

“HEYDAR ALIYEV AND THE FOREIGN POLICY OF AZERBAIJAN”

HabilHamidov

*Doctor of Philosophy, Institute of Philosophy of National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan,
Baku city, Azerbaijan*

SUMMARY: In this article, the author there are drawn the features of the architect and builder of the modern Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev, the various aspects of foreign policy of our Republic in the context of his activities. In the article it is noted that one of the important factors in formation of geopolitics is a question of energetic security. Solving this question is of strategical importance in all states. But the nature has unequally shared the energy resources between the countries. Hence solution of this strategically important problem turns into one of the basic factors of rise and development of the international relations. And it, in its turn makes every state build own system of energy security in conformity with their energy resources.

In the author's opinion, there exist also other factors regulating emergence and realization of this policy. The realities show that to achieve own aims the majority of the countries with restricted resources prefer to join the different regional and international projects.

KEY WORDS: Context, Silk way, Energy, social, political, philosophical analysis, universal values, national harmony, Foreign policy, AZERBAIJAN

I. INTRODUCTION

Studying the legacy of the great leader Heydar Aliyev, it becomes clear that it was a very interesting, complex and rich lifestyle. His appearance contains an extraordinary legacy. This laid the foundation of our strategy for today, tomorrow and the future.

In order to express the opinion of national leader Heydar Aliyev about the phenomenon of personality, deep scientific research is needed. One of the important factors, of course, is that this is due to his personal qualities. In this sense, we will try to pay attention to the process of becoming Heydar Aliyev as a person and to those aspects that distinguish him from others.

II. THE NATIONAL LEADER HEYDAR ALIYEV IS HISTORICAL PHENOMENON PERSON

There is necessary need to deep scientific research works for expressing opinion about National Leader Heydar Aliyev was one of phenomenon persons. It is natural that one of important factors is about his personnel qualities. In this mean, let's try to pay attention to his formation processes as personality and other aspects that differentiated him from others.

We must note that the answer to this question is in the sphere of social relations and carries political maintenance, demands to value human activity and the activity determines with measures. The ancient Hellinssaid: "There is nothing bigger than measure. Measure – is a base of happiness and harmony, the measure must be in manufacture but in creation and building being measureless". These words create such thoughts: the activity determines the human's character in all periods. If we look at the meaning of second question viewpoint of harmonic prism of this legend, we will see that the activity of Heydar Aliyev was limitless phenomenalism. What does it mean, to work for fourteen or sixteen hours a day?! As it seems, the life conception of this phenomenon that had high intellect and thinking were to serve for nation and take care of peoples. In other side, it means in official point of view there is a concrete answer to this question too.: He was historian, architect, economist, politician and with true character. He saw everything that was seen by everybody, he heard everything that was heard by everybody but he was never in a hurry to give a meaning and make a result. When we give attention to his another character we see that his memory was powerful, thoughts was brilliant and clear, and he was patient. All of these peculiarities belonged to genius token. If each of his thoughts set in motion the peoples that are on modern line viewpoint of philosophy, social and political or religious, it means he was a great man and personality. As it said in wise nation words "The people without personality is unfortunate, but the people that do not value and do not save exists is double unfortunate".

Exactly, if we look through the second part of 1993 years, to the period of phenomenon person, National Leader Heydar Aliyev was assumed power by the people we can see clearly affirmation of sayings. In this meaning, if we give attention to partly chronology of carried out works by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev since June of 1993 years it would known, what kind of selflessness He had done for straightening the base principles of contemporary Azerbaijan. For example, at first he gained the cease-fire, created faith to the truth voice of Azerbaijan in the world's countries, gave the liberty to the market economy, prevented from the brother's murders, point of view of ethical and physiological eliminated his own inner world from socialism sides he gained as heritage, escaped from conservative traditions, reached to the highest level viewpoint of spiritual, returned to his own national traditions and went to pilgrimage to Kaaba, drank Zam-zam water and it became to reconstruct the new moralizing habits more important condition – in his perfection of personality.

Let's try to substantiate our thoughts about phenomenism of National Leader Heydar Aliyev's personality. It is known that reconstruction and straightening of morality permanent behavior habits in phenomenal personality, his private achievement became to moral ideal jointed in unbreakable moral purpose that it serves to society. This process always was a reason for saving self-respect and for knowing more until the end of his life. It is too close with responsibilities. Because, the responsibility feeling on Heydar Aliyev view point of saving people's interest was very strong and superior. You know, the responsibility – is the limit of free volition for the interest of society, at the same time as a personality of Heydar Aliyev it is the expression of political activity view point of creative works, it means, it the expression of his free volition. Perceive the responsibility - is contrary to passiveness, indifference and carelessness. In this meaning, feeling of his own social activity, showing his activity on political production answers to the question of "Is Heydar Aliyev phenomenon personality? And to strive for straightening of new Azerbaijan state appears itself with complete clearness (H.H)".

The National Leader Heydar Aliyev even in the Soviet period when he led to the republic he worked in people's favor and was cause to build a number of industrial and cultural objects. As historian on him created such conclusion that not depending on personality, competence and authority everybody is indebted to put memory in the world after themselves (after their death). One of the historians Amir Teymur also thought like this and even once upon a day he objected to his story and said; "IsgandarZulfigarina was a great person as you said after him there would have stayed mansions, bridges, roads, palaces, karvansara. But after the occupation of Iran, he fired the most beautiful pearl of the world "Shahlarshahi palace". Although, they were pharaohs and the heathens. But there had stayed giant pyramids, gizsifat lions and etc. after them".

The reality is that being difference from the Alexander the Great, Heydar Aliyev put for future generation Gulustan and Dostlug Palaces, Azon, jeweler's art, air conditioners' plant and in Ganja, Billur, Automobile and machine-building plants, the group of Sumgayit – chemistry, military school named after Nakhchivanskiy, the greatest oil - contract of the XX centuries, Baku – Tbilisi – Ceyhan oil-pipeline, Baku – Tbilisi – Erzurum gas – pipe and other industrial and plant objects. To forget all of these would be ungratefulness. In my opinion, who can cast a shadow on the words of Heydar Aliyev about reconstruction and utilization of historical monuments: "Not depending on what goals these historical monuments were built, they must be reconstructed and given to the people's utilization. These are the people's history, stoned history...". In the period of Soviet Union it means, in the existence of communist party to express such opinions was not easy. Because there also was talking about the reconstruction works of mosques ...

Let's pay attention to another phenomenon side of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev and try to create his psychological portrait. For example, being difference from others Heydar Aliyev never hurried in his conversation, disorder self- control and listened to everybody very carefully. When he talked with his friends and opponents he even did not blink, his hands rested on his jaw and it was very difficult to feel his thoughts on his eyes about the persons opposite him. This phenomenal personality that had strong logicity sometimes put his right hand on his face and was striking a bit careless, he looked like a giant rivers that seemed very silent and flowed on the plains (of course, it was characteristic for professional diplomatists – H.H). Exactly, in this situation even, he seemed very fearful, he was very well-wisher and forgave deserters and member of riot squads, constructive humanism affirmed this benevolent. Naturally, the constructive humanism was the creation of such conditions that could guaranteed the interests of society. The humanism of National Leader Heydar Aliyev – as corresponding ethical principles, as characteristic feature of mental outlook, as specific event of moral life came forward in organic form for being real thing in the whole of material conditions of human creature. It means, humanism was mature in the nature of Heydar Aliyev. By investigation the phenomenal features of this great personality it was known He cognized better than anybody was unpromising load of socialism and humanism with fake laws that lowed the human. He saw the superiority of humanism in its nationality of the independent Azerbaijan state. Exactly, such character, it means, the national pride feeling on Heydar Aliyev exceeded from all other feelings and orderly preparation of its mechanisms he did not put out of attention. There must be noted that the main demand of Heydar Aliyev's humanism was straightening of national state structure, to return Azerbaijan occupied lands from Armenians without any blood, with the ways of political speeches and not lower a three-colored flag forever.

If we look through the problem viewpoint of philosophy, we can say that the personality is not an object, it is subject of historical movements. If we pay attention, we will clarify that the independence of human guarantees with their struggle and the solution of creating serious impediments on this way with restraints became enviously sample. If we approach and value the subject with these thoughts, we must remember the words “My life is close to the happiness of my population” by Heydar Aliyev, because the meaning of these jointed words clarify the leader and people problems and affirms its phenomenalism. Formerly, in the president election He collected 90% of votes and all of these connected with great belief and confidence. If we look through that viewpoint of humanity and time Heydar Aliyev even in realizing presidential authority in press conference in Moscow, he answered to the correspondents’ questions as like this: “New Azerbaijan and new Aliyev” – by carrying out reforms choosing market economy means the future development of the country (Azerbaijan – Russia. The new period of collaboration. “Xalg” newspaper, 1993, 11 September)”. From the first side instead of it seems as modesty but it was real. At those periods, he had not any alternatives. Heydar Aliyev, saw the straightening and sovereignty of the republic as the state not by reforms, he saw them in reforms of new real and sensible results with comprehensively considered and in improving the life standards of population. Let’s note that Heydar Aliyev was never a supporter of authoritarianism. Instead of in the past soviet period he filled enough high positions

III. THE NATIONAL LEADER HEYDAR ALIYEV AND THE POLICY OF ENERGY SECURITY OF AZERBAIJAN

The return of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev again to the guidance of the republic rescued the people and state from the big tragedies and these were reason to the prosperity of the independent Azerbaijan. J.M.Keynswrote: “The world guides by separated state leaders. Their insignificant mistakes become a reason of big tragedies” [14;3]. In the sample of Azerbaijan it seems very clearly. Thus, at the first years of our independence not having enough administrative capability and experience put the country face to face with disappearance as one of the independent state. But, the National Leader Heydar Aliyev that had great statehood experience and at result of far-sighted policy the independent Azerbaijan escaped from big tragedies and made a step on the new prosperity way. We can clearly see this reality by having brief excursion to our near history. It is undeniable fact that the whole leading period of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev to our republic were significant with gaining great progresses in the development of culture, education, science, in whole spheres of international relations, economy, social life, in blossoming the freedom and independence wishes and in awakening national self-respect consciousness of our population. It means, the present strong fundament of our independent republic and the deep integration processes to the world are based on created potential of the same years of leadership of National Leader Heydar Aliyev to the republic. All of these, it means reaching comprehensive prosperity of Azerbaijan, social and political stability, powerful economy, strong social institutions, powerful army, the leading position in the region, great authority in all over the world are the realities of the present day.

