

Accounting for the Growth of China's Involvement in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector (2010-2017)

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Abstract: There are much research works on China's investment in Tajikistan, especially in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector in recent years. However, why I did not choose Chinese Investment in Tajikistan's Agriculture Sector is another thing and different meaning. I analyzed "Chinese involvement in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector" is focusing on Agricultural Lands, Technical and Agricultural Machinery, Seeds and Agricultural Training Courses. I mentioned that "Why did Chinese involvement in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector increase so strongly between 2010 and 2017 (and Why was there a particular spike of involvement around 2014/15)?" First of all, I evaluated that "Why China invested in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector since 2010?" Secondly, I mentioned that "How much China's involvement is growing in Land, Technical Mercenary, Seed and Agricultural Training Courses". After that, I figured out the "advantages and disadvantages of both side" getting effects from China's involvement in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector.

Keywords: Chinese involvement, Agricultural Sector, Land Investment, Technical and machinery.

I. INTRODUCTION

Historical Background

The Republic of Tajikistan took one of the first steps in its foreign policy on January 4, 1992, when the Tajik-Chinese communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between neighbouring states was signed in Dushanbe. The first meeting of the leaders of Tajikistan and China in 1993 laid a solid foundation for bilateral relations, defining a long-term strategy for Tajik-Chinese cooperation. Tajikistan is an essential member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) with China. Tajikistan includes in trade contracts and structures of the Commonwealth of Sovereign States Free Trade Region and the Pakistan-Afghanistan-Tajikistan Transit Trade Treaty. The People's Republic of China is traditionally one of the leading economic and trade partners of the Republic of Tajikistan. Today, this cooperation is actively developing, which is primarily promoted by joint initiatives by the leaders of two friendly countries. Moreover, China is the largest investor in Tajikistan.¹ Conducted by the provisions of the SCO Charter of June 7, 2002, the Treaty on Long-Term Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Member States of August 16, 2007, and other SCO documents, (11.06.2010). Looking to make stronger cooperation in the field of agriculture between the SCO member countries.² Around 550,000 of the population are working in the agricultural sector, which gives 23% of GDP and 70% of the population directly or indirectly depends on agriculture. The development of this industry contributes to the improvement of the economic situation of the rural population. In recent years, some severe and significant reforms have been implemented in the country's agriculture, the primary purpose of which is to increase export-oriented products and ensure the country's food security. The private sector has been gaining strength. Annual assessments indicate that Tajikistan is increasing the volumes of agricultural output.³ Tajikistan and China attach

¹ Sandra Broka, Åsa Giertz, Garry Christensen, Charity Hanif, and Debra Rasmussen, Tajikistan agricultural sector risk assessment, February/2016. P-63.

² Agreement on Cooperation in Agriculture between the Governments of the Member States of the SCO, 2010. <http://eng.sectsc.org/documents/>.

³ Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, the Agriculture Reform Programme of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012-2020, <http://moa.tj/eng/>. 01.08.2012, P-88-89.

great importance to agricultural cooperation after separating from the Soviet Union. The dynamic development of agriculture is significant in ensuring food security, which is one of the critical strategic tasks of the republic. The main focus of Chinese interested in Central Asia countries to reduce the strong influence of Russia and to make sure future border security among Central Asia countries and China.⁴

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and its impact on the agricultural sector and economic growth are favourite topics in today's economy to evaluate countries development. Many scholars made researches on this topic, and different results pointed out. Here I will mention only some of the most important ones for this research in the agricultural sector.

The Tajikistan land investment researcher Irna Hofman evaluated that China's interests in Eurasia in her work "Opening up markets or fostering a new satellite state?" (Irna Hofman, 2015) Combing the incentives of China's land investments in Tajikistan. She clarified different types of Chinese agricultural improvement in Tajikistan, China's farm projects in Tajikistan: cross border entrepreneurship, great-scale China's land investment in Tajikistan: commercially state-driven. There are two state supports in Chinese investment in Tajikistan's agricultural land. They are; first, local Tajik advisors and elites class are critical for the Chinese investors to invest and set up their businesses and industries, not only small or large Chinese agricultural projects, and the second, but no less critical for Chinese investors in Tajikistan might be Chinese state support.⁵

Foreign direct investment is a positive impact on developing countries' economic growth is becoming popular as a general idea throughout the literature around 2005. Enderwick pointed out that foreign direct investment does not deal with all countries at an equal level. Animus sectors from various countries' images have mixed effects on GDP progress. He also mentioned that numerous foreign direct investments coming into a country was not an effective indicator for development; however, the quality of those investments was what matter the most effective. (Enderwick, P. 2005)

Tajikistan's significant economic success started with a Presidents meeting "Xi Jinping and Rakhmon" at Beijing in 2014. Xi granted 300 million RMB (approximately US\$ 49 million) for trade and technology development of Tajikistan and the approval of lax export credit from the Chinese Ministry of Trade. Beijing granted 300 million RMB as the other non-repayable financial support to Tajikistan after a similar 150 million RMB grant provided in 2012. At that time was the President of Tajikistan's China visit released state leader Hu Jintao at Beijing. (Oleg Salimov, 2014)⁶

Oleg Salimov wrote how much Chinese influenced on Tajikistan's economy by financial support in 2014, but I argued to him that how much Chinese supported to Tajikistan and how much Chinese involved in Tajikistan's Agriculture Sector by systematically. Moreover, finally, I approved that this is not only influence but also benefits for both countries.

