[Kyrgyzstan, 2023]

Analysis of the results and impact
of the EITI implementation process

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# Introduction

Regular disclosure of data in the extractive industries is of little practical value without public awareness, understanding of what the numbers mean, and public discussion on how to make the best use of natural resource revenues. The EITI requirements related to the results and impact of the EITI are designed to ensure that all stakeholders are involved in the dialogue on the management of resource revenues. Disclosure under the EITI contributes to the implementation of the EITI Principles by stimulating broader public debate. It is also critical to take steps to build on the lessons learned from EITI implementation, take into account and, where appropriate, follow up on implementation recommendations, and strengthen the very foundations of EITI implementation.

The multi-stakeholder group is encouraged to use this template to monitor the results and impact of the EITI implementation process. Where information is already available from other sources, a link to such publicly available documentation will suffice. The scope of this template includes EITI Requirement 1.5 on workplan and Requirement 7.1 to 7.4 on results and impact.

The MSG is required to conduct an annual review of the results and impact of the EITI implementation process ( Requirement 7.4). The MSG is encouraged to update this document annually to monitor progress, track efforts to improve data availability, and inform work planning.

For informational support of the validation, the MSG must send the completed form to the validation team within the International Secretariat prior to the validation start date. The period covered by this review may be the period since the previous validation or the previous calendar/fiscal year. The MSG should clearly state the period covered by the analysis.

An annual review of the results and impact of the EITI implementation process should be made publicly available and stakeholders other than MSG members should be able to provide feedback on the EITI process (Requirement 7.4).

# Section I. Significance of EITI implementation

## Work Plan (Requirement 1.5)

Самооценка МГЗС:

Не применимо/Не выполнено/Частично выполнено/В основном выполнено/Полностью выполнено/Превышено

Обоснование:

Целью этого [требования](https://eiti.org/ru/eiti-standard-2019) является обеспечение поддержания ежегодным планированием внедрения ИПДО реализации национальных приоритетов добывающих отраслей и, в то же время, изложения реалистичных действий, являющихся результатом консультаций с более широкими заинтересованными кругами правительства, промышленности и гражданского общества. Годовой рабочий план ИПДО должен быть основным документом отчетности МГЗС перед более широкими заинтересованными кругами и общественностью.

**1. Background on the current EITI workplan.**

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| Period covered by the current EITI workplan | *[At the meeting of the MSGS, which took place on December 29, 2022, the MSGS Work Plan was adopted to advance the EITI for 2023-2024. A more detailed work plan for 2023 is being developed by the National EITI Secretariat, taking into account grants and other funding sources.]* |
| Information on how the public can access the work plan. | *The plan is posted on the website.*[*https://keitiweb.wordpress.com/2023/03/24/%d1%83%d1%82%d0%b2%d0%b5%d1%80%d0%b6%d0%b4%d0%b5%d0 %bd%d0%bd%d1%8b%d0%b9-%d1%80%d0%b0%d0%b1%d0%be%d1%87%d0%b8%d0%b9-%d0%bf%d0 %bb%d0%b0%d0%bd-%d0%b8%d0%bf%d0%b4%d0%be-%d0%bd%d0%b0-2023-2024-%d0%b3/*](https://keitiweb.wordpress.com/2023/03/24/%D1%83%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%B6%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B9-%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B1%D0%BE%D1%87%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%BF%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BD-%D0%B8%D0%BF%D0%B4%D0%BE-%D0%BD%D0%B0-2023-2024-%D0%B3/) |
| Procedure for developing the current EITI work plan | *[Members of the MSG discuss the Work Plan for two years and raise key issues for a given year for inclusion. It also takes into account the latest validation and its recommendations, studies and strategic government documents. Then the National Secretariat, based on comments, additions, suggestions, supplements or corrects the MSG Work Plan. Finally, at the regular meeting or online, the draft Work Plan document must be approved by all members of the MSG. If anyone has an objection, then the discussion will continue until there is full consensus on this issue.]* |
| MSG Work Plan Approval | *[The MSGS Work Plan has not yet been finalized.]* |

