

UNSDCF Strategic Dialogue with Business in the Kyrgyz Republic: Short Summary Sheraton Hotel, Bishkek, 15 June 2022



The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is a 5-year strategic document of the UN System in the Kyrgyz Republic, which will replace the current programme (UNDAF) for 2018-2022. Since the end of 2021, the UN team has been developing the UNSDCF for 2023-2027, for which, in early March 2022, four strategic priority areas were agreed with the Government, a key partner of the UN. Since March, the UN System has also been holding stakeholder consultations to discuss priority areas and possible formats for future cooperation. This report presents a summary of the UN System's consultation with business representatives, which took place in the form of a strategic dialogue.

1. Concept and results of the consultation

The purpose of the strategic dialogue with business was to present the priorities of the UNSDCF, as well as to discuss how business and the UN in the Kyrgyz Republic can jointly contribute to ensuring and accelerating sustainable development in the country.

Representative of authoritative (including industrial) business associations, as well as companies from various industries with experience and practice in various sustainable development topics were invited to participate. The expert audience from the business community consisted of representatives of various key sectors of the economy – financial, manufacturing, food, tourism, agriculture and agro-processing, trade, telecommunications, subsoil use, IT and creative industries, as well as from industries conventionally called “green” (energy, renewable energy, waste processing and disposal), and others. The consultation was attended by 39 business

participants and 32 representatives of 12 UN agencies in the Kyrgyz Republic. (See the list of participants in the appendix).

At the consultation, the Office of the Resident Coordinator made a brief presentation on the activities of the UN in the Kyrgyz Republic, existing examples of cooperation between the UN and business, as well as the process of developing the UNSDCF. This was followed by separate group discussions on the four priority areas of the UNSDCF with business representatives acting as moderators. At the end, there were brief presentations of the results of the discussions in each of the groups. (See the agenda in the appendix).

The group discussions were built around the following questions:

- *What recommendations can businesses give to the UN in order to achieve the best results for the country within the implementation of the UNSDCF?*
- *What ideas/approaches/mechanisms does business have for possible participation and partnership with the UN in order to achieve results within the implementation of the UNSDCF?*

Below are notes on the four strategic priorities based on the group discussions, as well as general recommendations for UN cooperation with business in the Kyrgyz Republic, formulated by the main moderator.

2. Suggestions and comments from business on the UNSDCF strategic priorities

Strategic Area 1. Social services



Priority Area 1¹. Support national efforts to respond to people’s needs by ensuring equitable access to quality social services including education, health, social protection and decent work through effective policies and appropriate financing mechanisms with the participation of all parties.

Outcome 1: *The Kyrgyz Republic will have developed national solutions to respond to people’s needs by ensuring equitable access to quality social services through effective policies and appropriate financing mechanisms with the participation of all parties.*

Summary of discussions with business on Outcome 1:

Existing experience and resources of business in support of the social domain:

- Necessary to collect information about the current contribution of business, which is already investing in the development of the social domain (possible to create a resource, a collection of cases). This will motivate both business and the UN, who will know what business is working on and where they can collaborate.
- Named examples of involvement:
 - 1) The subsoil use sector (through regional development funds, through NGOs) supports local development programmes for the territories where it does business: infrastructure projects, projects in the field of education, healthcare, support for small businesses, etc.

¹ Here and below, draft options for the formulation of priority areas and outcomes at the time of the consultation are presented. The final wording in the final version of the UNSDCF may differ.

- 2) The financial sector has programmes to finance small farmers, women; also works with migrants and makes efforts to teach financial literacy.
- 3) Business cooperates with educational institutions on the issues of training specialists (more with secondary and higher education).
- 4) The representative of the printing house is focused on expanding the production of textbooks by different authors for schools.
- 5) Many one-time and systemic charitable programmes to support the social domain, vulnerable groups of the population, especially women and children.
- 6) During religious holidays, there is a lot of investment for the population in the form of humanitarian (food) assistance.

Experience with the UN:

- Business does not yet have a widespread experience of working with the UN, does not know about the mechanisms and opportunities, but is very interested.
- There are isolated examples that need to be disseminated as successful cases, for example, one of the banks, together with UNDP, implemented a microfinance program for a vulnerable category of people (poverty reduction programme, 1998-2003), where UNDP carried out social mobilization and trained local residents.

