2026 Aid Transparency Index

Technical Paper

Contents

Introduction

1.1 Inclusion criteria
1.2 Organisations included in the 2026 Index

2.0 Components and indicators of the Aid Transparency Index

2.1 Components
2.2 Indicators

3.0 Data sources, data collection and validation process

3.1 Data sources
3.2 Data collection steps
3.3 Validation process

4.0 Scoring approach

4.1 Details of scoring approach
4.2 Scoring through the manual survey
4.3 Defining and measuring the quality of IATI data
4.4 Defining and measuring frequency of IATI data

5.0 Weighting approach

5.1 Components weights
5.2 Indicators weights

6.0 Challenges, limitations and lessons learnt

6.1 Scoring all organisations on all indicators
6.2 Nature and extent of aid and development finance flows captured in the Index
6.3 Exemption
6.4 Limitations of the manual survey

7.0 Challenges of automating IATI data quality assessment

7.1 Designing data quality tests

Annex 1 Indicator definitions

Annex 2 Data quality tests

Introduction

Publish What You Fund has been tracking and monitoring the progress of organisations to make their aid and development finance transparent since 2011 via the Aid Transparency Index. The assessment is the only independent measure of aid transparency among the world's leading aid and development finance organisations.

The objectives of the Aid Transparency Index are:

- To assess the state of aid transparency among the world's largest aid organisations
- To track and encourage progress and facilitate peer learning, while holding aid organisations to account
- To raise awareness of transparency and open data standards at the national, regional and international level, building on existing open data standards like the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

We periodically review and update the assessment approach used for the Aid Transparency Index. This is to ensure that it remains aligned with aid transparency standards, reflects current practice and continues to raise standards. We are also careful to ensure that changes are gradual so credible comparisons can be made with previous scores. A review was conducted after the 2016 iteration of the Index and we used the updated approach in 2018 and 2020 (and for the 2019 UK Aid Transparency Review). Following the 2020 Index we conducted another review that ran for six months from the end of 2020 to spring 2021. We then conducted a review in early 2023 to make the changes that have been incorporated in this revised technical paper.

The 2026 Aid Transparency Index will use the same assessment approach as used in 2024, with one change to the way we measure timeliness. This will take account of a wider timeframe (24 months rather than 12 months) in order to hold organisations accountable for their data publication during the interim period between assessments.

This technical paper covers:

- The indicators and components of aid transparency
- The process of data collection
- The weighting and scoring systems
- Details on the automated tests applied during data collection.

Inclusion criteria

For the first time, we are offering the Aid Transparency Index as a paid-for service, allowing a wider range of organisations to demonstrate their leadership and commitment to transparency. Previously, the Index was funded by government and philanthropic sources, assessing the transparency of 50 leading aid agencies. Following the end of this funding and strong demand from aid organisations, the 2026 Index is being relaunched as a paid service.

The Index is open to all aid organisations that meet a set of minimum criteria:
1. Organisations engaged in international aid, development, humanitarian, climate change or related activities.
2. Organisations with an annual budget of at least $20 million and at least 50 ongoing projects, investments or programmes. Smaller organisations would have limited benefits from the process.
3. Organisations should have a formal commitment to transparency outlined in a policy or strategic document.

Organisations included in the 2026 Index

Final list to be confirmed.

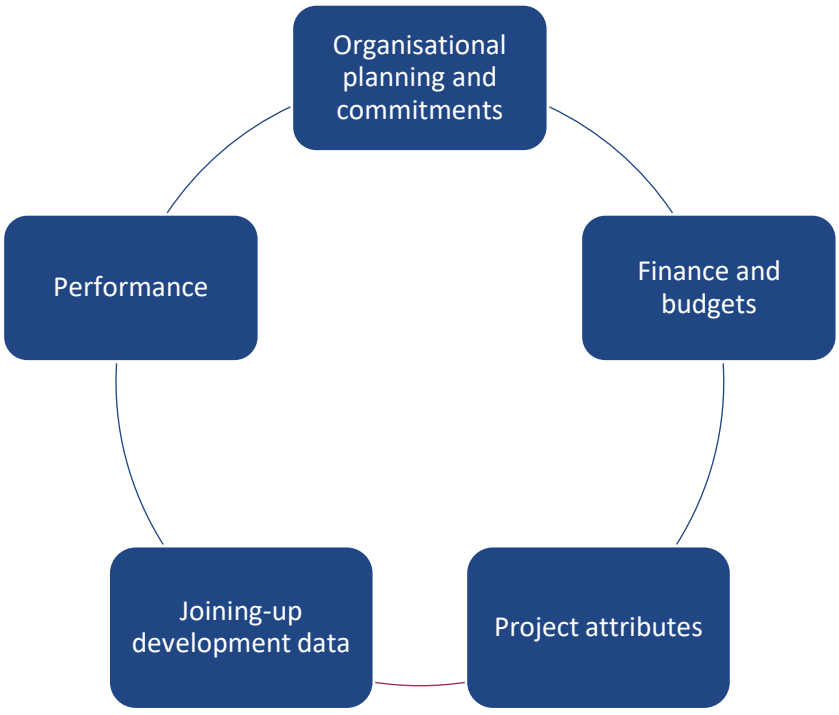
1.0 Components and indicators of the Aid Transparency Index

1.1 Components

The Index is structured around five components of aid transparency:

- **Organisation commitments and planning** refers to aid transparency commitments an organisation has made, alongside planning documents published by them or their parent organisations (including national governments) where applicable.
- **Finance and budgets** refers to data published, which allow data users to follow the money, from the total budget of a given organisation down to individual transactions for each development activity.
- **Project attributes** refers to descriptive, non-financial data on development activities. This includes project titles and descriptions, as well as information needed for project monitoring such as sub-national locations and sectors.
- **Joining-up development data** refers to the diverse nature of flows, activities and actors within the development sector and the need for the data to be linked and connected to provide a full picture for the user.
- **Performance** refers to data and documents that are essential to assess whether a project is or has achieved its development aims - for example, reviews and evaluations, objectives and results.

The Components of the Aid Transparency Index



1.2 Indicators

The Aid Transparency Index uses 35 indicators to assess an organisation's aid transparency. The indicators have been selected in response to needs expressed by a range of development stakeholders and using the information types agreed in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Standard.

In addition, an organisation's overall commitment to aid transparency is measured by the existence of Freedom of Information (FOI) legislation or Access to Information/Disclosure Policies, and its efforts to promote access to and use of its information through data portals.

The full list of indicators and definitions is available at the end of this document in Annex 1. This list provides a definition and criteria for each indicator.

2.0 Data sources, data collection and validation process

2.1 Data sources

Data collected from the IATI Registry
Data published by different organisations on the IATI Registry is available in one central location and in the same open, machine-readable format. This allows data to be processed and analysed faster and more easily, and for large volumes of data to be compared and analysed. IATI publishers "register" their IATI XML data, providing links to the original data source – which remains on an organisation's own website – and other useful metadata. For the Index, only IATI XML data published to the IATI Registry will be taken into account and scored accordingly. See section **3. Scoring approach** for further details.

Other official and publicly available sources
For those indicators for which no IATI data can be found, information is gathered from what is published online by each organisation on their website or data portal such as the US Foreign Assistance Dashboard or the EU Aid Explorer. The sources of information must be easily accessible from the organisation's website to be scored.

For organisations that publish information to multiple databases or websites, information from all sources is accepted. For example, data for the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) is published to two humanitarian databases, the European Disaster Response Information System (EDRIS) and the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), as well as to IATI. All three sources are accepted. If there are differences between the three information sources, priority is given to the most recently published information in the most accessible format.

Secondary sources
One indicator uses a secondary data source, the Global Right to Information (RTI) Rating, to assess the quality of Freedom of Information (FOI) legislation. The Global RTI Rating scores the strength of the legal framework in guaranteeing the right to information in a country. Based on a 61-indicator survey, the legislation is graded on a 150-point scale.[1] This has been adapted to a three-point framework for the purposes of the Index and is used to score the bilateral donors (for which national FOI rules apply).

A second scale was developed in 2012 to score disclosure policies for multilateral organisations. This was guided by the principle that, while multilateral organisations are not subject to national FOI laws and so may not be legally obliged to disclose their information, many of them have Access to Information or Information Disclosure policies and these should be taken into account. For more details on the RTI Rating and Access to Information policy scoring methodology, see box 3 in section 3.1.

2.2 Data collection steps

All organisations' data will be collected in two stages. First, their IATI data will be run through Publish What You Fund's software - the Aid Transparency Tracker - which conducts automated tests on data published to the IATI Registry. Second, data is collected via a manual survey for indicators that are either not published to the IATI Registry or do not pass the tracker tests.

[1] The Global RTI Rating is produced by the Centre for Law and Democracy and Access Info Europe. For the methodology and dataset, visit: http://www.rti-rating.org/country-data/

Stage 1
Collecting IATI data through the Aid Transparency Tracker ("tracker")
The Aid Transparency Tracker runs automated tests on all data published to the IATI Registry. These tests are applied to all indicators except the FOIA and Accessibility indicators (see scoring approach for the indicators in Table 1). This exercise returns preliminary, indicative results that are displayed on the organisation's individual tracker page during the engagement phase. This page is only accessible to participating organisations, Publish What You Fund and an independent reviewer. This allows participating organisations to respond to the preliminary, indicative assessment by publishing more or better data.

Manually checking and sampling IATI data and documents
In addition to these automated tests, manual checks and sampling are conducted by Publish What You Fund staff on a number of indicators published in the IATI Standard. The purpose is to ensure that the information published for these 17 indicators is what it should be and to encourage the publication of high-quality information to the Registry.

Manual checks and sampling are conducted twice: first, as part of the initial assessment and second, at the end of data collection. The results of the first round of manual checks and sampling are shared with the organisation, giving them the chance to fix any issues.

Manual checks
For five indicators relating to organisational planning, Publish What You Fund's team will manually check that the documents published on the IATI Registry meet both the requirements of the IATI Standard and the Index indicator definition.[2] A single document is expected for each of the following indicators:

- Organisation strategy
- Annual report
- Allocation policy
- Procurement policy
- Audit

For individual projects and operations, 12 indicators are sampled to manually verify that the information provided meets the required criteria and definition against which they are being scored. A first round of sampling is carried out at the start of the data collection process after the first set of data is pulled. Where indicators failed sampling or passed on the margin, feedback is provided identifying the problems with the data so publishers can fix issues before the final data pull. A second round of sampling is carried out at the end of the process. The results of this second round are reflected in the final indicator scores. For each indicator 12 random samples are selected from the data for review. A minimum of six of these samples (the relevant project document or data) need to pass sampling to be scored as IATI data.[3]

If less than 12 data samples are available for an indicator, then all of the relevant documents or data are reviewed and at least half of these must be approved in order to be scored as IATI data. The sampled indicators are:

- Country strategy or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)
- Titles

[2] See Annex 1
[3] It should be noted that we take a random sampling approach with a relatively small sample size (12 samples from what can be over 1,000 total activities). The margin of error with this approach is quite wide and so, given the significant impact on scores if an indicator fails sampling (all IATI points for that indicator are lost), the threshold for passing sampling is relatively low.

