DAC Working Party on Development Finance Statistics

IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTIPLE PURPOSE CODES IN THE CRS: MODALITIES OF IMPLEMENTATION, GENERAL GUIDELINES AND PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE REPORTING DIRECTIVES

Formal meeting of the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT), 20-21 June 2017

This document is presented to the Working Party on Development Finance Statistics (WP-STAT) FOR APPROVAL under item 10 of the draft annotated agenda [DCD/DAC/STAT/A(2017)2].

At the July 2016 WP-STAT meeting, members agreed to introduce a system of multiple purpose code reporting in the CRS which will be implemented in 2018 on 2017 flows, with a trial period of three years. After consultations with members already using multiple purpose codes, or in the process of setting up such a system, the Secretariat explored the implementation modalities and presented draft reporting instructions for discussion at the informal WP-STAT meeting on 28 February – 1 March 2017. Members’ comments were generally positive and the Secretariat was tasked to finalise the proposal, taking into account members’ comments, for approval at the formal WP-STAT on 20-21 June 2017.

Members are invited to approve the proposed modalities of implementation and general guidelines (section A, paragraphs 3-5 and 12-17) as well as the proposed modifications to the Reporting Directives (section B).

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IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTIPLE PURPOSE CODES IN THE CRS: MODALITIES OF IMPLEMENTATION, GENERAL GUIDELINES AND PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS TO THE REPORTING DIRECTIVES

1. At the July 2016 WP-STAT meeting, members agreed to introduce a system of multiple purpose code reporting in the CRS which will be implemented in 2018 on 2017 flows, with a trial period of three years. After consultations with members already using multiple purpose codes, or in the process of setting up such a system\(^1\), the Secretariat explored the implementation modalities and presented draft reporting instructions for discussion at the informal WP-STAT meeting on 28 February – 1 March 2017.\(^2\) Members’ comments were generally positive and the Secretariat was tasked to finalise the proposal, taking into account members’ comments, for approval at the formal WP-STAT on 20-21 June 2017.\(^3\)

2. This note presents the revised proposal for implementing multiple purpose codes in the CRS. Members are invited to approve the proposed modalities of implementation and general guidelines (section A, paragraphs 3-5 and 12-17) as well as the proposed modifications to the Reporting Directives (section B) and comment on the adjustments required for certain validation rules (section C).

Section A. Modalities of implementation and general guidelines

Modalities of implementation

3. It is proposed to:

- Limit to ten the number of purpose codes that can be assigned to a project.
- Attribute a percentage of the project’s global amount to each purpose code; the sum of all percentages for each project must be 100%.
- Collect data on multiple purpose codes and the corresponding percentages (with maximum one decimal) in field 15 Sector/Purpose code through either a string that can be parsed\(^4\) or using an XML string\(^5\).

4. Members who are already reporting in the CRS projects with multiple purpose codes by splitting them into several lines will be allowed to continue doing so as long as the lines pertaining to

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\(^1\) Consultations were held with Belgium, Canada, European Union, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.


\(^3\) See DCD/DAC/STAT/M(2017)1, paragraphs 38-41.

\(^4\) E.g. “23110:39.5\|32262:30\|15114:20\|15160:10.5”.

\(^5\) E.g. “<sectors><sector code="23110" percentage="39.5"/><sector code="32262" percentage="30"/>
<sector code="15114" percentage="20"/><sector code="15160" percentage="10.5"/></sectors>”
a single project can be easily reassembled using either the field *projectnumber*, or the field *crsid* (with suffixes).

5. In **cases where projects are assigned more than 10 purpose codes in members’ internal systems**, members can report in one of the following ways: split the project into 2 (or more, if appropriate) lines, or report on the first 9 purpose codes and apply the remaining share of the project to the 10th purpose code.

6. At the WP-STAT Informal meeting, members generally agreed with the above proposal but commented on data transmission – some preferred the string that can be parsed (human readable) and others the XML string (compatible with the Busan common standard), so both options have been retained. In response to members’ request the proposal has been adjusted to also give an indication of the accuracy of the percentages (maximum one decimal) and maintain the possibility of reporting projects splitting them into several lines.

7. In the Secretariat’s data base, projects reported on several lines will be stored in several lines.

8. A few members requested that the proposal be accompanied by more analysis on different ways of disaggregating CRS data. Based on members’ reporting for 2015:

   Only 4% of CRS transactions have been identified\(^6\) as relating to projects reported in several lines.
   
