



SYRDARYA REGION
the vast space for attraction of foreign investments

INVESTMENT CLIMATE OF SYRDARYA REGION

Gulistan 2015

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN



SYRDARYA REGION



INFORMATION ABOUT REGION

Syrdarya region was founded on February 16, 1963 and is located in the centre of Hunger Steppe oasis.

- **Location** – east of Uzbekistan
- **Distance from Tashkent city** - 68 km
- **Area** – 4,3 thousand. sq. km
- **Boundary** – In the North borders on the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the East on Tashkent region, in the South-East on Republic of Tajikistan, in the South-West on Djizak region.
- **Consists of** – 3 cities, 2 towns under district authority, 8 districts and 21 urban- type communities
- **Population** – 750,5 thousand people
- **Regional centre** – Gulistan city



WHY Syrdarya?

- **Quickly developing economy**
- **Having special industrial zone**
- **Privileges and preferences for investors**
- **Comfortable transport corridors**
- **Developed infrastructure**
- **Population with absolute literacy**
- **Hospitable population**
- **Highly skilled labour**

POTENTIAL OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Syrdarya region has the limited reserve of natural resources. They provide potential of development of manufacture of building materials, including the brick and tile raw materials, reserved in Bajaut, Gulistan areas, and also in the Dmitrov field, which draws up 9,2 million m³.

Sand-and-gravel materials are located in the Verhnovolynsk field in Sajhunabad area. Reserve draws up 5,5 million m³. Sand can be used as a fine aggregate in concrete making.

Mineral underground waters are located in the Malek field in 5 km to the south of Syrdarya town. Reserves of Malek field are confirmed by «Uzbekgeologiya».



UTILITIES

- Electricity – 3 thousand MWatt
- Gas supply – 591,6 mln. cube/m per year
- Water supply – 8,2 mln. cube/m per year



TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS

Roads – 2 thousand km, including highways.

The “Great Uzbek Highway” arterial roads, crosses over the territory of the region.

