

Series: Tajikistan's external policy

TAJIKISTAN DIPLOMACY: The past and the present I

**General Editor: Hamrokhon Zarifi,
the Minister of Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Tajikistan**

**Dushanbe
“Irfon”
2009**

Д - 44 **Tajikistan Diplomacy: The past and the present. Two-volume edition. Volume 1.**
(Edited by Hamrokhon Zarifi) Series: Tajikistan's foreign policy. Dushanbe:
«Irfon», 2009, 296 pages, illustrated.

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 includes an article by the Foreign Minister Mr. Hamrokhon Zarifi "State Independence and Development of Tajik Diplomacy" and the following sections: "Tajikistan's cooperation with partner countries"; "Collaboration with international organizations and intergovernmental alliances"; "The chronicle of the crucial events in international activity of Tajikistan in 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".

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.

Д $\frac{0508010000 - 094}{M501(12) - 2009}$ 2009

COMPILER'S NOTE...

The book in your hands is dedicated to the 65 anniversary of establishment of 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.





INSTEAD OF FOREWORD

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 protocolary 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*



Hamrokhon Zarifi
The Foreign Minister of
the Republic of Tajikistan

STATE INDEPENDENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF TAJKISTAN 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.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IN TAJKISTAN'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 Husein 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, Tunis, 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.



Building of the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan named after A. Rudaki. Earlier, this building was the office of the People's Commissariat / Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic.

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 Commissar 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 Islomov, 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 Minister 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.



Building of Government, Supreme Council of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, currently Majlisi Oli (Parliament) of the Republic of Tajikistan. Already for several decades the offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are situated in the left wing of this building.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of France, India, Vietnam, Sri-Lanka and Pakistan visited Tajikistan.

September 1979

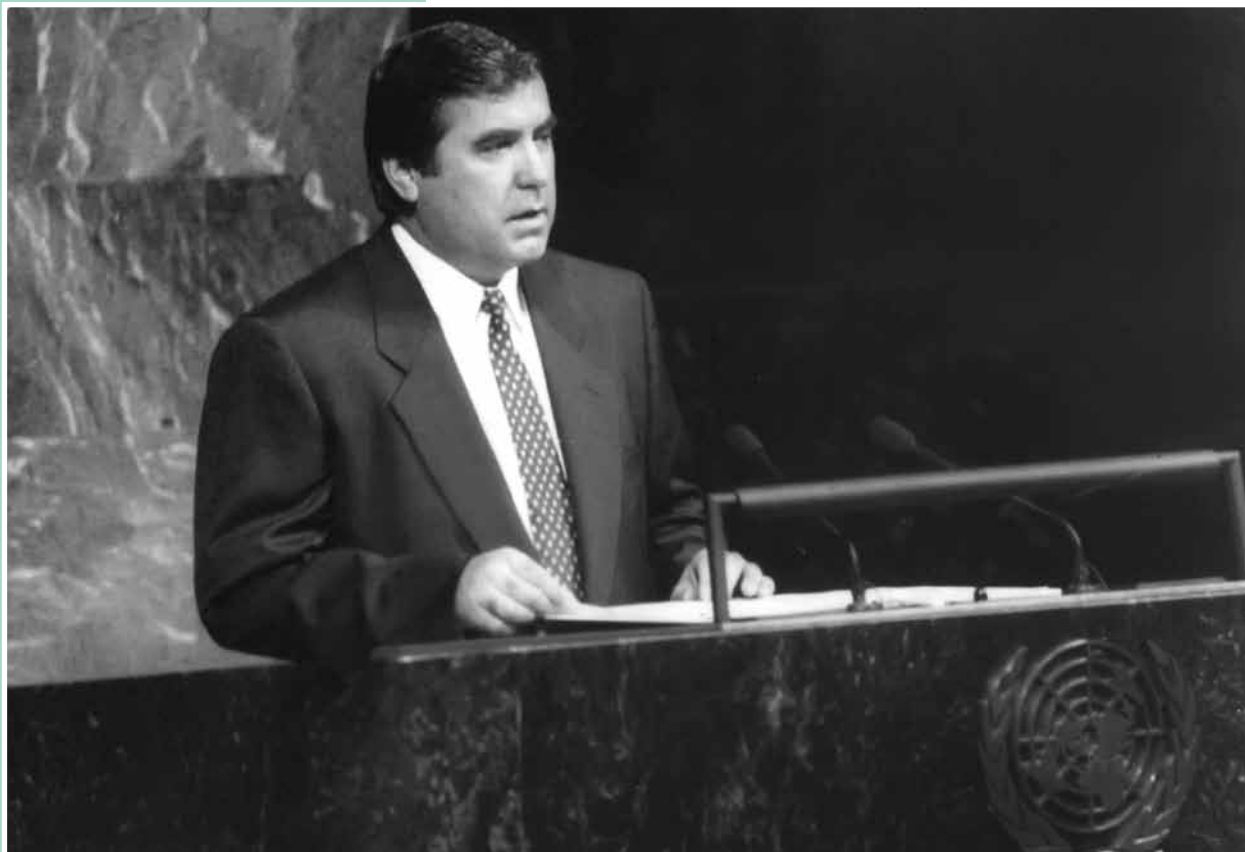
Symposium of Soviet Union's Muslims on the subject area "Contribution of Central Asia, Volga and the Caucasus Muslims in the development of Islamic thought, peace and social progress" with the participation of foreign religious figures took place in Dushanbe. Religious figures from Austria, Algeria, 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.



Speech of the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the 48 Plenary Session of the UN General Assembly. New York, September 30, 1993.

1979

Representative delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic headed by Sonomin Luvgansombo 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 out 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 Islomov – 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).



Meeting of the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. New York, September 30, 1993.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

March 21-25, 1985

The first deputy Chairman of State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Raul Castro visited Tajikistan.

September 9-22, 1985

Session of Joint Soviet-Afghan Commission on accurate defining the state borderline passage between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan took place in Dushanbe.

1986

Days of Tajikistan was held in Federative Republic of Germany, Spain and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

September 1986

Tajikistan Minister of Foreign Affairs Usmon Usmonov visited New York where he took part in 41st session of UN General Assembly.

December 1986

Soviet delegation headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR U. Usmonov visited Ghana.

June 11, 1988

Delegation of Tajik SSR visited the Republic of Afghanistan.

September 1988

Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan Doctor Mohammed Hassan Sharq visited Tajikistan.

1989

Joint work of the Tajik SSR MFA with the UN Program Coordination Center for delivering humanitarian aid to Afghanistan took place in Termez.

October-December 1989

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR Lakim Qayumov participated in the work of 44th session of the UN General Assembly.

May 14, 1990

Opening ceremony of the Islamic State of Afghanistan's Consulate took place in Tajikistan.

August 24, 1990

Soviet Declaration about state sovereignty of the Tajik SSR was adopted in second convocation of 12th session of the Tajik SSR's Supreme.



August 27, 1990

Signing of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation Agreement between Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Kyrgyz SSR, Tajik SSR and Turkmen SSR.

October 7-12, 1990

International seminar took place in Dushanbe under the auspices of UNESCO «Historical and cultural contacts and spiritual discourse between the West and East in «Great Silk Road».

November 21, 1990

Signing of a Memorandum about developing comprehensive cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Tajik SSR.

1991

January 8-9

Representative delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by IRI deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Abbas Maliki visited Tajikistan.

March 4-8

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Vietnam Socialist Republic to the USSR Nguena Man Kama visited Tajikistan.

April 5-11

Representative delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea headed by

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



The first visit of head of a foreign country to independent Tajikistan took place on December 19-21, 1993 – official visit of Burhanuddin Rabbani, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. Dushanbe, Government Residence. Negotiations of official delegations.



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

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

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.

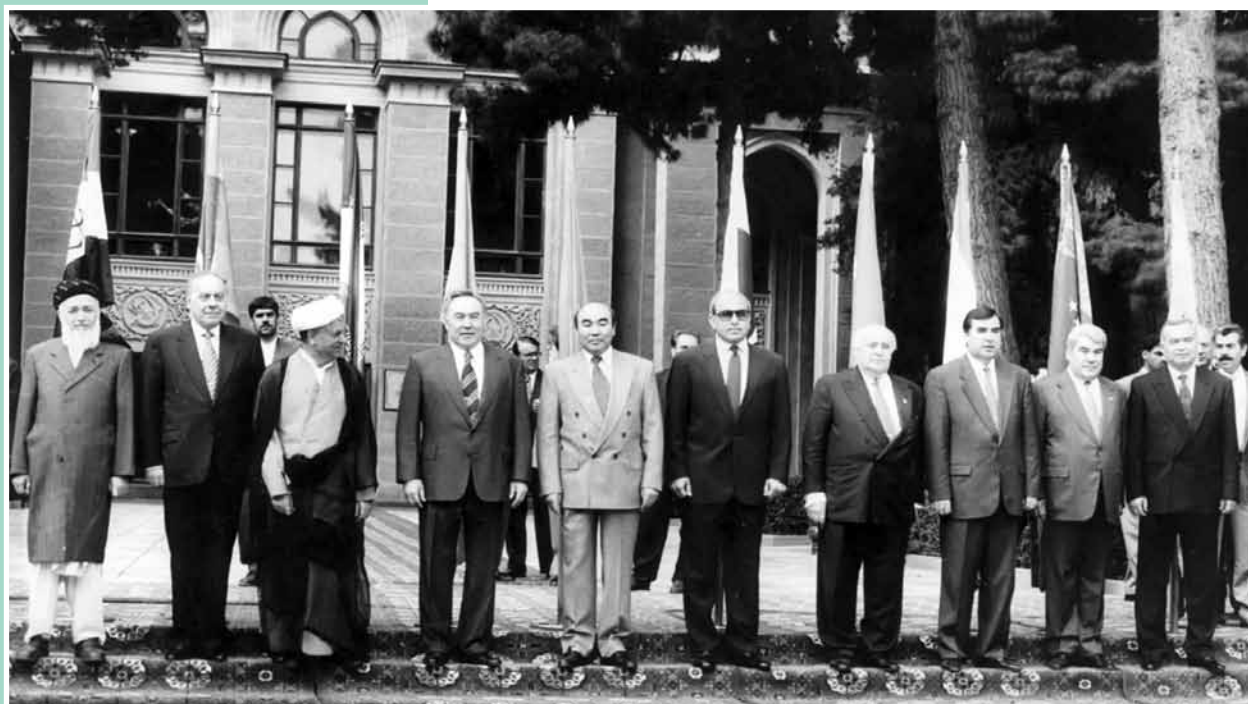
December 1-2

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 Abuabduullo 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:

of Foreign Affairs Ali Akbar Vilayati visited Tajikistan.

December 8-12

Events were held in Tajikistan and Moscow dedicated to 80th anniversary of Mirzo Tursunzoda – national poet of Tajikistan, Hero of Socialistic Labour, prizewinner of Lenin and State awards of the USSR, the republican state award named after A.Rudaki, the international award named after J.Neru.

December 8

In Belovezhskiy virgin forest (Belarus) heads of the Republic of Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine signed Agreement about establishing the Commonwealth of Independent State (CIS).

December 12-13

Tajikistan delegation headed by President of the Republic of Tajikistan R.Nabiev took part in the meetings of heads of Central Asian independent republics.

December 21

Meetings of heads of 11 USSR republics in Almaty. Signing the Protocol to Agreement about establishing the Commonwealth of Independent States and adoption of Almaty Declaration.

December 24

The first meetings of the government heads of 11 countries that formed the Commonwealth of Independent States took place in Moscow.

December 25

Supreme Council Session of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted resolution «About ratification of Agreement on establishing the Commonwealth of Independent States», signed on December 8, in Minsk.

December 30

Meeting of CIS state-members' heads took place in Minsk. Important documents were signed the objective of whose was directed at regulating the action of CIS members within the frames of a new union.

1992

January 9

Opening ceremony of a foreign state took place for the first time in the independent



Tajikistan. Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was opened in Dushanbe.

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 IRI 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. Qayumov 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 renaissance;

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 renaissance.

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 of 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. Yushenko 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-

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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



Participants of Meeting of the Heads of Member-States and Heads of the OIC Member-States Governments. Doha, Qatar, November 12, 2000.



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 Abduvaliev carried the state flag of the Republic of Tajikistan through the Olympic stadium track.

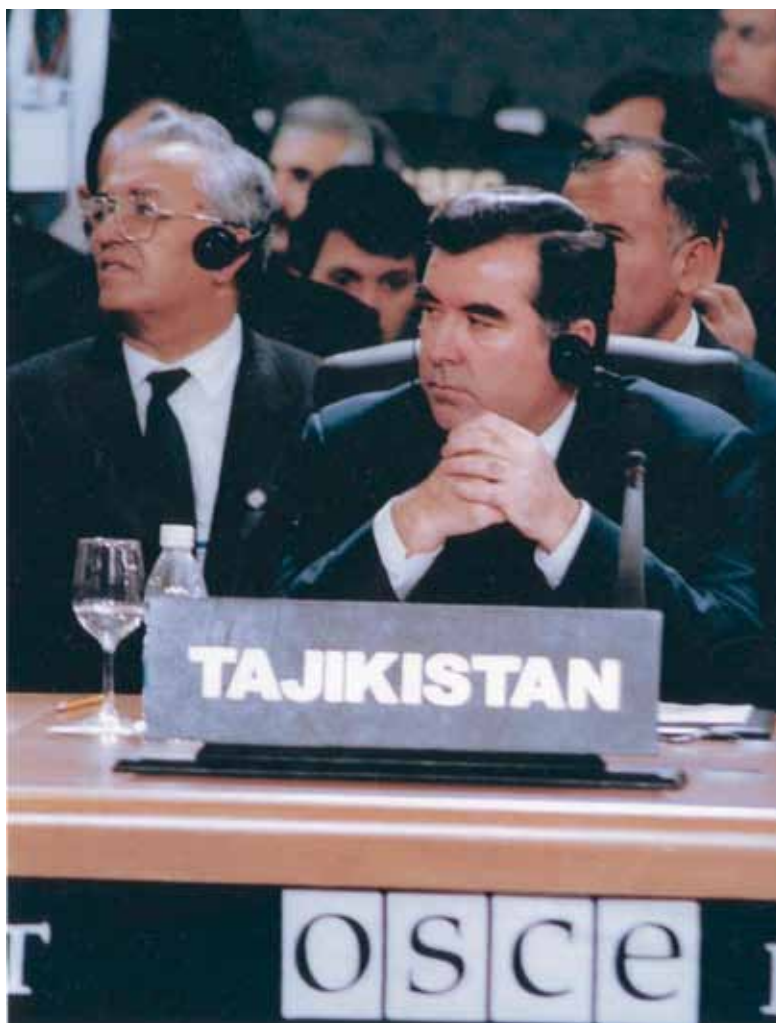
On August 2, state flag was raised and national anthem of the Republic of Tajikistan sounded in Barcelona Olympic stadium. Hammer thrower from Dushanbe Andrei Abdivaliev threw the hammer farther all (in the point of 82, 54 meters), took the first place and having received the golden medal became an Olympic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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon participating in the work of the OSCE Summit. Istanbul, November 1999.

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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon chairing the 18th Plenary Session of the 54 UN General Assembly, New York, September 30, 1999.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

August 27

Based on the decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan R.Nabiev, for the first time in the history of independent Tajikistan, the diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan was awarded to Lakim Qayumov.

August 29

Based on the decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan R.Nabiev country's Prime Minister Akbar Mirzoev was released from his work status owing to his own request and in connection with his transition to diplomatic work. Based on President's another decree A.Mirzoev was appointed as charge d'affaires of Tajikistan in Federative Republic of Germany.

End of August

Republic of Tajikistan and the United States of America signed agreement about giving privileged credit by American side in amount of ten million dollars for the period of thirty years.

August

Delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) headed by Thomas Merkelbach commenced working in the Republic of Tajikistan.

September 5

Presidents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Uzbekistan adopted Statement concerning events occurred in the Republic of Tajikistan.

September 7

Under armed threat of opposition forces, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan R.Nabiev signed resignation and abandoned the capital.

September 9

Republic of Tajikistan marked its first anniversary of State Independence.

September 9-15

The first Worldforum of Tajiks and foreign nationals took place in Tajikistan. In connection to unstable situation in the country out of 540 invited guests, only 120 persons arrived to Dushanbe. In the morning of September 9, monument of Abulgosim Firdausi was opened in Ozodi square.

The travel agenda included meetings in Khujand, Kanibadam, Isfara, Ura-teppa and Panjakent. A part of guests visited Kofarnihan, Norak and Ghozimalik.



Unofficial meeting of the heads of SCO. Varzob, Tajikistan, August 27, 2008.

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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon among participants of the International Conference of Peace and Consent. Almaty, February 13, 2003.



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.

1993

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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon participating in the work of the emergency session of OIC. Mecca, Saudi Arabia, December 7, 2005.

tion to put it in operation, on preparation for construction of Shurob hydro-power plant in the head river of Vakhsh, and establishment of a number of industrial ventures in Tajikistan (including a joint electric-bulb factory in Isfara, cement producing plant in Shahritus district, military clothes and shoe factory).

Within the framework of cooperation in the field of science, culture and education, the scientists and students exchange is carried out, and various events are held. As a result of cooperation between Tajik and Iranian cultural workers, in 2007 a serial "Shukrona" was produced. Many Tajik students study at Iran universities in Tehran, Meshed, Kazvin, Isfahan, Hamadon, Qum, and Gurgon. Imam Humaini Assistance Foundation in cooperation with the relevant ministries and agencies of Tajikistan implement specific social projects.

The Republic of Tajikistan is interested in solid and good-neighborly relations with the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, as well as in establishment of security, stability and its economic growth. Afghanistan for Tajikistan is more than just a neighbor. Relations between these two countries and peoples are based on the common cultural, linguistic and religion roots. Tajikistan and Afghanistan have the lengthiest border in Central Asia. Tajikistan's security as well as regional security in Central Asia is impossible to conceive without restored security and stability in Afghanistan. The President of the country Emomali Rahmon at all levels – as on the tribune of the UN and other authoritative international organizations, as in bilateral meetings and negotiations, regarding the situation in Afghanistan – raises an issue of finding the ways and means of tackling the problem in ISA, of the impact of this country's security and stability to the situation regionally and internationally. Also, there were several specific suggestions made on tackling the existing problems in Afghanistan, providing essential assistance, and drawing attention of various states and organizations to this country. Particularly, in April 2003, by the initiative of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon a decision of the OSCE Permanent Council about granting Afghanistan a status of partner in collaboration with the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

After the events of 9/11, 2001 in the United States and the beginning of antiterrorist operation by coalition forces, there was a move up of the policy of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to support the process of strengthening the state system basis in Af-



ghanistan, achievement of peace and stability and post-war rehabilitation of the country, and to prevent threats and challenges in Afghanistan.

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

ees on political, military and humanitarian matters for observing situation in the republic.

January 22

In the meeting of CIS countries' leaders in Minsk, situation in Tajikistan was discussed and Declaration was adopted in connection to social and political situation in the Republic of Tajikistan. Countries' leaders supported the Appeal of Tajikistan Supreme Council with the request about putting collective peacebuilding forces into operation in the republic, owing to which resolution was adopted about measures to stabilize situation in the state border area of the Republic of Tajikistan between Afghanistan and Resolution about supplementary measures to stabilize situation in the Republic of Tajikistan.

January 22-26

Indian week in Tajikistan passed in Dushanbe.

January

Representation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees was opened in Tajikistan. UNHCR started implementing operation to prevent population's migration and return to their native communities. Commissioner's emergency program included delivery of essential goods to Tajikistan from Pakistan and Turkey, providing population with construction material for restoration of housing facilities. Commissioner developed short-term projects of local industry development.

February 1

Ceremonial opening of the United Nations Organizations' permanent mission in the Republic of Tajikistan (UN mission of observers in the Republic of Tajikistan) took place in Friendship House of Dushanbe. Head of UN permanent mission in Tajikistan Liviu Bota delivered a speech before gathered audiences.

February 1

Supreme Council Presidium of the Republic of Tajikistan issued a decree «About exemption from criminal liability those persons who crossed state border of the Republic of Tajikistan and expressed wish for return to Motherland»

**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 Communiqué 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) consul 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 hydro-power 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 – Mazari 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



Heads of member-states of Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) after the session of the Council of Collective Security having a press statement. Varzob, Tajikistan, April 28, 2003.

three states, with Dushanbe selected as legal address and center of the television channel.

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.

The visits of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to the Republic of India in 1995, 2001 and 2006, as well as the visit of the Prime Minister of the Republic of India Atal Bihari

Iraqi diplomat, Ambassador Ismat Kitani was appointed as UN Secretary General's Special Envoy to Tajikistan. He arrived to Tajikistan on May 16.

May 6

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted Resolution «About approving Regulations on Trade representation of the Republic of Tajikistan abroad».

May 25

Agreement about friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Russian Federation was signed.

June 1

According to the Ministry of Labour and Population Employment until June 1, 586, 7 thousand refugees returned back home.

Beginning of June

During Kurban holiday, 157 Tajik Muslims performed pilgrimage to Mecca.

June 10

Opening ceremony of Embassy of the Federative Republic of Germany in the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Dushanbe.

**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 mujaheds to 12th frontier post of Moscow border detach-

Vajpayee 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the heads of delegations participating in the work of the International Conference on Water Disaster Risk Reduction. Dushanbe, 27 June 2008.



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 Rahmon to 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 Panj) and Kurghontepa - 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 out, 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

ment. 25 border guards were killed in the course of an armed assault, there were victims among Sarigor village inhabitants of Shuroobod district, where the frontier post was located.

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, pharmaceuticals, 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



Trilateral meeting. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani and the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani. Dushanbe, May 10, 1997.

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

January 13

A new Special Representative of the UN Secretary General to Tajikistan, Resident Representative of Uruguay in UN Ramiro Peres-Ballon arrived for a visit to Dushanbe.

January 18

For the first time in the history of Tajikistan, head of republic's diplomatic representation presented credentials to the leader of another state. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Republic of Kazakhstan Sayeed Sharipov presented credentials to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev.

February 19

CSCE Representation in the Republic of Tajikistan commenced its work in Dushanbe.

February 24

Consulate general of the Russian Federation in Khujand was established based on decree of the Russian Federation's Government.

February 24-25

CSCE Secretary General arrived to Dushanbe for a visit.

March 14-15

Meeting of Central Asian and Russian



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 Rahmonhas repeatedly visited Turkey, and ex-Presidents of Turkey Suleyman Demirel and Ahmet Nejet Sezer also visited Tajikistan. In the field of economic cooperation progress, the Joint Tajikistan-Turkey Commission on economic cooperation, which has been established in 2000, successfully operates. Opening and operation of the Turkey International Development Agency office in Dushanbe, establishment of the network of Turkish lyceums in Tajikistan (in Dushanbe, Kurghontepa, Khojand, Kulob, Tursunzoda), study of many Tajik students at the universities in Turkey, active participation of Turkish construction companies in building the objects on the territory of the country, including, first of all, construction of highway Shihev – Zigar, Kalai Humb – Kulob, construction of modern hotels, prove the positive trend in implementation of various plans and programs of bilateral cooperation.

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.

Contractual and legal basis of the relations started forming since the Trade and Cooperation Agreement signed between Soviet Union and European Community in 1989. Within the framework of this Agreement, there have been regular meetings of the Joint Tajikistan-EU Commission. This Joint Commission is considered to be an efficient regulation mechanism of bilateral relations in various areas of cooperation, including trade, economics, and definition of the strategy for development and expansion of partner relations.

During formation of Tajikistan's independence, the directions of cooperation were determined and bilateral and multilateral relations were progressing in various areas. In 2004, in Luxembourg, EU-Tajikistan Partnership and Cooperation Agreement was signed. This important document provides a sustainable legal basis for regulating and developing the relations.

Since 1993 and 1995, Representation of European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and the Program of EU Technical As-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon participating in ceremonies devoted to 50th Anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Islamabad, March 23, 1997.



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

Foreign Affairs took place in Dushanbe, in Opera and Ballet Theatre named after S.Ayni.

June 28

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted a decree "About national commission of the Republic of Tajikistan on UNESCO". Regulations about National commission of the Republic of Tajikistan on UNESCO were approved.

September 5-10

Celebrations dedicated to Independence Day of the Republic of Tajikistan and 1000 anniversary of Abulqasim Firdausi's Shohnoma were held in Tajikistan. "Shohnoma" anniversary is marked upon UNESCO decision.

Numerous scholars-orientalists, distinguished poets and writers from more than ten countries of the world came to Tajikistan on the eve – RF, USA, France, IRI and other states.

On September 5, an International scientific symposium opened in Dushanbe dedicated to immortal poem of great poet and thinker. At the same time, on September 6, three sections of International scientific symposium started working in Dushanbe.

September 22

The UN Security Council in New York discussed the problem of "Situation in Tajikistan and along Tajik-Afghan border" in its 3427th session (under leadership of Yanyeso Barnuevo (Spain)).

September

International symposium "Ancient agricultural culture of Zerafshan Valley and its place in Central Asian civilization" took place in Panjakent.

October 18

Stately opening ceremony of Aga Khan Foundation representation took place in Dushanbe.

November 6

The first Constitution of independent Tajikistan was adopted in nationwide referendum.

Emomali Rahmon was elected the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in nationwide presidential elections.

November 8

The UN Security Council in New York discussed the problem of "Situation in Tajikistan and along Tajik-Afghan bor-



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



Next meeting of the heads of member states of the Central Asian Economic Union took place in Dushanbe. June 14, 2000.

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 Rahmonhad 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 context 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 the Republic 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

Republic of Tajikistan and 675th Anniversary of Kamoli Khujandi took place in Tajikistan with the participation of foreign guests. World forum of Tajiks and foreign nationals has taken place.

October 2

Based on Decrees of Government of the Republic of Tajikistan Resident Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan was appointed at the OSCE and other international organizations (Vienna, Austria).

1997

May 9

Official visit of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to the Republic of Tajikistan.

May 10

The meeting of three countries' leaders took place in Dushanbe – the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran A. H. Rafsanjani and Islamic State of Afghanistan B. Rabbani. Joint Declaration was adopted based on meeting results.

May 15

Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted Resolution aimed at speedy return of refugees back home.

June 4

Main Regulations of single protocol practice of the Republic of Tajikistan (Tajikistan State protocol) was approved based on Decree of President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

June 6

During 97th plenary meeting of 51st session of UN General Assembly, resolution was adopted under the title of «Emergency international assistance in the interests of peace, situation normalization and restoration in Tajikistan». Recently achieved agreements between the Government of RT and UTO is hailed in the document that are directed at achieving national concord in RT. Resolution contains appeal to UN member states and other interested sides to continue rendering humanitarian aid to RT, also contribute means to the Fund of voluntary contributions established by UN Secretary General for these purposes.

June 10

Agreement was signed about founding Russian-Tajik (Slavonic) University



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 Rahmonto the Federal Republic of Germany in March 2003 imparted new incentive



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon among the NATO Summit participants. Prague, November 21, 2002.



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 Rahmonto France in December, 2002 and the visits of this authoritative country's Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Security, Defense, and Foreign Trade to Tajikistan.

1998

June 8

Speaking at a 20th special Session of UN General Assembly, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon, summoned the world community for joint fight, establishment of "anti-narcotic security belt" around Afghanistan.

June 15

International seminar "Contribution of Samanid era in Central Asia's cultural heritage" took place in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon delivered a welcoming speech in the seminar.

September 8

Grand meeting dedicated to 7th Anniversary of state independence of the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Tajikistan.

November 3

Opening ceremony of Murghab-Kulma pass highway took place in Murghab district of GBAO. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon made a speech during the ceremony.

1999

January 15

International scientific conference dedicated to fight against narcotic drugs took place in Dushanbe.

September 6

Opening ceremony of solidarity and national accord's memorial complex took place dedicated to 1100 Anniversary of Samanid state.

September 10

V forum of Tajiks and foreign nationals took place in Dushanbe.