Why does business want to work with the UN? Motives:

- Is attracted by UN status (reputation, image)
- Businesses are interested in obtaining ESG certification, GSF accreditation and working with the UN could contribute to that.
- The institutional, technical and human potential of the UN will make it possible to make the social work of companies systematic, high-quality and effective. *(Quote: "We wanted to help the local hospital with equipment, but we didn't get good offers from the administration. If we had worked with the UN, then perhaps they could better assess the condition of the hospital and help them form a quality request for support" /Business representative in the field of subsoil use/)*
- Join forces to achieve overlapping social development goals.
- UN experience in working at the policy level and establishing dialogue with government structures. *(Quote: "We would like the UN to help us convey our requests to the Ministry of Education and help us realize our tasks in the production of school textbooks by various authors. There is a law, but for some reason it does not work" /Representative of the printing house/)*
- The UN could help build the capacity of companies and make B2B connections. *(Quote: "The UN can help in the area of wage market research and business orientation. This will allow companies to pay decent salaries" /Representative of a consulting company in the field of HR/)*

Suggestions for the UN to improve work with business:

- Organize regular and systematic meetings with the business to inform about the results, plans and necessary assistance from the business.
- Involve business associations as intermediaries that could inform/engage relevant companies.
- Sign a memorandum of cooperation to put the work on a systematic basis.
- Develop joint programs. *For example, together with the banking sector, develop financial products for migrants or women, or look at the possibility of creating an IT academy for farmers.*
- Increase business potential (train, develop tools). For example:
 - Provide training on the SDGs and other topics of the UN mandate; for example, representatives of the subsoil use sector could provide support to small and medium-sized businesses if there are trainings from the UN;
 - Assist in the development of social strategies for companies.
- Train consultants or representatives of NGOs to train businesses in the implementation of social programmes;
- Share knowledge and successful experience of cooperation and involvement of business in joint activities with the UN in the social domain;

- Provide institutional and technical support in specific procurement and information and promotion campaigns.

General recommendations from the group:

- Business is interested and sees the benefits of working with the UN, but a high-quality and systematic moderation of the dialogue is needed, including transposition of the UN language into business terminology, simplification of procedures, etc.
- Further thematic meetings are needed, not only on social issues and sectors.
- More information on the conditions/rules of operation for business companies and their associations on how the UN can work with business. Use the experience of other countries to support the work of business.
- Further close communication and work on ideas already proposed is needed to keep them interested:
 - Holding bilateral meetings with those who have already made practical proposals and specific proposals, now we need to work with them in a practical way;
 - Sending responses, plans of the UN based on the results of this meeting.

Strategic Area 2. Economic Development



Priority Area 2. Support national efforts to promote prosperity and resilience for all citizens through inclusive green socio-economic development.

Outcome 2. *The Kyrgyz Republic will have developed national solutions to promote prosperity and resilience for all through inclusive green socio-economic development.*

Summary of discussions with business on Outcome 2:

The existing experience and resources of business:

- Business supports “sustainable development” through: Providing jobs (including in the regions), reducing water consumption, taking into account gender aspects in hiring (in general, there are no discriminatory norms), through customer focus.
- Introduces environmental practices: energy and resource saving (including renewable energy sources), waste management practices (especially in the industrial, tourism sector).
- Independently seeks and invests own and borrowed funds for green projects.
- Adheres to International Financial Reporting Standards, pays taxes and social security deductions.
- Implements digitalization and electronic document management.
- Communicates (involving, for example, regulators or local communities) on specific sustainability issues.
- Conducts educational events, various environmental and social projects.
- Groups into clusters to ensure continuity of supply chains. At the same time, it independently maintains its chains, for example, in the solid waste sector (purchasing patents for small waste suppliers) or in the agricultural sector (providing seeds, cultivation technologies, extending debt repayment periods).

- Some companies are updating their private sector development strategy taking into account elements of the SDGs (ESG), learning from the experience of other companies in the Kyrgyz Republic (help from the UN is needed).
- Initiating the improvement of legal acts (taxonomy) through business associations.
- Creation of the Creative Industry Park site.

