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# **BISHKEK'S INDUSTRIAL ZONES, MYTHS, HOW THEY ARE CHANGING, AND FUTURE TRENDS**

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May, 2021  
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## **Background**

Bishkek's urban industrial zones stretch west to east along the railroad tracks, covering over 1,272 hectares of land. The zones not only occupy a huge part of the city, they also stretch along the center of the East-West axis of the city, strongly integrating industry into the city fabric. But the zones are closed and isolated behind fences. For the regular observer who does not work at the industrial zones or visit there frequently, the area might look abandoned and demolished. But in fact, our research revealed that there is quite a lot of life going on behind those walls. The aim of this research is to introduce the industrial zones to Kyrgyz citizens, to understand how the industrial zones in Bishkek function and relate to the form of the city, and how they

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l] Z'IZgb' 'xYj h'g'Väevg' 'Xvc'vhd'gZ'Zgid'b j Xj'WpVYZgh'Zhi'hj Xj' Q  
as free-trade zones, export processing zones, special economic zones,  
high-tech zones, freeports, enterprise zones, etc. This is because of  
differences in objectives, functions, economic policies and terminolo-  
gies in different countries. From park to park there are different pro-  
\g/vb h'vcy'XdVh#l] j hi'l] Z'YZ c'rd'cl'cyj h'g'Väevg'h'Xvc'

efore, industrial policies have to be coordinated across disciplines, including transportation, energy, infrastructure, labor, education, and more (UNIDO).

higVaevg hXvc d[[Zgv'KvgZi'ndf'Wcz ih'dgi'] Zgy'xdb eVcZh'

High Tech Park (HTP)  
is an example of industrial  
policy in Kyrgyzstan. HTP is

l dg h] deh v'c'y'i Zggf'dgn' l Zg' j c J hi ^ wwa' dkZgh'w'ZYi' ] Z' hi Vc'Vyg' distances between buildings and structures were violated, sanitary v'c'y'] n' Zc' X' v'c'y' g' h'w'Zin'v'c'y'i Z'X] c' X'w'ag'Zfj' g'z'b Zc'ih' l Zg' 'chj [ - ciency taken into account.

During the war years, enterprises of the light manufacturing and food processing industries gave way to metalworking and machine-building industries. Construction was carried out at an accelerated pace, with maximum savings in building materials. The size of MCID 251 -> BDC 0 Tw 29.999 0 Td(-)Tj|



by the general plan - the eastern and western parts of the city. They formed large hubs and industrial complexes with common auxiliary industries and farms, engineering structures and networks, and a significant concentration of the population in the Chui Valley as a whole.

The industry in the capital was supposed to develop in coordination with the nearby cities - Tokmok, Kant, Kalinda and others, that form an agglomeration of the Chui Valley as a whole.

#### **Stage 4 Post-Soviet Era**

Bishkek is the largest economic center on the territory of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. Important political and economic changes took place at the end of the 20th century, which led to the transformation of the national economy: in particular, it led to the privatization and downsizing of enterprises.

In the early 90s, there was a sharp decline in industrial production. Most of the population who worked at the enterprises found themselves out of work: In 1992, the volume of production decreased by 50 percent or more - this directly affected the chemical, petrochemical, paint and varnish industries, and the production of electrical measuring instruments. The volume of production in mechanical engineering and the food industry decreased by more than 30%. State industrial enterprises were almost completely privatized. Utility and warehouse facilities were empty and often misused.

#### **4. The Industrial Parks Today**

For regular observers, the industrial zones are vague and confusing. It might seem that they are abandoned and empty or on the other hand are engaged in heavy manufacturing. The research is aimed to understand and introduce the zones to Kyrgyz citizens. For the research SILK conducted several interviews with different people. For example, businessman and philanthropist Tolondu Toichubaev who repurposed several old factory buildings into schools. Daniyar Amanaliev is another person who owns coworking centers in the city of Bishkek and Osh.

We also developed several surveys designed for business owners in the Industrial Zones and people who live near industrial zones (Annex). We piloted several surveys, which correspond to the literature review conducted about the Industrial Zones in Bishkek. The aim of the survey for the business owners is to understand how the facilities are available, whether there is central administration, any amenities and so forth. The survey for residents is to understand how the railroad, vehicle congestion on Lev Tolstoy street, noise and air pollution affects quality of life. In addition, the team conducted several Zâ'iq̄eh!

part of the city, surrounded by residential buildings, there are also industrial and warehouse territories.