**2. Explain how the objectives of the work plan reflect national priorities in the extractive industries. Provide links to supporting documentation, such as research results or national development plans, if available.**

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| EITI implementation is included in the National Development Strategy of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018-2040The work plan takes into account *the latest validation and its recommendations, mining research and policy government documents such as Gender Diagnostics in the Mining Industry, Geological and Mining Development Concept:*1. <https://eiti.org/sites/default/files/attachments/rus_kyrgyz_republic_2nd_validation_final_report_on_initial_data_collection_and_stakeholder_consultation.pdf>
2. <https://www.pwyp.org/ru/pwyp-resources/>
3. [https://mnr.gov.kg/media/documents/%D0%9F%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%82\_%D0%9A%D0%BE%D0%BD %D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%B8\_5.12.2022\_1.pdf](https://mnr.gov.kg/media/documents/%D0%9F%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B5%D0%BA%D1%82_%D0%9A%D0%BE%D0%BD%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BF%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%B8_5.12.2022_1.pdf)
 |

*3. Follow-up question: Has the MSG developed a theory of change on how the implementation of the EITI will address identified issues in the sector in your country? If yes, please provide a link to the relevant document here.*

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| Not yet. |

## Progress monitoring

**4. Please provide a summary of the activities carried out during the period under review and progress towards the goals identified in the previous work plan.** The MSG is invited to provide a summary here and elaborate on the progress of the workplan itself.

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| [Goal 2. Validate data using international standards. This goal is related to the verification and reconciliation of data, as well as the publication of the EITI Report for 2018-2021. Data validation and development was done with the help of the EITI Secretariat. In 2022, the EITI Report for 2018-2021 was prepared, approved by the MSGS, taking into account changes in some points in the Report, and published on the websites of the international secretariat and the relevant government body.Goal 3. Development of beneficial ownership, further measures for the implementation of the EITI.A lot of work was done on the request to post an updated list of licenses and license agreements on the website of the authorized state body, namely, a member of the MSGS sent a number of official letters, emails, and, together with the Secretariat, initiated meetings with the heads of relevant departments and deputy ministers (ministers and deputy ministers often changed during the period under review). As a result, agreements were reached with the Ministry to publish an updated list of licenses and license agreements in the near future on the website of the Ministry of Natural Resources.Goal 4. Validation and institutionalization of the EITI.The National EITI Secretariat and members of the MSG discussed at two meetings of the MSG the forthcoming validation of Kyrgyzstan and the steps for its successful completion. To this end, the MSG formed a validation working group and began to take the first steps in this direction, such as filling out templates.Individual members of the MSGS, together with the National Secretariat, sent official letters to a number of international organizations and received a grant from the World Bank to update the website and expand it, verify data, implement the MSGS Work Plan, research and improve the skills of both MSGS members and representatives of the civil sector. ]Goal 5. Dissemination of informationTogether with the Ministry, a conference on gender was held in 2022, studies were conducted on gender, on the participation of the local community in decision-making during COVID in the mining industry, and there were a number of publications that will be attached to this document. Data reconciliation was carried out and the EITI Report for 2018-2021 was prepared.Goal 7. Effective functioning of the SB and the National EITI SecretariatThis goal was achieved starting from 2022, the EITI National Secretariat gradually turned into a stable executive body and was able to attract funds for the implementation of the Work Plan for 2023-2024, and also began to systematically organize meetings of the EITI Supervisory Board in Kyrgyzstan. |

## Recommendations (Requirement 7.3)

Самооценка МГЗС:

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Обоснование:

Целью этого [требования](https://eiti.org/ru/eiti-standard-2019) является обеспечение того, чтобы внедрение ИПДО являло собой непрерывный процесс обучения, способствующий выработке политики, основанный на регулярном рассмотрении МГЗС выводов и рекомендаций, полученных в ходе процесса ИПДО, а также на принятии мер в отношении тех рекомендаций, которые МГЗС сочтет приоритетными.

