

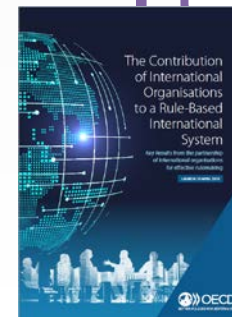
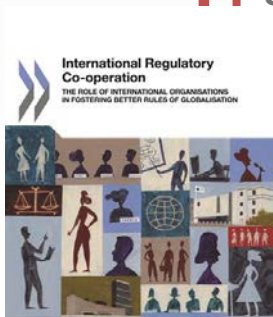
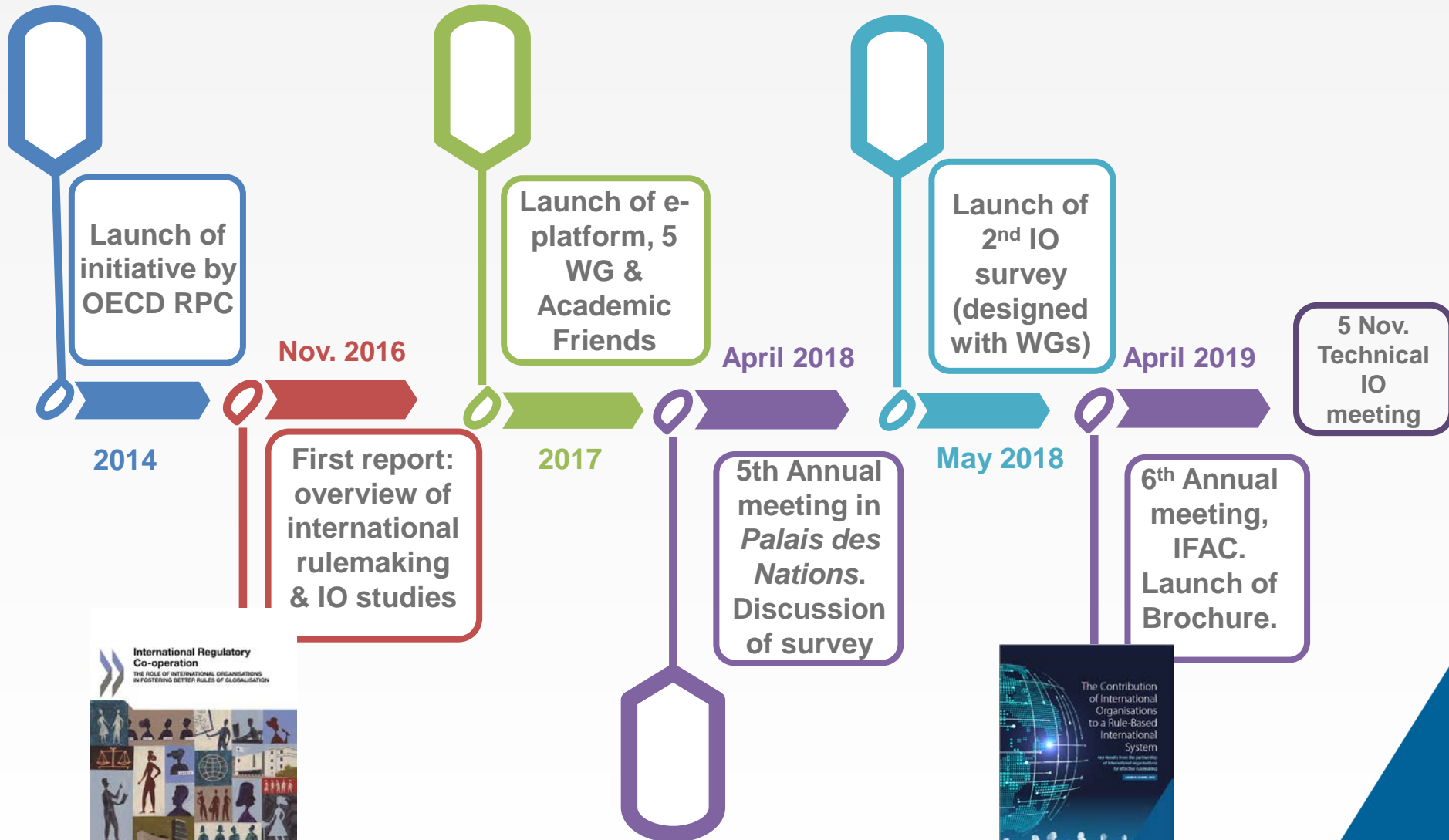


