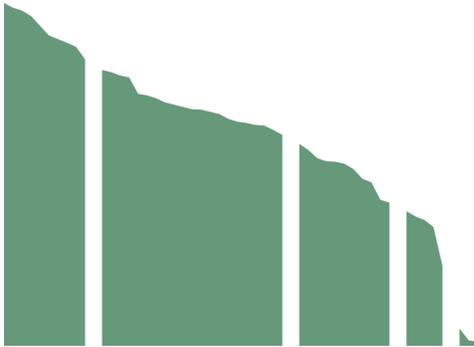


European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) – Non-Sovereign Portfolio



SCORE:
60.6

POSITION:
31/50

2022
GOOD

OVERVIEW

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is a multilateral development bank that aims to promote transition in central and eastern Europe, central Asia, and the southern and eastern Mediterranean. Its non-sovereign portfolio provides loans, equity investments, and guarantees as well as business advisory services primarily to private institutions. EBRD is accountable to its shareholders, which include countries from the region and the rest of the world, plus the European Union and the European Investment Bank. EBRD is not an IATI member but started publishing to the IATI Registry in May 2015.

Organisational planning and commitments
9.6 / 15

Finance and budgets
7.8 / 25

Project attributes
18.8 / 20

Joining-up development data
17 / 20

Performance
7.5 / 20

ANALYSIS

EBRD - Non-Sovereign Portfolio was assessed separately in the 2022 Index for the first time and just reached the 'good' category, ranking at the bottom of this category. It publishes less data (59%) in the IATI Standard compared to its sovereign operations (67%).

EBRD's non-sovereign data is published alongside data for its sovereign portfolio which sits in the same category and ranks 7 places above its non-sovereign portfolio. It does well in the joining-up development data and project attributes components where it scores above average with excellent basic project information such as locations and disclosure of participating organisation names. It does not however disclose any procurement data such as contracts or tenders in comparison to its sovereign portfolio.

For the performance component it is not yet, along with its sovereign portfolio, publishing results, and reviews and evaluations, nor does it make contractual information available in the IATI Standard. Both do well in publishing activity objectives and impact appraisals.

EBRD's non-sovereign portfolio also scored below average for organisational planning and commitments data because up to date documentation such the annual report and the allocation policy were not present in the IATI file, although they were found on the organisation's website with a manual search.

However, EBRD non-sovereign's worst scoring component was for finance and budgets. It did not provide total or disaggregated budgets and disclosed far fewer activity disbursements (9%) than for its sovereign portfolio.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- EBRD should make its procurement contracts and tenders available online and through IATI for its private operations.
- EBRD should ensure its organisational file contains up to date planning documentation for private sector operations. It should ensure that its data portal is user-friendly by offering it under an open license and allowing users to bulk download data.
- It should start publishing financial and budgetary data by publishing full forward-looking total organisational budgets for its private operations.
- EBRD should commit to publishing performance-related information including results and reviews and evaluations for its non-sovereign portfolio.

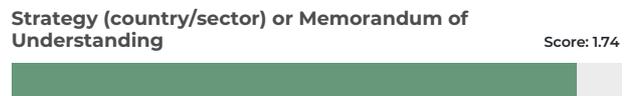
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Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 9.6 / 15

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at the overall aims and strategy of an organisation. We check for any public commitments to aid transparency. We also make sure audits are published and if planning documents have been published, including by parent organisations (including national governments) where applicable. We make note of any Freedom of Information laws and critically, we make sure that organisations have tried to make their information easy to access and understand. You should not have to be an expert in open data to be able to find and use this information.



Finance and budgets

Score: 7.8 / 25

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component is critical to allow you and anyone else to follow the money. We expect to find the total budget of the organisation being assessed, right down to individual transactions for each development activity. In particular, forward-looking budgets from donors are important for partner country governments to be able to plan their own future finances.

