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# IATI Annual Implementation Report 2026

Report of the IATI Secretariat to the Annual Members' Assembly, 10 December 2026

## About this report

This report presents the IATI Secretariat's delivery over the period 1 January to 31 December 2026, the first year of the IATI Strategic Plan 2026-2030. It is organised around the four Strategic Action Areas and Institutional Performance, consistent with the 2026 Work Plan and Budget and its cover note approved by members in December 2025, and closes with provisional financial reporting for the year.

Quarterly reports prepared for the IATI Governing Board ahead of each meeting are published through the IATI website. Meeting minutes and reports can be accessed through the following link:

IATI Governing Board Meeting Minutes | International Aid Transparency Initiative - iatistandard.org

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## Executive Director's Assessment of 2026 Delivery

2026 was the first year of the IATI Strategic Plan 2026-2030, and it was one in which the Initiative was called upon to demonstrate its resilience. Following the Governing Board's activation of the Minimum Viable Service Product (MVSP) in the second quarter, the Secretariat has operated within a spending ceiling of 90% of expected membership income, with new consultancies, recruitment and travel frozen. Within these parameters, IATI has not only protected the core services on which publishers and data users depend, but delivered results that strengthen its position for the remainder of the Strategic Plan period.

The evidence base for country data use is now stronger than at any point in IATI's history. Our mapping of 37 partner countries found that 27 already use IATI data for planning, reporting or aid information management, and that capacity, rather than data availability, is the main constraint to deeper use. Nigeria's Development Cooperation Report, built directly on IATI data through the national Development Cooperation Dashboard, shows what institutional adoption looks like in practice, and the Southern Africa dialogue process will bring six governments and their main development partners together around country-validated data this month.

IATI's infrastructure has been maintained and kept secure. The retirement of the legacy Registry and the launch of IATI Account, the new Data Quality Dashboard and preliminary drafts of IATI's first State of IATI Data report together represent the foundations of a more integrated, user-centred technical ecosystem. Average availability across 30 monitored services reached 99.69% in the final quarter, even as infrastructure spending was reduced.

Interoperability has emerged as one of IATI's most significant strategic opportunities. IATI was recognised in the communiqué of the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in May, its data informed the UN Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2026 and the GPEDC 2026 Progress Report, and the joint OECD-IATI paper on CRS and IATI interoperability was well received by OECD WP-STAT members. IATI co-leads the Bridging Data Systems for Financing for Development initiative under the Sevilla Platform for Action. This work is already moving from ambition to implementation. With the International Forum on TOSSD, an IATI-to-TOSSD conversion approach has been developed and tested across several providers, demonstrating that existing IATI data can form the basis of a preliminary TOSSD return. The same can be done from TOSSD to IATI.

Our membership continued to grow. Norway, Spain, the Green Climate Fund and UNCDF joined IATI, and Côte d'Ivoire committed to join, and engagement with development finance institutions, regional banks and philanthropy has built a broader pipeline for 2027. By early November, 47 members had paid contributions totalling USD 2.61 million, or 85% of expected income.

Financial discipline has been maintained throughout the year. Projected expenditure of USD 2.78 million is within the MVSP limit, and the operational opening balance for 2027 is expected to reach approximately USD 1.6 million, equivalent to around six months of runway. Voluntary contributions from the European Commission and CAF have enabled priority work on data quality, country dialogue and advocacy that core resources alone could not have supported.

None of this would have been possible without a small and committed Secretariat team across UNDP, UNOPS and Open Data Services, who sustained delivery through the relocation of the UNDP team to Madrid and the constraints across the board resulting from the MVSP. Capacity remains our principal constraint, and the lessons of operating under the MVSP will shape 2027, which the Board has framed as a bridge year. Our priority is a credible pathway out of reduced operating mode by mid-2027, while completing governance reforms and preparing decisions on IATI's hosting arrangements beyond 2028. I am confident that the foundations laid in 2026 position IATI well to deliver on the ambitions of our Strategic Plan.

**Yemesrach Workie, Executive Director**

## Progress by Strategic Action Area

### Action Area A: Strengthening Country Data-Use Systems

*Embedding IATI data in country-level systems and processes to support mutual accountability and better coordination at the national level.*

**Country systems integration and support; capacity strengthening and feedback loops (A.1-2)**

Building the evidence base on country data use was the central achievement under Action Area A in 2026. Early in the year, a dedicated consultancy began a systematic mapping of aid data use in priority aid-recipient countries, covering public finance and aid management systems, awareness and use of IATI data, readiness for integration, and the country-level policy platforms, such as GPEDC processes and Integrated National Financing Frameworks, where IATI can add value. A survey of member and non-member countries was undertaken and where no response was recorded, the findings were supplemented with external data. A validation workshop took place in August.

The resulting **Country-Level Data Use report** published in November, covers 37 partner countries and finds that 27 already use IATI data for planning, reporting or aid information management. Limited resources and capacity, rather than data availability, are the main constraint on deeper use, and discrepancies between IATI data and national or partner records remain the principal barrier to institutional adoption. Governments validated the findings at a Country Mapping Validation workshop on 12 August, broadly confirming the conclusions while providing corrections and contextual updates.

The report documents sustainable practice in very different contexts. Nigeria has automated the integration of IATI data into its aid information management system, while Lesotho uses IATI data to produce its annual development report without a formal AIMS. Madagascar reports monthly integration of IATI data into its Aid Management Platform, and Yemen has used IATI data to identify financing gaps. New or planned AIMS initiatives in Zambia, Sierra Leone, Chad and Lesotho point to strong momentum, and during the early Reimagining Data Quality consultations Chad reported relying on IATI for all of its reporting on international financing.

**Country policy influence and knowledge exchange (A.3)**

Nigeria was a prominent partner throughout the year. At the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development Follow-up in April, the Ministry of Budget and National Planning served as panellist and co-host of IATI's high-level dialogue, showcasing national use cases of IATI data. Nigeria's subsequent **2025-2026 Development Cooperation Report (DCR)**, produced by the Federal Ministry of Budget and Economic Planning, draws directly on the Nigeria Development Cooperation Dashboard, which automatically incorporates IATI data. The DCR records US$1.54 billion in provider-reported disbursements, explicitly recognises the contribution of IATI-supported transparency systems, and calls on partners to improve the timeliness and completeness of their reporting. The Secretariat reviewed the DCR and provided feedback to the government, drawing lessons for future country engagement and data quality work.