It is undeniable fact that the national oil strategy of National Leader Heydar Aliyev brought great political and economical dividends to Azerbaijan and even today, the same dividends are increasing. To tell the truth, the same factors of our republic straightened these processes by opening wide integration to the West and at the result, we see the real results and harvests of that great strategy. In the circle of “The Contract of the Century”, realization of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipe-lines, Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipe-line, Baku-Tbilisi-Gars railway-line and etc. international projects joint Azerbaijan more closely with the democratic Western world and bring billion dollars profits to the country. We must specially note that the restoration of Great Silk Way, the realization of TRACECA transportation passage are one of the human services of our National Leader. Carrying vital strategic importance, these facts at the same time turned energetic security policy of Azerbaijan Republic to emergency. The world experience shows that one of important factors in geopolitics formalization is energetic security problems. The solution of this problem conveys strategic importance in every country. But, the nature has not divided the energetic resources equally to all the states of the world, so insufficiency of carbohydrate sources in different regions of the planet, in all existed countries makes impossible the guarantee of energy security. So, the positive solution opportunities of the same problem that conveys the strategic importance makes to become the basic factor of development and willingly or unwillingly the creation of international relationship. All of these draw every state to create corresponding policy of energy security on natural resources. There are also other creation and realization and etc. reasons of regulation of the same policy. Realities show that most part of countries with limited energetic resources prefer to join to different regional and international projects in their foreign policy for achieving their goals. We consider that adoption of such direction is very acceptable for those types of countries. But, there is another group of countries that instead of they have enough natural resources the priority of their foreign policy is that not depending they situates near or far, attract the countries with rich natural resources to the international projects and turn them into their strategic partnership. Really, these countries have realized their foreign policy in the same direction very successfully for many years and at the present day, they can solve these problems on energy security that conveys strategic

importance at the level of international relations. Keeping all these mentioned in minds as an independent state, "the Azerbaijan Republic take under the control and the solution of threats in the environment of existed security by using means of domestic and foreign policy, including formalizes and realizes the national security system directed to the guarantee of national interests of the country. The national security policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan takes into account the multidimensional character of threats which requires adequate multifunctional measures and including, existed dividing lines between internal and external security" [15]. As it seems from the nature of the problem, such fact willingly or unwillingly confirms that energy security is composition part of the national security. In this means, we consider necessary to pay attention to one more issue. For example, the Azerbaijan Republic thinks that more closely integration to Europa is necessary and created multi-faceted and mutual relationship with the European Union. The relations between the European Union and the Republic of Azerbaijan are being developed in the framework of "Technical Assistance for CIS" (TACIS), "Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia" (TRACECA) and other programs. The political dialogue "Partnership and Cooperation Agreement" between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the European Union is on the power since 1999, formalizes favorable conditions for investment and economic cooperation and including, for development of democracy. In 2004, the Republic of Azerbaijan and the European Union was included to the "New Neighborhood Policy" and in this policy framework, and realizing the Activity Planning of Azerbaijan-European Union adopted in 2006, on the sphere of political dialogue, policy, economy and institutional reforms created very strong guarantee for transition to the new quality period by development of collaboration.

It is clear that on October 18, 1991, after gaining independence, the Republic of Azerbaijan in the energy sector has developed various transportation networks. Of course, one of the main tasks for the country is to ensure the safety of transportation networks and the creation of this function is becoming one of the national security. For better basing of our thoughts, we consider to pay attention on carrying out works by the Republic of Azerbaijan for ensuring the security of the international transportation corridors and pipelines:

Ensuring of export and transportation security; ensure the preparation of mobilization in transportation system;
Strengthening the security measures in order to increase the efficiency and competitiveness of the activity of Europe-Caucasus-Asia and North-South international transport corridors;

Providing the solidity of security system transportation infrastructure;

Discovering the factors that may cause of external threats for security of transport infrastructure and its prevention;

Prohibition of circulating of means that can be used for terrorists' acts in the transport vehicles and infrastructure, including in pipe lines, or realizing strict control over these circulation;

Prohibition of the social and ecological environment damages during the construction and exploitation of transport facilities. All of these positions have to be reflected in the Armed Forces of Azerbaijan Republic and in the activities of other security structures and including, in the relevant state organizations and there should be create adequate conditions for their realization. As it seems at first glance, very simple factor makes more necessary the coordinated activity of multiple structures. Exactly for result of far-sighted policy of Azerbaijan state there have carried out compulsory measures about not creation of such problems in this area in the future and all of these are already gives the results. Nevertheless, till this period there was a way that we consider it very necessary to pay attention to their separately opportunities. It is clear that beyond the strategically importance there is more serious factor which ensures the security of oil and gas pipelines. It should be noted that for not becoming to the problem of these factors in the future, regional states Azerbaijan-Georgia-Turkey beside with the security of oil and gas pipelines that are the great economic and political importance, there have not distracted attention from its powerful guarantee of stability and peace also realized effective measures. Heads of states in their many business meetings talked about economic relations, the implementation of the TRACECA program, restoration of the Great Silk Road, including the export of rich hydrocarbon resources of Caspian Sea to the world market beside with them, they stressed special importance of the realization of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan main oil export pipeline and the Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipeline. They carried out discussions and determined acceptable versions for their positive solution. It is the result of their far-sighted policy that signed agreements and contracts were became into reality. For example, a proof of this reality is the decree by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev about the "Ensuring the safety of the main export of oil and gas pipelines" on the date of 15 April, 2000 [17].

Another reason for the direction of these processes are the extension of international terrorism in the world scale. Therefore, the heads of the regional states confirmed the same facts and proved that one purpose of holding business meetings is to unite their efforts in the fight against of international terrorism and to ensure the safety in the regions and in all over the countries. Previously, there have to be acknowledged the indifferent approach to the terror acts that realized in Azerbaijan and were reasons of destruction of thousands of peoples. The thoughts on this issue has already changed in the time of spreading the same problem in all over the world. It means, on September 11, 2001, in the United States occurred and in Russia today very often realization of terrorism made very necessary the creation of unite coalition against of international terrorism and as one of

democratic states of the world the Azerbaijan immediately joined to the same fight campaign. Therefore, the Azerbaijan together with other regional states had carried out precautionary measures against of terrorism acts that would be reason of impediment to the security of the TRACECA corridor, the Silk Road and oil and gas pipelines.

As we noted above, one of the primary tasks would be cross the borders of individual states for implementation of large-scale projects and provided politically support of the same states. In addition, for Azerbaijan also supports by Russia, the United States and European countries are very important.

In this investigation especially, beside with other means there is analyzed political issue of energy security specifically in the context of the BTC. According to the experts' opinion that confirms the necessity of the construction the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipeline, if there is taken into account the reaching of oil production in the Caspian Sea in Azerbaijan sector to the 40 - 45 million tons oil per year, in Tengiz oil well of Kazakhstan would be drown near 40 million tons oil per year, the production of oil wells of Turkmenistan basin, in the Caspian region the realization of the same problem will be always keeping its urgent. In this regard, the experts have worked on a range of options for a long time about ensuring variants of Azerbaijan oil production to the international markets till the 1.2 million barrels per day. The investigations and analysis of economic indicators, showed that instead of view point of price from different routes the projects of Baku - Ceyhan and Baku - Novorossiysk is very useful, the limited transmission capacity of Bosphorus Strait and other factors negatively influences to their main option.

However, in comparison of Baku - Tbilisi - Ceyhan route as an alternative option and even if economically, it is costly in the absence of additional oil terminal and situating near the port and to the European markets give it superiority. In the source of carrying out analysis viewpoint of this problem, has said: "The signed documents in Istanbul founded one of the most important projects in the world in the history of oil industry. The main length of pipeline is more than 1700 km. Thus, the pipeline passes near 468 km. from Azerbaijan, 225 km. from Georgia and 1037 km through Turkey territories. In the project attended the expansion of Sangachal terminal, the construction of the new giant terminal in Ceyhan port, to draw the pipeline at the result of building 11 pump station with the diameter of 1100 mm, a value of \$ 2.4 million and transmission capacity more than 50 million tons (the Republic of Azerbaijan is one of the most important means for energy security policy, so, in the realization of BTC – there were some historical events of the National Leader Heydar Aliyev and in order to understand it very clearly we consider very necessary to have a look for the personal authority and state practice, political world outlook that he used very professional-H.H.). As it mentioned above, the transportation of oil from Baku to Ceyhan was under the rate of \$ 2.58 per barrel, or would be \$ 18 per ton" [5]. The route of oil pipeline through Georgia and Turkey to the Ceyhan terminal situated on the Mediterranean coast and from there carried by tankers to the European markets. When we have investigated the Azerbaijan and U.S.A relations, it became clear that America prefers this route very much and consider the start of the submission of the oil and gas pipeline Baku - Ceyhan more perspective, on the other hand, the strengthening of guarantee of the Free Silk Road by Turkey has increased our belief. In one of National Leader's speech he said by acknowledging this factor: "But I also recognize that if you did not have the support of the United States to carry out these issues, we can neither have done anything, before the signing of the "Contract of the Century" there were many great pressures on Azerbaijan for one years. They wanted to prevent us. Exactly, by the support of our dear friend, the United States' President, Mr. Bill Clinton we could sign the "Contract of the Century" on September, 1994. But, after that we also had a lot of problems again. Other countries did not accept Baku-Ceyhan. However, very respectable person Mr. Bill Clinton consistently was dealing with this issue, gave us support and spirit, involved Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia and other countries of the Caspian Sea to this matter and with their respect, their reputation, with their consistent policy we could achieved the sign of great "Contract of the Century" [3]. Exactly, Turkey is considered the crown of the Turkish countries of the world and this factor played very important role in the realization of these ideas. As a result, after signing necessary legal and financial documents for the realization of Baku - Ceyhan routes there have decided to start its construction till the agreed time.

After the first comparative analysis, there had persistently noted that increasing intensity of oil transportation by pipeline would be growth incomings perspectives in consistently speed of Azerbaijan as a transit country. Till the building of BTC, there had talked more about the benefits that Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline transportation could bring to Azerbaijan more than oil production. Because, there was a real factor for appropriate payment determined on the base of normative documents for the transit goods that passes through the territory of the republic. The importance of this route was considered more significant because establishment of direct relations with the countries of Turkish world and European countries would be accelerated the development of our national economy, possibility for finding their optimum variant on defined precisely of corresponding geopolitics in the same direction. According to the prognosis, the passage of goods through the territory of Russia were not considered suitable variant for the states that was interested in realization of this project.

It is undeniable fact that the most difficult period of the independence of Azerbaijan became into normal stable conditions and it was directly close to purposeful activity of Heydar Aliyev. In other words, domestic and foreign policy that carried human and worldly characters by the founder and architect of Azerbaijan Heydar

Aliyev's became a model for not only Azerbaijan also for the countries of the world [7]. Perfectly knowing fine moves of policy by the National Leader as soon as found suitable moments in the international conferences, official meetings and summits he gestured as a chess-player method, made a political moves and very professionally brought notice to the participated states that the policy of the state of Azerbaijan was goodwill, based on mutual profitably cooperation and soon he created confidence to these realities on them. In this sense, let's have a look at the striking point: "I would like to note with deep satisfaction that since 1992, during the result of some summits that carried out in the capitals of Turkic states the mutual relationships were more developed, were carried out very high level of meetings, discussions, mutually travelled to friendly countries and signed a number of agreements." These signed agreements were served to the straightening of the independence of our state and improve the well-being of our population [9]. Another side is: "There had created very close personnel contacts, real friendship and brotherhood relations between the leaders of Turkic states. All of these helped to solve very hard and difficult problems together. Its' result is that our country collaborates very successful in the frame of many international projects" [9] these thought signs the regional collaborations and usefulness of applied geopolitics.