# THE IO PARTNERSHIP

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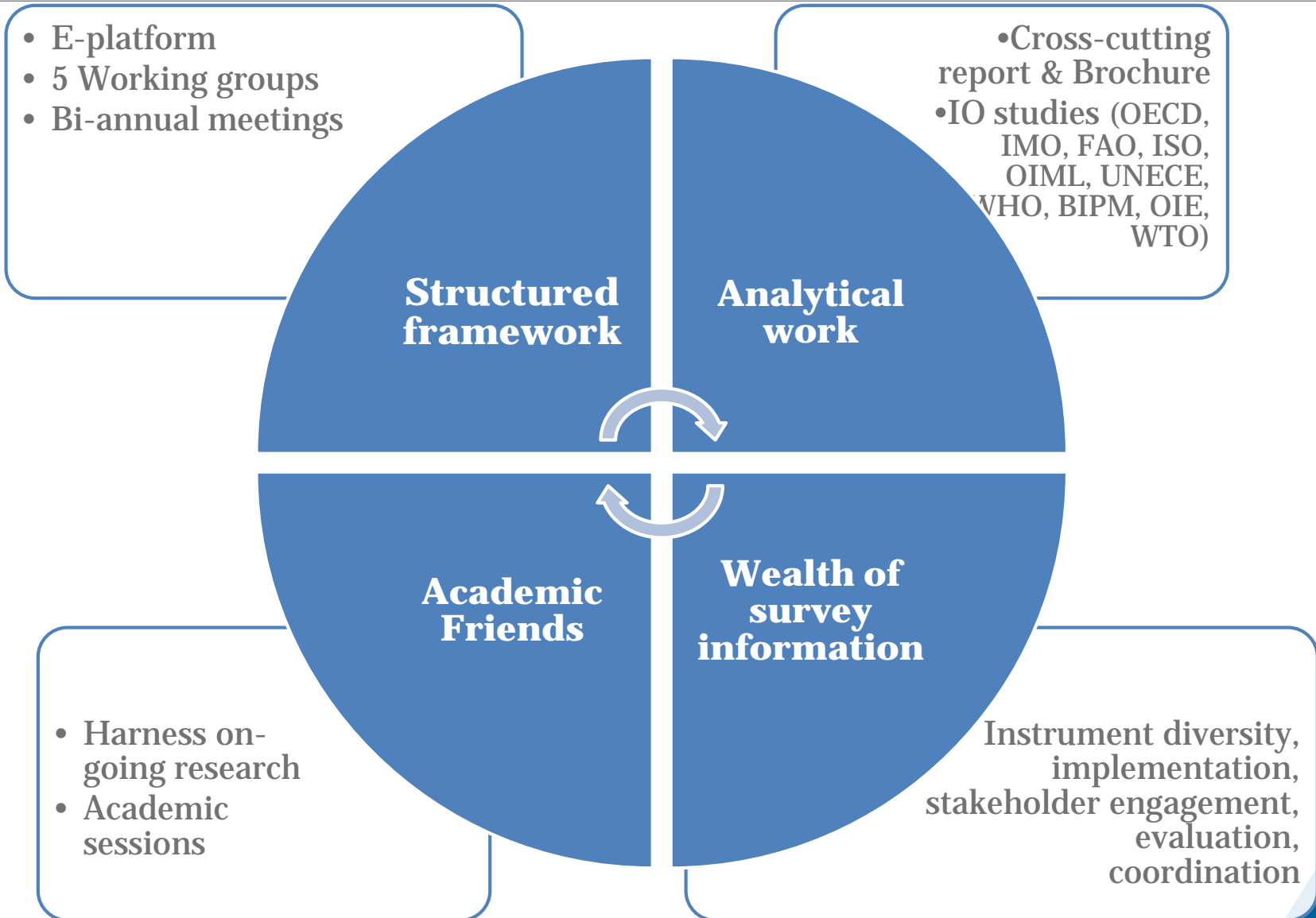