The Secretariat also documented and promoted country-level insights throughout the year. Sessions with Anglophone and Francophone partner governments under the Reimagining Data Quality consultation captured practical uses of IATI data and partner priorities: more forward-looking and multi-year data, stronger alignment with national planning frameworks, clearer treatment of South-South Cooperation, better subnational detail and structured country-level validation to strengthen feedback loops. These insights were shared through social media and the IATI Members' Update, informed the design of the Data Quality Dashboard's country view, and are building a library of case studies for future engagement.

### Southern Africa Dialogue Workshop

The mapping findings shaped the design of the year's principal in-person country engagement. A two-day multi-country dialogue workshop will take place in Pretoria in the week of 14 December, co-hosted with the African Development Bank and funded by the European Commission. Governments in which IATI data cover at least 80 per cent of 2024 ODA reported to the OECD CRS, with invitations extended to Botswana, Nigeria, Eswatini, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi, will validate their own country briefs and publisher scorecards drawn from the pre-launch country view of the Data Quality Dashboard, before meeting their main development partners in structured dialogue leading to country action plans. The workshop will also serve as the user test of the Dashboard's country view and establish a publisher feedback loop with country-level data users. Virtual follow-up dialogues will follow in January and February 2027.

### Regional partnerships

Two regional programmes were developed as models for externally funded, regionally anchored delivery. A three-year, multi-partner capacity-building proposal for up to fifteen Pacific island countries was refined with the UNDP Pacific Multi-Country Office, extended to the Solomon Islands, and shared with Australia (DFAT) and New Zealand (MFAT), while engagement advanced with the Pacific Community, which hosts the region's largest data hub. In parallel, the partnership instrument with the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) has been finalised on IATI's side and is pending final clearance by BADEA. Once signed, it will fund a Middle East and Africa training programme in early 2027 with close to USD 100,000, and the African Development Bank has joined discussions to expand its scope.

The BADEA partnership remains strategically important as a proof of concept for integrating IATI data into national public financial management systems. Once funding is released, the Secretariat will undertake preparatory assessments and tailor training materials before delivering workshops with participating governments, drawing directly on the country typology established by the mapping study.

### Challenges and lessons

Without core resources for in-person activity under the MVSP, capacity building was redesigned around online delivery and partner-funded events, and Secretariat capacity limited the pace of peer-to-peer learning. Survey responses arrived later than planned and were of variable quality, requiring extensive use of external research. The year has shown that country engagement can be delivered effectively when anchored in partner funding and a strong evidence base, and that resolving discrepancies between IATI and national data is the most powerful lever for institutional adoption.

### Priorities for 2027

- Deliver the January and February 2027 virtual follow-up dialogues and produce country action plans and a publisher feedback log from the Southern Africa process.
- Convene virtual peer-to-peer learning sessions for countries with mature data use.
- Conclude the BADEA instrument and launch the Middle East and Africa training programme, and seek a funding decision on the Pacific programme.
- Use the Country-Level Data Use report to confirm 2027 country engagement priorities and partnerships.

## Action Area B: Enhancing IATI Infrastructure to Increase the Quality and Usability of Data

*Transforming and expanding IATI's technical infrastructure and Standard to ensure data is easy to publish, of high quality, and interoperable across the development data ecosystem.*

2026 saw strong progress across Action Area B, combining a major modernisation of publishing infrastructure with new data quality tools, deeper interoperability and sustained operational resilience, while adapting to the pause on feature development required under the MVSP. Terms of reference for the **Technical Infrastructure Stocktake and Roadmap (2026-2030)**, funded by the European Commission, were finalised with input from the Board's Technical Chair, and the roadmap will guide infrastructure priorities for the remainder of the Strategic Plan period.

### Standard Custodianship (B.1)

Governance of the IATI Standard was significantly strengthened. Change proposals processed through the IATI Standard Gazette included a new tag for the Global Alliance for Food Security and a new identifier proposed by Denmark to link IATI activities with OCHA's Financial Tracking Service, each with a full impact assessment and audit trail. In August, IATI synchronised its codelists with the latest OECD DAC releases and rebuilt the synchronisation workflow, laying the groundwork for regular automated updates from 2027. The new **Standard Oversight Committee** met for the first time in the second quarter with thirteen members from diverse technical backgrounds, and at the Board's request the Secretariat drafted the **IATI Standard Change Governance Framework**, setting out the roles of the Secretariat, Board, Committee and members for all changes to the Standard.

### Publishing Tools and Integration (B.2)

A landmark change to the IATI ecosystem was the retirement of the legacy IATI Registry and the launch of IATI Account, providing single sign-on across IATI services. Thousands of user accounts were cleaned and migrated, including 1,209 AidStream users, and AidStream was the first third-party tool to adopt IATI Account. Organisations can now authorise third-party providers to manage their data, supporting a growing market of publishing services, and SuiteCRM has become the single source of truth for organisations and users.

Demand for support grew substantially, driven by Sweden's partner publishing mandate under which Sida has signed agreements with around 200 NGOs. First-quarter support tickets were up 50% on 2025, with 141 new reporting organisations registered in January and February alone. To manage demand, IATI Support launched an AI agent that provided first responses to 43% of non-member queries in its first weeks, a new translation workflow combining AI translation and human review was deployed for IATI Publisher, and new centralised guidance for downstream partners, agreed with mandating donors, is replacing fragmented donor-specific requirements. Publishing support was provided to the Green Climate Fund, UNCDF, the Nordic Development Fund, the Qatar Red Crescent Society and the Saudi Fund for Development, and APC Colombia prepared to publish South-South Cooperation data for the first time.

The Secretariat also used AI-assisted methods to create prototype IATI datasets from the public project portals of the Green Climate Fund and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, reducing preparation time and allowing more focus on building the case for publication. A review of files produced through IATI Publisher and AidStream identified and corrected a bug affecting language and currency codes for around 30 organisations, and further controls have been scoped to prevent activities containing errors from being published. Following the Board's decision to retain IATI Publisher, which is relied on by smaller, government-mandated publishers, resources were allocated to ensure its continuity.