III. WHY DID CHINA COME AND INVEST IN TAJIKISTAN'S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN 2010?

President Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon said that "Agriculture is the most important sector to support the development of the country's economy" and China supports Tajikistan's requirement it is so simple. This is easy to conclude in this situation, but there are some important reasons on both sides. Firstly, Tajikistan's agricultural sector experienced extraordinary distress in the years before 2010, due to the effects of the World Financial Crisis plunging Tajikistan into recession and simultaneous extreme weather events leading to a series of bad harvests in 2008. It compelled the Tajik government to initiate major programs to promote agricultural development, including the creation of agricultural special economic zones in 2009, which opened up many unprecedented opportunities for Chinese involvement in the Tajik agricultural sector.

Secondly, In the years before and following 2010, both governments initiated a diplomatic offensive that included determined efforts to reach major bilateral agreements on agriculture and especially a willingness on the part of the Tajik government to finally conclude the longstanding bilateral dispute over the course of the Sino-Tajik border in 2010 at terms that are satisfactory for China, opening up new paths for beneficial agricultural cooperation.

⁴ Bernardo Mariani, Chinas role and interests in Central Asia (CA), October 2013.

⁵ Irna Hofman., Opening up markets or fostering a new satellite State?. Detangling the impetuses of Chinese Land Investments in Tajikistan, 2015.

⁶ Oleg Salimov, issue of the CACI Analyst, China Expands Influence in Tajikistan, 2014.

Another main reason is the unusual spike in China's agricultural involvement in Tajikistan around 2014/15 is also due to the start of Beijing's "Belt and Road" initiative, as Tajikistan became the first Central Asian country to participate in the project.

IV. "ACCOUNTING FOR THE GROWTH OF CHINA'S INVOLVEMENT IN TAJIKISTAN'S AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (2010-2017)"

How much China involved in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector from 2010 to 2017?

Chinese involvement started in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector in 2010 by President of the Republic of Tajikistan Emomali Rahmon state visit to the People's Republic of China and signed an agreement deal with Agriculture Developments.

There are different kinds of Chinese involvement in Tajikistan's agricultural sector; they are Chinese individual farm projects and a more critical investment by Chinese companies that operate in different districts in southwest Tajikistan (Irna Hofman, 2015).⁷ Dadaboyev Narzullo, a spokesman of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), said that a Tajik-Chinese cooperative undertaking for the handling of high-quality cotton seeds with the yield of up to 8 tons per hectare would be launched in one of the parts of Tajikistan in the upcoming (Payrav Chorshanbiyev, 2012). By Radio Liberty's Tajik Service's January 2011 report, 1,500 Chinese farmers are going to arrive at work Tajik land accurately in the Qumsangir and Bokhtar districts of southern Khatlon province by Dushanbe's choice to rent out 2,000 hectares of land to the Xinjiang-Uyghur Autonomous Region. China has already capitalized some \$4 billion in Tajikistan in recent years and is contributing in some mutual missions.⁸

A. Chinese Involvement in Tajikistan's Land

The total area of the Republic of Tajikistan is 143.1 thousand km², and the country is located in the mountainous area, and 93% of her territory is mountains, and the rest 7% is plains. The total agricultural area is 4 million 691 thousand 762 hectares, and most of the rest land are pastures. The sown area is 661 thousand 471 hectares, and 608 thousand 480 hectares of them are irrigated land. Tajikistan's climate and land situation are excellent growing for cotton, wheat vegetables and fruit but she lack modern technology and global market, so this is an opportunity to open the door to accept Chinese investment in Agricultural sector.

An agreement for using modern technologies of Chinese specialists for production of cotton and rice in the south of Tajikistan, the source at the department for international cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), was signed by the agricultural ministries of Tajikistan and China in July 2010.⁹ So Chinese farmers from Xinjiang-Uyghur Autonomous Regions (XUAR) used modern technology of plastic film mulching cultivation of cotton on 60 hectares of cotton fields in Bokhtar district, Khatlon province and these farmers showed Tajik farmers modern technologies of cultivation of these crops. This agreement was based on the government to government agreement on cooperation between Tajikistan and XUAR signed during president Rahmon's visit to China in June 2010.