November 6

Election of President of the Republic of Tajikistan took place in Tajikistan. Based on alternative elections, winning majority of votes Emomali Rahmon was elected the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

November 16

Inauguration ceremony of President of the Republic of Tajikistan took place. High-ranking Representative delegations of foreign states participated in the ceremony.

**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 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 pf 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-



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the 6th World Forum of "Reforming the State Sector". Seoul, Republic of Korea, May 2005.

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 Dousti in the Panji Poyon (Lower Panj) area, constructed under financial support of the United States. In 2008, the United States Army Corps

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 Cooperation Organization (ECO) Mr. Abdurahim 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 Anniversary 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 Rahmon, Islamic State of Afghanistan Bur-



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the meeting of heads of Asian and African states. Jakarta, Indonesia, April 23, 2005.

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 Rehabilita-

of 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 (ACCLES), 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

tion Fund (IASRF) member states took place in Dushanbe.

October 21-22

UN Secretary General Koffee Anan officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

October 23-24

The President of the Republic of Poland Alexander Kwasniewski officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

October 31 - November 2

UNESCO Secretary General Mr. Koichiro Matsuura visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

November 3

Opening of Tem Bridge (Tajikistan) – Demaghan (Afghanistan) in Panj River stately took place with participation of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Prince Aga Khan IV and deputy Chairman of Transition Government of Afghanistan Amin Arsaloh.

November 5-6

The President of the Republic of Moldova Vladimir Voronin officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

December 2

Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "About diplomatic service" was adopted.

2003

January 1

In his congratulatory speech concerning approaching New Year, President of the Republic of Tajikistan declared about «policy of open doors».

March

«Presentation document» of the Republic of Tajikistan was proposed for NATO Secretariat's consideration. Main goals and directions of cooperation with NATO/Partnership for Peace (PfP) are indicated in the document with signing of which official partnership was initiated.

April 2-4

International Economic Conference for Tajikistan within regional context of Central Asia and Regional meeting "Behind roundtable" took place aimed at assisting and attracting direct foreign investments for Central Asian countries.

**April 3**

Having supported proposal of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon for inviting Afghanistan to be OSCE cooperation partner, OSCE Permanent Council made corresponding decision.

April 8-10

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

April 11

Meeting of the Council of Foreign Affairs' 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' meeting took place in Dushanbe.

August 30

International Forum on fresh water problems took place in Dushanbe.

November 3

XXIII meeting of Transport coordination session of CIS member state took place in Dushanbe.

November 13-14

The Prime Minister of Indian Republic Mr. Atala Bihari Vajpay officially visited the Republic of Tajikistan.

2003

Tajikistan proposed the project of Single antinarcotics coalition concept for consideration of the world community, disseminated in UN, OSCE, CIS, OCSA, and SCO as official documents of these organizations. 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 Central 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 Government 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 resulted 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 Final 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 transformations 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-



riod of its existence, at present SCO is recognized as an authoritative regional organization. Having originated in 2001 on the basis of Shanghai Group of Five (or Shanghai Five), it gradually found its niche and consolidated its position on the world scene.

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 tax 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 kV) 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

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the International conference on regional cooperation in the basin of trans-border rivers. Dushanbe, May 30, 2005.



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 co-operation 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon participating in the opening ceremony of railway Mashhad-Sarakhs. Sarakhs, May 12, 1996.

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-

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

September 26-28

Meeting of EurAsEc Intergovernmental Council and Council of Prime Ministers of Central Asian Cooperation Organization's member states took place in Dushanbe.

2006**January 11**

Presentation of a new book of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon "Nation's revival and Tajikistan independence" took place in Dushanbe.

January 16

The second International meeting for establishing International energy consortium took place in Dushanbe with the participation of embassies, international financial institutions, investment funds of foreign commercial banks.

February 8

The 2nd meeting of senior officials of "Central Asia + Japan" Dialog (CAJD) took place in Dushanbe where delegations from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Japan participated in it.

February 20

Official start to the construction of "Sangtuda-2" hydroelectric power plant



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in annual meeting of Board of Directors of European Reconstruction and Development Bank. Tashkent, May, 2003.



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

tion of the common economic space. According to some information, trade exchange volume between the Community countries has increased a few times, and in 2007 it made USD 97 milliard.

Of course, considering the difference in the economic systems and level of the countries and other factors, tackling of some problems within this Organization requires time and consistent efforts of the parties. Despite this, the EurAsEC, as economic structure, plays an important role in the field of inter-state trade and economic relations, and Tajikistan's involvement in this structure is in line with national interests.

Tajikistan, as the full member of the Organization of Islamic Conference, actively participates in the process of interaction between Islamic nations, development of relations in the areas of economics, science and culture, integration for strengthening national independence and elaboration of common and close positions on the most important international issues. Islamic Development Bank, which is an international financial institution of the OIC, has provided Tajikistan with credits and technical assistance equal to USD 111,150 thousand.

Noting positive OIC role in the process of negotiations and restoring peace in Tajik society, it is necessary to mention that Tajikistan is interested in further expansion of fruitful collaboration with this Organization.

Thus, the open door policy, announced in the New Year address of the President of the country on the eve of 2003, is expanding in terms of geography and wide scope of issues and goes up to the new quality level.



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the International Conference on "Eurasia in XXI century: the dialogue of cultures and conflict of civilizations". Cholpon-Ata, Kyrgyzstan, June 9, 2004.



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 at the EurAsEc Integration Committee and 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



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the opening ceremony of ministerial conference on "The Border Management and Control of Narcotics in Central Asia", Dushanbe, October 21, 2008.

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

Dushanbe. Ceremony was held in specially constructed "Somon" palace of Government Residence in joint meeting of Tajikistan's two houses of parliament. Emomali Rahmon solemnly swore. He was given an ensign and marks of presidential government. In central square soldiers 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 with his annual Message 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 its 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 reclaimate 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-

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fairs Talbak Nazarov was appointed as Fund's director.

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



The head of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visiting the mausoleum of the great Tajik poet and thinker Jalaladdin Rumi. Konya, Turkey, January 20, 2006.



The President of Kyrgyzstan A. Akaev, the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbaev, the President of Tajikistan E. Rahmon, the President of Russia V. Putin and the President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov – the participants of the regular Summit of Central Asian Economic Community. Dushanbe, October, 2004.

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

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 in Tajikistan 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.

2008

January 20

The first aggregate of HPS "Sangtuda-1" being constructed jointly with RJSC "Unified Energy System of Russia" was launched.

March 24-25

Trilateral meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi, Islamic Republic of Iran M. Mottaqi 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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon opening the World Tajiks 3rd Forum, September 1996.

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

August 12

Meeting of Coordination committee dedicated to the problems of anti-aircraft defense at the Council of defense ministers of CIS countries took place in Dushanbe.

August 21

In XXIX Summer Olympic Games Tajik free style fighter (weight category to 84 kg), Yusuf Abdusalomov won the first of its kind silver medal in the history of independent Tajikistan. Several days earlier, Tajik sportsman Rasul Boqiev won a bronze medal in these games.

August 26

Within the frames of celebrating 1150 anniversary of the founder of Tajik-Persian literature Abuabduullo Rudaki opening ceremony of "Ustad Rudaki's garden" park after reconstruction and memorial complex took place in Dushanbe with the participation of Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon.

August 27

Informal meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization's member states leaders took place in Government residence of the Republic of Tajikistan located in Varzob canyon.

August 28

8th Meeting of the Council of Shanghai Cooperation Organization's member states leaders took place in Dushanbe. Meeting firstly passed in narrow and then continued in enlarged composition. Documents were adopted based on meeting's results the most important of which is Dushanbe Declaration of Shanghai Cooperation Organization's member states leaders.

August 28

Trilateral meeting of Tajik President Emomali Rahmon, Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad and Afghan President Hamid Karzai took place in Dushanbe in the Government Residence.

September 8

International symposium "Rudaki and world's culture" dedicated to 1150th anniversary of the founder of Tajik-Persian literature Abuabduulla Rudaki took place in Dushanbe.

September 15

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon issued a



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Spiritual leader of ismailits, the prince Karim Aga-khan IV.

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 of 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 universality 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.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

course of which he proposed draft resolution of UN General Assembly "About giving the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea an observer status in the UN General Assembly".

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.



High level event devoted to the Millenium Development Goals took place by the joint chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan of E. Rahmon and the President of Finland T. Halonen in the UN head-quarters. New York, September 25, 2008.



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

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan I. Hayoev and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Azerbaijan G. Gasanov signed agreement about principles of trade and economic cooperation between Tajikistan and Azerbaijan for 1992.

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 c 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.

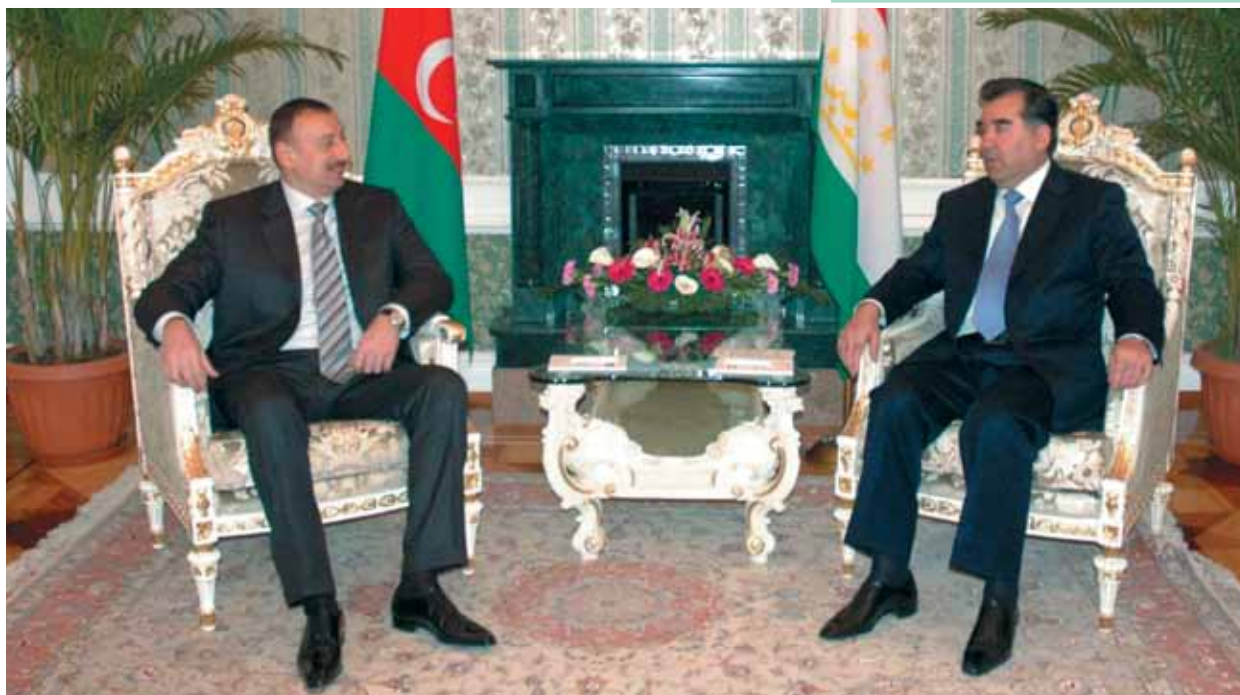
On November 25-26, 2003, the President Of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon paid a return official visit to the Republic of Armenia, in the course of which several intergovernmental and interagency agreements were signed.

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.



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the President of Azerbaijani Republic Ilham Aliyev. Dushanbe, March 15, 2007.

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, health, culture, science and education.

TAJKISTAN - 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 Aliyev 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Byelorussia, Alexander Lukashenko. Dangara, Tajikistan, April 2000.

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 Co-operation 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 Maino 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 two 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-



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Byelorussia Alexander Lukashenko. Minsk, June 23, 2006.

zations they are members of. They have close or concurrent positions on many issues of international and regional politics.

Over the recent period, the leaders of two states had numerous bilateral contacts in the course of which the issues of further development of bilateral links and coordination of the positions of two states on urgent issues of international and regional importance were discussed.

In 1997, the parties established workgroups on inter-parliamentary cooperation, having made arrangements on mutual meetings of the parliamentarians for setting up inter-parliamentary links and sharing the experiences.

Parameters of economic cooperation between Tajikistan and Belarus are mainly defined within the framework of Tajik-Belarusian intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation, and on the basis of the documents adopted between two countries on various aspects of trade and economics cooperation. Until present, the intergovernmental commission has had five meetings.

Trade and economic links between two countries target arrangement of direct supplies of raw materials, produce, and consumer goods, as well as development of traditional specializations in industrial cooperation and relations between regional and economic subjects of two countries.

Bilateral relations between Tajikistan and Belarus in such areas as cultural and humanitarian, military and technical cooperation also tend to positively expand. The Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Belarus have agreements on cooperation in military and technology, tourism, sports, and health.

Forecasting development outlook for bilateral Tajik-Belarusian relations, it is necessary to mention that they have elements of dynamic progress dictated by many positive factors.

TAJIKISTAN - GEORGIA

Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and Georgia were established on August 4, 1994.

Since the moment of establishment of diplomatic relations, inter-relation between the Republic of Tajikistan and Georgia has been

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 of the republic Tukhtaboy Ghafforov 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. Ghafforov 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-



participated in the work of the meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States' government leaders.

June 28-30, Tehran, Shiraz, Iran

The first official visit of the head of sovereign Tajikistan took place abroad.

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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Georgia Mikhail Saakashvili.

built upon the principles of mutual trust, friendship, equal rights and mutual respect.

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 Emomali 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 Emomali 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 Emomali 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.

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Bulgaria Jh.Jhele, the Vice-president of Swiss Federal Council Adolf Ogi and other Conference participants.

July 10, Termez, Uzbekistan

First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan T. Ghafforov together with representatives of different parties and movements visited Tursunzade, where tens of trucks with refugees crowded in border with Uzbekistan. In numerous meetings, it was managed to convince a part of people not to hasten with the decision of leaving one's native home.

In Uzbek city of Termez, T. Ghafforov had meetings with Deputy Prime Minister of Uzbekistan M.Karabaev and other high-ranked officials. Protocol was signed, according to which parties undertook certain responsibilities.

July 14-15, Kabul, Afghanistan

Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by acting Chairman of country's Supreme Council A.Iskandarov officially visited Afghanistan.

Series of important bilateral cooperation documents were signed based on visit's results.

July 16, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Meeting of foreign affairs ministers, ministers of defense, commanders of CIS



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev. Dushanbe, October 2004.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon meets the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, who arrived with an official visit. The international airport, Dushanbe, September 12, 2007.

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

Official delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Kh.Kholiqnazarov participated in the work of 47th session of the United Nations Organization's General Assembly in New York. 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.



Tajik-Kazakh business – forum on “The Perspectives of Investment Cooperation” with the participation of the presidents of Tajikistan and Kazakhstan – Emomali Rahmon and Nursultan Nazarbaev. Dushanbe, September 13, 2007.

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 EurAsEC, 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.

October 7, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Meeting of CIS countries’ ministers of defense took place in Bishkek where agenda problems submitted to CIS Council of state leaders and Council of government leaders were discussed.

October 8-9, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Tajikistan delegation headed by Chairman of country’s Supreme Council A. Iskandarov officially visited Bishkek for participation in the meeting of CIS countries’ state and government leaders.

October 20-22, Tehran, Iran

Representative delegation of Tajikistan headed by deputy Prime Minister of RT Kh. Saidmurodov visited Tehran.

November 3, Moscow, RF

Chairperson of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Akbarsho Iskandarov visited Moscow where he had a meeting with Russian Federation’s Chairman of Supreme Council Ruslan Khasbulatov.

November 4, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Chairperson of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Iskandarov visited Almaty where he took part in the meeting of



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. Tereshenko. 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



Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H.Zarifi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan M.Tazhin and the Executive Secretary of the CIS V.Rushailo hold the press conference following the results of session of the CIS Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Dushanbe, October 4, 2007.

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 inter-relations 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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Kyrgyzstan Republic Kurmanbek Bakiev. Chelyabinsk, August 18, 2007.

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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 Kulov.

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 Kyzyl-orda 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

First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Abdumajid Dostiev visited Washington where he took part in the International seminar on Aral Sea problems ("Aral Sea crisis"), organized by the World Bank.

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 Rahmon and 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-



al issues, with the regular, the 4th, meeting held in early June 2003 in Dushanbe. During this Commission meeting the parties discussed a wide scope of urgent issues of bilateral cooperation and interaction.

In line with the arrangements made in the course of the meeting between the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the President of Kyrgyz Republic K. Bakiev on May 16, 2008 in Khojand and within the framework of the first session of the Foreign Ministers Council of the Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic, on April 7, 2009 Bishkek hosted inter-MFA consultations of delegations from the Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic. During the consultations with participation of the representatives of branch ministries and agencies of two countries, there were reviewed and agreed the documents submitted for signing by the Supreme Inter-state Coordination Council of the Republic of Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic, the issues of use of water power resources of the region, construction of hydro-power plants and water reservoirs, expansion of trade and economic relations, border and cultural and humanitarian cooperation, as well as cooperation in transportation and communication area.

On April 28, 2009, in Almaty, a meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Kyrgyz Republic K. Bakiev took place, in the course of which they discussed issues of strengthening of cooperation and neighborly relations between adjoining countries. Particular emphasis was given to joint coordinated work on tackling regional problems, related to water resources use, and the issues of cooperation in transportation and communication. It was noted that construction of international highway Dushanbe – Rasht –Kyrgyzstan border, with the successive outlet to Kazakhstan and China on one hand, and to Afghanistan, on another, meets the interests of both countries and is intended for promotion of the development of regional cooperation. The leaders of both states also confirmed their interest in railroad construction along this same route.

TAJIKISTAN - MOLDOVA

The Republic of Tajikistan established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Moldova on January 26, 1993. In November 2002, the official visit of the President of Moldova Vladimir Voronin to the Republic of Tajikistan took place. In the course of this visit, legal



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Moldova Vladimir Voronin. Dushanbe, October 6, 2007.

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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 Qozidavlat Qoimodov 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' Inter-parliamentary 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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Russian Federation Dmitry Medvedev. Moscow, February 4, 2009.



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.

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May 30, Omsk, RF

The Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Omsk city of Russia. During this visit, direct television conversation was organized with his participation.

May 31, Washington, New York, USA

A two-week visit of republic's agricultural delegation to USA started headed by the Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan Rustam Mahkamov. Main purpose of the tour is achieving consent of this country's investors in overcoming crisis in the republic that mostly affected agricultural sector of Tajikistan.

May 31, Minsk, Belarus

Tajikistan delegation headed by State Counselor of country's President Rustam Mirzoev departed for Minsk where it took part in the work of CIS Coordination advisory committee for developing draft agreements about establishing Economic union of CIS states.

May 31 – June 11, Tehran, Iran

Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by country's Ministry of Press and Information participated in an event on the occasion of forth death anniversary of out-



Talk of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the President of Russian Federation Vladimir Putin. St. Petersburg, June 9, 2007.



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 melioration and water industry of Tajikistan V.Shafoev has taken part.

July 20, Moscow, RF

Representative delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Moscow.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Russian Federation Boris Yeltsin. Moscow, April 24, 1997.

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 Rahmon to 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-



Meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation Igor Ivanov. Dushanbe, February, 1999.

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. Akaev, 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 mojaheds 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 Ahmadshah 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 about 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 Vilayati.

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 Elliasson.

On September 30, in New York, in the United Nations Organization's headquarters meeting of Tajikistan's Su-



Opening ceremony of building of the HPP Sangtuda-1 with the participation of delegation of Russian Federation. Sangtuda, Khatlon province, April 15, 2005.

text of trip of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to Chelyabinsk. The leaders of both states had official bilateral talks within the framework of the CIS Summit in Dushanbe in October 2007. During these meetings additional incentive was imparted on the development of bilateral partnership targeting the speed-up of the process of the existing arrangements coming into effect. Particular emphasis was placed on the issues of trade and economics cooperation, increased trade, promotion of cooperation in the area of hydro power engineering and production of gas, oil, and minerals, development of military technical and cultural cooperation.

The official visit of the President of Russian Federation D.A. Medvedev, who continued his stay in Tajikistan after the SCO Summit of August 29, 2008, was an additional incentive for development of bilateral partnership between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Russian Federation. In the course of the talks, special attention was given to the issues of trade and economics cooperation, increase trade exchange, promotion of cooperation in the area of hydro-power engineering, and production of oil and gas, and minerals, and development of military, technical and cultural cooperation.



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 30, 2005, Dushanbe hosted a meeting of Inter-Chamber Parliamentary Commission on cooperation between the State Duma (Gosudarstvennaya Duma) of the Russian Federation and 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 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. Khairullaev 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.

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 Raul 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 Ismailia community leader Prince Shah Karim al-Hussein Aga Khan IV, the Deputy Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Q. Qoimdodov visited Swiss capital - Geneva. In the course of his visit, he had a meeting with Aga-Khan IV.

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 the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for simultaneous exchange of ruble specimen of 1961-1992 within the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

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.

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



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



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation V. Lavrov and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Russian Federation to the Republic of Tajikistan R. Abdulatipov. Dushanbe, airport. June 24, 2008.



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, 2009 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 Hashemi 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 Alimov 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.

Package of agreements about bilateral social and economic and cultural cooperation between Tajikistan and Pakistan were signed during the visit.

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. Patrikeev 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.F.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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Turkmenistan Gurbanguli Berdimuhamedov. Dushanbe, October 4, 2007.

On September 2007, the official working visit of H. Zarifi, 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. Zarifi 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.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

tion Employment Sh. Zuhurov visited Afghanistan. Main purpose of the visit was meeting with Tajik refugees and acceleration process of their repatriation that the Afghan side is also striving for.

May 5-6, Moscow, RF

Working visit of the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon took place to Moscow. On May 6, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of Russian Federation, Boris Eltsin in Kremlin. On the same day, republic's Supreme Council chairperson Emomali Rahmon held negotiations with the Russian Federation Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin and Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev. Joint Tajik-Russian communique was adopted based on visit's results.

June 7-8, Saint Petersburg, RF

Working visit of the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon took place to Saint Petersburg where he took part in the work of meeting of CIS member states' Inter-parliamentary Assembly. He had a meeting with Chairman of Russian Federation's Federal Assembly V. Shumeiko, Chairman of Belarus Supreme Council M. Grib, CIS Executive secretary Korotchen, Saint Petersburg mayor A. Sobchak.

June 20, Beijing, China

Heading the country's parliament delegation, the first Deputy Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Abdulmajid Dostiev left for China. Aim of the visit was further consolidation of interparliamentary relations of republic's Supreme Council.

August 16-17, Moscow, RF

Working visit of the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon took place to the Russian Federation.

Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the Russian Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin in the White House. Emomali Rahmon also met with the Russian first Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Ivanov and Commander in chief of this country's frontier troops, Colonel General Andrei Nikolaev.

August 26, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Working visit of the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan took place to Tashkent, where he participated in the meeting of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Russian representatives.



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.

TAJKISTAN - 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 President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov. Dushanbe, October, 2007.



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.

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On the same day, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, his deputy on political issues Marokesh Guldin, 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 Essei, 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 Oleynik 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



Head of state/Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I. Karimov during signing of bilateral documents. October 8, 1994.



Karimov took place in the palace of International friendship. Further negotiations continued in enlarged composition. Declaration about deepening comprehensive cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted based on visit's results, where the Chairman of Tajikistan Supreme Council Emomali Rahmon and Uzbekistan President I. Karimov signed in.

October 8, Vienna, Austria

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Alimov visited Vienna, where he took part in the work of CSCE Permanent committee. Vienna group of CSCE Permanent Committee adopted decision on Tajikistan.

October 21, Moscow, RF

Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Supreme Council Chairman Emomali Rahmon visited Moscow to participate in the work of meeting of CIS state leaders Council. In connection to the Message of state leader, the Chairman of Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, state leaders' Council adopted resolution about extending the stay term of Collective peacebuilding forces in the Republic of Tajikistan until June 30, 1995. CIS state leaders Council also decided to extend the action deadline of CIS state leaders Council's Resolution "About measures to stabilize situation in state border area of the Republic of Tajikistan with Afghanistan" from January 22, 1993 until the end of 1995.

In the course of his visits, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Russian Federation's Government Chair V. Chernomyrdin, commander-in-chief of Russian frontier troops, Colonel General A.I. Nikolaev.

December 5-6, Budapest, Hungary

Working visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan took place to Budapest – Hungarian capital, where he participated in and made a speech in the summit of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon met with Hungarian President Arpad Gens, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, Uzbekistan President Islam Karimov, Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbaev, Belarus President Alexander Lukashenko, Moldovan President Mircha Snegur, Russian President Boris Eltsin and UN Deputy Secretary General M. Guldin.

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 inter-state 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 President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Ukraine Viktor Yushenko. Dushanbe, March 7, 2008.

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 Jamshed 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 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 Bhutto, 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 Vilayati, Qatar Minister of Foreign Affairs Hamid bin Josim at-Tani, and Saudi Arabia Prince Emir Abdulla.

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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma. Crimea, Ukraine, September 19, 2003.

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 ethnical 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 Karzai 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

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April 17-19, El-Kuwait, Kuwait

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Kuwait. President had meetings with Kuwait Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmad as-Sabah and this country's Minister of Finance Abdulla Ravzali. Package of bilateral cooperation documents were signed based on visit's results.

May 17-19, Kabul, Afghanistan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Kabul, where through UN mediation, his first meeting took place with UTO leader Sayeed Abdulla Nuri. Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the President of ISA Burhanuddin Rabbani.

May 25, Minsk, Belarus

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Minsk for participation in the work of CIS member states' Leaders Council meeting.

July 16-19, Tehran, Shiraz, Iran

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Through UN mediation, the second meeting of Emomali Rahmon with the UTO leader Sayeed Abdulla Nuri took place in Tehran. Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with IRI President Ali Akbar Hashimi Rafsanjani.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai. Kabul, April 27, 2005.



July 19, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Ashkhabad while returning back from Iran. President had meetings with Turkmenistan officials.

September 6-7, Moscow, RF

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow. He had a meeting with the President of Russian Federation Boris Eltsin.

September 20, Nukus, Uzbekistan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Nukus. President participated and made a speech in the International conference for sustainable development of Aral Sea basin countries.

October 19-29, New York, USA

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to New York, where he participated in and on October 24, made a speech in a special ceremonial meeting of the UN General Assembly dedicated to 50th anniversary of the UN establishment.

In the course of his visit, he had meetings with US President Bill Clinton, New York mayor Rudolf Juliani, King of Jordan Hussein, the President of Austria Thomas Clestil, Israel Prime Minister Ishaq Rabbin, Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Bodava.

October 30, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Jamshed Karimov arrived with a working visit to Ashkhabad.

November 22, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Government delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by country's President Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Ashkhabad.

Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbaev.

Based on visit results joint communique was adopted, package of documents signed aimed at further development and deepening trade and economic cooperation between two countries.

December 11-16, Delhi, Bombay, India

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan officially visited India. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the Indian Republic

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 Sulton Hamid Sulton 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. Arsaloh.

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, Talbak 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 led 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 Muhamadkasim 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 of 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Prince Karim Aga-khan IV and the Deputy Chairman of the Interim Government of Afghanistan Hedayat Amin Arsaloh in the opening ceremony of bridge Tem (Tajikistan) – Demogan (Afghanistan) across the Panj river. Ishkashim district, GBAO, November 3, 2002.

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President Shankar Dayal Sharma and Indian Minister of Foreign Affairs Shri Pranba Muherji.

December 16-18, Abu-Dhabi, UAE

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon official-ly 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 official-ly visited Ankara. Tajik state leader Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Turkey Suleiman Demirel, the Chairman of Turkish National Majlis Mustafo Kalimli and this country's Prime Minister Masud Elmoz.

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



to Ashkhabad, where he participated in Economic Cooperation Organization's (ECO) summit.

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 Bhutros Ghali.

July 1-6, Reutlingen, FRG

Dushanbe city delegation headed by city Chairman Mahmadsaid Ubaydullov 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 Tsyao 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 Eugeniy Primakov.