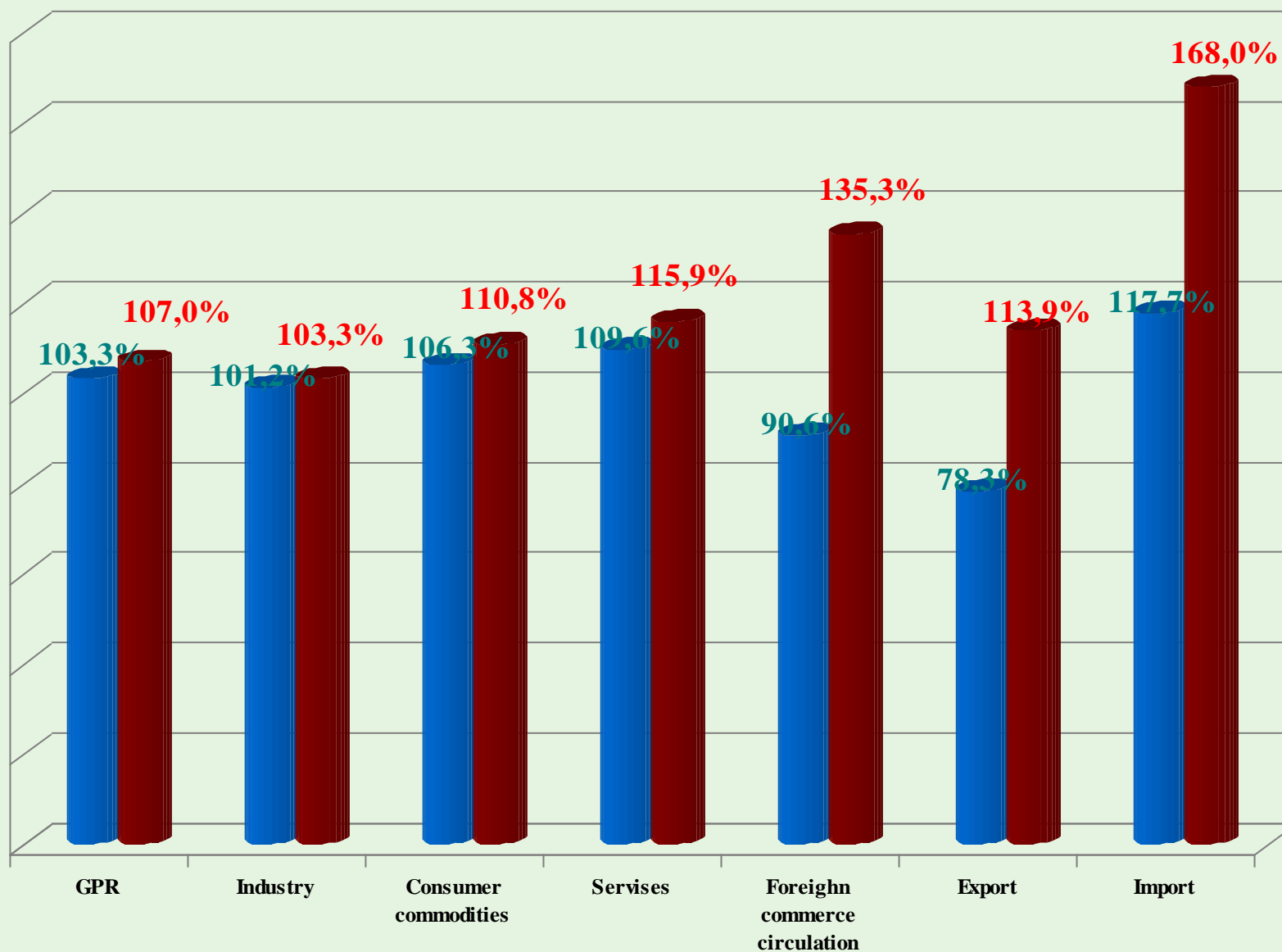
Railroads – 400 km

Railway stations - there are 4 railway stations in the region: Gulistan, Sirdarya, Yangier cities and Khavast district. It gives an opportunity for regular trains to regions of the republic, also to Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.

Logistics - Internal regional transport communications have wayouts to all neighbouring states and via them to large sea ports. Transport infrastructure got a good development for the account of terminals “Akaltyn cotton recycling base” and “Syrdarya Akaltyn Tola” enterprises.