In 2011 "AP" Chairman of the Yavon district Rajabali Tagoev Chinese entrepreneurs were allocated 80 hectares of land for growing raw cotton using new technologies in district Yovon. Moreover, in the area of Abdurakhmon Jomi, Khatlon Region, they also reported this year Chinese businesspeople rented 130 hectares of land from them, and some of them were set aside for rice cultivation. The yield of rice was more than 60 quintals. The source noted that abandoned lands were allocated for Chinese farmers, not in the best ameliorative condition.¹⁰

It should be noted that in 2012, the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan leased 500 hectares of land to Chinese farmers. Moreover, China invested \$ 2 million in the development of agricultural technologies and technical assistance for the revival of land fertility in Tajikistan.¹¹

Tajikistan leaders met Mr Li Jao, head of Henan Jinjiang Silversid to discuss cooperation in land management and this company used 600 hectares in Khatlon province, use modern low-cost and highly productive agricultural technologies.¹²

⁷ Irna Hofman., Opening up markets or fostering a new satellite State? Detangling the impetuses of Chinese Land Investments in Tajikistan, on April/2015. P-1.

⁸ Payrav Chorshanbiyev, Dushanbe plans to Lease 200 other hectares of Land in Khatlon to China, 17/01/2012.

⁹ <https://www.news.tj/en/news/tajikistan/economic/20110203/chinese-specialists-instruct-tajik-farmers-modern-cotton-production-technologies>.

¹⁰ Alexander R. Китайские фермеры в Таджикистане будут выращивать хлопок, 24.01.2012.

¹¹ Две китайские компании арендовали около 20 тыс. га сельхозземель в Таджикистане, <https://www.apk-inform.com/ru/news/1099296>.

Chinese farmer reported intending to apply for leasing more farmland in Tajikistan in 2013 because of the quality of Tajikistan’s Agricultural products.¹³ They worked in two districts 99 hectares in Rumi and 181 hectares in Yovon, and they sold their products both in Tajikistan and outside of the country, so they wanted to get more farmlands in Khatlon, but the problem was security because the district was border area of Afghanistan and Tajikistan. Chinese farmers grew cotton 122 from 181 farm hectares in Yovon, and they delivered cotton seeds from China, the critical benefit was could grow to get 4 tons in one. The spoke person from the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan said that Chinese farmers are ready to invest in Tajikistan to make fields productive and efficient by financial and modern technology.

The Chief Specialist of the Department of plants of the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan said that Chinese farms worked 9 hectares in 2013 at Huroson district. Tajik allowed Chinese company 381 hectares for sowing agriculture crop in 2014 in Jilikul (Dusti) district. The government gave the Chinese farms 207 hectares for the organisation of subsidised farms in 2014 in Bohtar district and 8874 hectares for the restoration of non-agricultural land for the whole purposes of sowing crops in 2015 in Qubodiyon (Jayhun) district.¹⁴

It should be noted base on the Protocol No 2/5-28 of 03.02.2015, the electoral session of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan Mr Murodli Alimardon mentioned that "On allocation of 15,000 hectares of land plots to the CJSC "Juntai Khatlon Sin-Silu" in Khatlon regions of the Republic of Tajikistan.

In 2015, the President of the country, within the framework of the implementation of the “State Program for the Development of New Irrigated Lands and the Restoration of Land Lost from Agricultural Turnover in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2012–2020,”. It was instructed the management of Vodii Zarrin Agrarian Association to commission 8874 ha of agricultural land turnover. Chinese companies used 12,000 hectares (08.17.2017), up to now 6700 hectares of which was put into agricultural use.¹⁵

There were two Chinese farms in Tajikistan “Szinyan Inhai” and "Tajik Heili" in 2011. In eight years, there were "Juntai Khatlon Sin Silu", "Vodii Zarrin" and Joint venture "Development of agriculture of Tajikistan and China" in the field of growing crops with the introduction of modern technology. Moreover, Chinese companies are still sitting in Tajikistan’s agricultural sector very well.

After analysing Chinese investment in Tajikistan’ Agricultural land, I found that Chinese farms used Tajik land was not growing so fast from 2010 to 2011. However, the data showed that from 2012 to 2017 growing is very fast and most areas and more than 43 times in six years. (See Figure 1)