- Descriptions
- Project budget documents
- Location
- Conditions
- Project procurement
- Objectives
- Pre-project impact appraisals
- Reviews and evaluations
- Results
- Networked data

For five of these indicators, multiple sub-elements are verified as part of the sampling process. These are:

- Conditions:
    - Conditions data
    - Conditions document
- Results:
    - Results data
    - Results document
- Locations:
    - Location data (coordinates or point)
    - Location (narrative)
- Project procurement:
    - Contract documents
    - Tenders
- Networked data:
    - Implementer name
    - Organisation references for participating organisations
    - Organisation names or references for transaction receiving organisations

Stage 2
Collecting data not found on the IATI Registry through the manual survey
Second, data is collected via a manual survey for indicators that are either not published to the IATI Registry or do not pass the tracker tests. This information is collected manually and entered into the manual survey on the tracker.

All manual surveys are completed using information relating to the country receiving the largest amount of aid by value from the organisation being assessed. The value of aid to recipients is determined by the most recent OECD DAC CRS figures. If this information is not available in the CRS, then the largest recipient is determined using the organisation's latest annual report.

To establish that information is consistently, i.e. "always", published for individual projects or operations, a minimum of five activities are selected within the largest recipient country or thematic sector (if the organisation structures its work along thematic areas or sectors rather than by countries), and the publicly available information about those activities is reviewed to see if the relevant data is available.

If less than five activities represent the organisation's total spend in its largest recipient country, information is cross-referenced against four other randomly selected activities in other recipient countries. For **Country/sector strategy or MoU**, the information is cross-checked for four other randomly selected countries or sectors in addition to the largest recipient country or sector to establish that the information is "always" published.

2.3 Engagement phase

There is a defined engagement period of approximately four months for participating organisations in the Aid Transparency Index. For these organisations, two data pulls are carried out, one at the start of the engagement period and one at the end, with feedback provided following the first data pull. Publish What You Fund encourages organisations to participate in this engagement process to improve their data.

Box 1. Independent reviewers

The Index process is supported by a group of independent reviewers that check and comment on the data collection findings. Independent reviewers can submit additional evidence if data has been missed and can dispute findings made by the Publish What You Fund research team. After independent reviewers have made their assessment, this is shared with the relevant organisation for further comment before being passed back to the Publish What You Fund researchers.

Independent reviewers offer their time and expertise on a voluntary basis and are independent of both Publish What You Fund and the organisations being assessed. This ensures that their judgements are as neutral as possible and that they are not representing the point of view of the assessor or the organisation being assessed. Reviewers are selected based on their expertise in aid transparency and the organisation or country they are reviewing.

The assessment remains available until the end of data collection and is updated regularly throughout this period. This approach helps ensure that the availability of current information is reflected as accurately as possible. For organisations that choose not to engage in the manual survey process, it is possible that information that is not easily discoverable on their websites or databases has not been included in their final assessment.

The final set of IATI data is automatically collected at the end of the data collection period for all organisations being assessed – both participating and non-participating organisations. After the end of data collection, all surveys are subject to a process of verification and standardisation conducted by Publish What You Fund's research team. This is to ensure that scoring is consistent across all surveys and considers relevant feedback received both from aid organisations and independent reviewers. Publish What You Fund makes final decisions on the assessments.

Based on their overall performance in the Index, organisations are ranked and grouped across five scoring categories as follows:

Very good	**80 – 100 %**
Good	**60 – 80 %**
Fair	**40 – 60%**
Poor	**20 – 40%**
Very poor	**0 – 20%**

2.4 Data Quality Tester

Publish What You Fund has developed the Data Quality Tester[4] (DQT) to meet the needs of organisations who want to assess the quality of their IATI data before publishing it. This self-assessment tool is available to organisations all-year round and is a useful guide to test the quality of new data before it gets published to the IATI Registry. Those using the DQT should note that it will only provide an indication of scores for datasets since it does not include the current data test or the IATI sampling that is carried out after the automated tests are run.

3.0 Scoring approach

3.1 Details of scoring approach

Current data

Only "current data" is assessed against the index indicators. For purposes of the Index, "current" is defined as published within the 12-months immediately preceding the end of the data collection period. For example, data collection for the 2020 Index ended on 30th March 2020, so "current" information was published between 31st March 2019 and 30th March 2020.

Information published before this period is not accepted as current and information published after the close of data collection cannot be considered in the assessment. For IATI data a current project or operation meets at least one of the following criteria:

- Is in the implementation phase (e.g. with activity status 2)
- Has planned or actual end dates within the previous 12 months
- Has disbursement or expenditure transaction dates within the previous 12 months.[5]

For manual surveys, documents that are not current under this definition are accepted only if they are up to date with their regular cycle of publication, for example, annual audits and evaluation reports, or if they have explicit extensions into the current period written into them.

All indicators can score a maximum of 100 points. The scoring approach reflects a graduated system whereby the total possible score an organisation can achieve on each indicator is scaled depending on format, accessibility and/or number of years for which the information is made available.

All indicators that are "**graduated on format**" are scored as follows:

- If published as a PDF = 16.67 points
- If published on a website = 33.33 points
- If published in a machine-readable format (CSV, XLSX, etc.) = 50.00 points
- If published in IATI XML = 33.33 – 100 points depending on data quality and timeliness.

[4] Use the free, open source Data Quality Tester at: http://dataqualitytester.publishwhatyoufund.org/
[5] Projects or operations that finish more than 12-months prior to the end of data collection but are still receiving loan or interest repayments are therefore excluded from the tests.

Box 2. What is machine-readable data and why is it scored highly?

Information published in machine-readable formats is presented in a structured way (not free text) that can be read automatically by a computer. Formats such as XML or spreadsheets (XLSX, CSV) are machine-readable formats. Data in traditional word-processed documents, HTML and PDF files are easily read by humans but can be difficult for machines to interpret, standardise or compare.

Publishing data in a structured, machine-readable open format allows activities of different organisations to be quickly collected and compared. By contrast, comparing non-standardised data across multiple organisations or countries would require searching multiple websites and aggregating information published in different PDF files. This difference is reflected in the Index scoring. Data published in the IATI Standard scores highest, followed by data published in other machine-readable formats, then websites and finally PDF files.

Documents are also scored based on accessibility: for example, an annual report published on a website as a PDF would be picked up and scored in the manual survey, however including a link to this report in an organisation's IATI file makes it easier to locate and identify and so it receives a higher score since it is more accessible.

For indicators relating to organisation planning (e.g. country strategies, audits, annual reports) that are "**graduated on accessibility**":

- Information published to the IATI Registry is awarded the full score for the indicator
- Information published in all other formats is awarded 50 points out of a possible 100.

These indicators relate to organisation documents, which may be provided in IATI data in the form of links to documents held on an official public website. Critically, they must specify the correct document code from the IATI 'Organisation Documents Codelist'. This makes them easier to locate and identify as they have been categorised according to a common standard; hence they are scored more highly.

For indicators on projects or operations that are "**graduated on accessibility**":

- Information published to the IATI Registry can score 33 – 100 points per indicator based on the quality and timeliness of publication
- Information published in all other formats is awarded 50 points for the indicator.

The scoring for the two forward-looking budget indicators at the organisation level is "**graduated on both format and the number of years**" for which information is published.

- Publishing a budget for 2026 counts as one year forward looking, 2027 as two years and 2028 as three years

- Aggregate budgets are treated the same as a one-year forward-looking budget, i.e. an aggregate budget for 2026–2028 is treated the same as a one-year budget for 2026.

If an organisation publishes a budget for 2026 and then an aggregate budget for 2027–2028, then the budget is considered to be two years forward looking. The scores are graduated as follows (where * = multiply and / = divide):

- PDF = 16.67 * y/3 (where y is the number of years, up to a maximum of three, for which forward looking budget information is published)
- Website = 33.33 * y/3
- Machine-readable = 50.00 * y/3
- IATI XML = 33.33 – 100 (depending on data quality and timeliness) * y/3
- Aggregate budgets of between 2–3 years are scored the same as one-year forward budgets.

The scoring of IATI data for two indicators is also "**graduated on the proportion of countries"** in which an organisation is active and for which the required information is provided.

- **Disaggregated budgets**: when published in the IATI Standard, the scoring is based on the proportion of budgets published for countries where an organisation is active – or will be – for the next three years.
- **Country strategy – MoUs:** when published in the IATI Standard, the scoring is based on the proportion of countries where a given organisation is active and for which a country strategy or MoU is provided.

Further details on the tests are provided in Annex 2.