October 7, New York, USA

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov visited



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the former king of Afghanistan Muhammad Zahirshah and the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzay. Kabul, April 27, 2005.

eighth summit of OEC, on September 2004 in Dushanbe, was important in coordination of bilateral perspectives strengthening cooperation with IRA. The mutual interest on developing the cooperation on principles of friendly neighbourhood, mutual trust and support in all areas was stressed by both sides.

On March 2005, the official opening ceremony of the cross border trade points were held in the territory of the border cross points 'Ishkoshim', «Tem», «Ruzvai».

On April 4-6, 2005 by invitation of Afghan side the Foreign Minister of RT T.Nazarov visited IRA to participate in 'Afghanistan development forum'.

The official visit of the President of RT Emomali Rahmon to IRA was on April 27-28, 2005. During the visit 11 inter-state documents were signed on different areas of cooperation.

On December 10, 2005 the President of RT E.Rahmon has accepted the Minister of Energy and Water resources of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Alohoja Muhammad Ismoilkhon, who was invited to visit Tajikistan by the Ministry of energy of the RT.

On February 22-25, 2006 the first meeting of inter-state Tajik-Afghan trade, economic and technical cooperation commission was held in Dushanbe, and cooperation Protocol signed.

On July 26-28, 2006 the official visit of the president of IRA Hamid Karzai to Tajikistan had place, where the future development and strengthening of bilateral relations were discussed.

On March 23-29, 2007 the meeting of working group on the Panj left river bank maintenance of Hamadoni district was held and Protocol on cooperation signed.

The business forum on cross border trade was organised on April 17-19, 2007 in Kurghontepa. The entrepreneurs from Khatlon province of Tajikistan and Balkh province of Afghanistan have participated in the forum.

On August 3, 2007 during the visit of the Minister of energy and water resources of IRA to Dushanbe, three bilateral protocols were signed.

On August 25-26, 2007 the President of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai visited Tajikistan. The President Karzai had met with the Presi-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani. Dushanbe, October 2001

dent 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 Min-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the national hero of Afghanistan General Ahmadshah Mas'ud. Kabul, May 16, 1995.

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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 Abdulla 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-



mon 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' Coun-



Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan H.Zarifi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan R. D. Spanto and Minister of Foreign Affairs of France B. Kushner during the informal meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the European Union on "Afghanistan and its Neighbours". Paris, December 14, 2008.

ister, 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Chan Dik Liong. Hanoi, Vietnam, January 20, 1999.

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 Beshkent 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

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cil. In addition, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation Eugeni Primakov.

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 pentilateral 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 Cooperation 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 Aliev, and the Chairman of Kyrgyz Republic Government Abbas 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



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. Mahmudov visited the Federative Republic of Germany, where Tajikistan cultural week has taken place with the participation of masters of art in this country.

most favourable environment regarding trade barriers, tariffs and custom procedures.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the governor of Rajasthan and the current President of India Pratibha Devi Singh Patel, Delhi, August 8, 2000.

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 Delhi 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 Delhi.

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 Delhi. 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 communique was signed at the end.

On December 7-14, 2001 in New Delhi 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Republic of India Abdul Kalam (on the left) and the Prime Minister of India Manmohan Singh (on the right). Delhi, August 7, 2006.

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June 26-27, Moscow, RF

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Moscow. Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with UTO leader S.A.Nuri through mediation of UN Secretary General's Special Envoy G.D. Merrem and active assistance of Russian leadership. Based on negotiations' results, General agreement about establishing peace and national accord in Tajikistan was signed. Through signing this Agreement inter-Tajik negotiation process ended, that has been started in Moscow in April 1994.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Russian Federation's President Boris Eltsin, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Eugeny Primakov.

June 30 – July 2, Mecca, Medina, Jidda, the Saudi Arabia

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with an official visit to the Saudi Arabia. Aim of the visit was establishing effective long-term trade and economic cooperation, efficient multidimensional contacts with business circles of the Saudi Arabia.

In the course of his visit, Emomali



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

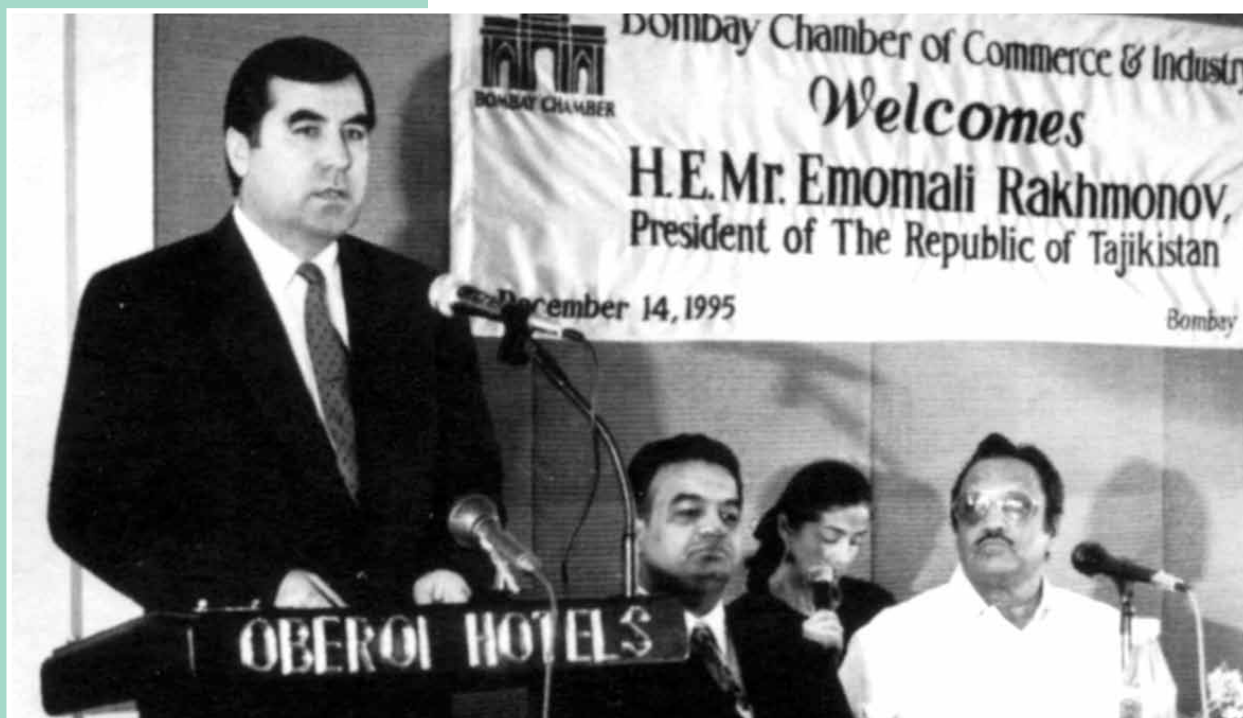


The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Vajpai. Dushanbe, November 14, 2003.

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.



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the meeting with the business community of Bombay during an official visit. Bombay, India. December 14, 1995.



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 Yusuf bin Alavi 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 Spet, 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 Lambo, UN deputy Secretary General Prendergast, UNIDO Director General Kampos, 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.Rybryn 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Indonesia Megawati Sukarnoputri. Jakarta, Indonesia. October 27, 2003.

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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Indonesia Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Jakarta, April 23, 2005.



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.

TAJKISTAN - 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.

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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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Supreme leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sayyid Ali Khomeini. Tehran, Iran. January 18, 2006.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmood Ahmadinazhad. Tehran. May 8, 2007.

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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Iran Sayyid Muhammad Khatami in Panjrud. Panjakent district of Tajikistan. May 2002.

the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran inter parliamentary group was created which played big role in the cooperation of two parliaments. The last visit of joint inter parliamentary group was hold on September 1-6, 2007. The parliamentary group got familiar with the multilateral functions of the Tajik parliament, visited Kulob, Tur-sunzoda, and construction site of the Sangtuda 2 HPP. Also series of meetings were held with the ministry authorities to get clear picture on the bilateral relation of the RT and the IRI.

On November 18-20, 2007, in Tehran the second Asian Parliamentary Assembly was hold in Tehran where the Tajik parliamentary delegation was represented and headed by the deputy chairman of the Majlisi Namoyandagon, Majlisi Oli of the RT.

Trade economic relations between the RT and Iran are developing and the role of the trade-economic inter-state joint commission in this process was vital. The trade exchange of both countries in 2008 was USD 216 bln.

The direct flights between Dushanbe Tehran Dushanbe, Dushanbe Meshhed Dushanbe are functioning between Tajikistan and Iran.

During the 2007 several working visits of Iranian delegation were held, where the important questions of bilateral relations on education, defense, hydro energy, industry, agriculture and construction were discussed. The visits of Minister of education in January, Minister of defense in April-May, Minister of science, research & tech-

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In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with PRC Chairman Tszyan Tszemin, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Eugeny 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. Aliiev, 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.

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 Liang, Permanent Deputy Prime Minister Nguen 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 Vadipay.

February 25-26, 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 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Iran Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani in the site of HPP Sangtuda-2. Sangtuda, Tajikistan. May, 1997.

nology - in May, head of Khuroson in May, and deputy Minister of energy in June 2007 are of that list.

One of the main areas is the question of the construction and exploitation of the Sangtuda HPP 2, which was discussed on the 8-10 November, 2007 in the meeting of the President of RT with the Minister of energy of IRI. At the end the memorandum of understanding between the ministry of energy of RT and ministry of energy of the IRI on cooperation on the energy sector was signed.

The scientific-cultural cooperation is one the brightest examples of the cooperation of two countries. The exchange of university teachers, students, scientists, musical-cultural programs, participation in the cultural events is on the priority areas of cooperation. In specific the movie 'Shukrona' 2007, with the participation of Tajik actors had huge role in the introduction of the Tajik culture and Tajikistan to the Iranian audience.

The documents signed by the MOEs of both countries also attest for the high cooperation in these areas. The Tajik students do study in the cities of Tehran, Meshhed, Kazvin, Isfahan and Hamadan. Majority of students assigned by the MoE do study language and literature but also the students enrolled in religious studies are on the cities Kum, Gurgan and Zahidan.

The MOE of the IRI decided to finance the construction of the International school in Tajikistan. Also 400 thousand books on Tajik alphabet and Arabic script was donated to the MOE of Tajikistan for the schoolchildren of 3-5th grades.

The committee of the imam Khomeini always keeps enlarging the area of its activities in Tajikistan. The committee together with the appropriate ministries of the RT holds collective weddings, micro crediting activities for the poor population of the RT.

On February 9-10, 2008 the official visit of the President of RT to IRI was hold, which has become serious incentive for the developing of bilateral relations.

As a result of negotiations, the agreement on strengthening the construction of HPP Sangtuda-2; participation in the construction of the Shurab HPP (capacity 1000 MW), and electricity line Tajikistan-Afghanistan-Iran, and several industrial companies in Tajikistan



were discussed. The Iranian side also agreed to send needed oil and fuel to eliminate the damage of the energy crisis. During the visit the principal agreement on series of issues: finishing the 'Istiqlal' tunnel; beginning of the capital construction of the 'Chormaqzak' tunnel (4200m long) fully financed by Iran; cooperation in metallurgy and regional transportation routes were achieved.

The sides have agreed that HPP Sangtuda-2 will be finished not in 2011 as was agreed earlier, but in 2009. Also, important agreements were achieved on companies for the production of light bulbs in Isfara, cement in Shahritus, and military outfit design.

During the meeting both sides have shared opinions on scientific cultural, education, military, security cooperation, post conflict recovery in Afghanistan and tripartite relations between RT, IRA and IRI on regional and international political processes.

After the completion of official negotiations and with participation of both leaders the necessary documents identifying new areas of cooperation were signed.

On March 8-13, 2008, the official delegation of the MOH of the RT has visited the IRI. During the visit the Memorandum of cooperation between the MOH of RT and MOH (and health education) of the IRI, Memorandum of cooperation between the MOH of RT and the medical science institute of Meshhed was signed.

On April 10-11, 2008 the working visit of the deputy Foreign Minister to Tajikistan was held.

On May 3-8, 2008 in Tehran the 7th meeting of the joint RT - IRI trade-economic, scientific technical, and cultural cooperation commission was hold.

On May 24-25, 2008 the Minister of transport and communication of RT visited Tehran where the memorandum on transportation routes were signed between both ministers.

On June 21-24, 2008 the working visit of the deputy Foreign Minister of IRI to Tajikistan was hold.

On June 26-28, 2008 the directors of Bank of Development and Mortgage Bank of Iran visited Tajikistan. During the meeting with the President of RT, Minister of energy and trade, transport and communication, and finance the agreement on financing about USD 60 bln for the realization of the «Chormagzak» project were achieved.

On July 29 - August 2, the official visit of the Foreign Minister of RT H.Zarifi to IRI was conducted. During the visit meetings with the President of IRI, Chairman of the Islamic Council, chairman



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Akbar Velayati. Casablanca, Morocco, December, 1994.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Sallarts, 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 businesspersons.

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 Tszemin, Prime Minister of PRC's Council of state Chzhu Jhuntszi, governor of Liaoning 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 Akaev.

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 Rah-



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Kamol Kharrazi. Dushanbe, September, 1999.

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 Askaravlodi 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-



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Manuchehr Muttaki. Mazari Sharif, Afghanistan, March 21, 2009.



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 Rahmon and 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 Rahmon had 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 Rahmon had meeting with the Prime Minister of Yemen Ali Muhammed Mujavar where the bilateral perspectives on economic, security, and health sector cooperation were discussed.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

mon had meetings with the President of the Republic of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko, Acting OSCE Chairman Knut Vollebeck, OSCE Secretary General Jan Kubish.

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 Akaev.

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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Yemen Ali Abdullah Saleh. Mecca, December 7, 2005.

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.

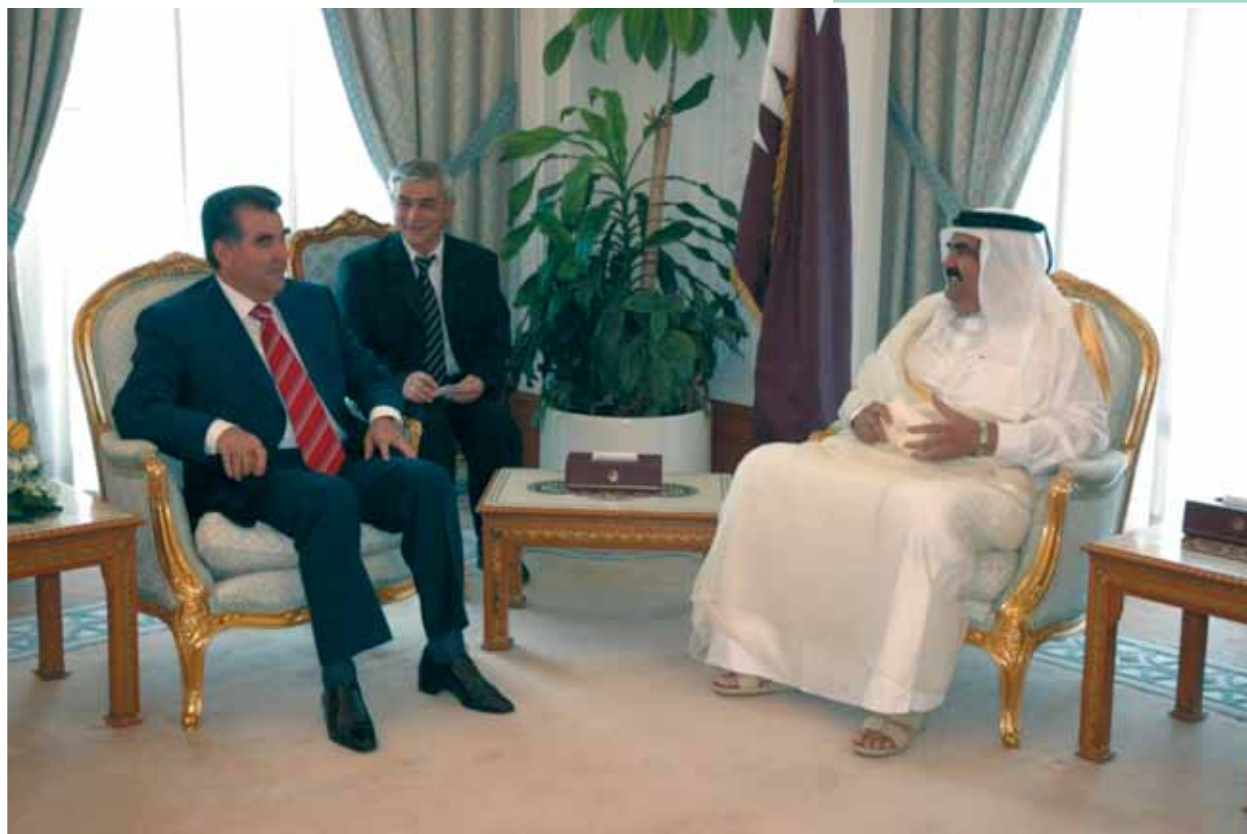
Agreement between the MOH and ministry of population of Yemen on cooperation in health sector.

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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Emir of the State of Qatar Sheikh Hamad bin Khalif At-Tani. Doha, Qatar. May 6, 2007.

questions of bilateral cooperation and the Tajik Minister has passed personal message of the president to of RT to the Emir of Qatar.

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.

During the second visit of the President of RT Emomali Rahmon to 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 had meeting with the Emir of the Qatar sheikh Hamad bin Halifa at-Tani. The documents consisted of: Memorandum of Understanding between the MFAs, inter-state agreement on economic, trade, technical, support and protection of mutual investment, Memorandum of Understanding between the trade chambers of both countries were signed.

The President of Tajikistan during his visit to the state investment company «Ad-Diyar» got acquainted with the work experience and attracting projects of company. Also the head of state visited the headquarters of the R&TV channel 'al Jazira' to get familiar with the work of the channel.

The President of Tajikistan had participated in the first Tajik-qatar business forum.

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 Koffee 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.

August 16, Sochi, RF

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Sochi where he had a meeting with the Russian President Vladimir Putin.

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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the Emir of the State of Qatar Sheikh Hamad bin Khalif At-Tani during the ceremony of signing the bilateral documents on cooperation. Doha, Qatar, May 6, 2007.

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 Yoshio 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 'Mahsuloti Gusht' and '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.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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.



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the Chairman of the People's Republic of China Hu Jintao. Dushanbe, August 27, 2008.



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-



Chairman of the People's Republic of China Hu Jintao welcoming the members of official delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan. Beijing, January 15, 2007.

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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the Tajik students, who study in different universities of China. Beijing, January 16, 2007.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Chairman of the People's Republic of China Jiang Zemin. Beijing, September 1996.

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.

mon had meetings with Russian President Vladimir Putin, President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov.

December 9-12, Palermo, Italy

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Palermo, where he participated in the work of political conference concerning signing UN Convention against transnational organized crime. Emomali Rahmon made a speech in signing ceremony of UN Convention against transnational organized crime. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the UN Secretary General Koffee Annan, President of Poland Republic Alexander Kwasniewski, Russian Secretary of Security Council Sergey Ivanov, UN Deputy Secretary General, Director of UN Office on Drugs and Crime Pino Arlaki, IRI Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamol Kharrozi, President of Austrian Republic Thomas Klestil.

2001

January 5, Almaty, Kazakhstan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan visited Almaty, where he took part in the work of Intergovernmental Council meeting of Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC).



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 Kочeril Roman 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 Radja.

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 Dz-yunitiro 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



Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov and the People's Republic of China Tan Zsyasyuan. Beijing, June 2001.

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 Rahmon 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 Main-ing Co, Ltd», were signed.



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China Yang Jiechi signing cooperation document. Dushanbe, June 26, 2008.

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 communique 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.

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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 Abdulla Ben Abdul-Aziz al-Saud, President of the Islamic Development Bank Mohammed 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Korea No Mu Hyun. Seoul, May 2005.



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.

TAJIKISTAN - 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 multi-lateral 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

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in the course of which he took part in the work of 38th Munchen Conference on security issues.

February 28 – March 2, Almaty, Kazakhstan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited the Republic of Kazakhstan for participation in the meeting of Central Asian Cooperation Organization's member states leaders and in informal Summit of CIS member states' leaders.

Agreement was signed by state leaders of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Uzbekistan about establishing Central Asian Cooperation Organization (CACO).

Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev, Uzbekistan President Islam Karimov and Russian President Vladimir Putin.

April 8-10, Almaty, Kazakhstan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Almaty, where he took part in the summit of Eurasian Economic Community.

In the course of his visit, Tajikistan leader Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the President of the European Bank of Reconstruction and development Jean Lemer, first Deputy President of Iran Mohammed Riza Arif, the World Bank President James Wolfenson.

April 15-21, Beijing, China

The Chairman of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan M. Ubaidulloev visited the People's Republic of China.

May 13-14, Moscow, RF

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Moscow for participation in the work of Eurasian Economic Community's Intergovernmental Council meeting and jubilee session of Collective Security Council of Collective Security Agreement state-members.

Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Russian Federation's President Vladimir Putin.

May 16-19,

Beijing, Xianggang, Xiangmen, China

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan arrived with a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with PRC' Chairman Tszyan Tszemin, Chairman of Permanent Committee of all-Chinese Peoples'



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 Aqil Aqilov 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 Rah-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Emir of Kuwait Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber As-Sabah. Kuwait, April 1995.

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 sheikh 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.

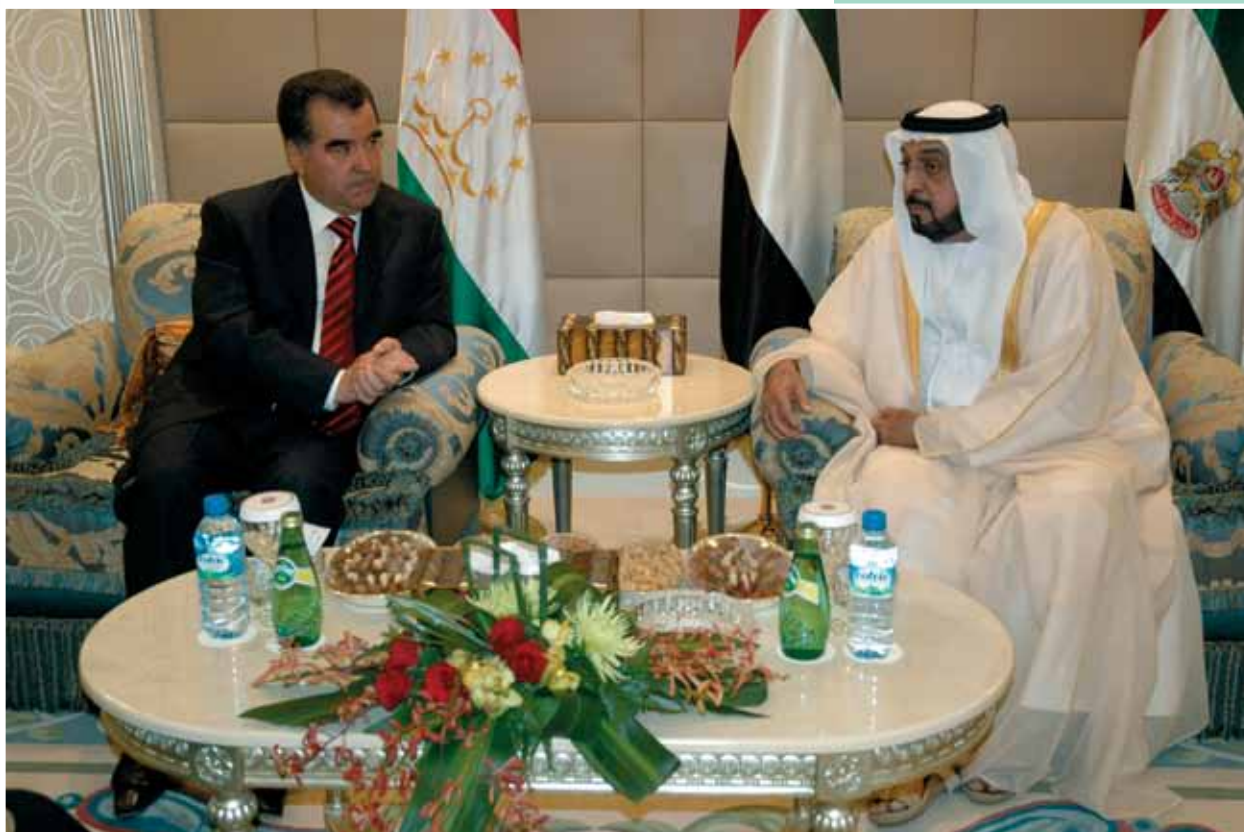


The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Prime-Minister of Malaysia Mahathir bin Mohammad. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October, 2003.

TAJKISTAN – 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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the United Arab Emirates Khalifa bin Zayed Al-Nahyan. Abu-Dhabi, April 9, 2007.

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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.



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 Tennes, 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 Eduard Aninant.

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.



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi and the head of cultural center of Dubai Jom'a Al-Mojid signing the Cooperation Memorandum in the field of preservation of written heritage. Dubai, April, 2007.

ing the meeting 2 documents were signed: agreement on support and protection of investment, agreement on avoidance of double taxation. Also joint communique was signed.

On August 6, 1997 the Government of the RT have accepted the decision on opening the trade consulate of the RT in the UAE. The trade consulate having according to the UAE law status of trade center is located in Dubai.

In 1997 the Red Crescent society of UAE has sent to Tajikistan the humanitarian aid of USD 25 thousand.

From June 21 till July 19, 2005 the governmental working group of the RT headed by the deputy Minister of the foreign affairs, representatives of the military services dealing with human traffic visited UAE. In cooperation with the UAE agencies the group, managed to free many citizens, victims' traffic and sexual exploitation and send them back home.

Within the framework of the visit the group had meetings with ministry authorities of UAE to develop bilateral cooperation and involvement of investment to Tajikistan.

On December 8, 2005 within the framework of the III summit of the OIC (Mecca, 7-8 December 2005) the Meeting of the president of RT with the Minister of the foreign affairs of UAE were conducted.

On 9-13 April 2007, the official visits of the president of the RT to UAE took place and during the visit meetings with the President of UAE sheikh Halifa and other authorities were held.

5 documents on economic and trade cooperation; criminal records, extradition of arrested, and the document of cooperation and information exchange with the National Bank of the RT and Central Bank of UAE was signed. The first business forum was held in Dubai between Tajik and UAE entrepreneurs.

On March 17, 2007 the general consulate of the RT was opened in Dubai.

On December 12, 2007 the official visit of UAE delegation headed by Foreign Minister to Tajikistan was organized. During the visit the Arab delegation had meetings with the President of RT, prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Minister of trade and economic development, and chairman of investment committee were held. During the meetings the different cooperation areas were discussed such as;



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 sheikh 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.

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February 13-14, Almaty, Kazakhstan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Almaty, where he took part in the work of International peace and accord conference.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev.

February 27 – March 1, Moscow, RF

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Aqil Aqilov arrived with a working visit to the Russian Federation for participation in the work of EurAsEc Intergovernmental Council meeting.

March 16-18, Tokyo, Kyoto, Japan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Japan, in the course of which he took part in the work of III World Water Forum.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, Organizational Committee Chairman of III World Water Forum Ryutaro Hasimoto.

March 25-26, Brussels, Belgium

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Brussels.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with the King of Belgium Albert II, NATO Secretary General



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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Parviz Mosharraf (on the left) and the Prime-Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Mir Zafarulla Khan Jamali (on the right). Islamabad, May 12, 2004.

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 Shtater, Deputy Prime Minister Brandenburg, Minister of Internal Affairs Jorge Schenb, 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 Islam 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.



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov and the Prime-Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Navaz Sharif, Islamabad, December 28, 1998.



Head of state/ Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Sardar Farok Ahmad Khan Logari and the Prime-Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Benazir Bhutto. Islamabad, March 1994.

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 bln 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 Miyani 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.

