

Responsible Business Conduct for Sustainable Infrastructure in Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Uzbekistan

2 April 2025









ብነን

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Agenda

- Why does responsible business conduct matter for sustainable infrastructure?
- Preliminary findings from the OECD:
 How do Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and Uzbekistan promote responsible business conduct in infrastructure development?
- Country examples
- Questions and answers



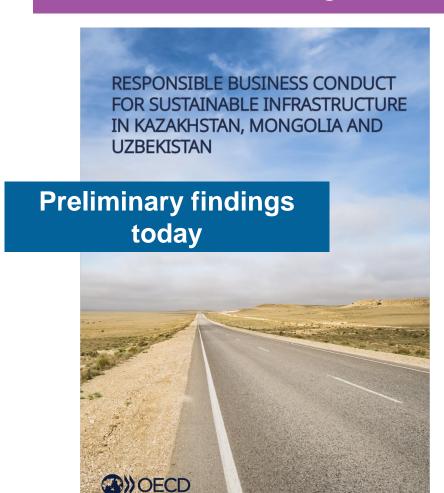


New OECD reports on Responsible Business Conduct for Sustainable Infrastructure

Already available: South-East Asia



Forthcoming





Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Uzbekistan place infrastructure development at the heart of their development strategies

Kazakhstan Strategy 2050

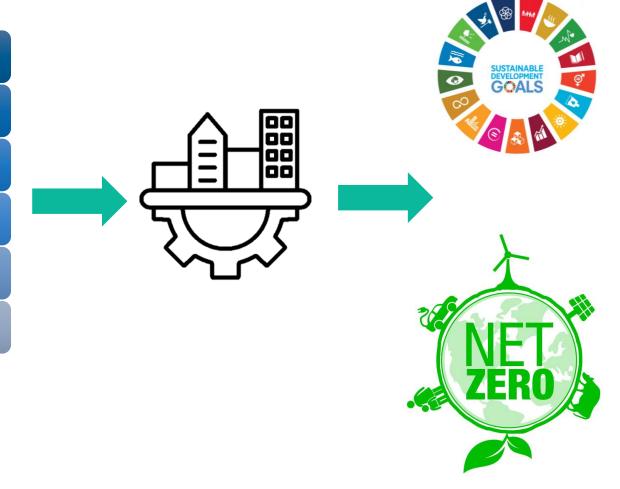
Kazakhstan Strategy to Achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2060

Mongolia Vision 2050

Mongolia Government Action Plan 2024-2028

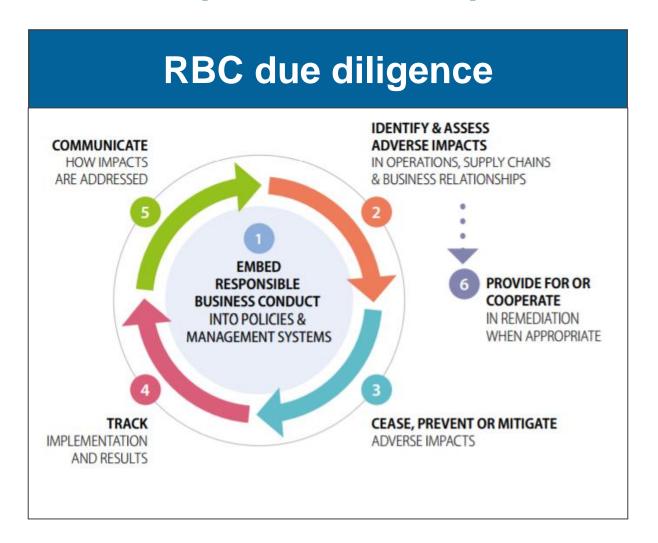
Uzbekistan 2030 Strategy

New Uzbekistan Development Strategy 2022-2026





Responsible Business Conduct means that businesses avoid and address adverse impacts of their operations and in supply chains



Related but different:

CSR



RBC enhances the quality and sustainability of infrastructure



RBC

helps identify, prevent and mitigate risks of adverse impacts of infrastructure



RBC

increases the contributions of businesses to key policy objectives (social license to operate, resilience,...)

Protect people and planet from adverse impacts



Adjusting legal and policy frameworks to address risks of adverse impacts of infrastructure development

Examples of adverse impacts

- Dangerous levels of pollution
- High CO2 emissions
- Land degradation
- Water scarcity
- Dangerous working conditions
- Challenging conditions for unions
- Gender inequality in the workspace
- · Land and housing rights affected
- Loss of livelihoods
- Incidents of corruption

Way forward and positive dynamics

- Legal frameworks are improving:
 Enforcement of existing standards is critical
- Enhance environmental protection: Strengthen compliance, Best Available Technologies
- Ongoing improvements to labour regulation, importance to strengthen labour inspections
- Ensure attention to human rights impacts, e.g. in environmental and social impact assessments
- Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan: Implement
 OECD Recommendations from 2024 Monitoring



Strengthening the overall enabling environment for RBC

Establishing a general framework for RBC

- Still low awareness, but positive dynamics
- National Actions Plans on Business and Human Rights



Stakeholder engagement

- Consultation requirements for project development, but application in practice is uneven
- Civic space important for stakeholder engagement

Access to remedy

Judicial and non-judicial grievance mechanisms resolve some cases, but challenges persist



Use actions plans and strategies for multi-stakeholder engagement, co-ordination and monitoring



- Ensure consultation requirements are applied
- Strengthen civic space and labour rights



- Address barriers in accessing mechanisms
- Support state-owned and private enterprises in introducing grievance mechanisms



Exemplifying RBC in infrastructure development via the state's economic role and commercial activities

State-owned enterprises (SOEs)

- SOEs are key actors in infrastructure sectors.
 Opportunity to exemplify RBC
- Ongoing dynamics, e.g., sovereign wealth fund in Kazakhstan and support to ESG strategy and mandatory sustainability reporting in Uzbekistan

Sustainable Finance

- Dynamic in each country to promote sustainable finance through bonds, frameworks and guidance (e.g. Mongolia), financial institutions' practice...
- Strengthen the engagement with institutions that focus on infrastructure finance such as national development banks

Public procurement and publicprivate partnerships (PPPs)

- Dynamics for green and sustainable procurement exist, but are not fully exploited
- Attention to environmental and social impacts in frameworks for PPPs could be strengthened



Opportunities for regional dialogue and peer learning

Opportunities for regional dialogue

- Attention to transboundary impacts of infrastructure projects
- Numerous regional infrastructure projects around connectivity involving two or more countries
- CAREC as a forum to discuss infrastructure development

Peer learning

- Progress in different areas provides opportunities for peer learning. Today:
 - Kazakhstan: incentivising best available technologies (BAT)
 - Uzbekistan: promoting ESG risk
 management in state-owned enterprises



10

Country Interventions













Thank you

For more information, please contact Santhosh Persaud (Santhosh.Persaud@oecd.org) or Dylan van de Ven (Dylan.vandeVen@oecd.org)







