

Pakistan mətbuatında Azərbaycanla bağlı məqalələr dərc edilib

Pakistanada nəşr olunan "Pakistan in the world" jurnalında və internet sahifəsində "Azərbaycan: İnkişaf və harmoniya ölkəsi", eyni zamanda, Azərbaycanın Pakistandakı səfiri Əli Əlizadənin müəllifi olduğu "Azərbaycan - Müsəlman Şərqişində ilk parlamentli demokratiya" sərəlvhəli məqalələr dərc edilib. AZƏRTAC xəbər verir ki, jurnaldə dərc olunan məqalədə Azərbaycan xalqının uzun sürən azadlıq arzularının məntiqi nəticəsi olaraq, 1918-ci il mayın 28-də Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin elan edildiyi, bununla da azadlıq mübarizəsinin öz kulminasiya nöqtəsinə çatdığı qeyd olunur.

Yazıda Cümhuriyyətin fəal xarici siyasət xətti yeridərək, xarici ölkələrlə ikitərəfli əlaqələr qurmaqla yanaşı, beynəlxalq səviyədə tanınma istiqamətində də önəmli diplomatik fəaliyyət həyata keçirdiyi vurğulanır. Məqalədə 1991-ci ildə vətənpərvərlik, milli və mənəvi dəyərlər əsasında yənidən öz müstəqilliyini əldə edən Azərbaycan Respublikasının özünü Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin varisi elan etdiyi diqqətə çatdırılır. Bildirilir ki, 1993-cü ildə Prezident seçilən Heydər Əliyevin rəhbərliyi altında ölkədə siyasi və iqtisadi sabitlik bərqərar olub, həmçinin ictimai həyatın müxtəlif istiqamətlərində, eləcə də insan hüquqları və demokratiya sahəsində inkişaf mərhələsi başlayıb. Ulu Öndərin rəhbərliyi ilə xarici siyasət xətti qlobal və regional gerçəkliklərə uyğun yənidən qurulub, buna görə də indi Azərbaycan bütün beynəlxalq platformalarda öz mövqeyini qətiyyətlə müdafiə edir. Heydər Əliyevin həyata keçirdiyi səmərəli iqtisadi islahatlar nəticəsində Azərbaycan iqtisadiyyatının durumu nəzərəcərpacaq dərəcədə dirçəlib. Məqalədə dövlətimizin başçısı İlham Əliyevin rəhbərliyi ilə Azərbaycanda siyasi, iqtisadi və sosial islahatların davam etdirilərə genişləndiyi, onun rəhbərliyi altında mühüm uğurlara imza atıldığı bildirilir. Yazıda Azərbaycanın geostrateji potensialına da toxunulur. Vurğulanır ki, Avropanın cənub-şərq sərhədlərində yerləşən Azərbaycan Avropa ilə Asiya arasında təbii körpü rolunu oynayıyır. Regionda ən böyük hava və dəniz limanı, habelə dəmir yolu xətti ilə Xəzər hövzəsi üçün logistik qovşağı olan Azərbaycan Transxəzər Şərq-Qərb Dəhlizi layihəsi vasitəsi ilə Çin və Avropa-

Pakistan In The World



Muhammad Ali

Azerbaijan, an ancient country of rich culture and civilization, representing beautiful combination of the East and the West, had been struggling to gain its freedom since it became a part of the Russian Empire because of Gulistan (1813) and Turkmanchay (1828) treaties.

This fight reached its culmination with the declaration of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic (ADR) on 28 May 1918, reflecting logical result of long lasting passion of freedom of Azerbaijani nation. To establish sovereignty over entire Azerbaijan, the founders of ADR created a new army with the help of Ottomans Turks, which liberated the Azerbaijani territories from Bolsheviks, Armenian ultra nationalist groups (Dashnaks) in the summer of 1918 and finally victoriously entered Baku.

Being first democratic republic in the whole East and Islamic world, ADR was able to establish main state institutions. Within 6 months, the ADR also constituted a parliament, which reflected all ethnic and religious groups in the country. Old schools were replaced by new ones. Baku State University, the first modern university, was inaugurated in 1919. In spite of financial hardships, the Azerbaijani authorities could send 100 young students to the different educational institutions in Italy, France, Germany and the UK.

One of the significant successes towards democracy was the abolition of censorship, a

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Remnant from Tsarism. Ensuring women suffrage was another significant achievement of ADR, which was a pioneer in this matter. Getting ahead of the United States (1920) and France and Italy (1945).