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and Development Jean Lemer, Chief Executive Officer of the World Bank for Tajikistan Pietro Veglio, President of the Islamic Development Bank Ahmed Mohammed Ali and Director of the Second European Department of the International Monetary Fund John Odling Smi.

May 26-28, Warsaw, Gdansk, Poland

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with an official return visit to Poland.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings and negotiations with Polish President Alexander Kwasniewski, vice-marshal of Seim Tomash Navante, Vice-marshal of Senate Yajhembovski, Chairman of Ministers' Council L. Miller, head of Pomor province Ya. Kurilchik.

May 28-30, Moscow, Saint Petersburg, RF

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived to Moscow after completing his official visit to the Republic of Poland, where he took part in the summit of Shanghai Cooperation Organization's (SCO) member states.

In Moscow, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had meetings with PRC's Chairman Hu Jintao. On May 30, delegation in Saint Petersburg participated in ceremonial events dedicated to 300th anniversary of this city's formation.

Emomali Rahmon took part in informal meeting of CIS member states' leaders, had meeting with Prime Minister of Great Britain Tony Blair.

June 16-18, Tehran, Tabriz, Iran

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In Tehran, Tajikistan President had meetings and negotiations with the Leader of IRI Islamic revolution A. Homanei, IRI President Sayeed Mohammed Hata-mi, Chairman of Transition Government of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai.

A trilateral negotiation with the participation of Tajik President, Iranian President and Chairman of Transition Government of Afghanistan has also taken place.

June 26-29,

Geneva, Crans-Montana, Switzerland

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Switzerland, where he took part in the work of Crans-Montana International forum.



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 Karteron, 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 Jamalullail, 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 Bashiar 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the King of Saudi Arabia Abdulla bin Abdul Aziz As-Saud. Mecca, December 8, 2005.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the King of Saudi Arabia Fahd bin Abdul Aziz. Mecca, July 1997.



From legal point of view the bilateral Tajik Saudi Arabic 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 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.

TAJKISTAN – THAILAND

The diplomatic relationships between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kingdom of Thailand were established on August 5, 1992.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the King of Thailand Phumipon Adulyadet. Bangkok, August 9, 2005.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Bagdasaryan, 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. Ubaydullov officially visited the Russian Federation.

April 18-22, Saint Petersburg, RF

Chairman of Majlisi milli of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan M. Ubay-



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 Zafarulloh Jaloli, Chairman of National Assembly Amir Husain, Senate Chairman Mohammed Miyon Sumro, 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 Majlisi namoyandagon of Majlisi 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.



The official visit of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Kingdom of Thailand. Emomali Rahmon and the Prime-Minister of Thailand Taksin Shinavatra. Bangkok. August 9, 2005.

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 Shinavatra 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 Shinavatra 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 Vanacacit, 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

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

June 16-17, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Tashkent, where he took part in the next meeting of Shanghai Cooperation Organization's member states leaders.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with PRC's Chairman Hu Jintao.

June 18-19, Astana, Kazakhstan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Astana, in the course of which he took part in the next meeting of Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEs) intergovernmental council and in the meeting of Collective Security Treaty Organization's (CSTO) member states leaders.

June 28-30, Istanbul, Turkey

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited the Turkish Republic for participation in NATO-CEAP Summit.

In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had meetings with US President George Bush, Prime Minister of Great Britain Tony Blair, and Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Solomon Passy.

July 2-3, Moscow, RF

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Moscow, in the course of which



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Turkey Abdullah Gül. Istanbul, 15 March 2009.



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 Claus.

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 Ria 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".



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Turkey Ahmet Nejet Sezer. Ankara, January 19, 2006.

association of Turkey "Ozal Shalola" & "Izmir" on creation of joint lyceums on Tajikistan, 6 Tajik-Turkish lyceums were opened (in Dushanbe, Kurghonteppa, 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, consulate 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 visit 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 custom 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-Karokorum was discussed.

In May 1999 the round table of Tajik and Turkish business sector was organized in Dushanbe.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Turkey Suleyman Demirel. Casablanca, Morocco, December 1994.

In November 1999, the President of RT E.Rahmon was visiting Istanbul to participate in the OSCE forum and had several meetings.

In 1999 the airline route through of Dushanbe-Chorlu- Munich was established.

On September 19-25, 2000 the first meeting of the joint Tajik Turkish economic commission which has ended by signing 3 documents: agreement on long term trade, economic cooperation, protocol on technical cooperation, protocol of the first joint Tajik Turkish economic commission.

In October 2000 the delegation of Tajikistan headed by the Minister of the economic development visited turkey to conduct negotiations on usage of the rest of Turkish credit.

In November 2001 the official visit of the Turkish president Ahmet Necdet Sezer to Tajikistan took place. Leaders of two countries



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Prime-Minister of the Republic of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan. Ankara, January 19, 2006.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Minister Manmohan 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 Ehbayaru, 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. In the course of his visit, T. Nazarov participated in the opening ceremony of Embassy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Republic of Kazakhstan in Almaty.

October 6-9, Moscow, Saint Petersburg, RF

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and his



Meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey Ali Babajan. Dushanbe, November 26, 2008.

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 Shikeyv-Zigar-Kalai Humb-Kulob road.

On September 14 2004, the prime Minister of Turkey Recep Tayyip 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 Recep Tayyip 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Emperor of Japan Akihito. Tokio, Japan, December 5, 2007.

TAJKISTAN - JAPAN

Japan has officially accepted the Independence of t 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 Japan 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 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.

party delegation visited the Russian Federation. Tajikistan leader took part in the opening ceremony of Cultural Days of the Republic of Tajikistan in the Russian Federation and in the summit of Central Asian Cooperation Organization's member states taken place in Moscow and Saint Petersburg respectively.

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, Kunia, 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 to Saint Petersburg 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. Aqilov 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-



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Prime-Minister of Japan Dzunitito Koudzumi. Kioto, Japan, March 2003.

The technical lyceum of the Dangara on April 5, 2002 was named after Yutako Akino, Japanese citizen died in Tajikistan while being on peacekeeping mission.

From February 17 till 19, 2003 the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon was participating in the III world forum on drinking water, in Japan and had meeting with the Prime Minister D. Koudzumi. Both sides have discussed the complex of bilateral questions.

On November 28, 2003 the Minister of the foreign affairs of the RT and the Japanese ambassador have shared documents on grant for equipment for the national ancient museum of Tajikistan.

On August 29, 2004 the Foreign Minister of Japan, Yoriko Kavachugi has visited Tajikistan. She was accepted by the President of the RT Emomali Rahmon and had negotiations with the Minister of the foreign affairs.

On February 15, 2005 the agreement on technical cooperation was signed between the Government of Tajikistan and Government of Japan.

On February 15-17, the delegation of JICA headed by vice president Yoshihisa Yeda visited Tajikistan.

On June 5, 2006 the Minister of the foreign affairs T. Nazarov had working visit to Japan to participate in the 'Dialog Central Asiz + Japan' and had bilateral meetings with the Japanese authorities. On December 13, 2007 in Dushanbe the meeting of the senior responsible members to discuss the 'Plan of Action' accepted on the meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of countries participants of the Dialog, was conducted.

On May 31, 2004 in Dushanbe, the training for the high level authorities on «perspectives of cooperation between Tajikistan and Japanese International Cooperation Agency; enlarging development assistance programs» and the technical cooperation was conducted by JICA.

In June 2006, the delegation of JICA visited Dushanbe and had negotiations to open its official representation in the country.

In December 2007 the president of RT Emomali Rahmon visited Japan to participate in the first Asian-Pacific water summit. During the visit the President have met with the Emperor Akihito, Prime



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan Yoriko Kavaguchi. Dushanbe, August 30, 2004.

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' & 'Kurgantuyube – 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.

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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. Ubaydullov 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).



Tripartite negotiation. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan H. Karzay and the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmud Ahmadinazhad. Dushanbe, August 28, 2008.

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»;



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzay and the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mahmud Ahmadinazhad. Dushanbe, July 26, 2006.

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.;



Foreign Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan - Hamrokhon Zarifi (in the center), the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan – Rangin Dodfar Sipanto (on the left) and the Islamic Republic of Iran – Manuchehr Mottaki (on the right). Dushanbe, March 25, 2008.

September 25, New York, USA

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov visited New York to take part in the work of 61st session of UN General Assembly.

October 30, Moscow, Russia

Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan A. Aqilov visited Moscow, where it participated in the work of Eurasian Economic Community's Intergovernmental council meeting at the level of government leaders.

November 14, Saint Petersburg, Russia

Parliamentary delegation of Majlisi namoyandagon of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by Majlisi namoyandagon Chairman S. Khayrulloev left for Saint Petersburg to participate in arrangements of CIS member states' Interparliamentary Assembly and Interparliamentary assembly of Eurasian Economic Community.

November 24, Minsk, Belarus

Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by the Prime Minister A. Aqilov participated in the work of the government leaders' Council meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States' member states.

November 27-28, Minsk, Belarus

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working



visit to Minsk, in the course of which he participated in the work of CIS member states' leaders' Council meeting.

December 22, Minsk, Belarus

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi arrived with a working visit to Minsk for participation in the work of meeting of CSTO member states' Council of Foreign Affairs Ministers.

December 23-24,

Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited Ashkhabad, where he took part in the funeral ceremony of the first Turkmenistan President Saparmurad Niyazov.

2007

January 15-21, Beijing, PRC

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with the first state visit to the People's Republic of China, in the course of which an important political document was signed – Agreement about neighborliness, friendship and cooperation between RT and PRC.

February 4-7, Cairo, Egypt

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Arabic Republic of Egypt.

February 7-10, Damascus, Syria

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Syrian Arabic Republic.

February 13-14,

Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Ashkhabad. Tajikistan leader participated in the inauguration ceremony of the President of Turkmenistan G.M. Berdimuhammedov.

February 19-25, Washington, USA

Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan headed by country's first Prime Minister A. Gulomov participated in trilateral meeting in Washington to discuss the financing issue of Sangtuda-1 hydroelectric project.

February 19-23, Bucharest, Romania

The second round of negotiations between Tajik and Romanian delegations on discussion of draft Agreement to avoid double taxation and preventing

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 President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the People-Democratic Republic of Algeria Abdulaziz Buteflika. Algiers, March 11, 2008.

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 hu-

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 Zari-fi 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. Zari-fi 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. Zari-fi arrived with a working visit to Kazakhstan to take part



Talk of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the President of Arab Republic of Egypt Hosni Mubarak. Cairo. February 5, 2007.

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



Ceremony of signing of the Tajik-Egypt bilateral cooperation documents. Cairo, February 5, 2007.



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

TAJKISTAN - 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.

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monwealth of Independent States' government leaders' Council.

May 30, Saint Petersburg, Russia

The Chairman of Majlisi milli of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan M. Ubaydullov visited Saint Petersburg aimed at participation in the eighth meeting of EurAsEc Interparliamentary Assembly (IPA).

June 2-5, Seoul, Republic of Korea

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi visited Seoul, where he took part in the work of sixth Ministerial meeting of Cooperation Dialogue in Asia.

June 9-12, Saint Petersburg, Russia

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 the Commonwealth of Independent States' state leaders Council within the framework of XI Petersburg International Economic Forum.

June 29-30, Berlin, FRG

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi visited the Federative Republic of Germany, in the course of which he took part in second meeting of Foreign Affairs' Ministers of Central Asian countries with the European Union's "three".

July 2-3, Brussels, Belgium

Upon invitation from NATO Secretariat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi visited Brussels with the purpose of attending North Atlantic Alliance headquarters.

July 24-25, Kabul, Afghanistan

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan H. Zarifi visited the Islamic State of Afghanistan for participation in the funerals of former king of Afghanistan Mohammed Zahirshah.

August 13-14, Baku, Azerbaijan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited the Azerbaijan Republic.

August 15-16, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived with a working visit to Bishkek city, where he took part in the meeting of SCO member states' leaders.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Austria Thomas Klestil. Vienna, April 13, 2000.

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 trainings 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.

A. Aqilov negotiated with his Kazakhstani colleague Karim Masimov concerning bilateral cooperation issue. Prime Ministers opened the fair of Tajikistan agricultural products in 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, gala concert of Tajikistan masters of Arts, 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



Президенти Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон Эмомалӣ Раҳмон ва Вазирӣ қорҳон хоричии Ҷумҳурии Австрия Бенита Фереро-Валднер. Вена, ноябри соли 1997.



The President of the Republic of Austria Thomas Klestil, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Tajikistan to Austria, the permanent representative of the Republic of Tajikistan in OSCE Hamrokhon Zarifi during the reception. Vienna, July 1997.

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

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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 Aqil Aqilov 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.



**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 Yushchenko, 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 Buteflik, 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 scediled in Dushanbe.

TAJIKISTAN - 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Prime-Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium Herman van Rompuy. Brussels, February 10, 2009

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

ian Arab Republic Faruq ash-Sharaa, Vice-president of Yemen Republic Abdurrabbi Mansour Hadi and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bahrain Kingdom Sheikh Khalid Ben Ahmad Ben Mohammed al Khalif, Chairman of the Islamic Development Bank Ahmad Mohammed Ali, Secretary General of Organization of the Islamic Conference Akmaledin Ihsan-oglu.

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. Deyuht, 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 Tonglun Sisolit, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Thailand Kingdom Charivat Santaputra, Advisor of the Islamic Development Bank Basher Fazlulloh, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines R. Segius.



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 and 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Prime-Minister of Great Britain Tony Blair. Istanbul, June 2004.



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain Jack Straw. London, February 26, 2004.



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. Barshchon paid a reconnaissance visit to Tajikistan. During the visit,

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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 Abdulla 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 Meredov. 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 Couchner, Turkmenistan – Rashid Meredov, Greece Republic – Doroy Baroyani, 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. Brischambo and head of office of His Majesty Prince Aga Khan IV III Sidjadin.

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 food-stuff, 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, pharmaceuticals, 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 the Republic 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Gerhard Schröder. Berlin, March 2003.

The coordinating factor of dynamically developing mutual relations is contractual legal framework of the two countries. Among other countries of the European Union, Germany is the one, which has signed the majority of joint documents with Tajikistan.

Urgent questions of trade and economic relations between the states, the list of the priority projects, joint events of the economic block are discussed at the sessions of the Tajik-German working group on trade and economic cooperation.

With a view of the further expansion and strengthening of economic relations between Tajikistan and Germany, there was conducted Business Forum of Tajik and Germany entrepreneurs in Germany on April 23-29 2006, which had been planned within the Hanover Fair with participation of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Akil Akilov. Realization of the given event promotes the further development of various fields of bilateral cooperation that as a whole reflects increasing interest of the German political and business circles to Tajikistan.

Currently, there are several joint Tajik-German ventures functioning in Tajikistan. The basic spheres of their activity include production of construction materials, introduction of German know-how, manufacturing and realization of decorative-facing building stones, production and realization of agricultural products, introduction of advanced foreign techniques and technology.

Cooperation between the two countries is developing dynamically in the sphere of culture and education. The German Academic Exchange Service also actively takes part in this area. Annually under the given program dozens of students and post-graduate students of

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. Aqilov 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 Mottaqi, Ministry of energy Parvizi Fattah and IRI Minister of defense Mustafa Mohammadi Najjor. 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.

In the course of his visit to Qatar, Emomali Rahmon held bilateral meetings with Emir of Qatar Sheikh Hamad Ben Khalifa at-Tani, UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, UN deputy Secretary General on social and humanitarian issues Sha Tsuzukan, Croatia President Stepan Mesic, Bulgarian President G. Pyrvanov, WTO's Director General Pascal Lami.

Emomali Rahmon also visited the central office of Diyar Company, familiarized with building projects foreseen to be constructed in Dushanbe.

November 30 – December 1, Sana, Adan, Yemen

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon officially visited Yemen capital – Sana city for the first time. In the course of his visit, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with President of Yemen Arab Republic Ali Abdulla Saleh. Then, talks took place in enlarged format with participation of parties' official delegations. Four bilateral documents were signed based on talks'



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany Frank Valter Shtainmayer. Dushanbe, November 3, 2006.

the Tajik higher schools pass training and professional development courses in Germany.

On June 9 200, the 5 German House for development of 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 "OPY-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-



randum of Understanding between the Center of Renewable Energy Sources of the Republic of Greece and the Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan, which is currently being considered by the relevant ministries and departments of the republic.

On September 17 2008, in Paris, within the first forum of the European Union and the countries of the Central Asia devoted to security issues, the meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi and the Greek Foreign Minister Dora Bakoyannis took place. It has been underlined that old historical relations between Tajik and Greek people allow expansion of cooperation of both countries in various sectors. Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece also has expressed hope to visit Tajikistan as the operating Chairman of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 2009.

On May 20 2008, in Dushanbe the Foreign Ministries of Tajikistan and Greece had a meeting, where issues of development of bilateral meetings on policy and economy were discussed.

TAJKISTAN - 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

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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 Yushenko. 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Prime-Minister of the Italian Republic Silvio Berlusconi. Czech, November 2002.



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).

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.

2009

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 President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Republic of Poland Alexander Kwasniewski. Warsaw, May 2003.

tries in development of partnership relations and business cooperation between the two countries makes the basis of mutual relations.

During the official visit of the President of the Republic of Poland to Dushanbe in October 2002 and the one of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan to Warsaw in May 2003, there were signed 7 important documents in the field of economy, culture, science, education and combating crime, which put the basis of contractual legal framework of the Tajik and Polish relations.

On November 13 2003 the Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Tajikistan to Belarus had been appointed as Ambassador with concurrent accreditation to Poland.

Currently, with the purpose of promotion of further development of relations, there are draft agreements in the field of the international automobile transportations, customs cooperation and cooperation in the field of defense under consideration of the parties.

Parties show special interest on development of trade and economic cooperation. In September 2006, meetings of the Tajik and Polish experts took place at the Ministries of the Industry and Economic Development and Trade in Dushanbe, which promoted active dialogue and search of mutually beneficial spheres of cooperation. At the same time, participation of Poland in the international exhibition «Taj-Build» in Dushanbe in the end of 2006, witnesses the first undertaken steps in researching the Tajik market and opportunities.

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.

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 Hermann van Rompey.

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-Luxemburg 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 a meeting with Committee Chairman of foreign affairs of the European Parliament Josef Volski, and delivered a speech before this committee's representatives.

Besides, Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Director of European Investment Bank Philippe Mainstadt.

On February 11, in Brussels, Tajikistan President had a meeting with NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Sheffer.

On the same day, President of the Republic of Tajikistan held meetings with Secretary General of Energy Charter Andre Marnay. Parties agreed upon to open a hydropower department within Energy Charter in which the Republic of Tajikistan will represent a resident representative, too.

Later, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon took part in the opening ceremony of a new



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.

TAJIKISTAN - 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 Jacques Chirac, chairman of the Senate, Minister of Interior, Minister of Defense, Minister-delegate on foreign trades and Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the French Republic Jacques Chirac. Paris, October 11, 2005.



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the Foreign Minister of the French Republic Bernard Kuschner. Dushanbe, April 11, 2008.

Bilateral relations intensively develop in later years at high level. Visits to Tajikistan were paid by Minister of Cooperation and Frankophonie 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 President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the French Defense Minister Michelle Alliot Marie. Paris. October 10, 2005.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Ives, 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.

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 Sulton 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 state 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 Abdulla 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Czech Vaslav Klaus. Prague, October 2004.

Republic to participate in the summit of NATO, the President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon visited a number of business companies, including «SCODA AUTO», where he met with the Czech business circles and members of parliament.

In January 2003 the Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic Mr. Somola visited Tajikistan. During this visit, there was signed MOU, which confirmed further cooperation of the two countries.

On 4-5 June 2003, a visit was paid by the delegation of senators - members of committee of foreign affairs, defense, and security of the Czech Parliament to Tajikistan.

Another important event in strengthening the relations between Tajikistan and Czech Republic was the official visit of President Emomali Rahmon to Czech Republic in November 2004. During this visit there was signed a number of bilateral agreements, which have strengthened contractual legal framework of cooperation of the two countries.

Due to joining of the Czech Republic to the European Union, the Czech Republic has suggested the Tajik party to begin negotiations on preparation of new agreements, which would meet the legislative system of the European Union. And the Agreement signed on February 11 1994 in Prague on trade and economic relations and cooperation in the field of science and technology had been denounced.

The foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Tajikistan with the Czech Republic grows invariably. Basic items of import are sugar and confectionery products, pottery, furniture and electric equipment, wood and wood products, glass and glass products, etc. Basic items of export: ginned cotton.

Currently, both parties are considering the ways of realization of the proposal of the Tajik parliamentarians supported by the 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 Muhammadsiddiq Shahhab.

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 Aychihun.

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 Government of 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 Ekmeliddin Ihsan-oglu, Turkish Republic's Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Babajan.

April 28, Almaty, Kazakhstan

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan 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.

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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 Berdimuhammedov.

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 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 Vilayati arrived for a visit. Agreements were 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 chairman 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,



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Latvia Valdis Zatlers. Riga, February 9, 2009.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Lithuania Valdas Adamkus. Vilnius, February 12, 2009.

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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Estonia Thomas Hendrik Ilves. Tallinn, February 13, 2009.

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Michael Coffman visited Dushanbe; the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received him.

1992

January 4

Delegation of the People's Republic of China (PRC) headed by PRC's Minister of Foreign Policy and Foreign Trade Lee Lantsin arrived for an official visit. Decision of parties about establishing diplomatic relations between RT and PRC at the level of embassies, and about opening trade representations of China in Dushanbe and Tajikistan representation in Beijing, was approved. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev received the delegation.

January 8-9

Government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by the IRI's official President Representative, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ab-bos Maliki arrived for a visit. Joint communique was signed on January 9, in which parties' desire about establishing diplomatic relations between Iran and Tajikistan is approved. The delegation took part in the opening ceremony of IRI's Embassy in Dushanbe, had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

First decade of January

Delegation of the People's Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (PSLAJ) arrived for a visit, in the course of which a protocol-intention was signed about cooperation in the spheres of economy, trade, industry, technics between the Republic of Tajikistan and PSLAJ.

First decade of January

President of the worldly famous company – «Eisenberg group of Companation» Schul Eisenberg arrived for a visit with the purpose of establishing cooperation in the sphere of agriculture. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received him.

January 15

CIS Armed Forces' Commander-in-Chief, air marshal Eugeniy Shaposhnikov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Nabiev.

January 16-17

Government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Richard Cabrisas arrived for an official visit. A cooperation agreement was signed.

**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 Akun arrived for a visit.

January 24

President of «Carry Energy Corporation» Edward Carry and chairperson of the «K and EC International» 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 Mohamed Ya'l arrived for a visit.

February 10

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Tunis to the Russian Federation Salohiddin Abdul arrived for a visit.

pean Union. In 2008 the volume of commodity circulation between the two countries has made \$110 million US dollars.

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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso, Brussels, February 10, 2009.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Foreign Ministers of member states of the European Union in the ceremony of signing the Agreement on partnership and cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the European Union, Luxembourg, October 2004.



tion on Development of Friendly relations and Cooperation between the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Estonia.

TAJKISTAN – 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



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.

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First decade of February

Government delegation of the Republic of Armenia headed by State Minister G.M. Shahobzyan arrived for a visit.

February 11

Special Representative of President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, IRI's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alouddin Balujerdi arrived for a visit, who had a meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev and presented him Rafsanjani's message with the official invitation to visit Iran. Rahmon Nabiev expressed gratitude to Iranian leader for invitation and assures that his first foreign visit will be to Iran.

February 13-14

US Secretary of State James Baker arrived for a business visit. On February 13 and 14, he had twice meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev.

February 14

Ambassador at large of the US President Nicolas Sango arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received him.

Mid of February

Delegation of the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) headed by bank's vice-president M. Nemet arrived for a visit. Issues regarding Tajikistan membership to EBRD were settled during the visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received the delegation.

February 20

Delegation of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization's representatives arrived for a visit.

February 20

«Idhen Realty Corporation» company's group of specialists from USA arrived for a visit. It was composed of company's president Martin Tepper, chairman of company's board of directors Arthur Coen, directors of management companies Chris and Dan Engel, and also president of «Copetante international trading Corporation» company Konstantin Leviev.

February 20-21

Government delegation of the Saudi Arabia headed by this country's Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Saud al-Feisal arrived for a visit. Diplomatic relations were established between the Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Tajikistan.

**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 Khizr 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 ar-



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Special Representative of the European Union on the countries of Central Asia Pier Morel. Dushanbe, June 25, 2007.

reconstructed 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 of 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 Yatssek Sariush- 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

TAJKISTAN - 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.

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rived for a visit, in the course of which, diplomatic relations between the Republic of Tajikistan and FRT was established. Verbal notes' exchange took place in this regard.

March 12

US charge d'affaires to the Republic of Tajikistan Edmund McWilliams arrived for a visit to Dushanbe.

March 12

Charge d'affaires of the People's Republic of China to Tajikistan Chzhao Sili arrived for a visit to Dushanbe.

March 13

American Congress delegation headed by Senate member, member of Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe's (CSCE) Dennis Dekonchini arrived for a visit.

March 15

President of International Commercial Corporation «Yakubiyon» (New York), chairperson of US Tajik communities Mirmuhammad Zohir Yakubi and «Muqaddam» joint-stock company's (Afghanistan) president Hoji Mir Muhammad Ali Yakubi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev received them.

March 15-18

CSCE reporter's mission headed by CSCE chairperson of senior officials Jan Kubish arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President Rahmon Nabiev.

March 23-24

Delegation of the International Agency for Energy (IAE) headed by I.P.Ferriteri arrived for a visit to familiarize with fuel and energy situation in Tajikistan.

March 25

Cuba's First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Alcibiades Hidalgo Basulto arrived for a visit. Statement was signed about establishing diplomatic relations between Tajikistan and Cuba.

March 26-28

Government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Minister of Finance and Economic Relations Sartoj Aziz arrived for a visit. On March 26, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan R.Nabiev received the delegation. On March 28, parties signed the memorandum of understanding.

March 29

Government delegation of Syrian Arab Republic headed by Syrian Minister of



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the United States of America George W. Bush. Washington, December 2002.

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 militarians 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of USA Bill Clinton with his spouse Hillary Clinton (the current United States Secretary of State). New-York, October 1998.

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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the United States Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice. Dushanbe, October 13, 2005.

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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 Muhiddin 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.

**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 Aliakbar 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 19-27

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 Adrianu 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the United States Secretary of State Collin P. Kelly. Washington, December 2002.

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



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Talbak Nazarov and the United States Secretary of State Madlen Olbrait.

public health services develops. In June 1996 in Washington the Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Education of RT and the American Councils for International Education (ACCELS) has been signed. Within the limits of the given scientific and educational cooperation, schools and students exchanges are carried out. Annually dozens of school and university students and post-graduate students study in general education and scientific program colleges and universities of the USA.

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



The first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tajikistan in the USA Hamrokhon Zarifi submitting the credential letters to The President of the USA George Bush. The White House. February 26, 2003.

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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 Rabbani, 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.

**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 Asghar She'rdust 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 vakuf affairs Doctor Adel Al-Faloh arrived for a visit.

August 27-28

CIS United Armed Forces' (UAF) Commander-in-Chief, air marshal Eugeny Shaposhmokov 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 Eugeny 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



Meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi and United States Assistant Secretary of State Richard Baucher. Dushanbe, April 20, 2009.

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.

Sommereyns arrived for a visit. The visit took place upon invitation of RT's leader and personal direction of the UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali. Purpose of the visit was familiarization with social and political situation in Tajikistan aimed at further presentation of report to the UN Secretary General.

September 22-23

Kyrgyz Republic delegation headed by the Vice-president of the Republic Felix Kulov arrived for an official visit. Delegation was directed to the Republic of Tajikistan based on Kyrgyzstan leadership initiative to familiarize with social and political situation in the Republic and deliver humanitarian medical aid to Kulob and Kurghan-teppa regions.

Third decade of September

The UN representative, employee of International Cooperation Institute Nasim Javad arrived for a visit to Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region.

Third decade of September

Representative of the International Committee of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Dietrich Pfaff arrived for a visit.