### Global Data Use Tools and Unified Digital Platform (B.3-B.4)

Use of IATI's tools continued to grow, with increasing referrals from AI assistants. IATI's 12 web properties recorded 22,895 visitor-days in October, with the Datastore, d-portal and iatistandard.org

accounting for 69% of traffic, and a consolidated statistics service now enables cross-platform analysis for the first time. The Datastore search was redesigned in line with the IATI Design System, and analysis was completed to bring d-portal.org in-house in 2027. The Technical Maturity Assessment was updated to reflect the MVSP reality, and a new in-tool feedback form now captures user satisfaction to guide future improvements. Data-use support ranged from helping UN Women Ecuador identify gender-related activities through IATI policy markers to assisting GIZ and INTOSAI in integrating IATI data into their analytical systems. The redesigned iatistandard.org, including more than 100 examples of IATI data use and step-by-step publisher guidance, was tested by members, who rated the usefulness of the new content 4.7 out of 5. The Board agreed that the new website will launch at the IATI Community Exchange in Q1 2027.

**Data Quality Initiatives (B.5)**

Data quality was the defining technical priority of the year. The IATI Dashboard now provides near real-time updates, replacing the former 24-hour delay, and a new 2025 completion estimate dashboard helps publishers understand when their data is likely to be complete. Building on the Reimagining Data Quality consultations, the new **Data Quality Dashboard** moved from design into implementation, with an assessment process, API access and organisation-level previews shared with publishers ahead of the community consultation on 17 November. Drafting advanced on **The State of IATI Data 2026: Quality, Connectivity and Readiness**, the first edition of the flagship report foreseen in the Strategic Plan, which will be launched alongside the Dashboard. IATI also proved its value in new sectors: when Somalia became the first country to activate its Preparedness Plan under the Global Alliance for Food Security, IATI was confirmed as the tracking mechanism, supported by new reporting guidance. Published subnational location data now exceeds 600,000 locations.

Analysis of IATI publishing by EU Member State ministries and agencies was prepared to support targeted engagement at the EU-IATI Seminar, allowing the event to be structured around peer learning and practical support rather than general exchange.

**Interoperability (B.6)**

The joint OECD-IATI paper on CRS and IATI interoperability was presented at the OECD WP-STAT meeting and Development Finance Data Forum in Paris on 8 October, where several members indicated that its findings would inform improvements to their own data. A paper on TOSSD and IATI interoperability was presented at the General Assembly of the International Forum on TOSSD in Lima. An information note on interoperability was prepared for the Board.

**Challenges and lessons**

A global PHP vulnerability required IATI Publisher to be taken offline from 22 to 25 October, and the wider technical estate was reviewed and updated in response. Software and cloud costs were renegotiated downward, but scope for further savings is limited without affecting service reliability, particularly as automated and AI-related traffic grows and the Data Quality Dashboard adds new infrastructure requirements.

**Priorities for 2027**

- Launch the Data Quality Dashboard alongside The State of IATI Data 2026 report.
- Complete the Technical Infrastructure Stocktake and Roadmap and present it to the Board.
- Launch the new IATI website at the Community Exchange and complete the transfer of d-portal.org in-house.

## Action Area C: Championing Transparency and Accountability for Development Effectiveness

*Re-energising the global commitment to transparent, accountable development cooperation through advocacy, partnerships, and expanded membership, positioning IATI as a central pillar of the international cooperation architecture.*

### Global advocacy and policy engagement (C.1)

2026 was an exceptional year for IATI's global visibility. The Executive Director used the 57th Session of the UN Statistical Commission in March to speak at side events with Open Data Watch, PARIS21 and the Norwegian Mission and to meet key engagement targets. At the ECOSOC Financing for Development Forum in April, IATI co-hosted the high-level side event **Revitalising Development Effectiveness: from Sevilla Commitment to Practice**, and bilateral meetings during the Forum contributed directly to Spain's accession and Norway's commitment to join.

In May, IATI was formally recognised in the communiqué of the **G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors** meeting in Paris, which highlighted the need for greater cooperation and interoperability between the world's leading development finance data systems: a significant endorsement of IATI's role in the global financing architecture. IATI data also informed the **UN Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2026**, which found that only 15 per cent of development partners publish forward-looking budget information three years ahead, demonstrating IATI's unique value in assessing the predictability of development finance.

The Executive Director spoke on accountability for localisation funding at the Grand Bargain and the Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Week, joined the opening panel of the ECOSYSTEM 2026 Summit in Barcelona alongside the Gates Foundation and the World Bank, and participated in a CABEI panel on transparency measurement and in the launch of the Enhanced Integrated Framework's AURA platform at the WTO Aid for Trade Global Review. On 24 September, IATI and CAF co-organised the **CAF-IATI Transparency Forum** in-person during the UNGA 81 High-Level Week, with more than 170 registered participants. IATI's session at the sixth UN World Data Forum, Making Every Dollar Count, attracted strong support from speakers and the host government and will be delivered when the postponed Forum takes place in 2027.

### EU-IATI Seminar 2026

The EU-IATI Seminar, **Transparency for effective development cooperation**, took place in Brussels on 26 November with DG INTPA. It presented the state of publishing and data quality across EU publishers, offered tailored sessions for prospective and experienced publishers, reviewed the EU IATI mentoring programme, and closed with a shared ambition to build an EU Community of Practice on Development Transparency. Entities from 12 EU Member States currently publish to IATI.

### Partnerships and resource mobilisation

The partnership with the European Commission deepened. The amendment to the 2025/26 voluntary contribution agreement reprogrammed funds towards user-centric data quality work, EU Member State engagement and the infrastructure roadmap, bringing the 2026 contribution to USD 193,227. A proposal for a 2027 contribution covering data quality, interoperability, country dialogues and Members' Assembly sponsorship has been finalised with DG INTPA and is in final clearance. Philanthropy engagement moved from strategy into structured outreach: a consultancy delivered a Philanthropy Partnership Strategy Note, ecosystem mapping and eight tailored engagement briefs, an expert exchange on Bridging Development Finance Data, Philanthropy and AI was convened in June with support from the Hewlett Foundation, and inbound interest followed from foundations including Compagnia di San Paolo and the MacArthur Foundation.

