

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 of MEI, 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 36 OECD countries including Lithuania, unless otherwise specified.
Major seven:	The major seven economies of the OECD: United States, Canada, Japan, France, Italy, Germany and United Kingdom.
Euro area:	The 19 countries of the euro area.
EU28:	The European Union of 28 countries.

Colombia was not an OECD Member at the time of preparation of this publication. Accordingly, Colombia does not appear in the list of OECD Members and is not included in the zone aggregates.

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/std/methodologyforcompilingareatotals.htm.

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

The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

ISO abbreviations for currency

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



From:
Main Economic Indicators, Volume 2019 Issue 3

Access the complete publication at:
<https://doi.org/10.1787/mei-v2019-3-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2019), “Conventional signs and abbreviations”, in *Main Economic Indicators, Volume 2019 Issue 3*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/fd6b2d24-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 and any 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.

You can copy, download or print OECD content for your own use, and you can include excerpts from OECD publications, databases and multimedia products in your own documents, presentations, blogs, websites and teaching materials, provided that suitable acknowledgment of OECD as source and copyright owner is given. All requests for public or commercial use and translation rights should be submitted to rights@oecd.org. Requests for permission to photocopy portions of this material for public or commercial use shall be addressed directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) at info@copyright.com or the Centre français d'exploitation du droit de copie (CFC) at contact@cfcopies.com.