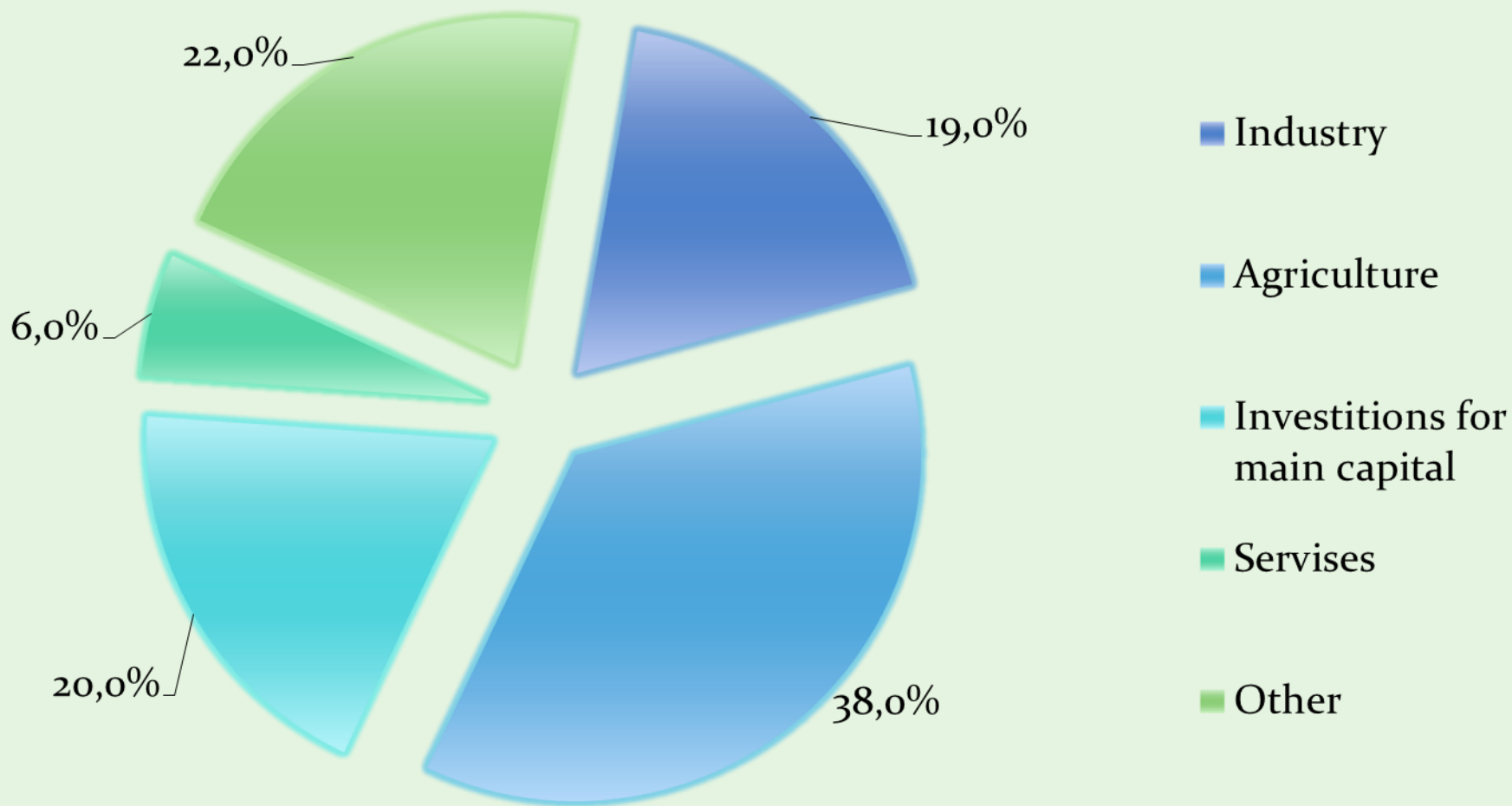


Macro economical indices

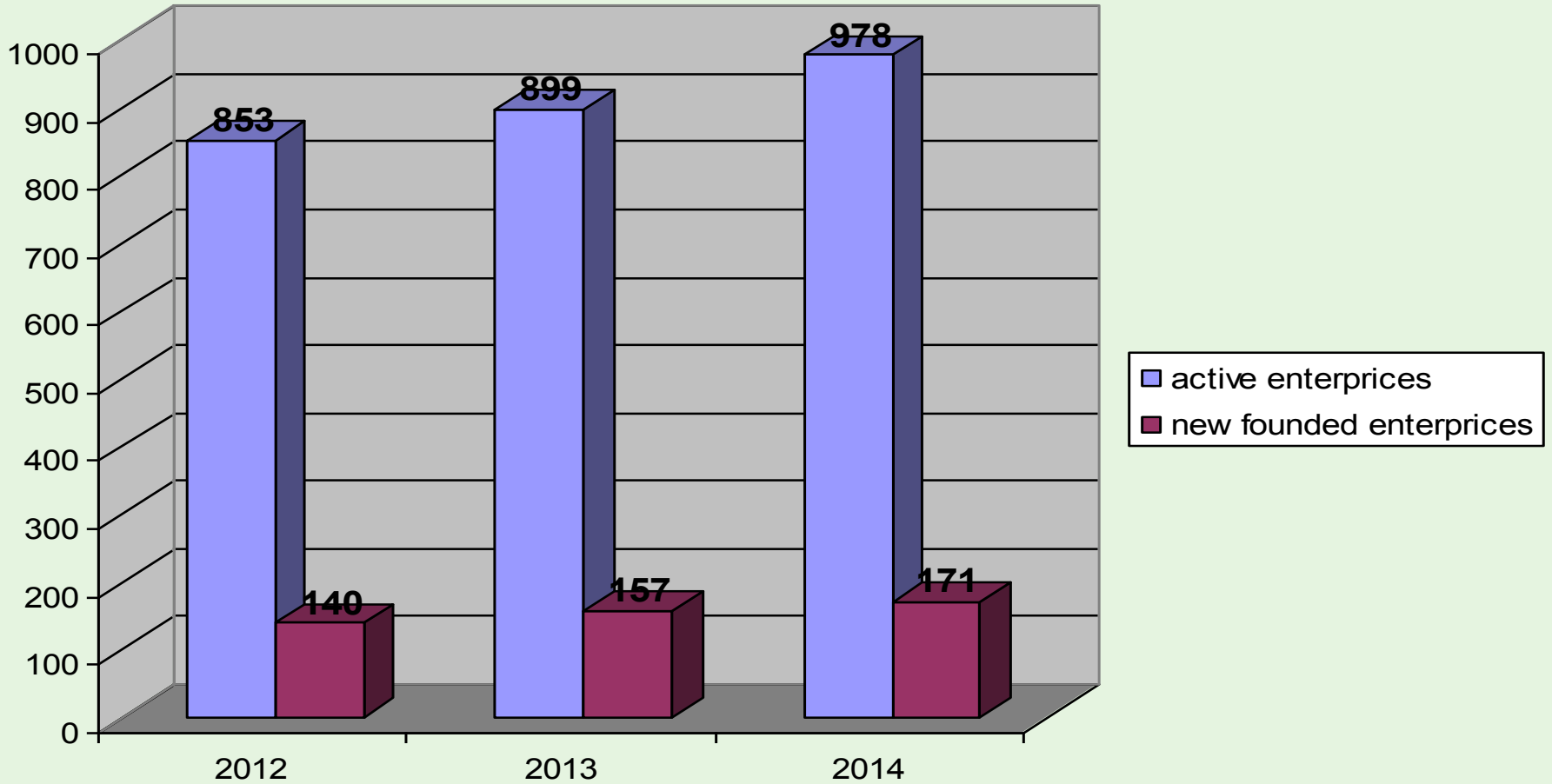


Macro economical indices (GRP)

