Republic R. Nabiev was resigned under compulsion owing to threat and pressure of opposition.

One can state that during that period of time, it was impossible to pay serious attention to country’s foreign policy, its development and
July 31
Acting Commander of US Central Armed Forces, Colonel General Martin Dampsy arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 6
IMF delegation visited Dushanbe. Delegation had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 6
Russian Federation’s Director of Federal Security Service Alexander Bortnikov arrived for a visit.

August 14
Executive Vice-president of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Lars Tunnel arrived for a visit. Further cooperation perspectives between Tajikistan and IFC were discussed during the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 26-27
Chairperson of the People’s Republic of China Hu Jintao arrived with a state visit. For the first time in the history of realization with a glance at national interests and priorities. Besides, lack of necessary experience in international policy, situation intensification within the country, difference of opinions of politicians in political issues, led to severe consequences.

Having analysed the situation and prevailing events in the country, 12th convovation of XVI session of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan made corresponding conclusions. In this session, Emomali Rahmon was elected as a state leader – Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan. It’s necessary to mention that starting from that moment, the young state, along with providing law and order in the country and strengthening government structures, began to seriously concern itself to the development of its foreign policy. The process of foreign policy concept formation, establishing structures got reinforces that directly protect and realize republican sovereignty, serious measures to undertaken to consolidate Tajikistan’s position in international arena.

In 1994, constitutional reforms commenced with adoption of the Constitution of RT and revival of presidential power institution under the guidance of government leader Emomali Rahmon that covered all spheres of life. Separate articles of the Constitution were devoted to international relations of the republic and the role of international acts in legislative system of the country.

After some time, the foreign policy Concept of the Republic of Tajikistan was developed and adopted that determined principles and methods of realizing country’s foreign policy. First of all, country’s circle of interests, cooperation regions and partnering states, ways and methods of promoting international policy, other important issues of foreign policy realization found their reflection in this important document.

Definitely, Tajikistan leads multi-vectorial and peace-loving foreign policy, accomplishes bilateral and multilateral cooperation with foreign countries based on mutual respect of state sovereignty, equality, non-
independent Tajikistan, the official state reception of foreign country’s leader took place in «Nation’s Palace». The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a one to one meeting with the Chairman of the People’s Republic of China Hu Jintao, bilateral talks has taken place in enlarged composition, cooperation documents were signed. Based on the results of talks and signing document, states’ leaders delivered statements before the press.

Besides, PRC’s Chairman took part in the work of 8th meeting of SCO member states leaders’ Council.

August 27-29
Russian Federation’s President Dmitry Medvedev arrived with an official visit. In the «Nation’s Palace», the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a one to one talks with Russian Federation’s President Dmitry Medvedev, bilateral negotiations has taken place in enlarged composition, cooperation documents were signed. Based on results of negotiations and signing document, states’ leaders delivered statements before the press.

Besides, Russian Federation’s President participated in the work of 8th meeting of SCO member states leaders’ Council.

August 27-28
The followings arrived with business visits to Dushanbe for participation in the work of 8th meeting of SCO member states leaders’ Council:
- President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev;
- President of Kyrgyz Republic Kurmanbek Bakiev;
- President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov;
- President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmoud Ahmadinejad (as an observer);
- President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai (as a chairing guest);
- Delegation of the Indian Republic (headed by minister) – as an observer;
- Mongolian delegation (headed by minister) – as an observer;

Monument of Ismail Somoni - the founder of the ancient Samanids State, as a symbol of ancient history and the state traditions of Tajik people. Putting of flowers at the foot of Ismoil Somoni monument is an event in programs of the state and official visits of honoured guests of Tajikistan.
- Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (headed by minister) – as an observer;

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had meetings with heads of delegations arrived for participation in the work of SCO summit.

September 7-11
Guests arrived to Tajikistan for participation in the events dedicated to 1050th anniversary of the great Tajik poet Abu Abdulla Rudaki and arrangements dedicated to Tajikistan’s Independence Day.

September 8
Delegation of Montana University (USA) headed rector of this university George Dennison arrived for a visit to Dushanbe. Tajikistan Minister of Foreign Affairs Hamrokhon Zarifi received the delegation.

