

Conventional signs and abbreviations

Signs and abbreviations

e	Estimated value
x	Not applicable
..	Not available
.	Decimal point
	Break in series
'000	Thousand
mln	Million
bln	Billion: thousand million
tln	Trillion: million million
%	Per cent
% p.a.	Per cent per annum
ann.	Annual
c.i.f.	Cost, insurance, freight
excl.	Excluding
exp.	Expenditure
f.o.b.	Free on board
GDP	Gross domestic product
HICP	European harmonised CPI
HUR	Harmonised unemployment rate
manuf.	Manufacturing
sa	Seasonally adjusted
SDRs	Special drawing rights

Main country groupings

In the indicators-by-subject tables provided in Part I, data are given for individual member countries, the Euro area, European Union and also for two major groups of countries (zones): namely, OECD-Total, and Major seven countries. The country composition of these groups is:

OECD-Total	The 37 OECD countries, unless otherwise specified.
Major seven	The major seven economies of the OECD: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and United Kingdom and United States.
Euro area	The 19 countries of the euro area.
EU27 (from 01/02/2020)	The European Union of 27 countries (as from 01/02/2020).
EU28	The European Union of 28 countries.

From 1 February 2020, the area total EU28 is progressively being replaced by the area total EU27 (from 01/02/2020).

The time series in the tables extend beyond the date of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union on 1 February 2020. In order to maintain consistency over time, the "European Union" aggregate presented here excludes the UK for the entire time series. Interested readers may refer to the *Eurostat website* for further information on Eurostat's plans for disseminating EU aggregates and to the *Eurostat database* for the actual series.

In order to facilitate analysis and comparisons over time, historical data for all OECD Members have been provided over as long a period as possible, often even before a country became a member of the Organisation. This is also the case for Colombia, which became a Member on 28 April 2020, and which has been included in the OECD averages. Information on the membership dates of all OECD Member countries can be found at <https://oe.cd/members-and-partners>.

Calculation of area totals

Euro area and European Union area aggregations are provided by the relevant European authorities. A number of different methods are used to compile the OECD zone aggregates included in this publication and what follows are the general methods observed.

The aggregate is only calculated when at least 75% of the data is available; recent periods are used as the benchmark. If data are simply additive, *e.g.* Employment by persons, then the aggregate is compiled through simple addition. In these cases estimates are made for missing countries' data.

For the remaining series, data are converted into a common currency using either US Dollars or purchasing power parities (PPPs) as the conversion factor or in the case of indices, weights are calculated using nominal gross domestic product or private final consumption expenditure in PPPs.

Where chain-linking is used, the method is normally an annual chain-linked Laspeyres index. In most cases separate estimates for missing country data are not made as the chain-linking procedure implicitly undertakes these estimations.

Sources and methods

Detailed methodological information: <http://oe.cd/mei>.

Methodology for compiling area totals: www.oecd.org/sdd/methodologyforcompilingareatotals.htm

Leading indicators and tendency surveys: www.oecd.org/std/leading-indicators.

ISO abbreviations for currency

	ISO country code	Monetary units		ISO country code	Monetary units
Australia	AUS	AUD	Mexico	MEX	MXN
Austria	AUT	EUR	Netherlands	NLD	EUR
Belgium	BEL	EUR	New Zealand	NZL	NZD
Canada	CAN	CAD	Norway	NOR	NOK
Chile	CHL	CLP	Poland	POL	PLN
Colombia	COL	COP	Portugal	PRT	EUR
Czech Republic	CZK	CZK	Slovak Republic	SVK	EUR
Denmark	DNK	DKK	Slovenia	SVN	EUR
Estonia	EST	EUR	Spain	ESP	EUR
Finland	FIN	EUR	Sweden	SWE	SEK
France	FRA	EUR	Switzerland	CHE	CHF
Germany	DEU	EUR	Turkey	TUR	TRY
Greece	GRC	EUR	United Kingdom	GBR	GBP
Hungary	HUN	HUF	United States	USA	USD
Iceland	ISL	ISK	Euro area		EUR
Ireland	IRL	EUR			
Israel	ISR	ILS	Brazil	BRA	BRL
Italy	ITA	EUR	China	CHN	CNY
Japan	JPN	JPY	Costa Rica	CRI	CRC
Korea	KOR	KRW	India	IND	INR
Latvia	LVA	EUR	Indonesia	IDN	IDR
Lithuania	LTU	EUR	Russian Federation	RUS	RUB
Luxembourg	LUX	EUR	South Africa	ZAF	ZAR



From:
Main Economic Indicators, Volume 2020 Issue 11

Access the complete publication at:
<https://doi.org/10.1787/f251efcc-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2020), "Conventional signs and abbreviations", in *Main Economic Indicators, Volume 2020 Issue 11*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/be44c184-en>

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at <http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions>.