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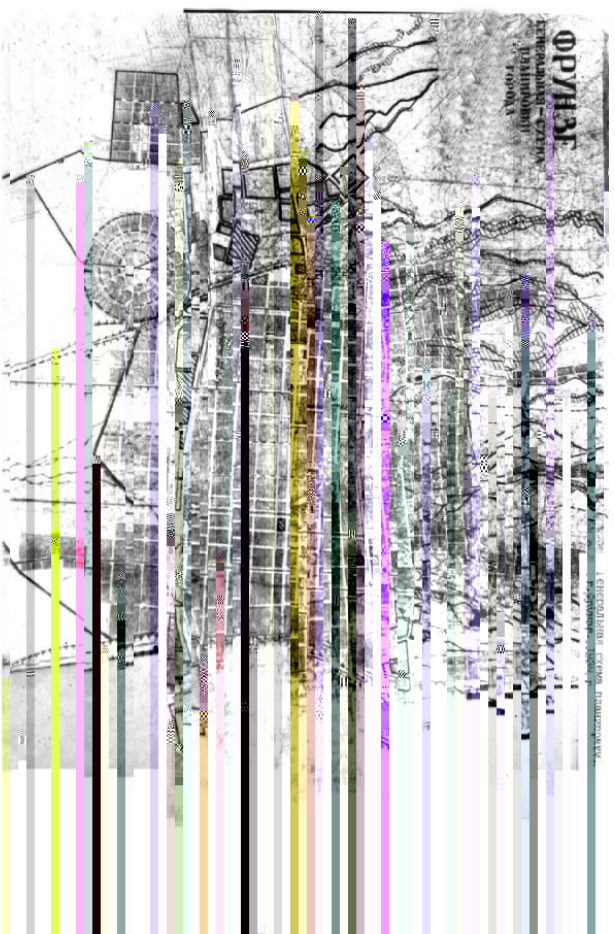
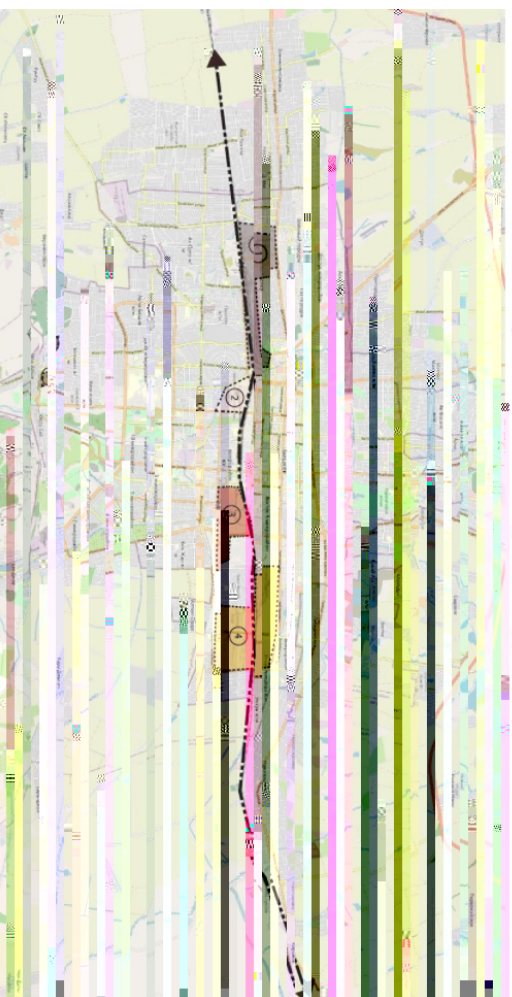
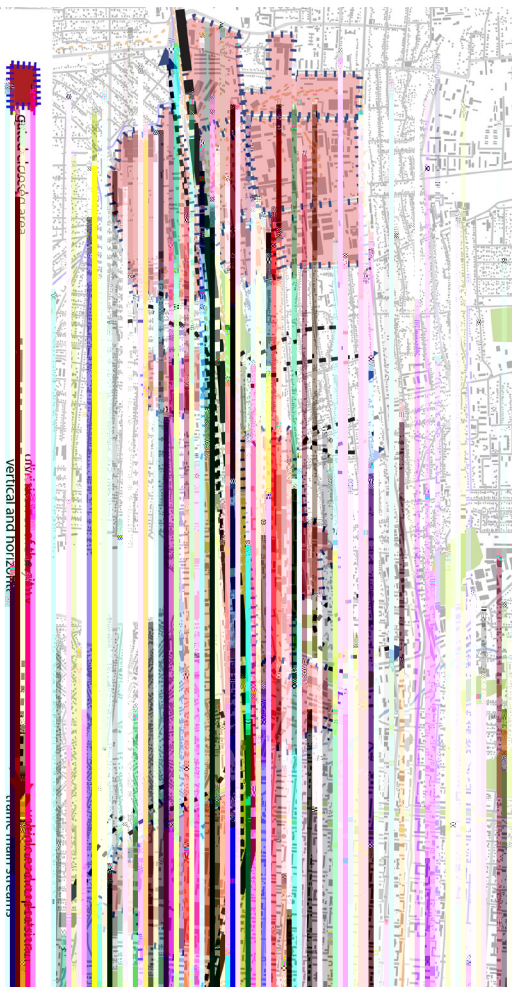