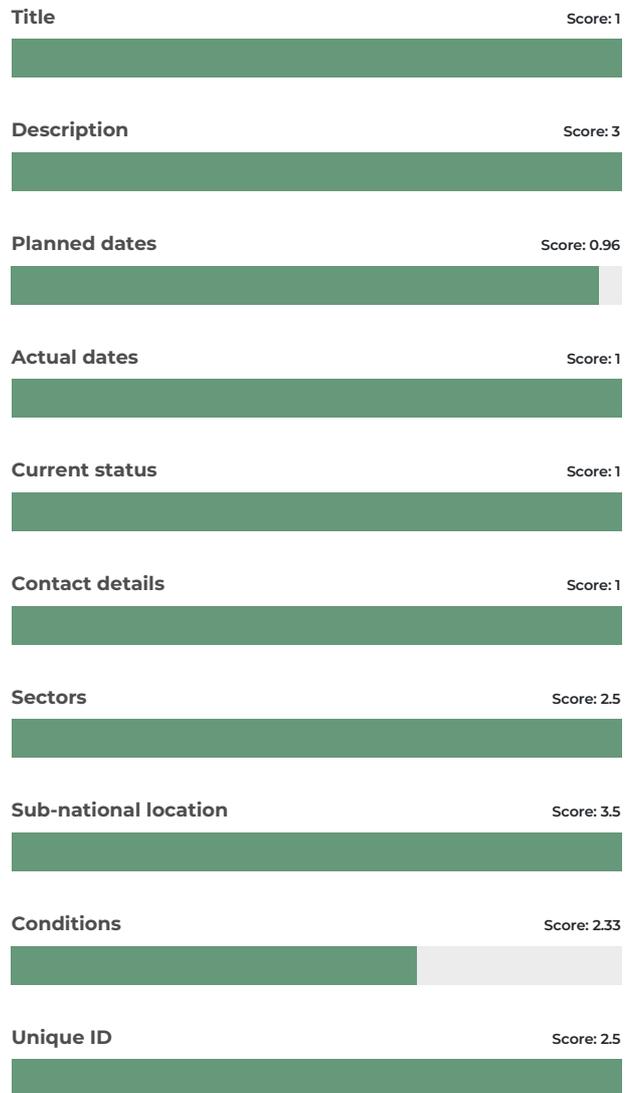


Project attributes

Score: 18.8 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component refers to descriptive, non-financial data, including basics like the title and description of a project. Information like this is important as it is often the entry point for data users to quickly understand what a project is about. We also look for other information that helps to put a project in context, such as its sub-national location or the sector that the project deals with, for example, education or agriculture.

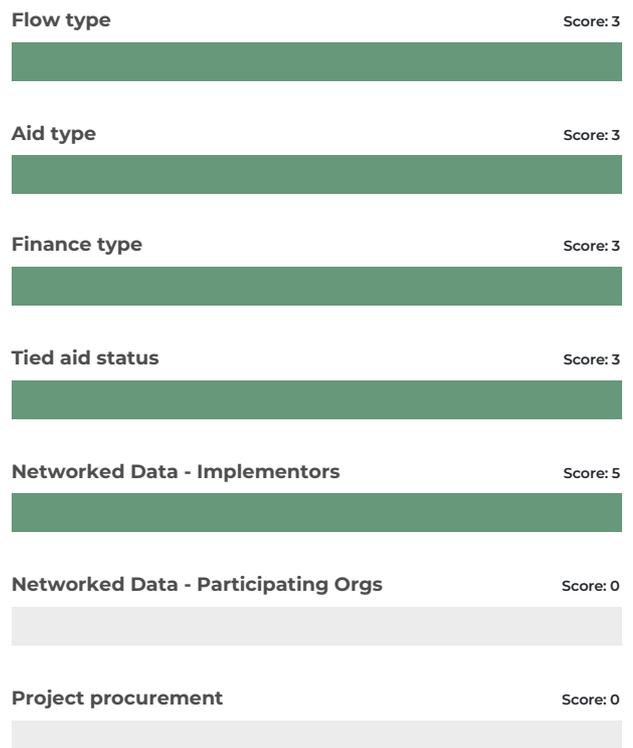


Joining-up development data

Score: 17 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at how well an organisation's data is able to be linked and connected with other bits of information. There is a diverse nature of flows, activities and actors within the development sector. Aid and development finance data needs to be effectively linked and connected with the rest to provide a full picture for the user. This can be particularly important for partner country governments, which need to integrate information on aid with their own budgets and systems.



Performance

Score: 7.5 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component refers to the essential data and documents that assess whether a project is on track or has been achieved. This includes things like baseline surveys, progress against targets, mid-term reviews and end of project evaluations. This information is important to hold aid organisations to account and also to share knowledge with others on what worked and what did not during a project.

Objectives

Score: 2.5



Pre-project impact appraisals

Score: 5



Reviews and evaluations

Score: 0



Results

Score: 0