October 13-18
Delegation of Austrian Federal Economic Chamber arrived for a visit to Dushanbe to participate in holding bilateral meetings for further expansion and strengthening economic relations.

all, though this country’s economic rehabilitation, fighting against illegal drug circulation, arms smuggling, terrorism, radicalism and other challenges and threats of recent years, and also, rational use of water-power resources.

It’s necessary to emphasize that for tackling these problems, every time Tajikistan expresses its readiness in rendering assistance and active participation in this process, approving it through practical actions. For example, during several last years some bridges were constructed over Panj River that connected Tajikistan with Afghanistan. They can facilitate in economic development of frontier regions of Afghanistan and improvement of its population’s social welfare.

Series of measures were undertaken under guidance of country’s President on improving and developing the traditions of Tajik diplomacy. At the same time, along with national customs and traditions, the best examples were considered from the world practice. Simultaneously with formation of legal foundation and personnel training, state leader to a thing that in what kind of premises should meeting be held with foreign delegations, summits and other international events. During recent years, several grand palaces and residences were constructed with wider application of national architecture traditions, favourable conditions were created for work and rest of high-ranked foreign delegations and guests.

International arrangements held in Dushanbe, including «triple summit» – meetings of CIS, EurAsEc, and CSTO state leaders in October 2007 and 8th meeting of SCO state leaders’ Council in August 2008 with participation of high-ranked guests and their accompanying people, clearly showed that ideal conditions are set up in Tajikistan for work and residence of guests.

Supplementary measures were adopted for restructuring republic’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs required for providing its effective operation.
Concept of destructuring Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan was approved based on Resolution of RT Government as of August 2007 that foresees evolutionary development of country’s foreign-policy agency until 2020. According to the document, gradual modification of its structure and increasing the staff number will simultaneously accompany the expansion of MFA Tajikistan’s scope of activities.

D. NAZRIEV,
Head of Information department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

October 20
OSCE delegation composed of Ambassador Mary Marinaki – Permanent Representative of Greek Republic at the OSCE and Ambassador Herbert Zalber – head of OSCE Secretariat’s Center for Conflict Prevention arrived for a visit.

October 22
Prince Amin Mohammed Aga Khan arrived for a visit.

«Kohi Borbad» (the top picture) and «Kohi Vahdat», constructed during the Soviet period have new assignments now. While international cultural events took place in «Kohi Borbad», «Kohi Vahdat» became a place where international symposiums, conferences, intergovernmental and interdepartmental meetings were held.
October 26-27
Duke of York Prince Andrew arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 31 – November 5
World’s Spiritual leader of Muslim-Ismaulis Aga Khan IV arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon.

November 11
Deputy Assistant of US Secretary of State for Southern and Central Asia George Crole arrived for a visit.

November 26-27
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Turkish Republic Ali Babajan arrived with an official visit. He had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hamrokhon Zarifi, delegations’ talks held in enlarged composition.

January 11-14
Government delegation of the Saudi Arabia arrived for a visit.

January 16-18
Qatar State’s delegation headed by Minister of International Cooperation Khalid bin Muhammad Al-Attiya arrived for a visit. In the course of the visit, President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Chairman of Dushanbe city and country’s Minister of Foreign Affairs received the delegation.

January 17
Commander of US Central Headquarters, General David Petreus arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him.

January 23-25
Special representative of UN Secretary General for Afghanistan Kaya Aide arrived for a visit. In the course of the visit, he had meetings with the President of the

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January 26-27
Egyptian delegation headed by this country’s Minister of International Cooperation Ms. Faiza Abulnaji arrived for a visit to participate in the work of first meeting of Intergovernmental Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Ms. Faiza Abulnajo had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Minister of Foreign Affairs H.Zarifi.

January 30
New director of the World Bank for Central Asia Motu Konishi arrived for a visit.

February 3-5
Minister of Trade of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr. Sayeedmas’ud Mirkozimi arrived with an official visit.

February 18-19
Delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan headed by this country’s first Deputy Prime Minister Rustam Azizov arrived for a visit. In the course of his visit, R.Azimov had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Meeting of the Intergovernmental Tajik-Uzbek Commission for trade and economic cooperation and Intergovernmental Commission concerning demarcation and delimitation of state border has taken place.

February 18-23
Head of Bureau for Strategy, Policy, Programs and Material-technical Provision of US Transportation Headquarters, Rear Admiral Mark Harnichek arrived for a visit. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H.Zarifi received him.
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