

OECD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Database Inventory

107

VOLUME 2020/1

Database documentation

Foreword

This document describes the OECD Economic Outlook database – 107th edition – Volume 2020/1.

Section 1 describes the content of the database and gives some information on how data have been compiled and how they can be accessed. Section 2 focuses on the main changes implemented in the last edition of the Economic Outlook database.

Summary tables, codes and formulas have been grouped at the end of this document (annexes) to form a practical user's guide.

More detailed information - notably on Sources and Methods - can be found online in the OECD Economic Outlook website. The latter should be considered as an important complement to this document:

<https://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/economicoutlook.htm>

Covid 19

Given the unusual level of uncertainty caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, this Economic Outlook (EO107) presents two scenarios for each country and economy – one scenario in which a second outbreak occurs in most economies towards the end of this year (double-hit scenario) and an alternative scenario where the second outbreak is avoided (single-hit scenario).

Furthermore, only a limited number of series is made available compared to past editions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	3
Table of contents	4
1. Description of the Economic Outlook database	6
1.1. The Economic Outlook publication	6
1.2. The Economic Outlook database	6
1.2.1. Countries and country groupings	6
1.2.2. Variables	6
1.2.3. Series' codes used in the Economic Outlook statistical annex	7
1.2.4. Frequency, annualisation and seasonal adjustment	7
1.2.5. Scale, units, currency and base years	7
1.2.6. Data processing	8
1.3. Economic Outlook Sources and Methods	9
1.3.1. Online sources and methods	9
1.3.2. General assessment of the macroeconomic situation	9
1.3.3. Frequently asked questions	9
1.3.4. Main sources	10
1.3.5. Identities	10
1.4. Where to find the data? What are the different electronic formats?	10
1.4.1. OECD.stat	10
1.4.2. Excel files	12
1.4.3. Export to Excel and other formats (CSV, XML...)	12
1.5. Recommended uses	12
2. Main changes to the database.....	13
2.1. Date of last update	13
2.2. Data sets and scenarios	13
2.3. Countries and country groupings	13
2.4. Variables	13
2.5. Changes in methodology	13
2.5.1. National Accounts	13
2.5.2. Balance of payments	14
2.5.3. Quarterly national accounts	14
2.5.4. Main changes by country	14
2.5.5. Last historical points	16
2.5.6. Country base years / Standard OECD reference year	16

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Codes	17
Table A1.1. Country codes	18
Table A1.2. Variable codes	20
Table A1.3. Codes of variables presented in the Economic Outlook statistical annex	22
Annex 2: The economic blocks which form the EO database	23
Table A2.1. External sectors, trade and payments	24
Table A2.2. Government accounts	24
Table A2.3. Expenditure and GDP	24
Table A2.4. Selected variables – ready-made growth rates	25
Table A2.5. Household sector accounts	25
Table A2.6. Prices and deflators	25
Table A2.7. Labour market	26
Table A2.8. Monetary data	26
Table A2.9. Oil and commodities	26
Annex 3: Country specifics	27
Table A3.1. Coverage and reporting systems	28
Table A3.2. Reference years.....	30
Table A3.3. National currencies	31
Table A3.4. Euro irrevocable exchange rates	32
Annex 4: Country groupings and aggregates	33
Links and contacts	34

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK DATABASE

1.1. The Economic Outlook publication

The OECD Economic Outlook (EO) publication presents the OECD's twice-yearly analysis of the major economic trends and prospects for the next two years.

Prepared by the OECD Economics Department, the Outlook puts forward a consistent set of projections for all OECD member countries as well as for selected non-member countries.

Most data presented in the OECD Economic Outlook publication (and more specifically in the statistical annex) are available in the EO database

Given the unusual level of uncertainty caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, this Economic Outlook (EO107) presents two scenarios for each country and economy – one scenario in which a second outbreak occurs in most economies towards the end of this year (double-hit scenario) and an alternative scenario where the second outbreak is avoided (single-hit scenario).

1.2. The Economic Outlook database

1.2.1. Countries and country groupings (at 4 June 2020)

The Economic Outlook (EO) database includes a comprehensive and consistent set of macroeconomic data for the 37 OECD countries and 10 non-OECD countries (Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Romania, Russia, South Africa).

Data are also available for two major country groupings: total OECD which includes the 37 member countries and the OECD euro area (17 countries that are both members of the OECD and the euro area: Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain).

Some data related to non-OECD trade regions are also available in the database.