# The road so far



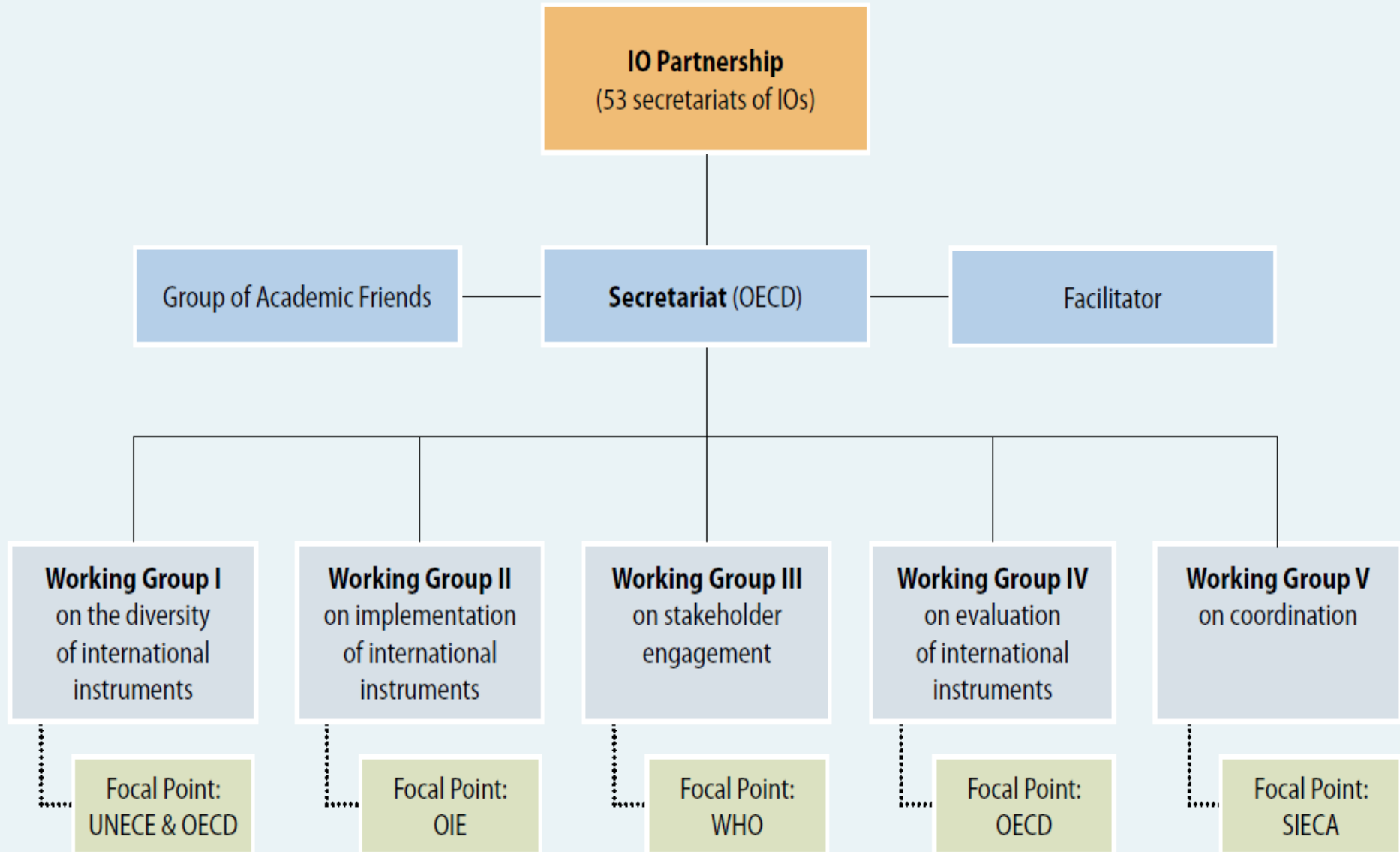


# Key features & outputs





# De facto