The Secretariat also laid the groundwork for the diversified revenue model envisaged in the Strategic Plan, built on four complementary income streams: membership contributions, including the 2027

increase endorsed at the 2025 Members' Assembly; a future publishing fee mechanism; voluntary contributions and project-based co-investment; and new analytic and data services. Growing downstream publishing volumes driven by mandating donors strengthen the case for co-investment in interoperability and network mapping. Exploratory discussions with the Center for Global Development opened the prospect of analytical and policy partnerships on development finance transparency and accountability.

**Membership outreach and communications (C.2)**

Membership grew during the year. Spain formally joined in April and Norway in July; the Green Climate Fund in May and UNCDF in the third quarter, along with the ONE Campaign; Côte d'Ivoire committed to join in 2027. Invitations were extended to ten development finance institutions, links were re-established with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and a workshop at UNDP Headquarters in July advanced the Saudi Fund for Development's discussions towards membership in 2027. Early in the year following up on the 2025 MA, the Executive Director held listening meetings with members including Australia, UNICEF, FAO, ILO, IFAD, WHO, the African Development Bank, Belgium, the Islamic Development Bank, Canada and the Republic of Korea.

The **IATI Annual Report 2025** and Financial Report 2025 were published, showcasing nearly USD 3.9 trillion in reported development and humanitarian spending. The third phase of the Reimagining Data Quality consultation invited the community to review the proposed Data Quality Dashboard, a new community platform was launched, and communications continued in line with the IATI Communications Strategy 2025-2028, including the Executive Director's appearance on the Humanitarian AI Today podcast.

The CAF-IATI Transparency Forum also deepened IATI's engagement with Latin America and the Caribbean, bringing together CAF, Spain's AECID, UNOSSC and ECLAC with civil society partners to discuss official development assistance, South-South cooperation and multilateral development finance.

**Challenges and lessons**

Converting engagement into membership and funding requires sustained follow-through that a small Secretariat has had limited capacity to provide, and partner-side clearance timelines have set the pace for agreements with the European Commission and BADEA. The concentration of EC-funded deliverables before the Action's end date of 28 February 2027 will require careful management early in the year.

**Priorities for 2027**

- Follow up the EU-IATI Seminar with DG INTPA and Member States, including the EU Community of Practice and a second round of mentoring.
- Complete delivery under the EC 2025/26 contribution and conclude the 2027 agreement.
- Convert the membership pipeline, including Norway, Côte d'Ivoire, the ONE Campaign and the Saudi Fund for Development, and deliver IATI's session at the rescheduled UN World Data Forum.

## Action Area D: Promoting the Use of IATI Data to Inform Policy Dialogues

*Bridging the gap between data and policy by actively curating and translating IATI data into insights, products, and engagements that inform decision-making at global, regional, and national levels.*

Action Area D carried few dedicated resources under the MVSP, yet IATI's policy influence grew markedly in 2026 as partners increasingly drew on IATI data in global monitoring and financing processes.

**National policy dialogues (D.1)**

Scoping discussions were held with partner country members including Moldova, the Pacific Small Island Developing States, Rwanda, Lesotho and Nigeria to explore how IATI data and analysis can inform national policy dialogues. Nigeria's Development Cooperation Report, described under Action Area A, provides a national accountability anchor for this work, and the Southern Africa Dialogue Workshop in December is the year's principal national dialogue activity, convening the external finance units of partner governments with their main development partners around country-validated IATI data.

In March, the Secretariat convened mandating development partners, including Sweden, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands, for a consultation on **Interoperability for Downstream Publishing: From Fragmented Reporting to Reusable Network Information**. The discussion showed how the Standard already enables visibility of downstream partnerships and financing flows, and led to the centralised downstream partner guidance described under Action Area B.

Ahead of the ECOSOC Financing for Development Forum, the Secretariat prepared strategic inputs highlighting IATI data as a key tool for tracking downstream financial flows, climate finance and South-South cooperation, and aligned its policy engagement with its technical work so that insights from financing for development, INFF, climate and South-South cooperation discussions guide future priorities for interoperability and data usability.

**Research partnerships (D.1.2)**

In partnership with UNDP Korea, Korea University's Development Futures Lab published Strengthening the IATI Data Value Chain: Pathways to Enhanced Impact, the product of more than 12 months of research into the use of IATI data, setting out a roadmap for maximising IATI's value for transparency, accountability and aid effectiveness. Academic partnerships moved from agreement into joint activity. With Uppsala University, the Secretariat agreed to co-supervise a course on using IATI data to research the effectiveness of electrification finance in sub-Saharan Africa, and with the Universities of Sussex and St Andrews, IATI is a named partner in joint research funding applications on international health and climate finance. IATI's role is data access, technical orientation and dissemination, with research designed and published independently and no funds transferred. Researchers at both UK universities are also engaged in the redevelopment of the United Kingdom's DevTracker, connecting these partnerships directly to the data-use practice of a major bilateral publisher.

**Global policy influence (D.2)**

IATI took on the role of co-convener of the Publishing Sub-group under the FfD4 Future of Data: Strengthening Systems for Sustainable Financing initiative, translating Sevilla Commitment priorities on publishing, interoperability and national data systems into practical action. The Sub-group convened regularly through the year, building a shared agenda among publishers, statistical bodies and partner countries. In parallel, IATI co-leads the **Bridging Data Systems for Financing for Development** initiative with the International Forum on TOSSD, the OECD and the UN CEB Secretariat, now endorsed by eight countries and focused on reducing reporting burdens through interoperability pilots and system improvements. At the OECD WP-STAT meeting in March, IATI's intervention on interoperable links between the Creditor Reporting System and IATI, highlighting the

potential of IATI's document-linked data to give a fuller picture of development impact, was very positively received.

Cooperation with the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation deepened. The GPEDC 2026 Progress Report, launched on 13 September, used IATI data with Secretariat support to assess the transparency of development cooperation, and the Executive Director's blog reflecting on the findings highlighted trends in reporting to IATI. The Secretariat analysed IATI data against the partner section of the GPEDC monitoring questionnaire, and the two teams are exploring a limited pilot alongside the fifth monitoring round to test whether published IATI data could serve as a reference point for development partners' responses. The Secretariat also contributed to four co-signed session proposals for the UN World Data Forum with UN DESA, BMZ, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Government of Nigeria, Open Data Charter and Open Data Watch.