Increase of GPR consist - 107,0%



INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL OF AREA



PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING OF COTTON FIBER

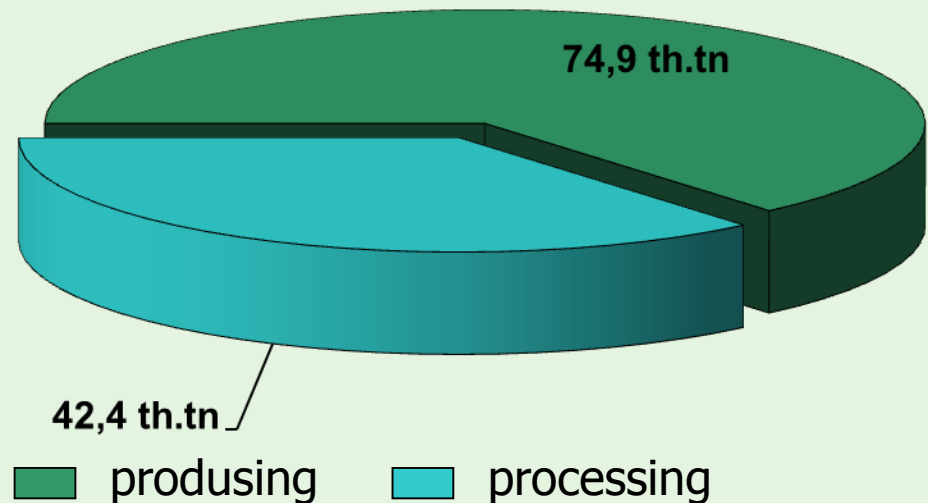
Production of cotton fiber – 74,9 thousand tones

Processed - 42,4 thousand tones (56,6%)

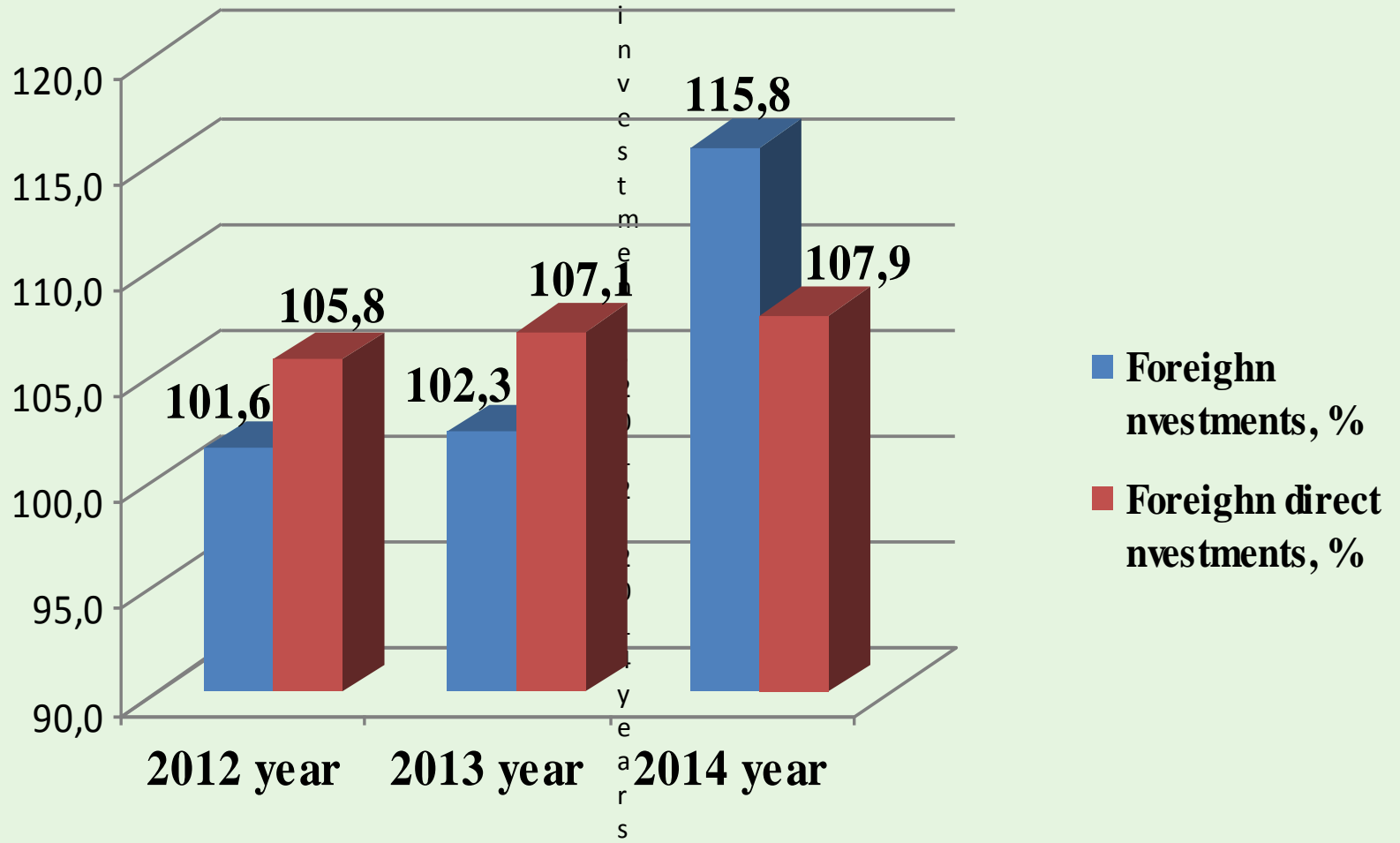
Enterprises in textile industry – 166

The volume of textile production:

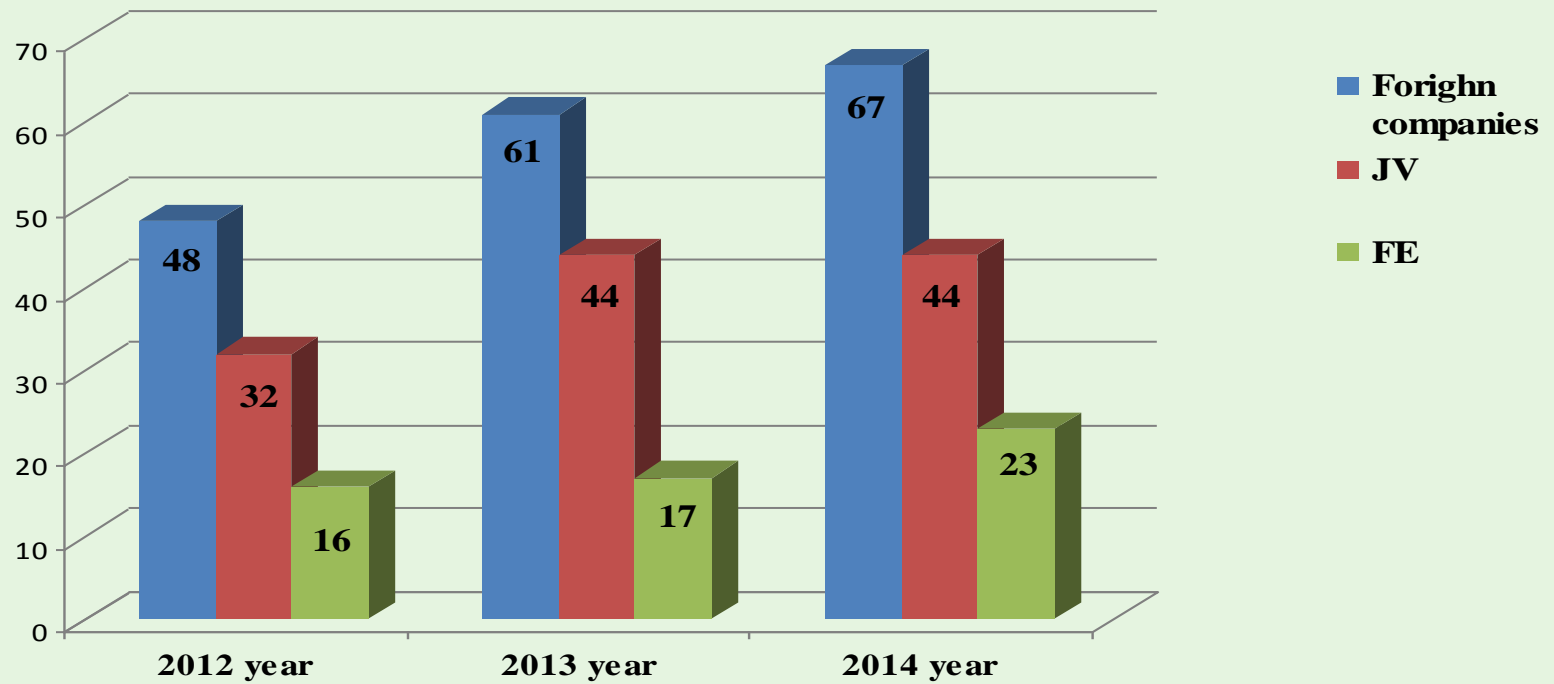
- cotton yarn – 12,5 thousand tones;
- knitwear – 6,8 million pieces;
- knitted fabrics – 381,2 tones;
- hosiery – 156,6 thousand pairs;
- apparels – 15 million pieces;
- molded fabrics – 2,3 sq. m;
- wadding – 1475,2 tones;
- carpets – 217,3 thousand sq. m