**5. Provide a description of how members of the multi-stakeholder group respond to recommendations from EITI reporting and validation, and to address information gaps in accordance with Requirement 7.3.**

The multi-stakeholder group is required to compile a list of all recommendations and related actions that have been taken to implement the recommendations, and indicate the level of progress in implementing each recommendation. If the government or the multi-stakeholder group decides not to implement a recommendation, the multi-stakeholder group needs to document the rationale for that decision.

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| **Recommendation:** | **Status/progress:** |
| In accordance with requirement 1.1.c, the Kyrgyz Republic must ensure the availability of stable funding for all aspects of EITI implementation, including activities, disclosure and dissemination of data related to the EITI, as part of its full, active and effective participation in the EITI process. The provision of funding may include funding received from development partners and government funding to support all aspects of the annual EITI workplan. To strengthen implementation, the Kyrgyz Republic is encouraged to explore ways to strengthen government leadership in the transition to systematic disclosure. | *The recommendation was implemented in part due to the reform of the government structure, changing ministers and deputy ministers. The MOHSG meets and liaises with new ministers and deputy ministers. The National Secretariat and individual members of the MSG have secured funding from the World Bank for the* implementation of the EITI, including activities, disclosure and dissemination of data related to the EITI, as part of their full, active and effective participation in the EITI process, as well as for the implementation of the EITI Work Plan for 2023-2024 |
| In order to strengthen the implementation of requirement 1.4, the Supervisory Board and stakeholder circles are encouraged to consider gender balance in their representation in order to make progress towards gender parity. The Supervisory Board may wish to consider whether its members comply with the EITI Association's code of conduct. | *The recommendation was implemented in part due to the reform of the government structure, changing ministers and deputy ministers. Thus, this requirement was achieved at the civilian level, but it is difficult to achieve at the level of representatives from the government and business, since there are few permanent representatives from them.* |
| In accordance with requirement 2.2, the Kyrgyz Republic must fully disclose the list of licenses issued during the reporting period, in particular, licensing decisions through direct negotiations. In order to strengthen implementation, the Kyrgyz Republic is recommended to ensure the systematic disclosure of the necessary information in accordance with requirement 2.2 (a-c), through existing public portals and ensure the disclosure of information on the transfer of licenses. | *The recommendation was implemented in part due to the reform of the government structure, changing ministers and deputy ministers. Preliminary steps have been taken in this direction, such as finding and finding funds to finance the website of the relevant state body, and work is also underway within the ministry to streamline documents and digitize them for publication. So far, the list of licenses on the website has been partially updated.* |
| In accordance with requirement 2.3, the Kyrgyz Republic must disclose the date of application, date of award and validity of all licenses in force in the reporting period. The Kyrgyz Republic is encouraged to keep an up-to-date online registry that includes information on licenses held by all individuals, including companies and individuals or groups, that are not included in the EITI Report. To strengthen the systematic disclosure of license information, SCIESU may update its online license registry to be user-friendly, searchable, and comparable to the list of license applications. | *The recommendation was implemented in part due to the reform of the government structure, changing ministers and deputy ministers. While the data on the website is partially updated.* |
| In accordance with requirement 2.6, the Kyrgyz Republic is required to publicly disclose a description of practices relating to financial relationships between the government and SOEs, including disclosure of transfers of funds between SOEs and the government, retained earnings of SOEs, reinvestment and financing by third parties. The level of government participation in subsidiaries and joint ventures of SOEs should be fully disclosed, including the terms and conditions associated with all government and SOE stakes in extractive companies. Any loans or loan guarantees granted by the government or SOEs to oil, gas and mining companies operating in the country should be disclosed. The Kyrgyz Republic may wish to provide public access to debt agreements between the state (Ministry of Finance) and extractive companies in order to ensure comprehensive disclosure of information on existing loans and loan guarantees between central government agencies, state enterprises and extractive sector companies. To strengthen implementation in line with the 2019 EITI Standard, the Kyrgyz Republic is encouraged to make publicly available audited financial statements of state-owned enterprises, including audit reports and detailed financial notes. The Kyrgyz Republic may wish to use EITI reporting as a means of monitoring that SOEs comply with their legal obligations to publish this information, working with the State Property Management Fund to ensure that their planned portal includes annual information on SOE dividends, retained earnings, reinvestment, third party financing, and loans and loan guarantees. | There is no information on this. |