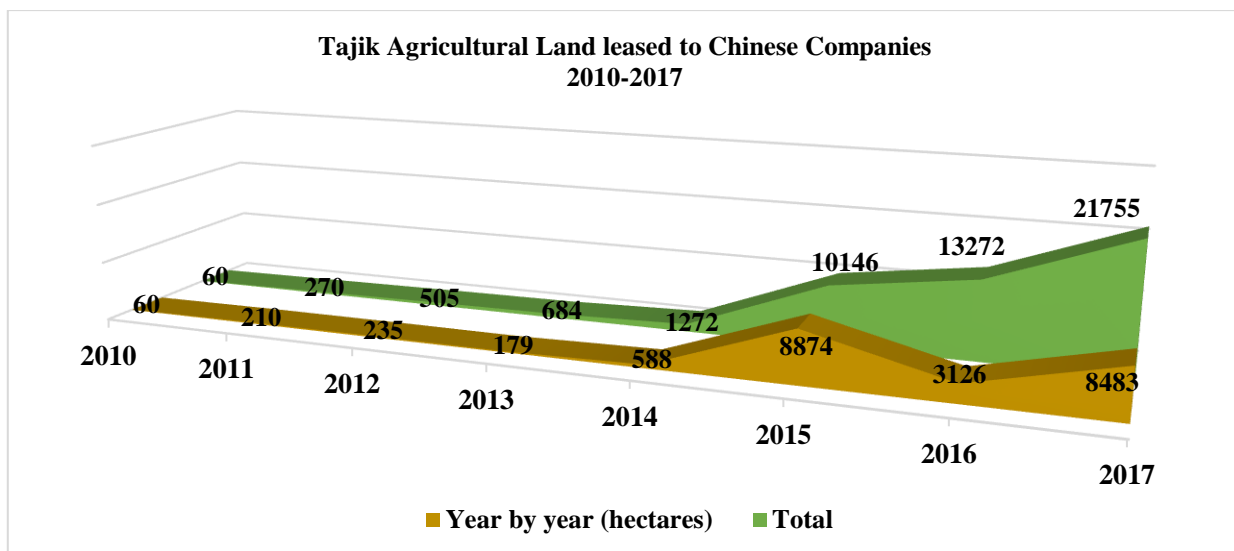


Figure 1.

¹² E. Rahmon Holds talks with Heads of Chinese companies operating in Tajikistan in Beijing, June 6, 2012.

¹³ <https://www.news.tj/en/news/tajikistan/economic/20130714/chinese-farmers-reportedly-intend-apply-leasing-more-farmland-tajikistan>.

¹⁴ Idimohi Narzullo, Chief Specialist of the Department of plants of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, cropdep@moa.tj, 2019.

¹⁵ Пресс-служба Президента Республики Таджикистан, Ознакомление с деятельностью Общества с ограниченной ответственностью Аграрное объединение «Водии заррин», район Джайхун, 17.08.2017. <http://www.president.tj/ru/node/15972>.

B. Chinese involvement in Technical and Agricultural Machinery

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Tajik farmers used old technical and agricultural machinery which imported from the SU. At that time, Tajikistan's agricultural sector needed to import new techniques and technology to grow agricultural products. Chinese farmers imported to Tajikistan new techniques and technologies for growing agricultural products, which is very important for the development of Tajikistan's agricultural sector.

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According to the Head Department of Technical Policy and Agricultural Infrastructure Development of the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan: Tajikistan imported Technical and agricultural machinery from China by Chinese enterprises as 33 units in 2010, In 2011, 74 units, In 2012, 40 units, In 2014, 291 units, In 2015, 206 units, In 2016, 81 units, and In 2017, 65 units. The most imported machinery are tractors and combines for grain harvesting.¹⁶

A good example is a contract concluded between the SUE “Madad” of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the YUTO – International Company of the People's Republic of China from 2010 to 2017, they imported technical and agricultural machinery amount was \$ 6.6 million and 121570 thousand US dollars.

Tajikistan imported Chinese agricultural machineries 33 units; 698 \$ thousand in 2010, 74 units; 863 \$ thousand in 2011, 40 units; 1040 \$ thousand in 2012, 52 units; 1194 \$ thousand in 2013, 291 units; 4541 \$ thousand in 2014, 206 units; 3437 \$ thousand in 2015, 81 units; 1084 \$ thousand in 2016 and 65 units; 1400 \$ thousand in 2017. So Chinese exported types of machinery were growing from 2010 to 2014 and went down by slowly from 2015 to 2016, and it was growing in 2017 again. (See Figure 2)