Table 1. Scoring approach for all indicators

Component	Indicator	Scoring Approach
Organisational planning and commitments	1. Quality of FOI legislation	Scored on the Right To Information (RTI) Rating. The complete approach to assessing and scoring FOIA and disclosure policies is outlined in box 3.
	2. Accessibility (database/data portal)	Based on three criteria: allows free bulk export of data; provides disaggregated, detailed data on activities; and data is released under an open licence.
	3. Organisation strategy	Graduated based on accessibility
	4. Annual report	Graduated based on accessibility
	5. Allocation policy	Graduated based on accessibility
	6. Procurement policy	Graduated based on accessibility
	7. Strategy (country/sector) or MoU	Graduated based on accessibility and proportion of countries in which an organisation is active
	8. Audit	Graduated based on accessibility
Finance and budgets	9. Total organisation budget	Graduated based on format and number of years for which data is provided
	10. Disaggregated budget	Graduated based on format, number of years for which data is provided as well as proportion of countries in which organisation is active
	11. Project budget	Graduated based on format

Component	Indicator	Scoring Approach
	12. Project budget documents	Graduated based on accessibility
	13. Commitments	Graduated based on format
	14. Disbursements & expenditures	Graduated based on format
	15. Budget alignment	Graduated based on format
Project attributes	16. Title	Graduated based on format
	17. Description	Graduated based on format
	18. Planned dates	Graduated based on format
	19. Actual dates	Graduated based on format
	20. Current status	Graduated based on format
	21. Contact details	Graduated based on format
	22. Sectors	Graduated based on format
	23. Location	Graduated based on format
	24. Conditions	Graduated based on accessibility
	25. Unique ID	Graduated based on format

Component	Indicator	Scoring Approach
Joining-up development data	26. Flow type	Graduated based on format
	27. Aid type	Graduated based on format
	28. Finance type	Graduated based on format
	29. Tied aid status	Graduated based on format
	30. Networked data	Graduated based on format
	31. Project procurement	Graduated based on accessibility
Performance	32. Objectives	Graduated based on accessibility
	33. Pre-project impact appraisals	Graduated based on accessibility
	34. Reviews and Evaluations	Graduated based on accessibility
	35. Results	Graduated based on format

Box 3. Approach to assessing and scoring FOIA quality

The Global RTI Rating scores the strength of the legal framework in guaranteeing the right to information in a country. Using a 61-indicator survey, the legislation is graded on a 150-point scale. This has been adapted to the 100-point scale used in the Index. Ideally, adapting the 150-scale to our 100-point score would entail dividing the scale evenly into thirds (33.33=1–50; 66.66=51–100; and 100=101–150). However, this does not capture the diversity of the RTI Rating, because at the time of writing, only one FOIA has scored 1–39 or 136–150 on the RTI scale, meaning that much of the substantive difference among legislation is lost by simply dividing the scale evenly into thirds.

To resolve this, the three-point scale has been altered by reducing the range of the '66.66' scoring option and increasing the ranges of the '33.33' and '100' options (0=no legislation; 33.33=1–60; 66.66=61–90; and 100=91–150). Using this scale allows for greater diversity in the results, while maintaining a replicable scoring system that rewards objective progress. Though scoring organisations on a relative scale was considered, given that both the Index and the RTI Rating score organisations based on objective measures, it is not suitable to score organisations based on their performance relative to other organisations for this indicator alone.

As the RTI Rating covers FOI legislation only, this means there is a data gap for non-bilateral organisations with disclosure policies. Publish What You Fund has therefore developed a second three-point scale. It recognises that, while non-bilateral organisations may not be legally obliged to disclose their information, many of them have disclosure policies and that these should be taken into consideration. This is preferable to having a data gap or awarding them an average score for this indicator.

The scoring system used for disclosure policies is a cumulative measure of three key indicators. If an organisation's policy has all three, it scores 100. If an organisation's disclosure policy has none of the three, or no disclosure policy at all, it scores 0. The indicators are:

- **Presumption of disclosure:** To score for this indicator, a disclosure policy must have a specific clause that states disclosure as the rule, thereby requiring a compelling reason for non-disclosure (33.33 points).
- **Limitations on commercially sensitive information and sensitive internal deliberations information:** To score on this indicator, non-disclosure clauses related to these matters must (a) clearly define a legitimate interest that is being protected, (b) be limited to protecting that interest against harm, and (c) be subject to a public interest override (33.33 points). To score on this indicator all three sub-criteria must be met.
- **Independent appeals process:** To score for this indicator, information requesters must have a right to lodge an appeal regarding the application of the disclosure policy with an independent appeals body which includes individuals that are independent from the organisation and which has the power to make decisions on how the policy has been applied in any particular case (33.33 points).

While relatively simple, this indicator reflects international best practice in maximising the right to information with the acknowledgement that organisations are required not to disclose certain types of information.

Note that in previous years, the limitations on third party information and internal deliberations were listed as separate criteria and appeals were assessed as part of the public interest override clause within each of these. The simplification in the grouping of criteria was made based on advice received from FOI experts. Additionally, inclusion in these policies of a negative override, or prerogative to restrict access to information, is assessed as undermining criterion 1 – Presumption of disclosure, since any information can be rendered secret on a discretionary basis.

3.2 Scoring through the manual survey

As detailed in section **2.2. Data collection steps**, data is collected via a manual survey for indicators that are either not published to the IATI Registry or do not pass the IATI sampling. Only information that is found to be 'always' published is scored in the Index, with a maximum of 50 points allocated, depending on format. Information that is published inconsistently or only for some activities is recorded as 'sometimes' published but scored zero.

For a given indicator, if it is stated that the project information published is for 'case studies', 'some projects' or 'selected projects' then it is assumed that this information is published only 'sometimes' and the organisation is scored zero for that indicator.

For aid information to be comparable across organisations and recipient countries and for it to be useful to different users, it needs to be consistently published across a given organisation's entire portfolio. Allocating points for information that is "sometimes published" would result in over-rewarding organisations, given the small sample of activities chosen for assessment. Information that is sporadically collected and made available should be improved upon. For data that does not appear to be collected or published at all, systems or processes need to be put in place to do so.

The organisations that do not publish information in the IATI Standard have their data collected via manual website checks. In some cases, the information may be published but not easily available using the menu or search functions on a website or database. Publish What You Fund's researchers will search for information but if it appears to be unavailable, will score the indicator as zero.

If our researchers cannot find a piece of information that is public and accessible, the organisations can address this during the data collection period by providing direct links to the information (see section 2.3).

3.3 Defining and measuring the quality of IATI data

The quality of IATI XML data is assessed by running a series of tests on all activity and organisation data files published to the IATI Registry. These tests have been designed to assess the availability, comprehensiveness and comparability of aid information and to determine whether an organisation's IATI data conforms to the IATI Standard. Most of the tests have been derived directly from the IATI schema, which provide formats for reporting data on various fields to the IATI Registry. Some additional tests have been designed to check that data published in IATI XML is presented in a manner that allows for comparison across organisations.

These tests are compatible with versions of the IATI Standard v2.0x. The tests are no longer compatible with IATI Standard v1.x, since this version of the standard has now been deprecated by IATI.

Data quality is determined by the percentage of an organisation's total current activities published to the IATI Registry that passes the data quality tests for a given indicator. For each indicator, organisations are awarded 33.33 out of 100 points for having at least one "pass" result on the data quality tests and the remaining 66.67 points based on data quality and timeliness of publication. The Networked data test includes elements that are

scored slightly differently. For the organisation reference part of the test, a percentage is calculated for each activity based on the proportion of participating organisations that include accepted organisation references. The score for the test is the average (mean) percentage across all of the valid activities tested. For the receiver organisations test a percentage is calculated for each activity based the proportion of the transactions for that activity that include an organisation name or reference. The score for the test is the average (mean) score for all of the activities tested.

The tests return a "pass" or "fail" result for each activity (or organisation file depending on the indicator being measured) included in an organisation's data files that meet the current data requirement. For the Networked data organisation references test each activity has a percentage score rather than a "pass" or "fail" score, and these are aggregated to calculate the overall score for that test. A complete list of the tests run against data published to the IATI Registry for the Index is available in Annex 2. These tests were developed in an open consultation with Index peer reviewers and current IATI publishers. We welcome feedback on them.[6]

3.4 Defining and measuring timeliness of IATI data

Timeliness refers to how often an organisation publishes information on its development activities to the IATI Registry (frequency), and how up to date information is (time lag). The timeliness measure works as a multiplier of points awarded across indicators for publication of IATI data. Publication frequency ranges from monthly to quarterly or less than quarterly and time lag ranges from one month to a quarter or more than a quarter. An average of these two measures is taken which determines the multiplier.

Publishing with monthly frequency and a month time lag allows an organisation to achieve the maximum indicator score of 100 points; publishing with less than quarterly and more than a quarter time lag allows a maximum of 75 points for each indicator scored for IATI data. To calculate the score for each indicator, the data quality percentage from the tracker tests is converted to points and then multiplied by the timeliness multiplier.

The conversion to points converts the data quality percentage to a proportion of the remaining 66.67 points still available after the 33.33 format points have been allocated. This is done by dividing by 1.5 (so, 100% would convert to 66.67 points). After converting the percentage to points, we apply the publication timeliness multiplier. For monthly publication frequency and one month time lag the multiplier is 1 (allowing the remaining 66.67 points to be scored, meaning a maximum of 100 points can be scored for the indicator), for quarterly frequency and a quarter time lag it is 0.925 (allowing a maximum of 95 points) and for less than quarterly frequency and more than a quarter time lag it is 0.625 (allowing a maximum of 75 points). Where publication frequency and time lag differ, the average (mean) of the two multipliers is taken and used as the multiplier, as illustrated in the below table:

[6] Publish What You Fund runs a public consultation on the tests in the run-up to each Index. We always welcome feedback and comments on further improvements. The previous consultations can be found here: https://github.com/pwyf/. Please note that users needed to register on GitHub in order to comment on the tests; registration is free of charge.

Timeliness multiplier table	Monthly Frequency	Quarterly frequency	Less than Quarterly Frequency
One month time lag	1.000	0.963	0.813
A quarter time lag	0.963	0.925	0.775
Less than a quarter time lag	0.813	0.775	0.625

Example: An organisation that publishes current data to the IATI Registry every quarter, with a quarter time lag, with 80% of that current data passing the indicator tests, would receive the following score for that indicator:

- Convert the percentage to points: 80 ÷ 1.5 = 53.33
- The timeliness multiplier is **quarterly frequency** and **a quarter time lag** = 0.925.
- Multiply by the timeliness multiplier: 53.33 x 0.925 = 49.33
- Add data quality points to format points: 49.33 + 33.33 = **82.67**

- If the organisation publishes with **monthly frequency** and **one month time lag**, it receives the following score:
- Convert the percentage to points: 80 ÷ 1.5 = 53.33
- Multiply by the timeliness multiplier for quarterly publication: 53.33 x 1 = 53.33
- Add data quality points to format points: 53.33 + 33.33 = **86.67**

The timeliness of publication is calculated based on the IATI Dashboard methodology. Details of the methodology and the timeliness of publication for existing publishers can be found at: http://publishingstats.iatistandard.org/timeliness.html.

For the 2026 Aid Transparency Index we will calculate publication frequency based on a 24 month rather than a 12 month period. This means that organisations will be incentivised to maintain regular IATI publication throughout the two-year period between Index assessments.

Note that only IATI data is scored on timeliness. Publishing information to the IATI Registry allows an organisation to score more points than publishing information in other formats. This is because there are clear machine-readable logs of when data is changed, and therefore it is possible to assess timeliness. This is usually not possible for data published in other formats because the information is not always time-stamped.