ADR formulated an active foreign policy. In addition to building bilateral ties, setting up and hosting numerous diplomatic missions, the ADR government also sought international recognition as well. In the course of the Paris Peace Conference, an Azerbaijani delegation met with world leaders in May 1919. The Allies and the Entente at the Paris Peace Conference issued a resolution on de facto recognition of the Azerbaijani government in January 1920. Although ADR's existence was interrupted by the occupation of Soviet Russia in April 1920, ideals of nationalism and patriotism, which were placed in the hearts of Azerbaijanis, survived and ignited people's dream of freedom on the eve of USSR's collapse. Restoring its independence in 1991 based on patriotism, moral and national values, the Republic of Azerbaijan declared itself a successor state of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic.

Independent Azerbaijan in 1993-2003

In 1993, Heydar Aliyev was elected the president of the independent Azerbaijan. Under his leadership, Azerbaijan ensured its political-economic stability and started the development in the different fields of social and economic life, as well as on human rights and democracy.

Political Stability:

Despite persisting hardships, Heydar Aliyev was able to achieve political stability in the

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country, eliminating unlawful armed and consolidating the state authority.

Adoption of Constitution and democracy: New Constitution of Azerbaijan drafted by special committee was adopted by referendum in 1995. It was the first constitution of independent Azerbaijan, prioritizing the principles of human rights, rule of law and separation of powers as the main directions. In August 1998, all kind of censorship over media was abolished on the decree of President Heydar Aliyev. Laws on political parties, non-governmental organizations and mass media were adapted to international standards.

Foreign Policy:

Under Heydar Aliyev's foreign policy was updated in accordance with the realities related to the global and regional circumstances. Tension created in ties with some countries was eliminated, and balanced foreign policy line in relations with global and regional countries provided. Azerbaijan's relations with neighboring countries were enhanced. Now, Azerbaijan declares its position in all international platforms and defends its rights successfully.

Economy:

Due to Armenian aggression against



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Azerbaijan, and internal political instability since the early 1990s, production in major sectors of economy had significantly dropped. After Heydar Aliyev implemented progressive privatization policies, Azerbaijan's economy started improving remarkably.

Contract of Century:



Signature of "Contract of century" with 11 transnational oil companies of 7 powerful countries played very important role in enabling Azerbaijan to increase production of its energy resources and export to the world, and in creation of economic stability inside the country, 3 years after signing of "Contract of Century", in November 1997, Azerbaijan International Operation Company, which was composed of the parties of "Contract of century", achieved oil gusher from first well of "Chingiz". In November 1999, in frame of OSCE Summit held in Istanbul, Presidents of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey signed intergovernmental agreement with participation of US President on construction of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan main export oil pipeline to transport Azerbaijan's energy resources from Baku (Azerbaijan) to Ceyhan (Turkey). Despite numerous obstacles, this project was realized.

GDP growth increased from 1.3% in 1996 to 10% in 1998. Because of effective measures, 21% GDP growth was achieved between 1992-2002. Inflation was also brought under control, while in 1991-1994 inflation rate had risen to 1763%, as a result of economic reforms it declined to 8.5% in 1999, became stable in following years. Incomes of state budget for 2002 increased 85 times from 1993. During the presidency of İlham Aliyev since 2003, political, economic and social reforms have been continued and expanded. Significant achievements and potential obtained under the leadership of İlham Aliyev are:

* In the past 10 years: GDP grew by 2.4 times, non-oil GDP by 2.3 times, foreign trade by 2.4 times, strategic currency reserves by 16.3 times

* Foreign debt of Azerbaijan is only 17% of the GDP (the volume of currency reserves accounts to about 77% of the GDP (2019))

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*37th most competitive economy among 140 countries (WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017)

*Safety, government and political stability are considered the strongest factors by international business community operating in Azerbaijan

*Investments worth 220 billion USD since 1995

Attractive Investment Climate

-Attractive investment incentive schemes

-NO restrictions to foreign investments. National regime applied

-NO local content requirement

-NO business inspections by state authorities and agencies

-Party to all major multilateral instruments on protection and promotion of foreign investment

-47 bilateral investment treaties and 51 double taxation treaties with foreign countries

-Over 450 e-services by state authorities

-Skilled Labour Force

-About half of the population is economically active. Total labour force reached 4.84 million persons

-One of the highest employment rates in the region (95%)

-The main driver of employment is the private sector (74%)

-Extremely high literacy rate of 99.8%

-Around 30 thousand students graduate from universities and other higher education institutions annually

-Large number of Azerbaijani students studying in the best universities worldwide in the framework of the State Program on Education of Azerbaijani Youth Abroad in 2007-2015

-A large R&D center, the National Academy of Sciences with its 28 research institutes in parallel with 53 universities and 107 VAT schools ensures the scientific and HR component of economic development.

