### **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

# **Investment Policy Review**

of

**Uzbekistan** 



#### Note

UNCTAD serves as the focal point within the United Nations Secretariat for all matters related to foreign direct investment and transnational corporations. In the past, the Programme on Transnational Corporations was carried out by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (1975-1992) and the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development (1992-1993). In 1993, the Programme was transferred to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. UNCTAD seeks to further the understanding of the nature of transnational corporations and their contribution to development and to create an enabling environment for international investment and enterprise development. UNCTAD's work is carried out through intergovernmental deliberations, technical assistance activities, seminars, workshops and conferences.

The term "country" as used in this study also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas; the designations employed and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. In addition, the designations of country groups are intended solely for statistical or analytical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage of development reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

The following symbols have been used in the tables:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. Rows in tables have been omitted in those cases where no data are available for any of the elements in the row;

A dash (-) indicates that the item is equal to zero or its value is negligible;

A blank in a table indicates that the item is not applicable;

A slash (/) between dates representing years, e.g., 1994/95, indicates a financial year;

Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g., 1994-1995, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

Reference to "dollars" (\$) means United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Annual rates of growth or change, unless otherwise stated, refer to annual compound rates.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

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### **INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEW SERIES**

- 1. Egypt
- 2. Uzbekistan
- 3. Uganda
- 4. Peru

#### **PREFACE**

The UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews are intended to familiarize Governments and the international private sector with an individual country's investment environment and policies. The reviews are considered at the UNCTAD Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues.

The Investment Policy Review for Uzbekistan was undertaken in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and with the support of the United Nations Development Programme. The national counterpart was the Uzbekistan Foreign Investment Agency.

The review was carried out through a fact-finding mission in November 1997. The mission held meetings with relevant Government ministries, research institutions and members of the international community based in Tashkent. Foreign companies were interviewed and inputs from the investors' perspective were received from the American Chamber of Commerce in Tashkent and the Confederation of British Industry, London.

The fact-finding mission was comprised of Khalil Hamdani and Jörg Weber (UNCTAD), Frédéric Wehrlé (OECD) and Rory Allan (Transborder Investment and Advisory Services Limited). The team was assisted by Erkin Djalilov. The report was prepared by Rory Allan, assisted by Jörg Weber. The report takes account of data and all legislative and regulatory changes as of 31 July 1998.

It is hoped that the analysis and recommendations emanating from the review will promote awareness of the investment environment, contribute to an improvement of policies and catalyse increased investment in Uzbekistan.

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

CBI Confederation of British Industry
CIS Commonwealth of Independent States

EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

EIU Economist Intelligence Unit FDI Foreign Direct Investment

FIA Foreign Investment Agency of Uzbekistan

FSU Former Soviet Union
GDP Gross Domestic Product

GKI State Property Management Committee MFER Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations

OECD Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

VAT Value Added Tax

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Since its independence in 1991, Uzbekistan has made careful progress in the transition from a centrally-planned to a market economy. Recognizing that foreign direct investment (FDI) can contribute to Uzbekistan's growth and development, and also ease the country's transition to a market-based economy and integration in the world economy, the country has welcomed foreign investors. Foreign direct investment increases the levels of fixed capital formation and also, by constituting an inflow of foreign capital, has a beneficial effect on the balance of payments. Investors have shown particular interest in Uzbekistan's manufacturing sector, which it is hoped will increase the standard of these facilities. Most importantly, an FDI package brings scientific, technical and managerial skills into the country, vital in the transformation of Uzbekistan's industrial sectors. The combined benefits of FDI would allow the country's industrial sector to gain international competitiveness, increase employment opportunities of higher remuneration and, through forward and backward linkages, develop Uzbekistan's small and medium enterprise (SME) sector.

Uzbekistan has indeed had some high profile successes in attracting FDI, especially from a small core of internationally well-known strategic investors. However, on a broader basis the country appears to be underperforming, both in terms of other comparable member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and in terms of its own potential.

Uzbekistan has innate strengths as an investment destination, although these are

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