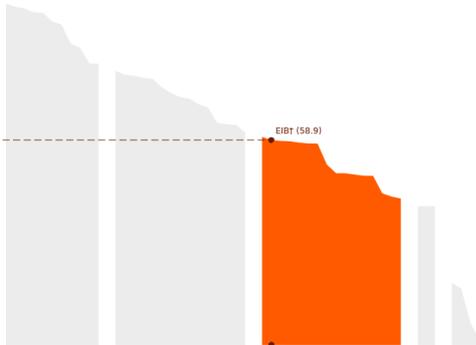


European Investment Bank (EIB)†



SCORE:
58.9

POSITION:
28/47

2020
FAIR

OVERVIEW

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the European Union's (EU) bank and is owned by its member states. It works with other EU institutions to support EU policy and provides lending, blended finance, and technical advice for investment both within and outside the EU. EIB became an IATI member in 2013 and started publishing IATI data in September 2014.

Organisational planning and commitments
11.3 / 15

Finance and budgets
11.2 / 25

Project attributes
15.1 / 20

Joining-up development data
16.2 / 20

Performance
5 / 20

ANALYSIS

EIB remained in the 'fair' category with a small improvement in its score since 2018. EIB published to the IATI Registry on a monthly basis.

EIB scored below average for the **finance and budgets** components, chiefly because of its low scores for the disaggregated budget, project budget document, and total organisation budget indicators. However, it scored above average for the **joining-up development data** component, achieving maximum scores across all indicators except for those relating to conditions, tenders, and contracts. EIB did well for the **organisational planning and commitments** component but dropped points for allocation policy, annual report, audit, and country/sector strategies because it did not publish them to the IATI Registry. For the **performance** component, EIB scored maximum points for providing objectives, but scored zero points for pre-project impact appraisals, results, and reviews and evaluations. For the **project attributes** component, EIB dropped points for the planned dates and sector indicators and gained no points at all for sub-national location information, which was absent.

While EIB's data was generally accessible, there were specific issues with both contracts and pre-project impact appraisals. For the former, broken links prevented us from accessing these documents, and in the latter case, we found it difficult to use the suggested database to identify project-specific documents.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- EIB should prioritise the identification and publication of sub-national location data to enable stakeholders to determine where interventions are taking place within a country's borders.
- To improve impact transparency, EIB should commence publication of pre-project impact appraisals and improve its publication of reviews and evaluations so that they are available for all projects consistently.
- EIB should review a) its approach to publishing to the IATI Registry, as there are opportunities to make key documents available there, and b) its pre-project impact appraisal database and other links to ensure that they are well functioning and useable.

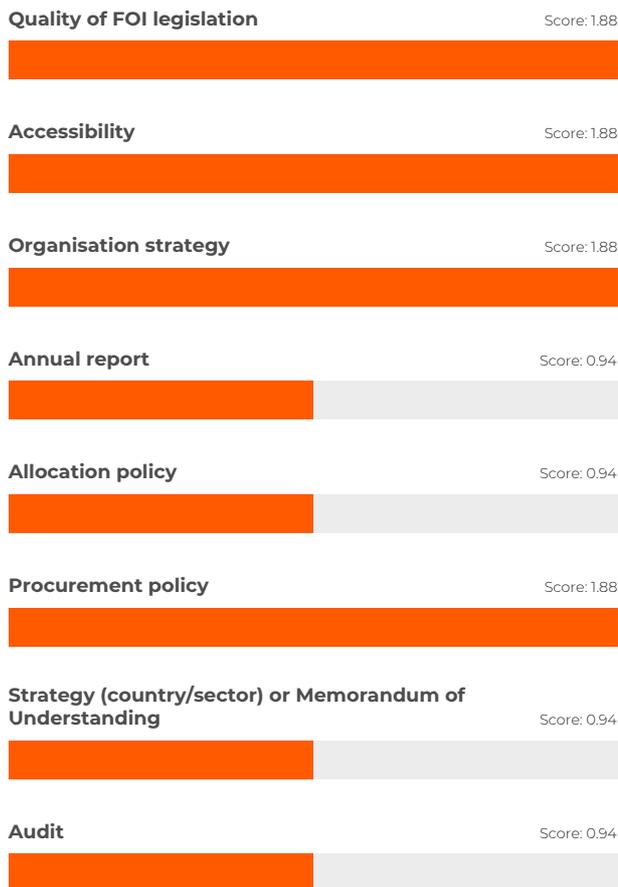
† For this development bank, data for both its sovereign and non-sovereign portfolios were available and both were reviewed.

Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 11.3 / 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 in place 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.

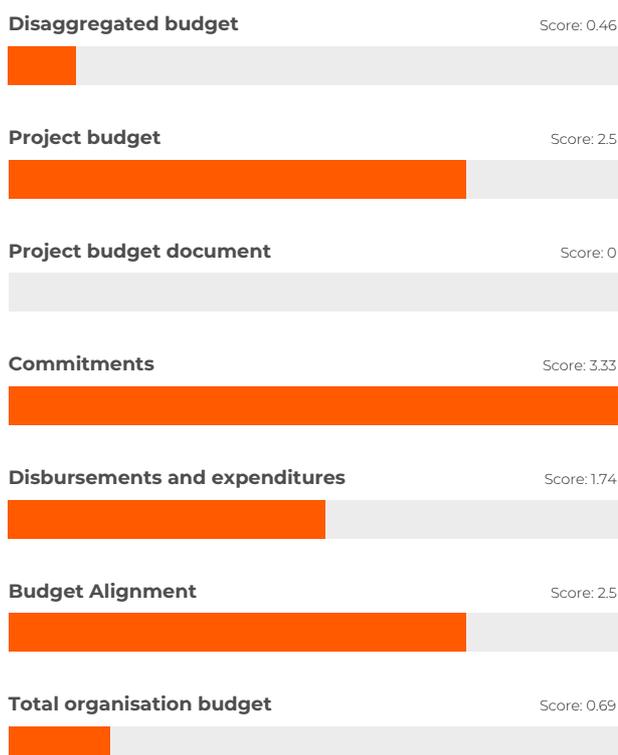


Finance and budgets

Score: 11.2 / 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.

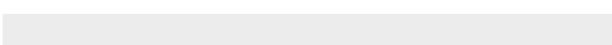


Project attributes

Score: 15.1 / 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 (rather than simply being pin pointed to a capital city or the centre of a country) or the sector that the project deals with, for example, education or agriculture.

Title	Score: 1
	
Description	Score: 0.99
	
Planned dates	Score: 0.53
	
Actual dates	Score: 1
	
Current status	Score: 1
	
Contact details	Score: 1
	
Sectors	Score: 2.63
	
Sub-national location	Score: 0
	
Implementer	Score: 3.5
	
Unique ID	Score: 3.5
	

Joining-up development data

Score: 16.2 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at how well a donor'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, who need to integrate information on aid with their own budgets and systems.

Flow type	Score: 3.33
	
Aid type	Score: 3.33
	
Finance type	Score: 3.33
	
Tied aid status	Score: 3.33
	

Conditions

Score: 2.5

**Project procurement**

Score: 0.42



Performance

Score: 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 donors to account and also to share knowledge with others on what worked and what did not during a project.

Objectives

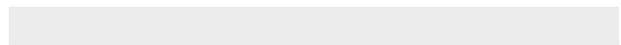
Score: 5

**Pre-project impact appraisals**

Score: 0

**Reviews and evaluations**

Score: 0

**Results**

Score: 0