organisation



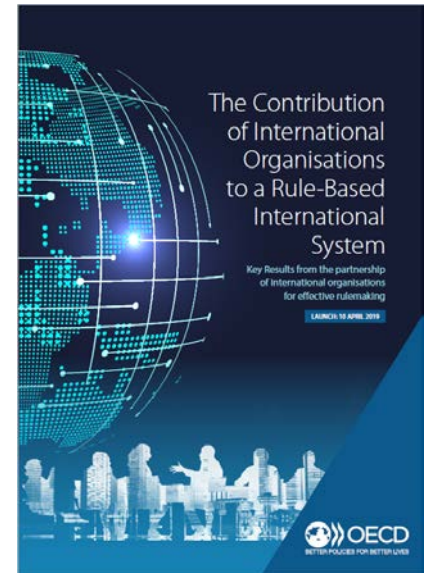
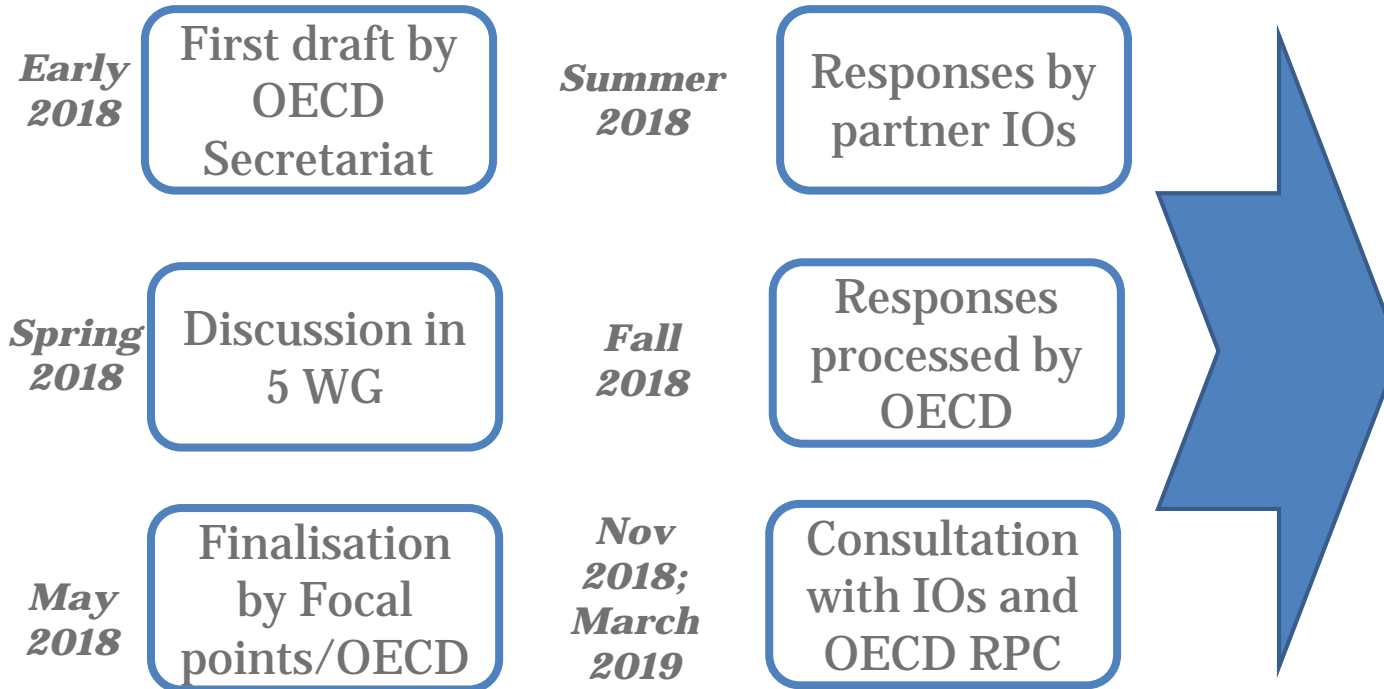