- ➔ [Annex 1 - Table A1-1: Country codes](#)
- ➔ [Annex 6 - Country groupings and aggregates](#)

1.2.2. Variables

For OECD countries, the Economic Outlook database includes data on expenditure, foreign trade, output, employment and unemployment, interest and exchange rates, balance of payments, outlays and revenues of government and of households and government debt

For non-OECD countries and non-OECD trade regions, only a subset of key national accounts variables, foreign trade indicators and current account series are available.

- ➔ [Annex 1 - Table A1.2: Variable codes](#)
- ➔ [Annex 2 – The economic blocks which form the EO database](#)

Given the unusual level of uncertainty caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and the two-scenario approach, only a limited number of series is made available compared to past editions.

1.2.3. Series' codes used in the Economic Outlook statistical annex

→ [Annex 1 - Table A1-3: Codes of variables presented in the Economic Outlook statistical annex](#)

1.2.4. Frequency, annualisation and seasonal adjustment

The EO database contains yearly and quarterly data (when relevant) over the historical and projection periods, for OECD countries, non-OECD countries and OECD country groupings.

Quarterly levels are annualised (i.e. multiplied by 4). Annual levels are derived by averaging annualised quarterly levels.

Preference is given to seasonal adjustments performed by countries. However when adjusted data are not available, seasonal adjustments are performed by the OECD.



OECD quarterly projections are on a seasonally adjusted and working-day-corrected basis for selected key variables. Annual figures are obtained by averaging the quarters, thereby implying that differences between adjusted and unadjusted annual data may occur, though these in general are quite small. In some countries, official forecasts of annual figures do not include working-day correction. Even when official forecasts do adjust for working days, the size of the adjustment may in some cases differ from that used by the OECD.

1.2.5. Scale, units, currency and base years

Constant prices (or volume) and current prices data are expressed in units (they are not in thousands, millions or billions).

Most data are expressed at local currency, sometimes also in US dollars. For country aggregates, different rules apply. See [Annex 4](#) for more information.

For almost all countries, data at constant prices are “chained” volume data.



For most variables at constant prices (volume), base years (or reference years) are specific to each country.

Labour force data are expressed as number of persons.

Prices and indices are based on 100. Like volume data, they vary as to base year depending on national conventions.

Prices and indices related to the external sector (balance of payments and trade) are based on 2015=100.

Some aggregates and indicators are in index form with 2015=1.

The information is usually given in the “unit” column in OECD.stat and in the series' labels.

→ [Annex 3 - Table A3-2: Reference years](#)

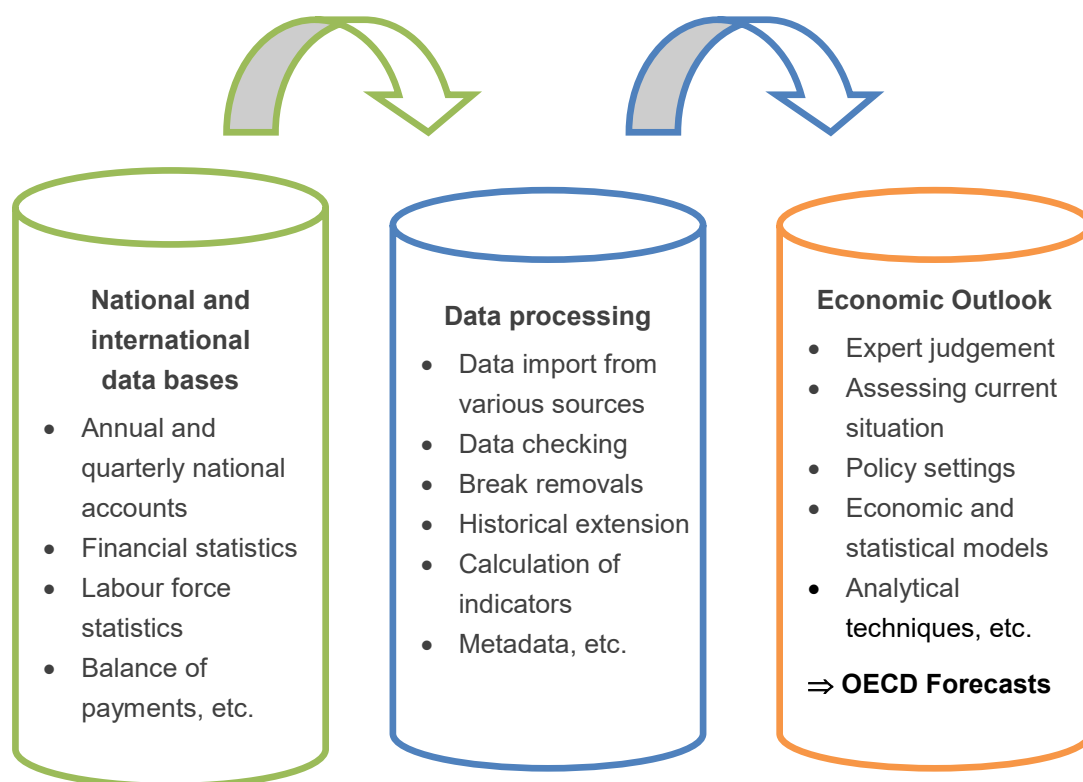
→ [Annex 3 - Table A3-3: National currencies](#)

1.2.6. Data processing

Variables are defined in such a way that they are as homogeneous as possible across countries. Breaks in underlying series are corrected where feasible.