Possible UN support for sustainable development:

- Communication platforms and relations with the state, seminars, training of the business community and the population, popularization, lobbying at the government level.
- Facilitation of investment attraction – the UN has established a partnership with the Astana International Financial Center (AIFC), concessional state financing of the green economy.
- International experience of the UN in analytical materials, research, capacity building in the field of sustainable development, conducting surveys and collecting data together with the state, consulting in the field of legislation to support small and medium-sized businesses, technical assistance with the development of “green” products and staff training.
- Use of UN’s international experience, organization of a database of suppliers and creatives, UN global networks.
- Educational programmes for students and schoolchildren together with business.
- Recommendations to the government to encourage the transition to green technologies and preferential taxation.
- Criteria for the state to regulate “green business”.
- Implementation of food safety in enterprises through the exchange of experience, identification of intermediate goals, qualitative assessment, and analysis of needs according to international experience, natural resource management, migration management.
- Assistance in programming, increasing digital literacy/competencies, reducing corrective mechanisms, system support.

Risks that the UN can take into account when implementing the UNSDCF:

- Political system and political risks, state support in the form of decrees, regulations and policies, disagreements between interest groups.
- Regional and geographical specifics, low technical equipment of Kyrgyzstan in comparison with other countries.
- Lack of communication and accountability, corruption, bureaucracy.
- Low efficiency of UN programmes and projects on sustainable development.
- Low quality of personnel in the country, outflow of educated and experienced personnel, lack/insufficiency of educated and experienced personnel, migration.
- Risks of misuse of funds, lack and/or insufficient funding.
- Social status of the population, mentality.
- Risks of non-compliance of donor goals and objectives with the needs of sustainable development.
- Risks of competition between countries in the region and in the world.
- Risks of shifting from green energy to affordable fossil fuels.
- Risks of high cost of technical support, licenses, vendors, which lead to an increase in the cost of services.

General recommendations:

- Unification, interaction and synchronization of all activities and stakeholders: business, associations, UN, international institutions, state.
- Need for a single database that the business community can access.
- Network of successful and unsuccessful cases that one can rely on for further activities.
- Base of regulations, methodology, tools for regulating the implementation of the SDGs.
- Access to an information global database on the SDGs.
- Access to green finance.
- Platform for communication, monitoring, reporting on project implementation.

- High-quality reporting, statistics.
- A unified methodology for the implementation of the SDGs, metrics, and indicators of achievement, about which business should also be informed.
- Informing about the mission of the UN and the SDGs, the direction of the green economy. Here we need help at the “language” level: one language and common understanding; concept synchronization.
- Participation of big business in detailing and implementation of UN programmes.
- Training (bringing business expertise and vice versa, for the UN).
- Programmes at the country level to stimulate companies participating in the implementation of the SDGs: preferences in terms of tax legislation, benefits.
- Qualitative assessment and analysis of business needs; research to be done by the UN to improve interaction.
- Waste recycling, garbage disposal, business can create their own fund for waste disposal.
- Business support: digital and creative economy, renewable energy, organic production, green economy.

Strategic Area 3. The “green” transition



Priority Area 3. Support national efforts to promote inclusive approaches to climate action, disaster risk management, and environmental protection to conserve natural resources and leverage ecosystem benefits for sustainable human development.

Outcome 3. *The Kyrgyz Republic will have developed national solutions to promote inclusive approaches to climate action, disaster risk management and environmental protection for sustainable human development.*

Summary of discussions with business on Outcome 3:

Legislation and regulations: Kyrgyzstan has a weak legislative base in environmental protection – there is no own base (Russian and Soviet ones are used); it is necessary to “pull up” the legislative base of Kyrgyzstan. Example: there is no methodology for calculating greenhouse gases. Suggestion: tighten up the current regulatory framework, harmonize it, and also take into account foreign experience (best practices), in particular from the European Union and the EAEU, taking into account the context of Kyrgyzstan.

Pollution. Waste management. Accounting for waste data is a problem. The National Statistical Committee currently takes into account only what was taken to the landfill. It is necessary to revise the forms and statistics on waste management. There are private processors, but there is no record of them, and without this it is difficult to analyze real data. Only large enterprises report. There are two aspects: legislation and data collection/accounting. It is necessary to improve the mechanisms for the volume of collected waste. This can be done only after the improvement of legislation: it is necessary to prescribe all the definitions (legislation is outdated), mechanisms, processes. For example, Russia has a clear distinction between hazard categories for various wastes, while Kyrgyzstan does not. Motivating and stimulating mechanisms and the provision of tax benefits are also needed – to amend the Tax Code regarding processing companies. It is also necessary for these companies to be able to legalize.