Taken together, these contributions to the Sevilla Platform for Action, TOSSD, GPEDC and the OECD reflect steady progress in positioning IATI within the key international data and financing frameworks, and in demonstrating that existing IATI publication can reduce, rather than add to, reporting burdens across the development finance architecture.

Demand for IATI's presence in global processes continued to grow, with partners requesting IATI participation or co-hosting at the High-Level Political Forum, AI for Good, the UN General Assembly, AI for Development, the UN World Data Forum and GPEDC events. The Secretariat prioritised engagements with the clearest strategic return, and used partnerships with members and co-conveners to extend IATI's reach where direct representation was not possible.

**Challenges and lessons**

Global processes that require sustained follow-up, including engagement with TOSSD and GPEDC, have been demanding to service with reduced capacity, particularly during the relocation of the UNDP team. A GPEDC pilot and the academic research bids will depend on external funding or alignment with EC-funded country dialogue work. Partners' growing use of IATI data in global monitoring shows that policy influence can be sustained through partnership even when dedicated resources are limited.

**Priorities for 2027**

- Agree with the GPEDC Joint Support Team on a pilot to document proof of concept on the use of IATI data for effective development cooperation monitoring.
- Conclude the academic memoranda of understanding and confirm arrangements for the Uppsala course.
- Advance the Bridging Data Systems interoperability evidence base and draw on Southern Africa country action plans to inform national policy dialogues.

## Institutional Performance

### Governance & Operations

Governance activity in 2026 was intensive. Elections for all seven seats on the Governing Board were held in the first quarter, with the Secretariat supporting constituency caucuses and using an independent online voting service where consensus was not reached. New Board members received briefings and one-to-one meetings with the Executive Director, and a collaborative workspace now gives all Board members access to historical documents and meeting resources. The Secretariat maintains a Risk Register, a Conflicts of Interest Register and a register of all decisions taken by the Members' Assembly and the Governing Board.

Alongside quarterly Board meetings and biweekly briefings with the Board Chair, the Secretariat supported the Board through a full programme of decisions during the year. These included the activation of the MVSP, exploring next steps on IATI's future hosting and on UNDP's Long-Term Agreement for technical delivery, consideration of a range of updates to IATI's Standard Operating Procedures, approval of the IATI Annual Report 2025, guidance on the draft 2027 Work Plan and Budget, and approval of the agenda for this Members' Assembly. The Executive Director has continued to monitor discussions on UN80 reform as they may affect IATI's hosting by UNDP and UNOPS, keeping the Board informed.

In light of the financial situation presented at the 2025 Members' Assembly, the outgoing Board reviewed the Minimum Viable Service Product, and the new Board endorsed the updated MVSP and activated it with immediate effect in the second quarter. Since then the Secretariat has operated within a total budget of 90% of income, with new consultancy, recruitment and travel frozen, and discretionary spend available only for critical external engagement aligned with the Strategic Plan.

The Secretariat monitors the MVSP indicators each quarter, covering the membership base, the financial situation and external factors. The membership base has remained stable and growing, with 79 member organisations by the third quarter, and global policy trends, from the G7 communiqué to the Global Alliance for Food Security, have reinforced rather than diminished IATI's relevance. The financial indicators that led to MVSP activation, principally the level of operational runway and the timing of contributions, are now improving, and the projected recovery of the operational runway to six months by year-end provides the basis for planning a return to normal operations in 2027.

New governance structures were established during the year. Alongside the Standard Oversight Committee, an Institutional (SOP) Working Group and a Working Group on Future Hosting Arrangements were constituted with detailed terms of reference. Member participation in both working groups proved difficult to secure despite repeated outreach, so to maintain momentum, and with the agreement of its members, the Secretariat took the lead in drafting proposed SOP changes covering Board functioning and transparency, membership constituency categories and decision-making in governance fora, with the drafts reviewed by the Working Group on a biweekly schedule. One proposed change introduces new modes of member consultation, giving greater flexibility in future. The Institutional Working Group on Hosting, where the Secretariat has a potential conflict of interest, agreed to develop a new approach to delivering its terms of reference.

**Institutional reform and hosting beyond 2028**

Work to determine IATI's institutional arrangements beyond 2028 is among the most consequential tasks ahead for members. The Board has emphasised the importance of a clear pathway, timetable and evaluation approach for future hosting options, allowing sufficient time for Board and member decisions and maintaining contingency in the process, including the possibility of more than one bidding round if required. In parallel, and in response to the Board's request, the Secretariat is bringing forward proposals on technical governance arrangements and associated technology priorities, building on the IATI Standard Change Governance Framework and the forthcoming infrastructure roadmap. Together with the revision of the Standard Operating Procedures, these

reforms will give IATI clearer decision-making, stronger stewardship of the Standard and a sound basis for its next hosting arrangement.

The **2027 Work Plan and Budget**, the second annual plan under the Strategic Plan and the first prepared from the outset within MVSP constraints, was developed with positive feedback from the Board. It protects essential services, keeps expenditure within confirmed resources, and is structured around the Integrated Results and Resources Framework, enabling clearer monitoring of results, deliverables and expenditure.

## Financial Performance & Sustainability - MVSP

### Expenditure

Expenditure was managed conservatively throughout the year, following a steady trajectory from USD 0.74 million at the end of the first quarter to projected year-end expenditure of USD 2,776,794. This represents 81% of the approved annual core budget of USD 3.42 million and is within the MVSP expenditure limit of USD 2,776,799, equivalent to 90% of the 2026 membership contribution envelope. Cost controls applied throughout the year have maintained financial stability while supporting delivery of critical operational and programme functions.

### Progress on resource mobilisation

Collection of membership contributions improved steadily, from USD 1.37 million at the end of March to USD 2.1 million at mid-year, USD 2.5 million at the end of September and USD 2.61 million by early November, when 47 members had paid, representing 85% of expected contributions of USD 3.085 million. Contribution agreements are being updated to reflect the revised fee levels for 2027-2028 approved by the Members' Assembly, waiver requests have been handled in accordance with SOP 2.4, and current status is available on the IATI Financial Monitoring Dashboard. Negotiations with Spain on multi-year support are in their final stages, Germany's renewal for 2027-2029 is progressing, and the Saudi Fund for Development is progressing towards membership in 2027.

