

## BRI in Central Asia: Industrial Projects

Farkhod Aminjonov,<sup>a,b,\*</sup> Alina Abylkasymova,<sup>b</sup> Anna Aimée,<sup>b</sup> Bahtiyor Eshchanov,<sup>b,c</sup> Daniyar Moldokanov,<sup>b</sup> Indra Overland,<sup>b,d</sup> Roman Vakulchuk<sup>b,d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> College of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zayed University

<sup>b</sup> Central Asia Data-Gathering and Analysis Team (CADGAT)

<sup>c</sup> Westminster International University in Tashkent

<sup>d</sup> Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUI)

\* Corresponding author: F. Aminjonov: Email address: farkhod.aminjonov@zu.ac.ae; a\_farkhod@yahoo.com

### ABSTRACT

China's investment in the industrial sectors of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan has been on the rise since the 1990s. However, this data article shows the recent expansion of Chinese investment also in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Thus, China has expanded its engagement in the development of local industries in larger countries as well. The projects in Kazakhstan are the largest in terms of the number and size of investments. China has substantially increased the number of industrial projects in Uzbekistan, yet the evidence shows that the costs of the projects are small in scale.

*Keywords:* BRI, China, industry, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

### Background and data collection

This data article provides a detailed description of both the Chinese bilateral and BRI industrial projects implemented in Central Asia. Data collection was carried out from August 2018 to January 2019 by one CADGAT researcher from each Central Asian country. Data were harvested from official statistics, local and international media, government press releases, interviews and reports. These sources formed the basis for the collection of news clippings about BRI projects in the main table below. This data article does not provide an exhaustive list of Chinese projects in the region. It, however, covers a diverse and wide range of projects—both already implemented and those still at the planning stage.

The data article is part of a series of such articles on BRI in Central Asia. All the data are also available in a unified Excel database at the following address:

<http://osce-academy.net/en/research/cadgat/>

### Key findings

Through BRI, China is not only importing mineral resources from Tajikistan, but it is also investing in developing local industries to boost the import of value-added products from the country in the future (e.g. cement factories, cotton fields, etc.).

The investments in projects that have already been implemented and those at the planning stage (including 51 industrial production facilities that China is reallocating) in Kazakhstan are worth almost as much as all of the other Central Asian countries' packages combined. Most of the projects in Uzbekistan are in the planning stage or being implemented within the framework of the 27 bln USD investment package approved in 2017.

Number of industrial projects and total funding by country

	Projects	Total funding (mln USD)
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	18	923.45
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	17	10 545.5
<b>Tajikistan</b>	6	679.8
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	3	150.8

## **Definitions**

*Financing* – Sources of funding for each project are identified and presented.

*Commercial interests* – A project is classified as “commercial”, if the parties promoting it primarily pursue commercial goals.

*Strategic interests* – A project is classified as “strategic”, if it fits one of the broader categories, particularly strengthening connectivity.

*Connection to BRI* – If a project is announced publicly as part of BRI, then it is classified as a “BRI project”.

*Local project* – A project is classified as “local”, if the infrastructure or facility constructed and services provided, are limited to a specific country.

*Regional project* – A project is classified as “regional”, if it is part of the bigger regional initiative, which includes more than one country.

*Bilateral* – A project is classified as “bilateral”, if an agreement for project implementation is signed by the Chinese government or a Chinese company, as one party, and one of the Central Asian governments or companies as the other.

*Multilateral* – A project is classified as “multilateral”, if an agreement for project implementation is signed by three or more parties, including the Chinese or Central Asian governments, multilateral financial institutions (AIIB, China Development Bank, Export-Import Bank of China or New Silk Road Fund) and private enterprises.

Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
<b>UZBEKISTAN</b>					
2017–2018	Establishment of the production of glass dish products in the special economic zone (SEZ) Jjzzakh SEZ (100.000 units/year).	Total cost of the project: 10 mln USD.	Commercial: Chinese Anhui Gold Coronet Glass Co., Ltd. joined Chinese entrepreneurs in investing in the SEZ Jjzzakh and its glass dish production factory. It will have the capacity to produce 100,000 glass dishes per year.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2017	Organization of ceramic tiles and sanitary ceramics production (3.5 mln m <sup>2</sup> /year).	Total cost of the project: 7.35 mln USD.	Commercial: Organization of the production of ceramic tiles and sanitary ceramics (1st stage) in the SEZ Angren by Chinese SC Hong Kong ZRSC Technology. No further details on the project are available.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2017	Organization of glass crystal tile production in Tashkent (100,000 m <sup>2</sup> /year).	Total cost of the project: 9 mln USD.	Commercial: Chinese company Xianjiang Chanlong Investment Co., Ltd. is among the partners of a consortium contributing to the export hub in Bukhara. The glass crystal tile production is located Tashkent. Details of the project have not been revealed.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2017–2019	Construction of a wide range of (coloured, multi-glaze and decorated) glass products in the SEZ Navoi (1,000 tonnes/year).	Information not available.	Commercial: Some sources indicate that the Chinese company Hebei New Silk Road Import and Export Trade is producing glass products in SEZ Navoi. Along with glass products, the company aims to establish the production of wood products.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2017–2018	Organization of the production of aluminium panels in the SEZ Angren (10 mln tonnes total).	Total cost of the project: 3 mln USD.	Commercial: Chinese company Silutianqiao is establishing the production of aluminium panels in the SEZ Angren. It should contribute to decreasing the company's import dependence.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2017–2018	Organization of the production of leather goods in the SEZ Angren.	Total cost of the project: 1 mln USD.	Commercial: Wenzhou Jinsheng Trade Co., Ltd. is focused on the production of acrylic sanitary appliances and their components (1.2 mln units per year); modern lines of a full cycle of processing livestock raw materials and their secondary waste, providing waste-free technologies in the processing of leather and the production of leather and footwear products (1,000 tonnes per year); and pet food and poultry feed (1,000 tonnes per year). When organizing the production, 100 jobs will be created for each of the directions.	Local	Bilateral

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Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
			Not branded as a BRI project.		
2016–2019	Establishment of the production of a wide range of glass products in the SEZ Jjizzakh (1,161 mln panes of decorative glass; 2,350 mln ultra-thin glass panes).	Total cost of the project: 28.9 mln USD.	Commercial: Chinese Tianjin Guangjuyuan Paper Group Co., Ltd. and Zhongyuan Glass Industrial Equipment Co., Ltd. are establishing thin glass and ultra-thin glass panes, which will decrease the demand for the import of glass panes from Kyrgyzstan and Russia. The companies Will establish another side business through the organization of the production of heat-insulating fiberglass products (mats, plates, etc.) at limited liability company Ecoclimat (SEZ Jjizzakh).  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2016–2018	Organization of the production of a wide range of sanitary–technical products in the SEZ Angren.	Total cost of the project: 12.1 mln USD.	Commercial: Zibo Zhuowei Import and Export Trade Co., Ltd. Has offered its products in the country since 2010. It has joined other Chinese companies to open a production line in the SEZ Angren. Its establishment contributes to decreasing the imports and adding local value to the imported products. Details of the assembly line have not been reported.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2016–2018	Credit line of the Chinese Development Bank for small and private businesses.	Total cost of the project: 150 mln USD.	Commercial: A credit line is financing the following types of business projects: acquisition of mini-technologies and compact equipment for the deep processing of fruits and vegetables, livestock and other agricultural products; creation of modern localizing industries with the deep processing of local raw materials; production of building materials, including the development of new types of production; and production of finished consumer goods for food and non-food purposes. Up to 100,000 USD in credit is offered to Uzbek entrepreneurs for up to 7 years. The credit holder is obliged to spend at least 50% of the credit in obtaining Chinese equipment.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2016–2018	Construction of a cement factory in the Bulakbashi district of Andijan (1.2 mln tonnes/year).	Total cost of the project: 138.1 mln USD.	Commercial: A cement plant with the capacity to produce 1.2 mln tonnes of Portland cement per year will be built in the Bulakbashi district of the Andijan region. The total cost of the investment project is 203.9 mln USD, over half of which is being invested by the Chinese company Shangfeng-Bridge of Friendship, a joint venture created by Zhejiang Shangfeng Building Materials and Tunli from China and Juydam Ta'mir Qurilish from Uzbekistan, which will deal with the production. Alternative types of fuel and energy resources, including coal, will be used in the production, as stated in their agreement. The plant will be commissioned in September 2019.	Local	Bilateral

Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
			Not branded as a BRI project.		
2016–2017	Organization of the production of medium-capacity electric engines in the Syrdarya branch of the SEZ Jizzakh (100,000 units, 1–20 kW).	Total cost of the project: 3.2 mln USD.	Commercial: The Chinese Wenzhou Jinsheng Trade Co. established production of medium-capacity electric engines for the domestic market. Production volumes and the number of jobs created have not been reported.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2016–2017	Organization of the production of electric connection equipment spare parts in the Syrdarya branch of the SEZ Jizzakh (2,000 tonnes).	Total cost of the project: 3.4 mln USD.	Commercial: Feidiao Electrical produces electrical equipment under two famous brands: ANDELI and CHINT. The establishment of the new company decreases the import of electrical spare parts and contributes to local employment through adding value. Further details of the agreement have not been revealed.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2016–2017	Organization of a unit for the processing of products and particles in the TMZ (Tashkent Motor Factory) (2,500 tonnes).	Total cost of the project: 0.6 mln USD.	Commercial: Chinese entrepreneurs were given an exclusive right to establish an industrial park PENG SHENG in the Syrdarya region of Uzbekistan. The industrial park is located at a distance of about 70 km from the capital city of Tashkent and occupies an area of 102 hectares. The park was created through the Chinese company Wenzhou Jinsheng Trading Co., Ltd.'s investment of about USD 90 mln. Standard industrial, warehouse, office premises, hostels for employees and a centre for economic and service support have been built on the territory of the park, with the total area of the buildings amounting to more than 160,000 m <sup>2</sup> . There is also a separate railway line, a gas distribution station, its own substation with a double-circuit 110 kV transmission line, a wastewater treatment system, a centre for the testing and certification of products, customs warehouses and other necessary infrastructure and life-support equipment. The park's residents are enterprises for the processing and production of leather, ceramic tiles, shoes, mobile phones, mixers and valves, pet food, products for processing animal insides (intestines, stomachs, etc.) and nine other companies in total. Chinese partners have been carrying out negotiations to establish the industrial park since 2004. Permission to start activities were obtained in 2009, but significant investment projects did not start until after 2016.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral

Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
2016	Organization of a textile complex for the production of finished products (10 mln km <sup>2</sup> of tissue and 25 mln units clothing) on the site of the Bobur textile factory in Andijan.	Total cost of the project: 15 mln USD.	Commercial: Chinese SC Nanyang M&F Home Textile organizes a textile complex for the production of finished products (weaving and sewing production) at joint-stock company (JSC) Bobur. The project is realized within the framework of further expanding the deep processing of cotton fibre in Uzbekistan. The number of jobs being created has not been reported. When launched at full capacity, this will be the largest textile company producing garments using local cotton. Over 50% of the company's output is planned for export.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2015–2018	Establishment of a polyvinyl chloride (PVC), hydrate of sodium and methanol production complex on the site of joint venture NavoiAzot (PVC: 100 tonnes/year; hydrate of sodium: 71.8 tonnes/year).	Total cost of the project: 373.8 mln USD.	Strategic: The NavoiAzot chemical company was the largest chemical company in the country, with very energy-intensive production facilities. A new joint venture has replaced and enriched the variety of products produced locally. Putting the enterprise into operation will allow for the production of numerous import-substituting products per year: 100,000 tonnes of PVC, 75,000 tonnes of caustic soda and 300,000 tonnes of methanol. More than 900 jobs will be created. The company aims to export more than 50% of its products. The total cost of the joint project that has been specialized for the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), caustic soda and methanol is more than 500 mln USD. The construction work is being carried out by a consortium of Chinese companies: China CAMC Engineering Co., Ltd. and HQC (Shanghai). In line with taking part in the joint activities, Uzbek partners are developing side businesses on deep processing in the region. The Chinese partners were unsuccessfully carrying out negotiations from 2014 with SC UzbekKimyoSanoat with the aim of launching the current partnership.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Regional	Bilateral
2015–2018	Organization of the production of conveyor belts and agricultural passenger vehicle tyres in the SEZ Angren.	Total cost of the project: 156.4 mln USD.	Commercial: The project envisages the construction on the site of JSC Rezinotekhnika's (Angren) technological capacities for the production of 3 mln automobile tyres, 200,000 agricultural tyres and 100,000 running meters of conveyor belt per year. The construction period is 34 months.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2014–2019	Organization of the production of modern energy-efficient construction materials in JSC Jizzakh Advantage Plus.	Total cost of the project: 8.2 mln USD.	Commercial: Organization of the production of modern technologies of energy-efficient building materials, taking into account the processing of local raw materials in the Jizzakh region. Over 150,000 tonnes of production. Further details of the project have not been reported.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral

Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
2013	Construction of a mobile phone production plant by ZTE.	Total cost of the project: 3.4 mln USD.	Commercial: ZTE, a Chinese company, is one of the largest mobile communication technology suppliers in Uzbekistan and established its roots in the country in 2004. It is working in cooperation with all mobile service providers and taking part in the modernization of the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. In line with 3G and 4G, ZTE is pioneering the introduction of 5G communication technologies in the country. The company has LLC (limited liability company) proprietorship. The total number of its employees and the company's turnover have not been reported. Also, ZTE (NK) Ltd. will produce 100,000 mobile phones and accessories per year. It plans to create 50 jobs. The share of exports in the second and third years of the enterprise should be at least 10%.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
<b>KAZAKHSTAN</b>					
Planned 2020–2024	Production of methanol and ammonia, as well as products based on them, in the FEZ in Atyrau.	Total cost of the project: 1.6 bln USD.	Commercial: Contracting company: Hualu Engineering, Tianchen Chemical Company.  Branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2018–2019	Production of elevators and lift equipment by Kazakhstan lift-building company KazLift.	Total cost of the project: 7 mln USD.	Commercial: Contracting company: LN North Fuji Elevator Co., Ltd.  Branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2019	Cement production plant DANAKE Corporation.	Total cost of the project: 117 mln USD.	Commercial: Part of the Kazakh–Chinese investment developments under the BRI–Nurly Zhol integration.  Branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2018	Production of phosphorus trichloride and glyphosate in the territory of the special economic zone Chemical Park in Taraz by United Chemical Company (a subsidiary of Samruk–Kazyna JSC).	Total cost of the project: 200.3 mln USD.	Commercial: The plant can produce up to 10,000 tonnes of glyphosate, 3,100 tonnes of formulate and 11,400 tonnes of phosphorus trichloride per year.  The project is part of the 51 China–Kazakhstan industrial projects. In 2017, during the meeting of the Kazakhstan–China Business Council, the United Chemical Company LLP and the State Development Bank of China made an agreement.	Local	Bilateral

Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
			Hualu Engineering and Technology Co., Ltd. is a main partner. The financing of 100 mln USD is a publicly guaranteed loan from China Development Bank, and 103 mln USD is from local funds.  Branded as a BRI project.		
2018	Production of methanol and ammonia, as well as products based on them, in Khimpark in Taraz by United Chemical Company (a subsidiary of Samruk-Kazyna JSC).	Total cost of the project: 1.5 mln USD.	Commercial: Contracting company: Hualu engineering and Tianchen Chemical Company.  Branded as a BRI project. Part of the Kazakh-Chinese investment developments under the BRI-Nurly Zhol integration.	Local	Bilateral
2018	Production of potassium sulfate in Khimpark Taraz.	Total cost of the project: 268 mln USD.	Commercial: Contracting company: Hualu engineering and Tianchen Chemical Company.  Branded as a BRI project. Part of the Kazakh-Chinese investment developments under the BRI-Nurly Zhol integration.	Local	Bilateral
Planned	Spindle production by Factory POSH-Taraz LLP.	Total cost of the project: 220 mln USD.	Commercial: Contracting company: Hualu engineering and Tianchen Chemical Company.  Branded as a BRI project. Part of the Kazakh-Chinese investment developments under the BRI-Nurly Zhol integration.	Local	Bilateral
2018	Project of the FEZ Chemical Park in Taraz.	Total cost of the project: 99.7 mln USD.	Commercial: Contracting company: Hualu engineering and Tianchen Chemical Company.  Branded as a BRI project. Part of the Kazakh-Chinese investment developments under the BRI-Nurly Zhol integration.	Local	Bilateral
2017–2021	1st stage of polypropylene production by United Chemical Company LLP, which is a subsidiary of Samruk-Kazyna JSC.	Total cost of the project: 2.6 bln USD.	Commercial and strategic: The production of polypropylene and polyethylene (60% of the total consumption of all polymers) throughout the world will face difficulties in meeting the demand for these products as consumption increases significantly from year to year.  The turnkey construction contract with the general contractor, the China National Chemical Engineering Company, and the agreement on raising funds with the China Development Bank is in the amount of 2 bln USD for a period of 20 years at 5.8% per annum under the guarantee of the national holding Samruk Kazyna. On 4 November 2017, the China Development Bank sent to the general contractor, the China National Chemical Engineering Company, an advance of 409 mln US dollars.  Branded as a BRI project. One of the 51 China-Kazakhstan projects.	Local	Bilateral

Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
2017–2018 (1 <sup>st</sup> stage)  2019 (2 <sup>nd</sup> stage)	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) waste processing and staple fibre production in the BADAM industrial zone.	Total cost of the project: 20 mln USD.	Commercial: According to the official statistics, 5–6 mln tonnes of municipal solid waste accumulate annually in Kazakhstan, of which about 150,000–200,000 tonnes are polyethylene waste. At the same time, only an insignificant share of municipal solid waste (3-5%), is subject to utilization or recycling. The project is unique in that for the first time in Kazakhstan, PET waste will be processed with the production of finished products: staple fibre.  Strategic: Waste management is always strategic.  Branded as a BRI project. During President Nazarbayev's visit to China, a memorandum was signed between the Ministry of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the State Committee for the Development and Reform of the People's Republic of China, which updated the list of joint Kazakh–Chinese investment developments under the BRI–Nurly Zhol integration.	Local	Bilateral
2017–2020	Construction of a mining and processing plant on the site of the Tymlay deposit in the Kordai region.	Total cost of the project: 900 mln USD.	Commercial: Production will be able to produce 45,000 tonnes of titanium dioxide pigment, 10,000 tonnes of silicon dioxide, 650,000 tonnes of vanadium pentoxide and 190,000 tonnes of special types of steel per year.  The first stage will cost 160 mln USD, the second stage will cost 320 mln USD and the third stage will cost 420 mln USD. China Machinery Engineering and MCC International Incorporation, Ltd. will take part in the project.  Branded as a BRI project. One of the 51 China–Kazakhstan projects.	Local	Bilateral
2017–2021	Reconstruction of the JSC Kazakhstan Electrolysis Plant.	Total cost of the project: 500 mln USD.	Commercial: Contracting company: China Non-Ferrous Metal Industry's Foreign Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.  Branded as a BRI project. Part of the Kazakh–Chinese investment developments under the BRI–Nurly Zhol integration.	Local	Bilateral
2016–2020	Construction of a plant for the production of fuel assemblies by JSC Ulba.	Total cost of the project: 150 mln USD.	Commercial and strategic: The production of polypropylene and polyethylene (60% of the total consumption of all polymers) throughout the world will face difficulties in meeting the demand for these products as consumption increases significantly from year to year. Shareholders: Ulba Metallurgical Plant JSC (51%) (a subsidiary of NAC Kazatomprom JSC) and CGN-URC (49%) (a subsidiary of CGNPC).  Branded as a BRI project. One of the 51 China–Kazakhstan joint companies.	Local	Bilateral

Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
2015 (1 <sup>st</sup> stage) 2017 (2 <sup>nd</sup> stage)	Manufacture of Anhui Jianghuai Automobile Co., Ltd. (JAC) brand cars (SaryarkaAvtoProm LLP, JAC Motors, CMC).	Total cost of the project: 22 mln USD.	Commercial: One of the first projects that was initiated by the Framework Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on strengthening cooperation in the field of industrialization and investment, which includes a total of 51 projects (in 2014, it was 12 projects, in 2016, it was 52 projects and now it is 51 projects).  Branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
2011	Modernization of the Atyrau oil refinery (construction of a deep oil refining complex).	Total cost of the project: 1.1 bln USD. Source of financing: • Exim Bank of China.	Commercial: The contract for the construction of a deep oil refining complex on a turnkey basis was signed between Atyrau Refinery LLP and a consortium including Sinopec Engineering (PRC), Marubeni Corporation (Japan) and NGSK KazStroyService JSC (RK).  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Multilateral
2011–2017	Modernization of the Shymkent oil refinery.	Total cost of the project: 1.856 bln USD.	Commercial and strategic: Among the benefits of the project are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increased capacity to increase the yield of light petroleum products for the purpose of import substitution and providing them to the internal market of Kazakhstan;</li> <li>• new jobs in Shymkent;</li> <li>• further improving the environmental safety of production;</li> <li>• the production of petroleum products will be increased as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High-octane gasoline: from 881.7 to 2,271 tonnes per year;</li> <li>2. Diesel fuel: from 1,209,400 to 1,916,000 thousand tonnes per year;</li> <li>3. Jet fuel: from 254,000 to 400,000 tonnes per year.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> Not branded as a BRI project. The project was indicated as a part of a Kazakh industrialization programme. The project was supposed to end in 2016. However, due to the difficulties associated with the loan agreement for 1 bln USD between KMG and Exim Bank of China, the process was prolonged. KMG was forced to search for alternative sources of financing. So, the loan agreement with Kazakhstan Development Bank was signed.  As for the shareholders: 50% of the plant's shares belong to KazMunayGaz JSC, 50% to CNPC. Therefore, approximately 400 mln USD was invested by KMG and 400 mln USD was invested by CNPC.	Local	Bilateral

Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
2010	Modernization of the Atyrau oil refinery (construction of a complex for the production of aromatic hydrocarbons).	Total cost of the project: 884 mln USD. Source of financing: • Exim Bank of China.	Commercial.  Not branded as a BRI project.	Local	Bilateral
<b>TAJIKISTAN</b>					
2018	The joint venture Bilol Suyulin.	Information not available.	Commercial: The joint venture Bilol Suyulin, with an annual capacity of 200,000 tonnes of cement, is under construction in Konibodom in Sughd Province.  Branded as a BRI project. 13 cement plants with a total capacity of 4.7 mln tonnes now operate in Tajikistan. Most of them have been built in recent years with the help of Chinese investors.	Local	Bilateral
2017–2018/2019	Muosyr emulsion-based explosives in Danghara district, Khatlon Province.	Total cost of the project: 57.8 mln USD.	Commercial: 150,000 TJS in taxes has been paid into the state budget from this plant already. The first stage of the production of explosive materials by the enterprise amounted to less than 20,000 units per year. The Chinese side holds 51% of the shares, and 49% are controlled by the Tajik side. This project aims to employ 150–200 people, of whom 80% are local and 20% are Chinese.  Branded as a BRI project. It is presented by the Tajik government as a projected being implemented within BRI.	Local	Bilateral
2016–2018	Chzhungtsai Mohir Cement cement factory.	Total cost of the project: 958 mln TJS (100 mln USD).	Commercial: 'This project paid 71.1 mln TJS in taxes in the period 2014–2018'. Currently, 361 employees work for the enterprise: 92 are locals and 269 are Chinese.  Branded as a BRI project. The Chzhungtsai Mohir Cement cement factory was established through an initiative of a local businessman named Bahriddin Djuraxanov. Of the overall 275 mln USD investment, 35% of the contribution is local and 65% is Chinese.	Local	Bilateral
2016–2018	Azot ammonia and carbamide factory in Sarband city, Khatlon Province.	Total cost of the project: 360 mln USD.	Commercial: The capacity of the factory will account for 500,000 tonnes per year. This project will be implemented in two phases. The first phase includes reaching the capacity to produce 320,000 tonnes of artificial ammonia and carbamide. 365 new jobs have been created, employing 233 locals and 132 foreigners (mainly Chinese).  Branded as a BRI project. Contracting companies: Government of Tajikistan and Henan Zhongya Holding Group.	Local	Bilateral

Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
2014	Huaxin Gayur cement factory and the commissioning of the second and third stages of the cement plant in Bobojon Gafurov and Dangara districts.	Total cost of the project: 137 mln USD: • 100 mln USD for the construction of the cement factory; • 37 mln USD for the construction of the thermal power plant.	Commercial: Tax budget revenues produced in 2014: 10.7 mln TJS; 2015: 13.9 mln TJS; 2016: 11.1 mln TJS; and 2017: 11.4 mln TJS. Built in 2014 on 48 hectares of land with the investment of 1 bln TJS. The cement production capacity of the factory is 1 mln tonnes per year. 1300 employees work at the factory, of whom 90% are Tajik and 10% are Chinese. To ensure that stability of the factory's operations, an off-grid 25 MW capacity thermal power plant was constructed.  Branded as a BRI project by the investment agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Chinese company Huaxin Cement Ltd, for the construction and commissioning of the 2nd and 3rd stage of the cement plant in Bobojon Gafurov and Dangara districts.	Local	Bilateral
2013	Tajikistan-China cement factory in Vahdat.	Total cost of the project: 25 mln USD.	Commercial: In 2016, Tajikistan increased its cement production to 2 mln tonnes due to new cement plants opening in Vahdat, Bobojon Gafurov and Yovon. The country has begun exporting its excess to neighbouring countries. In 2016, Tajikistan exported cement to Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Small volumes of cement were also exported to Russia.  Branded as a BRI project. Zhu's Zhejiang Congcai Heavy Machinery Manufacture invested 25 mln USD for a 60% stake in the Tajikistan-China 2013 cement factory in Vahdat, a city 10 km east of Dushanbe, with the other 40% being owned by Tajik partner Kodirov Abduhalim Addukarimovich.	Local	Bilateral
<b>KYRGYZSTAN</b>					
2018	Construction of a cement plant in Jalal Abad Oblast.	Total cost of the project: 135.8 mln USD.	Commercial: The capacity of the plant is 1,300 tonnes of cement per year. Implementation of the project has not yet started.  Not branded as a BRI project. Agreement signed between the Government of Kyrgyzstan and the China Energy Reserve and Chemicals Group (CERCG).	Local	Bilateral
2016–2017	Construction of a cement plant in Osh Oblast (Xinji Prim).	Total cost of the project: 10 mln USD.	Commercial: The capacity of the cement plant is 300,000 tonnes of cement per year. 150 new jobs have been created.  Not branded as a BRI project. Project initiator/contractor: Xinji Prim Ltd.	Local	Bilateral

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Timing	Project	Financing	Project description (commercial vs strategic; connection to BRI)	Local vs regional	Bilateral vs multilateral
2013–2014	Construction of a plant for the production of household appliances in Osh.	Total cost of the project: 5 mln USD.	<p>Commercial: Production capacity of the plant is to produce 78,000 washing machines per year. The enterprise can produce products worth 426 mln KGS per year. Currently, the enterprise employs 250 people. It also plans to start producing refrigerators.</p> <p>Not branded as a BRI project. The project was implemented by the Kyrgyz–Chinese joint venture Gim-May.</p>	Local	Bilateral

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## About CADGAT and the Central Asia Regional Data Review

The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) and the OSCE Academy established the Central Asia Data-Gathering and Analysis Team (CADGAT) in 2009. The purpose of CADGAT is to produce new cross-regional data on Central Asia that can be freely used by researchers, journalists, NGOs, government employees and students inside and outside the region. Comments and questions can be sent to: [ino@nupi.no](mailto:ino@nupi.no). The datasets can be found at: <http://osce-academy.net/en/research/cadgat/>

The following datasets have been published previously:

1. Hydroelectric dams and conflict in Central Asia
2. Narcotics trade and related issues in Central Asia
3. Language use and language policy in Central Asia
4. The transport sector in Central Asia
5. Road transportation in Central Asia
6. Gender and politics in Central Asia
7. Political relations in Central Asia
8. Trade policies and major export items in Central Asia
9. Intra-regional trade in Central Asia
10. Trade barriers and tariffs in Central Asia
11. Holidays in Central Asia. Part I: Laws and official holidays
12. Holidays in Central Asia. Part II: Professional and working holidays
13. Media in Central Asia: Print Media
14. Media in Central Asia: TV
15. Media in Central Asia: Radio
16. Renewable energy policies of the Central Asian countries
17. Wind power potential of the Central Asian countries
18. Solar power potential of the Central Asian countries
19. Hydropower potential of the Central Asian countries
20. BRI in Central Asia: Overview of Chinese projects
21. BRI in Central Asia: Rail and road connectivity projects
22. BRI in Central Asia: Energy connectivity projects
23. BRI in Central Asia: Mineral and petroleum exploration, extraction and processing projects
24. BRI in Central Asia: Industrial projects

CADGAT has also produced a database on Elites in Central Asia, which can be found at <http://osce-academy.net/dbelite/>



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