- No analytical laboratories, lack of environmental education and new climate expertise. Lack of information and knowledge. Suggestion: advanced training courses, including on general ecology. Need training for businesses on climate issues.
- It is possible to conduct training and pilot projects for businesses on the implementation of environmental management systems (EMS) – ISO 14001 (eco-management), ISO51000 (energy management), then evaluate, and, if successfully used, disseminate this experience throughout the country. Now there's a problem: there are few specialists with experience in working with ISO EMS and other industry eco-standards.
- It is necessary to create mechanisms for regular updating of data in all sectors of the economy, including in agriculture of the country and create open access for all stakeholders.
- Problem: the state does not have a tracking system for agricultural waste, it is necessary to know the reason at which stage of the chain the failure occurs. The state of municipal warehouses is very poor: storage, temperature conditions. It is necessary to introduce a system for tracking post-harvest losses, including the main types of products by region, and then take action, as well as minimize waste.
- Problem: business is not ready to bear these costs. It is necessary to introduce stimulating (including financial) and motivating measures. The business is ready if a system of return and offset is introduced. Example: tax incentives, reduction of tax payments for the construction of processing enterprises, landfills – hence, as an example, the manufacture of various products from recycled raw materials.
- There is a need for permanent dialogue platform between business, education, science, and the state.
- It is necessary to support programmes for the introduction of energy-, water- and resource-saving technologies in business, but there is no knowledge, experience, skills.
- It is necessary to develop business package solutions. For example, if someone decides to open a business, they can choose of the ready-made options for creating a business and pay a fixed amount (or receive a loan from a bank), and the aggregator company fully accompanies in business development for 1 year.
- Problem: Farmers are forced to buy low-quality and expensive seedlings of berry and fruit crops, which infect the soil and reduce income. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce innovative technologies for growing planting materials of berry and fruit crops in laboratory conditions (in-vitro technology) in Kyrgyzstan. This will simultaneously reduce prices and increase the yield of fruit and berry crops, which will increase the income of our entrepreneurs. Need to attract and develop local specialists.
- Women and youth are more sensitive in environmental and social issues, children have more perception from their mother, women need to be educated (environmental topics, gender issues, etc.).
- There are few women in decision-making. It is necessary to introduce a gender quota everywhere. Suggestion: Strengthen the economic potential of women. Women do not have access to natural and economic resources. Example: women cannot get a loan because their house is registered on their husbands.
- UN involvement: in all the areas listed above – holding seminars, information campaigns, practical events, supporting pilot projects and introducing green technologies on the ground – to show that it is real, cost-effective, and profitable. Investment, innovation support.
- Refuse theoretical seminars. It is necessary to introduce climate-adapted technologies. Some materials are not available locally.
- Problem: business and science do not work together. Create, develop, and maintain an information portal and other discussion platforms for interaction between business and science.
- It is necessary to introduce a system of environmental education at different levels, for example, at school. Example: introduce additional lessons (possibly optional) on ecology, additional topics in school subjects. Encourage teachers to improve their qualifications in the field of ecology, develop appropriate programs at the level of the Ministry of Education.
- Risks: lack of interest, lack of a regulatory framework, taking into account restrictions at the legislative level, increasing the level of real competencies of civil servants. There are no lawyers who specialize in environmental issues.
- Previously, environmental expertise was monetized, and the experts received additional income and were more motivated. Need to return the opportunity to work on patents for civil servants.
- Vision of interaction between business and the UN: for example, consulting services in the field of ecology and sustainable development and green economy, cooperation in various aspects.

- Problem: high cost of clean sources (renewable energy), solution: state subsidies, benefits, testing for small enterprises (as far as they can “pull”) are needed. Example: in Israel, the use of clean sources is mandatory in the construction of housing and industrial enterprises.
- Problem: Bishkek is one of the dirtiest cities in the world during the heating seasons, so it is necessary to stimulate the introduction of green technologies for insulation and heating of private houses.
- It is necessary to revise the tax on cars according to the principle “the newer the car, the lower the tax”.
- A future problem for electric vehicles: batteries cannot be recycled.
- It is necessary to introduce energy-, water- and resource-saving technologies everywhere (geothermal sources, hydrogel, etc.).

Strategic Area 4: Inclusive institutions, civil society and human rights



Priority Area 4. Support national efforts to promote just, accountable, and inclusive institutions and a civil society that fosters peace, cohesion, and human rights for all.