| In accordance with requirement 3.2, the Kyrgyz Republic must annually disclose production data for all commodities extracted, including production volumes and values, disaggregated by each commodity. Gold concentrates, iron, silver, coal and copper are particularly important commodities in this case given the fact that several of these commodities are mined by companies considered material for EITI reporting. The Kyrgyz Republic is also encouraged to consider ways to ensure that state secrecy restrictions do not prevent it from systematically disclosing production volumes and the value of all commodities extracted. To ensure comparability of production data, the Kyrgyz Republic is recommended to use internationally recognized methodologies and standards, such as the United Nations Central Product Classification (CPC), Harmonized System Codes (HS/HS) or the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC/ISIC rev. 4). | Until this happens, the representative of the National Statistical Committee invokes the Law on Confidential Information on this issue, so their department cannot publish such data on the website of the national. stat. Committee. |
| In accordance with requirement 4.5, the Kyrgyz Republic must ensure that transactions involving each material SOE, including their subsidiaries and joint ventures, are comprehensively and reliably disclosed annually. This information should include material payments received by the material SOEs from each joint venture and subsidiary, including but not limited to dividend income and management fees. It also covers their other non-income transactions where the funds either came from government agencies or were paid to them. This may include transactions related to loans and loan repayments, as well as other material transfers. | Until this happens, representatives of state-owned mining companies refer to the fact that their subsidiaries are not connected in any way with mining activities, so it makes no sense to provide information on them. |
| In accordance with requirement 4.6, the Kyrgyz Republic is required to determine whether direct payments in agreed revenue streams from companies to subnational government entities are material. Where relevant, the Supervisory Board should ensure that direct payments by companies to subnational governments and the receipt of these payments are disclosed and reconciled in the EITI Report. In addition, the Supervisory Board is encouraged to provide a clear estimate of the reconciliation coverage of subnational payments in relation to total revenues received per individual revenue stream and per local government entity for all payments made to the treasury single account. | No information |
| To enhance implementation and add value to EITI reporting, the Kyrgyz Republic is encouraged to consider alternative data quality assurance procedures to ensure regular publication of government revenues and company payments along with quality assurance documentation. The Kyrgyz Republic is encouraged to use EITI reporting as an annual diagnostic of public and private sector audit practices and publications to ensure that public, publicly listed and private companies comply with audit and assurance requirements. | Not happening yet, the MSG has not considered this issue. |
| In accordance with requirement 5.2, the Kyrgyz Republic is required to disclose the income distribution formula and any discrepancies between the transfer amount calculated according to the relevant income distribution formula and the actual amount that was transferred by the central government to each of the regional and district funds during the reporting period. | No information |
| To enhance compliance with requirement 6.1, it is recommended that the Kyrgyz Republic consider the materiality of voluntary social contributions in order to achieve a level of transparency commensurate with the level of mandatory social contributions. | Not happening yet, the MSG has not considered this issue. |
| Requirement 6.2 Quasi-fiscal spending. In order to strengthen the implementation process, the Kyrgyz Republic is encouraged to explore the extent to which quasi-fiscal information can be systematically disclosed through the regular publication of audited financial statements of public enterprises. The Kyrgyz Republic may wish to consider ways to introduce regular disclosure of quasi-fiscal spending by state-owned enterprises through government systems such as the Open Budget portal. | The MSGS did not address this issue. No research has been done on this issue. |
| Requirement 6.3 Contribution of the extractive sector to the economy. In order to strengthen EITI implementation, the Kyrgyz Republic is encouraged to consider publicly disclosing the methodology used by government agencies, such as the NSC, when calculating the contribution of the extractive industries to the economy. | No information |
| Requirement 7.1 public debate. In order to strengthen the implementation process, the Kyrgyz Republic is encouraged to find innovative ways to carry out outreach activities despite limited funding. | No information |
| To strengthen the implementation of requirement 7.4, the Kyrgyz Republic is encouraged to conduct an impact assessment study in line with its three consecutive EITI workplans. | Such a study has not been carried out. |