# 5 FOCUSES UNDER DISCUSSION



# The 2018 IO Survey, a wealth of information still partly untapped

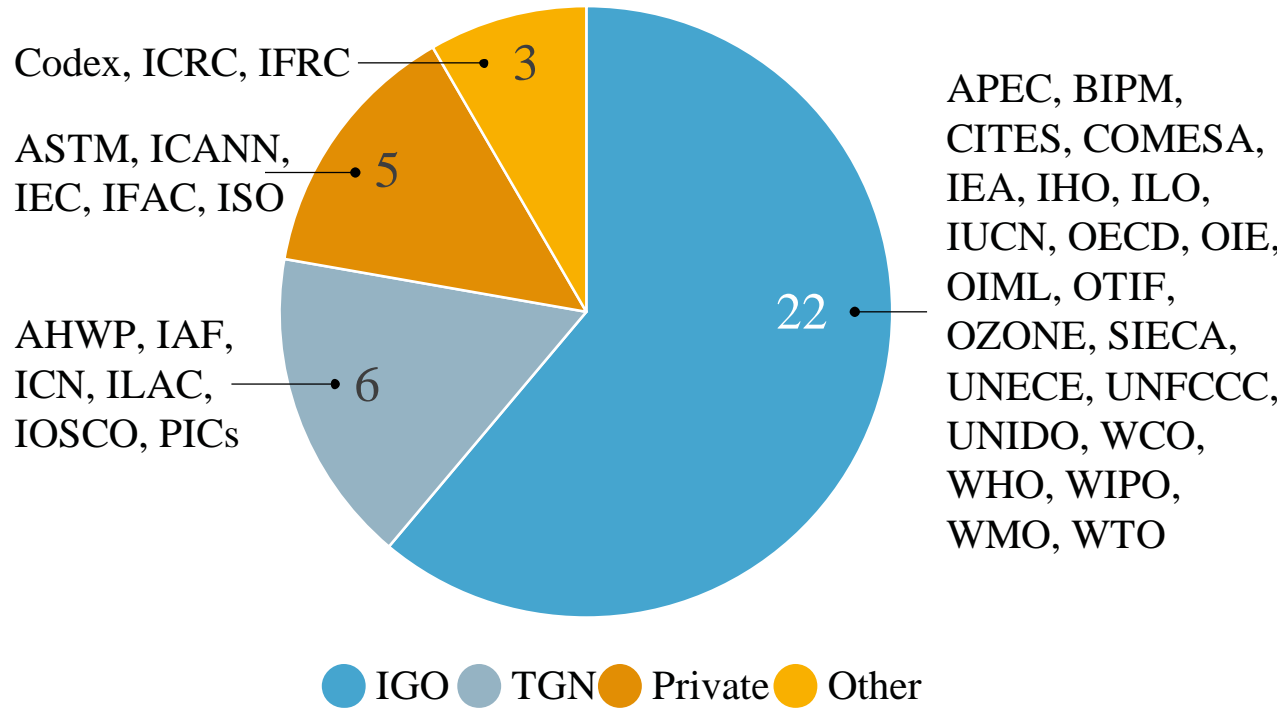
- **Themes based on 2016 Report**
- **Developed following collaborative process:**