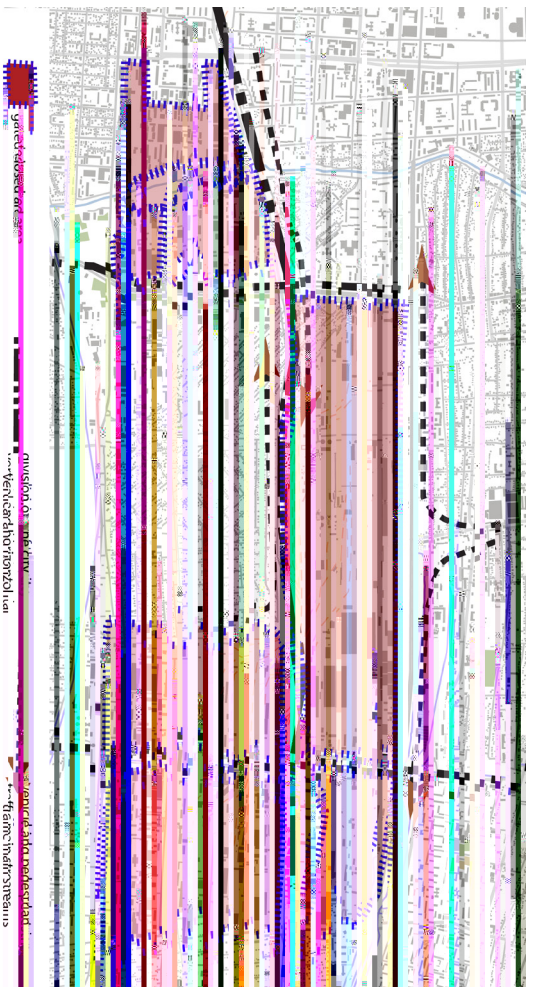
Рис. 16. Генеральная схема планировки м. Ауулчүк, 1990 г.



- 1) West Industrial zone,
- 2) Bishkek Machine Factory,
- 3) Maslo - Syr Baza,
- 4) East Industrial zone,
- 5) Free Economic Zone



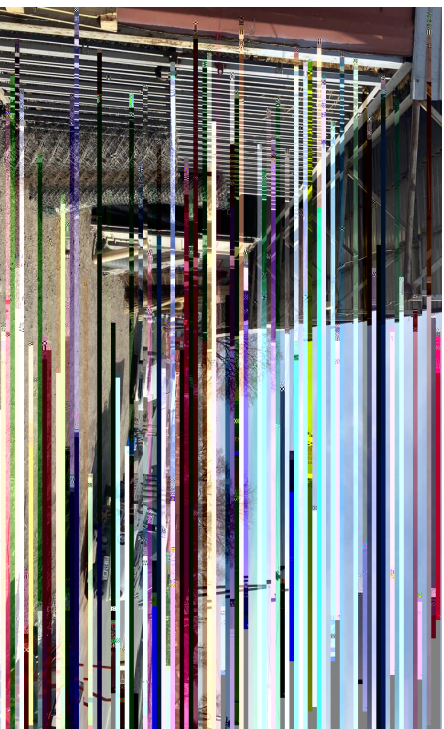
West Industrial zone and Machine Building factory