Till the period of realization of BTC carried out geopolitics played a role as motive forces till the realization of this oil pipeline. First of all, in Brussels in 1993, Turkic states of the Central Asia and the North Caucasus, headed by Azerbaijan also three countries were members of TASIC program of TRACECA project of European Union, by the learning of political, economical, energy security strategies of other countries they determined their own geopolitics directions. It was the first period to BTC. At the second period, it means, since 1994, at the result of energy strategy of Azerbaijan that realized with continuously speed and signed "Contract of the Century" that was famous with consortium had represented of great oil companies of the world, our country became one of the long-time international cooperation areas on utilization of energy resources of the Caspian basin. Exactly, after that period made efforts for discovering of carbohydrate resources affirmed the rich layers in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan as in Turkic worlds' states.

Therefore, at the result of this policy of Azerbaijan, at the present day the Caspian basin could attract the attention of the world and became one of geographical – political region with very charming and perspective energy resources.

There should be noted that each states around the Caspian Sea have their own sector with rich of energy resources, rights and opportunities. by using from these opportunities, with active participation in the realization of joint and multilateral projects we could became the Caspian Sea to the zone of economic prosperity and determined our worthily place in the worlds' economic system. There is no doubt, having rich natural sources and favorable geographical position of Turkic worlds' states beside with economic benefits they wins very great political benefits too.

The experience shows that joint production of energy resources, drawing oil and gas pipelines for reaching to the world market joined the interests of Turkic worlds' states with the interests of the worlds' developed countries and became a guarantee of progress, stability and security of the region.

The third influenced period to the realization of BTC that considered one of the important means of energy security policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan connected with the international conference dedicated to rebirth and reconstruction of Great Silk Way that carried out in Baku city. Formerly, ex-president of Turkey Suleyman Damirali noted that the TRACECA passage and Baku – Tbilisi – Ceyhan gas pipeline would be acted parallel. And that thought had already affirmed itself.

It is very remarkable situation, the next period of realization of great project of drawing of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan the base export pipeline that considered the sample of international cooperation had started with Ankara Declaration signing during the 75th Jubilee ceremony of the Republic of Turkey, on the 29th of October, 1998. For participation in jubilee ceremony Heydar Aliyev left the state and he answered to the questions of journalist very faithful and optimist.

The question: Why do you prefer Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan route?

The answer: Since the previous time we determined that this route is security in all sides and viewpoint of going out to the West it was profitable. ... It seems, during our meetings – I considered the meeting with the presidents of Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan - without fail we would come to some unit thought. Because, that route was not only profitable for us, it was also interesting for the countries of the Central Asia, at first time, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and even Uzbekistan also were interested in this route [2].

November of 1999, during the Summit of OSCE signed historical "Istanbul agreement" connected with Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan the main oil export pipeline should be considered the great progress for the future development of our country, the security and the blossom of our region [1]. Talked very different opinions about the same summits must be considered as the proof of our conclusions. For example, E.Suleymanova noted, "During the summit's days one another event in Istanbul was very interesting and attentional, it was the signing of declaration about Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan the main oil export pipeline. Believe me, many foreign journalist came near us and asked: Was it really, that day there would be signed the declaration about Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan the

main oil export pipeline? I do not know why some of them could not believe and thought that the signing would be put off" [8]. But there did not happen their expects. It means, signing of that declaration in the "Ciragan Palace" of Istanbul destroyed all those hesitant thoughts and accepted as very important event by the participants of that summit. At that time brotherly country, Turkish population received that news as a holiday. Simple people when knew that we were from Azerbaijan they said: "We are very thankful to Heydar Aliyev, he held both Azerbaijan's and Turkish population's head high" [3]. Or, being considered one of the Turkish countries with rich natural sources Kazakhstan's president N.Nazarbayev estimated the signing of the same declaration and noted: "At finally, today the signing of "Istanbul declaration" and other documents could determine technical, legal and commercial sides of one of the routes of the West-East passages – that we have been waiting for a long time. I hope that, it will create very suitable conditions for the potential investors and oil companies, will increase the fascination of economic sides of Baku-Tbilis-Ceyhan pipeline and we all are interested in these" [11]. On one another information there have noted, the president of Turkey Suleyman Damirali came to the Great National Assembly of Turkey met with the president of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev, the president of Georgia Eduard Shevardnadze, the president of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, the president of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, including, the Ministry of Energy of USA Bill Richardson and said that especially, for the reaching of Azerbaijan oil to the world markets the signing of "Ankara Declaration" [3] dedicated the determination of Baku-Tbilis-Ceyhan routes could be considered as one of the important factors of point of geopolitics interest of the Turkic world's states. As it seems, all of these thoughts with chronological orders and jewelers' exactness were masterfully based as the foundation principles in the formalization of international relations.

One of the important factors of determines the place of Azerbaijan among the countries of the world, is the development of pipeline transport. At the end of XX centuries and at the beginning of XXI centuries, in the interior of the republic have broaden the transportation geography of produced oil by the means of pipeline and at present time, in this direction still carries out serious works. The experts on the worlds' strategic research works, very famous politologists, as the result of far seeing policy of Heydar Aliyev valued the directly transportation of oil by the means of Baku-Tbilis-Ceyhan oil pipeline as a very important factor that determines the place of Azerbaijan in the world economy. For example, in the article of "Mistakes of post USA administration" [12] have noted that "since 1990 years, USA has been more interested in the processes of energy resources of Caspian Sea" [18]. "The same attention during the 1996-2000 years, also was by the B. Clinton in a high level and there noted that his support to Baku-Tbilis-Ceyhan route was in the level of titanic [20].

There have especially noted one another event that today, in the successful realization of oil strategy in Azerbaijan, in preparation of all oil contracts was a great labor of the first ex-president of SOCAR and today, the president of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev. His capability on researching political and social problems, carried out works on straightening of statehood of Azerbaijan is in the center of attention of famous great politics of the world and state leaders.

Today, the progresses of oil strategy that considers one of the important means of energy security of the Republic of Azerbaijan attracts the world's attention. Thus, even during the celebration of 5th Anniversary of the "Contract of the Century", formerly vice president of SOCAR, the deputy of the parliament Ilham Aliyev in his speech gave information about the future perspectives of that contract. According to his words, since 2000, Azerbaijan will start to gain oil profits from the wells of "Azeri", "Chirag" and "Gunashli". In the nearest future from the benefits of oil selling net profit of the country will be growing till the 300.500.700 mln. dollars. After 2005 years it will be growing till 1 mlrd. dollars and after 2005 will be growing more than 1 mlrd. dollars.

Very rightly the president of Azerbaijan Republic Ilham Aliyev in one of his speech noted that 15mln. ton, it means, so much oil completely was not in accordance with that political background. Of course, if there create necessities for perspectives we will work on the resources and increase the production. We will produce maybe near 50 mln. ton oil, maybe more than 50 mln. ton oil. But ... even mln.ton oil production completely, is not in accordance with such great political colors.

These cavils were not waste. Because, at that period there were many opponent of BTC, they were many both in interior and in exterior of the country. They made baseless arguments in front of Azerbaijan for changing our opinion. The state officials of Azerbaijan even gave information about in the meeting of editorial board of the "Washington - Post" newspaper. In that interview had talked about the problems and comparisons of the same pipelines. For example, in the answer to the question about the "present conditions and future perspectives of oil pipeline Baku-Novorosiysk-Baku-Supsa transporting the Azerbaijan oil to the world market ... we informed Russia about the difficulties of this route" [10], the state officials made an argument on the Chechen accidents and said that for this reason they cannot use from that pipeline. Then they said that "... but today it is possible to export produced oil by this pipeline. But we have signed an agreement about the building of Baku-Ceyhan main oil export pipeline in the future" [4]. We consider that this factor shows the balancing policy in the export of energy resources of Azerbaijan. Again we want to direct your attention to the statistics. According to the information, on the September, 2001, have exported more than 15.9 mln.ton oil by the same pipelines. In spite

of these, for realizing more export of Azerbaijan oil that grew year by year to the Europe and world market there created necessity of preparation of new projects because of potential opportunities of two oil pipelines were too less and there are growing progressive steps in this area. It means, one of those projects was Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan main oil export pipeline. Its oil transportation capability was 50 mln.ton per year (oil transportation capability of this pipeline is more than that).

There should be noted, there are some superiorities of exactly choosing of the same transport and they are:

The same oil export pipeline in many times would be passing through the Black Sea directly to the Mediterranean Sea being parallel to the TRACECA routes.

At second, there would be meet the needs in a big amount on oil of the states in the round of Mediterranean Sea;

At third, there would be possibilities for the ultra large crude carriers on the Mediterranean Sea;

At fourth, created suitable conditions would be done very profitable the transportation of oil in all the sides of the world viewpoint of economy and these conditions will support the creation of good new political – economical, cultural and other relations between the same countries.

The reality is that Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil export pipeline acts at the present time too. According to the sayings of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan IlhamAliyev: “The realization of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil export pipeline is our historical victory and Heydar Aliyev is the tradition of oil strategy. This project is very important for Azerbaijan and for the world too” [6].

It is real that the direction of Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum chosen on the base of far-sighted policy by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev guaranteed Azerbaijan oil and gas to the world markets. As the main magisterial pipeline of Turkic states of the world this project also carries out the function of exportation of oil and gas production of the regional states and in general, it is the center of the geopolitical interests of these countries. And it is real that all of these create suitable conditions for progressive realization of this conception that carries strategic importance of transportation - communication politics strategy conveying guaranteed energy security. If we approach to the problem viewpoint of general problem we can come to these conclusions: Our republic in the frame of Transnational transport projects including, TRACECA and the North and South international routes in the Azerbaijan segment building and reconstruction of automobile magisterial, reconstruction of road networks in the regions and realizing the perfection works.

For exportation of produced carbohydrate products of our republic to the world market have put into operation Baku-Novorossiysk, Baku – Supsa, Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan oil pipelines also Baku-Tbilisi-Erzurum gas pipelines and all of their irreplaceable results are in front of eyes.

In the result of building of Baku-Tbilisi-Gars railway that considers transnational projects creation of direct railway connection between Europe and Asia and there would be possible the connection of Caspian countries and Black sea to the European railway network and all of these have their political and economical importance.

As a progressive result of energy security policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the last periods there have built and given to the utilization of new modern 9 electric stations and also carried out measures for broadening of utilization of constructed energy resources. In general, guaranteed energy security of the country, has gasification 85% of territories of the republic and Azerbaijan became from energy importer into energy exportation.

Already, it is one of the realities of the present time, the republic is the active participant of energy security of Europa. It means, for these days signed “Baku declaration” on AGRI project between Azerbaijan, Georgia, Rumania and Hungary states could be considered as one of the following important steps in this direction.

All of these give us the basis to say that energy security policy of the Republic of Azerbaijan realized very progressively. It means, today contemporary Azerbaijan state goes with special development ways. The foundation stones of this development had put by the National Leader Heydar Aliyev. Successor of Heydar Aliyev’s school, worthy follower of his political course the president IlhamAliyev carried out measures, signed degrees and orders, directly continuing an active intercourse with people are the logically continuation of the works that started by the National Leader.