September 29

First Deputy Commander in chief of Russian Federation's land forces, head of task force for staffing Russian troops in the Republic of Tajikistan, Colonel General V.V. Vorobyev arrived for a visit for familiarization with existing situation in the country.

October 6-8

A group of representatives of CIS countries' presidents – Armenia, Kazakhstan, Russia, and Uzbekistan arrived for a visit headed by Kyrgyz Republic's Vice-president Felix Kulov. Aim of the group visit: 1) Within the frames of peacebuilding efforts on regulating internal conflict in Tajikistan to develop a package of documents concerning cease-fire; 2) Prepare documents for CIS countries' presidents who should consider this issue in Bishkek meeting.

October 9-10

Acting Prime Minister of the Russian Federation Igor Gaydar arrived for a visit. Series of documents were signed based on talks' results, where agreement about regulating the processes of resettlement and protection of migrants' rights has a specific place among them.

October 15

Chairperson of Russian Federation's Committee for emergencies Sergey



Shoygu and head of Russian Federation's Federal Migration Service Tatyana Rezent 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 Menemenjoglu 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

COUNTRIES THAT RECOGNIZED INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

#	Country
1	Australia
2	Austria (Republic of Austria)
3	Azerbaijan (Azerbaijani Republic)
4	Albania (Republic of Albania)
5	Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of Algeria)
6	Andorra (Principality of Andorra)
7	Argentina (Republic of Argentina)
8	Armenia (Republic of Armenia)
9	Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan)
10	Bangladesh (People's Republic of Bangladesh)
11	Bahrain
12	Belarus (the Republic of Belarus)
13	Belgium (Kingdom of Belgium)
14	Benin (Republic of Benin)
15	Bulgaria (Republic of Bulgaria)
16	Bosnia and Herzegovina
17	Brazil (Federal Republic of Brazil)
18	Brunei (Negara Brunei Darussalam)
19	Burkina Faso
20	Burundi (Republic of Burundi)
21	Vatican (Vatican City)
22	Great Britain (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
23	Hungary (Republic of Hungary)
24	Venezuela (Republic of Venezuela)
25	East Timor (Democratic Republic of East Timor)
26	Vietnam (Socialist Republic of Vietnam)
27	Gabon (Gabonese Republic)
28	Guyana (Cooperative Republic of Guyana)
29	Ghana (Republic of Ghana)
30	Guinea (Republic of Guinea)
31	Guinea-Bissau (Republic of Guinea-Bissau)
32	Germany (Federal Republic of Germany)
33	Greece (Hellenic Republic)
34	Georgia
35	Denmark (Kingdom of Denmark)
36	Djibouti (Republic of Djibouti)
37	Egypt (Arab Republic of Egypt)
38	Zambia (Republic of Zambia)
39	Zimbabwe (Republic of Zimbabwe)
40	Israel (State of Israel)
41	India (Republic of India)
42	Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia)
43	Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)
44	Iraq (Republic of Iraq)
45	Iran (Islamic Republic of Iran)
46	Ireland
47	Iceland (Republic of Iceland)
48	Spain (Kingdom of Spain)
49	Italy (Italian Republic)
50	Yemen (Republic of Yemen)
51	Cape Verde (Republic of Cape Verde)
52	Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan)
53	Cambodia (Kingdom of Cambodia)
54	Cameroon (Republic of Cameroon)
55	Canada
56	Qatar (State of Qatar)
57	Cyprus (Republic of Cyprus)
58	China (People's Republic of China)
59	Columbia (Republic of Columbia)
60	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
61	Republic of Korea
62	Costa Rica (Republic of Costa Rica)
63	Cuba (Republic of Cuba)
64	Kuwait (State of Kuwait)
65	Kyrgyzstan (Republic of Kyrgyzstan)
66	Laos (Lao People's Democratic Republic)
67	Latvia (Republic of Latvia)
68	Lesotho (Kingdom of Lesotho)



69	Lebanon (Republic of Lebanon)
70	Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
71	Lithuania (Republic of Lithuania)
72	Liechtenstein (Principality of Liechtenstein)
73	Luxemburg (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg)
74	Madagascar (Republic of Madagascar)
75	Macedonia (Republic of Macedonia)
76	Malaysia
77	Mali (Republic of Mali)
78	Maldives (Republic of Maldives)
79	Malta (Republic of Malta)
80	Maltese Order
81	Morocco (Kingdom of Morocco)
82	Mexico (United Mexican States)
83	Mozambique (Republic of Mozambique)
84	Moldova (Republic of Moldova)
85	Mongolia
86	Myanmar (Union of Myanmar)
87	Namibia (Republic of Namibia)
88	Nepal (Kingdom of Nepal)
89	Netherlands (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
90	New Zealand
91	Norway (Kingdom of Norway)
92	United Arab Emirates
93	Oman (Sultanate of Oman)
94	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)
95	Palestine (State of Palestine)
96	Panama (Republic of Panama)
97	Paraguay (Republic of Paraguay)
98	Peru (Republic of Peru)
99	Poland (Republic of Poland)
100	Portugal (Portuguese Republic)
101	Russia (Russian Federation)
102	Romania
103	Salvador (Republic of El Salvador)
104	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
105	Saint Lucia
106	Serbia
107	Singapore (Republic of Singapore)
108	Syria (Syrian Arab Republic)
109	Slovakia (Slovak Republic)
110	Slovenia (Republic of Slovenia)
111	The United State of America
112	Somali (Somali Democratic Republic)
113	Sudan (Republic of Sudan)
114	Sierra Leone (Republic of Sierra Leone)
115	Thailand (Kingdom of Thailand)
116	Tanzania (United Republic of Tanzania)
117	Togo (Republic of Togo)
118	Tunis (Republic of Tunis)
119	Turkmenistan
120	Turkey (Republic of Turkey)
121	Uganda (Republic of Uganda)
122	Uzbekistan (Republic of Uzbekistan)
123	Ukraine
124	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of Uruguay)
125	Philippines (Republic of the Philippines)
126	Finland (Republic of Finland)
127	France (French Republic)
128	Croatia (Republic of Croatia)
129	Chad (Republic of Chad)
130	Montenegro
131	Czech (Czech Republic)
132	Chile (Republic of Chile)
133	Switzerland (Swiss Confederation)
134	Sweden (Kingdom of Sweden)
135	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka)
136	Eritrea (State of Eritrea)
137	Estonia (Republic of Estonia)
138	Ethiopia (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia)
139	Yugoslavia (Union Republic of Yugoslavia)
140	South African Republic
141	Jamaica
142	Japan

Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and delivered the letter of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk.

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

European Community Commission headed by Donato Kyarini 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 Sayeedmansouri 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

#	Dare	Country
1	26.12.1991	Australia
2	01.01.1992	Canada
3	04.01.1992	China
4	09.01.1992	Iran
5	14.01.1992	Mexico (United Mexican States)
6	15.01.1992	Great Britain (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
7	21.01.1992	Denmark (Kingdom of Denmark)
8	29.01.1992	Turkey (Republic of Turkey)
9	02.02.1992	Japan
10	05.02.1992	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
11	11.02.1992	Poland (Republic of Poland)
12	14.02.1992	USA
13	22.02.1992	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)
14	26.02.1992	Finland (Republic of Finland)
15	28.02.1992	Germany (Federal Republic of Germany)
16	02.1992	Cyprus (Republic of Cyprus)
17	01.03.1992	Bangladesh (People's Republic of Bangladesh)
18	03.03.1992	France (French Republic)
19	06.03.1992	Palestine
20	11.03.1992	Malaysia
21	25.03.1992	Austria (Republic of Austria)
22	25.03.1992	Cuba (Republic of Cuba)
23	25.03.1992	Philippines (Republic of the Philippines)
24	26.03.1992	Israel (State of Israel)
25	29.03.1992	Syria (Syrian Arab Republic)
26	08.04.1992	Russia (Russian Federation)
27	24.04.1992	Mongolia
28	24.04.1992	Ukraine
29	27.04.1992	Republic of Korea
30	29.04.1992	Belgium (Kingdom of Belgium)
31	05.05.1992	South African Republic (SAR)
32	15.05.1992	Italy (Italian Republic)
33	22.05.1992	Luxembourg (Grand Duchy of Luxembourg)
34	29.05.1992	Azerbaijan (Azerbaijani Republic)
35	05.06.1992	Czech (Czech Republic)
36	06.06.1992	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of Pakistan)
37	02.07.1992	Hungary (Republic of Hungary)
38	14.07.1992	Vietnam (Socialist Republic of Vietnam)
39	15.07.1989	Afghanistan (Islamic Republic of Afghanistan)
40	20.07.1992	Romania
41	27.07.1992	Netherlands (Kingdom of the Netherlands)
42	04.08.1992	Spain (Kingdom of Spain)
43	04.08.1992	Portugal (Portuguese Republic)
44	05.08.1992	Thailand (Kingdom of Thailand)
45	13.08.1992	Lithuania (Republic of Lithuania)
46	28.08.1992	India (Republic of India)
47	08.1992	New Zealand
48	30.09.1992	Greece (Hellenic Republic)
49	22.10.1992	Uzbekistan (Republic of Uzbekistan)
50	09.12.1992	Switzerland (Swiss Confederation)
51	09.12.1992	Sweden (Kingdom of Sweden)
52	1992	Armenia (Republic of Armenia)
53		Ghana (Republic of Ghana)
54		Guinea (Republic of Guinea)
55		Columbia (Republic of Columbia)
56		Norway (Kingdom of Norway)
57		Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka)
58		Ethiopia (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia)
59	07.01.1993	Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan)
60	14.01.1993	Kyrgyzstan (Republic of Kyrgyzstan)



61	26.01.1993	Moldova (Republic of Moldova)
62	27.01.1993	Turkmenistan
63	04.02.1993	Slovakia (Slovak Republic)
64	27.02.1993	Chad (Republic of Chad)
65	01.04.1993	Egypt (Arab Republic of Egypt)
66	12.06.1993	Madagascar (Republic of Madagascar)
67	14.06.1993	Bulgaria (Republic of Bulgaria)
68	06.10.1993	Maldives (Republic of Maldives)
69	15.10.1993	Mali (Republic of Mali)
70	11.05.1994	Latvia (Republic of Latvia)
71	04.08.1994	Georgia
72	27.08.1994	Indonesia (Republic of Indonesia)
73	14.10.1994	Chile (Republic of Chile)
74	13.12.1994	Qatar (State of Qatar)
75	15.12.1994	Morocco (Kingdom of Morocco)
76	31.03.1995	Kuwait (Kingdom of Kuwait)
77	20.05.1995	Bahrain (State of Bahrain)
78	31.10.1995	Zambia (Republic of Zambia)
79	08.11.1995	Serbia
80	29.11.1995	Cambodia (Kingdom of Cambodia)
81	30.11.1995	Iraq (Republic of Iraq)
82	08.12.1995	Singapore (Republic of Singapore)
83	18.12.1995	United Arab Emirates
84	04.01.1996	Macedonia (Republic of Macedonia)
85	29.03.1996	Brazil (Federal Republic of Brazil)
86	15.06.1996	Vatican (Vatican City)
87	21.06.1996	Lebanon (Republic of Lebanon)
88	05.09.1996	Belarus (Republic of Belarus)
89	12.01.1997	Bosnia and Herzegovina
90	25.02.1997	Yemen (Republic of Yemen)
91	10.06.1997	Algeria (Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria)
92	01.10.1997	Laos (Lao People's Democratic Republic)
93	27.04.1998	Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
94	01.10.1998	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of Uruguay)
95	01.04.1999	Croatia (Republic of Croatia)
96	07.04.1999	Salvador (Republic of El Salvador)
97	29.09.1999	Myanmar (Union of Myanmar)
98	18.07.2000	Ireland (Republic of Ireland)
99	01.06.2001	Maltese Order
100	14.09.2001	Argentina (Republic of Argentina)
101	04.04.2002	Slovenia (Republic of Slovenia)
102	02.06.2004	Brunei (Negara Brunei Darussalam)
103	28.07.2004	Somali (Somali Democratic Republic)
104	08.09.2005	Uganda (Republic of Uganda)
105	13.09.2005	Nepal (Kingdom of Nepal)
106	17.09.2005	Sudan (Republic of Sudan)
107	19.09.2005	Eritrea (State of Eritrea)
108	04.10.2005	East Timor (East Timor Democratic Republic)
109	05.10.2005	Venezuela (Republic of Venezuela)
110	05.10.2005	Saint Lucia
111	03.03.2006	Cameroon (Republic of Cameroon)
112	14.02.2006	Iceland (Republic of Iceland)
113	23.02.2006	Estonia (Republic of Estonia)
114	03.08.2006	Montenegro
115	30.08.2007	Paraguay (Republic of Paraguay)
116	25.09.2007	Malta (Republic of Malta)
117	09.11.2007	Andorra (Principality of Andorra)
118	15.11.2007	Oman (Sultanate of Oman)
119	28.01.2008	Liechtenstein (Principality of Liechtenstein)

April 22

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.

April

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.

May 16

UN delegation headed Special Envoy of UN Secretary General Boutros Ghali, Iraqi diplomat Ismat Kittani arrived for a visit to Dushanbe.

May 19

Representatives of UN Coordination Bureau for rendering aid in case of natural disasters Serjo Piazzi and Rudolf Muller arrived for a visit. They flied around affected regions.

May 19

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Great Britain in Russia Brian Follom arrived for a one-day visit. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received Brian Follom. Issue about establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries was discussed during the talks.

May 24

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.

May 26 - June 8

Joint mission of human rights center «Memorial» and «Helsinki Watch» (Human Rights Watch/Helsinki Watch).

June 4

CSCE Acting Chairman, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Margaret af Ugglas arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 4

The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy Ismat Kittani.



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in 60th Anniversary Session of the UN General Assembly, New-York, 14 September 2005.

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 medicaments 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon. New-York, September 27, 2008.

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 President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan. Dushanbe, October 2002.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

July 14

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.

July 15-16

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.

July 16

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.

July 16-17

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.

July 23-26

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.

July 23-27

Parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Chairman of Chinese Parliament, Chairman of People's Government of Xinjiang-Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) Timur Davamait arrived for a visit.



The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

July 26

Afghanistan's Ismailit leader Sayeedmansour 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali.

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;



Delegation of Tajikistan under the chairmanship of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon during the session of the General Assembly of UN. New-York, September 2008.

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 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.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Firdausi. 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 Mavlavi 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.



September 12 – employee of Oxford University Hussein Sayeedjalol Badakhshi.

September 8-10

Russian Federation's Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev arrived for a visit to Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. After series of meetings in Afghan capital, A. Kozyrev departed for Dushanbe, where Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of strengthening Tajik-Afghan border, and regulating political crisis were discussed.

13 September

US delegation headed by US President's special representative, Ambassador Strobe Telbott arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to whom he presented the message of US President Bill Clinton.

September 17-18

Personal representative of Aga Khan IV Fund Robert Williams Middleton and Patrick Peterson and Stephan Rasmussen who accompanied him, arrived in Dushanbe. They had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. On September 18, fund's representatives departed for Khorog.

October 9-30

A group of EBRD experts visited Tajikistan, who particularly familiarized themselves with a course of economic reforms in the Republic of Tajikistan, republic's banking system aimed at developing corresponding recommendations.

October 11 - November 2

Personal envoy of CSCE Chairman, French political figure Olivier Ruy arrived for a second visit. On 11 October, he had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 11-14

US delegation headed by Ambassador Thomas Samons – US President's assistant arrived for a visit to render humanitarian and economic aid to CIS countries by the US Government.

October 27

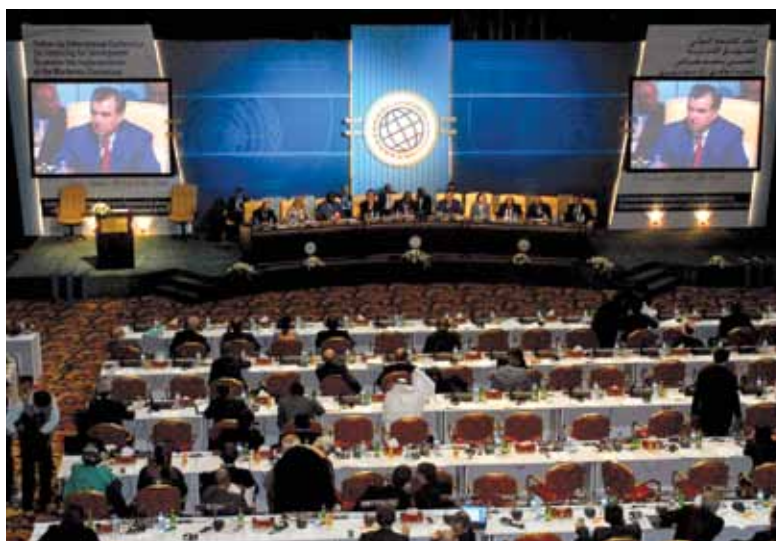
Delegation of authorized representatives of CIS Executive Committee headed by Ilja Veljanov arrived for a visit. The Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

After signing the General Peace Agreement, when the country was on the way to stability and prosperity, UNDP managed to concentrate on the post-conflict rehabilitation and reconsider the basic projects and programs. Based on the realities and existing situation and by recommendations of the Government of Tajikistan, the main emphasis had been made on long-term projects focused on sustainable development and restoration of national economy of Tajikistan. Tajikistan actively develops cooperation with specialized agencies of the United Nations. Taking into account sustainable economic development of later years of the country, the United Nations considers Tajikistan more as a country positively influencing the economic and social situation of the Central Asia.

The other important direction of cooperation of Tajikistan with the United Nations in modern conditions should be concentrated to transport communication. In this connection, it would be pertinent to use the opportunities provided in a format of mutual relations with ESCAP, in particular, participation in SPECA program.

As a member of the UN, Tajikistan strives to play an active role in the world political and economic processes, showing steady commitment to the goals and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law. As proof of this argument can serve the fact that Tajikistan is a co-author of various international initiatives in the field of strengthening peace and stability and development. Here, as an example could be mentioned support of Tajikistan of the initiatives on creation of nuclear free zone in the Central Asia, suggestion of Kyrgyzstan on announcing Year of Mountains, etc. The major event in the history of cooperation of Tajikistan with the United Nations is acceptance by UN the decision initiated by Tajikistan on declaring 2003 International Year of Fresh Water. Currently, this component is a more important direction in the system of mutual relations with the United Nations. Tajikistan has identified its goals and objectives in realization of the priorities within this initiative, which can be summarized as follows:

- Mobilization of efforts for achievement of more significant political commitments on the actions directed to implementation of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly;
- Organization of more active campaigns on illumination of the problem with involvement of broad public and educational campaigns on values of fresh water;



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

October 29

Special Envoy of the Russian Federation's President, first Deputy of Russian Federation's Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatoly Adamashin arrived for a visit. In his meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon the basic theme of conversation touched upon searching political solutions for protracted inter-Tajik conflict.

November 6-13

UNICEF representatives headed by Central Asian regional Director Ikrem Bererdinch arrived for a visit to Tajikistan. I. Bererdinch had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 10-12

US Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia Robin Rife arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, in which the issues of bilateral cooperation, situation in Tajik-Afghan border and possibilities of negotiations of RT Government with opposition were discussed.

November 17-18

Russian Federation's Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev arrived for a visit, in the course of which he had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Russian military personnel in Tajikistan.

November 19

Regional director of WHO Jo Asval arrived for a visit to Dushanbe, who was received by the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 24-25

Working groups for preparing the official visit for President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani to Tajikistan headed by political counselor of ISA's President Doctor Abdurrahman arrived for a visit. On November 25, the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received head of the group.

November 24-25

Strobe Telbott – special representative of US President Bill Clinton arrived for a business visit. He had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

December 7

Authorized representative of ICRC for Europe and Central Asia Jean-



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,



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the 33 Session of the General Conference of UNESCO. Paris, October 2005.



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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon and the Director General of UNESCO K. Matsuura opening the exhibition within the event of the Days of Culture of Tajikistan in UNESCO. Paris, France. October 10, 2005.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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.

December 19-22

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.

1994

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 Puttman-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 Hoinck 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 Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan Hamrokhon Zarifi and the Director General of UNESCO Koichiro Matsuura. Dushanbe, May 4, 2009.

- Providing experts services: to state members for definition of their policy in the field of development and development of projects in the form of «technical cooperation».

- Exchange of the specialized information.

UNESCO has three bodies:

General Conference of the member-states, which is the supreme management body of UNESCO and, as a rule, gathers once per two years for its sessions. Following the principle that each state-member possesses one vote, the General Conference approves the Program and the budget of the Organization.

There are 58 representatives of state members in the Executive Board; it gathers for sessions, as a rule, twice a year. Acting as administrative body, it carries out preparation of the work of the General Conference and bears responsibility for effective realization of the Conference resolutions.

The Secretary is the executive body of the Organization. Under the direction of the Director-General, elected for six-years of office term, the employees of the Secretary are engaged in realization of the program adopted by the party states.

The ninth Director-General of UNESCO is Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, who has been elected on this post on November 12th 1999.

The liaison bodies between the Governments and the UNESCO are the UNESCO National Commissions of the state members, which is a unique system in UN.

The Republic of Tajikistan became a member of the given organization on April 6th 1993 and in same year, there was established the UNESCO National Commission at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Annually, UNESCO supports various projects suggested by the Republic Tajikistan in the area of education, science, culture, communication and information.

One of the important events in the history of bilateral relations was the visit of the President the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to the Headquarters of UNESCO in Paris to participate in the work of 33rd General Conference of UNESCO on October 10th 2005. Day of Tajik Culture at UNESCO with wide participation of representatives of the Tajik art workers had been conducted in the course of the session. Prior to the official ceremonies, a group of musicians would meet the delegation of Tajikistan and guests of



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 honorable 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 May 12.

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



Speech of representatives of art of Tajikistan within the event of the Days of Culture of Tajikistan in UNESCO. Paris, France, October, 2005.

Russia and Uzbekistan took place in Dushanbe, in the course of which situation in Tajikistan was discussed. Based on talks' results, ministers adopted joint communique. On March 15, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev.

March 15

Delegation of Latvian Republic arrived for a visit. Protocols to trade and economic cooperation agreement for 1994 were signed.

March 23-24

Russian Federation's Minister of Defense, General of the Army P.Grachev and Minister of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Lieutenant General R.Ahmedov arrived for a visit to take part in tactical maneuvers held for the first time since CIS formation.

On March 24, joint maneuvers of armies of Collective Security Treaty member states passed in Tajikistan, in which Russian and Uzbekistan soldiers, Russian frontier guards, being a part of CIS collective peace-building forces participated jointly with sub-units of Tajikistan Armed Forces.

March 30-31

Russian Federation's Commander of frontier troops, Colonel General A.Nikolayev arrived for a visit. An Agreement was signed about the order of staffing and passing military service by citizens of the Republic of Tajikistan in Russian Frontier troops, located in the territory of Tajikistan. Henceforward, in frontier posts of Tajikistan Tajik draftees will also perform service along with Russian citizens.

March 31

Exit meeting of Russian Federation's Military Council of frontier troops took place in Dushanbe. Main theme of the meeting was situation in Tajik-Afghan border, providing operational readiness of frontier troops, adopting supplementary and immediate measures for Central Asian countries and Russia in protection of southern borders of the Commonwealth states.

The followings were represented in the meeting: Tajikistan – country's First Deputy Chairman of Supreme Council A.Dostiev, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers M.Ubaydulloev, heads of ministries of security, defense and internal affairs of the republic; Kazakhstan – Deputy Commander of frontier troops T.Buzubaev; Kyrgyzstan – republic's Minister of Defense M.Subanov and republic's Chairman of State Committee for National Security A.Bokaev; Russia – RF's Commander-



in-Chief of frontier troops, Colonel General A.Nikolayev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A.Chernyshev and Ambassador at large A.Oblov, Russian Ambassador in Tajikistan M.Senkevich; Uzbekistan – Commander of frontier troops V.Rahmatullaev. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Tajikistan A.Samadov delivered a welcoming speech in the meeting.

End of March

US Senate delegation headed by Senator Claiborne Pell arrived for a visit.

April 15-16

UNESCO intersectoral mission arrived for a visit aimed at determining priorities, cooperation realms and rendering assistance according to the programs of proposed projects.

May 11

Head of the World Bank Bureau Erukukli and economist of this bank Rizo Gasi-mi visited Dushanbe. They had a meeting with the Supreme Council Chairman of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 24

President of Russian Federation's Union of Manufacturers and Entrepreneurs Arkadiy Volskiy arrived for a visit for participation in the meeting of manufacturers and entrepreneurs of Tajikistan and Russia.

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.

UNESCO plans to hold Symposium on: «The Sarez Lake: Present Situation of Security and Rational Use of Water» in Dushanbe, in September 2009.

Cooperation with the given international organization gives Tajikistan an opportunity to keep and transfer to the future generation 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;

- 9 facilities of the Silk Road – Ancient Kafeer Kala (Helaverd), medressa «Khoja Mashad», Ancient Panjakent, site of ancient settlement Hulbuk, Buddhist Monastery «Ajina-Teppa», site of ancient settlement «Takhti Sangin», Hisor Fortress, site of ancient settlement «Bunjikat» and system of fortresses and cult constructions of Vahana (in the Pamirs).



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in the Summit of participating states of OSCE. Istanbul, November 1999.



- «The Tajik National Park» – nominated to the Center of the World Heritage in 2007. Consideration is planned during 33rd Session of the World Heritage Center in June 2009.

Special and very significant place in questions of mutually beneficial cooperation between Tajikistan and UNESCO is UNESCO Participation Program. The goal of the given program is strengthening the capacity of state members by allocation of grants to project proposals on priority directions of UNESCO. The UNESCO National Commission of the Republic of Tajikistan within the Program of Participation in 2008-2009 has submitted 8 project proposals for funding the most actual spheres of education, science and culture. Seven projects are approved to date.

On May 4-5 2009 official visit of the UNESCO Director-General Mr. Koechiro Matsuura took place to Tajikistan, during which he met with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Hamrokhon Zarifi. During these meetings questions of further enhancing and expansion of cooperation between Tajikistan and UNESCO had been discussed. The Director-General handed over the UNESCO Gold Medal to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, which is instituted recently in commemoration of Jaloluddin Balkhi (Roumi). Mr. Koechiro Matsuura also visited the site of ancient settlement Hulbuk in Vose district and temple of Mir Said Ali Hamadoni in Kulob.

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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon taking part in the Summit of OSCE. Budapest, Hungary, December 1994.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Emomali 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



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 forum. Stately wreath-laying 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, Kurghanteppa 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 of 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 President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Secretary General of OSCE Yan Kubish. Dushanbe.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Secretary General of the OSCE Vilhelm Hoink. Budapest, Hungary, December 1994.



pation of heads of states and the Ministerial Council of Foreign Affairs of the OSCE, the leadership of the country had to take extreme efforts to explain the situation. Cardinal decision was necessary in establishing business and partner relations with the OSCE. Hard work was required at the OSCE Secretary with delegations of the participant states and the Office of the Operating Chairman. The main task was ability to establish true dialogue with all institutes of the OSCE.

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 Exus. Dushanbe, March 24, 2005.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

October 26

Head of section of Tajikistan of the Department for CIS affairs at the US State Department William Jackson arrived for a visit.

November 1

Group of CSCE specialists composed of Frederick Queen, Edislav Janosh and Jack Ruselier arrived for a visit aimed at familiarization with the course of preparation and holding referendum for adopting Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan and elections of President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

November 6

About 60 journalists representatives of leading global information agencies, publications, television and radio companies (including «The voice of America», «BBC», «Kiodo Tsusin», «Reuters», «ITAR-TASS», «Panorama», «Interfax», newspapers «Times», «Iomiuri», «Izvestia», television companies «NTV», «World television news», «CBC», «Rossiyskie vesti») arrived in Tajikistan aimed at coverage of the process of elections of RT's President and referendum for adopting a new Constitution.

Together with foreign observers, who were in Tajikistan, journalists moved to different cities and regions of the republic.

November 14

Government delegation of the People's Republic of China arrived for a visit. Issues of further expansion of bilateral cooperation were discussed with Tajik party.