   - 56% of this set of projects is split at least\(^7\) by purpose code; 52% at least by recipient; 24% at least by channel code; 11% at least by type of aid; 6% at least by type of flow; and 3% at least by type of finance.
   
   - A deeper look shows that the bulk of these split projects are activities related to types of aid B01-Core support to NGOs, D01-Donor country personnel, D02-Other technical assistance, E01-Scholarships/training in donor country, E02-Imputed student costs or H02-Refugees in donor countries, for which transactions have been aggregated as recommended in the Reporting Directives\(^8\).

9. One member (Denmark) pointed out that if other dimensions are subject to multiple coding in the future, such as country codes, it will not be possible to report them with percentages in a single CRS row. The Secretariat has looked at the different cases:

   - Multiple codes are applicable at project level, which means that the breakdown by sectors or recipients is established for the entire project. In this case, a project can be reported in a single line (using strings that can be parsed or XML strings). Analysis on a particular dimension (sector, recipient) would take into account the percentages associated with the codes in that dimension. For an analysis across several dimensions (e.g. sector and recipient), the Secretariat will apply the percentages in each of the dimensions to each of the elements of the breakdown of other dimensions.\(^9\) It can be assumed that this would generally produce good proxies\(^10\), even

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6. Identified through either the *projectnumber* or the *crsid* complemented with a suffix.

7. Some of these projects (33%) have been split by more than one dimension.

8. DCD/DAC(2016)3/FINAL, Table 2, page 87.

9. An example of analysis on projects with multiple coding on more than one dimension is presented in the annex.

10. The Secretariat will calculate proxies for flows based on information reported by members.
if in practice the breakdown of one dimension is not exactly the same for all elements in the other dimensions.

- If the project is designed in such a way that the breakdown for one dimension is completely different for each element of the breakdown of another one (e.g. large programmes implemented by several actors and targeting different sectors and different partner countries), then applying the percentages in each of the dimensions to each of the elements of the breakdown of other dimensions is not appropriate and splitting the project seems to be the better solution. In this case, members will need to choose on which dimensions to base the splitting.

**General guidelines**

10. Members already using multiple purpose codes have highlighted the need to train desk officers to correctly apply the methodology and also to explain how data based on multiple purpose codes differ from those based on only the main purpose code. Misunderstanding the objective of multiple purpose codes could result in inconsistencies in coding, and this could occur frequently given that in most members’ systems purpose codes are assigned by desk officers. This suggests that for a multiple purpose code system to bring useful improvements in data quality, members will need to ensure training to facilitate the introduction of the system in their agencies. They will also need to oversee the quality of multiple purpose code data by carefully verifying the codes before submitting reporting to the CRS. There is also a need to make data users aware of the introduction of multiple purpose codes and possible breaks in series of sectoral data.

11. The following general guidelines for the implementation of multiple purpose codes in members’ systems are proposed:

12. **In a multiple purpose code system an activity can, if necessary, be assigned more than one purpose code.** This enables both identification of sub-sectors in broader sectoral projects/programmes and identification of different sectors in multi-sector projects, thus improving the quality (descriptiveness) of data on multi-sector activities. Consequently, the purpose code 43010-Multisectoral aid will be of less use, but it still may be used on small projects.

13. The Reporting Directives state that the purpose code should be assigned by answering the question “What specific area of the recipients economy is the transfer intended to foster?”. In cases where one activity focuses on more than one sector, the same principle should apply to secondary purpose codes, i.e. purpose codes should not be used to record the policy objectives or the modalities of delivering aid, nor the type of goods or services provided by the donor; nor should they be used like markers.

14. **Each purpose code is attributed a percentage of the project (which is applicable to amounts committed and disbursed), and the sum of all percentages for each project must be 100%**. This rule provides for easy use of the data in sectoral analyses and avoids double-counting and misinterpretations. The percentage is calculated based on the actual cost as defined in the project budget.

15. **Equal percentages should not be allocated to all purpose codes on the basis that all project components are equally valuable and important in the context of an activity, or because**
they all equally contribute to the achievement of the activity’s desired results. While this may be the case, this is a person’s perception of components’ non-monetary value, and proceeding in this manner will not capture the actual cost (or best estimate thereof), i.e. how much is actually spent on a given output.