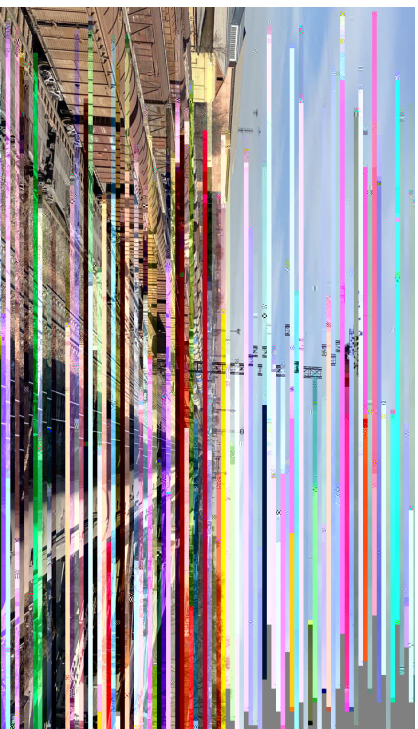
East Industrial zone and Maslo-Syr-Baza



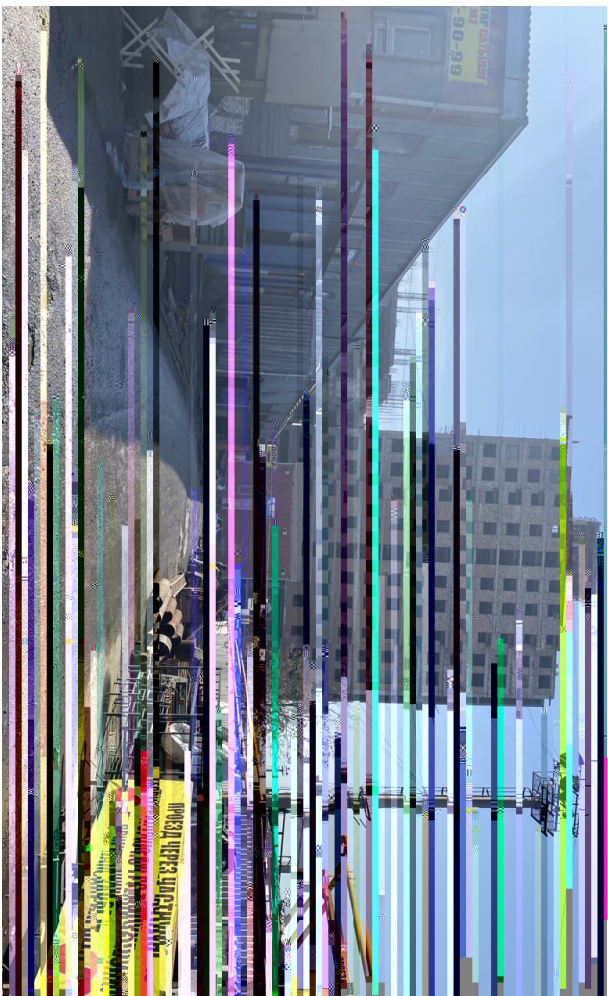
3. The main activities at the Industrial zones are storing, assembling, and logistics.



4. Because of the many heavy trucks on the road, Lev Tolstoy is a heavy-duty road. X-ray analysis of the road surface shows a high level of wear and tear.

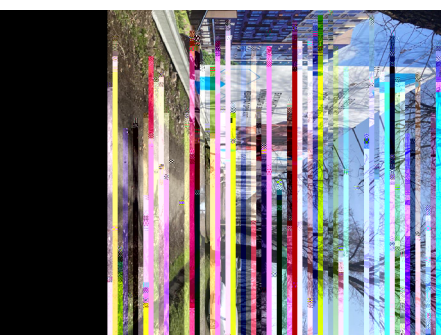


5. Lev Tolstoy street and the railroad tracks serve as a barrier that divides the city into northern and southern parts. A Pilot survey also supported this observation.



#! ] Zqz`h`b dqz`vc`y`b dqz`x`d`ch`ig X`r`d`c`d`l`g`h`v`z`c`l`v`a`y`y`z`r`c`h`c`i`] Z  
industrial zones.

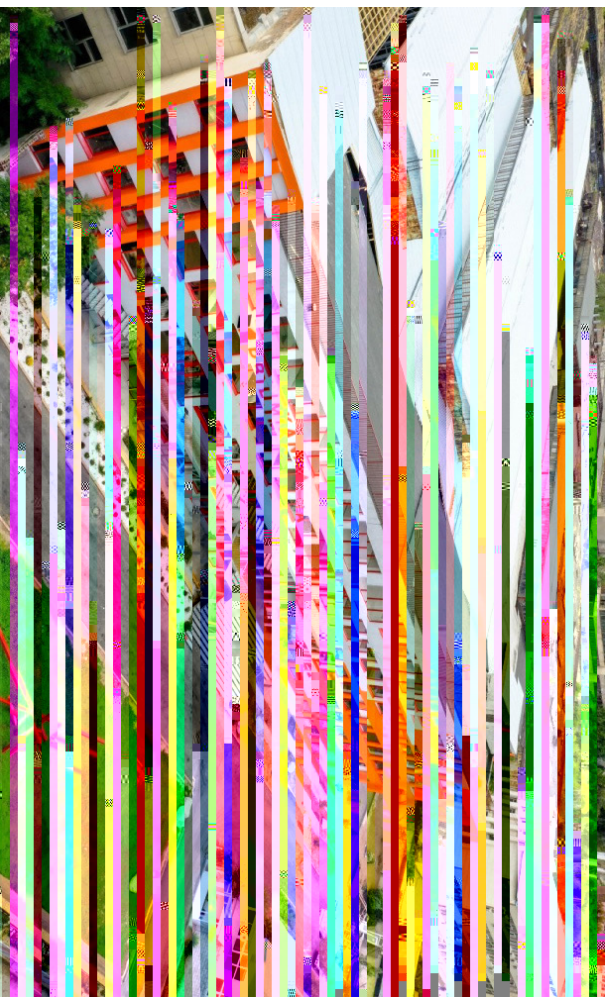
New residential complex  
at the Maslo-Syr -Baza