**6. How has the experience gained during the implementation of the EITI formed the basis of the current workplan?**

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| We reviewed at the meeting the implementation of the past EITI Work Plan, to what extent it was implemented and how. We also reviewed research and activities carried out by other organizations in the mining industry. Then, we developed a new Work Plan, taking into account our goals and previous gaps over the previous two years. |

## Innovation and Impact

**7. Please provide a summary of any actions taken by the MSG to exceed EITI requirements to address national or local priorities in extractive sector governance.**

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| Individual members of the MSG and the National Secretariat conducted research and advocacy campaigns, taking into account national and local priorities on topics such as social payments, gender issues, openness and accountability of local authorities and companies, and the level of participation of the local community in decision-making. |

**8. What outcomes and long-term impacts have been achieved with these measures in the period under review?**

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| Changes in the Labor Code (the list of prohibited professions for women in the mining industry will be simplified, restrictions will apply only to pregnant and lactating women), advances in ensuring transparency of the state body (work is underway to publish many data), joint work with the relevant state body (a Memorandum was signed between government and the civil sector). |

**8. If the MSG plans to add new questions or take new approaches to EITI implementation, please describe them here.**

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| Yes. The MOHSG plans to add energy transition issues as the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision is responsible not only for the mining industry, but also for issues related to ecology and climate change. The MSG plans to engage more with the local community and make itself known more at the regional level in order to fully represent their voice. |

**9. What kind of results and impact will these work plans achieve?**

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| Some of a legislative nature, some at the level of the MSG and the Secretariat, some only when including mining companies. |

**10. Briefly describe the work of the MSG to enhance the impact of the EITI implementation process during the period under review, including any actions to increase the level of detail and scope of EITI reporting or to increase stakeholder engagement. The MSG is encouraged to document how gender and inclusion are taken into account.**

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| A Gender Diagnostic was carried out and a proposal was made to include gender-disaggregated data on employment in EITI reporting.In 2018 The EITI Secretariat, together with the MSG, carried out work to amend the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic “On improving the process of implementing the EITI in the Kyrgyz Republic” dated December 8, 2010 No. 317. As a result of this work, Decree No. 631 of December 25, 2018 approved Appendix No. 7, according to which the National Statistical Committee annually submits statistical data on the contribution of the mining sector to the economy of the republic.To resolve the issue of providing the necessary information on the export of commodities, the EITI Secretariat and the National Statistical Committee worked together, as a result of which an agreement was reached on providing data on the export of commodities from the mining industry at the level of 4 digits of the TNVED (in accordance with letter NSC No. 04-07/ 499 dated March 16, 2018 in pursuance of paragraph 2 of section II of the Plan for preparing for the assessment of compliance of the Kyrgyz Republic with the EITI Standard in 2018), with the exception of information on raw materials and goods classified as “Top Secret” in accordance with the “List of information subject to classification according to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic”. |

# Section II. Public Discussions

## Open Data (Requirement 7.2):

Цель этого [требования](https://eiti.org/ru/eiti-standard-2019) – обеспечить более широкое использование и анализ информации о добывающих отраслях путем публикации информации в совместимых форматах открытых данных.

Самооценка МГЗС:

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Обоснование:

**11. Open data policy and information disclosure**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Provide a link to the MSG-adopted document setting out the open data policy, (Requirement 7.2.a) | *=* |
| Is EITI data available in open data format? (Requirement 7.2.b) | *[Yes.* [*https://keitiweb.wordpress.com/%d0%bd%d0%b0%d0%b1%d0%bb%d1%8e%d0%b4%d0%b0%d1%82%d0%b5%d0%bb %d1%8c%d0%bd%d1%8b%d0%b9-%d1%81%d0%be%d0%b2%d0%b5%d1%82/*](https://keitiweb.wordpress.com/%D0%BD%D0%B0%D0%B1%D0%BB%D1%8E%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%82%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B9-%D1%81%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B5%D1%82/) *]* |
| Have the MSG identified weaknesses in the availability of EITI data in an open format? If so, which ones? (Requirement 7.2.b) | The data is not updated regularly. |
| Has the MSG made efforts to increase the availability of data in an open format? If yes, describe them. (Requirement 7.2.b) | No |
| Were summary data files completed for each fiscal year for which data was disclosed? (Requirement 7.2.c) | No information |
| *What data is systematically disclosed under the EITI Standard in a machine-readable and cross-platform format? (Requirement 7.2.d)* | No information |

