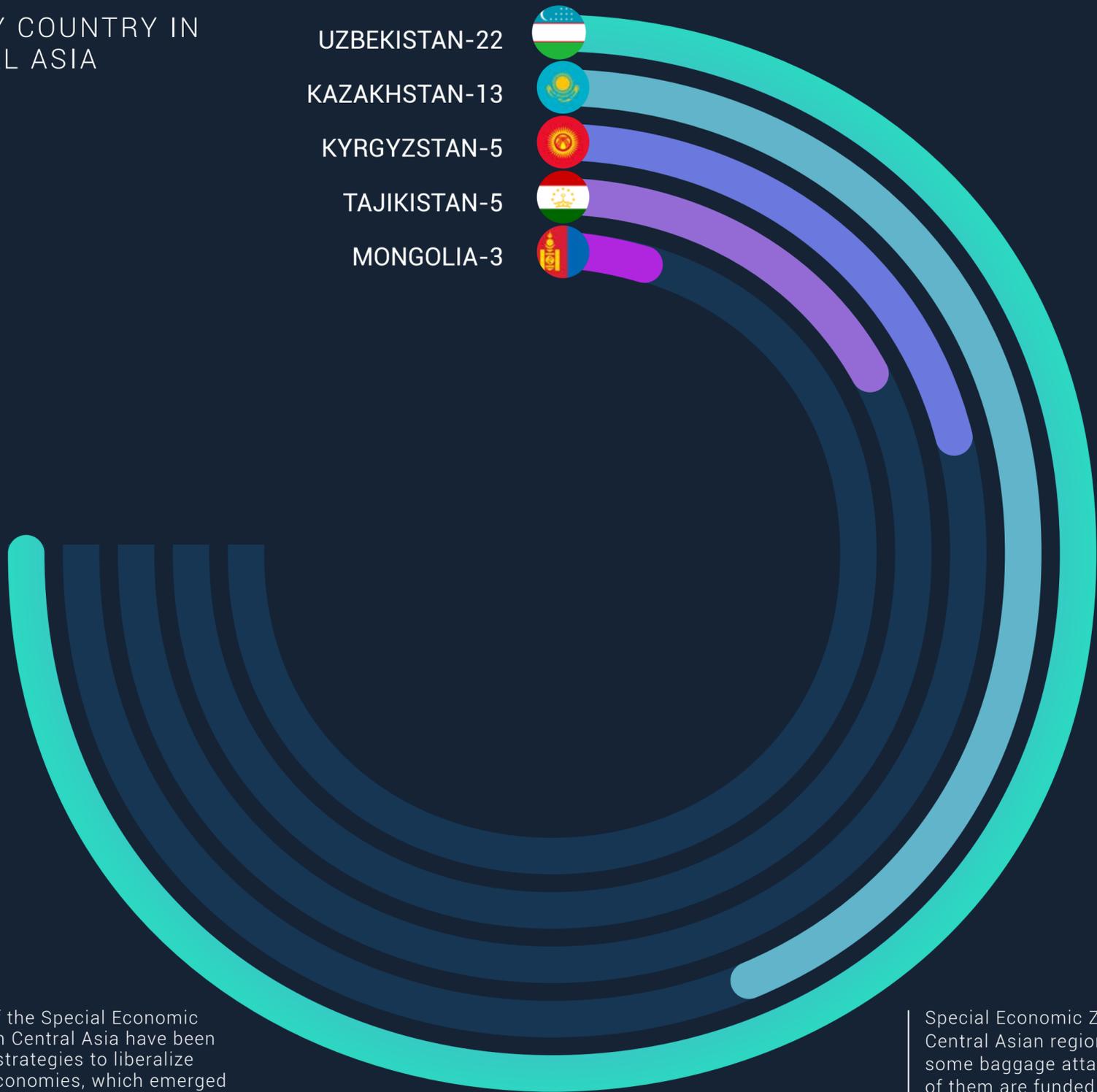


SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN CENTRAL ASIA

SEZS BY COUNTRY IN CENTRAL ASIA

- UZBEKISTAN-22
- KAZAKHSTAN-13
- KYRGYZSTAN-5
- TAJIKISTAN-5
- MONGOLIA-3



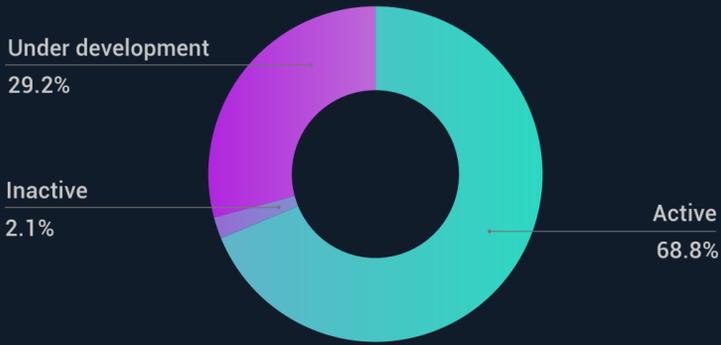
Many of the Special Economic Zones in Central Asia have been part of strategies to liberalize these economies, which emerged from the Soviet Union just 30 years ago.

