



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF TAJIKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th April 2026 Accepted: 10 th May 2026	This article is dedicated to the acquisition of Tajikistan's Declaration of Independence. The article examines the unique and fateful events of sovereign Tajikistan, from its founding to the attainment of independence. This article examines the unique and fateful events of sovereign Tajikistan, from its founding to its independence. It examines the historic 16th Session of the Supreme Council of Tajikistan, held in November 1992 in Khujand, as well as the peace negotiations, which lasted nearly 40 months, experienced multiple crises, and often failed for various reasons.
Keywords: Tajikistan, independence, sovereignty, declaration, negotiations, peace and harmony, economy, stability, symbols of the country, commonwealth of nations.	

ДЕКЛАРАЦИЯ НЕЗАВИСИМОСТИ ТАДЖИКИСТАНА

Данная статья посвящена, на приобретение декларации независимости Таджикиста. В статье рассматриваются уникальные и судьбоносные событие суверенного Таджикистана, на период от стоновление до приоретение независимости. В качестве факта рассматривается XVI историческая Сессия Верховного Совета Таджикистана, состоявшаяся в ноябре 1992 года в г.Худжанде, а также Переговорный процесс о мире, продолжавшийся почти 40 месяцев, переживая многократно кризисов, нередко срывался по разным причинам.

Ключевые слова: Таджикистан, независимость, суверенитет, декларация, переговоры, мир и согласие, экономика, стабильность, символы страны, содружество стран.

On September 9, 1991, at an extraordinary session of the tenth convocation of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Declaration of State Independence of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Resolution of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the Proclamation of State Independence of the Republic of Tajikistan" were adopted. Thus, a real opportunity for the establishment of a free and independent national state emerged in the history of the Tajik nation. But, according to President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon

Unfortunately, this unique historical opportunity was not wisely utilized in state-building practices at the initial stage of independence. Political disagreements and confrontations arose in the country.

The historic 16th Session of the Supreme Council of Tajikistan, held in November 1992 in Khujand, became a fateful initiative, marking the beginning of a difficult path toward peace, harmony, national unity, and the protection of the country's territorial integrity.

The exceptionally complex inter-Tajik dialogue, which began on May 5, 1994, in Moscow under the auspices of the UN and The peace process, which ended on June 27, 1997, with the signing of the "General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan" in Moscow, lasted over three years.

It took another two years and ten months to implement the terms of the peace agreement. A long time, but considering that civil wars last for decades, an extremely short one. Civil wars usually have no end. The Tajiks managed to refute this.

The peace negotiation process, which lasted almost 40 months, experienced many crises and often broke down for various reasons. There were numerous rounds, not all of which produced tangible results. Nevertheless, step by step, progres A path toward peace that has continued thanks to the efforts of Tajik President Emomali Rahmon, his consistency and integrity. The establishment of peace and civil accord in Tajikistan was, first and foremost, the result of internal Tajik dialogue, and, of course, not without the participation of the UN a They prevented the spread of extremism and terrorism within their territories, freeing the Central Asian states from instability and dangerous confrontations. Life has proven the correctness of the path chosen by the young republic – the path of peace, creativity, and national harmony.

Thanks to peace and stability, the Tajiks were able to restore the paralyzed organs and structures of state power at the center and locally, quickly return more than a million refugees to their places of permanent residence, and rebuild their war-torn economies. Peace,



stability, national harmony, and state independence have allowed the people of Tajikistan to take a closer look at our past history, delving into the very origins of the ancient Tajik civilization in order to fruitfully utilize the cultural values of our ancestors to strengthen the spirit of patriotism, self-awareness, and national pride in our people. Today, the Republic of Tajikistan has its own national army, border troops, and national currency. The Constitution of the independent state of Tajikistan was adopted through a nationwide referendum, presenting and legitimizing our country as a democratic, legal, secular, and social state.

The Basic Law of the Republic clearly defined the mechanism for implementing democratic human rights and freedoms, and judicial bodies, based on constitutional norms, were established and developed as a separate branch of government.

In 1992, Tajikistan was admitted to the United Nations. More than 170 countries have recognized Tajikistan's sovereignty, and diplomatic relations have been established with over 100 states. Many countries maintain their missions in Tajikistan, and Tajikistan has missions in other countries.

Every step our young nation has taken along the difficult path of political and economic development has left an unforgettable mark on the hearts of its residents. Whether it was a turbulent and unsatisfactory time of civil strife or a time of peaceful construction and prosperity, the Republic of Tajikistan has seamlessly integrated into the international community and found

Its unique place among the civilized and prosperous countries of the modern world. To achieve this goal, Tajikistan has traveled a long and winding road. This has resulted in the recognition of Tajikistan's independence and its political, economic, and social successes by the overwhelming majority of world powers, as well as the strengthening of international ties at the bilateral level.