##

## Dissemination and outreach (Requirement 7.1)

Цель этого [требования](https://eiti.org/ru/eiti-standard-2019) состоит в том, чтобы обеспечить основанные на фактических данных общественные дебаты по вопросам управления добывающими отраслями посредством активной передачи актуальных данных ключевым заинтересованным сторонам доступными способами, которые удовлетворяют потребностям заинтересованных сторон.

Самооценка МГЗС:

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Обоснование:

**12. Describe the actions of the MSG during the period under review to improve the understandability of information published on the extractive sector and its availability in relevant languages.**

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| All the studies that have been done by the members of the MSG and the National Secretariat have been published in Kyrgyz and Russian, such as Gender Diagnostics of the Extractive Industry. |

**13. Describe examples of the use of EITI data.**

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| *The Gender Diagnostics of the Extractive Industries study used data from the latest EITI Report 2018-2021.**Also, when conducting a national campaign to abolish the list of prohibited professions for women, data from the latest EITI report for 2018-2021 was used.* |

**14. Please provide information on advocacy events organized to disseminate information and promote dialogue about the management of mineral resources that have been based on data disclosed under the EITI.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **event title** | **Brief description of the event** | **date** | **Place** | **Organizer** | **Number and nature of participants** | **Links to additional information** |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *[Add lines as needed.]* |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**15. Describe the actions taken by the MSG during the period under review to address issues related to data availability and the information needs of data users, including citizens of different genders and social subgroups.**

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| Individual members of the MSGS, together with the National Secretariat, sent official letters to donor organizations in order to improve and enlarge the website of the relevant state body in order to increase citizens' access to data. |

**16. Describe other activities of the MSG during the period under review aimed at ensuring the wide availability and dissemination of information.**

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| --- |
| *[Indicate whether the MSG has taken the following actions:** *Yes, studies on gender have been published, EITI Report 2018-2021;*
* *Yes, work has been done to build the capacity of civil society on gender requirements and general EITI requirements through trainings conducted in 2019 and 2020. in Issyk Kul and online. A conference was held jointly with the National Secretariat in 2022 on gender aspects in the mining industry, where, in particular, agreements were reached on cooperation between the Ministry of Natural Resources and the civil sector, the issues of abolishing the list of prohibited professions for women in the mining industry were raised.*
 |

**17. What opportunities does the MSG have to improve the availability and dissemination of information, taking into account the needs of various social subgroups of citizens?**

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| --- |
| Since the National Secretariat will receive additional funding from the World Bank, I think there are opportunities to increase the availability and dissemination of information, taking into account the needs of various social subgroups of citizens, through national and local television and media, social networks and locally through local activists and local government. |

# Section III. Sustainability and efficiency

Results and impact of EITI implementation on natural resource management (Requirement 7.4)

Целью этого [требования](https://eiti.org/ru/eiti-standard-2019) является обеспечение регулярного мониторинга и оценки обществом внедрения, включая оценку того, выполняет ли ИПДО свои цели для того, чтобы обеспечить публичную подотчетность собственно ИПДО.

Самооценка МГЗС:

Не применимо/Не выполнено/Частично выполнено/В основном выполнено/Полностью выполнено/Превышено

Обоснование:

**18. The MSG is invited to provide any additional information and evidence relevant to the indicators to measure the sustainability and effectiveness of EITI implementation.**

Each indicator will be assigned a score of 0, 0.5 or 1 by the EITI Board. These points will be added to the country's overall score. Evaluation of performance against indicators will be based on information provided by the MSG, publicly available sources, stakeholder views, and information disclosed by the implementing country and companies. For more information on how these indicators will be evaluated, see the EITI Validation Guide.

1. The implementation of the EITI solves the problems of managing the extractive sector that are relevant for countries. This indicator also takes into account other efforts to exceed the requirements of the EITI Standard.

