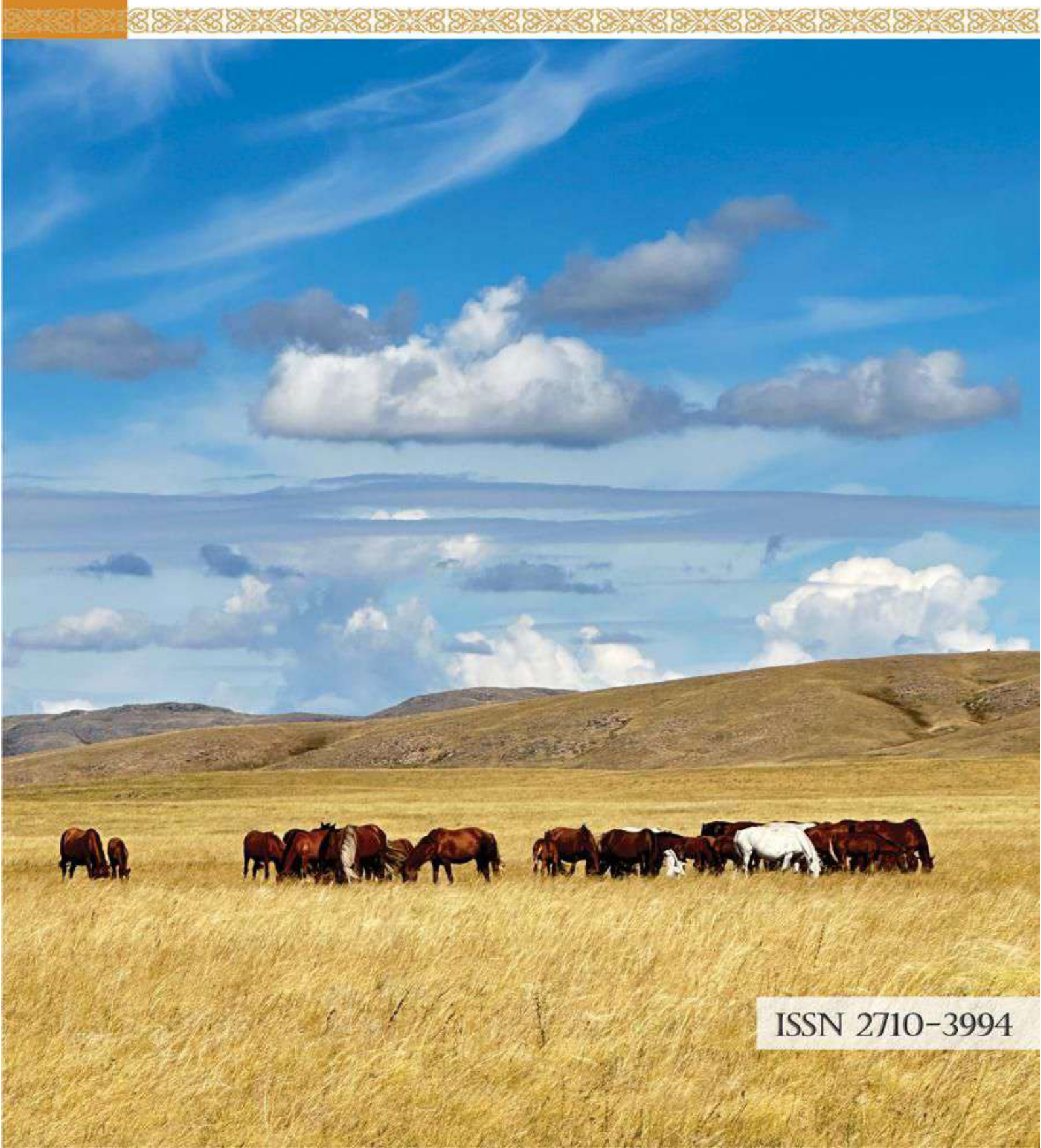


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## IRANIAN-TAJIK TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS: CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS

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**Abstract.** *Introduction.* Foreign trade plays an important role in the economic development of Iran and Tajikistan and contributes to improving the living standards of the population. Moreover, by strengthening trade ties and promoting mutual understanding between governments, these relations help maintain friendly relations between neighbors. *Goals and objectives* of the study are to examine the current state of trade and economic cooperation between Iran and Tajikistan, the dynamics of trade turnover, and to assess its further development. *Results.* The two states are important economic partners with significant potential for developing and strengthening cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis. Further strengthening of the partnership between the two countries will be based on joint investment projects. The relevance of the study is due to the importance of this factor for the socio-economic development of the two friendly countries. The topic may be of interest within the framework of the emerging discourse in the humanities and social sciences on development, where Iran and Tajikistan can be considered as examples of Eastern culturally complex, multi-component societies developing within their own ideological and value paradigms. *Conclusions.* In the context of a changed geopolitical reality, trade and economic ties between Iran and Tajikistan have real prospects.