### MVSP implementation

Operating under the MVSP has demanded clear prioritisation. Non-essential applications and subscriptions were eliminated, infrastructure was optimised and servers consolidated, and lower-priority activities were deferred, while core services were preserved. The Secretariat has prepared a lessons learned paper on the operational, financial and strategic implications of the MVSP, identifying what has worked well and where delivery has been constrained, to inform discussion of the resources required to deliver the Strategic Plan.

Early lessons are already clear. Concentrating scarce resources on core services protected the publishing and data access infrastructure on which the community relies, and voluntary contributions and partnerships proved effective in sustaining priority programme work. At the same time, the freeze on recruitment and consultancy slowed country engagement, community building and the follow-through needed to convert engagement into membership and funding, and placed sustained pressure on a small team. These lessons inform the 2027 Work Plan and the proposed pathway out of reduced operating mode.

## Operational Delivery

### Staffing

The Secretariat operated with four UNDP staff and a UNOPS team of three, supported by Open Data Services for technical delivery. The departure of the Governance Specialist early in the year and the relocation of the UNDP team from New York to Madrid placed considerable pressure on a small team, which sustained delivery through prioritisation, targeted consultancies and intern support. A fully externally funded Fellow, sponsored by the China Scholarship Council, joined to

support communications and advocacy at no direct cost to IATI, and the Long-Term Agreement with Open Data Services was extended to ensure continuity of technology services.

The relocation of the UNDP Secretariat team to Madrid required coordinated work with HR, finance, procurement and legal teams to adjust contracts, budgets and administrative arrangements. By the time of drafting, not all personnel charges yet reflected the Madrid cost structure, contributing to minor variances in staff costs. The relocation is expected to have significant benefits beyond cost-saving, bringing the Secretariat closer to Spain's AECID and other European partners, opening new engagement opportunities.

**Procurement and delivery capacity**

UNDP prepared the 2026 Procurement Plan and, following approval of the EC amendment, launched procurement for the Technical Infrastructure Roadmap, a graphic designer and the State of IATI Data Report writer. UNOPS managed due diligence for new members, issued contribution agreements and procured interpretation for partner country consultations, and UNDP and UNOPS jointly reported to the European Commission on its support for the 2025 Members' Assembly and Community Exchange in Nairobi. The UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support is reviewing its operations management framework, and the Secretariat will adapt to any resulting changes.

Core operating systems were maintained throughout the year. UNDP established 2026 budgets and activities in its financial system, completed 2025 year-end compliance tasks, coordinated HR actions for the relocation, and procured the election software used for the Governing Board elections, while UNOPS maintained the IATI Financial Monitoring Dashboard as a real-time interface in line with Board feedback.

**Use of voluntary contributions in 2026**

Voluntary contributions extended what core resources alone could achieve. The European Commission contribution of USD 193,227 funds data quality initiatives, the State of IATI Data report, the infrastructure roadmap, the EU-IATI Seminar and the Southern Africa dialogue, while the CAF contribution of approximately USD 25,000 supported the CAF-IATI Transparency Forum during the UN General Assembly.

## Risks and Mitigation

The Secretariat's risk profile has remained broadly stable through the year, driven by constrained capacity and operation under the MVSP. The principal risks and mitigation measures are summarised below.

- **Financial sustainability.** Insufficient or delayed contributions could constrain the operating runway and the transition beyond the MVSP. Mitigation: systematic follow-up with existing members to encourage early and predictable payment, and targeted outreach to new high-value partners.
- **Operational delivery capacity.** Reduced staffing constrains delivery across all four Action Areas. Mitigation: prioritisation of core functions, externally funded fellowships and project-funded support, and use of specialist contractors.
- **Technical infrastructure.** Further cost reductions could affect platform performance, data refresh frequency and resilience, particularly as automated and AI-related traffic grows. Mitigation: the infrastructure roadmap will set a sustainable direction, while current savings avoid damaging service reductions.
- **Governance progress.** Limited participation in working groups could delay SOP reform as well as decisions on hosting beyond 2028. Mitigation: Secretariat drafting support where appropriate, new consultation modes and renewed outreach by the Board and Secretariat.
- **Partner timelines.** Clearance processes at partner institutions affect the timing of voluntary funding. Mitigation: early engagement and contingency planning for EC and BADEA-funded activities.

## Executive Director Forward Look (2027)

The Board has framed 2027 as a bridge year. Our priorities are to consolidate IATI's financial position and present a credible pathway out of MVSP reduced operating mode by mid-year; to launch the Data Quality Dashboard alongside The State of IATI Data 2026 report; to progress the technical infrastructure roadmap; and to deliver targeted country engagement building on the Southern Africa process. On governance, we will complete the revision of the Standard Operating Procedures, bring forward technical governance arrangements and a technology roadmap, and support the Board in agreeing the pathway, timetable and evaluation approach for IATI's hosting arrangements beyond 2028, allowing sufficient time for member decisions.

In the first quarter of 2027, the Board will consider the proposed pathway for exiting reduced operating mode, a draft technical infrastructure roadmap, proposals arising from the SOP revision, with subsequent approvals expected through written procedure, and a technology roadmap. The Secretariat will also present a briefing note on lessons and opportunities from IATI's interoperability work, setting out how closer integration across development finance data systems can increase the value, reach and use of IATI data while reducing reporting burdens for publishers. Throughout, the Secretariat will focus on giving members and the Board the evidence, analysis and options needed to guide decisions on IATI's future, and I look forward to working with members to turn the foundations of 2026 into a strong year of delivery in 2027.

## Financial Reporting

> **Note:** *The financial information in this section is provisional. Figures are as of 6 November 2026, include forecast expenditure for November and December, and remain subject to acceptance by the Governing Board and to financial year-end closure activities.*

### Expenditure by Strategic Priority

Projected expenditure for 2026 totals USD 2,776,794. Action Area B, which carries IATI's technical infrastructure and services, accounts for the largest share at USD 1.02 million, followed by Institutional Performance at USD 0.94 million. Expenditure on Action Areas A, C and D reflects the MVSP freeze on new consultancy and travel, with priority country, advocacy and policy work in these areas supported in part by voluntary contributions.