IV. SILK WAY IN THE CONTEXT OF DIALOGUE OF CIVILIZATIONS

(History and present)

Opening of the Great silk way, is one of the most considerable achievements in the history of a world civilization. Extensive networks of caravan roads crossed Europe and Asia through the Mediterranean ocean to China and served during an antiquity and Middle Ages era as important means of commercial relations and dialogue between cultures of the West and the East. All paradox that this ancient road received the present name only in the XIX century according to Ferdinand von Ritzgofen's proposal, abrop classical works on physical geography of China and geography of Asia from which easy hand this name is accepted today everywhere. The world community warmly accepted the decision of UNESCO on implementation of the international program "Great Silk Way — a Way of Dialogue, Mutual Understanding and Rapprochement of Cultures". Great Silk way as if a bird the Phoenix, begins the revival.

Chinese have a wise saying: "If you wish to be rich, first of all you have to have the road! ". In the history of China and at other states of the world the Silk way played importance and made a huge contribution to their development. On the Silk way passed goods, for example, from China - silk fabrics, paints, ware thanks to what China could save up the big capital and it became the richest country in the world. Besides, it traded in compasses, gunpowder, technology of woodcarving, equipment of production of paper, technology of an alloy of metals, technology of underground watering of the soil thanks to what China became the most developed and advanced state.

On the Silk way to China religions, in particular from India and Central Asia extended: Buddhism, Manichaeism, Zoroastrianism, Catholicism, Christianity, Islam. In cultural development and arts it surpassed all states.

. It should be noted that there is a variety of views concerning the tasks connected with history, development, activity of this way, its role in real influence of a civilization of one country on another, considered as one of the main incentives in development of the interstate relations establishment of economical political cultural ties and other problems. Existence of the points of view concerning the Silk way is traced and during research of historical and scientific literature and a number of archival materials. But, as in offered work as object of research, studying of base of an existing problem, and only its historical and modern context is not, we will consider respectively aspects of problems.

Some researchers, including, prof. N. Velikhanla's academician [23;] prof. Yu.Yusifov [27;] etc., opening of the Great silk way connects with activity of the lord of the Chinese empire by the Udi (140-86 BC) . Still B.C. for the first time to 138 g in Central Asia by ChyanSyan's envoy in Kushan - the most powerful empire of that period were transferred to the Chinese emperor of data on the trade ways passing through territories of India and the states of Central Asia, with the purpose to find allies against Gunnsky tribes clashing with them. In this regard to Kushan were sent also trade a caravan embassy. During noted period in the territory stretched from the British Isles to the coast of the Pacific Ocean, all grown roots people and zcvx,zcvx,the states, anyway, were in submission or under the influence of four powerful empires which were the main links of world political system - Roman, Parthian, Kushansky and Chinese. These lords called by "sons of the sky" [23;] constantly pursued policy of the section of the world among themselves. In this regard them I was special strategic plans are developed and put into practice.

During research we met different views of researchers on this problem. Approximately, some sources testify to existence in Parthia the nobility and her significant role in political and economic life. The important role was played by that circumstance that the Great silk way passed through the piedmont plain of KopetDagh, and Parthian merchants took the most active part in trade. "Merchants, - the Chinese author in the I century BC wrote, - make trade with neighboring states overland and a waterway" [33; 4]. From the western countries brothels from an ivory, marble statues of Aphrodite and Artemis, terracotta, sometimes gilded, sometimes the painted figurines, the silver image Erotia, bought up at the western centers of the Hellenistic world were brought. The values found archeologists in the ancient settlement Old Nissa, testify to brisk trade with the regional countries. During this period China established political relationship with Kushan closest to it from all big states also began to look for ways to India.

At the same time ancient Chinese historian Shitszi wrote: "From Gave (Fergana) in the West to Ansi (Par-fiya), though speak various languages, but in usage very similar and in conversations understand each other" [33; 6]. Probably, with arrival of the yuechzhy Turkic language which took in the Kushansky state the first steps in the territory of Central Asia extended also.

Traditions of kushansky art (gandkharsky) have subsequently huge impact on art culture of the people of the Far East - China, Japan, Indochina and Indonesia which passes through all Middle Ages and remains till our time.

As it was already noted, sources confirm that one of the countries through which the Silk way lies, Azerbaijan always was the sphere of big interests of the states of the world . The main reason of it is a natural and geographical arrangement of our country. It is natural that some means one of which was passing of the Silk way through the territory of our country since "the states in the development for a real assessment of potentials both own, and other states have to consider geographical features of the state, i.e. its situation, topography, natural riches, an exit in the sea, etc." [29;] were necessary for studying of a geographical position of Azerbaijan. The best means in this sense would be the Silk way. Still authors of the antique period, coming to our country from China and India, reported interesting data about passing through the territory of Azerbaijan, a convenient transit and trade way and about participation of Azerbaijan in those days in international trade. From historical documents it is known that in the period of Hellenism existence of the states of Albania and Atropatena on territories of present Azerbaijan, creation of many cities, development of the commodity-money relations, promoted expansion of transit and trade ways. One of such ways, passing through Central Asia, then continued across the Caspian Sea Coast, lying through the territory of Azerbaijan in the direction of the West, - branched on overland and sea trade ways. On the economic value the Great silk way most of all involved east and western merchants therefore that, passing through the territory of Azerbaijan of a branch of this way, many cities of the country connected to other shopping centers of that period, promoting emergence of ample trade opportunities

and the increasing increase in interests to them. Very often interests of benefit of certain people, connecting, turned into state interests and therefore they sought to seize and hold control over this way. The world practice proves that at all times for realization of the interests, the states used different gains of others territories. Territory size in the ancient time played an important role. It was noted in the work "Decline of Europe" by the German philosopher Oswald Spengler (1880-1936): "... expansion was a natural tendency of these civilizations". Let's note that after disintegration of the Kushansky kingdom which has begun in the III century, two political centers – one in Peshawar (India), another – in Sogda were formed.

Scientific researchers especially I note that in art and Sogd's culture the leading role was played by the Hellenistic forms and motives which in some cases were combined with ancient archaic local traditions. Sogd's inhabitants on one of central Asian Iranian adverbs whom Beruni called "sogdiysky" spoke. Gaultier's French Iranian told me scientific research institute that it was widespread from Sog yes to China, in any case, pasesmyatnik with such language lump were found in the Blue Jiang. Sogdiyets on trees not Aramaic type what, probably, passed to them from parfyar wrote, but after the statement Caen rюй sky domination is scarlet started being replaced slowly with Gursky, to the territory which distribution on thorium of Mongolia and between China and Central Asia.

Historian V.V. Bartold extend scientific research institute of languages and it is scarlet favita in ancient Central Asia connects from times vi-tiy the auction the relations and "religious advocate that".

Any of other languages couldn't with пернчатъ with the sogdiysko-Uigur alphabet, whether to that received at a meniyeye when recording the giozny flew ists – Buddhist, Manichaean Christian .

"Only many years later, he writes, this rpa the spendthrift was forced out on For fall the Arab alphabet, in the east – Tibetan" [24;12].

Sogd was rich trade area. In it was counted 30 large and 300 small cities, to that ry were connected by trade ways. Many foreigners came to Sogd for conducting trade. Guorodsky inhabitants were for those times richly the ode you. Wives of the tire wore dresses from silk fabrics, and men put on in damask caftans [13; 6].

About it to Tanshwrote: "Inhabitants прис a trust ны to wine, love songs and dancings on streets. To the been born boy language smear a fireplace with ny honey, and on palms put glue that it was sweet to tradictory and strong I held a money. Write across. Are skillful in trade and are self-interested. The man who has reached twenty years, goes to the next possession and everywhere will visit where only expects benefit" [23; 6]. No wonder therefore that almost all Chinese sources constantly speak about "rich houses" which hold grape wine to one thousand tributes (a tribute - about hundred liters).

From the above it is visible that benefit, interests led to uncountable collisions and wars. Nevertheless, the Great silk way always remained a basis of economic interests, without losing the value. The caravans of camels loaded with goods from Northern India and China, being loaded with local goods, continued the way from Iran through Azerbaijan and further - to the west and the North. Azerbaijan was the important strategic intermediary of the Great silk way. However, though between trade interests of the called states and policy of the international relations pursued by Azerbaijan there were many common features, but even more here were the hidden motives that didn't prevent the caravans loaded with goods to stop and on local markets.

And already in the VIII century, China, expanding foreign commercial relations and skillfully using wide branching of the Great silk way, achieved establishment of the international trade relations with Korea, Manchzhuriyey, Mongolia, Japan, Central Asia, India, the states of the coast of the Persian Gulf that allowed it to carry out by means of overland and sea ways transportation of the goods to the west and at the same time to bring goods necessary for from these states. But not for long this hegemony lasted. Historical researches showed that the international value of this ancient way in the VII-X centuries - in the period of a gain the Arab Muslim state of the enormous territory, since China and India - up to Spain - even more increased. The main positive line of process of general political and religious - but-cultural communication of the various people united in the uniform state, that fact is that it (process) occurred, along with domestic and foreign trade. According to academician V.V.Bartold[34;] conducting throughout many years of research about the different periods stories of Turkic peoples, it is possible to consider that, in the true sense of the word, distribution of Muslim culture peacefully by means of commercial relations has a greater impact on destiny of Turkic peoples, than successes of the Muslim weapon.

During this period the most ancient city of Azerbaijan of the Bard, being on a crossing of the international trade ways, I became one of the largest shopping and craft centers of the Middle East. It kept the value almost until the end of the first half of the X century.

Usually in suburbs of the cities the big area was allocated for the markets. Trade was made also in carvansaray where merchants stopped. At Sasanidakh on the territory of Azerbaijan from China, Central Asia and Northern India silks, spices, an ivory, an ebony and other goods which were exported to the west through the Black Sea were delivered. According to Istakhri and Ibn Haukalya from Bards were exported to India and other countries paint - a madder, kirmiz. This paint was extracted in areas Bards, Derbent, on Apsheron, and also on the islands lying on the Caspian Sea against the Chicken.

In the X-XI centuries to other considerable markets after Bards the cities of Azerbaijan Derbent, Shabran were, Baku and Shemakha, being on the ways of international trade connecting the Caliphate with a number of the

countries of the North and the East, they took in it active part. Merchants from Asia and other countries of the East came to these cities and exchanged the goods for oil, salt, fish, cattle (mules, horses), a saffron, the cochineal insect, a madder and other goods. Oil, salt and saffron were extracted near Baku, in Apsheron's settlements. From Arran and Bards took out the healthy, strong and taken-out excellent mules to Khurasan, Iraq, Syria, India and other countries, differing high breeding.

Governors of Shirvan - Shirvanshakhi owned herds in some thousand heads of the thoroughbred horses divorced in Shirvan, Karabakh and Mugani. In the river Chicken various valuable grades of fishes were got. Especially valuable were considered fish "зеракен" and "супмахи" (shamy), delivered in the salted look to the different countries.