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| *[Yes. Advocacy and research that influence public policy in the industry. It also serves as a complementary tool for demanding information, data, government response, and requirements for changing legislation and/or enacting a new law in the mining industry.]* |

1. Systematic disclosure of data on the extractive sector is carried out in regular government and corporate reporting

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| *[Systematic disclosure of extractive sector data is being made in regular government and corporate reporting, however, we need to go further and start publishing more information and more reports on the website of the relevant government agency.]* |

1. There are favorable conditions for the participation of citizens in the management of the extractive sector, including the local population living in the mining areas.

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| *[Although in general there is pressure on the media, individual political activists and opposition in the country, in the management of the extractive sector there are quite favorable conditions for the participation of citizens in the management process. Thus, the civil sector and the local population freely participate in discussions, round tables and other events where this topic is discussed, and they also have access and conditions to apply to the Parliament and relevant state bodies with their proposals and needs. There is legislation for this in the country.]* |

1. Extractive sector data is available and used for analysis, research and advocacy.

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| *[Unfortunately, not all data is available or updated on a regular basis. So, there was no data at all about the number of women and their professions in the mining industry in Kyrgyzstan, so we conducted a study Gender Diagnostics of the Extractive Industry of Kyrgyzstan, where, with the help of the National EITI Secretariat, we obtained data on employed women in 10 large mining companies in Kyrgyzstan . The study was published and distributed in the regions of the country.* <https://www.pwyp.org/ru/pwyp-resources/>*An updated list of licenses and license agreements were also not available, however the Ministry of Natural Resources has begun the process of updating and adding to its website. Soon they promise to publish all the information for public access.**At the last meeting, the members of the MSG discussed the possibility of publishing all reports submitted by mining companies to the public.]* |

1. The EITI provides the information basis for changes in extractive sector policy and practice.

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| *[I can give an example of the advocacy campaign that came about with the new 2019 EITI Gender Standards. We have carried out advocacy to update or cancel the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on the list of prohibited professions for women. The initiative of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration initiated the updating and / or complete cancellation of this list of prohibited professions for women and prepared a package of documents for consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic. We, in turn, conducted an information campaign and supported the initiative of the Ministry of Labor with letters of support, including bringing the EITI requirements on gender to the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as in the media through articles, videos and games, explaining why this is important. Thus, the New Labor Code will restrict some professions for employment for women, not to all women as it was before, but only to special categories such as pregnant and lactating women. Other women who do not fall into these categories will be able to earn money working in such industries and professions and provide for their families.*[*https://kaktus.media/doc/469279\_gendernye\_aspekty\_v\_gornodobyvaushey\_otrasli\_v\_kyrgyzstane.html*](https://kaktus.media/doc/469279_gendernye_aspekty_v_gornodobyvaushey_otrasli_v_kyrgyzstane.html) *]* |

# Section IV. Stakeholder comments and views, and approval by the MSG

**19. Describe the opportunities provided for stakeholders, other than MSG members, to receive views and comments on the EITI process, including the EITI workplan.**

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| So far, such opportunities are not provided online or in other ways, but we plan to do this in the near future. There is a channel through members of the MSG from the civil sector, we are always open to this. Several times, through me, individual members of the NGO Consortium for the Promotion of the EITI conveyed their wishes and I voiced their wishes at the meetings of the MSG (there were two or three of them over the entire period). Also, the public can directly contact the National EITI Secretariat and express their wishes to them. |

**20. Describe how the views of stakeholders other than MSG members have been taken into account in the results and impact analysis of the EITI implementation process.**

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| Such an analysis has not been carried out by members of the MSG. Or I don’t know, maybe it was made by other members of the MZGS. Recently, there was a presentation of a study on the analysis of the results and impact of the EITI implementation process, which was conducted by a non-member of the MSG, an activist from the civil sector, Nurlan Djoldoshev. He conducted a survey among MSG members and the civil sector on the results and impact of the EITI implementation process and presented it to all MSG members at the MSG meeting. |

**21. The date the MSG approved this document and information on how the public can access it, such as a link to the national EITI website** .

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| No. |