Special Economic Zones in the Central Asian region often have some baggage attached. Many of them are funded by nations with strategic interest, such as the Russian Federation or Chinese, who are competing in the region for political and economic influence.

BREAKDOWN OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN CENTRAL ASIA- BY ZONE TYPE



CENTRAL ASIA SEZS BY ZONE ACTIVITY STATUS

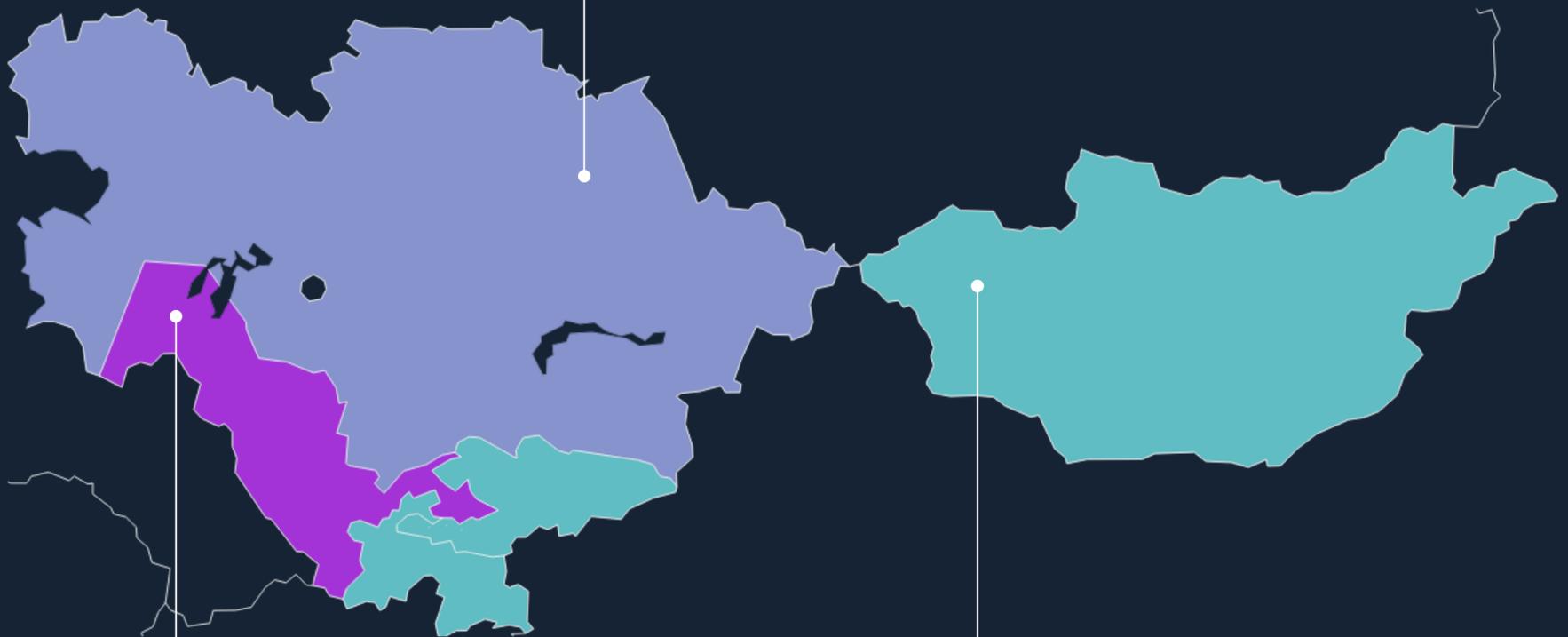


CENTRAL ASIA SEZS BY MANAGEMENT TYPE



KAZAKHSTAN

In 2017 the Astana-Technopolis Special Economic Zone was established in the Kazakh capital of Nur-Sultan (formerly called Astana). The zone, consisting of over 630 hectares across 3 sites, is intended to attract high-tech capital and talent and is practically tax-free, with even the VAT being waived.



UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan is home to the most Special Economic Zones in the region. Recent administrations have had a very favorable view of SEZs, to the point that in 2019 the entire province of Navoi, with a population of almost a million and an area of 110,000 square-kilometers, was turned into an SEZ.



MONGOLIA

Mongolia is home to the fewest people and SEZs. With just over 3 million people, the country is dwarfed by its two neighbors: Russia and China. This reflects in their business dealings and SEZs, with many of them catering to Russian, and especially Chinese, business interests, often focusing on raw resource extraction and cheap manufacturing.



Number of Zones