It should be noted that else great military-political and economic value was gained by three cities on the bottom Syr-Darya Current, early enough accepted Islam, - Dzhennd, Huvara and Yangikent. Dzhennd through which passed a caravan track from the kipchak's country to Bukhara was distinguished from them. From here the best military units of army of Choresmshah were gathered and military leaders, from there were also the highest officials. It is enough to tell that legendary Tekesh, before declaration its horezmshakhy, was Dzhennd's deputy, and having occupied a state throne, appointed here the deputy of the most beloved son - Nasir ad-Din Malikshakh. In Tekesh's decree it was said that Dzhennd is a basis and the state beginning, and the same significance, as to Khoresm was attached to it

Trade was a subject of special cares of Choresmshah. The known scientist of Azerbaijan Z. Bunyatov notes that the decree of Tekesh in which it was recommended to treat equally fairly all merchants - distant and to relatives, Turkic peoples and foreigners remained, not to interfere with commercial transactions, to provide safety on roads, to protect goods and life of merchants from a robbery and violence [35;13]. Well organized protection of roads and caravan tracks stimulated development of domestic and foreign trade. Tell that horezmiysky merchants with the goods reached Andaluziya and China.

While son Tekesha Mohammed united Khoresm shah of Maverannakhr's earth, Mangyshlak and the most part of Persia and included them in structure of the Khorezm state, in far Mongolia there was a process of formation of the nomadic feudal state.

As we see, carried out by the different states within uniform interests the joint policy changed existing situation in activity of the Silk way. Already since the beginning X centuries, as a result of gradual weakening of the caliphate, and, the formation of the independent states connected with it, have negative impact on activity of the Great silk way. So, because its separate sites were taken by the states various competing and conflicting among themselves, each of which wanted to hold activity of trade ways in the hands and to seize control over them, between them there was a hostility.

Certainly, it is necessary to concern one more problem, i.e. irrespective of international situation in foreign policy of the state there could be some changes [30; 8]. However in the interested states the main political strategy the direction remained invariable [30;8] and, from this point of view, seldgugs, supervising during this period considerable part of the Great silk way, directed to the west, awakened interest of the states of Western Europe to the rich cities of the East, at the same time, desire of mastering by trade ways. It lifted them on feet and led to crusades, and further to collision of interests of these states that served as the reason of an unbinding of wars between them. As we see, global political changes in Europe played an important role in destiny of the Great silk way.

It should be noted, the destiny of the Great silk way was some years under kontroly the Golden Horde and empire Timur's Emir. Let's try to make a comprehensive explanation

Now caravans from China to the Middle East make again a course through Otrar, Tashkent, Samarkand, Balkh, Herat and to Sultany [the former Azerbaijani city] on the Shooting gallery and Force. The Venetian travelers Barbara and Kontarini in the XV century reported about full decline and ruin of Tana and Astrakhan, and Dzhenskinson's English ambassador in 1558 found Astrakhan "poor and poor" the city, and trade roads destroyed and dangerous. Ibn Arabshakh Bekara after Timur's death wrote: "The processed earth Dashti-Kipchak became desert and dry, inhabitants ran, dissipated so if someone went through it without the conductor or the scout, he, of course, would disappear, having lost the road, even in the summer as the winds lifting and carrying sand, hid the road, swept up and erased it".

In spite of the fact that, as a result of aspiration of some states to establish control over the Great silk way, and also, as a result of the political changes happening in the states through which territory I passed this way, some routes were changed, opening in 1498 of a direct sea way from Africa to India served as the reason of change of world trade ways, and, thus, the overland communications connecting the Western world to the Far East, weakened a little. However, opening of maritime routes at all didn't belittle completely value of the Great silk way. Because long time sea and overland communications mutually supplemented each other. Though from certain researchers it was noted that activity of the Great silk way completely stopped during this period, we consider that under what name other trade ways wouldn't function, all of them were receivers of the ancestor of an ancient silk way. In spite of the fact that was some centuries, on the eve of the XXI century, restoration of the

Great silk way became the world global problem that once again proves importance and the importance of this way in the modern world.

The great silk way gains again the historical value. The history, inherently is the great teacher. Nobody thought that historical experience on the eve of the XXI century, will be estimated as the most convenient and modern factor.

Interest and attention to restoration of the Great silk way began to increase even more after finding of the Caucasian and Asian republics of independence. Because, as well as in the past, and until now it remains heart of an ancient caravan track. And therefore our state is the main initiator of the international actions for restoration of an ancient way.

Restoration of the Great silk way was begun in 1993 at the Bruxelles meeting by TPACEKA creation — the Transport corridor Europe-Caucasus — Asia. Then the declaration on the matter was adopted also. Restoration of the Great silk way be one of the most actual problems of our time. On it all members of TRASEKA-actively participates in implementation of this large international project.

V. ROLE OF THE GREAT SILK WAY IN THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Restoration of the Great silk way will promote more in-depth study of our customs and traditions, the traces left by grandfathers and great-grandfathers of our great nation, and also is one of the main incentives influencing expansion and strengthening of international relations of independent Azerbaijan with other world powers. It is natural that restoration of this way at the same time will serve expansion of the relations between the people with various religions, belief and languages, will give an impetus to development of their economy and culture, and also will play a big role in transformation of Azerbaijan into the mighty state.

It should be noted that the Great silk way connecting the East and the West of many centuries back, didn't lose the historical value and remained in memory of people therefore serious measures for its restoration now are taken. There is no doubt that, as well as hundred years ago, and presently this way will play a bridge role between the countries with various culture and a civilization from time immemorial predisposed to cooperation and dialogue.

Today our contemporaries anew master a caravan track passed many centuries back by the well-known travelers and diplomats, and consider that on a silk thread of this way the numerous states are strung, and Azerbaijan still then became one of its most main trade and transport knots. And, exactly, as continuation of those traditions at the Bruxelles conference in 1993 Azerbaijan together with the independent states of the Caucasus and Central Asia joined and became the active participant of the TRASEKA program on technical assistance to development of a transport corridor of Europe-Caucasus-Asia.

I want to note especially that conference on restoration of the historical Great silk way, taken place on September 7-8, 1998 in Baku, was carried out in Azerbaijan at the initiative of presidents of two neighboring countries of G. Aliyev and E. Shevardnadze with assistance of the Commission of the Council of Europe not casually. G. Aliyev expecting all favorable prospects of this project, repeatedly noted that the TRASEKA program functioning more than five years already yields the results. New lines of communication, creation of the transport highway of a corridor of Europe-Caucasus-Asia and other actions realized, bring economic benefit. Political expediency of this project is also obvious: the more we will cooperate with the different countries, to maintain with them relations, the more solid we will be. The main objective is providing the world, stability and mutual understanding between the states. All this in aggregate also makes an economic and political benefit.

Restoration of the Great silk way positively influences development of the international relations of Azerbaijan with other states, and it even more strengthens belief in expediency of this project.

The head of the delegation of the European commission François Lyamyyueri who is highly appreciating value of restoration of the Great silk way for expansion of international relations noted that the European Union, having begun in the fifties integration process, took a step to close cooperation of countries, having signed the Parisian agreement. And, really, having created the coal and steel union, Europe provided favorable conditions for development of the international economic relations of many states. F. Lyamyyueri told that believes that according to the TRASEKA project which will be carried out within the TESIS program, the Great silk way will be revived, having originated in Europe and, having passed through the Caucasus and Caspian the sea, will reach Central Asia.

It is possible to come to a conclusion that the multilateral agreement of the European Commission on the international transport will provide legal bases for full realization of the purposes set for the TRASEKA program. Promoting implementation of this agreement, the European Union promotes the conclusion of the international treaties directed on performance of a common goal. Thus, an ultimate goal of the Program is coordination of laws, rules and provisions of the countries of the above regions with international and, thereby, maintenance of the sovereign rights of the independent states at the proper level.

It should be noted that signing of the agreement on settlement of transit transportations between Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in the Turkmen city of Serakhsa in May, 1996 was a big event. Later other states joined this agreement also and, as a result of joint cooperation tariffs for transportations were

lowered by 50%, customs rules were simplified, safety and preservation of transported goods is ensured, barter volume between Europe and Asia by means of the Transcaucasian corridor, more increased than ten times and considerably the international economic relations of our republic extended. It is undoubted that signing and implementation of similar agreements and resolutions will help trade development, skillful use of natural resources and their transportation, mutually beneficial cooperation of the countries of Europe, the Caucasus, basins of the Black and Caspian seas and Asia. Thus, restoration of a historical Great silk way, attraction to it all of the new countries and regions will serve rapprochement and mutual prosperity of the various people, strengthening of independence and the sovereignty of the independent states, will give a powerful spur to successful carrying out democratic reforms in these states and will help establishment of the world, stability and safety for all.

If we address to recent history, we will see that the European Union expecting disintegration of the Soviet empire, I made certain forecasts, having expressed the relation to this problem, I carried out a number of the actions one of which was acceptance by the TESIS program of the decision on the economic help to the countries which have found independence in 1991.

The changes which have happened in countries of Eastern Europe in connection with disorder of the USSR, independence finding by the states which were earlier as a part of the Soviet Union, importance of establishment of the strong relations between Europe and Asia, all this promoted adoption of the TESIS program for broader development not only economic, but also other international relations. Azerbaijan as one of the states which have gained independence, also began to cooperate with the European Union, however at that time didn't assume that the TRASEKA program possesses such big future. At last, in 1996-1997 when restoration of the Great silk way became a global problem, value of creation new transport and lines of communication, laying of new, more favorable, safe and extended roads between Europe and Asia and economic advantage of them was estimated.

Understanding a big role of the international relations, Azerbaijan pays special attention economic, scientific most educated to cooperation not only with the states of the European Union, but also and with other countries. In April, 1996 in Luxembourg between the European Union and Azerbaijan the cooperation agreement which helped establishment of even more close connections with the European Union countries (in the next years them was signed financial and financial support) was rendered to Azerbaijan. Besides, many developed states of the world constantly pay attention to the countries which have found independence, promote expansion of their international relations, stabilization of their social and economic condition assist.

Undoubtedly, interested in restoration of the Silk way other world powers considering this way as one of the major factors of development of the international relations, lay hopes on it. One of the developed countries of the world – Japan to which share 12% of world production fall, praised the regional importance of the Silk way as till XV-XVI centuries, even long before opening of maritime routes it was the main way connecting the East to the West and already then had great strategic value. It is emphasized what exactly by means of this ancient highway the western culture got through China into Japan. In view of interest of Japan and other countries this site of a way, develops policy under the name "Diplomacy of a Site of the Great Silk Way".

Main directions "Diplomacy of a site of the Great silk way" following: first, to begin with the interested countries political dialogue for confidence-building and mutual understanding; secondly, to establish with them cooperation in the field of economy and operation of natural resources for further prosperity of the countries of this site; thirdly, to achieve an achievement of peace by stabilization and democratization in these countries.

Trying to penetrate more deeply into position of the countries located on this site, Japan seeks for even bigger activation and improvement of the diplomacy on support of restoration of the Silk way. Thus, Japan for the purpose of a branching of the transport ways connecting the East and the West, supports the TRASEKA project and creation of the third way between Japan and Europe, and also supports strengthening of relationship between the states involved in restoration of the Silk way as the best way of the fastest implementation of this project. Such good intentions were stated to the president of Azerbaijan Heydar Aliyev during his visit to Japan in February, 1999.