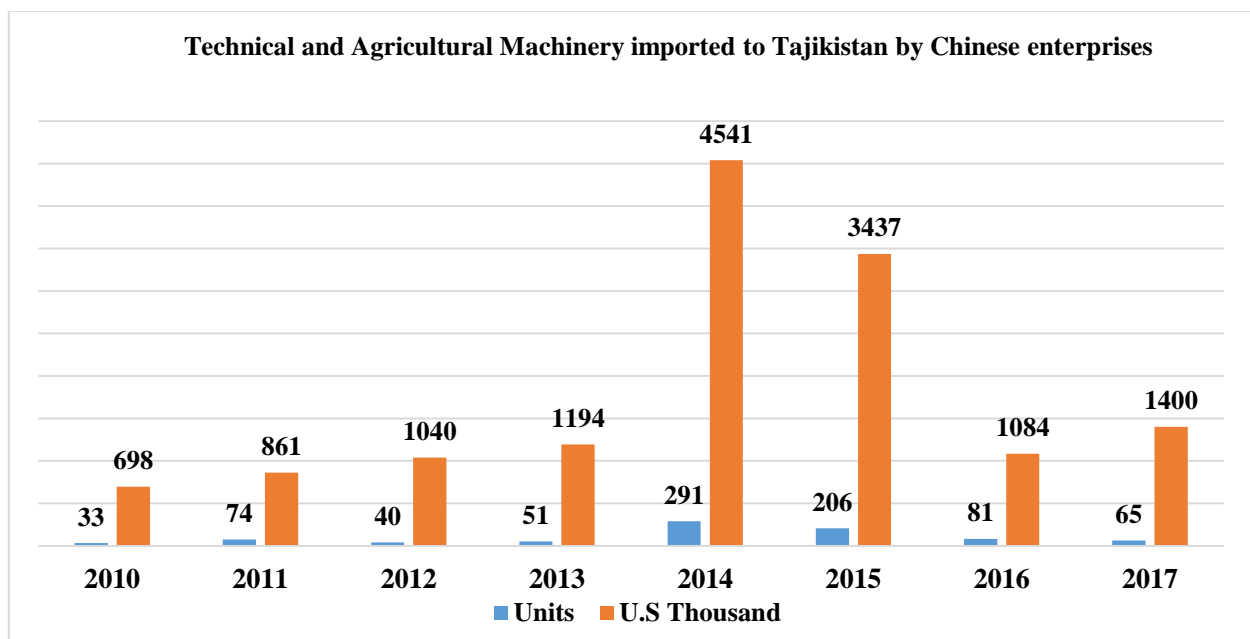


Figure 2.

After checking and doing research on the information and data from Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan, I found Tajikistan's Technical and Agricultural Machinery, and Materials Import from China raised 25,5% by units, and it was 20,4% in US \$. from 2010 to 2017. (See Figure 3, 4)

The leading importers of the Technical and Agricultural Machinery from China are SUE “Madad”, CJSC “Xingjian Inhai Huantfantsui”, CJSC “Juntai Khatlon Sin Silu” and CJSC “Vodii Zarrain”.

¹⁶ Abdimamad Shomamadov, Head of the Department of technical policy and agriculture infrastructure development of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, techpolicyunit@moa.tj, 2019.

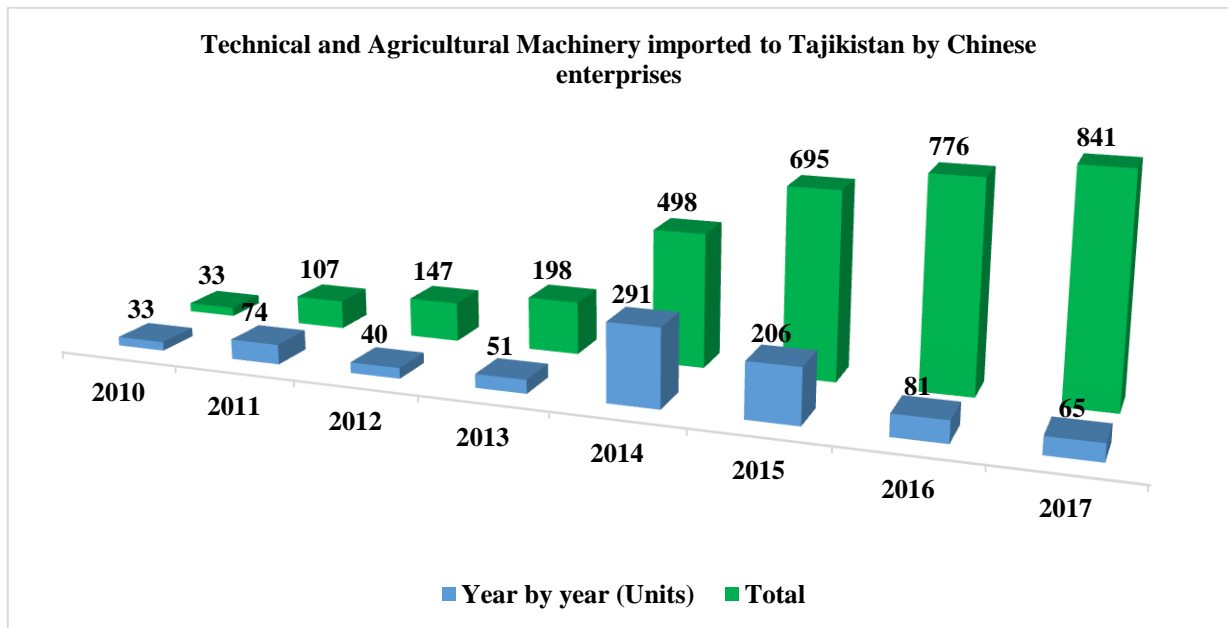


Figure 3.