**Keywords:** Iran, Tajikistan, foreign trade, investments, socio-economic development



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## ИРАН-ТӘЖІК САУДА-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАРЫ: ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ МЕН БОЛАШАҒЫ

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**Андатпа.** *Kіріспе.* Иран мен Тәжікстанның сыртқы саудасы экономикалық дамуда маңызды рөл атқарады және халықтың өмір сүру деңгейін жақсартуға ықпал етеді. Оның үстіне, сауда байланыстарын нығайту және үкіметтер арасындағы өзара түсіністікке ықпал ету арқылы бұл қарым-қатынастар көршілер арасындағы достық қарым-қатынасты сақтауға көмектеседі. *Зерттеудің мақсаты мен міндеттері* Иран мен Тәжікстан арасындағы сауда-экономикалық ынтымақтастықтың қазіргі жағдайын, тауар айналымының динамикасын зерттеу және оның одан әрі дамуын бағалау болып табылады. *Нәтижелер.* Екі мемлекет өзара тиімді негізде ынтымақтастықты дамыту және нығайту үшін айтарлықтай әлеуеті бар маңызды экономикалық әріптестер болып табылады. Екі ел арасындағы әріптестікті одан әрі нығайту бірлескен инвестициялық жобалар негізінде дамитын болады. Зерттеудің өзектілігі бұл фактордың екі дос елдің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуы үшін маңыздылығымен анықталады. Тақырып гуманитарлық және әлеуметтік ғылымдардағы даму туралы жаңа дискурс аясында қызығушылық тудыруы мүмкін, мұнда Иран мен Тәжікстанды өзіндік идеологиялық және құндылық парадигмасы аясында дамып келе жатқан шығыс мәдени күрделі, көп компонентті қоғамның үлгісі ретінде қарастыруға болады. *Қорытындылар.* Өзгерген геосаяси шындық жағдайында Иран мен Тәжікстан арасындағы сауда-экономикалық қарым-қатынастардың нақты болашағы бар.

**Түйін сөздер:** Иран, Тәжікстан, сыртқы сауда, инвестициялар, әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму  
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## ИРАНО-ТАДЖИКСКИЕ ТОРГОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОТНОШЕНИЯ: СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ

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**Аннотация.** *Введение.* Внешняя торговля для Ирана и Таджикистана играет важную роль в развитии экономики и способствует повышению жизненного уровня населения. Более того, укрепляя торговые связи, содействуя взаимопониманию между правительствами, эти отношения способствуют поддержанию дружественных отношений между соседями. *Цели и задачи исследования* – изучить современное состояние торгово-экономического сотрудничества Ирана и Таджикистана, динамику товарооборота и дать оценку его дальнейшему развитию. *Результаты.* Два государства являются важными экономическими партнерами, обладающими значительным потенциалом для развития и укрепления сотрудничества на взаимовыгодной основе. Дальнейшее укрепление партнерства между двумя странами будет развиваться на основе совместных инвестиционных проектов. Актуальность исследования обусловлена важностью этого фактора для социально-экономического развития двух дружественных стран. Тема может представлять интерес в рамках формирующегося в сфере гуманитарных и социальных наук дискурса о развитии, где Иран и Таджикистан можно рассматривать как пример восточного культурно сложного, многосоставного общества, развивающегося в собственной идейно-ценностной парадигме. *Заключение.* В условиях изменившейся геополитической реальности торгово-экономические связи между Ираном и Таджикистаном имеют реальную перспективу.

**Ключевые слова:** Иран, Таджикистан, внешняя торговля, инвестиции, социально-экономическое развитие

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## Introduction

Foreign trade plays an important role in the economic development of Iran and Tajikistan and contributes to improving the living standards of the population. Moreover, by strengthening trade ties and promoting mutual understanding between governments, these relations help maintain friendly relations between neighbors. The goals and objectives of the study are to examine the current state of trade and economic cooperation between Iran and Tajikistan, the dynamics of trade turnover, and to assess its further development. Results. The two states are important economic partners with significant potential for developing and strengthening cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis. Further strengthening of the partnership between the two countries will be based on joint investment projects. The relevance of the study is due to the importance of this factor for the socio-economic development of the two friendly countries. The topic may be of interest within the framework of the emerging discourse in the humanities and social sciences on development, where Iran and Tajikistan can be considered as examples of Eastern culturally complex, multi-component societies developing within their own ideological and value paradigms. Conclusions. In the context of a changed geopolitical reality, trade and economic ties between Iran and Tajikistan have real prospects.