-Perfect Hub

-Located on the south-eastern border of

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Europe serving as the natural bridge between Europe and Asia -Trans-Caspian East-West Corridor as a key route connecting two major global economies, China and Europe (4,200 km length, 12-14 days transit period)

-Logistics hub for the Caspian region with the biggest airport, seaport and railway network



-Free access to CIS and Georgia markets of 270 million consumers and GDP worth 1.6 trillion USD

-Outreach to 50 countries with almost 50% of world consumers with in 4-hours-flight-range (medium-haul-flight)

Fast Developing Structure

-The most state-of-the-art transport infrastructure in the region

-About 19,000 km of hard-surface roads, 8,000 km of which built and constructed in past 10 years

-6 international airports. Baku operates the largest international airport in the region

-A new international seaport with annual capacity of 10-11.5 million tons of cargo and 50 thousand TEU (to be increased up to 21-25 mln tons of cargo and 1mln TEU). A new shipyard and the only one on the Caspian Sea commissioned in 2013.

-Over 2,000 km of operational rail roads. The so-called "Iron Silk Way" Baku-Tbilisi-Kars trunk-railway connecting European and Asian railway systems is under construction.

New Tourism and Visa Policy

Azerbaijan is in 39th place among 148 countries in tourism competitiveness indicators, according to Azerbaijan's Center for Economic and Social Development. The country had the world's fastest-developing travel and tourism economy (a 46.1-percent

increase in 2018)

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Azerbaijan

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On May 28, 1918 the first parliamentary democracy in the Muslim East the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic was founded, and July 9th, 1919 was the day of the decree of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic that created Azerbaijan's foreign ministry and laid the foundations for its diplomatic service.

Despite facing grave internal and external

challenges arising from the collapse of an empire, the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic succeeded in setting effective state institutions, upholding the rights of its citizens and gaining the trust of the international community. As stated in the declaration of independence, establishment of friendly relations with all nations, especially neighboring nations and states, was determined as one of the foreign policy priorities of the republic. With better skills and determination, Azerbaijan gradually gained sympathy, support and recognition within the region and beyond.

The first major breakthrough in diplomatic relations came when the parliamentary delegation of Azerbaijan, headed by Alimardan Topçubashov, went to Paris with the main goal to gain international recognition for the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. Members of the delegation to the Paris Peace Conference impressed foreign dignitaries with respect to their ideas of liberty, rights and justice. Unanimous de-facto recognition of the independence of Azerbaijan was attained and the Azerbaijan mission received an invitation to the Supreme Council of the Paris Peace Conference.

Once recognition had been established, the government's focus shifted towards building a complete diplomatic corps. In 1919, when Azerbaijani diplomacy took its first steps, diplomatic missions of 16 states functioned in Baku, and general consulates of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic were established in Turkey, Iran, Georgia, Ukraine, Armenia and other countries. Moreover, the Azerbaijan parliament adopted a law on the establishment of diplomatic missions in other countries. The Bolshevik invasion of April 1920 put an end to the independence of the ADR. The establishment of Soviet power in Baku and the overthrow of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in 1920 marked the end of an independent Azerbaijani diplomatic service for seven decades, but it did not mean the complete extinction of the nation's diplomatic tradition or experience.

The policies pursued later by national leader Heydar Aliyev developed a sense of national identity by reviving our deep historical and cultural memory, as well as by instilling a firm conviction for preserving and strengthening

our independence and statehood. He was able to conduct negotiations and in 1994 a ceasefire agreement between Armenia and Azerbaijan was signed. Many international organizations adopted similar decisions and resolutions with respect to the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and demanding the withdrawal of Armenian troops from the occupied lands. The "Contract of the Century" was signed in 1994, which changed the total landscape of the South Caucasus Region in terms of national and regional security, economic integration, political connectivity and above all social advancement. It was a big success of the foreign policy efforts of Azerbaijan.