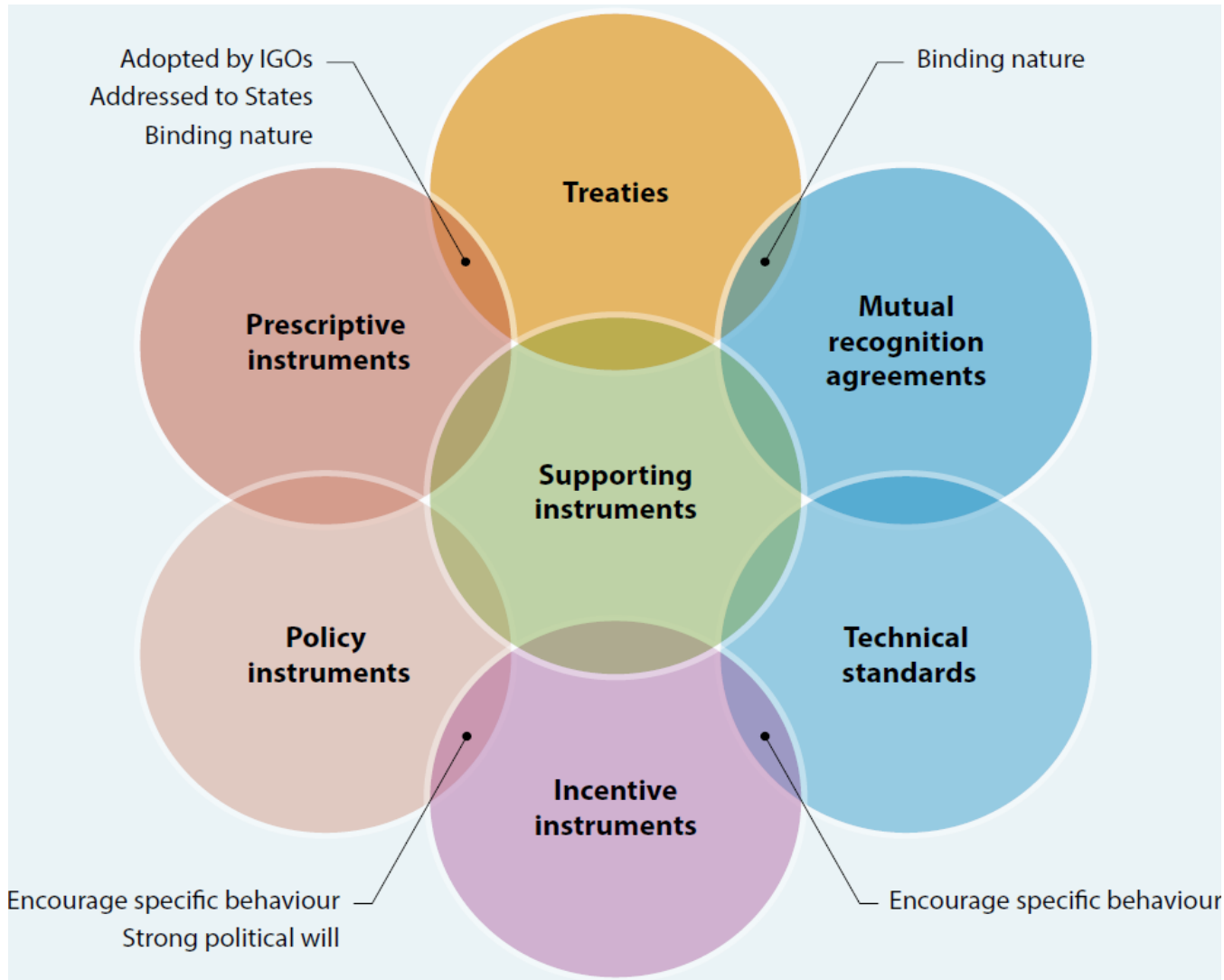
# Respondents

- 36 respondents, including IGOs, TGNs, private standard setters, *inter alia*.