## Materials and Research Methods

Different theories of international relations interpret the role of international trade differently. The liberal approach argues that trade promotes international cooperation, stability, and mutual benefit. According to liberalism, the greater the economic interdependence between countries, the lower the likelihood of armed conflict. Liberals emphasize the importance of international institutions, such as the World Trade Organization, that regulate trade and help countries comply with the rules. Trade is viewed as a "non-zero-sum game" in which all parties can win. In contrast, realism believes that international trade is a means of achieving national interests and strengthening state power. States primarily seek survival and security, so they engage in trade only when it strengthens their strategic position. Realists do not believe in universal rules and view trade as an element of political struggle. Constructivism emphasizes the importance of ideas, identities, and social norms. From this perspective, international trade is not simply subject to rational calculations, but is shaped by how states perceive each other and what values they share. Thus, states' behavior in trade is determined not only by their interests, but also by their ideas about the "right" interaction. All of these approaches help us understand the nature of trade in international politics and the goals that states pursue in different ways.

The methodological basis of the study includes general scientific methods, such as analysis and synthesis, statistical methods, which allowed us to identify qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the subject of the study. The chronological method allows us to study the main processes occurring between the two countries in the trade sphere. The comparative method is used to compare statistical data from both sides. The source base of the study includes documents such as the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030, the main goal of which is the development of a competitive economy. The prospective development plan of Iran until 2025 provides for achieving real results in the economy and scientific-technological sphere. An analysis of official documents signed between the two countries in the field of economics and trade, providing for long-term development, was also conducted. Materials from international scientific and practical conferences provide an opportunity to familiarize oneself with medium-term prospects, such as cooperation in the road transport sector, attracting domestic and foreign investments. Official internet resources of government organizations in Iran and Tajikistan, as well as statistical data, were used. The works of domestic and foreign scientists, which substantiate the theoretical and practical aspects of the issue under study, were also used. A range of different sources allowed us to identify the main aspects of the topic, reflecting the development, dynamics, problems of cooperation between Iran and Tajikistan, as well as their solutions.

## Discussion

The formation and development of trade and economic relations between states involves the signing of memoranda, agreements, communiques, which outline the main areas of cooperation. And in this regard, economic diplomacy plays a big role. In scientific discourse, there are different points of view on the purpose of economic diplomacy. Among foreign researchers and diplomats in this regard, it should be noted: G. Carron de la Carriera, A. Plaschinsky, N. Bain and S. Woolcock and other authors.

The state may have a set of tools that ensure its economic interests abroad, which include the opening of foreign markets for the country's goods and services, the establishment, maintenance and development of economic and related relations with foreign entities, holding business meetings, trade exhibitions, etc. By establishing trade ties with another partner, a country increases trade performance, encourages investment, while simultaneously achieving certain foreign policy goals.

Investment diplomacy is a type of economic diplomacy aimed at attracting foreign investment in various spheres of the national economy. This diplomacy is carried out at technology exhibitions and scientific and technical conferences, during investment negotiations, or by providing financial assistance to less developed countries to gain political support. Economic technical assistance can take the form of expert advice, loans, grants and technology transfer. In recent years, environmental and sustainable development issues have become an integral part of economic diplomacy due to global issues such as climate change. Energy diplomacy is a form of economic diplomacy that promotes a country's energy interests (Goldthau, 2010).

Under the general term "investment services," Forbes magazine united companies that are engaged not only in direct investment activities, including investment banking and investment management, but also in mortgage financing, securities trading, wealth management, insurance, brokerage services, depository activities and financial consulting.

Commercial diplomacy supports national exports of goods and services and also helps attract foreign investment. For example, an agency like Business France plays a crucial role in promoting French international companies (Lee, Hocking, 2010).

The collective work "Foreign Trade of Tajikistan with Neighboring Countries: New Trends and Socio-Political Effects" analyzes foreign trade relations between Tajikistan and neighboring countries, including China, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan. The authors examine the quantitative and qualitative indicators of cross-border trade, investment projects, prospects for long-term cooperation, and note that foreign trade significantly contributes to the development of Tajikistan's economy. Despite the imbalance between exports and imports, the country is beginning to develop its economy through trade with neighboring countries. After all, foreign trade allows the country to obtain the necessary resources and sell surplus ones. With proper management, it contributes to economic development, increases the socio-economic level of development in the country, and positively affects the investment attractiveness of Tajikistan (Ryazantsev, 2012).

Multilateral diplomacy is aimed at developing relations in the political, diplomatic, socio-economic and humanitarian spheres and involves interaction between various international actors. The venues for such negotiations are business conferences and business meetings. The institutions through which economic diplomacy is carried out are the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These organizations promote global trade and financial stability through multilateral agreements and consultations (Woolcock, Bayne, 2013).

Mokhtarianpour M. is engaged in the theoretical and practical substantiation of the Islamic-Iranian model of progress (Mokhtarianpour, 2017).