4.0 Weighting approach

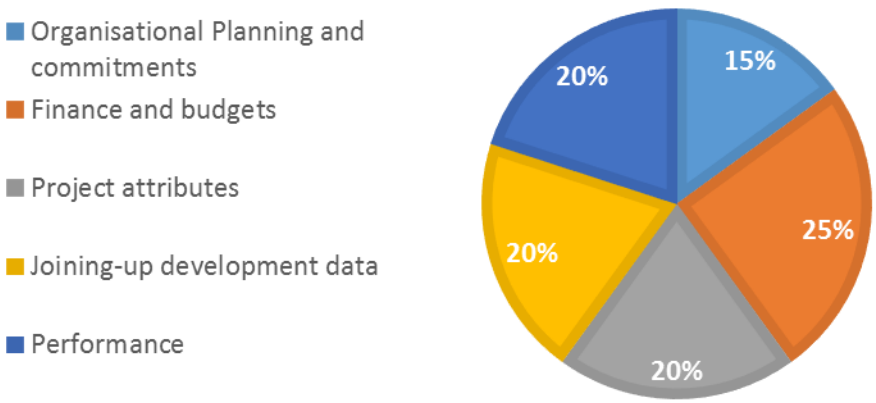
As described in Section 3, the format of an organisation's publication, together with the weight ascribed to individual indicators, determine its overall score in the Index.

Indicator weights are determined by the component to which a given indicator belongs and the priorities identified by potential data users among organisations, governments and civil society organisations. We carried out an online data user survey as part of the review of our assessment approach and the results largely agreed with the existing weightings between components. Because of this we have not changed the component weightings and these remain the same as in the 2018, 2020 and 2022 Indexes. Commitments to aid transparency and organisation planning information remain important. However, information on individual development projects covered by the other four Index components is critical in order for information to be useful to partner country governments, civil society and other stakeholders. Weightings attached to components and indicators reflect these gaps and needs.

4.1 Component weights

Organisation planning and commitments to aid transparency account for 15% of the overall weight. Finance and budgets account for 25% of the overall weight. Project attributes, Joining-up development data and Performance are equally split and each account for 20% of the overall weight.

Chart 1. Distribution of weight across Index components



4.2 Indicator weights

Together, the total points available across the 35 indicators adds up to a total of 100. Each indicator differs in weight related to its respective component and to also reflect data gaps and priorities identified by potential data users.

Table 2: Indicator weights

Component	Indicator	Weightings
Organisational planning and commitments	1. Quality of FOI legislation	1.875
	2. Accessibility	1.875
	3. Organisation strategy	1.875
	4. Annual report	1.875
	5. Allocation policy	1.875
	6. Procurement policy	1.875
	7. Strategy (country/sector)/ memorandum of understanding	1.875
	8. Audit	1.875
Finance and budgets	9. Total organisation budget	4.17
	10. Disaggregated budget	4.17
	11. Project budget	3.33
	12. Project budget document	3.33
	13. Commitments	3.33
	14. Disbursements and expenditure	3.33
	15. Budget alignment*	3.33
Project attributes	16. Title	1
	17. Description	3
	18. Planned dates	1

	19. Actual dates	1
	20. Current status	1
	21. Contact details	1
	22. Sector	2.5
	23. Location*	3.5
	24. Conditions	3.5
	25. Unique ID	2.5
Joining-up development data	26. Flow type	3
	27. Aid type	3
	28. Finance type	3
	29. Tied aid status	3
	30. Networked data*	5
	31. Project procurement*	3
Performance	32. Objectives	5
	33. Pre-project impact appraisal	5
	34. Reviews and evaluations	5
	35. Results *	5

For indicators marked with an asterisk (*), two separate elements are expected:

- **Budget alignment**
  This indicator has two equally weighted elements that both help align aid spending with partner countries' own budgets. First, the percentage of a capital expenditure included in a project should be declared. Second, specific sector codes should be used which are in line with partner country classifications, making it possible to automatically map organisation data against budgets. For more detail see the indicator definition in Annex 2.

- **Procurement**
  The publication of both contracts and tenders is expected for individual projects or operations. Greater emphasis is put on the publication of contracts accounting for 66.66% of the indicator's weight (contracts account for 2.0 of the total indicator weight, tenders account for 1.0). The total weight of the procurement indicator is 3.00.
- **Location**
  When published in the IATI format, two elements are expected, a sub-national location narrative and geo-coordinates to map the activity. These two elements are equally weighted to form the total weight of the sub-national indicator.
- **Networked data**
  This indicator includes three elements, all of which test for information about the other organisations participating in activities. First, the names of partners implementing activities should be published (this was previously a separate indicator: Implementer). Second, standardised references should be used to identify all participating organisations in an activity (including implementers, funders, co-financers and accountable organisations). Third, for each transaction in an activity (commitments and disbursements) the receiver organisation should be identified using either an organisation name or reference. The scoring is split 2 points for the implementer name, 2 points for the participating organisation references and 1 point for identifying transaction receivers.
- **Results**
  When this indicator is published in the IATI format, two elements are expected. First, results data can be published using the IATI Standard. Second, results documents, providing additional information, can be published along with each project or operation.

For all 35 indicators, definitions and notes are provided in Annex 1 at the end of this document, along with the different automated tests that define data that will be accepted in Annex 2.

5.0 Challenges, limitations and lessons learned

The methodology used for the Aid Transparency Index has been developed in close consultation with development and transparency experts, taking into consideration the challenges and limitations faced in previous years and any lessons learnt. The Index nevertheless has limitations that Publish What You Fund acknowledges and invites the wider community to discuss, and provide feedback and suggestions on ways to improve where possible.

5.1 Scoring all organisations on all indicators

As in previous years, all organisations are scored on all indicators. Publish What You Fund has looked carefully at how the methodology could take different models into account, but ultimately concluded that it is not possible to exclude certain indicators from some organisations and still maintain a consistent application of the scoring approach.

Organisations – bilateral agencies, international financial institutions (IFIs), multilateral institutions, foundations – are worth assessing together as they are influential providers with an explicit development or poverty reduction mandate. They mostly represent official external financing and all have an impact on partner countries and actors. They are, therefore, held to a common set of standards, within or without "official development assistance" flows.

Publish What You Fund, however, recognises that not all indicators are a direct fit with an organisation's particular business model. To help address this, the definitions for certain indicators have been amended to accept equivalent documents or information. Annex 1 lists the equivalent documents that are considered to serve similar purposes to those set out for each indicator and are therefore also accepted.

5.2 Nature and extent of aid and development finance flows captured in the Index

The Index is designed to apply to a variety of aid and development stakeholders that operate in both the private and public sectors. It is designed to assess all types of official aid and development finance. In principle, the Index is designed to cover Official Development Finance (ODF) as defined by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).[7] However, it can also measure the transparency of some other select flows, such as regional, south-south and triangular cooperation.

Organisations included in the Index are ultimately responsible for the publication of the entirety of their portfolio as best practice. We considered how we might measure the proportion of an organisation's total portfolio for which it publishes data (referred to as "visibility" or coverage). However, there was broad agreement among stakeholders which whom we consulted that it would be very difficult to develop a standard approach to measuring this due to the different business models and approaches to reporting among the organisations in the Index.

[7] The definition of OOF can be found here: https://data.oecd.org/drf/other-official-flows-oof.htm

We concluded that we will follow an iterative approach to assessing coverage. We will carry out investigation into the organisations included in the index, using OECD DAC CRS data, and other methods for those organisations that don't report to the OECD, or which report different data to OECD and IATI. We will then follow up on any cases where it appears that organisations have low coverage in IATI, and get in touch with the organisations in question to seek further explanations as to what they do or do not publish in their IATI data. If we conclude that an organisation is under-reporting, we will take action such as flagging the issue (as we did with some of the regional development banks in the 2020 Index), or excluding an organisation from the Index in cases where visibility is excessively low.

5.3 Exemptions

Several indicators include exemptions for particular types of activities. For example, the Pre-project impact appraisals indicator is limited to project-type interventions and other aid types, such as budget support or core contributions to multilaterals are exempt from the test. Another example is activity planned end dates. Equity-type interventions that involve development finance institutions investing in companies by buying equity do not have a planned end date since the equity is retained until it is sold with no date planned at which this would be done. These activity types are therefore excluded from the planned end dates test.

A change resulting from the 2023 methodology review is to exclude some activities from the Location indicator tests. Some publishers use the Scope element in IATI to identify whether activities have a subnational location or are global, regional or national in scope and do not have a specific subnational location. Since this element is not consistently used to identify whether activities have a subnational location we will carry out an assessment of each publisher prior to the start of data collection to determine whether we can exclude activities from the Location tests using the Scope element.

Administrative costs are related to expenses incurred in controlling or directing an organisation and have been defined as being outside of the scope of the following indicators used in the Index:

- Location
- Performance: pre-project impact appraisals; objectives; reviews and evaluations and results.
- Budget alignment
- Project procurement
- Project budget
- Project budget documents
- Networked data
- Conditions

Other exemptions are not addressed in the Index. We recognise that there are often legitimate reasons for excluding specific information (or sometimes entire projects) from publication where it may cause material and/or direct harm. However, we do not accept that some organisations should not be measured against these indicators; rather all organisations should publish to all indicators with exclusions or redactions as necessary.

The principle we have adopted is that exclusions should be transparently stated at the time of publishing. These exclusions should nevertheless remain exceptions and should relate to specific types of information, to allow them to be challenged where they do not appear to be warranted, whilst still ensuring the purpose of legitimate exclusions is not compromised. For instance, if contracts contain commercially sensitive information, Publish What You Fund would still expect the contract to be published with redactions and the reasons for those redactions provided, including an explanation as to why publishing the information will cause material and/or direct harm. Likewise, the identities of some implementing partners could be redacted for security reasons in certain contexts and project types, however, a blanket policy of confidentiality of implementing partners will not be scored as transparent.

The IATI Standard allows for exemptions if the reasons are stated in an exclusions policy document, or in the Exclusions section of the IATI publisher information page. However, stating exemptions for specific projects is currently not possible within the existing Standard. Organisations can contact the IATI Secretariat directly to address the issue of project-specific exemptions in a future upgrade of the IATI Standard.

5.4 Limitations of the manual survey

A number of organisations still do not publish comprehensive data on individual projects or operations, or do so in an unstructured format. This makes it impossible to get a sense of how representative and comprehensive the data collected through the manual survey is. There are still limits to cross-checking comprehensiveness (i.e. if information is “always”, “sometimes” or “not published”) of publication in formats other than the IATI Standard (see page 19).

Therefore, the data collection process for the manual survey takes a purposive sampling approach. This means data is sampled for an organisation’s largest recipient country. Publish What You Fund recognises that this approach may not be free from bias but is likely to produce more consistent data than a random sampling approach, which might, for example, include countries where there are few activities to sample.