People's Republic of China is one of the states maintaining diplomatic relations with Azerbaijan. Being interested in revival of a historical silk way she takes active part in performance of a set of perspective works. The Euroasian continental highway passing through northern part of the Sintszyansko-Uygursky autonomous region of China and considerably reduced distance in comparison with other routes was a few years ago put in operation. Besides, in China the railroad of "Nyantszyan" which will connect it with the boundary countries and thus now is constructed, the way from the countries of Transcaucasia and Central Asia to the Pacific Ocean and the Far East will be shorter, and plus to it, expenses on transportation and transit of freight will decrease.

In the telegram of the chairman of the People's Republic of China ChienTszeminya of September 7, 1998 on the occasion of opening of the international conference on a transport corridor of Europe-Caucasus-Asia it was noted to the president of the Azerbaijan Republic G. Aliyev that China highly appreciates and supports the efforts of the Azerbaijani government directed on creation of the Euroasian transport corridor and expresses

readiness to strengthen the relations in transport area with the countries which are equitable to interests of Azerbaijan.

It shows that the People's Republic of China is interested in revival of the Great silk way which has originated in this country, and also in adjustment of the international relations with Azerbaijan, thus trusts in their prospect.

One of the states which have gained independence after disintegration of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan is. The Azerbaijani-Kazakhstan relations after finding of independence are formed by rules of the civilized world that is shown in welfare and political and economic communications. To this process, restoration of the Silk way gave a big push and the first step in this direction was movement opening by rail Dostlug – by Alashankou in 1992 Besides, was noted that if in the beginning, confirmed with the Bruxelles declaration, the TRASEKA program was intended for association of transport networks of eight states of the Caucasian region and Central Asia, technical assistance in the field of transport, is later as a result of realization, this program rose by higher level and passed to examining of global world projects. It, in turn, the prequel to expansion of interest of many countries to the Silk way, and accession of new highways to this corridor even more increased its geography.

Uzbekistan being one of the central states of Central Asia, also considers that restoration of the Silk way and start of a transport corridor of Europe-Caucasus-Asia will play an important role in strengthening of international relations. Referring to official statements, it is possible to conclude that interest of Uzbekistan to this grandiose project is explained by the following:

first, Uzbekistan and some states of Central Asia sharply feel on itself all weight of lack of a direct outlet to the sea of transport communications. Expenses on transportation of imported and exported goods are so great that often exceed the cost of the goods so that export from the economic point of view becomes unprofitable, and import of the vital goods is at a loss. Therefore implementation of this project, its realization in life not simply will help the countries which don't have an outlet to the sea, to find the constant way alternative to the Trans-European and Trans-Asiatic transport ways, but at the same time, will allow to increase export and will open new prospects for activation and expansion of mutually advantageous foreign trade between the project participating countries. So, for such countries, as Uzbekistan, probably optimum acceptable finding of a way of permission of a problem and communication with the European and world markets;

secondly, coordination of the TRASEKA project and the project made by Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and China, providing carrying out the ways connecting Fergana Valley to east provinces of China through Tashkent, Andizhan, Osh, Kashgar, not only will unite transport communications of these countries, but also, being part of a historical Great silk way, will provide the shortest way between Europe both extensive Pacific and South East regions of Asia.

Uzbekistan which constructed the international relations with Azerbaijan on a reliable basis, from the geopolitical point of view welcomes its priority situation as central state of the Transcaucasian corridor of the Silk way and considers expedient placement of the constant secretariat in the city of Baku.

It is natural that implementation of the TRASEKA project will benefit not only to the Asian countries, but also Europe. Therefore the European countries are interested in that to take out the goods on the wide markets of Transcaucasia, the Central and all Asia. By it this project is attractive. Let's consider the relation of some European countries to the project of restoration of the Great silk way, their assessment of a role of this way in strengthening of the international relations.

Greece located in Southern Europe, on the Balkan Peninsula and numerous islands of the Mediterranean Sea, noted discrepancy of transport system of the former Soviet Union to standards of market economy and the international transport and declared need of opening of the new West east transport arrow beginning in Europe and through the Black Sea, the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea going to Central Asia. Official representatives of Greece emphasized that at the fourth meeting of the working group in October, 1996 in Athens, was recognized expedient more widely to develop concepts of a transport way of TRASEKA drawing the increasing attention, and also all offered projects are highly appreciated. At this meeting the agreement on urgent accession of Ukraine and Mongolia to the TRASEKA program was signed, and also need of connection of the specified way with the Kritsky corridor that would connect it with the Trans-European network is confirmed.

Such relation of the participating countries to revival of the Silk way, undoubtedly, will serve as incentive to mutual cooperation and will give a powerful spur to trade development, that is the way of TRASEKA going from Central Asia to the Black Sea will be rather shorter, more high-speed and cheap alternative.

Hungary as the member of the European Union and, long ago making attempts to enter into the North Atlantic military block, along with introduction in these organizations of integration policy, is also interested in social and political development of the Caucasus. Official representatives of the republic confirmed that Hungary pays much attention to providing the world and tranquillity in this region, keeps democratic development of the countries which have recently gained independence.

Hungary, thanks to the advantageous geographical position and infrastructure, is also interested in revival of the Silk way as it can play an essential role in establishment of the international relations between Western Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

One of the states located in Southern Europe and having since Marco Polo powerful communications with the participating countries of the TRASEKA project is Italy. It highly appreciates an initiative of revival of the Great silk way and considers it as an important step on a way of establishment of the international relations based on the principles of trust and cooperation. Together with it the Italian government, in view of that the contractual relations of the TRASEKA program will serve expansion of transport communications, declared, as will help from now on to development of this project and to render technical and other assistance in a TASIS program framework. All this isn't casual as Italy pays much attention to development iron and highways and understands that all these processes have to happen within the program, correspond to a level of development and requirements of time and have to be directed on achievement of deeper and powerful integration of the European countries with the countries which don't have developed transport system.

Great Britain - one of the countries, established with Azerbaijan the closest relations also seeks for continuous expansion of diplomatic communications with us. During G. Aliyev's visit to this country the prime minister of the United Kingdom Tony Blair expressed the positive relation to the TRASEKA program which, in his opinion, not only will expand trade, but also will play more and more essential role in world progress of the states and will lead to an exchange of new ideas, technologies between the free and sovereign states located along this huge corridor. The successful result of this work will be defined by the changes happening in political, economic and social life of citizens of the participating countries of the project. Great Britain believes in prosperity and development of economic, political, social and cultural ties of the countries which as if the artery will connect the Silk Way, well understands all advantage of this way and tries to assist for its fastest restoration.

Located in the south of Europe, in the basin of the bottom Danube, and, supporting with Azerbaijan friendship, Romania declares that the essential role in formation of the international relations between both countries is played by large-scale oil and gas deposits of the Caspian Sea. The quantity of these stocks does them really considerable for the European and world power prospects.

The Romanian government considers that except energy resources, Central Asia and the Caucasus possess a powerful manpower which can be used for development of other areas.

Participation of Romania in the project of restoration of the Great silk way, has the advantages. In the geographical relation, Romania is natural continuation of a corridor of Baku-Tbilisi-Poti and further across the Black Sea and is on a joint of merge of important routes of Europe. This country provides an exit to the Black Sea the seventh European corridor beginning from the North Sea both passing through the Rhine Rivers and Danube. At the same time going on a route Scandinavian the peninsula -Baltiyskysea - the Aegean Sea the European economic corridors also pass through Romania.

As well as Azerbaijan which has the Baku port, capable to accept the arrived freights and possessing convenient transit ways, Romania too has the port of Constance, capable to accept annually 120 million tons of freight, and considered as the largest bay of the Black Sea. This bay accepts oil tankers, with a loading capacity of 180 thousand tons and from here directly on pipes oil is overtaken on oil refineries with a productivity of 30 million tons.

Located on the western termination of Europe Spain completely supports strategy of the European Union in relation to the transport corridor passing through the Caucasus both the Black Sea and connecting Europe to Asia. This project is favorable not only from the economic point of view, it can promote cultural and political cooperation. Spain calls the European Union for the greatest understanding of strategic and political value of the Caucasus and Central Asia for the sake of stability and progress of the European continent.

The United States of America from the first days of a gain of independence of Azerbaijan and until now constantly maintain the international relations, seeking to expand socio-political, economic and scientific cultural ties with our country. Though America is on that party of the ocean, she shows a great interest to revival of the Silk way. This question was repeatedly discussed at official state level and the relevant decisions were made. The USA consider further development of the Caspian region by a big and significant event.

For this reason, at the beginning of 1995 the United States declared the support of the project of a construction of pipelines for export of the Caspian oil to the world markets. Such approach to a problem probably has the purpose to assist in delivery of energy carriers for the new states of this region and to raise thereby safety measures for all, to eliminate power monopoly, in traditional dependence from which there are many states of the region, to help development of commercial prospects. The statement of official representatives of America that "positions of cooperation stick to SoyekdinennyeShtaty and we are ready to assist in development of the relations with the region", even more strengthens belief in creation of strong, favorable economic conditions for more fruitful entry of the Caspian region into the world markets.

Naturally, transport corridors with the region, including the Baku-Ceyhan oil pipeline will help all attracted countries with realization of their interests and achievement of the purpose.

The United States estimate West East corridor as very expedient as it gives an impetus to development of the Caspian countries. The USA continue close cooperation with allies in Europe, and their joint communique in London in which it is spoken about need of creation of several pipelines for safety of transportation of oil and

gas of the Caspian pool to the world markets, serves as the proof of creation of new prospects. We hope that the United States and remain from now on participants of this process, will coordinate the actions with the European Union, to work together with Turkey and with the countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia for the purpose of creation of routes of West East transport corridors that will serve strengthening of domestic power policy of America and elimination of bureaucratic and standard delays.

Researches show that the majority of the world states are uniform in opinion on restoration of the Great silk way. They consider the TRASEKA program very important in the project of revival of the Great silk way which will play a major role in development of the international relations.

VI. FOREIGN POLICY OF THE AZERBAIJANI STATE AND GREAT SILK WAY

"Restoration of a historical Great Silk Way will promote attraction to it all of the new countries and regions, to rapprochement and mutual enrichment of our people, achievement and strengthening of independence and the sovereignty of the states, will direct them on the correct way of democratic reforms and market economy, will help all with establishment of the world, stability and safety".

Our national leader G. Aliyev

From the first days of restoration of independence of the Azerbaijani state, i.e. since October, 1991 when the constitutional act was adopted, the desire to build the modern society based on democratic values was declared. Unfortunately, in the first years of independence for some objective and subjective reasons it was impossible to realize this intention. Internal instability, attempts of external intervention, internal revolutions from reactionary forces, led to delay of the general development of the state and disturbed creation of system of the international relations to a basic change in all areas of life of society as a result of the reforms directed on increase of welfare of the people.

However under the leadership of national leader G. Aliyev these negative manifestations were eliminated, and at Azerbaijan, at last, there were favorable conditions for implementation of these strategically important tasks for the republic, i.e. Azerbaijan just declared the sovereignty, began to get among the states the increasing trust, interest that created possibility of insertion of investments into production of our inexhaustible riches and resources.