Bahman S. also explores the Iranian version of socio-economic development from the point of view of Ayatollah Khamenei (Bahman, 2018).

Azadi P. analyzes public administration in Iran over the past half century, noting internal problems such as poverty, social inequality, and high unemployment. When making important decisions, the state must take into account both internal problems and external ones (for example, the

consequences of climate change, global efforts to abandon fossil fuels, increased automation of production). At the same time, Iran has certain opportunities for good development in the medium term (Azadi, 2019).

The collective work of Iranian scientists is devoted to the problems of political development of Iran (Nazari, 2020).

Another collective publication explores the role of innovation policy in the development of modern Iran (Fartash, et al., 2021).

A. Duisekina, K. Baisultanova, and Zh. Ashinova, in their article "Main Directions of Cooperation between China and Kazakhstan within the Framework of the 'One Belt – One Road' Initiative", analyze various aspects and directions of cooperation between Kazakhstan and China within the framework of the "One Belt – One Road" initiative and reveal the content and potential of the initiative. Its relevance is primarily due to the transformation of the modern system of international and regional relations, caused by the crisis, the growth of China's political and economic influence, and the emergence of various ways to implement the Chinese initiative (Duisekina, 2021).

According to experts, the states of Central and East Asia can gain access to African markets, and the countries of the European Union can reconsider their foreign economic priorities. In this context, Iran and Tajikistan can also gain certain advantages in trade. Iran has large reserves of natural resources, and its geographical location can be used as a transit point for Chinese goods on their way to Europe. Tajikistan is interested in developing national transport systems, breaking out of the transport deadlock, reducing the distance to the world ocean, and connecting to maritime trade routes, trying to use the opportunities of the "One Belt – One Road" project to modernize its economy.

In the work of Zagashvili V.S. "Regulation of International Trade: Global and Regional Aspects of Effects", the interaction between regional and global levels of economic integration is considered, which constitutes a single process but differs in scale, not in content. The author concludes that the predominant part of integration efforts in the foreseeable future will be undertaken at the regional rather than the global level. The needs of international trade development are met by a multi-level system of regulation.

In this regard, it can be noted that not all countries can fully adopt the high standards in force in more developed countries, but in the future, it is quite possible to bring regulatory norms closer, remove obstacles to the movement of goods, services, and investments, which will lead to cost reduction and have a generally beneficial effect on the growth of the world economy. The article is relevant in that it analyzes trade processes taking place in different regions, which will develop as countries become more involved in global economic processes. Tajikistan and Iran are developing cooperation in many areas, facing new problems, but overcoming them through joint efforts (Zagashvili, 2023).

Shalmanova A.B., Beknazarov R.A. The purpose of the article "Mongoliyadagy Kazakhtar: ethnodeni, demography and economy" is to review the modern demographic, ethnocultural and socio-economic development of the Kazakhs in Mongolia. Residents of regional centers work in government agencies, financial organizations, earn money in business or are engaged in small trade. The study is interesting because the work provides economic statistics for 2007–2023 on the trade, economic and socio-cultural development of those regions where Kazakhs live (Shalmanova, 2023).

Similar documents were signed between Iran and Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Iran, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan in various areas of multilateral cooperation.

According to the Ministry of Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan, trade turnover between Kazakhstan and Mongolia in January–August 2024 amounted to \$83.9 million. Our country exports telephones, tobacco products, fermented milk products, flour and confectionery products, computers, petroleum products and other products to Mongolia. We receive clothing, carpets, high-quality wool and leather products, meat and meat products from Mongolia.

After the invasion of the Iraqi army into Iran in 1980, the US government intensified sanctions against Iran. The sanctions imposed in 1984 prohibited international financial institutions from providing loans to Iran, and all countries from selling weapons and providing any assistance to Iran. Despite the imposed sanctions, Iran is interested in expanding and deepening bilateral cooperation



with its key trading partners, such as China, the UAE, Turkey, Russia, Iraq, Pakistan, and India, whose share exceeded 80% in the structure of Iranian exports in 2022. The Export Development Bank of Iran, the Export Guarantee Fund of Iran, and the Trade Promotion Organization, coordinated by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, provide comprehensive support related to export operations, offering advisory and marketing support. Exhibitions, fairs, conferences, and business forums are held, where Iranian companies have the opportunity to meet with potential foreign partners and present their goods and services. In addition, special business missions are organized to foreign countries, and “roadmaps” for the development of export potential are developed. However, despite external pressure, Iran has not only adapted to it but has also found opportunities for a gradual return to the path of development and modernization of its foreign trade. The state has created its own system of export support, opening up opportunities for Iranian exporters to successfully compete with foreign producers. The value of the publication lies in the fact that the experience of Iran can be used by other countries in similar situations (Bizyuk, 2024).