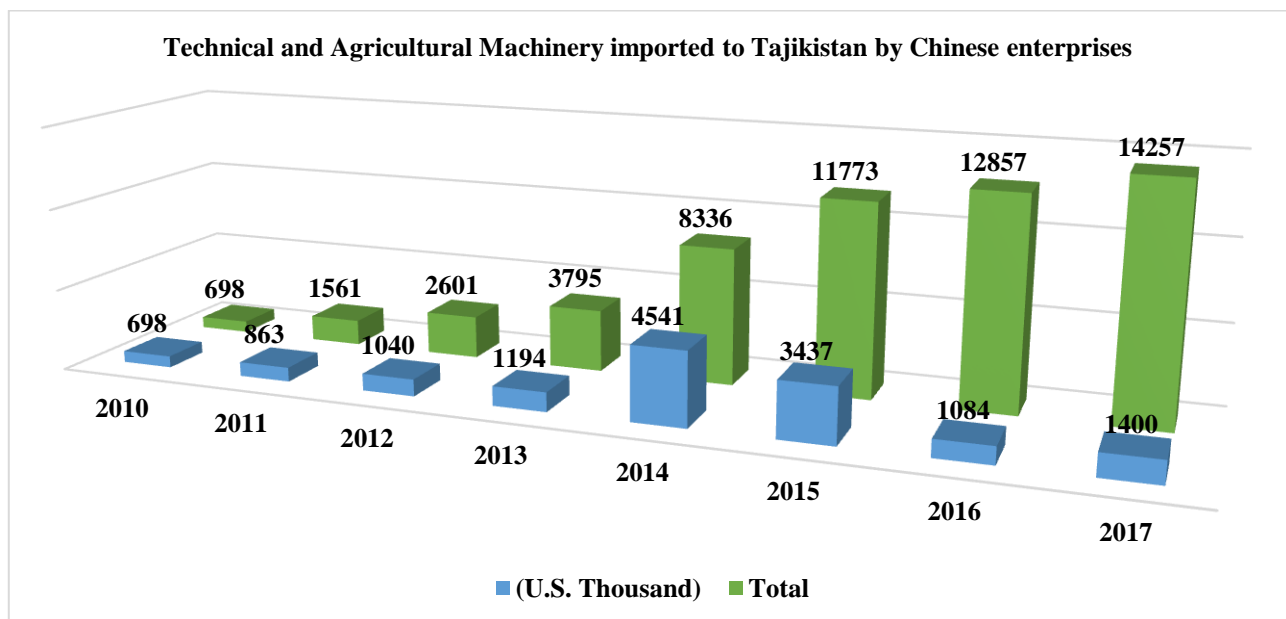


Figure 4.

C. Chinese involvement in Tajikistan’s Seeds Import

Reproduction Seeds are vital to the agricultural sector. During to of the World Financial Crisis plunging Tajikistan into recession and simultaneous extreme weather events leading to a series of bad harvests in 2008. So Tajikistan lost reproduction seeds in Tajikistan's agricultural sector suffered extraordinary distress in the years before 2010. For recovery seeds, Tajikistan needed more time for this reason, and Tajikistan imported Chinese seeds.

According to my experience of the Department of seeds and selection development achievements MOA RT “Closed Joint State Company (CJSC)” agricultural scientific technology "Szinyan Inhai Huanfantsuy" of Henan Province of China in the Republic of Tajikistan conducts its activities to develop the agricultural sector since 2011. The heads of state of China and Tajikistan and Memorandums signed between the Ministries of Agriculture of both countries signed intergovernmental agreements.

Since 2011 Chinese enterprises imported to Tajikistan over 60 tons of cotton seeds, 2012 over 119 tons of cotton seeds, 2013 over 127 tons of cotton seeds,¹⁷ 2014 over 234 tons of cotton seeds, over 23 tons of corn seeds and over 25 tons of wheat seeds.¹⁸ In 2015 over 100 tons of cotton seeds, over 78 tons of corn seeds and 150 wheat seeds,¹⁹ 2016 over 500 tons of wheat, over 100 tons of corn seeds and over 100 tons of cotton seeds.²⁰ Moreover, cotton 432 tons, 93 corn seeds tons and wheat 340 tons imported in 2017.²¹

There were two particular agreements between Tajikistan and China about seeds. After using Chinese seeds and modern technology, the cotton yields were better; agricultural products were kept for a long time to be fresh in modern ways. China could import several seeds, agricultural greenhouse system, underground agricultural system and all systems supposed to grow up Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector.

Tajikistan imported Chinese cotton seeds were growing 19.5 times from 2011 to 2017, wheat seeds 40.6 times from 2014 to 2017 and corn seeds 12.8 times from 2014 to 2017. The total growing of seeds import from China to Tajikistan is 41.6 times from 2011 to 2017. Figure 5 is showing seeds import is growing year by year.