16. **Components that represent 1 percent or less of a project should not be coded.** As a general rule, the smaller an activity budget is, the bigger the sector allocation should be. For example, a USD 5 000 activity should not have separately coded outputs worth 1 percent, 5 percent, etc. It is important to keep in mind that it is neither necessary nor desirable to code every detail of an activity.

17. **Not all activities have multiple purposes, so many activities will be reported with only one purpose code.** In this case, the only change to reporting is adding the corresponding percentage of 100%.

**Section B. Modifications to the Reporting Directives**

18. Reproduced below are sections of the Reporting Directives relevant to purpose codes where the instructions need to be adjusted or updated to take into account multiple purpose coding. Shading indicates new or updated text. Sections with no changes are not included.

*Relevant extracts from DCD/DAC(2016)3/FINAL, chapters 1-6*

**III. Purpose of aid**

p. 44

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>175. The purpose/sector of destination of a bilateral contribution should be selected by answering the question <em>“which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster”</em>. The sector classification does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor. Sector specific education or research activities (e.g. agricultural education) or construction of infrastructure (e.g. agricultural storage) should be reported under the sector to which they are directed, not under education, construction, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>175. The purposes/sectors of destination of a bilateral contribution should be selected by answering the question <em>“which specific areas of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster”</em>. Each purpose code attributed should comply with this definition. The sector classification does not refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor. Sector specific education or research activities (e.g. agricultural education) or construction of infrastructure (e.g. agricultural storage) should be reported under the sector to which they are directed, not under education, construction, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>177. Only one sector (CRS purpose code) can be assigned to each contribution. When the contribution benefits several sectors, the sector that receives the largest proportion of the contribution should be reported.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>177. One activity can benefit several sectors. For practical reasons, a maximum of 10 CRS purpose codes can be assigned per activity. The share of the contribution corresponding to each code should be reported with the percentages adding up to 100.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

p. 68

13. For members not using multiple purpose codes, the reporting will remain unchanged.
Current 336. Section B requests basic data on the activity including brief description of the activity, sector of destination, recipient, type of aid, channel (NGOs, multilaterals, etc.).

New 336. Section B requests basic data on the activity including brief description of the activity, sector of destination, recipient, type of aid, channel (NGOs, multilaterals, etc.).

Figure 5. Bilateral and multilateral aid and other resource flows to developing countries and ODA grant equivalent: CRS++ item-level reporting

| Current | 15. Sector/Purpose code…………………… _ _ _ _ _ |
| New | 15. Sector / Purpose codes and _ _ _ _ _ corresponding shares |

| Current | 15. Sector / Purpose code See Chapter 4 for purpose coding principles and Annex 12 for the list of purpose codes and illustrative examples. |
| New | 15. Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares See Chapter 4 for purpose coding principles and Annex 12 for the list of purpose codes and illustrative examples. |

Current 416. Assign aid to NGOs to type of aid B01-Core support to NGOs and report the sector of intervention of the NGO concerned (if cross-cutting or unknown, the code “99810-Sectors not specified” is used). In principle, the individual activities carried out by NGOs with these funds need not be reported to the CRS++, unless requested in the context of a special study. However, for analytical purposes, it is useful to obtain detailed information on how NGOs have allocated donors’ core funding, and, where possible, the project details rather than the original core contributions should be reported in CRS++ with a type of aid B01 – Core support to NGOs (and not C01 – Project-type interventions) and Bi/multi = 7.

New 416. Assign aid to NGOs to type of aid B01-Core support to NGOs and report the sector of intervention of the NGO concerned. (If cross-cutting, a maximum of 10 purpose codes can be assigned. If unknown, the code “99810-Sectors not specified” is used). In principle, the individual activities carried out by NGOs with these funds need not be reported to the CRS++, unless requested in the context of a special study. However, for analytical purposes, it is useful to obtain detailed information on how NGOs have allocated donors’ core funding, and, where possible, the project details rather than the original core contributions should be reported in CRS++ with a type of aid B01 – Core support to NGOs (and not C01 – Project-type interventions) and Bi/multi = 7.

Current 423. General expenditures for development awareness are reported as a single aggregate (type of aid = H01 and purpose code = 99820) but specific activities are
reportable at activity level (type of aid = H01 and specific purpose code).

New
423. General expenditures for development awareness are reported as a single aggregate (type of aid = H01 and purpose code = 99820) but specific activities are reportable at activity level (type of aid = H01 and specific purpose codes).