The experience of trade and economic relations between Russia and Iran shows that despite complex geopolitical circumstances, they are successfully developing and have promising directions. On October 27, 2019, a temporary free trade agreement was signed between the EAEU and Iran, aimed at intensifying the growth of mutual trade volumes. Such projects as the “North-South” transport corridor are of great importance for expanding trade ties. Food products occupy an increasing share in Iran's commodity imports in the dynamics of foreign trade for 2015–2022. The importance of developing trade and economic cooperation with Iran is dictated by various circumstances, not only by the imposition of trade restrictions on the two countries but also by the general trend of shifting business activity to the Asian region. The search for new trading partners to diversify risks associated with the export and import of particularly sensitive commodity items, as well as the overall development of technological sovereignty, is becoming increasingly important. The expansion of trade and economic ties with the Islamic Republic of Iran is not without obstacles of various kinds, but nevertheless, it will contribute to the strengthening of business interaction in the future (Ivanchenko, 2024).

Zakharov A.N. and Rakhimzoda M.A., in their article “The Impact of International Trade on Improving the Living Standards of the Population: The Case of Tajikistan”, analyze the impact of foreign trade on the socio-economic condition of the country and the improvement of the living standards of the population. As practice shows, the development of international trade leads to economic growth, increasing average income. Also, trade brings additional funds to the treasury, which can be used to implement economic programs. Of course, there are still a number of difficulties that hinder the development of trade. Tajikistan is landlocked and remote from major developed world markets, and the transport and logistics infrastructure in the country is poorly developed, which complicates transportation across borders and increases logistics costs for import and export companies. The country is introducing modern technologies, creating new jobs, contributing to the growth of foreign economic activity in order to maintain the positive effect of the results of international trade (Zakharov, Rakhimzoda, 2024).

## Results

Iran and Tajikistan are integrated into the global economy through active membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), and regional projects such as CASA-1000, the construction of gas pipelines, regional railway systems, and highways.

The rapidly changing geopolitical, geo-economic, and technological landscape of the modern world poses the task of sustainable economic development and measures to ensure national security for countries. In these conditions, multilateral and bilateral cooperation in the trade sphere can be considered as one of the directions of sustainable economic development.

The National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030 was adopted on December 1, 2016, and defined the highest goal of long-term development as improving

the living standards of the country's population based on ensuring sustainable economic development. To achieve this, the following strategic development goals for the next 15 years have been defined:

- a) ensuring energy security and efficient use of electricity;
- b) breaking out of the communication deadlock and turning the country into a transit country;
- c) ensuring food security and access of the population to quality nutrition;
- d) expanding productive employment.

Tajikistan, as a country with an open economy, is subject to the influence of external and internal challenges that may affect the achievement of the strategy's goals and the adjustment of development stages. Challenges are always a benefit for the country if preventive adaptation measures are taken. Otherwise, they turn into threats. It should be noted that the low competitiveness of the economy, the insignificant share of domestic savings and investments, and the geographical remoteness from seas and large markets limit the competitiveness of the national industry.

At the same time, Tajikistan has real opportunities that can contribute to the achievement of strategic goals, including:

- favorable geographical location and proximity to regional leader states and integration associations;
- activation of regional economic integration and the formation of modern international transit infrastructure, which will increase the competitiveness of the national economy and its investment attractiveness;
- the presence of significant labor resources and potential for their further growth;
- hydropower resources, which form the basis of Tajikistan's energy potential.

This document has defined the agenda for ten years, in which measures have been developed to ensure the sustainable development of the country in the long term using innovations in all spheres of socio-economic life. (National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2030.).

The 1989 revolution fundamentally changed the political and socio-economic situation in Iran, when it was necessary to form new institutions of power and carry out economic and social reforms. The prospective development plan, adopted in 2003, is a comprehensive program for the development of the country and is designed for 20 years, containing general conceptual provisions, descriptions of specific political practices, and tools for their implementation. The central idea of the document is to achieve regional leadership by Iran by 2025 in the field of economic, scientific, and technological development. In the economy, this is sustainable economic growth, combating unemployment, reducing inflation, developing the public and private sectors, ensuring food security, and creating a favorable investment climate. Since 2014, Iran has been implementing a comprehensive program to adapt the national economy to sanctions, also known as the "Resistance Economy". The goal of the program is to ensure the survival of the economy under sanctions by meeting basic social needs, competitiveness at the regional and global levels with the help of internal resources.

In recent years, Tajikistan has intensified economic diplomacy to improve trade turnover with many states. Tajikistan's foreign trade turnover in 2023 increased to 8 billion 328.9 million US dollars, which is the highest figure in the entire history of independence. This figure increased by 13.9 % compared to 2022, or by 1 billion 019.4 million US dollars. Exports of goods during this period amounted to 2 billion 448.8 million US dollars, which is 14.3 % more than in 2022, or 306.8 million US dollars.

