

Translated from Russian

Republic of Tajikistan

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade

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Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan

Re: No. 15643 (4)-25.8 of 7 April 2009

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Republic of Tajikistan, having reviewed a directive from the Tajik Government concerning the submission to the Secretary-General of information on national laws, regulations and procedures concerning the transfer of weapons, military technology and dual-use items and technologies, reports the following:

Act No. 521 of the Republic of Tajikistan on State control of the export of weapons, military technology and dual-use items was adopted on 13 December 1997 with a view to ensuring national security, compliance with international obligations and strengthening of the non-proliferation regime for weapons of mass destruction, and the application of export controls to the export of weapons, military technology, raw materials, materiel, equipment, technology, scientific and technical information and services.

In addition, Decision No. 111 of 19 February 1997 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on foreign trade facilitation measures in the Republic of Tajikistan was adopted to ensure effective use of export capacity and to defend national economic interests. The Decision approved a list of goods (including works and services) whose export, import and transit are subject to a decision by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Instruction No. 84 of 2 February 2009 of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on additional measures to facilitate international transport in the Republic of Tajikistan was adopted with a view to monitoring the transit of excise goods and high-risk goods (dual-use items) through the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

The Republic of Tajikistan is a party to the following international disarmament treaties:

1. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (the Republic of Tajikistan became a party to the Treaty in 1995);
2. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (the Republic of Tajikistan ratified the Treaty on 21 May 1998);
3. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (the Republic of Tajikistan ratified the Convention on 3 March 1996);

4. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (the Republic of Tajikistan ratified the Convention on 28 December 1998);
5. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (the Republic of Tajikistan ratified the Convention on 8 December 2004);
6. Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (the Treaty came into force on 21 March 2009).

The export control system has the following legal basis:

1. Act of the Republic of Tajikistan on State control of the export of weapons, military technology and dual-use items of 13 December 1997;
2. Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan approving regulations for the procedure for monitoring the export from the Republic of Tajikistan of chemicals, equipment and technology which have peaceful uses but may be used for the manufacture of chemical weapons of 12 January 1996.

Paragraph 7:

The Republic of Tajikistan is also a party to the following international multilateral treaties:

1. Agreement of the Commonwealth of Independent States on coordination of work on control of the export of raw materials, materiel, equipment, technologies and services which may be used for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction and missiles for their delivery, of 26 June 1992;
2. Agreement on export control procedures of States members of the Eurasian Economic Community of 28 October 2003.

Resolution 63/60: Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction

The Republic of Tajikistan has ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism of 2005.

On 28 August 2008, the Dushanbe Declaration of the Heads of States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization was adopted. Paragraph 13 of the Declaration addresses matters relating to efforts to counter international nuclear terrorism.

The Republic of Tajikistan has also ratified the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of 15 June 2001.

Moreover, the Republic of Tajikistan is actively cooperating in international counter-terrorism efforts with various States on a bilateral basis.

The Republic of Tajikistan has taken the following measures at the national level in this area:

On 16 November 1999 of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted a counter-terrorism act, which provides the legal and organizational framework for countering terrorism in the Republic of Tajikistan.

On 8 December 2003 the Republic of Tajikistan adopted a counter-extremism act, which provides the legal and organizational framework for countering extremism in the Republic of Tajikistan.

Furthermore, Presidential decree No. 1717 of 28 March 2006 approved the integrated strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan for countering terrorism and extremism.

This strategy offers a frame of reference for the content, key areas and format of efforts to counter terrorism and extremism and also addresses essential aspects of State policy in that area.

Prevention of the acquisition of weapons of mass destruction by terrorists is covered by criminal law. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan criminalizes the following:

Neglect of duty to protect weapons, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices;

Theft of nuclear, chemical, biological (bacteriological) or other weapons of mass destruction, and likewise of materiel or equipment which may be used for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction;

The production or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

B. T. Khudoyarov
Minister