In building relations with its neighbors, Tajikistan strives to join any association that promotes regional integration and progress. For example, our cooperation with the countries of Central Asia is based on the fact that, at present Over time, we have developed many common interests, objectives, and problems, requiring targeted coordination of political action by all states in the region. Tajikistan has also been and remains a staunch supporter of strengthening ties within the Commonwealth of Independent States. Tajikistan's membership, periodic chairmanship, and beneficial active cooperation in the SCO, CSTO, EurAsEC, and more than 50 other international organizations attest to the prestige of our young state in the world. Representatives of Tajikistan participate and demonstrate initiative in all meetings of the UN General Assembly.

When discussing current issues, our country's position is reflected in UN documents. The degree of closeness between Tajikistan and its main strategic partner, Russia, deserves special attention. The term "strategic partnership" is not found in treaties with any other state. It was enshrined in the 21st-century-oriented Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed in 1999 during Emomali Rahmon's visit to Russia. Tajikistan is strengthening and developing its partnership with Russia in all areas Including military and political ones. Partnerships with Russia are reflected in Tajikistan's position in international organizations. Tajik-Russian economic cooperation is developing quite actively. This is not about aid, but rather about mutually beneficial economic ties. Many other countries from near and far abroad have also come to Tajikistan in this capacity. Tajiks and visitors to the country remember the impassioned speech of its President, timed for Independence Day, in which he offered a realistic assessment of the historical events of the past decade and a half of sovereignty. Many of the points of this speech remain relevant today as we celebrate the anniversary.

The ministries and agencies established in previous years are successfully addressing their assigned tasks. Legislative acts are in effect that have streamlined new economic and social relations, reform processes in the economic and political spheres. The national economy is developing steadily. The government's efforts to address the consequences of the global crisis, implemented through targeted programs through economic liberalization, macroeconomic normalization, and the real development of economic structures, have been realized. Over the past years, many measures have been taken to implement various forms of ownership, including private ownership of the means of production, the use of various forms of farm and enterprise organization, and the implementation of a policy of privatization of state property.

International economic relations were actively developed and expanded: joint ventures and international economic projects were organized, and mutually beneficial relations with foreign enterprises were built. A powerful foundation was created for the sustainable growth of the Tajik economy and the strengthening of state institutions. Market conditions were improved relations and the legal framework for reform. Poverty levels have been reduced, which, along with communications, energy, and food security, is one of the country's key strategic development priorities.

The results of these steps are clearly evident in the stabilization of the economy, the rapid improvement of macroeconomic indicators, and the revitalization of the vast majority of economic sectors, including



hydropower. To ensure the rational use of the country's vast hydropower resources and ensure energy security. A strong foundation has been created for sustainable economic growth in Tajikistan and the strengthening of state institutions. Market relations and the legal and regulatory framework for reforms have been improved. Poverty has been reduced, which, along with communications, energy, and food security, is one of the country's key strategic development priorities. The results of these steps are clearly evident in the stabilization of the economy, the rapid improvement of macroeconomic indicators, and the revitalization of the vast majority of economic sectors, including hydropower.

To ensure the rational use of the country's vast hydropower resources and energy independent In Tajikistan, in cooperation with developed countries, construction continues on a cascade of large and small hydroelectric power plants and high-voltage power transmission lines, which has already enabled electricity exports outside the country on mutually beneficial terms. Active work continues on the repair, reconstruction, and construction of domestic railway lines, west-to-east and north-to-south highways, and the construction of road tunnels and international bridges. These are areas of activity for our independent

These remain a priority until Tajikistan fully overcomes its communications impasse and gains access to modern transit routes. Production structures are being modernized across the board, and modern technologies for producing consumer goods and processing raw materials are being introduced to ensure the country's food security.

Over the past few years, a number of specific programs have been implemented to further develop agriculture, industry, and other sectors of the economy, ensuring the complete processing of cotton fiber in the country. Particular attention has been paid to

maximizing the production of finished goods in the agricultural sector.

in the production of aluminum and other non-ferrous metals, precious stone mining, and the future increase in the share of finished goods in Tajikistan's exports.

Over the past five years, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, implementing reforms in all areas of the economy to ensure the unimpeded development of market relations and taking into account the Millennium Development Goals, has focused on the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan.

According to Emomali Rahmon, "Thanks to state independence, which constantly inspires us, we strive to eliminate existing difficulties in an environment of complete peace, stability, and national unity for the people of the country, ensuring a bright future for our country."

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