In the structure of the country's exports, a significant share is occupied by precious metals (71 commodity groups) – 46.6 %, minerals – 15.4 %, cotton fiber and products made from it – 10.2 %, primary aluminum and products made from it – 6.1 %, electricity – 4.5 %, other semi-precious metals (antimony) – 4.4 %, agricultural products – 1.9 %, electrical equipment – 1.4 %, cement – 1.4 %, various clothing – 1.6 %, and inorganic chemical products – 1 %, as well as lead and products made from it, ferrous metals, and other goods.

In 2023, imports of goods reached 5 billion 880.1 million US dollars, which is 13.8 % more than in 2022, or 712.6 million US dollars. In the structure of imports, the share of food for consumption is 7.4 %, for processing – 11 %, land vehicles – 12.8 %, petroleum products – 11.3 %, and other goods – 11.3 %.

technological equipment – 8.5 %, ferrous metals – 5.5 %, electric vehicles and equipment – 4.2 %, wood and products made from it – 4.2 %, liquefied gas – 3.1 %, polymer products – 3 %, products made from ferrous metals – 2.3 %, inorganic chemical products – 2.1 %, aircraft – 1.6 %, pharmaceutical products – 1.6 %, alumina – 1.3 %, fertilizers – 1.1 %.

The total GDP in 2023 amounted to 130.8 billion somoni, and its real growth rate was 8.3 %. The development of the national economy is due to an increase in the actual volume of industrial production by 12 %, agriculture by 9 %, capital investments by 22.5 %, freight traffic by 16.6 %, trade turnover by 13.4 %, paid services by 14.1 %, and passenger traffic by 9.8 %. (In 2023, Tajikistan's foreign trade turnover reached a historical maximum).

The imposition of sanctions by the United States and the European Union has not led to the complete economic isolation of Iran. The country's trade balance was positive in 2000–2021. In 2000–2020, Iran maintained foreign economic relations mainly with Asian states. Due to the country's disconnection from the SWIFT system, settlements with trading partners were made in their national currencies. With some states, such as India and Turkey, settlements were made in gold and other precious metals. With China, in addition to the yuan, settlements were made through commodity barter. With European partners, settlements were made through some Arab countries. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) played an important role here, through which imports from China and India were transited to Iran. Despite the sanctions, the country exported oil, petroleum products, and petrochemical products.

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020–2021 did not have a serious impact on the dynamics of Iran's macroeconomic indicators. Despite the difficult process of formation over 40 years, Iran has not only not lost but, on the contrary, has significantly strengthened its status as one of the leading powers in the Eurasian space. Natural gas is exported to external markets through a network of main gas pipelines. Gas is exported to Iraq (7.2 billion m<sup>3</sup> in 2021), Turkey (9 billion m<sup>3</sup>), Azerbaijan (0.4 billion m<sup>3</sup>), and Armenia (exports are carried out under the “gas for electricity” scheme in the amount of 0.4 billion m<sup>3</sup>).

In the near future, Iran has every opportunity to realize its potential, which is due to changes in its role on the world stage. Iran has become a member of the SCO, is actively engaged in dialogue with the Caspian states on the issue of dividing the Caspian Sea, and is strengthening ties with Russia and China in all areas of international cooperation, from trade and economics to the fight against terrorism and ensuring security.

Iran cooperates with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) as a participant in the free trade zone. For the EAEU, Iran is an important trading partner, as it is located at the crossroads of international transport corridors “North-South” and “East-West” (Khalova, 2023).

Despite international sanctions against Iran, which have been ongoing for almost 40 years, the country has found opportunities and resources to develop foreign trade. In 2023, non-oil exports reached 49 billion 330 million US dollars, a decrease of almost 9% compared to 2022, while the value of imports increased by almost 80% compared to 2022 and amounted to 66 billion 280 million US dollars. The country exports oil, electricity, technical and engineering services, vegetables and fruits, textiles, and other goods.

Foreign trade (total imports and exports) in 2023 increased by 2.6 % to 153 billion 170 million US dollars. The three main goods exported during this period were liquefied natural gas, liquefied propane, and petroleum tar. The three main types of imported goods in 2023 were corn, mobile phones, and gold bars. Iran's trade with 15 neighboring countries increased by 1.35 % to 60 billion 773 million US dollars (Business record of the country in 2023).