November 18

Afghanistan Minister of Culture and Information Husain Dilju arrived for a visit.

November 23

Secretary General of Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Hamid al-Gabid arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 26

Russian Federation's Commander of frontier troops, Colonel General Andrei Nikolayev arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 29

Parliamentary delegation of Russian Federation's State Duma arrived for a visit. The delegation had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.



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



Conference on Transasian and Eurasian development transportation via the Central Asia. Dushanbe, 23 October 2007.

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 UN-HCR, 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 Gharm, 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 Kokhitovskiy 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. Chrnyshev 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 Kottli 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 for a visit. 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.

**September 14**

Delegation of the Federative Republic of Germany's Bundestag headed by Michael Gloss arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

September 19-20

Russian Federation's Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Kozyrev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 21

Representative of the Saudi Arabia Government Ahmad Muhammad Badiba arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 27

Pakistan Parliament member Asif Ali Zardari arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 30

UN Secretary General Assistant Iqbol Rizo arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 10

Director of the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Office Steve Alberts arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 3

Ambassador at large, special counselor of US Secretary of State for CIS James Collins arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

1996**February 2**

Head of OSCE Bureau for Central Asian countries A.Reznik arrived for a visit to Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 10

The UN Deputy Secretary General Ismat Kittani arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 16

Meeting of CIS member states' Minister of Foreign Affairs took place in Dushanbe.

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 preservations 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon among the participants of emergency session of the Organization of Islamic Conference. Mecca, Saudi Arabia. December 7, 2005.

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 Ekmeliddin 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

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

March 7-8

The President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani arrived for a business visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 20

Moscow city Mayor Yuri Luzhkov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

May 21-24

Meeting of CIS member states' Ministers of Transportation and Road Economy took place in Dushanbe.

May 28

US Congress member Pete Peterson arrived to Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 30-31

Russian Federation's Deputy Chairman of Government A. Bolshakov arrived for a visit.

June 1

The UN Secretary General's representative Philippe Deng arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan.

**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 Akaev 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 received the delegation.

September 2

Afghanistan's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdurahim Gafurzay 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. Bulgari 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 Bererdinch 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 Vila-yati 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Ekmeleddin Ehsanoglu. Mecca, Saudi Arabia. December 8, 2005.

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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Secretary-General of the Islamic Conference Organization Izzeddin Al-Iraqi.



member-states in 2006. The Parliamentary Union of the OIC member-states is founded in 1999. Its headquarters is in Tehran.

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.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Cooperation with CIS states Aman Tuleev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 12

Russian Federation President's authorized representative for Tajikistan Eugeny Mikhailov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 14

His Royal Majesty Danish Prince Joachim and Danish Minister of Defense Hans Gaskkerul arrived for a visit.

December 3

Russian Federation's Minister of Defense Igor Radionov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

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.

1997

February 10-12

Russian Federation's Minister of Cooperation with CIS member states A. Tuleev arrived for a visit.

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 Kulob-Qal'ai Khumb, reservoir engineering of Khoja Sartz and others.



In the course of his visit, President Rafsanjani visited the mausoleum of great thinker Mir Sayeed Ali Hamadoni in Kulob, 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 ISESCO (December 1996), representative of the Republic of Tajikistan (Erkin Rahmatulloev) was elected a member of the ISESCO Executive Committee.

In 2004 the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan supported candidacy of the present ISESCO Secretary-General Dr. Abdulaziz Othman Altwaijri 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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon among participants of NATO summit. Istanbul, Turkey, June 2004.



ganized 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Secretary General of NATO Scheffer. Brussels, February 11, 2009.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Secretary- General of NATO George Robertson. Dushanbe, September 2003.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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.Ubaydullov, issues of cooperation between two cities were discussed. Head of delegation invited M.Ubaydullov 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.Zazhislav 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 Schaeffer 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-200» 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 PfP 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 PfP 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



(the previous visit was in December 2005) Tajikistan. During the meetings with the representatives of relevant ministries and departments of the country, there were discussed issues connected with fighting international terrorism, illegal drug trafficking, illegal migration, and also mine clearing.

In the headquarters of NATO in Brussels, the meeting of Foreign Minister Hamrohon Zarifi took place with the NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer. During the meeting, issues of realization of provisions of the Individual Partnership Program, possible participation of Tajikistan in the process of planning and analysis within «Partnership Program for Peace», combating drug trafficking, civil emergency planning, global action against mines, as well as training of specialists in the field of management of borders and customs have been discussed.

On September 7th 2007, members of the Commission on Defense and Security of the Parliamentary Assembly of NATO visited Dushanbe. In the course of the visit, the Parliamentary delegation of NATO meet with the representatives of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and Defense. Questions connected with development of events in the region and bilateral cooperation within the program «Partnership for Peace» were discussed.

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 membership of states in 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 Lakdhar 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and other participants of 10th Summit of ECO. Tehran, March 11, 2009.

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 Rahmon.

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. Imanaliev 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.

1998

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 goals and objectives set in the basic documents of the Organization are the Izmir Agreement (ECO Charter), the Almaty Plan for development of transport sector, Ashkhabad Declaration of extraordinary meeting of heads of the states and the governments of the ECO member states on development of transport and communication infrastructure and the network of transnational pipelines in the ECO region, as well as Strategy of Economic Cooperation in ECO region provide all-around development of the market economy of the member-states and their accelerated integration into the world economy system.

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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon among participants of 5 Summit of ECO. Almaty, May 1998.

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 Meeting, 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.

for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

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



Komilov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. 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 Bronislav Geremek arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. 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 Imbardji 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 Bordjuzha 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. With-in 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

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kosymjomart Tokaev arrived for an official visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon arrived for a visit.

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.

September 22

World Ismailit leader, Prince Aga Khan IV 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 Totskiy arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 23

UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Afghanistan Lakdhar Brahimi 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 Saavalainen 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 Kiyoo arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 20

CIS Executive secretary Boris Berезovskiy arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.



1999

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 Tsii 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.

following spheres: improvement of investment climate, standardization, improvement of quality of production, overcoming the technical obstacles, simplification of trade, development of the private sector, creation of small and medium industrial enterprises, transfer of technologies, etc.

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.



Participants of the 8th session of the heads of states of the SCO. Dushanbe, August 28, 2008.



Heads of states of the SCO observe the process of joint antiterrorist trainings "Peaceful Mission 2007". Chebarkul military training ground, Chelyabinsk Oblast, Russia, August 18, 2007.

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».

Transformation of the «Five» in SCO occurred at the Shanghai Summit on June 15 2001. Heads of six states signed Declaration on Creation of the SCO and the Shanghai Convention on fighting Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism.



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.

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



President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 7

The Deputy Premier of PRC's Council of state Tszyan Tsychen arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 18

The President of American company «Donavant» William Donavant visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him.

June 18

Personal representative to Acting Chairman of OSCE for Central Asia Wilhelm Hoink arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 6

Russian Federation's Minister of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Rushailo arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

August 17

Head of Germany's Permanent representation in OSCE Rudolf Schmidt visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

August 24

Japanese Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Keidzo Takemi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 9

President of Bukhara Jews' Congress of USA and Canada Boris Qandov visited Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 13-15

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Kamol Kharrozi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 19

OSCE Acting Chairman, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Knut Vollebeck arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

As goals of the new organization were stated «strengthening of mutual trust between the member-states, friendship and good neighbourhood; 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 SCO 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 SCO 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 of 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.



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 Sate 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 «Shahrstan» (over 5 kilometers), construction of 37 big and smaller bridges and 6300 meters of the avalanche protective facilities.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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.



Participants of the session of Council of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the states-members of SCO. Varzob, Tajikistan, July 25, 2008.

**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

- 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.



Participants of the next session of the Council of the Heads of the states participants of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Bishkek, October 10, 2008.



Participants of session of the Council of Heads of the states-participants of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Dushanbe, October 5, 2007.

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 parties form the Commonwealth of Independent States». Also, the Almaty Declaration has been adopted.

Later, on December 9 1993 Georgia joined the CIS.

The CIS acts on the basis of the Charter adopted by the Council of Heads of the state parties on January 22 1993.

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.

visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him.

November 16

The Chairman of State Committee of the People's Republic of China on nationality affairs Lee Dechzhu arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 16

President of Bukhara Jews' Congress of USA and Canada Boris Qandov visited Dushanbe. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 26

Austrian delegation headed by Austrian Republic's Secretary of State Ms. Benito Ferrero-Valdner arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

December 13-15

Delegation from the Republic of Belarus headed by Deputy Prime Minister V.I. Kokorev arrived for a visit.

December 15

CIS Executive Committee Chairman Yuri Yarov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

December 16

Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kasyjhomart Tokaev arrived



Participants of an informal meeting of the heads of the states-participants of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Sochi, tourist compound "Chainie Domiki" (Tea houses), August 2, 2001.

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.

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.



Participants of the Interstate Council of the Euroasian Economic Community (EAEC) at the level of heads of states. Moscow, February 4, 2009.

**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 Nosir 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



Participants of the session of the Council of Collective Security Treaty Organization, Moscow, September 5, 2008.

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 Akaev, 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 Tszyan Tszemin 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 E. Rahmon.

July 20

Japanese delegation headed by member of Japan Parliament's House of Representatives Muneo Suzuki 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 E. Rahmon.



The heads of the states-members of the CSTO during the next meeting. Varzob, Tajikistan, April 28, 2003.

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-



Session of the Council of CSTO (restricted council). Astana, June 2004.

tee of the UN Security Council, OSCE, SCO, CIS, EEC, OIC, InterPol and opportunity of a dialogue with the NATO.

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 effective system 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

August 27-30

The Minister on party affairs of the People's Republic of China Dai Bingo 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 its 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.

**October 20**

The UN Deputy Secretary General, 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.

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 Kharrozi arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. 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 Kuzmin 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 E. 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 Mahmudjon Sobirov visited Dushanbe. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. 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



Participants of the first summit of Conference on Interaction and Trust Building Measures in Asia (CICA). Almaty, June 2002.

threats - terrorism, extremism, weapon and drug smuggling and organized crime.

On June 17 2006, the second summit of the CICA took place in Almaty. More than 19 countries of the Asian region participated in its work. As results of its work, there had been signed Agreements on Secretary of the CICA and Declaration of the Second CICA Summit was adopted.

In the next sessions of Special Working Group (SWG) and the Committee of the Senior Officials, there were considered issues of organizing of practical work of the CICA Secretary; criteria of selection of members of the professional personnel of the Secretary and the draft agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Secretary of the CICA «On Conditions of Placement of the Secretary in the Territory of the RK». During sessions, the draft of financial matters of the Secretary was discussed in detail. The given document has been developed based on the suggestions of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan with regard to the necessity of adoption «Financial Rules» of the detailed financial paper covering all aspects of the financial activity of the Secretary on the basis of approved in the amendments to the Agreement of the CICA Secretary.

On September 27 2008, in Dushanbe, there was held a meeting of experts on realization of the Catalogue of Trust Building Measures of the CICA in the field of tourism. More than 10 CICA member countries participated in this event. Draft Concept of cooperation of the CICA member-states in the field of tourism was reviewed and adopted in this meeting, which was developed by the Youth, Sports and Tourism Committee under the Government the Republic of Tajikistan.

On August 25 2008, 3rd meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of CICA member states took place and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the RT M.Sobirov had a presentation. As results of the meeting, there was adopted decisions and Declaration of the third ministerial meeting «Progress of the CICA in Realization of Trust Building Measures», which promote the CICA process to a qualita-

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

tively new level of practical application of trust building measures. Also, there was signed Protocol on introduction of amendments to the Agreement of the CICA Secretary.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United Arab Emirates joined the Conference as equal members, and Qatar joined the CICA as an observer.

The given meeting became an important stage to the 3rd Summit of Heads of States, which will take place in Kazakhstan, in 2010.

In a foreshortening of the events occurring in the Asiatic space, the Republic of Tajikistan considers the initiative of the President of Kazakhstan concerning the CICA duly and relevant and its process provides to all participants opportunity for peaceful coexistence, effective and beneficial cooperation.

Comprehensive support of the idea of strengthening trust building measures and security in the continent, active participation for its promotion indicates high evaluation of the given initiative of the President of Kazakhstan on the side of the Tajik leadership.

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.



Participants of the next meeting of the heads of the founder states of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. Alma Ata, April 28, 2009.



The President of Tajikistan E. Rahmon, the President of Uzbekistan I. Karimov, the President of Kyrgyzstan A. Akaev, the President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbaev and the the President of Turkmenistan S. Niyazov had been in the eve of creation of IFAS.

The leadership of the Fund is exercised on a rotational order. From February 2002 to August 2008 the Head of Fund was the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

Fifteen years of functioning of IFAS has proved exclusive importance of this interstate coordinating body in the Central-Asian region. Within the Fund, there take place dialogues, mutual understanding and the vital issues are discussed and solved related to use of water and power, ecological impact as well as social and economic matters. Partnership, interaction of the states 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

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of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

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 – Azerbaijan Minister of Foreign Affairs Vilayat Kuliev; Kyrgyzstan Minister of Foreign Affairs Murodbek Imanaliev; Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamol Kharrozi; on May 4 – Pakistan Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Sattor.

May 21

Russian Federation's Chairman of Central Bank Victor Gerashenko arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 6

The Minister of Defense of Kyrgyz Republic Esen Topoev arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 6-7

OSCE Acting Chairman, Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mircha Joanne arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**June 8**

The President of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Tadao Chinno arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 18

Delegation of EBRD Board of Directors arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received the delegation.

July 9-11

Russian Federation's Minister of Industry, Science and Technology, co-chairman of Tajik-Russian intergovernmental commission for economic cooperation Alexander Dondukov arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 12

Director of International Audit Company «Pricewaterhousecoopers N.B» Rulof Lotse visited Dushanbe. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 7

The 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.

December 7

Delegation of the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Board of Directors arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

September 8-10

Delegation of Swiss business circles visited Dushanbe for participation in jubilee celebrations on 10th anniversary of Tajikistan state independence. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received the delegation on September 10.

September 13

Indian State Minister of Foreign Affairs Omar Abdulla arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 19

Russian Federation's head of Ministry of Defense General Staff A. Kvashnin visited Tajikistan. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 19

Russian Federation's Security Council

instruments of mutual relations with regard to water resources in the Aral basin and their acceptance for steadfast implementation (adopted in the International Conference of the United Nations on sustainable development of the states of along the Aral Sea, Nukus, September 20 1995);

The current Regulations of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea and the Agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the Status of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and its institutions approved by the heads of the CAR states (April 9 1999, Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan).

During chairmanship of the Republic of Tajikistan in IFAS, the following core documents had been adopted:

- The Dushanbe Declaration of the Heads of CAR states (October 6th 2002, Dushanbe), the major stipulations of which concerning the Aral Sea include:

- 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 decision of the Heads of CAR states «On the Basic Directions of the Specific Actions Program on Ecological and Social and Economic Improvement of the Aral Basin for the Period 2003-2010» (October 6 2002). This Program was approved in the anniversary board meeting of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea under chairmanship of Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. It includes 14 priorities incorporated in four blocks: water economy, ecology, social and economic and monitoring of the environment.

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);

International Decade of «Water for a Life» 2005-2015

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

Secretary V.Rushailo arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 20

The President of the Islamic Development Bank Ahmed Mohammed Ali arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 28

IRI President's Special Envoy, Iranian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhsin Aminzoda arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 2

Meetings of CIS member states' security service leaders took place in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

October 8

Japanese Special Envoy of Prime Minister, this country's Deputy of Parliament's House of Representative Muneo Suzzuki arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 9

Special meeting of Collective Security Treaty member states' committee of Security Council secretaries took place in Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received meeting participants.

October 10

The President of the Islamic State of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani arrived for a business visit. In the course of his visit, he had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Press conference of ISA President B.Rabbani took place for mass media to cover events in Afghanistan after September incidents in the USA and engagement of coalition anti-terroristic forces in Afghanistan.

October 19

Russian Federation's Minister of Emergency Situations S.Shoygu arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 19

The 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.

**October 19**

The World Bank delegation headed by its Vice-president Johannes Lynn arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

October 20

Federative Republic of Germany's Minister of Foreign Affairs Joschka Fischer arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 21

Russian Federation's Minister of Defense Sergey Ivanov and RF's Director of Federal security service Nicolai Patrushev arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

October 22

Trilateral meeting of presidents of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the Islamic State of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani and Russian Federation Vladimir Putin took place in Dushanbe.

October 25

Russian Parliamentary delegation headed by deputy Chairman of Russian Federation's State Duma Vladimir Lukin arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President E. Rahmon received the delegation.

October 26

The UN Deputy Secretary General on humanitarian issues Kendzo Oshima arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

October 30

The US Commander in chief of Central Forces, General Tommy Franks arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon.

November 1

Director of the Asian Development Bank for Central Asian countries Gerdt van der Linden arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

November 1

Chairperson of EU Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Belgium Louis Michele arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 3

Austrian Republic's Minister of Foreign Affairs Ms. Benita Ferrero-Valdner

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 water-power 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.



MEMBERSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

#	Date of Entry	Organization	HQ
1	26 February 1992 .	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	Vienna
	26 February 1992, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev signed Helsinki Final Act and Tajikistan was accepted in membership of the CSCE/OSCE.		
2	2 March 1992	United Nations Organization (UNO)	New York
	On March 2 1992 In 46 Session of the UN General Assembly, Tajikistan was accepted in membership of UN. The Minister of External Relations of Tajikistan L. Kayumov took part in the ceremony of acceptance and had a speech.		
3	April 1992	World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva
	In 20 Plenary Session of the WHO Assembly, there was taken a decision to accept membership of the Republic of Tajikistan in WHO.		
4	October 1992	International Veterinary Association (IVA)	Paris
	The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan agreeing with the conditions of the International Agreement and Internal Policy as of 25 January 1992 became a member of the Bureau in October 1992.		
5	1 December 1992	Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)	Jidda
	According to paragraph 12 of the Final Communique accepted during the 6th Emergency Session of Foreign Ministers of the OIC member states in Jidda (Saudi Arabia) on December 1-2 1992 the Republic of Tajikistan became a member of the OIC.		
6	18 January 1993 г.	Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	Tehran
	On January 18 signing ceremony of the Agreement on entry of the Republic of Tajikistan to the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) took place in Moscow. The Minister for Foreign Affairs R. Olimov signed the document on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. Thus, having signed the Izmir Agreement, the Republic of Tajikistan became a member of the ECO.		
7	6 April 1993	UNESCO	Paris
	On April 6, on behalf of Tajikistan the Charter of the Organization of the United Nations on Education, Sciences and Culture (UNESCO) was signed. In conformity with clause 15 of the Charter of this organization, Tajikistan became UNESCO member upon signing the Charter.		
8	27 April 1993	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	Rabat
	On April 27, after acquaintance with the Charter of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Republic Tajikistan became a member of this organization.		

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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 E. 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 Kamlan 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 Yastrzhemskiy 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.

**December 8**

Recently formed Temporary Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdulla Abdulla arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

December 14

Deputy Chairman of board Russian Joint-Stock Company «Singe Energetic System» (RJSC SES) Sergey Dubinin arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

2002**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.

9	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.		
10	27 April 1993	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	New York
11	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.		
12	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.		
13	4 June 1993	Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency (MIGA)	New York
	On June 4, Tajikistan became a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. The documents on entry were signed Washington by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan R. Mahkamov in Washington.		
14	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.		
15	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.		
16	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).			
17	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.		
18	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.		
19	29 November 1994 r	International Migration Organization (IOM)	Geneva
	In accordance with the Resolution #895 (LXIX 29 November 1994) adopted by the Board of the IOM, the Republic of Tajikistan is an IOM member.		
20	9 June 1994	Universal Postal Union	Берн
	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.		
21	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.		



22	4 April 1994	International Telecommunication Union	Geneva
	The Republic of Tajikistan joined the International Convention of Telecommunication (Nairobi, 06.11.1982) and since 4 April 1994 is a member of the Union.		
23	13 May 1994	International Organization of Space Communications «Intersputnik»	Moscow
	Members of the organization are states that have signed Agreement on creation of international system and organization of space communications «Intersputnik». The Republic of Tajikistan is a member of this organization since 13 May 1994.		
24	22 February 1996	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization «INTELSAT»	Washington
	The Republic of Tajikistan joined the Agreement on creation of INTELSAT and signed Operating Agreement. Thus, on 22 February 1996 it became a member of the mentioned organization.		
25	October 1992	International Epizootic Bureau	Paris
	The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan having agreed upon the conditions of the International Agreement and Regulations on 25 January 1992 has become a member of the Bureau in October 1992.		
26	12 December 1994	International Road Traffic Organization	Geneva
	Having joined the Convention of Road Traffic International Organization adopted by the General Assembly of IRTO, Tajikistan became a member of the IRTO in 1994.		
27	2 November 1995	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Rome
	By decision of 28 session of the Conference of FAO, the Republic of Tajikistan is accepted as a member of the organization from November 2 November 1995.		
28	22 April 1994	International Council on Archives	Ottawa
	According to the decision of the Executive Committee of International Council of Archives, the Republic of Tajikistan is a member of the given Council since April 22 1994.		
29	20 February 1998	Asian Development Bank	Manila
	Tajikistan became a member of the ADB in 1998. Representation of the ADB has been opened in Dushanbe in 2003.		
30	7 November 2008	World Tourism Organization	Madrid
	The Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Akil Akilov addressed to the Secretary of WTO on accepting the Republic of Tajikistan to membership of the WTO. In the process of 17 General Assembly of UNWTO, state parties of the WTO supported the request of the RT.		
31	11 December 1999	International Criminal Court	Rome
	The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan ratified the Statute of the International Criminal Court (adopted in 17 July 1998 in Rome) and since 11 December 1999 Tajikistan is a member of the ICC.		
32	1 November 2001	The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna
	The Parliament and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted basic laws and bylaws, including Law of the Republic of Tajikistan «On Radiation Safety». Tajikistan is a member of IAEA since 2001.		
33	31 July 1992	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	Bangkok
34	November 1996	Islamic Development Bank	Jidda
35	1936	International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA)	Zurich
36	1994	Asian Football Confederation (AFC)	Kuala Lumpur
	AFC is a confederation of FIFA		
37	1 July 1997	World Customs Organization	Brussels
38	5 October 2004	INTERPOL	Lyons
	The decision on joining of the Republic of Tajikistan to INTERPOL was adopted in the process of 73 session of the General Assembly in 2004.		
39	1993	International Olympic Committee	Lausanne
	The Republic of Tajikistan having accepted commitments on realization of conditions of the Olympic Charter has become a member of the IOC since 1993		
40	26 January 1994	International Fund of Agriculture Development (IFAD)	Rome

January 22

Delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by this country's Council of State's member Ismail 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 Rapota 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 Shoygu arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon and the Chairman of the Commission of National Reconciliation S. A. Nuri in Navruz festive after signing the Peace Agreement. Dushanbe, March 21, 1998.

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 Abdulla Abdulla 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-



rious 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.

April 4-5

Swiss Confederation's Minister of Foreign Affairs Joseph Dice arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 9-10

President of the World Bank Jame Wolfenson arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 12

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Abdul Sattor arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon.

April 19

UN Deputy Secretary General, Chairman of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) Carina Sham Poo arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 25

Indian Republic's Minister of Defense George Fernandez arrived for an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

April 26

Director of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Second European Department John Odling-Smi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 30 – May 2

President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Sayeed Muhammad Hotami arrived for an official visit to 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, answered to journalists' questions.

May 25

Afghanistan Minister of Defense Marshal Muhammadqasim Fahim arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 27

Minister of Public Security of the People's Republic of China Tszya Chun An arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

**June 1**

Regional representative of the UN office for drugs and crime in Central Asia Antonella Deledda Titchener arrived to Dushanbe. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received her.

June 2

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

He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, parties' official delegations talks held in enlarged format, bilateral cooperation documents were signed.

June 17

Turkish Republic's State Minister Farukh Bala arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

June 17

US Deputy Secretary of State Lynn Pasco arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 18

Rector of the UN University of Peace, former UN Deputy Secretary General Martin Liz arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

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;



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani and the head of the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) Said Abdullo Nuri. Kabul, May 1995.



Ceremony of signing Agreement between The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Head of UTO Said Abdullo Nuri on results of Moscow meeting, December 23, 1996.

- 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.

ROUND 1 Moscow, April 5-19, 1994.	
Participants:	
Government of RT:	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
United Tajik Opposition (UTO):	Otakhon 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. Sanginov, B. Safarov
UN:	Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for Tajikistan, A. Goryaev and L. Botta – UN representatives
Observers:	Great Britain, USA, Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, OSCE, OIC, UNHCR
Core Issue:	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.

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, co-chairman of joint Tajik-Uzbek commission for trade and economic cooperation Utikir 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 Nicolai Reznichenko. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 3

French Republic's Minister of Foreign Affairs Galuzo 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 (IFSAS) member states' leaders. On October 5, Presidents participated in the work of CACO member states' leaders meeting. IFSAS 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.