Foreign investments 2012-2014 years



ENTERPRISES WITH FOREIGN INVESTMENTS



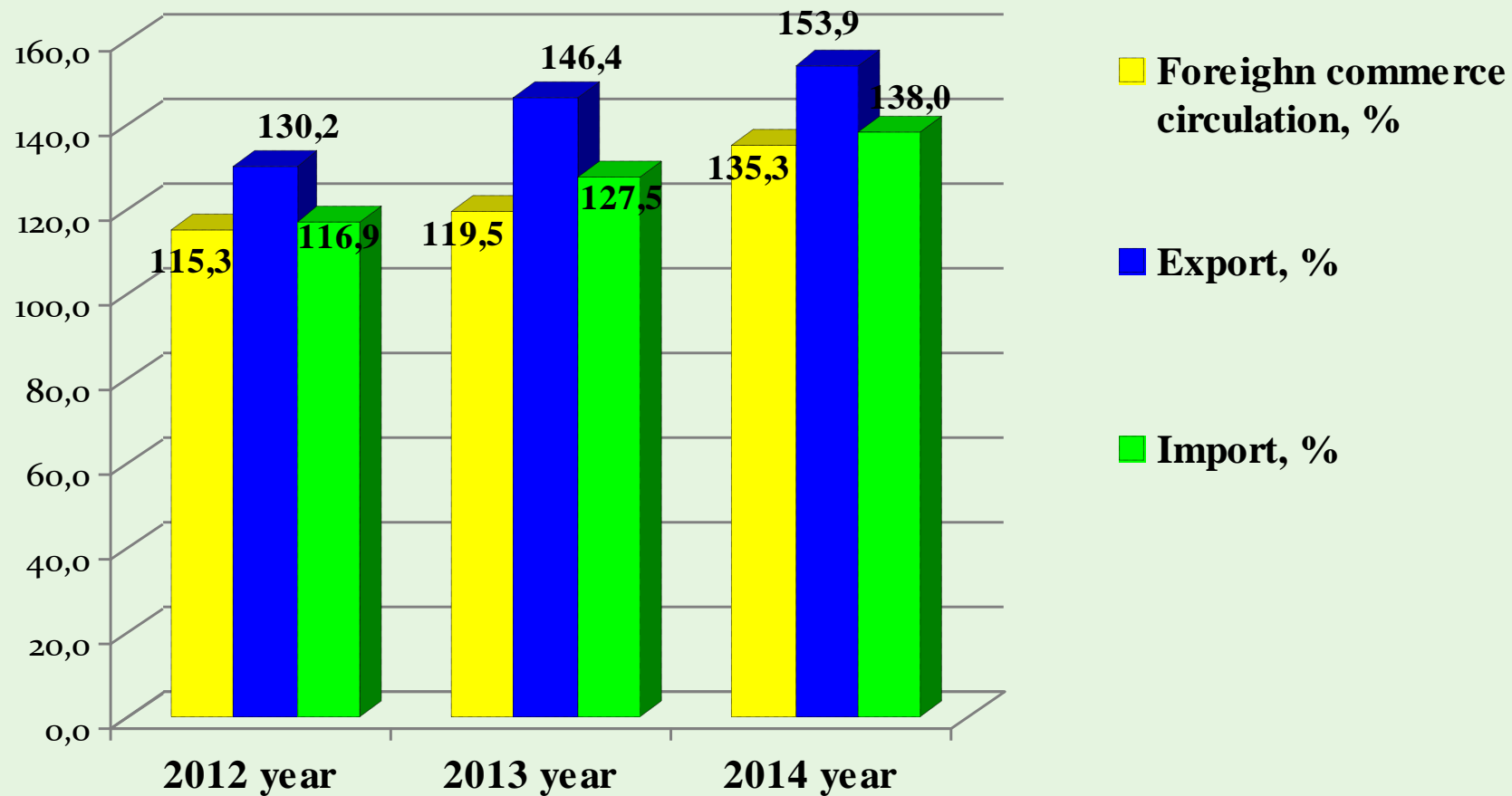
INVOLVMENT OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Presently Syrdarya region 67 enterprises with foreign investments are registered, 16 of them are entirely based on foreign investments. The enterprises with foreign investments provide over 5000 capable citizens of the region. In 2014 the volume of goods and service production of such enterprises has risen to 175 % in comparison with 2013, the volume of exported goods and service rise to 217 % in comparison with 2013.