On May 29–30, 2024, the international regional conference “The Path to Tian Shan” was held in Dushanbe, where issues of strengthening cooperation between countries in the road transport sector were discussed. The conference, organized by the Ministry of Transport of Tajikistan and the UN Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), was dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Agreement between the governments of the SCO member states “On Creating Favorable Conditions for International Road Transport”. One of the important topics for Tajikistan discussed at the conference was the issue of delivering goods along the international road

“Dushanbe – Kulma – the border with China” and the multimodal corridor “China – Tajikistan – Uzbekistan – Turkmenistan – Iran – Turkey – Europe”. During the conference, three thematic sessions were held, dedicated to interregional transport corridors and multimodal transport, the development of road infrastructure and improving safety, as well as the development of transport links between landlocked countries and seaports in Asia. In modern conditions, the interaction of states in the field of transport should be aimed at ensuring guaranteed and uninterrupted transportation, which requires coordination and concerted actions. The main goal of developing the infrastructure of international roads is to bring their level in line with the needs of the economy and population of the CIS member states, including Central Asia, in terms of sustainable development and improving road safety. (The international regional conference “The Path to Tian Shan” began its work in Dushanbe).

On November 21, 2024, a meeting was held in Tehran between the Ambassador of Tajikistan in Tehran Nizamiddin Zakhidi and the head of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Samad Hasan-zoda, where it was noted that the trade turnover between Iran and Tajikistan exceeded 300 million US dollars in the first nine months of the year. The volume of trade has increased almost tenfold since 1999, and now the countries are striving to further develop cooperation. It should be noted that Tajikistan needs the supply of one million tons of Iranian oil annually, which will be an important step in ensuring the country's energy stability.

The two friendly states share a common language and cultural traditions, which are the basis for deepening Iranian-Tajik cooperation and long-term partnership.

The volume of trade between the two countries still significantly lags behind their real potential, and both sides should use the existing potential to increase trade volumes and economic cooperation.

Between 2022 and 2024, economic and trade relations between Iran and Tajikistan grew from 57 million US dollars per year to 270 million US dollars, indicating a fivefold increase. Trade turnover between the two countries could reach 1 billion US dollars if certain trade preferences are introduced and visa requirements are completely abolished. *Iran has significant potential in high-tech fields, engineering services, the food industry, petrochemicals, building materials, tourism, and information technology. At the meeting, it was noted that the existing high tariffs on Iranian goods in Tajikistan compared to Uzbek imports do not contribute to increasing competitiveness and reducing costs.*

*In the interaction between the parties, the following trends can be identified:*

- *growth in exports of Iranian products to Tajikistan;*
- *energy departments of both countries are ready to expand energy ties;*
- *ways to expand cooperation in the field of energy and water resources are being discussed;*
- *Iranian companies are ready to enter the oil industry of Tajikistan and Central Asia;*
- *effective steps have been taken to strengthen economic relations;*
- *Iranian geological exploration and extraction companies are ready to enter the oil and gas market of Tajikistan and Central Asia;*
- *trade in crude oil and petroleum products could double trade exchanges;*
- *Iranian high-tech companies are ready to start exploration, development, and extraction of oil and gas in Tajikistan's fields (Tajikistan and Iran discussed opportunities and increasing trade volume to \$1 billion).*

On January 16 of this year, a state visit by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, M. Pezeshkian, to Tajikistan took place, during which a Trade, Investment, and Tourism Forum of the two countries was held in Dushanbe, in which the heads of both states participated and spoke.

The direct participation of the heads of the two states in the work of this forum testifies to the importance and priority of economic, trade, investment, and tourism ties in the complex multifaceted relations of the two countries with a common language and culture.

As noted, in 2024, the volume of trade between the two countries increased by almost 50 percent compared to 2023, which “indicates the presence of sufficient opportunities for further expansion of economic ties between the two sides”. Tajikistan has mineral resources, rare metals, enormous potential for the production of “green” energy and the development of a “green” economy, tourism



potential, as well as energy and other resources for establishing fruitful cooperation in various sectors of the economy.

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has established 110 commodity and customs benefits and concessions for investors, totaling more than 240 legal guarantees. Following the visit, 13 cooperation documents were signed between entrepreneurs and investors of Tajikistan and Iran for a total amount of more than 450 million US dollars. (Participation in the Trade, Investment, and Tourism Forum of Tajikistan and Iran).

On February 11 of this year, in Geneva, the Minister of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan, Azim Ibromkhim, met with the Minister of Roads and Urban Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Farzona Sodik, at the 87th annual meeting of the Committee on Inland Transport of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE ITC) and expressed satisfaction with the strengthening of cooperation between Tajikistan and Iran, especially in the field of transport and logistics. On January 16, 2024, a Cooperation Program was signed between the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Ports and Maritime Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the development of freight transit through the port of Chabahar, and during the negotiations, the progress of the implementation of this program was discussed. The Iranian side stated that it is ready to allocate land for the creation of a transport and logistics center of Tajikistan in the port of Chabahar, located in the southeastern part of the country. The parties also discussed a draft agreement between the Islamic Republic of Iran, the People's Republic of China, and Tajikistan for the transit use of its territory. The fact is that the road through Tajikistan will be convenient and reliable for goods, products, equipment, machinery, and technologies.