6.0 Challenges of automating IATI data quality assessment

The Aid Transparency Tracker is used to run data tests for organisations that publish to the IATI Registry and is a complex piece of software. Naturally, there are some challenges when automating the testing of data across different organisations and we are continuing to learn lessons and make improvements. The full list of tests is available in Annex 2.

6.1 Designing data quality tests

Data quality tests have been designed to assess the availability, comprehensiveness and comparability of aid information and to determine whether an organisation's IATI data conforms to the IATI Standard. The majority of the tests have been derived directly from the IATI schemas, which provide a common format for reporting data to the IATI Registry. Some additional tests have been designed to check that data published to IATI is presented in a manner that allows for comparison across organisations.

Based on the feedback received in online consultations prior to each Index, several methodological changes were made to the data quality tests in order to improve the quality of the automated assessment of IATI data. Information on each of the public consultations, the feedback received and Publish What You Fund's responses are available at: https://github.com/pwyf.

Clarifying the methodology of the automated assessment to organisations and partner organisations

Explaining the process for automatically collecting and assessing IATI XML data is challenging. Indicator scoring guidelines and details of the tests underlying the automated assessment are made available on Publish What You Fund's website and on the tracker during data collection.

Publish What You Fund is happy to provide clarifications to organisations and CSOs on how scores from the automated tests are combined with those from the survey, particularly so that organisations can understand the gaps in their data and identify areas for improvement.

Annex 1 - Indicator definitions

Table 3: Definitions used for the 35 indicators

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
Organisational planning and commitments			
1. Quality of FOI legislation	Quality of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) or disclosure policy (Access to Information Policy)	The definition used in the Global RTI Rating is that it has to be a law in the strict sense. It must include the right of access to information, this right has to be enforceable and there must be compliant, court and high court appeal possibilities. Decrees are included if they meet the same standards. In addition, the FOIA must be in use for at least the executive part of the government; therefore, FOIAs which are only adopted, approved or still in draft form are not counted.	For multilateral organisations, international finance institutions (IFIs) and private foundations, a disclosure or transparency policy is accepted as equivalent to a FOIA. Publish What You Fund completes an assessment of the quality of these disclosure policies based on the overarching approach taken in the Global RTI Rating.
2. Accessibility	Does this organisation promote access and use of its aid information?	The overall accessibility of aid information through the organisations' portals, project databases or searchable data sources. These are scored using three criteria: 1) the portal allows free, bulk export of data; 2) it contains detailed disaggregated data; 3) the data is published under an open licence.	Data sources can be the organisations' own aid portals, publicly accessible databases or websites – accessed in that order. The portal or database must include information on current activities for the countries or sectors the organisation is working in rather than just one individual country/sector or a selected group. It should contain information on at least five of the activity-level indicators, at least one of which should cover financial information. The same data source is used for all three checks. For example, if the aid portal does not state that the data is published under an open licence, this is not checked elsewhere on the organisation's project database or

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
			website. If the organisation's website is the data source then it cannot score on the "free bulk export" criterion. If a portal allows bulk export through its API but not through its web-user interface, this is accepted as allowing free, bulk export of data. Note that raw IATI files are not accepted for this indicator as the underlying principle behind it is to assess what organisations are doing to promote access and use of their aid information. Information published to the IATI Registry is taken into account for the publication indicators.
3. Organisation strategy	Does this organisation publish an overarching strategy document?	An overarching strategy document explains the general approach and policies of the organisation towards international development. This should be forward looking. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Institutional strategy paper (document code = B02).	For organisations whose primary mandate is not development, a document clarifying its overarching development strategy is accepted. This information needs to be forward looking.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
4. Annual report	Does this organisation publish an annual report?	Annual reports outline basic (normally aggregate) information about how aid was spent in the previous year, broken down by sector and/or country. This should be backward looking. Annual reports that are up to date within their regular cycle, i.e. the organisation publishes an annual report a year behind, the most recent document within this time frame are accepted. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Annual report (document code = B01).	To score for this indicator, the annual report needs to include details of where the organisation is spending its resources and the information needs to cover current activity period.
5. Allocation policy	Does this organisation publish its aid allocation policy?	Aid allocation policies are the detailed policy documents by which the organisation chooses where to spend its resources, i.e. on particular countries or themes. Relatively general documents or web pages outlining which countries, themes and institutions the agency will fund are accepted, as long as this is forward-looking and not wholly retrospective. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Aid allocation policy (document code = B04).	For organisations such as IFIs and private foundations, which do not have an "aid allocation" policy, equivalent documents are accepted; for example, "investment strategy/policy" or "grant-making policy".
6. Procurement policy	Does this organisation publish its procurement procedures?	An organisation's procurement procedures explain the process used to tender and contract (invite bids for) goods and services. This must fully explain the criteria on which decisions are made and could be in a single	For IFIs, which are often demand-driven, this is understood as their investment policy. For private foundations, this is their grant making policy.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
		procurement policy document or attached to each tender. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Procurement policy and procedure (document code = B05).	For organisations that do not undertake procurement related to aid projects (e.g. if procurement is undertaken by grantees or other implementing agencies), a statement explicitly clarifying this is required, as well as the overall policy for procuring goods and services at the headquarter level.
7. Strategy (country/ sector) & memoranda of understanding	Does this organisation publish the country strategy paper or memoranda of understanding for its relevant partner countries?	For this indicator country strategies and MoU's are taken together. A country or sector strategy will be accepted. Where one cannot be found, a MoU signed by the aid organisation and recipient country government will be accepted. A country strategy paper sets out the organisation's planned approach and activities in the recipient country. For it to be accepted it needs to be a detailed document, rather than just a paragraph on the organisation's website. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Country strategy paper (document code = B03). A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is a document that details the agreement usually between the organisation and recipient government for the provision of aid in the country.	For organisations such as IFIs, philanthropic donors and vertical funds, which may not have country-level strategies, mid-level documents between organisation and activity-level are accepted, e.g. thematic or sectoral-level documents. If the organisation follows the strategy of a parent or related organisation, a statement clarifying this is needed on the website along with a link to the relevant strategy document. Similarly, if the organisation supports a country-led or developed strategy, this must be explicitly stated on the website and the link to the relevant strategy document needs to be provided. Some organisations do not sign MoUs, so jointly developed documents governing the relationship between the organisation and the recipient are accepted as equivalent, e.g. investment codes or partnership/country agreements that have been developed in conjunction with recipient governments, agreements with implementing partners or with grantees. Several publishers report IATI transactions to countries that do not have a specific country strategy or MoU and

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
		The IATI reference for this indicator is: Memorandum of Understanding (document code = B13 or A09).	including one is not reflective of the geographic focus of the entity. This test will exclude these countries from the country strategy document test, testing only for relevant countries. We will determine the *relevant* recipient countries for by checking an official source (such as an annual report or organisation data portal) to confirm the list of countries in which the organisation worked and directly implemented projects within the last year. This is used as the denominator when calculating the score. Ahead of each Index Publish What You Fund will survey publishers for their baseline countries along with those countries which they deem suitable for exclusion, and why. This list will be compared to an official source. Exclusions of countries from the baseline will be allowed if they are on the 'Allowed exclusions' list. The IATI organisation file is then consulted for the full list of country strategy or MoU documents and checked against the total list of countries. Points are awarded for the proportion of recipient countries that have an associated country strategy or MoU. Allowed exclusions: · Funding is diverted to a country for administrative purposes only · Where a country falls into the bottom 10% of recipient countries by volume of aid channelled by the assessed organisation. · Investments to a specific country are part of a co-financing venture only · The country is not being targeted directly (I.E through multilateral funding or regional funding)

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
			· Exclusions for country funding for immediate humanitarian disaster response where there is no development focus
8. Audit	Does this organisation publish an annual audit of its aid programmes' accounts?	The organisation's annual audit of its activities is an official inspection of the accounts and activities of this organisation, typically by an independent body. Audits up to date with regular audit cycles are accepted, i.e. if the organisation publishes biennial audits, the most recent document within this time frame is accepted. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Institutional audit report (document code = B06).	A formally approved audit of annual accounts is required to score on this indicator. Audits conducted by official government agencies such as State Audit Offices or Controller General Reports are accepted for this indicator.
Finance and budgets			

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
9. Total organisation budget	Does this organisation publish the total organisation budget per year for the next three years?	The total organisation budget is the total amount that the organisation will be allocated by the government or its funders per year for the next three years. This is money going to the organisation and can be indicative. Aggregate budgets of between 2–3 years are scored the same as 1-year forward budgets. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Annual forward planning budget (total-budget)	IFIs and DFIs do not have budgets allocated to them as traditional organisation agencies do. In many cases, total budgets are established annually, once total financial figures of all investments are taken into account. However, they do have projected total spend figures that they sometimes publish. If published, these projected figures are accepted for this indicator. Similarly, for private foundations and humanitarian agencies, indicative figures of available funds are accepted.
10. Disaggregated budget	Does this organisation publish their annual forward planning budget for assistance to different countries and institutions per year for the next three years?	The organisation's annual forward-planning budget for assistance is the disaggregated budget that the organisation or agency will spend on different countries, programmes and institutions where it will be active, for at least the next three years. The figure could be indicative. Aggregate budgets of between 2–3 years are scored the same as 1-year forward budgets. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Annual forward planning budgets for recipient countries (recipient-country-budget).	Both country budgets and thematic budgets are accepted for organisations that prioritise their work by countries. Projected figures disaggregated along thematic and sectoral priorities, at a near similar level of detail to total organisation budgets are accepted. IFIs and DFIs sometimes publish "road maps", which contain this information. For information collected via the manual survey, the start and end date for forward budgets are calculated based on each organisation's fiscal year. Organisations at the end of their fixed budget cycles who do not have a published budget for the next three years do not receive points for this indicator. Forward Spending Survey data reported to the OECD DAC is taken into account only if it is available for the specific organisation under assessment.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
11. Project budget	Does this organisation provide a breakdown of the budget of the activity by year and/or quarter?	The budget of the activity is the breakdown of the total financial commitment to the activity into forward-looking annual and quarterly chunks. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Budget or Planned Disbursement.	For organisations where this may be deemed as commercially sensitive information, total estimated cost of fund/grant/loan amount is accepted or sections within a document can be redacted. The specific reasons for the redactions need to be explicitly stated in detail and must clarify why the information is commercially sensitive and would cause material and direct harm if published. This indicator is more rigorously measured for IATI publishers (information published to IATI is scored higher than information published in other formats). Providing an annual forward budget allows an IATI publisher to score up to half the total available data quality points, while providing a quarterly forward-looking budget enables them to score the remaining half. This change has been made in recognition of recipient countries needing to be able to map activities to their own financial year rather than the calendar year. Note: The difference between indicators 11 and 12 is that indicator 11 requires the overall activity budget to be broken down by individual line items for the activity. To score on indicator 12, the funds allocated to the activity must be broken down by year and quarter for at least the next year ahead. Spending by individual line items is not required. For the manual survey, if the required information for both indicators 11 and 12 is available in a single document, it can be considered for both indicators.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
12. Project budget documents	Is the budget of the activity published?	This is a specific budget detailing what the intended spending is for the different lines of the individual activity. It is often a document published on the organisation's website. Budget documents cannot simply be at the country level. If an activity budget is included in a larger country-level document, it is only accepted if the budget for the activity is broken down line by line. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Budget (document code = A05).	For organisations where budget documents might be considered commercially sensitive, documents with redactions of the commercially sensitive pieces of information are accepted. These must include the specific reasons for the redactions and must clarify why the information is commercially sensitive and would cause material and direct harm if published.
13. Commitments	Does this organisation provide details of the overall financial commitment made to the activity?	This refers to the financial commitment for the activity as a whole for the lifetime of the activity. This is generally a high-level commitment rather than a detailed breakdown of the activity budget. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Transaction (transaction type = commitment).	