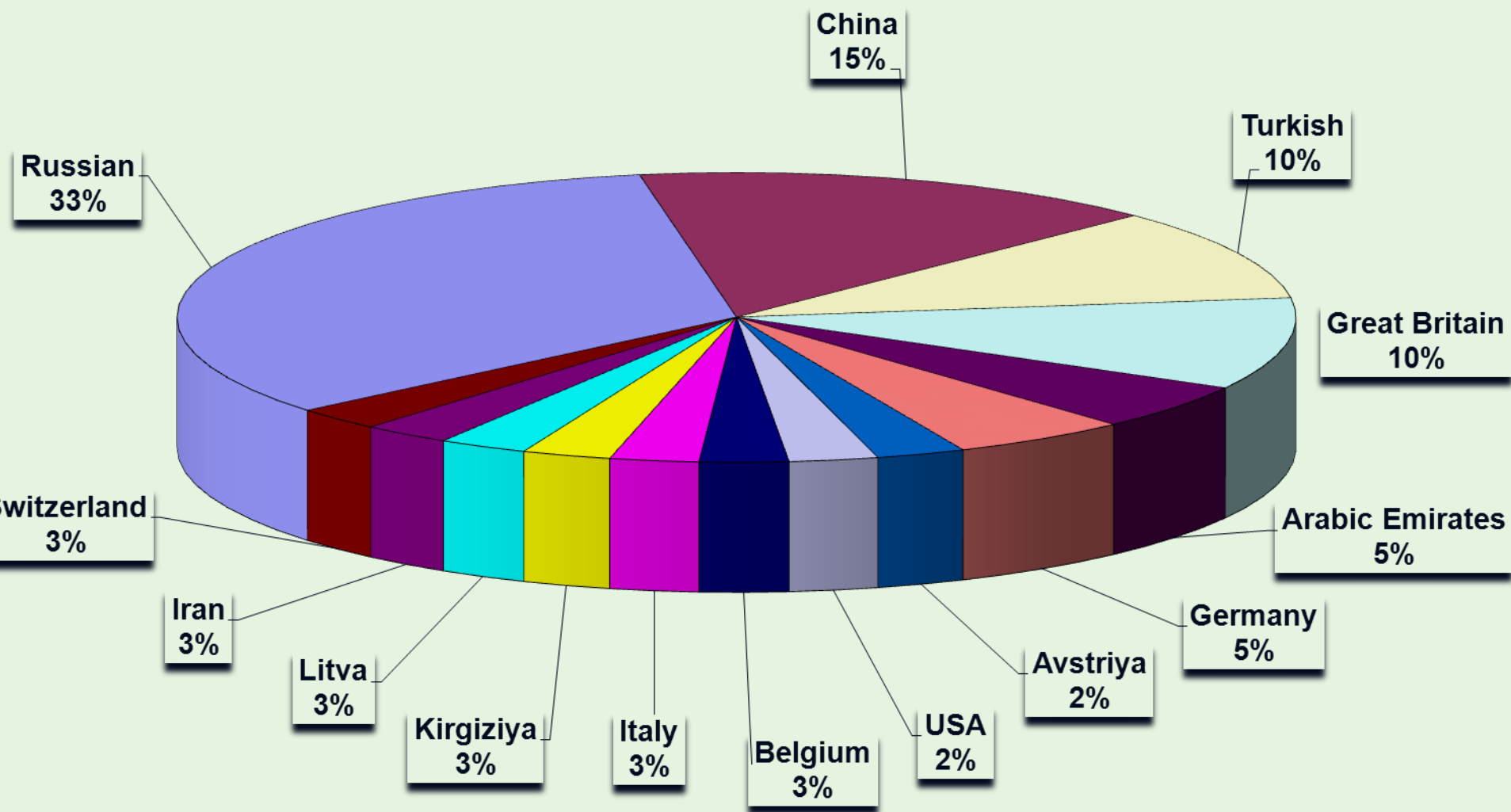
In comparison with last year the grain of small business in total amount of export has increased on 155,1 %.



Foreign commerce circulation



THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMOUNT OF ORGANIZED VENTURES WITH THE FOREIGN STOCK IN DIFERENT COUNTRIES



SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Restaurants – 50

Sport complexes - 362

Hotels – 6

Recreation parks – 2

Museums - 2

Palaces of culture – 82

as well as museums and theaters



INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL

Universities - 1

(864 graduates annually, including 70 - on financial-oriented area)