# Identification of patterns in IO instruments to support grouping in “families”







# Implementation is mostly members' responsibility – what can IO do?

## Assistance mechanisms

- *To provide a support to members in the implementation of IO instruments*

## Compliance mechanisms

- *To verify the implementation of IO instruments and support conformity*

## Advocacy mechanisms

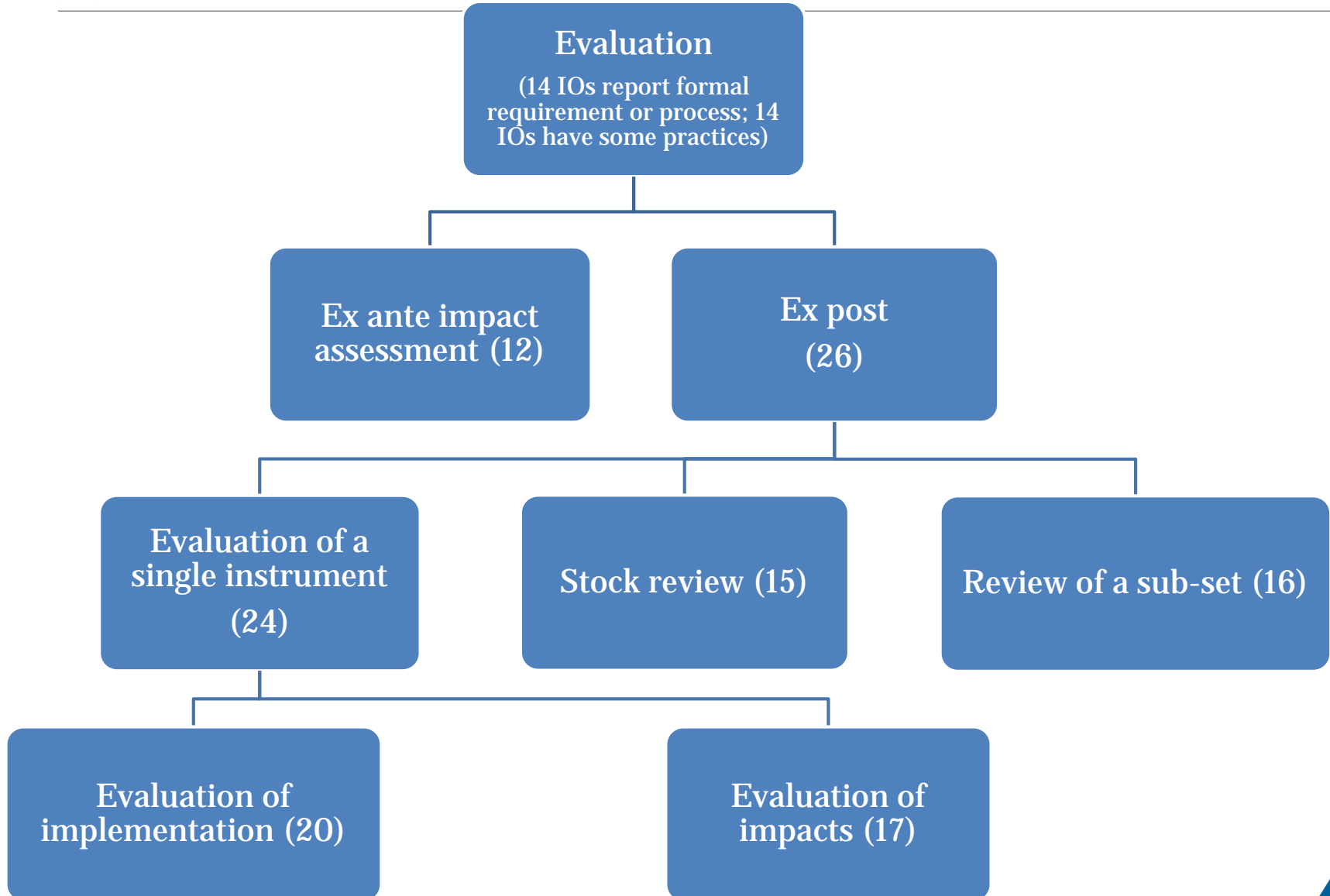
- *To enhance the visibility of IO instruments and foster ownership by members*