II. Aggregates by recipient (Tables DAC2a, DAC2b, DAC3a and DAC4)
p. 91

Current
443. Other CRS++ dimensions are used, e.g. Purpose code [item 15] identifies relevant amounts to include under columns 213 (developmental food aid) and 216 (humanitarian aid) in DAC2a.

New
443. Other CRS++ dimensions are used, e.g. Purpose codes and corresponding shares [item 15] identifies relevant amounts to include under columns 213 (developmental food aid) and 216 (humanitarian aid) in DAC2a.

III. Aggregates by sector (Table DAC5)
p. 96

Current
491. The sectoral breakdown of flows is obtained from CRS++ on the basis of reporting through the Sector/Purpose code [item 15].

New
491. The sectoral breakdown of flows is obtained from CRS++ on the basis of reporting through the Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares [item 15].

Current
495. The contents of the line items of Table DAC5 are defined in Annex 12. Each DAC5 line corresponds to a main sector/purpose category (3-digit codes e.g. 122 for basic health) which itself matches with several purpose codes (5-digit codes, e.g. 12240 basic nutrition). The correspondence between DAC5 and CRS sector codes can be obtained by taking the first three digits of the purpose codes.

New
495. The contents of the line items of Table DAC5 are defined in Annex 12. Each DAC5 line corresponds to a main sector/purpose category (3-digit codes e.g. 122 for basic health) which itself matches with several purpose codes (5-digit codes, e.g. 12240 basic nutrition). The correspondence between DAC5 and CRS sector codes can be obtained by taking the first three digits of the purpose codes. If activities have been assigned multiple purpose codes, calculation of DAC5 aggregates should be based on percentages assigned to each purpose code.

Relevant extracts from DCD/DAC(2016)3/ADD1/FINAL Annexes – modules A, B, and C

Annex 3. Summary of reporting in CRS++
p. 18

Current
15. Sector / Purpose code

See Annex 12.

New
15. Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares

See Annex 12.
Examples of reporting in CRS++.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Example 2</th>
<th>Example 3</th>
<th>Example 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral ODA grant New activity reported</td>
<td>Bilateral ODA loan New activity reported</td>
<td>Bilateral ODA New (Disbursement on earlier commitment)</td>
<td>Multilateral ODA New activity reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting year</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment date</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20100000002</td>
<td>201000000002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting country</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extending agency</td>
<td>10.12.2010</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR/S Identification N°</td>
<td>2010000001</td>
<td>20080000003</td>
<td>20100000004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor project N°</td>
<td>A100000</td>
<td>B300000</td>
<td>C390000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature of submission</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recipient country</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel of delivery name</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic data</td>
<td>Public Sector</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>41501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Sector / Purpose code</td>
<td>56723</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Sector / Purpose code and corresponding shares</td>
<td>41122</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of the Child Protection Unit</td>
<td>14030</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAC aggregate calculations will be based on the percentages attributed to each purpose code.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annex 4. CRS++ items required for different resource flows

Current
- Sector / Purpose code

New
- Sector / Purpose codes and corresponding shares

Annex 5. Rules for compiling aggregates from CRS++ reporting

New introduction to the annex

DAC5 from CRS reporting

Current
- Each DAC5 line corresponds to a main sector (3-digit codes, ex: 122 for basic health) which itself matches with several purpose codes (5-digit codes, ex: 12240 basic nutrition). The correspondence between DAC and CRS sector codes can be obtained by taking the first three digits of the purpose codes.
New

| Each DAC5 line corresponds to a main sector (3-digit codes, ex: 122 for basic health) which itself matches with several purpose codes (5-digit codes, ex: 12240 basic nutrition). The correspondence between DAC and CRS sector codes can be obtained by taking the first three digits of the purpose codes. If activities have been assigned multiple purpose codes, calculation of DAC5 aggregates should be based on percentages assigned to each purpose code. |

