**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. It provides loans, equity investments, and guarantees, as well as business advisory services. EBRD is accountable to its shareholders, which include countries from both 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.

**ANALYSIS**

EBRD scored in the middle of the ‘good’ category for the 2020 Index. It gained twelve points compared with its performance in the 2018 Index, which moved it up from the ‘fair’ to the ‘good’ category. It has published on at least a monthly basis since 2018.

EBRD made its biggest improvements in the project attributes component. Notably, it improved its published sub-national locations data and scored 100 percent across the indicators in this component, which made it one of four donors in the 2020 Index to score full points here.

EBRD performed well on basic joining-up development data, namely aid type, finance type, flow type and tied aid status. Since 2018, it had also published conditions data, which were available for 50 percent of the activities it published to the IATI Registry. EBRD sometimes made contracts and tenders available in other formats, but these were not easily searchable or did not contain full contractual information.

EBRD scored over 70 percent of the available points for organisational planning and commitments for having made current key documents, such as reports and policies, available on the IATI Registry. Since 2018, it added country/sector strategy documents to its organisational file, but we found its annual audit in other formats online. EBRD had an online data portal where users could search for projects. However, it did not make these data available for bulk download or offer them under an open license.

There was also room for improvement in the provision of performance-related information. EBRD scored for objectives and has, since 2018, improved the pre-project impact appraisals that it published to the IATI Registry. It did not make data for other indicators, such as results and reviews and evaluations, consistently available.

Finance and budgets was still EBRD’s worst performing component. EBRD achieved the lowest-ranking score amongst donors in the ‘good’ category by, for example, not providing any project budgets or total disaggregated budgets. It published disbursements and expenditures across less than 20 percent of activities in the IATI Registry. However, it made full commitments and full three-year forward-looking budgets available.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- EBRD should make its procurement data, such as contracts and tenders, more accessible and
For this development bank, data for both its sovereign and non-sovereign portfolios were available and both were reviewed.

**DEEP DIVE**

**Organisational planning and commitments**

Score: 11.5 / 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: 11.8 / 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 countries to plan their own future.

- EBRD should make its procurement data, such as contracts and tenders, more accessible and searchable online, as well as making the full data set available across its IATI activities.
- EBRD should ensure its organisational file contains all the relevant planning documentation, such as annual audit documents. It should ensure that its data portal is user-friendly by offering it under an open license and allowing users to bulk download data.
- EBRD should improve the publication of its financial and budgetary data by including project budgets and documents, as well as further disaggregation of its total organisational budget and disbursement and expenditure data for more of its activities.
- It should make further improvements with regards to the provision of performance-related information including results and reviews and evaluations.

† For this development bank, data for both its sovereign and non-sovereign portfolios were available and both were reviewed.
country governments to be able to plan their own future finances.

### Project attributes

**Score: 20 / 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 pinpointed to a capital city or the centre of a country) or the sector that the project deals with, for example, education or agriculture.
Joining-up development data
Score: 15.8 / 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.

Performance
Score: 10 / 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.