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
14. Disbursements & expenditures	Does this organisation provide transaction-level details of individual actual financial disbursements / expenditures for this activity?	Individual actual financial disbursements must be related to individual activities and must be on a per-transaction basis. Each activity is likely to have several transactions. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Transaction (transaction type = disbursement and expenditure).	While such information might be considered to be commercially sensitive by some organisations, Publish What You Fund's view is that actual expenditure information is less sensitive once the money has been spent. Hence all organisations are scored on this indicator. For IFIs and DFIs, the total fund/loan amount spent is accepted and details of the loan repayment costs and related charges can be redacted. The specific reasons for the redactions need to be explicitly stated in detail and must clarify why the information is commercially sensitive and would cause material and direct harm if published.

15. Budget alignment	Does this organisation provide information about the activity that can link the activity to the recipient government's relevant budget classifications?	The budget classification is a way of linking the activity to the recipient country government's own budget codes. There are two parts to this indicator. The first part captures the percentage of the total commitment allocated to or planned for capital expenditure. When publishing in IATI, a number between 0 and 100 should be used, with no percentage sign. The definition of capital expenditure follows the IMF GFS definition approved by WP Stat in February 2016. Capital spending is generally defined as physical assets with a useful life of more than one year. But it also includes capital improvements or the rehabilitation of physical assets that enhance or extend the useful life of the asset (as distinct from repair or maintenance, which assures that the asset is functional for its planned life). Capital includes all aspects of design and construction that are required to make the asset operational. The IATI reference for this indicator is: capital spend. The second part checks that the activity is not using broad "multisector aid" or "sector not specified" sector codes. It checks that the activity is using one of the detailed "voluntary"	Differentiating between expenditure on consumption or investment in capital is of critical importance for recipient country governments in macroeconomic management and in short- and long-term growth strategy.[8] Capital spend can be reported as 0 for those projects that do not include any capital expenditure. This test encourages use of codes that can be used to map against recipient country budgets. If organisations want to make their aid data useful to partner countries in their budget processes, they should not use very broad codes that make it hard to understand the nature of a particular project and therefore where it should be placed in the budget.

		CRS purpose codes and not aggregated "parent" codes. Further detail about this indicator and details of the relevant codes can be found in the IATI guidance on country budget alignment.	

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
Project attributes			
16. Title	Does this organisation publish the title of the activity?	The title of the activity is its name. This is preferably the formal name of the activity, but does not have to be. The title needs to be complete with any abbreviations or acronyms explained.	Titles need to contain at least 10 characters.
17. Description	Does this organisation publish a description of the activity?	The description of the activity is a meaningful descriptive text, longer than the title, explaining what the activity is.	The description of the activity needs to contain a minimum of 80 characters in order to be considered a description rather than just a title. To pass our data quality sampling, at a minimum a description should include a description of what the project intends to do and how it intends to do it (the mode of intervention). If possible, it is also helpful to include information about who the project intends to benefit and where the project will be implemented. For child activities that sit underneath a main activity (parent-child), the description might be the most relevant place to explain the relationship between the parent and child activities. For example, explaining how and why the activity has been broken up in a certain way.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
18. Planned dates	Does this organisation publish the planned start and end dates?	The planned dates are the dates that the activity is scheduled to start and end on. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Activity date (activity date type = start-planned and end-planned).	Both month and year are required to score on this indicator in recognition of recipient countries needing to be able to map activities to their own financial year rather than the calendar year. If the activity has started or has finished, the original planned start and end dates must be retained in addition to the actual dates in order to score on this indicator. This indicator will exclude equity, hybrid and interest finance types from tests for planned end dates. Investments by development finance institutions include equity and hybrid financing which often have unspecified end dates.
19. Actual dates	Does this organisation publish the actual start and end dates? (If they are not explicitly stated as actual dates then it is assumed that they are planned dates.)	These are the dates that the activity actually started (and ended on, if the activity has finished). If there is only one set of dates but they are not explicitly stated as planned or actual dates, then it is assumed they are planned dates. Actual dates are accepted where specific events occurred, e.g. the date the project/programme agreement is signed, a board presentation or an appraisal date. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Activity date (activity date type = start-actual and end-actual).	Both month and year are required to score on this indicator in recognition of recipient countries needing to be able to map activities to their own financial year rather than the calendar year.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
20. Current status	Does this organisation publish the current status of the aid activity (e.g. in pipeline, implementation, completion, post-completion or cancelled)?	This shows whether the activity is currently under design, being implemented, has finished or has been cancelled. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Activity status.	
21. Contact details	Are contact details provided for the activity?	This shows who can be contacted in relation to this activity. This does not have to be the contact information for an individual or project manager and could refer to a central contact or information desk. Contacts for either the funding organisation or the implementing organisation are accepted. This has to be stated alongside the activity or on an obvious “contact us” link alongside the activity.	

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
22. Sector	Does this organisation publish the specific areas or "sectors" of the recipient's economic or social development that the activity intends to foster, e.g. education, health or infrastructure?	The sectors of the activity explain whether this is, for example, a health or education project. It does not count if it is just mentioned incidentally within the title or description. It needs to be stated separately and explicitly.	If projects are presented by sector on an organisation's website, it must be clearly stated whether the organisation works only in those sectors that are listed.
23. Location	Does this organisation publish the sub-national geographic location for this activity?	For activities with a sub-national geographic scope, location information about where the activity is located within a country should be provided. This may be a province or city, or it could be geo-coded (whereby the precise longitude and latitude is published). It needs to be stated separately and explicitly. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Location. Where no activity scope code is used for an activity or where the scope element is not being used to identify the scope of the geographic location of an activity we assume that the activity is relevant for the location test.	The location should identify where the activity is taking place. For example, if a development project is being implemented in a particular community or subnational district. For private sector investments the location of the investee company should be identified. Projects distributing humanitarian aid should identify where the recipient communities are located. Activities that are national or supranational in scope – for example support for a national policy or national health system working across a country, or finance for a bank or fund that invests in activities throughout a national geography, no subnational location is required. These activities can be identified and excluded from the test by using the Activity Scope element to differentiate between activities with or without a subnational location.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
24. Conditions	Are the terms and conditions attached to the activity published?	The terms and conditions of the activity may also be referred to as benchmarks, priors, deliverables or involve words such as "subject to...". They are specific to an individual activity and explain what the recipient must do in order to be eligible for the funds to be released. Any policy conditionality related to the activity should be published here. In cases where there are both terms and conditions and policy conditionalities for an activity, all of these should be declared. The IATI references for this indicator are: Conditions and/or Conditions document (document code = A04).	For IFIs and DFIs, this includes loan repayment conditions or special terms and conditions. In cases where the loan repayment terms are considered commercially sensitive, this information can be redacted. The reason for the redactions needs to be explicitly stated in detail and must clarify why the information is commercially sensitive and would cause material and direct harm if published. For private foundations and humanitarian agencies, statements setting out what the grant can be spent on are accepted. Templates for general terms and conditions are not accepted for scoring this indicator. If there are no policy, performance or fiduciary conditions associated with an activity, this must be explicitly stated. An official document stating this will be accepted in lieu of a conditions document.
25. Unique ID	Does this organisation publish a unique activity identifier?	The activity identifier is a unique reference ID for the activity, e.g. a project number. It allows an activity to be referred to and searched for by a code, which can be used to retrieve the project from a database or filing system. The IATI reference for this indicator is: IATI identifier.	The project ID must be stated clearly on the page. It is not sufficient if it is only stated in the URL. It must be numeric or alpha-numeric.
Joining-up development data			