The following treatments are applied to national data as required:

- Back-splicing of data: for a number of countries, some historical data have been estimated by the OECD Economics Department; if countries revise their methodologies but only supply revised data for recent years, the historical data are estimated by mechanically linking the new and old series. Prior to the first year for which actual historical data are available, data have been spliced backward using the growth rates from the previous series.
- Calculation of chained volume measures: a common computation of chained volume measures, which may differ from national methodologies, has been introduced over the forecast period for most countries and the level of a particular volume aggregate is thus no longer the simple summation of the level of its components. Contributions to changes in real gross domestic product (GDP), shown in the OECD Economic Outlook Annex table, but not included in the database release, have been based on a Laspeyres chain-type aggregation: the stock building contribution is computed as the weighted difference between the growth of real gross capital formation (investment including changes in inventories) and the growth of real gross fixed capital formation (investment excluding changes in inventories), the weights reflect the share of the different components of GDP at current prices in the previous period; similarly, the net trade contribution is computed as the weighted difference between the growth of real exports and the growth of real imports, the weights reflect the share of the different components in GDP at current prices in the previous period.



1.3. Economic Outlook Sources and Methods

1.3.1. Online Sources and Methods

The Economic Outlook Sources and Methods are described on the OECD Economic Outlook website:

<https://www.oecd.org/economy/outlook>

Statistical Annex>Sources & Methods of the OECD Economic Outlook

Direct link: <https://www.oecd.org/economy/sources-and-methods.htm>

Online material includes detailed information on:

- Key facts about the OECD Economic Outlook
- Forecasting methods and analytical tools
- Economic policies and other assumptions
- Aggregation methods
- References and more...

1.3.2. General assessment of the macroeconomic situation

The policy and other assumptions underlying the projections are described in the “General Assessment of the Macroeconomic Situation”, which is available on the OECD website:

<https://www.oecd.org/economy/outlook>

1.3.3. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Some of the frequently asked questions are listed on the OECD Economic Outlook website. For example:

- When is the Economic Outlook database updated?
- How can I access previous editions?
- How are growth rates calculated?
- Are the series final, preliminary or projected? What are the last historical points?
- What are the differences between the SNA08 and Maastricht definitions of government financial liabilities?
- Why do OECD data for gross financial liabilities differ from IMF estimates?
- How are country-groupings, such as the euro area, computed?
- What is the difference between Revenue Statistics and the SNA government revenues?
- What is the difference between public debt and government financial liabilities?

Answers to these questions are given on the OECD Economic Outlook website:

<https://www.oecd.org/economy/outlook>

Statistical Annex>Frequently asked questions (FAQs)

Direct link: <https://www.oecd.org/economy/outlook/faqs.htm>

1.3.4. Main sources

Sources for historical data (i.e. excluding projections) are publications of national statistical agencies and OECD statistical databases such as the *OECD Quarterly National Accounts*, *OECD Annual National Accounts*, *OECD Annual Labour Force Statistics*, and *OECD Main Economic Indicators* (prices, interest rates, balance of payments, quarterly labour force statistics, etc.).

More information on sources and methods by country is available on line on the OECD Economic Outlook website:

<https://www.oecd.org/economy/sources-and-methods.htm>

1.3.5. Identities

Many variables in the Economic Outlook database are calculated or re-calculated by formulas. These formulas – or identities – have been established to ensure the consistency of projections.

The base year (or reference year) is relevant for some identities. There are two kinds of base years:

- Country specific base years, relevant for volume and price series for expenditure and GDP (see [Table A3.2](#) for current base year). These base years are presented in the identities as “base year”.
- A non-country specific base year, relevant for trade series and other series comparable over countries. This base year is 2015 in the current database and is presented in the identities as “overall OECD base year”.