Outcome 4: *The Kyrgyz Republic will have developed national solutions to promote just, accountable, and inclusive institutions and a civil society that fosters peace, cohesion, and human rights for all.*

Summary of discussions with business on Outcome 4:

- Digitalization of business procedures has the character of an incident. People expect procedures to reduce time and costs. However, the automation of tax procedures increases time and costs, and in fact is a barrier to business development. For example, automation has made it difficult to provide services and goods. The single window operates on an ad-hoc basis. In the case of export and import, communication takes place in electronic format, where the system collapses due to a conceptual and technical reason. The role of the UN is to assess how much automation leads to the elimination of corruption and vice versa. Recommendation to the UN – allocate resources for consultation when setting goals for automation, given the diversity of business. The UN could help make the process of digitalization and automation of taxation inclusive.
- The legal inventory is very timely, but the process itself is straining, as it leads to the exclusion of business from the decision-making process. In fact, it has turned into an exclusionary process to speed up decision-making more in the interests of government bodies, but not the private sector. In the current understanding of “de-bureaucratization”, its practice excludes business from decision-making. The UN should pay close attention to the practice of “de-bureaucratization” and provide technical support to ensure that the true goals of the process are achieved, speeding up and reducing the cost of doing business.
- Food security: The current level of government support for flour fortification is insufficient. For example, unfortified flour produced abroad is easily and uncontrollably sold on the local market. The recommendation for the UN is to help ensure the consistency and completeness of the flour fortification chain, to ensure the comprehensive implementation of legislation. Provide capacity building in the field of procurement – capacity for both government representatives (for example, description of technical characteristics) and the private sector in participating in production, transportation, and sale of fortified flour. All simplification mechanisms are in place.
- Sustainable procurement (“green” procurement). The UN should continue to support the public sector in integrating sustainable procurement into public and private procurement, i.e., a procurement process that is environmentally friendly. Assistance involves the development and implementation of

appropriate criteria; assistance to the private sector to prepare the implementation and organize sustainable procurement.

- ***Mining legislation and policy:*** The UN can help implementing the Mining Code and start an inventory of existing codes to address inconsistencies in the sector. Assistance is needed in the implementation of laws on small mining enterprises in order to legalize or decriminalize the existing chaotic practice. This law will make it possible to involve the local population in the development of small deposits, which will prevent conflicts. The UN is encouraged to assist in the development of private-public partnerships, especially in small mining enterprises, for example through social mobilization, consultation, technical assistance in the development of legislative instruments. The UN is recommended to assist in the preparation and implementation of training in the field of ESG.
- Expressed interest in greater involvement of the UN in education, especially in terms of ensuring transparency in the selection of authors for educational materials for schools.
- ***Fight against corruption.*** Corruption has increased due to the weakening of accountability mechanisms. Previously, the Security Council dealt with corruption issues. Now there are different platforms for public-private dialogue, where the action is limited to discussion and there is no element of accountability. It is recommended to bring back the Security Council as an important authorized body that would ensure accountability in matters of corruption. An important anti-corruption strategy is the separation of the function of policy implementation and control in all sectors.
- The UN is invited to participate in the development of preferences for businesses participating in corporate social responsibility initiatives.

General recommendations for cooperation between the UN System and business

1. The UN agencies operating in the Kyrgyz Republic are encouraged to intensify work on interaction with business, drawing on its experience, expertise, resources, and capabilities. This work should be systemic and regular. To streamline the interaction process, it is recommended to apply the procedure of the AA1000SES sustainable development standard, which provides for the stages of analysis, evaluation, and documentation of such interaction. Its application, at a minimum, will increase awareness of the effectiveness of projects implemented by UN agencies. At the maximum, this will accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.
2. Keep in mind that the business sector can play different roles:
 - the “weakest” business in terms of its sustainability can act as a beneficiary of projects implemented by the UN (for example, small business, green business, agri-farming, social entrepreneurship, creative/handicraft sector, etc.)
 - the “resource-sustainable” business can be a partner, investing its funds, expertise, experience in joint projects with the UN on various topics. Topics for such projects should be comparable to the specifics of the capital.
 - the UN and its agencies can ensure the transfer of the “SDG” theme through interaction with “suppliers” of services, goods, works from business. At the same time, the UN can influence their management practices by introducing requirements for compliance with environmental, social, and institutional standards. Such requirements may be educational in nature but will also lead to an increase in sustainable business practices. It is also recommended to review the procurement procedures within the UN.
3. It is necessary to use a variety of approaches and mechanisms of interaction: from traditional ones (participation in events, charity, etc.) to the introduction of new mechanisms, such as “green financing” and “responsible investment”, the creation of a network in Kyrgyzstan such as the UN Global Compact or support for business networks focused on sustainable development practices and ESG.