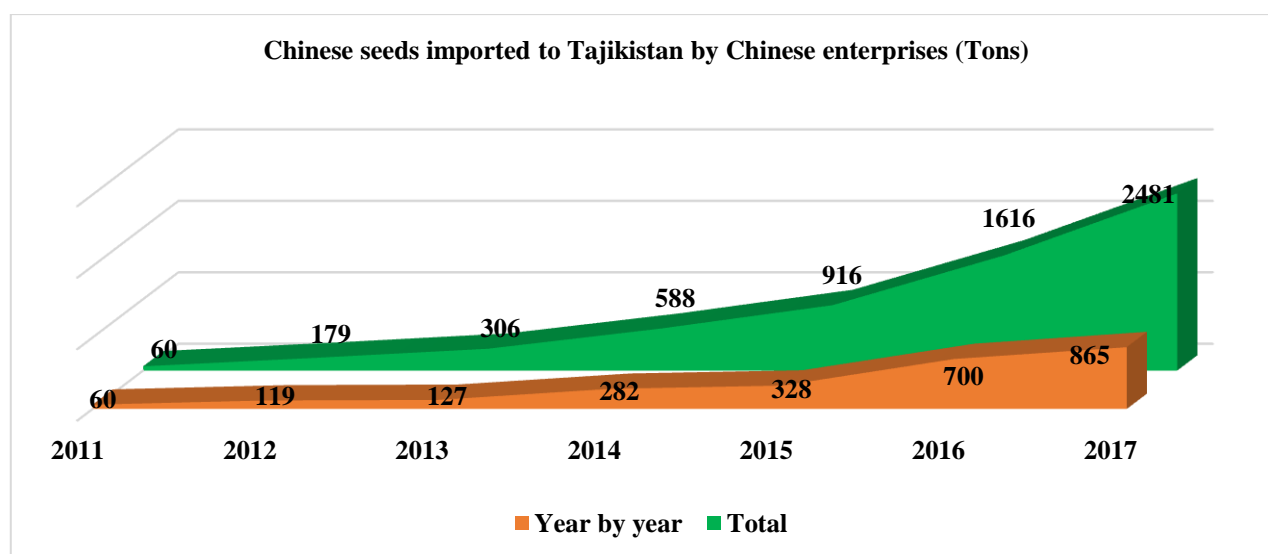


Figure 5.

D. China's Training Course Programmes

The Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan and the Ministry of Agriculture of China signed a memorandum on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture in 2011. After signing this Memorandum, the Chinese Government organised training course program for improving knowledge of Tajik agricultural specialists.

Chinese Government invited Tajik agriculture specialists to China to learn how to use new techniques and technology, and for growing cotton, meats, rice and to meet Chinese Investors to talk about Tajikistan's agricultural sector like "how they will support Tajikistan by which way." I also participate in 2017. For example, the Chinese government and Agriculture Ministry made some training courses as "Development of Agriculture Sector for Tajikistan", "Sustainable of Mechanisation of Agriculture" and "Management of methods for Ensuring Grain Safety".

¹⁷ Хисоботи Вазорати кишовазии Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон аз рафти татбиқи "Барномаи рушди соҳаи тухмпарвари дар Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон барои солҳои 2010-2014" №1/10-712, аз 28.03.2015.

¹⁸ Aminov Sharofiddin, Leading Specialist of the Department of seeds and selection development achievements of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, aminov1989@bk.ru, 2019.

¹⁹ Ли Чао Раиси Раёсат, Маълумоти Ширкат "Оиди воридоти тухмии соли 2015", 08.01.2016.

²⁰ Ли Чао Председатель правления, Отчёт о проделанной работе китайской компании ЗАО сельскохозяйственная научная технология «Сзинян Инхай Хуанфантсуй» по развитию отрасли сельского хозяйства в Республике Таджикистан, 26.08. 2016.

²¹ Hudoinazarov Qurbonhuja, Chief Specialist of the Department of seeds and selection development achievements of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, tuhmiparvar@mail.ru, 2019.

The Chief Specialist of the Department International Relations, Sciences and Scientific Achievement of the Ministry of Agriculture of Tajikistan mentioned that 12 Agricultural specialists attended Chinese Agricultural Training Course in 2011, 15 in 2012, 17 in 2013, 20 in 2014, 23 in 2015, 25 in 2016 and 28 in 2017.²²

According to this research, there are 140 specialists of different ranks of the Ministry of Agriculture and representatives of dekhkan-farm associations visited China. The Tajik specialists got acquainted with the achievements of the agricultural sector with the support of the Government of the PRC from 2011 to 2017. The total times of growth in seven years are 11.7. (See figure 6)