1.4. Where to find the data? What are the different electronic formats?

1.4.1. OECD.Stat

The Economic Outlook database is available via OECD iLibrary or OECD.stat (“OECDdotStat” is the OECD official data warehouse).

https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/data/oecd-economic-outlook-statistics-and-projections_eo-data-en

<https://stats.oecd.org>

In OECD.Stat, under the theme “Economic Projections”, select “OECD Economic Outlook”.

From issue 60, data can be extracted in the different formats proposed by the browser. For technical reasons, issues up to 59 are available only as pdf files, or as zipped Excel files.

Structure of the Economic Outlook database in OECD.Stat

Two datasets are available, one for each scenario.

Data are presented according to three dimensions: Country, Variable and Time & Frequency.

Only a limited number of series is made available compared to past editions.

- EXT: External sectors, trade and payments
- GOV: Government accounts
- EXP: Expenditure and GDP
- SEL: Selected variables: ready-made growth rates
- HOU: Household sector accounts
- PRI: Prices and deflators
- LAB: Labour market
- MON: Monetary data
- OIL: Oil and commodities

Annex 2 presents a detailed description of each block.

The screenshot shows the OECD.StatExtracts interface. The main content area displays the 'Economic Outlook' database with the following data table:

Variable	GDPV_ANNPCT: GDP growth (volume)									
Frequency	Annual									
Time	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Country										
Australia	3.9	3.3	3.8	3.3	2.6	4.8	2.4	1.5	2.6	2.4
Austria	1.6	0.9	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.7	1.1	-3.5	2.2	2.7
Belgium	1.4	0.8	3.2	1.8	2.7	2.9	1.0	-2.8	2.4	1.9
Canada	2.8	2.0	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.1	-2.8	3.2	2.6
Chile	2.2	4.0	6.9	6.4	5.8	5.1	3.1	-0.9	5.8	5.9
Czech Republic	2.1	3.8	4.6	6.8	7.2	5.7	2.9	-4.4	2.3	1.8
Denmark	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.4	3.4	1.6	-0.8	-5.7	1.6	1.1

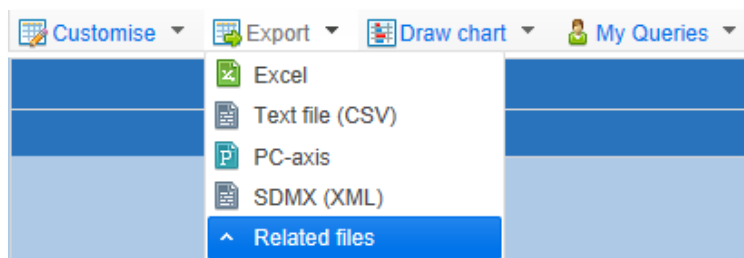
1.4.2. Excel files

The Economic Outlook statistical annex is also available in Excel format. However, only broad indicators are available (i.e. growth rates, ratios, indices...).

<https://www.oecd.org/economy/outlook/statistical-annex>

1.4.3. Export to Excel and other formats (CSV, XML...)

Data selection in OECD.stat can be exported to Excel, CSV, PC-axis and XML.



1.5. Recommended uses

The following points should be borne in mind when using the EO data:

- Depending on the countries and variables, data are shown from 1960 onwards, however users should be aware that most of the long time series are constructed using different vintages of data and older information is subject to caution.
- Historical data correspond to the data available at the cut-off date for the respective Economic Outlook, and may diverge from data present in other OECD data sets which are updated on a rolling basis.
- The list of variables may differ from one edition to the next, following changes in concepts and suppression/addition of indicators.
- Publication of variables (mainly on a quarterly basis) is subject to a quality review for each issue and may be provisionally suspended.

2. MAIN CHANGES TO THE DATABASE (June 2020)

2.1. Date of last update

The cut-off date for information used in the current Economic Outlook database (EO107) is **4 June 2020**.

2.2. Datasets and scenarios

This Economic Outlook (EO107) presents two scenarios for each country and economy – one scenario in which a second outbreak occurs in most economies towards the end of this year (double-hit scenario) and an alternative scenario where the second outbreak is avoided (single-hit scenario).

2.3. Countries and country groupings

The OECD aggregate now includes Columbia which became a member of the OECD on 28 April 2020.

Bulgaria and Romania were added into the EO106 edition of the Economic Outlook database in November 2019.

2.4. Variables

Covid-19

Given the unusual level of uncertainty caused by the Covid-19 pandemic and the two-scenario approach, only a limited number of series is made available compared to past editions.

New OECD reference year

The reference year for prices and indices related to the external sector (balance of payments and trade) was changed from 2010 to 2015 in the EO105 edition. The change affects all variables expressed in constant USD (OECD reference year exchange rate or reference year PPP), indices based on the OECD reference year, and all aggregates computed by the OECD.