The Iranian side proposed to establish road transport between Tajikistan and Iran through Afghanistan and simplify movement for the development of tourism in Tajikistan and Iran.

To activate this multimodal corridor, work is underway to reconstruct various sections of it, including the "Istiqlof" tunnel, and this year some of them will be completed. In this regard, the Minister of Transport of Tajikistan called on the Iranian side to use this corridor and expressed confidence in the further strengthening and expansion of cooperation between the two friendly countries in the road transport sector (Iran called Tajikistan a reliable trade route to China).

The foreign economic relations of Tajikistan have developed with the implementation of economic reforms, the formation of a new economic structure, and the search for ways to integrate into the system of the world economy and international relations. The country still has a rather difficult path ahead so that Tajik exports meet international standards. At the same time, Tajikistan has the main competitive advantages, which include the presence of mineral resources, rich hydropower resources, some industrial production, and cheap semi-skilled labor. In this situation, it is extremely important to choose the right long-term strategy for the development of foreign economic relations, allowing the best use of these advantages. Accordingly, the study of Tajikistan's foreign trade relations and the prospects for their development is of great interest. The leading export items are mineral products and cotton fiber, which are exported in the form of raw materials, as well as electricity. Tajikistan's foreign economic policy is based on the principles of good neighborliness and the desire to develop all major areas of economic cooperation with Iran.

Iran borders 15 countries, which gives it a strategic advantage in the trade of goods and services. At the same time, Iran serves as a key transit hub for goods moving between Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Western Asia. In the future, the development of international transport corridors, such as the "North-South" (INSTC), which will connect Iran with Russia, India, and Central Asia, is expected, which will increase Iran's role in regional trade.

In addition, the expansion of special economic zones, such as the Lamerd Free Trade Zone, has created new opportunities for business in the field of regional trade. It is expected that the diversification of trade routes and investment in infrastructure will contribute to strengthening economic ties with the countries of the Persian Gulf and beyond.

Overcoming sanctions and regional instability, the Iranian government has focused on expanding its non-oil exports, especially to neighboring countries, which will reduce Iran's dependence on oil revenues and diversify the economy. The Iranian government's desire to strengthen



trade relations with the countries of Central Asia is due to the need to diversify the economy and the opportunity to enter new markets. The strategic location of the country, combined with increased investment in infrastructure and a focus on non-commodity exports, makes Iran a key player in the regional economy. The country continues its path to economic diversification, strengthens trade relations, which can significantly increase its role as a regional economic center, ensuring long-term stability and growth of its economy.

At the beginning of 2025, trade and economic relations between Tajikistan and Iran demonstrated steady growth: the volume of bilateral foreign trade turnover amounted to \$111 million, which is 42.9% more than in the same period of the previous year. Such growth was possible due to the effective implementation of the Program of long-term economic and trade cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for 2022–2030, which created favorable conditions for the expansion of mutual trade.

One of the key topics of the 17th meeting of the joint economic commission, held in Shiraz, was the discussion of the role of the port of Chabahar as a strategic facility for the development of logistics and trade. (January 2025) The parties considered the potential for cooperation in the field of maritime transport, transit and port infrastructure. Director General of Ports and Maritime Affairs of Sistan and Baluchestan Province Maryam Zafari emphasized the favorable geographical location of the port and its full readiness to receive investments, including from countries in the region. It was noted that the Chabahar free economic zone is becoming an important element of Iran's economic strategy aimed at attracting both domestic and foreign investment. (Tadzhikistan gotov investirovat' v port Chabahar.

In 2024, Iran and Tajikistan significantly intensified investment cooperation. In January 2025, the Trade, Economic, Investment and Tourism Forum was held in Dushanbe, during which 13 agreements were signed for a total of more than \$450 million. These documents cover various areas, including industry, energy, infrastructure and technology. The creation of a joint industrial park and the development of technology parks in Tajikistan were discussed. These steps indicate a transition from declarative cooperation to real investment projects that can significantly affect the country's economy in the coming years. (Glavy gosudarstv — Emomali Rakhmon i Mas'ud Pezeshkiyan prinyali uchastie v Torgovo-investitsionnom i turisticheckom forume Tadzhikistana i Irana.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, it is worth noting the importance of developing cooperation between Iran and Tajikistan, which lies in many aspects, from expanding economic ties in areas such as energy, industry, pharmaceuticals, IT, to the exchange of experience in the field of science and technology. Despite the existing obstacles in these relations, related to several economic and social problems, it can be argued that there is potential for the development and strengthening of trade and economic cooperation. The leadership of both countries pays priority attention to the development of trade and economic ties. In the future, several large joint projects in the field of transport and energy are being implemented, and the North-South international transport corridor project is being developed. Iranian-Tajik relations are on the rise.

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