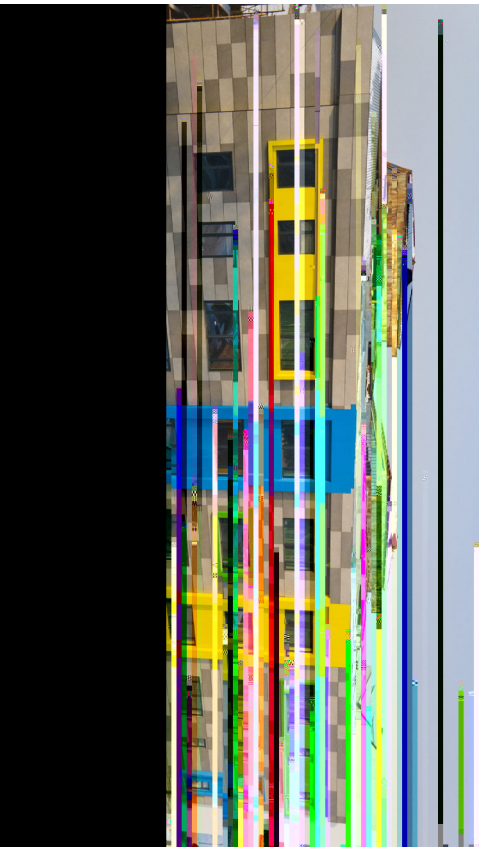
Bilimkana school, an old  
factory repurposed into  
a school

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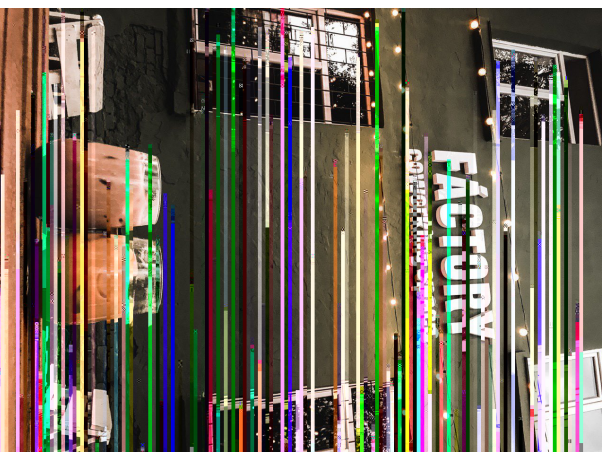
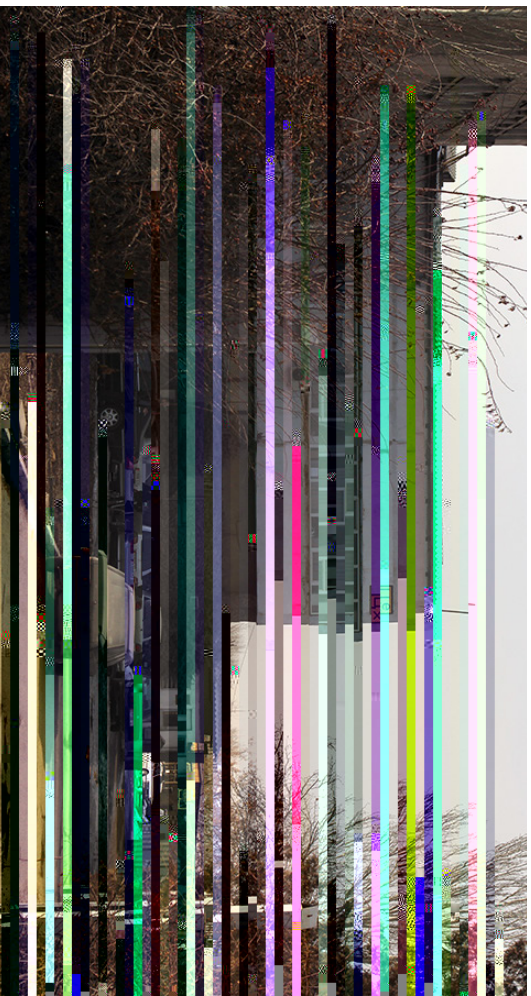
Industrial building repurposed  
into school Sapai-Jal