4. It is important to define key performance indicators that measure the effectiveness and efficiency of UN cooperation with business, while ensuring a high level of openness and transparency in the work of UN agencies for business.

Short-term objective for the UN: The next communication with business partners (at least an email newsletter) should take place in the fall of 2022. Its purpose is to notify the business audience of the applicability and consideration of the opinions collected at the national consultation. The message should also inform the audience about detailed plans, opportunities for interaction during the implementation of the UNSDCF (5 years), and other key information about cooperation.

Appendix 1: Consultation agenda

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| 9.00-9.30 | Registration |
| 9.30–9.45 (15 min) | <p>Welcoming remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Askar Sadykov, Director of the International Business Council • Ozonnia Ojielo, UN Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic <p>Moderator: Asel Arstanbekova, Director of “ESG Central Asia” Agency, Chair of International Business Council’s ESG Committee</p> |
| 9.45–10.15 (30 min) | <p>Introductory presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key aspects of the UNSDCF Kyrgyzstan 2023-2027 and opportunities for the private sector partnerships with the UN, Nuria Choibaeva, Deputy Head of Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic • The sustainable development agenda: the role and impact of the private sector, Asel Arstanbekova |
| 10.15–10.25 (5 min) | <p>Q&A. General discussion.</p> <p>Short break (5 min)</p> |
| 10.30–12.00 (1.5 hours) | <p>Stakeholder engagement – discussion of UNSDCF priorities: group work</p> <p>Instruction for group work and division of participants into groups, Asel Arstanbekova</p> <p>GROUP 1: Joint efforts on the social aspects of sustainable development <u>Moderator:</u> Aida Zhamangulova, Director “Agency for Development Initiative, consultant in strategic management</p> <p>GROUP 2: Partnership to strengthen inclusive green socio-economic development of the country <u>Moderator:</u> Zhamilya Imankulova, entrepreneur, Board Member of Green Alliance of Kyrgyzstan, co-founder of EcoMade TM</p> <p>GROUP 3: Stakeholder input on issues related to climate change, approaches to disaster risk management, and environmental protection <u>Moderator:</u> Akimbek Bektenaliev, Director of “Kut Consult” Company, expert in management consulting</p> <p>GROUP 4: Support for auctions to promote democratic institutions free from corruption, applying innovative and digital solutions <u>Moderator:</u> Zhanabil Davletbayev, Deputy Executive Director of International Business Council</p> |
| 12.00–12.15 (15 min) | Group work results: brief presentations of the results of the discussions in each group, general discussion |

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| 12.15–12.30 (15 min) | Closing remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Askar Sadykov, Director of the International Business Council • Ozonnia Ojielo, UN Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic |
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Appendix 2: List of consultation participants

UN agencies in the Kyrgyz Republic:

1. Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in the Kyrgyz Republic (UN RCO)
2. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
4. World Food Programme (WFP)
5. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
6. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
7. International Trade Center (ITC)
8. United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)
9. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)
10. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
11. International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
12. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Representatives of business:

1. “ESG Central Asia” Agency
2. AMFI
3. Association of Women in Energy of Kyrgyzstan
4. “Alyans Altyn” LLC
5. Peasant Farming EcoFerma (TM Ecomade)
6. Closed Joint Stock Company “Bank of Asia”
7. WasteNet.kg Business Network
8. Kut Consult
9. Open Joint Stock Company «DosCredobank»
10. Company of legal entities “Association of Small Hydropower Plants”
11. Open Joint Stock Company “Uchkun”
12. Open Joint Stock Company “Ayil Bank”
13. International Business Council
14. LLC Eco Kompleks
15. ADI
16. Crown Agents
17. Design and Research Center “Ken-Too”
18. Microcredit Company “Bailyk Finans”
19. Coca-Cola Kyrgyzstan
20. Chamber of Independent Directors of the Kyrgyz Republic
21. LLC Eco Resurs Technology
22. Plasform
23. HoReCa Plus
24. Association of suppliers (manufacturers and distributors)
25. Kyrgyz Society of Subsoil Experts
26. Talisman Village Resort
27. Open Joint Stock Company “Keremet Bank”
28. AmCham