Annex 12. Classification by sector of destination and purpose codes

p. 81

| Current | New |
| 1. The sector of destination of a contribution should be selected by answering the question “**which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster**”. The sector classification does **not** refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor. Sector specific education or research activities (e.g. agricultural education) or construction of infrastructure (e.g. agricultural storage) should be reported under the sector to which they are directed, not under education, construction, etc. | 1. The sector of destination of a contribution should be selected by answering the question “**which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster**”. Each purpose code attributed should comply with this definition. The sector classification does **not** refer to the type of goods or services provided by the donor. Sector specific education or research activities (e.g. agricultural education) or construction of infrastructure (e.g. agricultural storage) should be reported under the sector to which they are directed, not under education, construction, etc. |

| Current | New |
| 3. In the CRS++, data on the sector of destination are recorded using 5-digit purpose codes. The first three digits of the code refer to the corresponding DAC5 sector or category. Each CRS++ code belongs to one and only one DAC5 category. Generally, the last two digits of the CRS++ purpose code are sequential and not hierarchical i.e., each code stands for itself and can be selected individually or grouped to create sub-sectors. The sequential numbers have, however, been standardised for codes with similar functions as follows: | 3. In the CRS++, data on the sectors of destination are recorded using 5-digit purpose codes. The first three digits of the code refer to the corresponding DAC5 sector or category. Each CRS++ code belongs to one and only one DAC5 category. Generally, the last two digits of the CRS++ purpose code are sequential and not hierarchical i.e., each code stands for itself and can be selected individually or grouped to create sub-sectors. The sequential numbers have, however, been standardised for codes with similar functions as follows: |

| New- insert after current paragraph 4 | When an activity is assigned several purpose codes, the corresponding percentages should be reported in field 15 *Sector/Purpose codes and corresponding shares* in one of the following formats:

- a string that can be easily parsed such as:

  > “23110:40|32262:30|15114:20|15160:10”;

  or

- an XML string such as:

  > `<sectors><sector code="23110"`
When an activity is assigned only one purpose code, report that purpose code and 100%:

- a string that can be easily parsed such as: “23110:100; or

- an XML string such as: “<sectors><sector code="23110" percentage="100" /></sectors>”.

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**Identifying the most suitable purpose code - Examples**

**New**

*Identifying the most suitable purpose code* - Examples

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**Examples of activities with more than one purpose code**

i) A project which aims to ensure access to improved and sustained water and sanitation services in rural communities could be assigned codes 14031 “Basic drinking water supply” and 14032 “Basic sanitation”.

ii) A project which aims to improve the quality of primary and secondary education by providing training to teachers and management training to principals and regional government education officials could be assigned codes 11110 “Education policy and administrative management”, 11130 “Teacher training”, 11220 “Primary education” and 11320 “Secondary education”.

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**Relevant extracts from DCD/DAC(2016)3/ADD2/FINAL**

**Annex 17**

p. 39

**FAQ 7. When to use the CRS purpose code “15170 – Women’s equality organisations and institutions”?**

**Current**

The use of purpose code 15170 is restricted to the reporting of contributions to these organisations. Any other activity targeted to gender equality should be coded under the relevant CRS purpose code, and marked for gender equality. A women’s equality programme with several dimensions should also be marked for gender equality, and be either coded under the purpose code best summarising the overall objective of the programme, or split into several main components each of which is reported under relevant purpose codes.

**Examples**

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14. For members not using multiple purpose codes, reporting 100% after the purpose code in the string is not mandatory.
- Support for an association of women’s lawyers should be coded under “15130 – Legal and judicial development” and marked for gender equality.

- Multisectoral approach: a programme addressing gender based violence which includes policing, legislative reforms, care, social welfare and support for non governmental organisations should be either reported as a whole under e.g. “15160 – Human rights” or it should be split into components e.g. “15130 – Legal and judicial development”, “16010 – Social/welfare services”, etc. and marked for gender equality.

New

The use of purpose code 15170 is restricted to the reporting of contributions to these organisations. Any other activity targeted to gender equality should be coded under the relevant CRS purpose codes, and marked for gender equality. A women’s equality programme with several dimensions should also be marked for gender equality, and be either coded under the relevant purpose codes describing the overall objectives of the programme, with their corresponding percentages, or split into several main components, each of which is reported under the relevant purpose codes.

Examples:

- Support for an association of women’s lawyers should be coded under “15130 – Legal and judicial development” and marked for gender equality.

- Multisectoral approach: a programme addressing gender based violence which includes policing, legislative reforms, care, social welfare and support for non governmental organisations should be reported under e.g. “15160 – Human rights”, “15130 – Legal and judicial development” and “16010 – Social/welfare services”, with the corresponding percentages, and marked for gender equality, or it should be split into components e.g. “15160 – Human rights”, “15130 – Legal and judicial development” and “16010 – Social/welfare services”, etc. and marked for gender equality.