## Monitoring mechanisms

- *To track the use of IO instruments by members*



# Critical role in data collection, but still non-systematic approaches to evaluation





# More open and transparent IOs, but important margins for « rationalising »

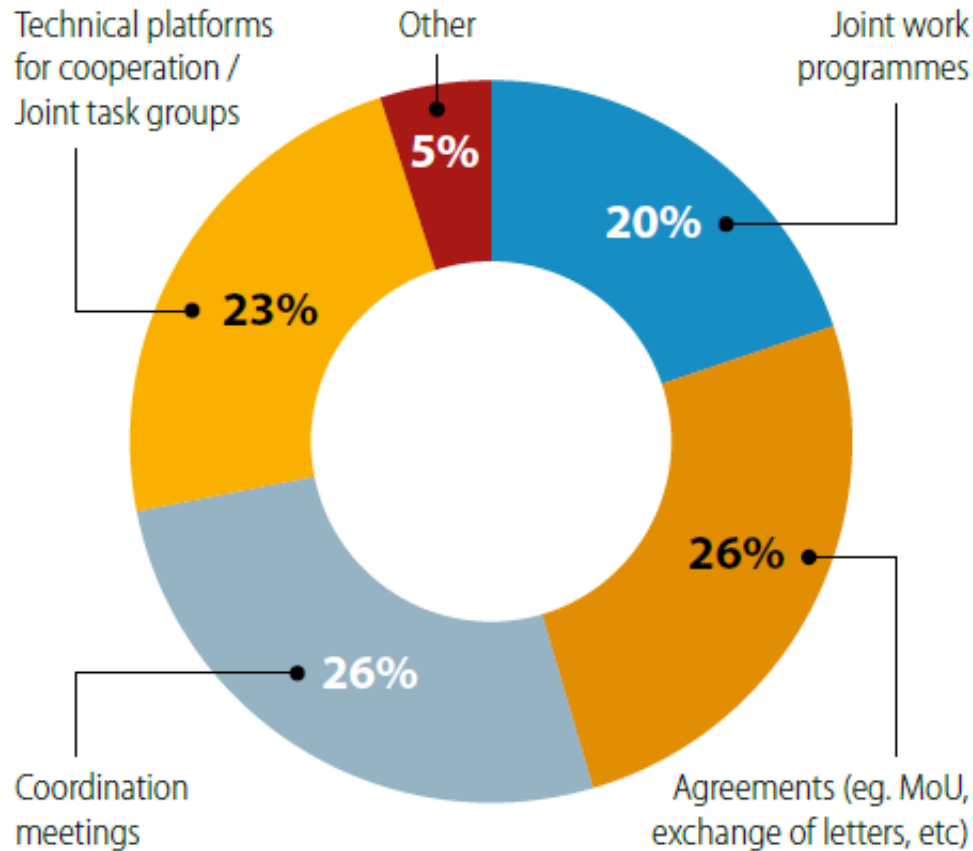
## Which of the following actors does your organisation regard as “stakeholders”

Gov representatives of Member countries	29
Government representatives of non-Member countries	27
National regulatory agencies	29
Other entities at the domestic level	26
Intergovernmental organisations	<b>35</b>
International NGOs	<b>33</b>
Academic institutions	27
Academic unions	16
Philanthropic foundations	19
International business associations	<b>31</b>
Private sector entities	28
Individual experts	28
Labour or trade unions	14
Consumers	19
Other	13

- 12 IOs report some sort of understanding but not really a definition of « stakeholder »
- Few IOs have a policy or strategy for stakeholder engagement, mapping their stakeholders & defining objectives and steps to engage them and manage risks.
- IOs engage a wide range of stakeholders, but shared strong focus on other IOs & business
- No set of guidance



# IOs co-operate “softly” (not specifically on normative activities) – where to start?



- Frequent co-ordination through **soft mechanisms**: MoUs and meetings.
- 13 IOs report **written guidelines or formal instruments** addressing coordination with other IOs. Focus on:
  - promoting cooperation and avoiding overlaps;
  - *Less* on development and implementation of international instruments



# NEXT STEPS



## How do we promote understanding of good practices in the areas of the partnership

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- Continue unbundling the information provided through the 2018 IO survey, to provide practical examples of what is done => **compendium**
- Build on what is considered « good practice » at domestic level & bridge the national / international divide => **work with RPC**
- How can IOs go beyond existing practices and anticipate on better ways of doing things (role of new technologies) => **work with academics**



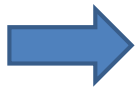
# Timeline



**5 Nov 2019** Technical IO meeting: discussion of the development of the compendium of IO practices + terms of collaboration with academics



**27 March 2020:** Annual IO meeting, London



**March/April 2021:** Release of the compendium and other outputs of the IO Partnership