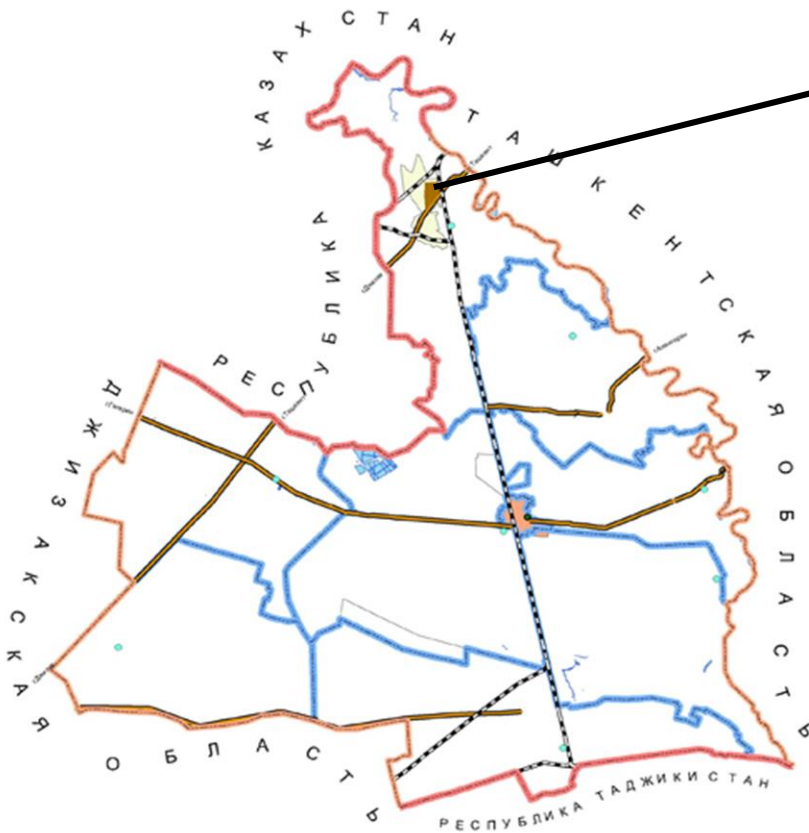
Colleges - 48

(12221 graduates annually, including 7333 – on industrial and 4888 – on financial-oriented area)

Lyceums – 4 (1121 graduates annually, including 673 – on industrial and 448 – on financial-oriented area)



SYRDARYA BRANCH OF SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL ZONE “DJIZZAKH”



PRIVILEGES TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

By decree of the **President of Republic of Uzbekistan** the enterprises involving direct private foreign investments in any district of Syrdarya region, are released from:

- payment by primary activity,
- income (profit) tax,
- wealth tax,
- social infrastructure development tax,
- single tax for microfirms and small enterprises, and also obligatory deductions in Republican road fund.

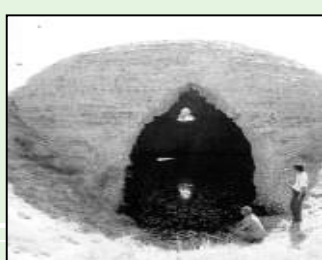
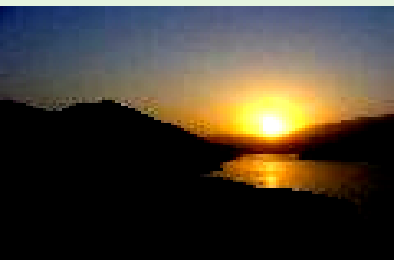
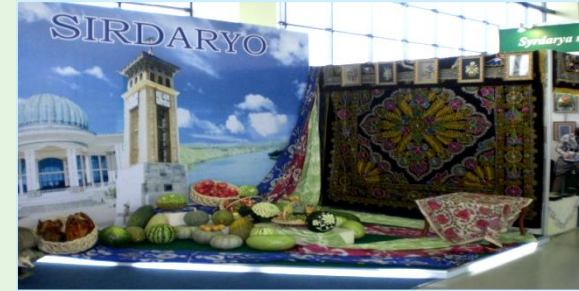
Define, that the specified tax privileges are given at volume of direct private foreign investments:

- From 300 thousand US dollar to 3 million US dollar - for a period of 3 years;
- Over 3 million dollars to 10 million US dollar - for a period of 5 years;
- Over 10 million US dollar - for a period of 7 years.

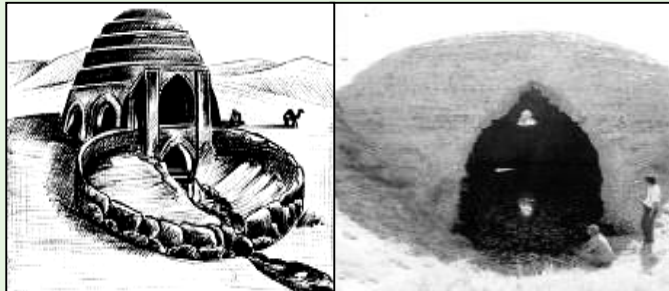
Touristic potential

One of the perspective directions of investment is considered Tourist branch In Syr-Darya region are developing such types of tourism as: historical and architectural, religious and pilgrimage, environmental, therapeutic. In the region there are on an ongoing basis organized exhibitions, in which different samples of national clothing, musical instruments, ceramics and articles of national craftsmen are exhibited.

On the way of the Great Silk Road in the territory of Syr-Darya region there is situated a unique historical hydrotechnical construction "SARDOBA" – presenting indoor pond with a dome, which was erected for special storage of water in the regions where lack of water existed. Historians witness that even in times of great Amir Temur, together with his fleet went through Hungry steppe to Chinaz. At that time he saw dilapidated construction for water storage and ordered to rehabilitate it. As the legend says people stood hand by hand from Samarkand to this construction and passed burnt bricks to each other for rehabilitation of that construction.



Touristic potential





THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!