Section C. Validation rules

Relationship between multiple purpose codes and types of aid

19. For certain types of aid which are directly associated with one purpose code, such as A01 (purpose code 51010), B02 (purpose code 99810), F01 (each operation is reported with one purpose code among 600xx) and H02 (purpose code 93010), it will not be possible to attribute multiple purpose codes.

20. Some of the validation rules applicable to these types of aid in the current (single purpose code) system, however, need to be adapted. For example, purpose code 99820-Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable) currently implies a type of aid H01-Development awareness. However, with multiple purpose coding, some projects may have a portion of promotion of development awareness which is assigned 99820 and a type of aid other than H01 because other purpose codes apply to the rest of the project. Similarly, the purpose code 91010-Administrative costs (non-sector allocable) could no longer be associated, by definition, to type of aid G01-Administrative costs not included elsewhere.

21. The current recommendations for reporting activities aggregated by purpose code for certain types of aid (Table 2 of the Reporting Directives) remain valid, as these activities usually represent small amounts and multiple purpose codes are not recommended in such cases.
Relationship between multiple purpose codes and markers

22. While the key question for an activity to score principal against a marker is “Would the activity have been carried out without that objective?”, some links exist between purpose codes and markers. In the current system where only one purpose code is assigned per activity, some markers are automatically scored “principal” when certain purpose codes are reported. For example, 15170-Support to women’s equally organisations and institutions and 15180-Ending violence against women and girls score, by definition, principal objective against the gender equality marker. In a multiple purpose code system, when an activity is assigned several purpose codes, this automatic attribution will no longer be appropriate. This is because it cannot be taken for granted that the above requirement for the principal score is met.15

23. The assessment of whether an activity should score against markers remains members’ responsibility. In the current system where only one purpose code is assigned per activity, the Secretariat updates markers automatically, when necessary, and notifies members of this update. In the future, the Secretariat can signal to members that some activities, assigned certain purpose codes but not scored against a relevant marker, should be reassessed.

24. It should be noted that all fields such as flags (FTC), markers, tying status etc., will be considered for the entire activity. If certain fields are only applicable to a part of the project (e.g. the aid for trade marker only applies to a specific purpose code), then this activity would need to be reported separately.

15. This may necessitate some edits to the policy definitions in Annex 17 of the Directives.
### ANNEX: EXAMPLE OF PROJECTS WITH MULTIPLE CODES AND VARIOUS ANALYSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crsid</th>
<th>Project number</th>
<th>Recipient codes</th>
<th>Purpose codes</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015123456</td>
<td>XAZD-1234</td>
<td>130:70</td>
<td>136:30</td>
<td>12240:60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015123457</td>
<td>AAZD-1237</td>
<td>130:40</td>
<td>136:30</td>
<td>139:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015123458</td>
<td>BARW-1288</td>
<td>130:100</td>
<td>12240:90</td>
<td>31130:10</td>
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#### Analysis by Recipient Country:

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<tr>
<th>Recipient Country</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>130</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>90 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>60 000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>450 000</strong></td>
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#### Analysis by Purpose Code:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose Code</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12240</td>
<td>195 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43030</td>
<td>120 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31130</td>
<td>135 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>450 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Analysis by Recipient and Sector:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Purpose Code</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Commitment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>12240</td>
<td>(0.7<em>0.6</em>100000)+ (0.9*150000)</td>
<td>177 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43030</td>
<td>(0.7<em>0.4</em>100000)+(0.4<em>0.4</em>200000)</td>
<td>60 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31130</td>
<td>(0.4<em>0.6</em>200000)+(0.1*150000)</td>
<td>63 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>300 000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>12240</td>
<td>(0.3<em>0.6</em>100000)</td>
<td>18 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43030</td>
<td>(0.3<em>0.4</em>100000)+(0.3<em>0.4</em>200000)</td>
<td>36 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31130</td>
<td>(0.3<em>0.6</em>200000)</td>
<td>36 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>90 000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>12240</td>
<td>(0.3<em>0.4</em>200000)</td>
<td>24 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43030</td>
<td>(0.3<em>0.4</em>200000)</td>
<td>36 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31130</td>
<td>(0.3<em>0.6</em>200000)</td>
<td>36 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>60 000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>450 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>