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
26. Flow type	Does this organisation publish the "flow type", i.e. whether the activity is categorised as Official Development Assistance (ODA), Other Official Flows (OOF), private grants, private market flows, non-flows (e.g. GNI) or any other flows?	The flow type shows whether the organisation states that this activity counts as ODA, OOF, climate finance or any other type of flow. This has to be explicitly stated per activity OR once in a country strategy paper OR in a single place on the organisation's website if there is only one flow type for all activities, e.g. "all aid is ODA", or "we only provide private grants".	
27. Aid type	Does this organisation publish the type of aid given (e.g. budget support, pooled funds, project-type interventions, experts, scholarships, debt relief, or administrative costs)?	The type of aid shows whether the activity is classed as budget support, a project, technical assistance, debt relief, and/or administrative costs. This needs to be explicitly stated per activity OR once in a country strategy paper OR on a clear place on the organisation's website if there is only one aid type for the whole organisation, e.g. "all aid is project-type interventions".	The advisory services business line/type of intervention (e.g. investment climate, public-private partnership) can be seen as broadly equivalent. Statements clarifying business line/intervention type published anywhere on the organisation's website count towards publishing aid type in the web format.
28. Finance type	Does this organisation publish the type of finance given (e.g. grant, loan, export credit, debt relief)?	The type of finance shows whether the activity is a grant, loan, export credit or debt relief. This needs to be explicitly stated per activity OR once in a country strategy paper OR clearly on the organisation's website if there is only one finance type for the whole organisation, e.g. "all aid is grants".	Investment type (e.g. loan, equity) can be interpreted as equivalent. Statements clarifying investment type published anywhere on the website count towards publishing finance type in the web format.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
29. Tied aid status	Does this organisation publish whether the aid is tied or not?	The tied aid status shows whether the organisation states that this activity counts as "tied" (procurement is restricted to the donor country) or "untied" (open procurement). Specifying location requirements in activity documents such as procurement policies or tenders is accepted as publishing tied aid status. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Default tied status.	For organisations' lending directly to national investment agencies, an explicit statement demonstrating their aid is not tied is required. For IFIs and DFIs, investment codes clarifying their position are accepted. For private foundations, grant-making policies are accepted. If these are not available, the organisation's procurement policy must clearly state if there are any eligibility requirements for contracts based on country of origin.
30. Networked data	Parts 1 and 2: Does this organisation publish which organisation implements the activity and use accepted references for all organisations participating in its activities? Part 3: Does the organisation publish a receiver organisation for each activity transaction?	The Networked data indicator assesses how organisations provide information about other organisations participating in their activities. There are three parts to this indicator. The first tests whether the activity's implementing organisation name is published. The implementer of the activity is the organisation that is principally responsible for delivering it. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Implementing organisation: participating-org role = "4" (implementing). The second part of the test assesses whether references are used for organisations across the participating organisation roles (Funding, Accountable, Extending and Implementing).	Implementer information may not be available in certain cases due to "legitimate exclusions". For example, humanitarian agencies may not be able to reveal who the implementing agencies are in certain contexts due to security reasons. Such exclusions are accepted but need to be explicitly stated (in order to distinguish these from cases of simple omission). Organisations should use existing references where these have been created and used previously. If no reference currently exists, a reference can be created using the recommended approach (often combining a prefix and official registration number). Guidance is available on the IATI website. To pass the Index test references must use a prefix from the list of valid prefixes for IATI organisation references or be on the list of IATI publishers.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
		Part three of the networked data test will see if a receiver organisation (name or reference) is reported in each activity transaction. The receiver organisation is the organisation receiving the funds from the transaction. References must use a prefix from the list of valid prefixes for IATI organisation references or be on the list of IATI publishers to be accepted. The test will exclude references to the publisher themselves. OECD DAC CRS Channel Codes will need to use the XM-DAC- prefix in order for the codes to be accepted as organisation references. Generic or non-specific organisation references (such as "Developing country-based NGO" or "Multilateral Organisations") will not be accepted since these do not allow networking of organisations.	Organisations working exclusively with partner country governments or private sector investments will be excluded from the organisation references test since there is currently no accepted way to refer to these participating organisations. For the organisation references test each activity will receive a percentage score based on the number of participating organisations that have references and those that don't. This will be calculated as follows: *Number of participating organisations using refs / Total number of participating organisations (excluding self-references)* These scores will then be aggregated across an organisation's activities to calculate the final score for this test. For the receiver organisations test each activity will receive a percentage score based on the proportion of transactions that include a receiver name or reference. This will be calculated as follows: *Number of transactions that include either a receiver organisation name or a receiver organisation reference / Total number of transactions (excluding self-references)* These scores will then be aggregated across an organisation's activities to calculate the final score for this test.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
31. Project procurement	Contracts: Is the contract for the activity published?	The individual contract(s) signed with a company, organisation or individual that provides goods and services for the activity. This could be on a procurement section of the organisation's website, on a separate website or on a central government procurement website. Contract documents cannot simply be at the country level. If an activity contract is included in a larger country-level document, it is only accepted if the contract mentions the activity specifically and in detail. Basic information about the activity contract is accepted if it contains three of the following five information items: awardee, amount, overview of services being provided, start/end dates, unique reference to original tender documents. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Contract (document code = A11 or A06).	This indicator is retained for all organisations. In cases where organisations consider such information to be commercially sensitive, sections within the contract can be redacted but the reason for the redactions needs to be explicitly stated. For vertical funds, equivalent documents are accepted, such as approved country proposals or agreements between the recipient and the funder.
	Tenders: Does this organisation publish all tenders?	Tenders are the individual contracts or proposals that have been put out to invite bids from companies or organisations that want to provide goods and services for an activity. They may be on a separate website, possibly on a central government procurement website.	Investment codes or policies for IFIs and DFIs are accepted. For private foundations, calls for grant submissions are accepted. For humanitarian agencies, documents that provide guidance on securing funding are accepted. Due to the difficulty with manually finding tenders linked to current activities, rather than looking for the specific

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
		The IATI reference for this indicator is: Tender (document code = A10).	tender, a review of the organisation's overall calls for tenders is completed to check it is publishing them consistently and in-line with their procurement policy. For organisations that do not issue tenders related to aid projects (e.g. if procurement is undertaken by grantees or other implementing agencies), a statement explicitly clarifying this is required.
Performance			
32. Objectives	Are the objectives or purposes of the activity published?	The objectives or purposes of the activity are those that the activity intends to achieve. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Objectives / Purpose of activity (document code = A02) or Description (description type = 2).	The objectives need to include the target sector/group and expected outcomes.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
33. Pre-project impact appraisal	Is a pre-project impact appraisal published?	Pre-project impact appraisals explain the totality of positive and negative, primary and secondary effects expected to be produced by a development intervention. Environmental, social or human rights impact assessments are accepted. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Pre and post-project impact appraisal (document code = A01).	IFIs and DFIs tend only to publish impact appraisals if regulations require them to, but given the link they have to the eventual impact and results of the activity, all organisations are scored on this indicator. For loans or private sector investment, risk assessments and the fiscal objectives detailed in the loan document are accepted. These need to be sufficiently detailed and include any criteria used to assess eligibility for receiving the loan. For DFI projects categorised as high-risk (environmental or social risk category A or equivalent) the full impact appraisal document(s) should be published. A summary of the appraisal will not be sufficient. Humanitarian Implementation Plans (HIPs) and project plans are accepted for humanitarian agencies. If an official internal procedure has concluded that a pre-project impact appraisal is not necessary for a particular project or programme, official documentation confirming this will be accepted in lieu of an appraisal document.
34. Reviews and evaluations	Are evaluation documents or reviews published for all completed activities in this recipient country?	Evaluation and review documents consider what the activity achieved, whether the intended objectives were met, what the major factors influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the objectives were and an assessment of the impact, effect and value of the activity. This information may be on a specific evaluation section of the organisation's website.	Not all organisations carry out formal evaluations for all of their activities. Organisations can score on this indicator as long as they publish review documents that meet the definition of the indicator.

Indicator	Survey question	Definition	Additional definitions and notes
		If the activity under assessment is not completed but interim evaluation or review documents are available, these will be accepted. The IATI reference for this indicator is: Review of project performance and evaluation (document code = A07).	
35. Results	Are results, outcomes and outputs published for all completed activities in this recipient country?	The results show whether activities achieved their intended outputs in accordance with the stated goals or plans. This information often refers to log frames and results chains and may be within a specific results or evaluation section of the organisation's website. The IATI references for this indicator are: Result and/or Results, outcomes and outputs (Document code = A08).	Both current and completed activities are considered for this indicator. If the activity is ongoing then up to date results should be available. If the activity has started recently (within the last 18 months), then no actual results are expected. If the activity has ended then final results should be available within 12-months of ending.

Annex 2 - Data quality tests

Tests
Data that is published to the IATI Registry is automatically assessed by running one or more tests for each of the publication indicators. The specific test expressions are listed in Table 4.

The tests were derived programmatically from the IATI schema in the first instance, to test that each element with a relevant indicator in the Index exists. Additional tests were incorporated in order to ensure that the data is useful – for example, titles below a minimum character length are not considered to be meaningful.

Tests are expressed in the Gherkin language and can be run directly in Python using the BDD-Tester. Alternatively, the Data Quality Tester provides a web interface for testing individual IATI XML files.

Table 4: Test definitions

3. Organisation strategy	`document-link/category[@code="B02"]` should be present
4. Annual report	`document-link/category[@code="B01"]` should be present
5. Allocation policy	`document-link/category[@code="B04"]` should be present
6. Procurement policy	`document-link/category[@code="B05"]` should be present
7. Country strategy or Memorandum of Understanding	See 'More complex tests' section
8. Audit	`document-link/category[@code="B06"]` should be present
9. Total organisation budget	See 'More complex tests' section
10. Disaggregated budget	See 'More complex tests' section

11. Project Budget	Budget available forward annually Given an IATI activity And the activity is current And `activity-status/@code` is one of 2 or 3 And `default-aid-type/@code` is not G01 And `activity-date[@type="3" or @type="4" or @type="end-planned" or @type="end-actual"]/@iso-date` is at least 6 months ahead Then `budget | planned-disbursement` should be available forward annually Budget available forward quarterly Given an IATI activity And the activity is current And `activity-status/@code` is one of 2 or 3 And `default-aid-type/@code` is not G01 And `activity-date[@type="3" or @type="4" or @type="end-planned" or @type="end-actual"]/@iso-date` is at least 6 months ahead Then `budget planned-disbursement` should be available forward quarterly
12. Project budget documents	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) and `default-aid-type/@code` is not A01 and `default-aid-type/@code` is not A02 and `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not A01 and `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not A02 and `default-aid-type/@code` is not G01 then `document-link/category[@code="A05"]` should be present
13. Commitments	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) then `transaction/transaction-type[@code="2"]` should be present

14. Disbursements and expenditures	For each current activity,
	if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4)
	then
	`transaction/transaction-type[@code="3"]`
	should be present
	or
	`transaction/transaction-type[@code="4"]`
	should be present

15. Budget alignment	Capital spend is present Given an IATI activity And the activity is current And `activity-status/@code` is one of 2, 3 or 4 And `default-aid-type/@code` is not any of A01, A02 or G01 And `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not any of A01 or A02 Then `capital-spend` should be present Publish detailed CRS purpose codes in the sector field Given an IATI activity And the activity is current And `activity-status/@code` is one of 2, 3 or 4 And `default-aid-type/@code` is not any of A01, A02 or G01 And `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not any of A01 or A02 Then `sector code` should be present And `sector code` should not be broad “multisector aid” or “sector not specified” purpose codes And `sector code` should be the more detailed “voluntary” CRS purpose codes, not “parent” codes
16. Title	For each current activity, `title/narrative/text()` should be present For each current activity, `title/narrative/text()` should have at least 10 characters
17. Description	For each current activity, `description/narrative/text()` should be present For each current activity, `description/narrative/text()` should have at least 80 characters
18. Planned dates	For every current activity, activity-date[@type="1"] should be present For every current activity, If `finance-type/@code` is not any of 501, 433, 432, 1100 or 210 then activity-date[@type="3"] should be present
19. Actual dates	For every current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) `activity-date[@type="2"]` should be present if `activity-status/@code` is one of (3, 4) activity-date[@type="4"] should be present