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ofi\\_0508-scaled.jpg](https://sapat.edu.kg/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/ofi_0508-scaled.jpg)



An industrial building in the eastern industrial zone repurposed into the Loft business center and production studio

retrieved from <https://storage.googleapis.com/images/user/job/bolqish/>



An industrial building repurposed into a bar  
retrieved from <https://i9.photo.zgiscn.com/images/>

## 5. Global Trends

Trends today go towards building eco-friendly industrial



## 2. Landschaft Park Duisburg-Nord, Germany

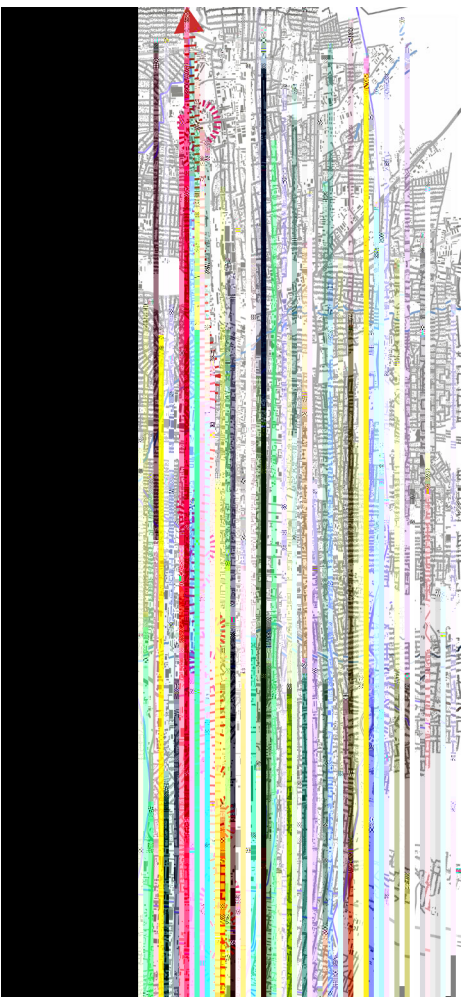
In 1991, an unusual landscape park Duisburg-Nord was

### 3. Genk C-Mine, Belgium

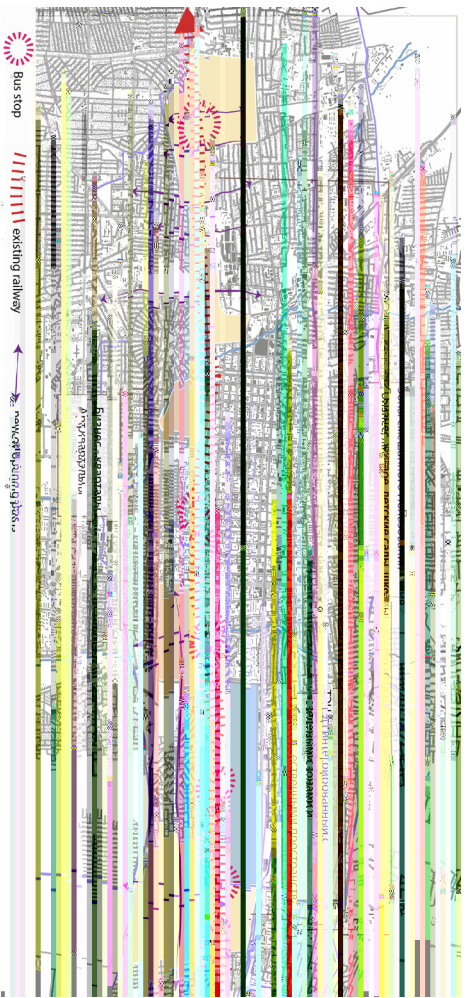
Located on the site of a former coal mine, Genk C-Mine is a new cultural center in Belgium. It became an urban square with a cultural, creative, design and entertainment function. Most of the buildings around the square are former mining buildings, renovated and converted into buildings with a cultural program: a large theater, cinema, restaurants and the (newly built) design academy in Genk.

The design of the square interacts with the surrounding buildings and facilitates and creates space for all kinds of spectacles. The plaza creates an impressive open space. The events and activities planned





Third, establish several stops within the city, instead of only one existing train station.