Today the Republic of Azerbaijan under the leadership of President İlham Aliyev brings into the reality the aspirations and ideals of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. Over the past 15 years, Azerbaijan's economy has grown by 300 percent. Poverty and unemployment have sharply diminished, with measures of both now standing under five percent. Azerbaijan has a very low foreign debt around 17 percent of our GDP and its reserves are bigger than foreign debt five

times. In the Doing Business 2019 report, Azerbaijan climbed 32 spots and ranked 25th among 190 countries. This is one of the most successful and greatest achievements in the history of the Doing Business survey.

In 2011, Azerbaijan was elected as a non-permanent member of UN Security Council for the next two years. Within these two years, the country actively participated in the meetings of the Security Council and during Azerbaijan's chairmanship of one month 29 meetings were held and three resolutions were adopted. Due to its independent and balanced foreign policy Azerbaijan has not joined any military-political bloc and merely focused on beneficial cooperation with all countries.

Today Azerbaijan as a relatively new independent country plays an important role in building bridges between Europe and Asia, has developed friendly ties with various African countries as well.

Strengthening relations with Pakistan was always one of the main priorities of the foreign policy of Azerbaijan. The two countries have always enjoyed friendly and brotherly relations, which originate from our common moral values and are on a steady upward trajectory. Azerbaijan and Pakistan are bound by a strong friendship and strategic partnership. The relations between our two states demonstrate a rare example of solidarity.

We are grateful to Pakistan's stand on the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Azerbaijan also always stands with and supports Pakistan in all issues and remains committed to further strengthening and deepening relations.

At the moment, diplomatic missions of Azerbaijan are operating in more than 70 countries, as well as in Pakistan. As it marks the 100th anniversary of its founding, Azerbaijan's diplomatic service and the foreign ministry of the country remain a work in progress, shaped by the past and by the country's national leadership but also by a clear recognition that Azerbaijan will play an even larger role in the world and that its diplomats will have a key place in that demanding work.

If the founders of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic were alive, they would have been proud of today's Republic of Azerbaijan and its diplomatic efforts.

As was said by Heydar Aliyev: "Azerbaijan's independence is eternal and irrevocable"; the diplomatic service of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its employees are always ready to fulfill the goals put forward to them in front of them for the good of restoring internationally recognized territorial integrity, and strengthening the independence, peace and prosperity of Azerbaijan.

The writer is the ambassador of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

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nin 2 qlobal iqtisadi əlaqəsini təmin edir.

Məqalədə Azərbaycan dövlətinin həyata keçirdiyi yeni turizm və viza siyasəti barədə oxuculara məlumat verilir. Həmçinin Azərbaycanda İslam dəyərlərinin dirçəldilməsinə böyük əhəmiyyət verildiyi, minlərlə məscid tikildiyi və ya bərpa edildiyi qeyd olunur.

Məqalədə Ermənistan-Azərbaycan Dağlıq Qarabağ münaqişəsindən də bəhs olunur. Bildirilir ki, münaqişə nəticəsində Azərbaycanın tarixi torpaqları olan Dağlıq Qarabağ və 7 ətraf rayon ermənilər tərəfindən işğal olunub. BMT-nin Təhlükəsizlik Şurasının müvafiq qətnamələrində (822, 853, 874,884) Ermənistanın işğal etdiyi torpaqlardan geri çəkilməsi, məcburi köçkünlərin öz doğma evlərinə qayıtması tələb edilir. Buna baxmayaraq, Ermənistan beynəlxalq hüququn tələblərinə məhəl qoymur və işğalçılıq siyasətini davam etdirir. "Azərbaycan - Müsəlman Şərqişində ilk parlamentli demokratiya" sərəlvhəli məqalədə isə 1918-ci ildə Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyətinin yaranması, 1919-cu il iyulun 9-da Azərbaycanın ilk Xarici İşlər Nazirliyinin rəsmi olaraq təsis olunması haqqında məlumat verilir. Yazıda müasir Azərbaycanın Cümhuriyyətin varisi kimi müstəqilliyini bərpa etdikdən sonra müəyyən çətinliklərdən, sınaqlardan şərəflə keçməsindən, Ermənistan-Azərbaycan Dağlıq Qarabağ münaqişəsindən və Azərbaycan diplomatiyasının 100 illik yubileyindən bəhs olunur.