



## PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK ON THE WORLD BANK

### **Publish What You Fund Develops Aid Transparency Assessment**

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[Publish What You Fund](#), a global campaign for aid transparency, has published a global [Aid Transparency Assessment](#). This is a first attempt to undertake a detailed comparative analysis of current levels of aid transparency. It compares 30 major donors using eight data sources across seven weighted indicators that fall into three categories – high level commitment to transparency; transparency to recipient government; and transparency to civil society.

The indicators [participation in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI); reporting to the DAC's Creditor Reporting System (CRS); implementation of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA); aid reported on budget ; planning transparency; availability of specific information; and CSO assessment of donor transparency] were developed with limited data, but provide an interesting insight into current levels of donor transparency. The assessment finds that there is a wide variation in levels of donor aid transparency. Results were divided into the following percentage groups of aid transparency:

**Group 1:** Above 75% (World Bank, Netherlands, UK) - donors demonstrate commitment to aid transparency but have areas for improvement, for example, in reducing the number of exemptions in their freedom of information legislation (or disclosure policy for multilateral agencies) for aid information disclosed, and reporting to the CRS.

**Group 2:** Above the donor average of 60.8% (EC, Ireland, AsDB, Sweden, Australia, Global Fund, AfDB, IDB, Norway, UN, Denmark and Germany) - donors show an explicit commitment to aid transparency but they are inconsistent in current levels of performance on the availability of information.

**Group 3:** Below the donor average of 60.8% (Finland, Switzerland, Belgium, Spain, GAVI, France, New Zealand, Canada, Luxembourg, U.S. and Korea) - donors score poorly in either commitment to, or current levels of, aid transparency.

**Group 4:** Below 50% (Austria, Italy, Japan, and Portugal) – donors score poorly across the full range of indicators.

The highest performing donor (the World Bank) achieved more than double the transparency score (85.4%) of the lowest (Japan with 41.9%). In particular, it received the highest score for all donors in 'availability of specific aid information' and 'aid reported on budget'.

The study represents the first global report using the IATI standards. The assessment is based on eight of the most reliable international data sources, including The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the European Union (EU), and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative (HIPC).

Publish What You Fund and the World Bank are planning to co-host a workshop at the Bank in late November to highlight the study's findings. They will also hold a similar workshop at the Brookings Institute for a broader audience.

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