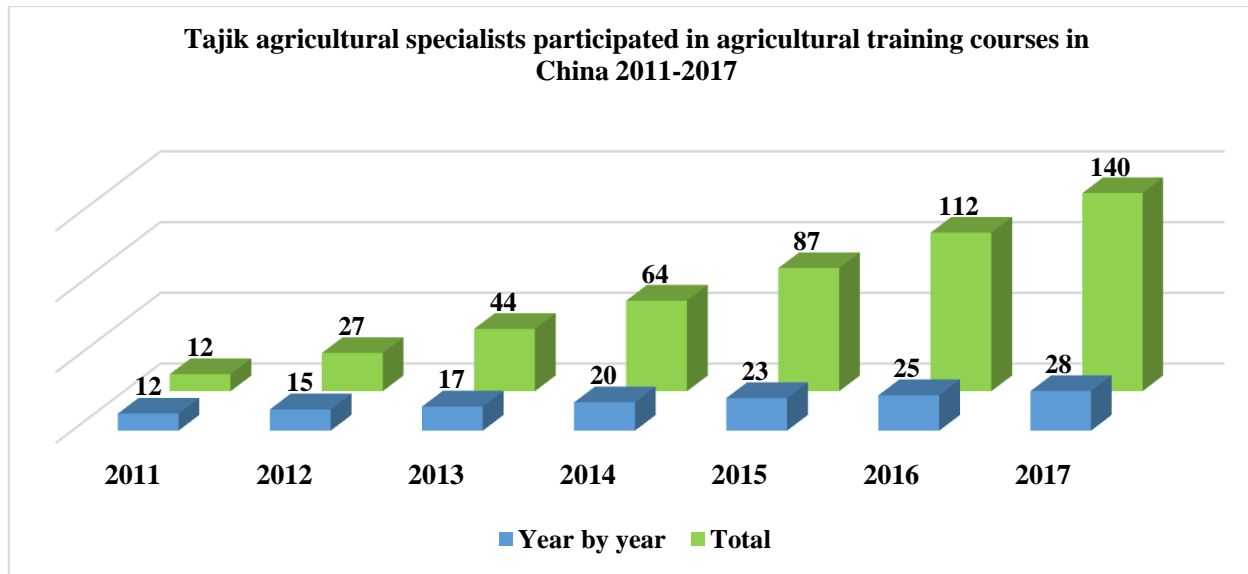


Figure 6.

I found China's involvement in Tajikistan's agricultural sector, especially in Land, Technology and Agricultural Machinery, Seed and Training Course Programmes. By this research, Chinese investment in Tajikistan's Agriculture Land was growing 43 times in eight years. Chinese investment in Technology and Agricultural Machinery was increasing \$ 20.4 times from 2010 to 2017. Chinese seeds import was kept growing year by year from 2011 to 2017, and the total growing was 41.6 times in seven years. In the Training Course Programmes, the Chinese government and agriculture ministry invited more and more Tajikistan's Agricultural staffs as different levels from 2011 to 2017 and the total of growing in seven years is 11.7 times.

V. DISCUSSION

Benefits for both sides of Chinese Involvements

I have mentioned above are Chinese involvement in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector, especially in four sectors. There are many benefits for both sides as for Chinese people who invest in Tajikistan, and they can create new jobs, make a new market in Tajikistan and neighbouring countries. Because the Chinese businessmen can create local market and global market by Tajik cotton and agricultural products. Tajikistan is a new country after the Soviet Union, so the state is still building her country's requirements in many sectors in domestic and international and Chinese can take many opportunities from them. Moreover, they can be Tajikistan citizenship if they lived and worked in Tajikistan for more than five years.

On the other side, for Tajikistan's people, they can get job opportunities easier than before, good salary, and technological knowledge by working in Chinese farms. For the Ministry of agriculture, many agricultural staffs were trained by China; they can learn modern Chinese technology in the agricultural sector. Before Chinese investment, people did not have the opportunity to hold water in some farm in the growing season; for years, these lands were taken out of circulation. Now farmers harvest cotton and get paid on time; most cotton growers are harvesting Chinese enterprises and getting paid on time. Local workers could get earns from Chinese investors more than the other countries' investors, so Tajikistan local people prefer Chinese investments.

²² Shahobiddin Jamolov, Chief Specialist of the Department of International Relations, Sciences and Scientific Achievement of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan, interdep@moa.tj, 2019.

Moreover, the Tajikistan local people can get fixing land when China back from Tajikistan. Chinese investment in the Agricultural Sector will stop migration issue as Tajik youths went to Russia for employment. Tajikistan intends to improve further development of profitable commodity production of the agro-industrial to boost the country's economy and mutually beneficial international trade.

For example, there is 30% of Chinese workers working in Chinese farms in Tajikistan; the rest 70 per cent are Tajikistan local workers. Moreover, Beijing improves Tajikistan's education, socioeconomic situation by giving scholarship and training courses so Tajikistan people can learn outside education by China.

VI. CONCLUSION

According to this study, I found that China's involvement in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector strongly increased started from 2010 because since 2008 Tajikistan was the trouble of severe winter frost and the country did not grow up without outsider's help, so the government looked for foreign investment by fixing FDI law, preparing Tax system to attract FDI. Moreover, 2014-2015 were the highest peak of Chinese involvement in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector because of China's Belt and Road Project. On the other hand, at the same time, China was seeking lands around the world to grow grains and vegetables to feed her population and export markets because China has not enough land for growing vegetables and grains to feed her growing population. China and Tajikistan took "each advantage from each" friendly. The next step of growing China's involvement reason is Tajikistan's role in China's Belt and Road Project. I intended to highlight the variety of Chinese investment in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector in 8 years in this article, with particular reference to industrial and agricultural machines and agricultural land, make Chinese to involve in Tajikistan and how much Chinese investment is growing. There are advantages and disadvantages in involving a country's particular sector, in this research, I wrote Chinese involvement in Tajikistan's Agricultural Sector, and there are more definite advantages than disadvantages on both sides. That is why President Xi Jinping said that "Taking advantages from each other".

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