### Table 1: 2026 Finances by Strategic Priority and Cost Category (Quarters 1 to 4)

IATI Secretariat Finance for 2026 by Strategic Priority and Cost Category

| Strategic Priority | Cost category | 2026 Budget | Expense Q1 2026 | Expense Q2 2026 | Expense Q3 2026 | Expense Q4 2026 | Expense Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Action Area A. Strengthening country data-use systems through IATI data** | Consultancy (UNDP) | 142,250 | 23,819 | 20,753 | | | 44,572 |
| | Personnel (UNDP) | 189,222 | 50,739 | 45,979 | 25,565 | 21,389 | 143,671 |
| | Travel (UNDP) | 136,498 | | | | | 0 |
| **Action Area A. Strengthening country data-use systems through IATI data Total** | | **467,970** | **74,558** | **66,732** | **25,565** | **21,389** | **188,243** |
| **Action Area B. Enhancing IATI infrastructure to increase quality and usability of data** | Consultancy (ODS) | 55,000 | | | | | 0 |
| | IT Applications/Subscriptions (ODS) | 192,800 | 44,044 | 44,799 | 36,080 | 27,578 | 152,500 |
| | IT Applications/Subscriptions (UNDP/UNOPS) | 16,000 | | | | | 0 |
| | Personnel (UNDP) | 140,151 | 37,241 | 40,926 | 25,565 | 21,389 | 125,121 |
| | Service Contracts (ODS) | 842,600 | 210,600 | 185,600 | 173,100 | 173,100 | 742,400 |
| | Travel (ODS) | 10,000 | 1,131 | | | 1,114 | 2,246 |
| **Action Area B. Enhancing IATI infrastructure to increase quality and usability of data Total** | | **1,256,551** | **293,016** | **271,325** | **234,745** | **223,181** | **1,022,267** |
| **Action Area C. Championing transparency and accountability for development effectiveness** | Consultancy (UNDP) | 62,000 | | | | | 0 |
| | IT Applications/Subscriptions (UNDP) | 22,645 | 1,423 | 2,848 | 875 | 5,655 | 10,801 |
| | Other (UNDP) | 33,500 | | | | | 0 |
| | Personnel (UNDP) | 234,508 | 59,026 | 71,749 | 53,639 | 44,093 | 228,507 |
| | Travel (UNDP) | 5,000 | | | | | 0 |
| **Action Area C. Championing transparency and accountability for development effectiveness Total** | | **357,653** | **60,449** | **74,597** | **54,514** | **49,748** | **239,307** |
| **Action Area D: Promoting the use of IATI data to inform policy dialogues** | Personnel (UNDP) | 137,637 | 36,550 | 40,667 | 25,565 | 21,389 | 124,170 |
| | Print/publications | 10,000 | | | | | 0 |
| | Travel (UNDP) | 30,000 | | | | | 0 |
| **Action Area D: Promoting the use of IATI data to inform policy dialogues Total** | | **177,637** | **36,550** | **40,667** | **25,565** | **21,389** | **124,170** |
| **Institutional Performance** | Consultancy (UNDP) | 52,944 | 9,833 | 13,111 | | | 22,944 |
| | Consultancy (UNOPS) | 16,617 | 6,220 | 221 | 932 | 1,163 | 8,536 |
| | Personnel (UNDP) | 518,959 | 129,109 | 152,438 | 116,671 | 97,589 | 495,808 |
| | Personnel (UNOPS) | 338,898 | 87,879 | 84,337 | 80,892 | 88,967 | 342,075 |
| | Support Services (UNOPS) | 70,000 | 18,440 | 17,440 | 17,440 | 13,500 | 66,820 |
| **Institutional Performance Total** | | **997,418** | **251,482** | **267,547** | **215,935** | **201,219** | **936,183** |
| **Facilities and Administration - Implementation** | Management Fees - UNOPS 3.95% | 122,694 | 35,654 | 4,029 | 39,471 | 20,050 | 99,204 |
| | UNDP GMS 8% | 226,537 | 48,281 | 49,510 | 36,565 | 33,064 | 167,419 |
| **Facilities and Administration - Implementation Total** | | **349,231** | **83,935** | **53,539** | **76,036** | **53,114** | **266,623** |
| **Grand Total** | | **3,606,461** | **799,989** | **774,406** | **632,359** | **570,038** | **2,776,794** |

## Expenditure by Cost Category

Against the approved core budget of USD 3,420,811, the overall delivery rate is 81%. Personnel remains the main cost category at 94% delivery, consultancy and service contracts stand at 71%, and IT applications and subscriptions at 71%, reflecting renegotiated software and cloud costs. Travel expenditure was minimal at USD 2,246 following the MVSP freeze. Personnel forecasts remain estimates pending finalisation of payroll costs associated with the relocation of UNDP staff to Madrid, and may be adjusted as payroll transactions are reconciled.