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.
Andrei Kozyrev, 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.	
ROUND 2 Tehran, June 18-26, 1994	
Participants:	
Government of RT	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
UTO:	Otakhon 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. Sanginov, B. Safarov
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 document	Final common communique on intention of the parties to continue negotiations.
Ali Akbar Vilayati – Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran had a speech in the opening ceremony.	
HIGH LEVEL MEETING Tehran, September 12-17, 1994.	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Abdulmajid Dostiev – First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, A. Azimov, S. Salimov, 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.
In the course of the negotiation, a meeting of the governmental delegation took place with the head of UTO – Said Abdullo Nuri.	
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. Sattorzoda, Kh. Sanginov, Kh. Kholiknazarov, B. Safarov (a также Sh. Yusupov, T. Abdujabborov)
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 Ubaidulloev – First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, B. Abdulloev, S. Salimov



UTO:	Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda – First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Kholiknazarov
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, UNHCR
Adopted documents:	1. Joint statement of the delegations of the Republic of Tajikistan and Tajik opposition. 2. Partial amendment to Agreement on cease-fire and other hostile actions inside the country and along the Tajik-Afghan border.
TOP LEVEL MEETING Kabul, May 17-19, 1995	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Emomali Rahmon – President of the Republic of Tajikistan, K. Yuldashev, S. Zuhurov, Sh. Zuhurov, M. Bakhti and others
UTO:	Said Abdullo Nuri – leader of the UTO, H. A. Turajonzoda, M. Himmatzoda, Sh. Yusufov, D. Khudonazarov, D. Ismon, T. Abdujabborov, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Kholiknazarov, Kh. Sanginov and others.
UN:	Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan
Adopted document:	Statement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Sh. Rahmonov and Head of the Islamic Revival Party of Tajikistan Said Abdullo Nuri
This was the first meeting of President of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Head of the United Tajik Opposition S. A. Nuri, which took place by intermediary of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of UN, Ambassador Ramiro Periz-Ballon and active assistance of the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani.	
ROUND 4 Almaty, May 21- June 1, 1995	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Mahmadsaid Ubaidulloev – First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, I. K. Usmonov, B. Abdulloev, Z. Aliev, S. Salimov, Kh. Shodiev, S. Rahmonov, Sh. Orombekov
UTO:	Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda – First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, Z. Saidov, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Sanginov, Kh. Kholiknazarov, J. Niyozov, (also Sh. Komil, O. Panfilov, D. Atovulloev, A. Nazarov, S. Goretsky)
UN:	Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan, A. Goryaev, D. Shilovich – UN representatives
Observers:	Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC, UNHCR
Main issue:	Fundamental issues of constitutional settlement and consolidation of the statehood of the Republic of Tajikistan.
Adopted document	Joint statement of the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and delegation of UTO on results of the 4th round of Inter-Tajik negotiations on national reconciliation.
TOP LEVEL MEETING Tehran, July 19, 1995	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Emomali Rahmon – President of the Republic of Tajikistan, K. Yuldoshev, T. Nazarov, A. Yuldoshev
UTO:	Said Abdullo Nuri – Head of UTO, H. Turajonzoda, M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi
UN:	Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan
Observers:	Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC, UNHCR
Adopted document	Statement of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmonov and Head of UTO Said Abdullo Nuri
Participants of the meeting: President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Foreign Minister of the IRI Ali Akbar Vilayati.	
TOP LEVEL MEETING (in absentia) Dushanbe- Kabul, August 17, 1995	
On August 17, 1995 Emomali Rahmon – President of the Republic of Tajikistan in Dushanbe and Said Abdullo Nuri – Head of UTO in Kabul by intermediary Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan have signed a basic and decisive document of the Tajik peace process. In preparation of the document have participated: M. Ubaidulloev, T. Nazarov, K. Yuldoshev, (Government), A. Turadzhonzoda, M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi (Opposition).	
Signed document	Protocol on basic principles of peace building and national consent in Tajikistan

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 Nicolai Patrushev arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 21-22

UN Secretary General Koffee 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 Kwasniewski 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 Yan 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 Seleznyev 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) – Demaghan (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 Abdulla 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 Asian

ROUND 5 Ashkhabad, 1995-1996	
STAGE 1 November 30 - December 22, 1995	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Mahmadsaid Ubaidulloev - First Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, I. K. Usmonov, B. Abdulloev, Z. Aliev, S. Salimov, Kh. Shodiev, S. Rahmonov, Sh. Orombekov, M. Bakhti, (T. Yunusov, A. Atoev).
UTO:	Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda - First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, Z. Saidov, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Sanginov, Kh. Kholiknazarov, J. Niyozov, (O. Panfilov, D. Atovullov, S. Goretsky).
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, UNHCR
Main Topic	In this round, discussion of 3 blocks of agenda continued.
Adopted documents:	1. Joint statement (13 December 1995) 2. Statement of the chairman (22 December 1995)
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan -B.O. Shikhmuradov participated in the sessions.	
STAGE 2 January 26 - February 19, 1996	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Talbak Nazarov - Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, I. K. Usmonov, B. Abdulloev, Z. Aliev, S. Salimov, Kh. Shodiev, S. Rahmonov, Sh. Orombekov, M. Bakhti, (T. Yunusov, A. Atoev)
UTO:	Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda - First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, Z. Saidov, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Sanginov, Kh. Kholiknazarov, J. Niyozov, (O. Panfilov, D. Atovullov, S. Goretsky)
UN:	Ramiro Periz-Ballon - Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan, A. Goryaev, D. Shilovich - UN representatives
Observers:	Afghanistan, Russia, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC, UNHCR
Adopted document	Ashkhabad Declaration on results of the second stage on Inter-Tajik negotiations on national reconciliation under the aegis of the UN (February 18, 1996)
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan B.O. Shikhmuradov participated in the sessions.	
STAGE 3 July 8-21, 1996	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Talbak Nazarov - Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, S. Salimov, I. K. Usmonov, B. N. Abdulloev, Z. Aliev, S. Rahmonov, Kh. Shodiev, M. Bakhti, Sh. Orombekov, (T. Yunusov, A. Atoev)
UTO:	Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda - First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Kholiknazarov, Z. Saidov, Kh. Sanginov, J. Niyozov, (O. Panfilov, D. Atovullov, S. Goretsky)
UN:	Gerd Dietrich Merrem - Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan, A. Goryaev, D. Shilovich - UN representatives
Observers:	Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC, UNHCR
Adopted documents:	1. Joint statement on cessation of military operations and observation of Tehran Agreement (July 19, 1996) 2. Protocol on implementation of humanitarian actions regarding cartelling and prisoners (July 21, 1996) 3. Joint communique on results of the third stage of the Inter Tajik negotiations in Ashkhabad (July 8-21, 1996) (July 21, 1996)
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan B.O. Shikhmuradov participated in the sessions.	
SPECIAL SESSION OF MAJLISI OLI (PARLIAMENT) OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN Dushanbe, March 11, 1996	
Besides the MPs, in the session participated: the President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon, Deputy UN General-Secretary I. Kittani, R. Piriz-Ballon, D. Shilovich, representatives of Russia, Uzbekistan, Iran and Afghanistan. Head of the governmental delegation of negotiations, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan had a special report.	
Adopted document	Resolution of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan «Inter Tajik Negotiations on National Reconciliation under the Aegis of UN».



MEETING OF SECURITY AGENCIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN AND OPPOSITION WARLORDS OF KAROTEGIN VALLEY Gharm, September 15-16, 1996	
Participants:	
Government of RT	A. Azimov, S. Zuhurov, A. M. Jurabek, G. Mirzoev, M. Kabirov, A. Olimov, B. Abdulloev, Sh. Saidamirov
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 Abaza – Head of the UN Military Observers to Tajikistan on observing the Tehran Temporary Cease-Fire Agreement
Adopted document	Protocol of the meeting of the State Commission Delegation of the Republic of Tajikistan and warlords of Karoteghin area, September 15-16, 1996
WORKING GROUP ON PREPARATION OF THE MEETING OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN E. RAHMONOV 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, Z. Aliev, B. Abdulloev
UTO:	Said Abdullo Nuri – Head of UTO, O. Latifi, D. Ismon, Kh. Kholiknazarov, J. Niyozov, K. Ghozi
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:	
Government of RT	Emomali Rahmon – President the Republic of Tajikistan, T. Nazarov, K. Yuldoshev, I. K. Usmonov, A. Abdulloev, Sh. Zuhurov, S. Salimov, Kh. Shodiev, Z. Aliev, Sh. Orombekov, M. Bakhti
UTO:	Said Abdullo Nuri – Head of UTO, H. Turajonzoda, M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, A. Sattorzoda, X. Kholiknazarov, Z. Saidov, Kh. Sanginov, J. Niyozov
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 3. Message of E. Sh. Rahmonov and S. A. Nuri to compatriots (December 23, 1996).

countries Gerdt van der Linden arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

December 13

Head of the EU Commission Directorate for foreign liaison Kurt Yuul and the EU Commission's Ambassador Alain Vadams. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

December 30-31

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.

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 Yashvanta Singh arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

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 Rahmon.

February 13-15

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran Muhsin Aminzoda arrived for a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon 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 Karubi 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 Myalitz 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 Khonma 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.

On the side of the Russian Federation V. S. Chernomyrdin, E. M. Primakov, B. N. Pastukhov and M. A. Peshkov participated in the meeting.	
ROUND 6 Tehran, January 5-19, 1997	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Talbak Nazarov – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), I. K. Usmonov, B. Abdulloev, Sh. Zuhurov, S. Salimov, Kh. Shodiev, Z. Aliev, Sh. Orombekov, T. Yunusov, M. Bakhti
UTO:	Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda – First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Kholiknazarov, Z. Saidov, Kh. Sanginov, J. Niyozov
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:	Development of the Regulations of CNR
Signed documents:	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 2. Protocol on Refugees (January 19, 1997)
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the IRI Ali Akbar Vilayati participated in the opening ceremony.	
TOP LEVEL MEETING meshed, February 21-22, 1997	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Emomali Rahmon – President the Republic of Tajikistan, I. K. Usmonov, K. Yuldoshev, Sh. Zuhurov, S. Salimov, Z. Aliev, B. Abdulloev
UTO:	Said Abdullo Nuri – Head of the UTO, H. Turajonzoda, D. Ismon, M. Nizomov
UN:	Gerd Dietrich Merrem – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan
Observers:	Russia, Afghanistan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC, UNHCR
Main Topic:	Regulations of the Commission on National Reconciliation.
Signed documents:	1. Additional Protocol to «Main Functions and Responsibilities of the CNR» (February 21, 1997) 2. Regulations of the CNR (February 21, 1997) 3. Joint statement of E. Sh. Rahmonov and S. A. Nuri (February 21, 1997)
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the IRI Ali Akbar Vilayati participated in the final session.	
ROUND 7 Moscow, February 26 - March 8, 1997	
Participants:	
Government of RT	Talbak Nazarov – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, I. K. Usmonov, S. Salimov, B. Abdulloev, Z. Aliev, Kh. Shodiev, M. Bakhti, Sh. Orombekov, T. Yunusov, M. Sharifov
UTO:	Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda – First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Kholiknazarov, Z. Saidov, Kh. Sanginov, J. Niyozov, O. Panfilov
UN:	Gerd Dietrich Merrem – Special UN Secretary General Envoy for the Republic of Tajikistan, A. Goryaev, G. Hotor – UN representatives
Observers:	Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan OSCE, OIC, UNHCR
Adopted documents:	1. Protocol on military problems (8 March 1997) 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.
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	I. 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	Talbak Nazarov – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (head of the delegation), Sh. Zuhurov, I. K. Usmonov, S. Salimov, B. Abdulloev, Z. Aliev, Kh. Shodiev, M. Bakhti, Sh. Orombekov, T. Yunusov
UTO:	Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda – First Deputy Head of UTO (head of the delegation), M. Himmatzoda, O. Latifi, A. Sattorzoda, Kh. Kholiknazarov, Z. Saidov, Kh. Sanginov, J. Niyozov
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 Velayati participated in the opening ceremony



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the UTO head Said Abdullo Nuri. Tehran, July 1995.



Last meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the leadership and members of the Commission of National Reconciliation. Dushanbe, March 31, 2000.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 members' 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 meeting 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.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Chairman of the Commission of National Reconciliation Said Abdullo Nuri. Dushanbe, September 11, 1997.

COMMISSION OF THE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION (1997-2000)

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: Abdumajid 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 countries 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»)



International conference devoted to 10th Anniversary of Peace Agreement and National Consent. Dushanbe, June 25, 2007.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 7

IMF Deputy Executive Director Eduard Aninat 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.



TAJIKISTAN MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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 Nicolai 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.



**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, 1941 in Khujand city, in shoemaker's family.

He finished the two-year local Russian school, then technical secondary school in Samarqand city. In 1958, he graduated from Tashkent Institute of agriculture irrigation and mechanization.

Labour activity:

1958-1963 – student of Tashkent Institute of agriculture irrigation and mechanization.

1963-1968 – 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;

1968-1974 – National commissioner of the Tajik SSR water industry;

July 29, 1974 - June 1976 – 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, 1991.





**RASULOV Jabbar 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)**

Jabbar 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;

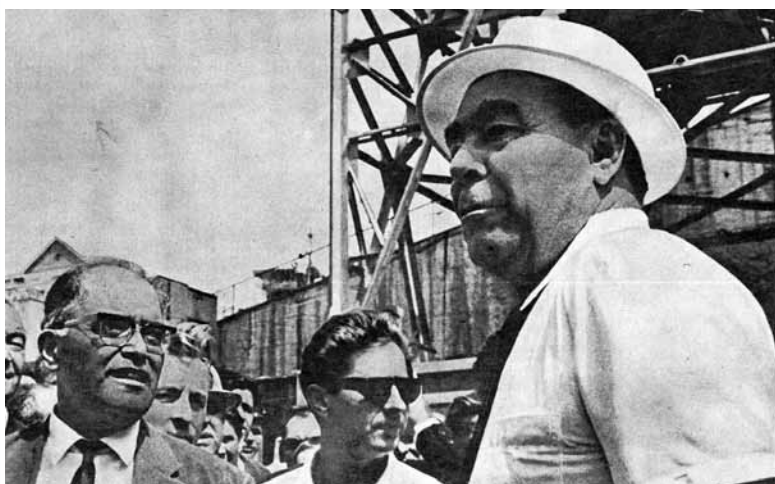
1958-1960 – Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan;

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.



The first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan Jabbar Rasulov and the Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the CPSU Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during the last visit to Tajikistan. 1971.

June 17-21

CSTO Secretary General Nikolai Bor-dyuzha arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 19

Deputy Chairman of Afghanistan Transi-tion Government, this country’s Minister of Defense, Marshal Muhammadqasim Fahim arrived for a visit. He had a meet-ing with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

July 11

OSCE Acting Chairman, the Nether-lands’ 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 Is-lamic Republic of Iran Ahmad Khurram arrived for a visit.

July 22-24

OSCE High Commissioner for Nation-al 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 Transi-tion Government, this country’s Minister of Defense, Marshal Muhammadqasim Fahim arrived with an official visit.

August 7

Head of International Development Com-mittee 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 ar-rived with a business visit.

August 11

US Commander-in-Chief of Central Headquarters, General of the Army John Ayzaida arrived with a busi-ness visit. The President of the Re-public of Tajikistan Emomali Ra-hmon 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. Maasuma Ibtikar;
 - 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 Anvarula Choudhuri;
 - 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 Chzhaosin 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-



ULJABOEV Tursun Uljaboevich – Chairperson of the Tajik SSR's Council of Ministers, at the same time Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR (29.03.1955-25.05.1956)

Tursun (Tursunboy) Uljaboevich Uljaboev was born on May 1, 1916 in Kuruk village, the present Avin Jamoat of Khujand district of Sughd region in the farmer family.

He graduated from pedagogical vocational school (1935), Higher Party School at the CC ACP(b) in Moscow (1950).

From 1932, he was komsomol

member, and from 1938, he was a member of the CPSU.

Labour activity:

1935 – Teacher of primary school in Nov district;

From 1937 – Superintendent of pioneers department in Nov district komsomol committee;

1943-1947 – Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of Tajikistan's Lenin Young Communist League;

After graduating the Higher Party school of CC of te CPSU, starting from September 1950 until March 1954 he worked as the Deputy Chairman of Stalinabad, Kulob, and Leninabad regional committees of Tajikistan CP.

1954-1955 – Secretary of CC of Tajikistan Communist party;

29.03.1955-25.05.1956 – Chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the TSSR;

May 1956 – April 1961 – Deputy Chairman of CC of Tajikistan Communist Party.

In April 1961 in CC CPSU Plenary session, along with the republic's Chairman of Council of Ministers N. Dodkhudoev was returned guilty in systematic falsification of reporting documents referring that «they reported about over-fulfilling plans of cotton sales to government, in fact, these plans were not really implemented».

On April 12, 1961, he was released from all positions and excluded from the CPSU. Then he was rehabilitated.

After releasing from the position of republic's first leader, he worked in the following positions:

1961-1964 – director of backward «Metin-tughay» state farm (currently, farm named after Turdiev in Mir Sayeed Alii Hamadoni district of Kahlon region);

1964-1973 – director of pedigree state farm «Garm» of Komsomolobod district (present Nurobod);

From March 1973 – deputy director, from December 1976 to 1986 – director of state farm «XXII Party Congress» in Kuybishev district (present Abdurahmoni Jomi district).

Awarded with Lenin order, three orders of Labour Red Banner, two orders of Honor Pin, 5 medals and 4 Honored letter of recommendation by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Council.

Deputy of the USSR Supreme Council (3 convocations), deputy of the Tajik SSR Supreme Council, member of CC LYCL and CC Communist Party of Tajikistan, member of the CPSU Audit Commission. He was a member of the USSR union of journalists. He died on May 31, 1988.

During independence, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan highly valued works of T. Uljaboev in republic's economic development. Based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon (№ 118 as of 09.09.1997), the Norak HPS was named after Tursun Uljaboev.



**DODKHUOEV 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 vilage 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.

Deputy of the Supreme Council of the USSR and Tajikistan (1950-1961). Honored security officer of the USSR (1945). Awarded with 4 Lenin orders, Honored letter of recommendation of the Tajik SSR's Supreme Council and Friendship order (post mortem).

He died on June 30, 2000.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

pate in the next meeting of the Commonwealth of Independent States member states' meeting of the Council of Internal Affairs' Ministers. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received ministers.

September 24-25

Secretary General of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) George Robertson arrived with an official visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 4

European Parliamentary Committee delegation (a total of 19 people) arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

October 1-4

Turkish Republic delegation headed by State Minister Mehmet Aidyn arrived for a visit.

October 22

Director of EBRD business group for RF and Central Asian countries Hubert Panza arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him.

October 23-24

Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic Rejep Tayeep Erdogan arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 5

Members of CIS member states' Intergovernmental Council arrived to Dushanbe. They had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 10-11

President of the Asian Development Bank Tadao Chinno arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

November 11

Delegation of the International Monetary Fund headed by Executive Director Horst Kohler arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

November 13

Director of IMF's former Second European Department John Odling-Smi arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E.Rahmon received him.

**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 Vadipay 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.

Honored cultural worker of the Tajik SSR (1983). Awarded with 3 Lenin orders, October Revolution order, 3 orders of Labour Red Banner, Patriotic War orders (1 and 2 degrees), medals and Honored letters of recommendation by Tajik SSR's Presidium of Supreme Council.

Died on February 12, 1984 in Dushanbe.



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 Shaikhuburhon 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 Lenina-bad 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 «Tajikselkhoz-tekhnika»;

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;

1986-1991 – chairman of the presidium of Tajik Republican nature protection society.

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.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

December 19

Minister of Economy and Finance of the Islamic Republic of Iran Tahmosb 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. In the course of his visit, he had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

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 Cooperation 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.

April 28

EurAsEc member states' delegations arrived for a visit for participation in the work of next meeting of EurAsEc Integration Committee. Russian delegation arrived headed by Russian Federation's Minister of Industry and Energy V.B. Khristenko.

May 7-9

Indian Republic's deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs R.M. Abkhyankar arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

May 11

Special Envoy of OSCE Acting Chairman Marti Akhtisaari 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.

Economist, professor (1969), Doctor of economic sciences (1971), corresponding member of the Tajik SSR's Academy of sciences (1966), Honored scientific worker of the Tajik SSR (1983).

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;

1984-1990 – professor of political economy chair in Tajik State University.

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.



USMONOV Usmon Ghanievich - Deputy Chairman of the Tajik SSR's Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR (30.05.1984 - 11.1989)

Usmon Ghanievich Usmonov was born on June 6, 1940 in Khujand city in servant's family. In 1962, he graduated from Tajik polytechnic institute and in 1983 the Academy of social sciences at the CC CPSU. He was a member of the CPSU as of 1965.



Labour activity:

1962-1964 - engineer, chief design engineer of «Tajikgiprostroy» Institute branch (in Leninabad);

1964-1970 – Deputy Chairman of Leninabad city komsomol committee;

1970-1971 – Second Secretary of Ayni district party committee;

December 1971 – August 1976 – Deputy Chairman of Tajikistan CC CPSU;

1976-1980 – Deputy Chairman of Frunze district party committee of Dushanbe city;

1980-1984 – Permanent representative of the Tajik SSR's Council of Ministers at the USSR Council of Ministers;

May 1984 - November 1989 – Deputy Chairman of TSSR Council of Ministers, at the same time, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR;

1989-1990 – Deputy Chairman of the Tajik SSR Presidium of the Supreme Council;

From 1994 – Supreme Council representative of the Republic of Tajikistan, from 1995 – representative of Majlisi Oli of the Republic of Tajikistan in CIS Inter-parliamentary Assembly – Deputy Secretary-General of CIS Inter-parliamentary Assembly.

In 18-20 Congresses of Tajikistan Communist Party he was elected a member of Tajikistan CC CP. Deputy of the Tajik SSR Supreme Council (8-11th convocations), people's deputy of Majlisi Oli of RT (1995-2000).

Awarded with the orders of Labour Red Banner, International Friendship, Honor Pin and medals.

He died on March 7, 2002.



Soviet statesmen Usmon Ghanievich Usmonov and Talbak Nazarovich Nazarov.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

May 19

A group of OSCE Ambassadors visited Tajikistan. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the group.

May 19-21

Kyrgyz Republic's Prime Minister N.Tanaev arrived for a visit to Sughd region.

May 20

Delegation of French Republic's Senate arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.

May 22

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.

May 23-25

Canadian delegation headed by Director General of Bureau for Central, Eastern and Southern Europe David Preston arrived for a visit.

May 26

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.

May 26-27

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.

May 26-28

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.

May 27-29

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 Chubays 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 -

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR (7.11.1989-31.08.1991), Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (31.08.1991-10.01.1992), Minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Tajikistan (10.01.1992 - 11.05.1992).

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;

17.07.1992 – December 1994 – Permanent representative of RT in UN (New York).

Deputy of the Tajik SSR's Supreme Council in 11th convocation.

Awarded with medals and Honored letter of recommendation from Tajikistan Supreme Council.

Diplomatic rank – Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (27.08.1992). He died in 1998.



KHOLIQNAZAROV Khudoyberdi - Minister of Foreign Relation of the Republic of Tajikistan (11.05.1992-20.07.1992), Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (20.07.1992-11.1992)

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;



1978-1980 – interpreter in Iran;
 1980-1981 – teacher in Tajik Institute of Physical Training;
 1981-1987 – employee of Oriental Institute of the Tajik SSR's AS;
 1987-1988 – interpreter in Afghanistan;
 1989-1991 – senior teacher of philosophy and history chair of Russian language and literature Institute;
 1991-1992 – chairman of «Nosiri Khusrav» society;
 11.05.1992-20.07.1992 – Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Tajikistan;
 20.07.1992-11.992 – Minister of Foreign Affairs of RT;
 1993-1998 – Deputy Chairman of Tajikistan Coordination center of democratic forces in the CIS countries;
 12.02.1998-01.2000 – Minister of Labour and Population Employment of RT (appointed based on 30% quota of UTO).
 2000-2007 – advisor of RT Embassy in PRC.
 Married, has 4 children.

**OLIMOV Rashid Qutbuddinovich -
 Minister of Foreign Affairs
 of the Republic of Tajikistan
 (2.12.1992 - 27.12.1994)**

Rashid Qutbuddinovich Olimov was born on June 23, 1953 in Dushanbe. In 1975, he graduated from Tajik State University and in 1990 the Academy of social sciences at the CC CPSU. Candidate of sociological sciences.

Labour activity:

1975-1976 – Deputy Chairman of the TSU trade union committee;
 1976-1979 – leader of lecturers' group of propaganda and agitation department of Tajikistan CC CPSU;
 1979-1981 – instructor of propaganda and agitation department of Frunze district party committee of Dushanbe city;
 1981-1982 – instructor of propaganda and agitation department of Dushanbe city party committee;
 1982-1986 – leader of lecturers' group, deputy head of propaganda and agitation department of CC LYCL (1984-1985 during preparation and implementation of 12th World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow, he was the director of International press center of this forum);
 1986-1988 – Deputy Chairman of CC LYCL Tajikistan;
 1986-1989 – member of the Tajik SSR's Presidium of Supreme Council;
 1988-1989 – Deputy Chairman of Frunze district party committee of Dushanbe city;
 1989-1990 – Second Secretary of Dushanbe city party committee;
 1990-1991 – Chairman of Youth Affairs Committee of the Tajik SSR's Supreme Council;
 1991-1992 – State advisor to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan;
 2.12.1992-28.12.1994 – Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan;
 28.12.1994-12.2005 – Permanent representative of the Republic of Tajikistan in UN;
 From December 2005 - Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of RT to PRC.
 Has the diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
 Married, has two children.



THE YEARS AND EVENTS

July 2

Former Vice-president of the World Bank for Central Asia Johannes Lynn arrived for a visit.

July 8

CIS Executive Secretary Vladimir Rushailo arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

July 17

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.

July 19-21

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.

July 29

US Commander-in-Chief of Central Headquarters, General John Abizayda arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him.

July 31 – August 2

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.

August 30

Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kavaguchi arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 6-7

OSCE Secretary General Jan Kubish arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 8

Russian Federation's Governor of Sverdlovsk region Eduard Rossel arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 10-11

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.

September 11-12

ECO member states' Ministers of Foreign Affairs 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 a 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 Ahmetov;
- 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 Blatter 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 -
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan
(28.12.1994- 30.11.2006)**

Talbak Nazarovich Nazarov was born on March 15, 1938 in Danghara district of Tajikistan.

In 1956, he graduated from Stalinabad finance and credit vocational school, in 1960 – Leningrad institute of finance and economy, in 1965 – post-graduate courses of this institute, in 1974, there, he defended his PhD on

the subject of «Problems of financial methods for stimulating technical progress in industry». Professor (1976), academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan (1991), academician of International High School Academy (1991), Honored Science Worker of the Tajik SSR (1988), laureate of State award named after Abuali ibn Sino (2003).

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;

1991-1994 – Vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Tajikistan;

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.

Awarded with the orders of «Sitorai Prezidenti Tojikiston» («Star of Tajikistan President») (1998), «Dusti» («Friendship») (1999), «Honor Pin» (1976), Honored letters of recommendation, 6 medals, and foreign awards.



**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 Swiss Confederation 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);

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (from 20.07.1992).

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

October 6-9

Minister of Information of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ali Yunusi arrived with a business visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rhamon received him.

October 7-9

Deputy Chairman of German Bundestag Ms. Antier Folmer arrived for a visit.

October 14

Russian Federation's Minister of Industry and Energy V.Khristenko and CEO of OJSC RJSC «Unified Energy System of Russia» A.Chubays arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President E.Rahmon received them.

October 15-18

Russian Federation's Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov arrived with a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 16-18

Russian Federation's President Vladimir Putin arrived with an official visit. Tajik-Russian meeting took place at a high level that began with one to one talks of state leaders. Besides, Vladimir Putin participated in the work of CACO member states' Council meeting.

October 17-18

The followings arrived for a visit to participate in the work of Central Asian Cooperation Organization member states' leaders meeting in Dushanbe:

- President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev;

- President of Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev;

- President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov;

- Vice-president of Transition Islamic State of Afghanistan Amin Arsalah (as an observer).

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a one to one meeting with them.

The meeting of CACO member states' leaders Council took place on October 18.

October 20- 21

NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Sheffer arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

October 21

Delegation of the EU representatives headed by EU Acting Chairman Kiis Fraterman arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received the delegation.



STATE COUNSELORS TO PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN ON FOREIGN POLICY

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 participation 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 Muhsin Am-



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;

9.12.1994-17.07.2001 – State advisor to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan on international and political issues.

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:

1974-1976 – teacher of secondary school;

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).

Awarded with the order of «Sharaf» 1st degree of the Republic of Tajikistan, medal «From Grateful Afghan People», a series of anniversary medals of the Republic of Tajikistan, golden medal of the Islamic Organization for Science, Culture and Education (ISOSCE).

Doctor of political sciences. Author of monographs «UN peacebuilding in Tajikistan and perspectives of preventive diplomacy in Central Asia» (Moscow, 2001), «Islamic Civilization in Tajikistan» (Rabat, Morocco, 2003), «United Nations Peacekeeping and Preventive Diplomacy: Central Asia, Tajikistan and Afghanistan» (UN University for Peace, Costa-Rica, 2006), «Preventive diplomacy: panacea or mirage?» (Moscow, 2007). Married, has five children.



THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Counselor of the Republic of Indonesia on foreign issues, Ambassador Nana Sutresna Sas-tradidijay arrived for a visit.

**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 Bordyuzha 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 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 Dmitry 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 Abduvohid 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. The 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 Ardakoniyon 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.



The National Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR Ali Alievich Ahmedov.

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.Maytdinova 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 Varorud 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 Hagans 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 Vakhroman 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



The first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan T. Uljaboev, Chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Tajik SSR N. Dodkhudoev and foreign visitors take part in ceremonies of 1100 Anniversary of Abuabdullo Rudaki. 1958.



Meeting of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan Tursun Uljaboev with a high level delegation of the Republic of India. Dushanbe, 1959.

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 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.

**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 Muhsin 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



The first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan Tursun Uljaboev (on the right), the President of the Republic of India Rajendra Prasad (in the center) and Chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Tajik SSR N. Dodkhudoev (the second on the left). Dushanbe, 1959.

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 ingenuous 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 ABOLQASIM 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 Firdausi 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:

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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.Khristenko;

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



Chairman of the Ministerial Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR N. Dodkhudoev and Prince of Kashmir.



Chairman of the Ministerial Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR N. Dodkhudoev in composition of delegation of the Supreme Council of the USSR to Denmark.

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



Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of Tajik SSR Mirzo Rahmatov as the Chief of the USSR delegation signing Joint Communiqué on establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Togo (at the left S. Olimpio). Togo, April 30, 1960.



Chairman of the Ministerial Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajik SSR Abdulahad Kahhorov (the first on the left) in composition of the Soviet delegation in Ceylon. Airport Rahtalana, 1963.