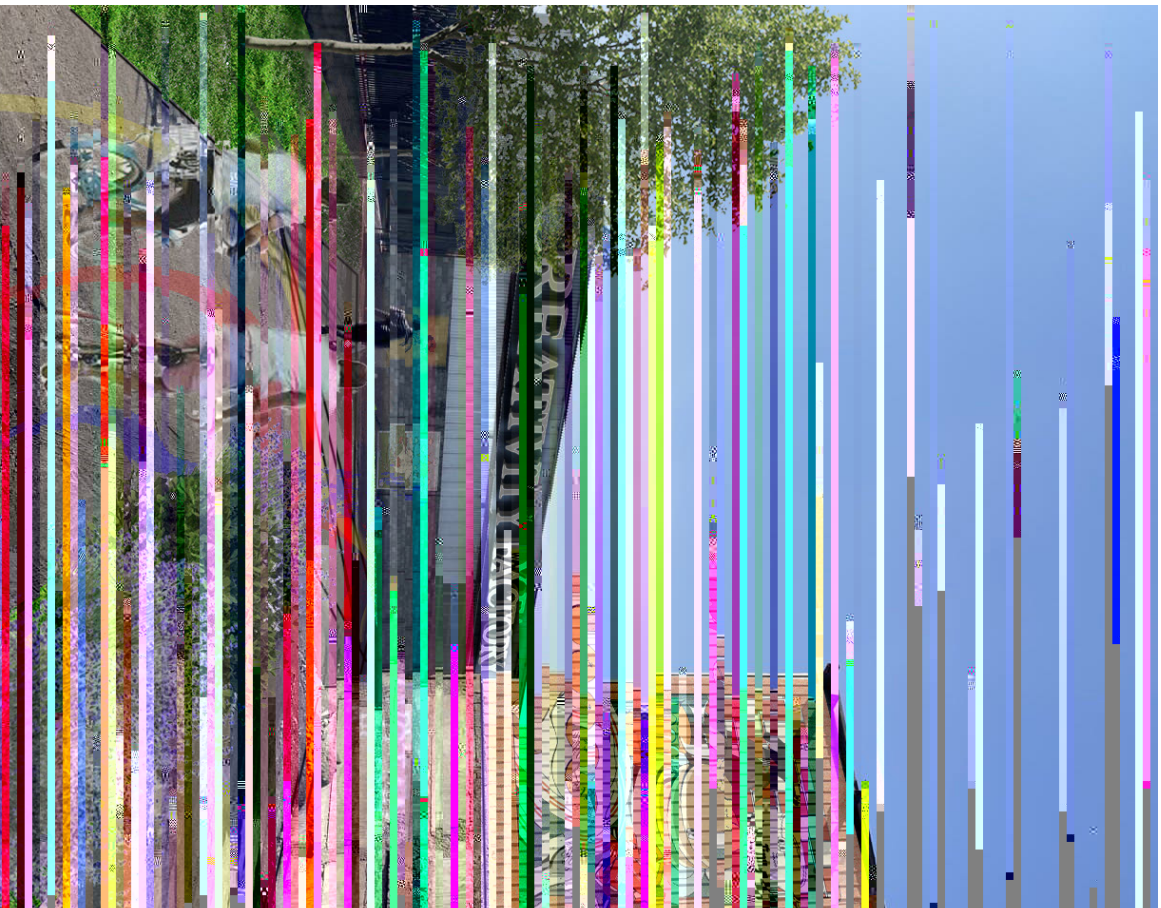


Fourth, repurposing existing zones would facilitate opening the zones for new vehicle and pedestrian routes.