### Table 2: 2026 Finances by Cost Category (Quarters 1 to 4)

**2026 Expenditure Analysis: Actuals (Jan–Oct) and Forecast (Nov-Dec)**

| Cost Category 2026 | Budget 2026 | Expense Q1 2026 | Expense Q2 2026 | Expense Q3 2026 | Expense Q4 2026 | Expense Total | Delivery Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Personnel** | 1,559,375 | 400,544 | 436,096 | 327,897 | 294,816 | 1,459,352 | 94% |
| Labour Cost - GS Staff | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Labour Cost - IP Staff | - | 312,665 | 351,759 | 247,005 | 205,849 | | |
| Labour Cost - International Personnel Services Agreement (IPSA) | - | 87,879 | 84,337 | 80,892 | 88,967 | | |
| Labour Cost - IP Staff on Temporary Appointment | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| **Consultancy / Service Contracts** | 1,241,411 | 268,912 | 237,124 | 191,472 | 187,763 | 885,272 | 71% |
| International Consultants - Short Term Support Contractor | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| International Consultants - Short Term Technical Contractor | - | 33,652 | 33,863 | | | | |
| Service Contract Holders | - | 210,600 | 185,600 | 173,100 | 173,100 | | |
| Long Term Contractual Service Contracts | - | 6,220 | 221 | 932 | 1,163 | | |
| General Insurance - Consultancy | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Service to Projects - General Opex | - | 18,440 | 17,440 | 17,440 | 13,500 | | |
| **IT Applications / Subscriptions** | 231,445 | 45,466 | 47,647 | 36,955 | 33,232 | 163,301 | 71% |
| Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Supplies | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Email Subscription | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Computer Software | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Print and Publications | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Maintenance Cost - Software Licenses | - | 45,466 | 47,647 | 36,955 | 33,232 | | |
| Other Media Costs | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| **Travel** | 181,498 | 1,131 | 0 | 0 | 1,114 | 2,246 | 1% |
| Travel Tickets - International/Local | - | 241 | 0 | 0 | 248 | | |
| Daily Subsistnce Allowance - International/Local | - | 730 | 0 | 0 | 708 | | |
| Travel Cost - Other | - | 160 | 0 | 0 | 159 | | |
| Learning/workshop/training costs | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| **Other** | 33,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Foreign Exchange Losses | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Unrealized Foreign Exchange Gain | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| **Print/Publications** | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Print/Publications | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| **Facilities and Administration - Implementation** | 349,231 | 83,935 | 53,539 | 76,036 | 53,114 | 266,623 | 76% |
| UNDP GMS 8% | - | 48,281 | 49,510 | 36,565 | 33,064 | | |
| Management fees - UNOPS 3.95%* | | 35,654 | 4,029 | 39,471 | 20,050 | | |
| **Grand Total** | **3,420,811** | **799,989** | **774,406** | **632,359** | **570,039** | **2,776,794** | **81%** |

### Funding position

Total income for 2026 under IPSAS stands at USD 2,629,987, comprising membership contributions earned of USD 2,610,360 and interest of USD 19,627. After expenditures and commitments recorded to date of USD 2,419,241, the current year balance is USD 210,746.

**Table 3: 2026 Funding Position (as of 6 November 2026)**

**Statement of Financial Performance (2026)**

| | Item | USD |
|---|---|---|
| | Membership Contributions (earned) | 2,610,360 |
| + | Interest | 19,627 |
| | **Total Income (IPSAS)** | **2,629,987** |
| − | Expenditures & Commitments | -2,419,241 |
| | **Current Year Balance (2026)** | **210,746** |

### Operational cash position

Adding the current year balance to the opening carry-over of USD 1,693,433, and deducting the refund issued to the European Commission, gives total funds of USD 1,858,762. After deducting deferred income for future years of USD 830,394 and a provision for a further EC refund of USD 12,866, the net available operational balance is USD 1,015,501. This represents funds available for immediate operational use, equivalent to approximately four months of runway, and is sufficient to cover projected expenditure for the remainder of the year.

**Table 4: 2026 Operational Cash Position and Runway (as of 6 November 2026)**

**Statement of Financial Position 2026 (Operational Cash)**

| | Item | USD |
|---|---|---|
| | Opening Carry Over* | 1,693,433 |
| + | Current Year Balance (2026) | 210,746 |
| − | Less: EC Issued Refund | -45,417 |
| | **Total Funds Before Adjustments** | **1,858,762** |
| − | Less: Deferred Income (Liability) | -830,394 |
| − | Less: EC Refund Provision (Liability) | -12,866 |
| | **Net Available Balance** | **1,015,501** |

### Projected cash position and operational runway

Monthly projections show the operational runway temporarily below the five-month MVSP reference level between September and November, reflecting the timing of contribution receipts rather than any deterioration in IATI's underlying financial position. By December, the operational closing balance is projected at USD 1,659,137, restoring the operational runway to six months, with an overall cash runway of seven months.

**Table 5: Projected 2026 Cash Position and Operational Runway**

| Month | Opening | Operational Opening | Inflows | Operational Inflows | Outflows | Closing | Operational Closing | Runway | Operational Runway |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan-2026 | 1,693,433 | 1,423,367 | 442,454 | 442,454 | 256,504 | 1,879,383 | 1,609,317 | 7 | 6 |
| Feb-2026 | 1,879,383 | 1,609,317 | 475,763 | 475,763 | 252,246 | 2,102,900 | 1,832,834 | 7 | 6 |
| Mar-2026 | 2,102,900 | 1,832,834 | 219,995 | 219,995 | 291,238 | 2,031,657 | 1,761,591 | 7 | 6 |
| Apr-2026 | 2,031,657 | 1,761,591 | 86,995 | 86,995 | 277,471 | 1,841,181 | 1,571,115 | 6 | 6 |
| May-2026 | 1,841,181 | 1,571,115 | 89,555 | 89,555 | 254,325 | 1,676,411 | 1,406,345 | 6 | 5 |
| Jun-2026 | 1,676,411 | 1,406,345 | 257,736 | 257,736 | 288,027 | 1,646,121 | 1,376,055 | 6 | 5 |
| Jul-2026 | 1,646,121 | 1,376,055 | 214,504 | 175,696 | 241,278 | 1,619,347 | 1,310,473 | 6 | 5 |
| Aug-2026 | 1,619,347 | 1,310,473 | 421,978 | 216,978 | 197,385 | 1,843,940 | 1,330,066 | 6 | 5 |
| Sep-2026 | 1,843,940 | 1,330,066 | 211,573 | 2,187 | 193,695 | 1,861,817 | 1,138,557 | 7 | 4 |
| Oct-2026 | 1,861,817 | 1,138,557 | 209,433 | 89,433 | 212,489 | 1,858,762 | 1,015,501 | 7 | 4 |
| Nov-2026 | 1,858,762 | 1,015,501 | 245,089 | 237,589 | 171,810 | 1,932,040 | 1,081,280 | 7 | 4 |
| Dec-2026 | 1,932,040 | 1,081,280 | 245,089 | 237,589 | 185,740 | 1,991,390 | 1,659,137 | 7 | 6 |

The year-end liquidity outlook is favourable. Approximately USD 0.5 million in 2027 membership contributions has already been received and is held as protected income. Once these funds become available in January, the operational opening balance for 2027 is expected to reach approximately USD 1.6 million, equivalent to around six months of runway, providing a strong buffer to support continuity of operations and implementation of the 2027 Work Plan while further contributions are collected. Cash flow forecasts will continue to be monitored monthly, and final 2026 figures will be presented once year-end closure is complete.