In the speech on solemn celebration of the 80 anniversary of formation of ADR President G. Aliyev correctly told: "We in Azerbaijan pursued the considered foreign and domestic policy. The foreign policy of Azerbaijan – peaceful, is policy of creation of close mutually advantageous and useful connections with all countries of the world, peace policy, friendship with neighbors and broad cooperation in all areas. We realize and we will realize further this policy".

Result of this policy is that today the independent Azerbaijan Republic despite heavy fight for the national sovereignty, builds cooperation with the world countries and associations on the basis of the standard world rules and norms. In our hard time when the separate people gain independence, creating or reviving own states, there is a redrawing of the world map and transformation of these states into equal members of the world community. It should be noted that after achievement of independence, began very actual to investigate from the conceptual point of view the purposes and duties, essence, the principles and the directions of foreign policy of our state. First, these tasks from the conceptual and theoretical point of view yet weren't objects of research, though attempts became from more perspective politicians to open some problems of the international relations in a politological context. As the Azerbaijani state considers research of these or those parties of our foreign policy by strategically important problems, it is natural that they represent necessary importance since foreign policy activity of the state is directly connected with the state and national interests and for this reason it is necessary to treat her objectively.

In creation of the international relations our people are faced by a number of problems, including, preparation of the foreign policy concept of the state corresponding to scientific reality. This concept has to serve the state and national interests of Azerbaijan, setting as the purpose useful equal cooperation with all countries of a planet, revealing a place inherent in our people in system of the international relations. For the positive decision of this so important for strengthening of our statehood of a problem it is necessary that in the foreign policy concept the following principles were reflected:

- 1 . To bring to world community independent peaceful international activity of the Azerbaijan Republic become the member of world unity;
- 2 . Activity in the field of the international relations has to answer norms, serve national interests of the Azerbaijan Republic and to be far from any ideological, religious and racial views;
- 3 . The main essence of the international activity has to be directed on establishment of the world, the free cooperation, equal advantage and the opportunities, open doors, etc.

Judging by these principles if the Azerbaijani state builds the state relations, based on the world experience, roads, leaders to a world civilization will be even more shortly and more freely.

It should be noted that after an independence gain though in the first years and were reached defined good luck, and sometimes and a mistake, however from the second half of 1993 implementation of a state policy was based on the uniform concept. Merits and activity of the astute politician, the outstanding statesman, our national leader, the president of the Azerbaijan Republic Heydar Aliyev are in this regard invaluable. Naturally, during the period when Azerbaijan won independence and in the country the disorder and chaos reigned, Heydar Aliyev could be the only thing who could guarantee an exit of our country to the international scene only. Therefore the republican government began to build the international activity on the basis of the uniform concept, putting into practice cooperation of Azerbaijan with other countries of a planet. Thus the Azerbaijan Republic which has just revived the independent statehood began to build political and economic, cultural and other bilateral mutually advantageous relations with many world states, every day developing them. As a result the authority of Azerbaijan on an international peace as sovereign state began to grow. The republic had close relations with many countries of the world and the organizations. And all this was result of mind, confidence of the outstanding politician, the wise head of state, the unforgettable leader of our time Heydar Aliyev. The real contribution to business of restoration of an ancient Silk way became one more big contribution of this outstanding personality. This courageous step caused echoes not only in the Caucasus, but also around the world, since China and to the USA.

Owing to G. Aliyev's forward-looking policy, the Azerbaijan Republic became part of the world community, the member of the various international organizations and began to put into practice their projects. One of these projects is EU project within TPACEKA which active member is Azerbaijan, i.e. since 1993 at the Bruxelles conference together with other independent states of the Caucasus and Central Asia, Azerbaijan became the participant of the technical assistance program in development of a transport corridor of Europe-Caucasus-Asia and, since this period the TPACEKA program began to receive dividends from carrying out in life of this project. Thus, as a result of creation of new lines of communication, restoration and construction of the transport highway of Europe-Caucasus-Asia and realization of other actions, the economic and international relations of Azerbaijan move to the forefront.

The successes noted above are a result of the created labor relations of Azerbaijan with the European Union. Azerbaijan which is highly appreciating advantage and value of interstate and international relations, builds the relations not only with EU Member States, but also with other states. As a result of the prisoner in April, 1996 in Luxembourg cooperation agreements between the European Union and Azerbaijan were created the close relations between the countries and the organizations of this union with our republic and even financial and financial support from their party is rendered. Listed above gives the grounds to say that many developed states of the world constantly pay attention to the countries which have won independence and, a system with these countries the international relations, they promote their social and economic stability.

It should be noted, as Armenia occupying more than 20% of the Azerbaijani lands, subjected to death of one thousand human lives and, more than 1 million which has turned into refugees of our compatriots, is one of the countries participating in adoption of the TPACEKA program.

A few years ago at the initiative of the Azerbaijani president conference on a problem of restoration and revival of the Great silk way (on September 7-8, 1998) was called. Part in work of conference was taken also by the former prime minister of Armenia A.Darbinyan. He impudently declared that its country wants to participate actively in all regional projects and to connect Batumi-Yerevan-Nakhichevan-Tehran-TsentralnayaAziya-Persidskiyazaliv's railway line to highways of the Armenian republic, beginning from Tbilisi and by means of ports of the Caspian Sea to connect to Asia, then by means of the highway of Erean-Tbilisi, to lay new Batumi-Gyumryu-Yerevan Highway, and on the other hand to restore the railroad beginning with the Turkish city of Kars, passing through the Armenian city of Gyumryu in Tbilisi. Well, and Darbinyan's appetite at you! The former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey I.Dzhem who considered A.Darbinyan's proposal in a problem of restoration of the Silk Way was in this regard right, in particular the road Kars-Tbilisi impracticable and connected it with the Karabakh problem. He declared that the point of view of Turkey concerning opening of transport communication with Armenia won't change until Armenia won't free the occupied Azerbaijani territories and completely territorial integrity of Azerbaijan won't be restored. At all summits of world value, in forums and actions the relation of Turkey to this question was not changeable.

To tell the truth, two states of Azerbaijan and Turkey unite not only the uniform nation, but also friendship which allows Azerbaijan to be protected from the Armenian occupation, and to brand Armenia as the state invader. It is natural that visit by the state heads of each other is the main reason for formation and development of economic, cultural and scientific and other top-level international relations. Due to the restoration of the Great silk way to Baku conference at which with big delegation the former president of Turkey SouleymaneDemirel who highly appreciated georafichesky position of Azerbaijan located on extents of the Silk way and from the geopolitical point of view participated was held, once again emphasized that from this point of view, conditions of transportation of goods through these countries are facilitated.

Then S. Demirel, including restoration of an ancient Silk way by the road of progress for Azerbaijan, told what exactly Baku is the most favorable place for such meetings, and will always play uniting role between the West

and the East. Historical data as prove that from the political point of view, our country played very big role in creation of communications between the West and the East, Europe, Asia, China, Russia, the Mediterranean, the Central and Eastern Europe. It were not only economic, but also the cultural ties which are important in life of these countries and the people. Therefore without doubts, carrying out in life of this project will promote a cause of peace and progress of the people. Considering above told, paying attention to cooperation of the countries of Europe, the Black Sea pool, the Caucasus and Asia, participants of conference welcomed the fastest implementation of the project of the TPACEKA European Union.

Considering successful development of the international relations, the participating states of TPACEKA started discussing a creation and placement problem in Baku of the constant secretariat. It should be noted that though many countries with big jealousy belonged to this question, but at insistence of Turkey in Baku it was decided to open TPACEKA secretariat. Naturally, for Azerbaijan it was very important since being the center of a transit way of Europe-Caucasus-Asia and, there is an opportunity to get enormous profit. Really, now we see real results of this project.

Such advantageous position of Azerbaijan in restoration and revival of the Silk way, increase of his international authority, couldn't but disturb some countries. Russia since it is considered became one of such countries that restoration of the Silk way will open new sales markets and Russia, being one of the leading countries which are well knowing its rationality, would like that the main parts of this road directly passed through Russia. Even in publications of Russia, especially in the MoskovskiyNovosti newspaper, from time to time there are articles covering this problem where it is said that through the restored Silk way according to the program of the TPACEKA project it is possible to carry out to 200 billion barrels of oil and, certainly, Azerbaijan has influence in communication system in connection of China, Central Asia, South Caucasus and Europe that, certainly, causes envy about what it was constantly emphasized in these articles.

It is natural that transport ways of TPACEKA in the future can turn into alternative to the Russian communications. It is known that Turkmenistan, having exempted from exclusive guardianship, I got opportunity freely to dispose of the gas, and it can remove the Russian gas from the European markets, why will win Azerbaijan which will have an opportunity of opening of new pipelines for transportation of the oil. Georgia not having the energy carriers, Moldova, Armenia, can probably use it for improvement of the economic situation by transit ways of transportation of oil, gas and freights, and Ukraine – for oil processing at the plants of the Caspian oil.

It is good still that the world isn't deprived of far-sighted wise heads who despite the similar unclear facts given by Russia, nevertheless highly appreciated a historical Silk way. Certainly, this decision recognized that in case of implementation of this project, it will play a positive role in the interstate relations, and also from this that believed in foresight of policy of Heydar Aliyev and indestructibility of Azerbaijan.

Certainly, during lifetime of G. Aliyev was a live legend, his wise political management was known to the general public. Now will be such people who are in power who wouldn't state about this greatest citizen, the real personality, the wise political leader of valuable thoughts since he was the unusual person, the statesman, the politician, the person who is eternally living in the hearts of the Azerbaijani people a little.

Real results of a forward-looking policy of Azerbaijan in a context of the Silk way are shown and in its international relations with Japan, i.e., as well as many states of the world, "being a supporter in restoration of the Silk way and, considering that this way will play an important role in the interstate relations, Japan of having 12% in world production, highly appreciated it, understanding that else in the XV-XVII centuries before opening of a sea way, Silk Way was the only way connecting the East and the West. And, of course, interest of Japan in restoration of the ancient highway, doubly increases a priority of this region and gives the chance to put into practice diplomacy of the Great silk way".

Main directions "Diplomacy of the Great silk way" following: 1) for confidence-building and mutual understanding to provide political dialogue between the states; 2) to promote cooperation in the field of development and use of natural resources for economic development of the region; 3) by means of democratic transformations to put into practice a peace-loving policy of cooperation.

Apparently, the impression is made that Japan is adjusted to intensify diplomatic interstate communications of the participating countries of the project. Thus, Japan welcomes diversified character of the transport roads connecting the East to the West and creation of III Road between Japan and Europe, and strengthening of relationship between the countries in carrying out in life of national interests of these countries. In February, 1998 it was noted also by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic during an official trip to Japan.

If we address to activity of the authoritative international organizations, we will see that the environment of the European Union is much wider, i.e. one of the main spheres of activity of EU, first of all, creation and development of more close connections between the states entering into the Union is. It is possible to note and that fact that activity of the European Union isn't limited only to communications with the European states, but also leaves for their framework, and already builds the relations with other continents of the world. From this point of view, the TPACEKA program represents a great interest since carrying out it in life is the powerful guarantor of providing common interests not only the European states, but also the states of other continents.