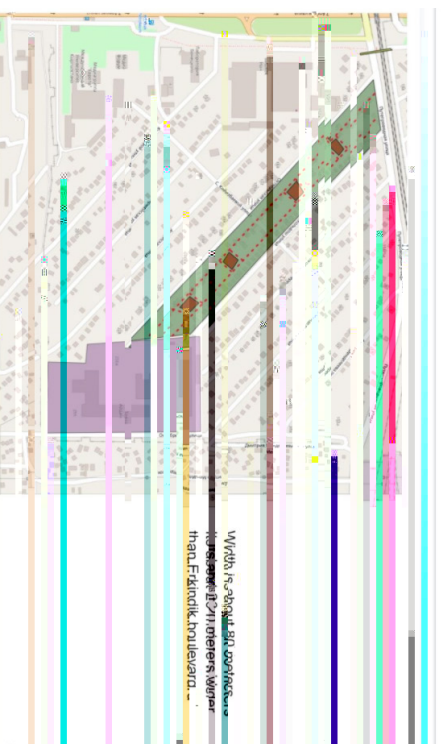
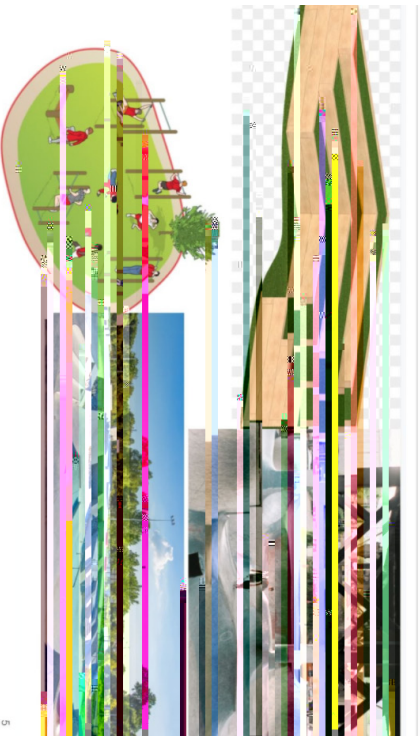
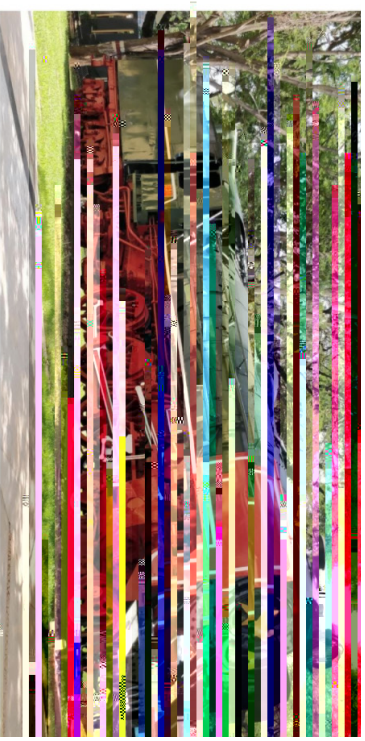
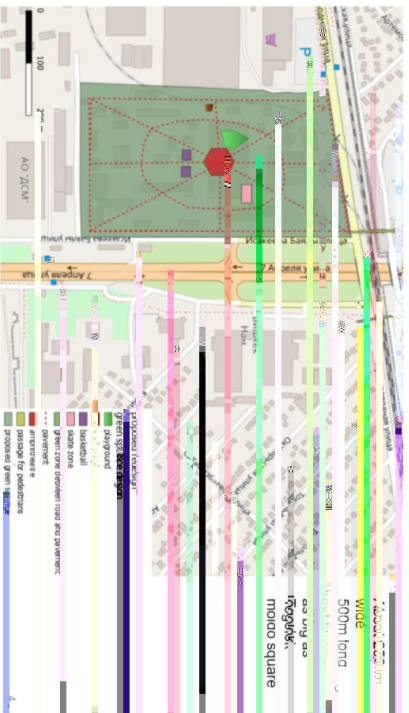
Asian Development Plan, 2018. A DIAGNOSTIC STUDY OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC'S FREE ECONOMIC ZONES AND INDUSTRIAL PARKS. [online] 6hVc-9ZkZdeb Zci-7Vc-i'ee#-)+#6kV&MWZ-VI/<https://www.carecprogram.org/uploads/2018-diagnostic-study-ecozones-kgz.pdf> [Accessed 4 April 2021].

Landezine. 2021. GENK C-mine. [online] Available at: <http://landezine.com/index.php/2012/07/genk-c-mine-by-hosper-landscape-architecture-and-urban-design?\_cf\_chl\_jschl\_tk\_\_=971c(%d., V. X., 'Y[\*v. &+(), V(+&v+ 'Y) [ [ (, (' &+'' 789874-0-AceTdJhWIGDh9FjeQJ2em9JUX\_ffs-jonKSyLLlBZMKvID2Xi-qZHJbazuIyAvPs-: Wm^7: "MBA) nB: T: VO\* kZOVNTI +D?9NL @-2zIBIKSimQd-2pWGXb-JD8dy454lhUnbn1zex-

## ANNEX 1

## Aydar Zhumabaev

Aydar proposed a park instead of functioning warehouses, with a variety of activities inside of it. He also proposed many recreational activities with tourist possibilities. He also proposed to open a boulevard through the Tokoldosh neighborhood and open small food businesses that could raise the local economy. He also proposed establishing a train museum on the existing railroad and a park for skateboarders.



### Ilias Asanaliev

Ilias developed a detailed proposal for new land uses, where he keeps the existing industrial zone, but proposes to open it, create more amenities, enlarge existing green zones and build new types of road sections.