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Dennis de Tray arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

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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 south-east 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 Muhammadi and this company's member of the Board of Directors Sayeedali Mufidi arrived for a visit.

**March 6**

Secretary General of CSTO Nikolai Bor-dyuzha 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 Office of the US Agency for International Development in CA Mr. Carry Pelsman arrived for a visit.

March 16-18

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba Emilio Caballero Rodriguez arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 28 – April 1

Delegation of CIS Executive Committee 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 authorities headed by Chief of staff Committee's Chairman of Pakistan Armed Forces Shahid Siddiq Tirmizi arrived for a visit.

March 29

Czech entrepreneurs and investors headed by Director General of «INECON-GROUP» company Joseph Gushek arrived for a visit.



Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Soviet Union Mirzo Rahmatov.

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 Burzin
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 extremely 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 Bakhrām 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 Bakhrām. Kulun, under the pretense that he has brought word from the Hagan's daughter, is able to call on Bakhrām 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 Sassanid» in the chapter «Ardasher's Activities in the affairs of the Kingship» Ferdausi 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*



Books of Tajik diplomats published in different years.

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March 29-30

OSCE Acting Representative, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Karel De Gucht arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 9-11

President Counselor of the Philippines Jesus G. Dureza arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 12-13

CEO of RJSC «Unified Energy System of Russia» A. Chubays arrived for a visit. President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon received him.

April 13

Russian Federation's Minister of Emergency Situations, Chairman for the Russian part of Tajik-Russian Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Commission Sergei Shoygu arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 19-20

Finland Minister of Foreign Affairs Erki Tuomioya arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

April 20-21

Special Envoy of President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, RK Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Nurlan Onzhanov arrived for a visit. He presented personal message of Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbaev to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. According to that message, Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon is invited to participate in the meeting of Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building measures in Asia's member states that takes place in June 2006 in Almaty.

April 21

CIS member states' ministers of internal affairs arrived to Dushanbe for participation in the meeting of CIS Council of Ministers of Internal Affairs. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

April 23-25

Kazakhstani delegation of Intergovernmental Economic Cooperation Commission between the Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Kazakhstan arrived for a visit.

**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 Kalandia 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 Hanrahan 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-



The known Tajik poet, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity of the Countries of Asia and Africa, member of Presidium of the World Peace Council, Chairman of the Republican Committee for Peace Mirzo Tursunzade among the Soviet writers.

3. Receiving ambassadors of other countries also had its own protocol.

In the poem «The reign of the Sassanid» in the chapter «Ardasher's Activities in the affairs of the Kingship» the arrival and reception of the ambassador is depicted as follows:

*When a prominent man with the embassy from the countries
Of the Roman Turkish Ile made an appearance in Iran,
Marzban instantly found out about the arrival,
Of such he did not leave to negligence.
Everything is prepared for the care of the ruler
For the men who have arrived, a fitting abode.
Abundance of clothing, carpets, and food-
The messengers' needs were all taken care of
The diligent ruler, having at first found out
About the purpose of the arrival to (their) sovereign power,
Immediately ordered Debira to saddle up
On a whirlwind (horse) and to gallop towards (his) overlord.*

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 a 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 Ghoibnazar 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.

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mon received him. Issues of preparations for the meeting of EurAsEc Intergovernmental Council to be held at the level of state leaders in June 2006, in Minsk were discussed during the visit.

June 2

Heads of ministries and agencies for security and special services of CIS member states arrived to Dushanbe to participate in the 20th meeting of CIS Council of security and special services leaders. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received them.

June 13-16

UN Deputy Secretary General for political issues Mr. Ibrahim Gambari arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 18-19

Commander of US United Forces in Afghanistan, General Eikenberry arrived for a visit.

June 19-22

Regional representative of the UN High Commissioner's Office for Human Rights in Central Asia Ms. Matilda Bogner arrived for a visit.

June 21-23

Delegation of Israel Embassy with residence in Tashkent, headed by Ambassador Ami Melem visited Dushanbe for holding holiday events dedicated to National Holiday of Israel State – Day of Independence.

June 26

Director of EBRD Business-group for Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia Olivier Decamp arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

June 26-28

Chairperson of Senate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Muhammad Miana Sumro arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

June 27-30

Delegation of Turkish Republic headed by co-chairman of Turkey and Tajikistan Business Council Mr. Vedat Afzal arrived with a business visit.

June 28-30

Turkish Republic's State Minister, Professor Bashir Atola arrived with a business visit.

**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 Safari 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



The Deputy Chairman of the Ministerial Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR Usmon Usmonov with a foreign delegation.



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Tajik SSR Lakim Kayumov and the Consul of Afghanistan to Tajikistan Acram Usmon in the day of delivery of exequatur. Dushanbe, May11, 1990.

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 Alparslone, then with his son Malikshahe. Nizam al-Mulk, at the request of Malikshaha, wrote «Siyasat-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.



Heads of the RSFSR, Belarus and Ukraine signing agreement on creation of the Commonwealths of Independent States (CIS). Viskuli - Government residence of Belarus (Belovezh virgin forest), December 8, 1991.



Meeting of heads of 11 republics of the USSR in Alma Ata. Adoption of Treaty on creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the Alma Ata Declaration. Alma Ata, December 21, 1991.

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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.

**August 13-17**

Head of the UNESCO cluster office in Almaty Ms. Tarya Virtanen arrived to Tajikistan with a familiarization visit.

August 16-17

Russian Federation's Minister of Internal Affairs R.Nurgaliev arrived for a visit, who took part in joint Tajik-Russian board of Internal Affairs' Ministers.

August 21-22

Delegation visited Dushanbe for participation in the work of next meeting of CIS member states' Coordination council of attorney-generals and SCO member states' meeting of attorney-generals.

August 25

Chairman of Federation Council of the Russian Federation's Federal Assembly S.Mironov arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 1

Chairperson of Imam Khomeini Aid Committee of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mr. Nayeeri arrived with a business visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 2-4

Chairman of Federation Council of the Russian Federation's Federal Assembly S.Mironov arrived with an official visit. Besides, he participated in the Interparliamentary forum «Tajikistan – Russia: inter-regional cooperation potential».

September 8-11

Chairperson of Afghanistan Loyi Jirga (Parliament) Yunus Konuni arrived with a business visit to participate in the events dedicated to 15th independence anniversary of the Republic of Tajikistan. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 9-11

Chairman of Legislative Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran Haddodi Odil arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him.

September 9

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand Thaksin Shinawatra arrived with an official visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

September 11-16

Executive Secretary of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Mr. Chzhan Deguan arrived with a business



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev with the State Secretary of the USA James Baker. Dushanbe, February 1992.



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Rahmon Nabiev with Alen Viven, the State Secretary of Foreign Affairs of France. Dushanbe, March 1992.

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



The head of the state/Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Head of United Nations Military Observers to Tajikistan (UNMOT) Liviu Botta at the office of the mission. Dushanbe, on March 2, 1993.

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.?



The first Ambassador of a foreign state, who have handed over Credentials to the Head of Tajikistan. The plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in RT Ali Ashraf Mojtahed Shabestari.

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

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

visit 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 Tszyabao arrived with an official visit.

The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon had a meeting with Wen Tszyabao. Issues of multi-faceted Tajik-Chinese cooperation were discussed in the meeting. Wen Tszyabao 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 fifth meeting of SCO member states' government leaders. 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 Council. 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 Ziyu Masud arrived with a business visit. In the course of



The first official visit of the Head of state/Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon abroad to the People's Republic of China. March 7-11, 1993.

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.



The first Minister of Foreign Affairs of independent Tajikistan, first Plenipotentiary Ambassador of RT (diplomatic rank) and the first permanent representative of the Republic of Tajikistan in the United Nations Lakim Kajumov. USA, April 27, 1993.

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.



The first visit of a foreign state head – Burhanuddin Rabbani - to Tajikistan. During the official visit, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Burhanuddin Rabbani visited. Kulob, December 1993.



Conversation of the head of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia Andrey Kozyrev.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Ismailites 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 Representation 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.



The head of state/Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the United States of America Bill Clinton. New-York, September 1993.

He was knowledgeable in many matters of domestic and foreign policy of the Ghaznavids. Among various documents, to which Bayhaqi had access 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 Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the parliamentary delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Parliamentary Member of China, Chairman of National Government of Xinjiang - Uigur Autonomous region Timur Davamait. Dushanbe, July 1993.



Meeting of the Chairman of the Supreme Council of Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Tajikistan, Iraqi diplomat Ismat Kittani. Dushanbe, 1993.

Meeting of the Ambassador. The Caliph of Baghdad, al-Qadir, died and his throne was inherited by 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 Said Sharipov hands over Credentials to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev. Alma Ata, 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 Ovin 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 Aytava 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 Jalolud-dini 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 Neat 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 first official visit of the Head of state/Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. E. Rahmon, the President of the IRP Sardar Farukh Ahmad Khan Legari and Prime-Minister of the IRP Benazir Bhutto. Islamabad, March 1994.



Meeting of the Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the Ramiro Periz-Ballon – Special UN Secretary, General Envoy for Tajikistan. Dushanbe, on January 14, 1994.

the ambassador followed by a large group of noble descendants of 'Ali, Gadis, 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.

Reception Ambassador. After the ambassador had rested for three days, the Emir ordered that the ambassador be transferred to KUshk 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Hosni Mubarak. Casablanca, Morocco, December 1994.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon during the working visit to Morocco has visited the well-known mosque of King Hasan II. Casablanca, December 13, 1994.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

February 14

Head of European Commission representation (with residence in Almaty), Ambassador Adrian van der Meer arrived for a visit.

February 14

Recently assigned Country Director of the UN World Food Programme (UN WFP) Representation in the Republic of Tajikistan Mr. Zlatan Milisic visited Dushanbe.

February 17-20

Delegation of Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) arrived for a visit to discuss issues related to forthcoming construction start of Dusti-Lower Panj highway.

February 22-23

Special Representative of the European Union for Central Asian countries Pierre Morel arrived for a visit. In the course of the visit, he had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

February 22-23

Delegation of Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs arrived for a visit composed of Ambassador Hans Porias, head of department for South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus and Central Asia, Envoy Elisabeth Cornfind, head of department for economic relations with Central Asian countries Ursula Feeringer, employee of department for South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, Southern Caucasus and Central Asia.

February 24-28

Aviation mission consisting from the experts of leading European air carriers visited Dushanbe.

February 26 – March 3

Secretary General of CSTO, Bordyuzha arrived for a visit.

February 26 – March 3

UN Special Rapporteur on religious freedom of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Ms. Asmo Jahangir arrived for a visit.

March 1

Secretary General of CSTO, Bordyuzha arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of Tajikistan's cooperation with CSTO and this organization's member states were discussed.

March 2

Chairperson of Eurasian Development Bank's (EADB) Board of Directors Igor



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 Aliev arrived with an official visit to Tajikistan. Azerbaijan President Ilham Aliev had a one to one meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahyan. Casablanca, December 1994.

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



Signing of Tajik-Turkish bilateral documents at top-level during the first official visit of President of Turkish Republic Suleyman Demirel to the Republic of Tajikistan. Dushanbe, September 1995.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Russian Federation Boris Yeltsin during signing bilateral documents on cooperation. Moscow, September 1995.

said: « Now read the translation of this message, so everyone can understand.» It was read in Persian. Ambassador was released with honor and went back to his residence. The Emir started preparation for the ritual of mourning.

The ritual of mourning. The next day, the Emir announced that the ritual of mourning was starting. The Emir and all the royal relatives, suites and the Hajibi were dressed in white. They invited the Ambassador to enter the reception so he could witness the events. The bazaars were closed; all the civilians gathered in a big crowd. This went on for three days. After three days the dwellers of the city returned back to their place of work and once again the drums and tambourines could be heard.

By order of the Emir the streets of the city had to be decorated by Friday, in order for the Emir to go to the Friday Mosque and read khutbah. The city was decorated with beautiful arches and other architectural ornamentation in order for people to remember its beauty.

On Friday morning the Emir had officially stated the ceremony. He ordered that the residents of this city would behave quietly, no singing



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Islamic Development Bank Ahmad Muhammad Ali. Jidda, June 30, 1997.

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

Emomali Rahmon, enlarged bilateral talks has taken place, bilateral cooperation documents were signed.

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 Seim delegations' plane. Meeting of Tajik and Polish parliamentarians took place in Dushanbe airport.

March 19

Regional Director of the World Bank for Central Asia Ms. Annette Dickson arrived for a visit. She had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, were existing issues and perspective of cooperation between Tajikistan and the World Bank were discussed in the course of it.

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.

March 30

President of the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA) Joseph Blatter arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of cooperation between Tajikistan Football Federation, FIFA and Asian Football Confederation (AFC) were discussed in the meeting.

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 Vaytiekunas 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Chairman of the People's Republic of China Jiang Zemin.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Arab Republic of Syria Bashar Asad. Damascus, February 10, 2007.

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 Martabadarami 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 Balhk'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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Senegal Abdullaye Wade. Mecca, December 7, 2005.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the Grand Duke of Luxembourg Henri. Luxembourg, October 11, 2004.

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with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

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 Inayat-ullah 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 Emomali 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 President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of the Republic of Croatia Stepan Mesich. Tunis, November 16, 2005.

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 Hulvan 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 Kaliph 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.



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with Mayor Moscow Yury Luzhkov. Dushanbe, November 20, 2004.



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan Hamid Karzay and the Prime-Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Shavkat Aziz. Dushanbe, September 14, 2004.

The signing of a contract: On Thursday in the middle of the month Muharram (January 2, 1032) Kaziev, the Balkhski nobles, and Sayid were summoned. The Great Khoja, Ariz, the head of the Bu Nacr Secretariat, the senior hajib of the Bilga-Tegin, and a hajib of Bektugdy were in attendance. «Ali Mika» the ambassadorial usher brought in the ambassador. First off Bu Nacr composed a jury letter in Persian - a statement simply like silk- he looked over all the conditions and reported to the ambassador. Bu Nacr handed the ambassador an Arabic list for review and then himself started to read in a loud voice the Persian text so that those present could hear. «The eye of God upon the Sheikh,» said the ambassador, -the Persian is identical to the Arabic list; nothing is left out. Exactly as I will say to the Ruler of the believers, yea, let



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Pakistani scientist, professor Ahmad Hasan Doni. Islamabad, May 12, 2004.

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.



Ceremony of delivery International World Peace Award -99 to the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. Dushanbe, September 8, 2000.

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 Ismailkhan arrived for a

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-



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Michel Camdessus the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. New-York, July 1998.



ments 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-

visit. Issues of Tajik-Afghan cooperation in the sphere of energy and utilization of water resources were discussed in the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

August 7

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Indian Republic Nilekanrana 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 multi-faceted 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



The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and the President of Mongolia Nambaryn Enkhbayar. Ulan Bator, March 23, 2009.

Emomali Rahmon, enlarged bilateral talks of official delegations has taken place, co-operation documents were signed.

August 26-30

Delegation of Chinese Communist Party headed by head of CCP international department (minister's level) Van Tszuyazhui 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 Kalfin arrived with an official visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of Tajik-Bulgarian co-

operation» by Abutahir Tarsusi, «Rahat-us-sudur» by Rovandi, «Yamini History» by Abunahr Utbi, «Odob-ul-harb v-ash-shujoat» («Ethics of warfare and courage») by Mubarakshah, «Javome'-ul-hikoyot va lavome'-ul-rivoyot» («Collection of stories and collection of legends») by Muhammad Avfii Bukhoroii, «Baromak History» by Abulqasim ibn Gasson, «Ta'rikhi jahonkusho» («The History of opening the world») by Juvaini, «Ta'rikhi Majma'» («Historical collection») by Qazvini, «Ta'rikhi barguzida» («Selected history») by Hamdullo Mustavfi, «Majma'-uttavorikh» («Collection of histories») by Hafiz Abru, «Seven countries» by Sul-tonmuhammad Fakhri Haravi, «Anvori Suhayli» by Husain Voizi Koshifi, «Mehmonnomai Bukhoro» («Bukhara guest-letter») by Fazlullah Ruzbehon, «Dastur-ul-muluk» («Manual for state governance») by Khoja Samandari Tirmizi, «Navodir-ul-vaqoe'» («Rare events») by Ah-



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with the governor of Sverdlovsk province of the Russian Federation Eduard Rossel. Dushanbe, 2004.



radi 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



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon in his message to the Parliament of the country on main directions of domestic and external policy of the republic. Dushanbe, 25 April 2008.

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operation in bilateral format and within the frames of European and international organizations were discussed in the meeting.

September 7

French Republic's Minister of Defense Erve Moran arrived for a visit. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received him. Current issues and perspectives of Tajik-French cooperation were discussed in the meeting.

September 7-11

Guests arrived to Tajikistan for participation in the work of International Conference «Maulono and dialogue of civilizations», dedicated to 800th anniversary of Jaloliddini Rumi and events dedicated to Tajikistan's Day of Independence. On September 8, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon received 80 conference participants. During the conversation, Tajikistan leader expressed satisfaction for participation in this representative conference of best researchers of life and works of Maulono from all over the globe.

September 9

Minister of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, co-chairperson of Joint Intergovernmental Commission of RT and IRI for economic issues Parviz Fatah arrived for a visit.

September 12-13

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbaev arrived with an official visit to Tajikistan.



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.

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.

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



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 «Nasihāt-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».



Delegation of Tajikistan headed by The President of the country E. Rahmon during reading a pray at the tomb of the great Tajik-Persian poet and thinker Mirza Abdulkadir Bedil. Delhi, India, August 6, 2006.

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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) Kharukhiko 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.



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon at the next forum of Tajiks and Persian speakers of the world. Dushanbe, September 8, 2006.

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 Samarqandi (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 throughout». From hero's words, the author approves that the stronghold of



his kingdom is justice: «Foundation of every government and basis of every state rest on fairness and justice. These foundations are protected by loyalty from friends' envy and from enemy's crafty designs, they are covered with safety shed from hostile invasion and enemies' attacks».

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-



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon with representatives of the Tajik diaspora and students in the Russian Federation. Moscow, February 21, 2008.

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October 4-5

Turkmenistan President Gurbanguli Berdimuhammedov 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. Berdimuhammedov, 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 Aliiev;*
- *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.*



Speech of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon at the ceremony of the beginning of construction motor road tunnel "Shar-Shar" with the participation of investors of the People's Republic of China. Danghara district, "Shar-Shar" pass, October 20, 2006.

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 Khonma 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 its 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 Rokhsana – 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

eration between Tajikistan and WB were discussed during the meeting.

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

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 Central Headquarters, Admiral William Fellon arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with President of the Republic of Tajikistan E. Rahmon.

January 23

Estonian Ambassador to FRG, head of working group for accession of



Tajikistan to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Klid Kull arrived for a visit. Issues related to preparations for accession of the Republic of Tajikistan to WTO were discussed during the meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

February 10-12

State Minister of Justice of Senegalese Republic, special envoy of the Republic of Senegal, Professor Serin Dione arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, in the course of which Tajikistan President was invited for the meeting of OIC member states' leaders in Dakar.

February 11-14

Delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Egyptian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Samir Abdul-Aziz Abdulla Khalil arrived for a visit. State leader Emomali Rahmon received the deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of ARE.

February 24

Head of OSCE Center for Conflict Prevention Herbert Zalber arrived for a visit.

March 6-7

Ukrainian President Victor Yushenko 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 President of Ukraine V. Yushenko, enlarged bilateral talks has taken place, cooperation documents were signed.

March 17

Prince of the Kingdom of the Saudi Arabia Al-Valid bin Talal Abdel Aziz al Saud arrived for a visit. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him.

March 24-25

IRI's Minister of Foreign Affairs Manucher Muttaqi arrived with an official visit to participate in trilateral meeting of foreign-policy agencies' leaders of Tajikistan, Iran and Afghanistan held in Dushanbe. Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon received him. Issues of Tajik-Iranian relations and establishing trilateral cooperation between three above-mentioned countries were discussed during the meeting.

March 24-26

IRA's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Doctor Rangin Dodfar Spanto arrived with an official visit to participate in trilateral meeting of foreign-policy agencies' leaders of Tajikistan, Iran and Afghanistan held in Dushanbe.

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 positive 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 Gaznavids from the south. Further, Seljukids, Mongols, Timurids, Shaybanids, Ashtarkhanids, Manghitsu 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 Nasrulla'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 consideration, newly established government and NCFa had a republican character. NCFa received all-USSR status after USSR formation (1922). Thus, along

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

March 27

Vice-president of the World Bank Sh.Katsu arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon.

March 31

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Antonio Guterish arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon.

April 5-7

Delegation of «Heidelberg Cement Co» headed by Andreas Kern arrived with a visit to Dushanbe.

April 7

A group of German police officers headed by vice-president of Germany's Federal Bureau of Criminal Police Bernhardt Falk paid a visit to Dushanbe for familiarization with the course of TARCET special operation.

April 8

European Commission member, head of EU foreign and neighborhood policy Benita Ferrero-Waldner arrived for a 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, and EU Ambassadors in Tajikistan.

April 9

Chairman of the Council of Directors of International Scientific and Technical Center Ronald Lehman arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon. In the course of the conversation, parties discussed issues of cooperation with this authoritative scientific and technical center and agenda for the next meeting planned to be held in Dushanbe.

April 11-12

French Republic's Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernard Coucher arrived with an official visit. He had meetings with the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, Minister of Foreign Affairs H.Zarifi. Besides, he took part in the opening ceremony of a new building of French Embassy in RT.

April 13-15

CSTO Secretary General N.Bordyuzha arrived for a visit. He had a meeting with Tajikistan President E.Rahmon.

April 14

FRG State Minister of Foreign Affairs Gernot Erler arrived for a visit. Bilateral



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 Soviet 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 the 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 established, 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 (IMF), the World Bank

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Nooke 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, D-r 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.

(WB), European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Development Association (IDA), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNESCO and etc. It's necessary to note that, during the first years of independence several international structures like UNO, OSCE, UN Development Programme, IMF, International Organization for Migration, UNICEF, UN High Commissioner for Refugees and others opened their representations in Tajikistan that made a valuable contribution to development of cooperation agreements and realization of achieved agreement.

Activities of these organizations are first of all, directed at rendering assistance to Tajikistan in establishing peace, providing security to population and the country, returning refugees, withdrawal of the country from the economic crisis, establishing democratic institutes, training highly qualified personnel, and resolving other important issues..

Representatives of several international nongovernmental humanitarian organizations started up their activities in the republic like International Committee of the Red Cross, World Health Organization, Aga Khan Fund, World Food Programme, German Agroaction, «CARITAS», «Doctors without borders» («Medecins sans frontieres») and others.

Tajikistan permanently makes efforts for strengthening its position on the world arena. A young state, along with the other former Soviet republics, is an active member and founder of several regional organizations like the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFSAS). Republic became the member of Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEc) later on, but plays an important roles in its activities.

Aimed at supporting permanent ties and strengthening cooperation, Tajikistan has it permanent representatives at the UN, OSCE, CIS, ECO, SCO, EurAsEc, CSTO and other international and regional organizations.

In the first years, partnership relations and cooperation basically were developed with post-Soviet space countries. However, after a lapse of time, Tajikistan started to actively expand the cooperation geography and at present, the republic has its partners throughout the world, commodity circulation is performed with more than one hundred countries of the world.

Necessary legal foundation is created for realization of country's foreign policy and development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with other countries of the world. Basic principles of Tajikistan foreign policy is reflected in the Constitution of RT, Declaration of state independence of RT, Foreign policy Conception of RT and other important documents of the country. Planning and realizing country's foreign policy take place with a glance to the above-mentioned, and also international documents recognized by Tajikistan. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation documents expand and strengthen this foundation.

Presently, very serious attention is paid in the Republic of Tajikistan to the issues of foreign policy, establishing relations with other states and subjects of international relations. Plenary powers between power branches concerning development and realization of republic's foreign-policy course are distributed in accordance with state constitutional structure.



The Nation's Palace. In August 2008, this became the first venue to host the President of the Republic of Tajikistan receiving the head of a foreign state. Today, the palace has become a traditional meeting place for important events, including meetings of foreign countries' presidents, as well as high-level negotiations.

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 leader 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 of Tajikistan Armed Forces; declares martial law while emergence of real threat to state security and issue a Decree about it for the approval of joining 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 «Tszyszin» Chen Tszinkhe 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 Zarorahmadi 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.



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.

July 21-22

Group of journalists, representing the mass media of the People's Republic of China – «International Radio of China», «Xinhua» News Agency, newspapers «Zhenmin Zhibao», «Guanmin zhibao» and «Wenhui» visited Tajikistan. The President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon and Minister of Foreign Affairs H.Zarifi received them.

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».



MFA RT performs its activities in cooperated action with other central bodies of executive authority, local bodies of government authorities, juridical persons. Basic aim behind this approach is a centralized provision of conducting a unified foreign-policy line of Tajikistan as between foreign countries and international organizations.

President of the Republic of Tajikistan and Government of the Republic of Tajikistan control over Ministry's activities.

Foreign bodies of external relations are subdivided into:

- permanent – diplomatic representations, consular agencies, representations at the international organizations, trade representations;
- temporary – special mission, countries' delegations in sessions of international organizations, in international conferences (meetings and etc.)

EMOMALI RAHMON AND TAJK DIPLOMACY DEVELOPMENT

Having received its 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

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 SUAE «Tajik Air».



As soon construction works have been accomplished, the bower, constructed in national style has been visited by honored guests - participants of SCO Summit. Countryside governmental residence "Varzob". August 27, 2008.



In spacious halls of «Kohi Somon» there were held Dushanbe summits of the CIS, EAEC, CSTO in October 2007, Summit SCO, a tripartite meeting of heads of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Iran in August 2008.

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 convocation 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-



interference in internal affairs of each others and while considering parties' interests.

Tajikistan cooperates and interacts with any country that recognizes these principles. At the same time, it should be born in mind, that this cooperation is not for the harm to the other country. Moreover, Emomali Rahmon's new step in this direction became declaring «the policy of open doors» course.

For proper compliance with this way, Republic of Tajikistan checks its steps against commonly accepted international standards and traditions of civilized countries. Moreover, along with resettling republic's internal problems like holding inter-Tajik negotiations and establishing peace and accord in the country, being the unique and instructive event, returning refugees, republic's withdrawal from overall crisis, Tajikistan state leader, makes an effort for resolving issues having regional and global character.

With suggestion of President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, 2003 was declared by the United Nations Organization as the «Year of fresh water», UN General Assembly declared the period of 2005 until 2015 the International decade of action «Water for life». Several international arrangements took place within the frames of these initiatives.

Tajikistan leader repeatedly spoke in summits and other international forums with suggestions to improve situation in Afghanistan, first of



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 Ismail Somoni monument is an event in programs of the state and official visits of honoured guests of Tajikistan.

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 documents 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;*



It has become a tradition to create a press centre during Dushanbe summits in a conference hall of a newly built National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan. The press centre of SCO Summit, August 28, 2008.

- 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

THE YEARS AND EVENTS

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 Muhammed 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-Is-mailits 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.

2009**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 Petraeus 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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Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon, RT Minister of Foreign Affairs H.Zarifi.

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 Abulnaji 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 Mirkozi 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.

Tajikistan diplomacy: yesterday and today.
In two volumes. Volume 1.
(General editor: Hamrokhon Zarifi)
Tajikistan foreign policy series.

Author: Davlatali Nazriev
Editors: Vladimir Rodin, Anastasiya Akhmedova
Design and layout: Nurullo Ismatov

IB № 3911

Sent for print on 03.05.2009 Signed for print on 07.05.2009
Format 84x108 1/32. Offset paper. Typeface. Times New Roman
Offset printing. The conditional printer's sheet 37
Publishin resgistration card 32, 26.
Number of copies – 700. Order №676
“Irfon” Publishing enterprise of the Ministry of culture,
Republic of Tajikistan, 734018, Dushanbe, 17, N. Karabaev street

the Republic of Tajikistan

Dushanbe
“Irfon”
2009