For this purpose the European Union sends the representatives, experts and experts of many areas to various regions of the world.

Researches showed that till today the European Union did a great job on TPACEKA program implementation. Heads of Azerbaijan correctly consider that it only the beginning of great causes. Due to the restoration of the Silk way and Azerbaijan put forward enough of offers. It is known that carrying out in September, 1998 was one of them for the purpose of strengthening of this process. Baku conference of the participating countries of the TPACEKA program. On the basis of solutions of this conference the TPACEKA program secretariat which defined to arrange in Baku was created. The Republic public with big enthusiasm was met by this decision and therefore under the secretariat allocated one of ancient buildings of the city.

The done work combined with useful cooperation very closely are connected with restoration of the Silk way according to the TPACEKA program. Actually, when the idea of the TPACEKA program moved forward, probably, it was supposed that it will serve not only to the project participating countries, but also the countries which will become interested in the future and will want to join this project. One of the reasons of this interest is that, as today the ancient Silk way connecting Asia with Europe, the East with the West, keeps the relevance and in comparison with other ways between the East and the West, is shorter. Already partially operating way really confirmed that fact that to transportation along a transport corridor of Europe-Caucasus-Asia from a departure place to the destination manages much cheaper. As it was noted above, still there are forces disturbing to revival of the Great silk way. They try to create frosty relations between the countries of the European Union, since are personally interested in passing of these routes through territories of the countries. Well understanding it, at opening of the constant secretariat of TPACEKA in Baku, our national leader Heydar Aliyev, addressing to official representatives of the European Union told: "It seems to me that the European Union grew cold recently to carrying out in TPACEKA program life. I have to state this truth. If we compare previous years with today's, everything will be clearly. But I consider, it is correct and I think that such big representation which has arrived to the countries of South Caucasus is possible, will put an end to frosty relations performed by the TPACEKA program and it soon will earn again.

I address to you and I want to tell that don't feel sorry for money for the TPACEKA program since it is should us, you. Your money there is a lot of, you doubly and three times as much fill the money invested here. Now we and at you have a certain thought that restoration of the Great silk way is one of the greatest programs of the XXI century. On how many we will be able versatily to develop this program, integration of the countries of South Caucasus, Central and Central Asia with Europe" will be so accelerated.

It shows that the relations of official representatives of Azerbaijan and the government concerning restoration of the Silk way remains invariable. Told is confirmed by indicators of the last years. Let's remember our history. Still according to the program many projects including Krasny Bridge restoration on border of Georgia and Azerbaijan and the decision to restore other destroyed bridges since one only Krasny Bridge wouldn't sustain movement of multiton lorries as repair of this bridge wasn't finished, was decided to construct the new bridge conforming to the international standards were put into practice.

Let's note one more fact. The commissioner on external relations of EU Christopher Patten, having visited in February, 2001 Baku, officially I declared that EU till today already spent for technical assistance of 40 million euros. In addition here investments of World and European Banks of 400 million euros were directed. We intend to expand area of our activity. We have a new project on laying of pipelines, on what 25 million euro are required. Apparently from these statements, EU will pay further attention to laying in this region of pipelines, but big capital investments will be necessary for their rational use.

Positive changes of the economic indicators which have occurred as a result of restoration of the Silk way are evident also. On the basis of EU capital investments within the TPACEKA program many projects from which the participating countries of the program got big profit were carried out. Let's address to statistical data. For example, according to reports of 2002 on the Euroasian transport corridor 33 million tons of various freight (the annual gain made 22,6%) were transported. From these freights of 45,8% railway, 29,7% - automobile, 24,5% - sea transport were transported.

The volume of transportations of oil and oil products increased many times over. If in 1995 the volume of transportations of oil and oil products made only 355 thousand tons, in 1999 this indicator was brought to 4,8 million tons, and following the results of 2000 – 5,2 million tons, 2002 – 8,7 million tons (in comparison with 1995 the volume of transportations increased by 24 times). To oil of 2003 the volume of transportations of oil and oil products made more than 13 million tons.

It should be noted that above-mentioned transportations of TPACEKA along a transport corridor yet doesn't mean the ideal organization of business. Along with achievements still there are also some problems which decision in the future doesn't suffer delays.

But, despite everything, the listed indicators, nevertheless increase interest to TPACEKA. For this reason the Afghan Islamic Republic and Pakistan, and also some more countries of the world want to join the program. In the letter of the President of the Azerbaijan Republic of Ilham Aliyev of April 21, 2005 to participants of the held IV TPACEKA annual Conference this side of the problem especially was noted.

In the address it was emphasized that the Azerbaijan Republic from the moment of independence establishment for creation and development of the economic relations at the international level pays much attention to creation of communication corridors. In recent years in all Eurasia with great attention watch the TPACEKA program and the reason for that the transport corridor of Europe-Caucasus-Asia as natural continuation of the Great silk way is. Further it was emphasized that we with pleasure welcome accession of the Afghan Islamic Republic to the Multilateral Agreement of the program. Joining to the European Union everything the new states approached borders of the Black Sea and Caspian states to each other, and it once again showed how important cooperation in the field of transport of the regional countries of the European Union.

From the address of the President of the republic of I. Aliyev it is visible that the forward-looking policy of the state as continuations of a course of Heydar Aliyev and is carried out today top-level.

The aforesaid gives the grounds to consider that these projects will help economic development of the region, including will create conditions for expansion of economic and political reforms in Azerbaijan. These successes found the reflection in concrete investments and projects of technical assistance. Naturally, this help completely is equitable to strategic interests of the European Union and is highly appreciated by TPACEKA countries. The reality proves that as a result of successful carrying out in life of the program of the participating country over time will turn into strategic supporters of the European Union.

Undoubtedly, above-mentioned successes are connected directly with Heydar Aliyev's name, i.e. all this is considered fruits of genius of this great person. Certainly, all Azerbaijani people have to be proud of such personality as Heydar Aliyev. As they say in a saying: "The people which doesn't have the personality (hero) are unfortunate. But the people having such personality, but not managed to appreciate her are unfortunate doubly".

There is a wish to believe that in process of realization of those affairs for prosperity of our country, begun by this great personality and continued by the President of the Azerbaijan Republic Ilham Aliyev, Azerbaijan as the participant of the TPACEKA program will turn into one of the civilized states of the world.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the research work on the role of national leader Heydar Aliyev in the processes of formation of foreign policy of Azerbaijan, one can come to such a conclusion:

- If we look at the problem from a philosophical point of view, we can say that personality is not only the object of the historical movement, but also the subject. If he is viewed as a subyekt, it becomes clear that the freedom of man is provided by his struggle. This factor is one of the basic principles of the formation of socio-political processes in Azerbaijan;

- First of all, the Great Leader achieved a ceasefire, created confidence in the Just Voice of Azerbaijan in the world States, gave freedom to the market economy, prevented the massacre of brothers, eliminated the sides of his spiritual world inherited from socialism morally and psychologically, got rid of conservative traditions, got up morally, got up to its national traditions, visited the Holy Kaaba;

- Great leader Heydar Aliyev rightly noted that, highly appreciating the great services of Alimardan Bey Topchubashov, Fatali Khan Khoyski and their associates in the establishment of the first Democratic Republic in Azerbaijan in 1918, he said: "their work is of great importance for the present day of the Azerbaijani people. Their activities will always be dear to us. Their memory will always live in our hearts;

- The human factor stands at the heart of the large-scale reforms, which are considered one of the important tools of the strategy of Science and education policy implemented in Azerbaijan today. Because it is better to see the future of the country not only in rich material resources, but also in the formation of human nature. To assess this factor enough means to properly assess the trends of modern development in the world;

- One of the main priorities of Heydar Aliyev's foreign policy concept of Azerbaijan joined important projects with the influential international organizations of Europe and achieved improvement of social situation and material well-being of our people by increasing economic potential of our country;

- The Resolute activity of the president of the Republic of Azerbaijan Mr. Ilham Aliyev, worthy successor of the great leader Heydar Aliyev heritage, in the reconstruction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway project to connect TRACECA with the East and West is commendable. The implementation of this project of strategic importance will naturally play an important role in the development of political, economic, scientific and cultural relations of the countries of the world, as a result of which this factor will be useful in the direction of the formation of socio-political processes in those countries, including Azerbaijan, etc.

We protect the freedom and independence, which is the most beautiful blessing God has bestowed on us, and we achieve constant progress in Azerbaijan's Foreign Relations and socio-political relations with the countries of the world.

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Habil Aghanemat Hamidov was born on October 30, 1949, in an intelligent family in Azerbaijan. He got high education and in 1992, was a student for a candidate degree at the Azerbaijan State University of Languages, after completing his education in 1994, he received a scientific degree Ph.D. in Pedagogical Sciences on the theory, history and methodology of education. Since 1997, Habil Hamidov started his scientific activity at the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, was firstly admitted to the Institute of National Communications as a junior researcher, and two years later, taking into consideration his effective scientific activity, the leadership of the ANAS Institute of National Communications called him to the post of director of the department "The countries of Asia and the Far East". Since 2002, he was a leading researcher at the Institute of Philosophy and Political-Legal Studies,

and has continued his political, pedagogical, psychological, historical studies in his Doctorate studies. He is currently finished his doctoral thesis on the theme "Silk Way and Strategic Interests of Azerbaijan" to obtain a scientific degree Doctor in Political Science. He has successfully defended his Ph.D. thesis at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Habil Hamidov has been working in the medical biological direction for over the past years, and author of "Potential Opportunities of Azerbaijan National Games in Formation of Health and Physical-Physical Qualities", on pedagogical, psychological, sociological directions, an author of scientific works such as "Socio-pedagogical-psychological nature of national games of Azerbaijan and their utilization in pedagogical, psychological, sociological directions", an author of textbooks "Sport pedagogy", in ethnographic aspects a textbook "Azerbaijan music in verbal and written sources", and in political aspects an author of books such as "International relations of Azerbaijan with Asian countries", "Great Silk Road in international relations of Azerbaijan", "The role of Silk Road in the foreign relations of Azerbaijan", "Socio-Political Relations in Foreign Relations of Azerbaijan", "The Silk Road in the context of East-West", "Heydar Aliyev and education policy in Azerbaijan", "Silk Road and strategic interests of Azerbaijan", "The strategy of education policy in Azerbaijan", "Azerbaijan and Silk Road", "Education Policy in Azerbaijan: stage development and conceptual aspects", "In the international relations Azerbaijan's integration into the West (political and economic aspects)", "Azerbaijan: history and politics", "Science and education policy in Azerbaijan (integration into the West and modernization)", "Armenian Genocide against the Azerbaijan People", "Terrorist strategy in politics of Armenia", "Armenian aggression against literary cultural monuments of Azerbaijan in language of documents", "Settlement of Armenians in Azerbaijan as the basis of Armenian terror against our people", "Theory of education and political science" and etc. he is also an author of forty scientific works published in Japan, Iraq, Turkey, Germany, North Cyprus, USA, India, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and etc. countries and more than two hundred articles published in political-scientific, publicist newspapers and magazines.

At present, Ph.D. in Philosophy Habil Hamidov is a leading scientific worker at the Department of Philosophy of Contemporary Politics at the Institute of Philosophy, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.