20. Current status	For each current activity, `activity-status` should be present For each current activity, `activity-status/@code` should be on the ActivityStatus codelist
21. Contact details	For each current activity, `contact-info` should be present
22. Sectors	For each current activity, `sector` should be present or `transaction/sector` should be present For each current activity, at least one `sector[not(@vocabulary)]/@code | sector[@vocabulary="1"]/@code | transaction/sector[@vocabulary="1"]/@code | transaction/sector[not(@vocabulary)]/@code` should be on the Sector codelist
23. Location	For each current activity, if activity-scope/@code is not one of (1, 2, 3, 4)* if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) and `recipient-region/@code` is not 998 And `default-aid-type/@code` is not any of B01, B02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 And `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not any of B01, B02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 then `location` should be present For each current activity, if activity-scope/@code is not one of (1, 2, 3, 4)* if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) and `recipient-region/@code` is not 998 And `default-aid-type/@code` is not any of B01, B02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 And `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not any of B01, B02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 And `default-aid-type/@code` is not G01 then `location/point` should be present **Exclusions based on the Scope element are only applied to organisations that we can confirm are using Scope to identify whether an activity has a subnational location.*

24. Conditions	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) And `default-aid-type/@code` is not any of B01, B02, B03, B04, D01, D02, E01, E02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 And `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not any of B01, B02, B03, B04, D01, D02, E01, E02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 then `conditions` should be present if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) And `default-aid-type/@code` is not any of B01, B02, B03, B04, D01, D02, E01, E02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 And `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not any of B01, B02, B03, B04, D01, D02, E01, E02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 then `document-link/category[@code="A04"]` should be present
25. Unique ID	For each current activity, `iati-identifier` should be present For each current activity, either: `iati-identifier/text()` should start with `reporting-org/@ref` or `iati-identifier/text()` should start with `other-identifier[@type="B1"]/@ref`
26. Flow type	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) then `default-flow-type` should be present or `transaction/flow-type` should be present For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) then at least one `default-flow-type/@code` should be on the FlowType codelist or at least one `transaction/flow-type/@code` should be on the FlowType codelist

27. Aid type	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) then `default-aid-type` should be present or `transaction/aid-type` should be present For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) then at least one `default-aid-type/@code` should be on the AidType codelist or at least one `transaction/aid-type/@code` should be on the AidType codelist
28. Finance type	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) then `default-finance-type` should be present or `transaction/finance-type` should be present For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) then at least one `default-finance-type/@code` should be on the FinanceType codelist or at least one `transaction/finance-type/@code` should be on the FinanceType codelist
29. Tied aid status	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) then `default-tied-status` should be present or `transaction/tied-status` should be present For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) then at least one `default-tied-status/@code` should be on the TiedStatus codelist or at least one `transaction/tied-status/@code` should be on the TiedStatus codelist
30. Networked data	See 'More complex tests' section

31. Project Procurement	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) and `default-aid-type/@code` is not A01 and `default-aid-type/@code` is not A02 and `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not A01 and `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not A02 and `default-aid-type/@code` is not G01 then `document-link/category[@code="A10"]` should be present For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) and `default-aid-type/@code` is not A01 and `default-aid-type/@code` is not A02 and `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not A01 and `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not A02 and `default-aid-type/@code` is not G01 then `document-link/category[@code="A06"]` should be present or `document-link/category[@code="A11"]` should be present
32. Objectives	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) and `default-aid-type/@code` is not G01 then `document-link/category[@code="A02"]` should be present or `description[@type="2"]` should be present
33. Pre-project impact appraisals	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) And `default-aid-type/@code` is not any of A01, A02, B01, B02, B03, B04, D01, D02, E01, E02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 And `transaction/aid-type/@code` is not any of A01, A02, B01, B02, B03, B04, D01, D02, E01, E02, F01, H01, H02, H03, H04, H05 or G01 then `document-link/category[@code="A01"]` should be present
34. Reviews and evaluations	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (3, 4) and `default-aid-type/@code` is not G01 or `document-link/category[@code="A07"]` is present then `document-link/category[@code="A07"]` should be present

35. Results	For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) and `default-aid-type/@code` is not F01 or G01 then `result` should be present For each current activity, if `activity-status/@code` is one of (2, 3, 4) and `default-aid-type/@code` is not F01 or G01 then `document-link/category[@code="A08"]` should be present

More complex tests

The following tests were more complicated to design because they rely on comparing text strings or they require cross-referencing with other IATI fields. Publish What You Fund welcomes feedback on these tests.

Country strategy or MoU

An organisation is expected to publish either a country strategy or a MoU for each recipient country relating to their current activities. We look for a country strategy paper (B03), country-level MoU (B13) or MoU (A09) for each of these recipient countries.

For organisation-level documents, we determine the recipient country for these documents by checking an official source (such as an annual report or organisation data portal) to get a list of countries in which the organisation worked and directly implemented projects within the last year. This is used as the denominator when calculating the score. The IATI organisation file is then consulted for the full list of country strategy or MoU documents and checked against the total list of countries.

Points are awarded for the proportion of recipient countries that have an associated country strategy or MoU.

We allow some exclusions for countries for which a full strategy or MoU would not be appropriate.

Allowed exclusions:

- Funding is diverted to a country for administrative purposes only
- Where a country falls into the bottom 10% of recipient countries by volume of aid channelled by the organisation being assessed.
- Investments to a specific country are part of a co-financing venture only
- The country is not being targeted directly (I.E through multilateral funding or regional funding)
- Exclusions for country funding for immediate humanitarian disaster response where there is no development focus

Immediate humanitarian disaster response is limited to rapid interventions designed to save lives, alleviate hardship, and get disaster victims back on their feet. It is
- Short-term
- Delivered in disaster zones
- Responds to an incident or event
- Focused on saving lives
https://www.humanitariancoalition.ca/from-humanitarian-to-development-aid

Example

If an organisation has current activities in Senegal and Liberia, we expect a country strategy or MoU for both. If the organisation provides a country strategy (B03) for Senegal, but no organisation-level documents for Liberia, then we check activities where the recipient-country is Liberia. If we do not find an MoU (A09) then the score for the indicator

will be (1/2) = 50%, because the requisite documents were only provided for one of the two recipient countries.

Total organisation budget

We look to see whether there is a total budget one, two and three years forward. The first year must have an end date of at least 230 days forward from the last date on which the tests are run. The second year must be 365 days later, and the third year a further 365 days later. The points available are distributed equally among the three years, so one year forward gets 33.33 points; two years forward gets 66.66 points; and three years gets 100 points.

For example: If data collection were to end on 2014-06-01, the following would score full points:

```
<total-budget>
  <period-start iso-date="2014-01-01" />
  <period-end iso-date="2014-12-31" />
  <value currency="USD" value-date="2014-01-01">250000000</value>
</total-budget>
<total-budget>
  <period-start iso-date="2015-01-01" />
  <period-end iso-date="2015-12-31" />
  <value currency="USD" value-date="2014-01-01">300000000</value>
</total-budget>
<total-budget>
  <period-start iso-date="2016-01-01" />
  <period-end iso-date="2016-12-31" />
  <value currency="USD" value-date="2014-01-01">350000000</value>
</total-budget>
```

Disaggregated budget

We determine the list of recipient countries where we would expect a country budget by checking an official source (such as an annual report or organisation data portal).
For each of these recipient countries, we then look for annual forward 'recipient-country-budgets' for three years forward. Points are awarded for the proportion of recipient countries that have a forward country budget, split evenly for each of the three forward years. The first year must have an end date of at least 230 days forward from the last date on which the tests are run. The second year must be 365 days later, and the third year a further 365 days later.

Example

If an organisation has current activities in Senegal and Liberia, we expect forward budgets in both countries for the next three years. If there are forward budget for both countries for two years and a forward budget for Senegal for the third year, the score would be (1/3 * 2/2) + (1/3 * 2/2) + (1/3 * 1/2)

Networked data

The Networked data indicator has a three part test. Part 1 is the test previously used for the Implementer indicator:

Given an IATI activity
And the activity is current
And `activity-status/@code` is one of 2, 3 or 4
Then `participating-org[@role="Implementing" or @role="4"]/@ref | participating-org[@role="Implementing" or @role="4"]/narrative/text()` should have at least 1 character.

Part 2 of the indicator assesses use of standardised references for participating organisations in activities.

We look for references to organisations other than self-references to the publisher themselves. We look for these in their current activities, across the participating organisation roles (Funding, Accountable, Extending and Implementing)

We construct a list of organisation references that will pass the test. These consist of:

- IATI organisation identifiers from the IATI publishers list
- OECD DAC CRS Channel Codes that use the prefix 'XM-DAC', except for generic or non-specific organisation references (such as "Developing country-based NGO" or "Multilateral Organisations")
- Organisation references that are constructed using a valid prefix from the list of recognised prefixes.

Each activity receives a percentage score calculated by taking the proportion of participating organisations that have valid references and the total number of participating organisations involved in the activity, i.e.:

$$Score\ per\ activity = \frac{\text{Number of participating organisations with valid references}}{\text{Total number of participating organisations (excluding self references)}}$$

These scores will then be averaged across an organisation's activities to calculate the final score for this test. Budget support aid types A01 and A02 will be excluded from this part of the test since there are currently no recognised references for recipient country government ministries.

Part Three:
Given an IATI activity
And the activity is current
And `activity-status/@code` is one of 2, 3 or 4
And transaction-type/@code' is one of 2 or 3
Then for each transaction `transaction/receiver-org@ref or transaction/receiver-org/narrative/text()`` should be present.

Scoring
Each activity will receive a percentage score based on the proportion of transactions that include a receiver name or reference. This will be calculated as follows:

$$Score\ per\ activity = \frac{\text{Number of transactions that include either a receiver organisation name or a receiver organisation reference}}{\text{Total number of transactions (excluding self references)}}$$

These scores will then be aggregated across an organisation's activities to calculate the final score for this test.

Receiver organisation references must use a prefix from the list of valid prefixes for IATI organisation references or be on the list of IATI publishers to be accepted. The test will exclude references to the publisher themselves. OECD DAC CRS Channel Codes will need to use the XM-DAC prefix in order for the codes to be accepted as organisation references. Generic or non-specific organisation references (such as “Developing country-based NGO” or “Multilateral Organisations”) will not be accepted since these do not allow networking of organisations.