

Annex

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Tajikistan conducts its foreign policy and international relations in adherence to the fundamental principles of international law, including sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, the peaceful settlement of disputes, the non-use of force, and respect for human rights.

Guided by the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan and its Foreign Policy Concept, Tajikistan reaffirms its steadfast commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and to the diligent fulfillment of its international obligations, with a view to strengthening international peace and security, promoting constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation, and contributing to sustainable development.

In pursuing an “open doors” foreign policy, the Republic of Tajikistan develops and maintains multifaceted and mutually beneficial cooperation with other states on the basis of intergovernmental treaties and multilateral agreements, and actively participates as an initiator and constructive member in regional and international organizations.

Tajikistan has been a State Party to the International Criminal Court since its establishment, and the provisions of the Rome Statute are reflected in its national legislation, notably in Chapter 34 of the Criminal Code. This incorporation underscores the country’s commitment to its goals, principles, and obligations.

Furthermore, as an active member of regional and international organizations, particularly the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Tajikistan is guided by the principles of sovereign equality of states, respect for the immunity of senior officials, and the prioritization of regional security and stability, as enshrined in the foundational treaties of these organizations.

In accordance with the Agreement on Interaction among the States Parties to the Commonwealth of Independent States on Ensuring the Security of Persons Subject to State Protection, signed on 10 October 2008 in Bishkek, the Parties, represented by their authorized state bodies, carry out interaction and coordination of their activities in the following main areas, including ensuring the security of objects of state protection and the protection of guarded objects.

On the basis of Article 1 of the Agreement, an object of state protection is understood to mean a person subject to state protection in accordance with the laws and other normative legal acts of the Parties.

Article 3 of this Agreement also provides that the Receiving Party ensures the security of persons subject to state protection in accordance with the laws and other normative legal acts of the Parties, upon requests from the authorized state bodies of the Parties, during the period of their stay in the territory of the Receiving Party.

Based on Article 7, each of the Parties, while respecting the legal status of participants in joint security measures, ensures to them the full scope of civil rights and freedoms in accordance with the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and creates the necessary conditions for the performance of official duties.

Based on the above-mentioned Agreement, Tajikistan, as the receiving country, assumed an international obligation to ensure the security and unhindered movement of the heads of state of the CIS member states and other persons under state protection on its territory.

It should be noted that the visit of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, to Tajikistan took place for the purpose of participating in the Annual Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States (the supreme governing body) and the Central Asia–Russia Heads of State Summit.

In addition, the Republic of Tajikistan, along with the President of the Russian Federation, was visited by the leaders of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

In this regard, the participation of the heads of state was carried out in full respect of the jurisdiction of the CIS Treaty and relevant bilateral agreements.