2.5. Changes in methodology

2.5.1. National accounts

All OECD countries have implemented the SNA 2008 methodology (or ESA 2010, its European equivalent). Links to international manuals and country-specific material can be found on this OECD web page:

<https://www.oecd.org/sdd/na/implementingthesystemofnationalaccount2008.htm>

All changes undertaken by national statistical offices (revisions in national accounts, implementation of new classifications, revised seasonal adjustment techniques, or extension of series in the past) which were available before the above-mentioned cut-off date have been taken into account in the EO database.

The status of national accounts in OECD countries is summarised in Annex 3:

→ [Table A3-1: Coverage and reporting systems](#)

2.5.2. Balance of payments

All countries follow the BPM6 methodology; BPM6 is the acronym for the sixth edition of the “Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual”. The Manual serves as the standard framework for the compilation of statistics on the transactions and positions between an economy and the rest of the world. It promotes consistency between different data sets, notably with national accounts.

→ [Sixth Edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual \(BPM6\)](#)

2.5.3. Quarterly national accounts

Flash estimates

For some countries, the EO database incorporates preliminary “flash” estimates of GDP for the first quarter of 2020. These releases are often accompanied by a revision of past quarters. A second data release by the national authorities will confirm or adjust these first “flash” estimates later on after the Economic Outlook release.

For some countries, only total GDP at constant prices (code: GDPV) is concerned by the flash release. In consequence, the breakdown between expenditure components over the recent period should be regarded as a judgmental projection.

Frequency issues

As explained in section [1.2.4. Frequency, annualisation and seasonal adjustment](#), annual data in the EO database are usually derived from quarterly figures. Consequently, annual EO data may sometimes include working day adjustments (WDA) and thus slightly differ from the official release of annual data (which usually exclude this kind of adjustments or apply a different one).

When annual and quarterly revisions are published at different dates and/or when the differences between the two frequencies are too important, then quarterly figures may be benchmarked on the annual values (Chow Lin method),¹ i.e. the quarterly profiles are kept but the quarterly levels in national currency are modified so that, when added up, they lead to the official annual data. (See [2.5.4. Main changes by country](#) for more information).

2.5.4. Main changes by country

The EO106 edition of the Economic Outlook included the coordinated European “Benchmark revisions” of national accounts for a number of countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom, as well as Norway. These countries also revised their balance of payments statistics.

For further information see links to national sources in the Eurostat documents:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/737960/9861115/Benchmark_revisions_2019.pdf

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/737960/9861115/Benchmark+revisions+2019_data+availability.pdf

1. G.C. Chow and A. Lin (1971). “Best Linear Unbiased Interpolation, Distribution, and Extrapolation of Time Series by Related Series”, *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, MIT Press, Vol. 53(4), pages 372-375, November, <https://www.princeton.edu/~erp/ERParchives/archivepdfs/M124.pdf> .

Annex 3 of this documentation shows national reference years, periods covered, system of definition used and national currencies.

Australia

- **Base year:** The reference year has changed to 2017 (financial year 2017-2018).

Chile

- **Government account:** Correction of general government net lending (NLG), previously the series was not annualised.

Denmark

- **Expenditure and GDP:** The benchmark of quarterly figures on annual values has been removed.

Hungary

- **Base year:** The reference year has changed to 2015.

Italy

- **External sectors, trade and payments:** Balance of payments data from 1995 has been revised (benchmark revision).

Latvia

- **Expenditure and GDP:** Quarterly data are benchmarked to annual figures and as a consequence may differ slightly from national data.

Korea

- **Expenditure and GDP:** Historical data for 1960-2009 has been revised (benchmark revision).
- **Government and Household accounts:** Historical data for 1970-2009 has been revised (benchmark revision).

Lithuania

- **Expenditure and GDP:** Quarterly data are benchmarked to annual figures and as a consequence may differ slightly from national data. Historical data for 1995-2009 has been revised (benchmark revision).

New Zealand

- **Labour market:** Revised data from 2013 due to changes in labour force survey weights.

Norway

- **Expenditure and GDP:** Quarterly data are benchmarked to annual figures and as a consequence may differ slightly from national data.

Poland

- **Expenditure and GDP:** Seasonally adjusted quarterly series published by Statistics Poland do not respect an annual constraint. Preference has been given to publishing official annual values and not to show quarterly figures.

Romania

- **Expenditure and GDP:** Quarterly data are benchmarked to annual figures and as a consequence may differ slightly from national data.

Slovenia

- **Expenditure and GDP:** Quarterly data are benchmarked to annual figures and as a consequence may differ slightly from national data.

Spain

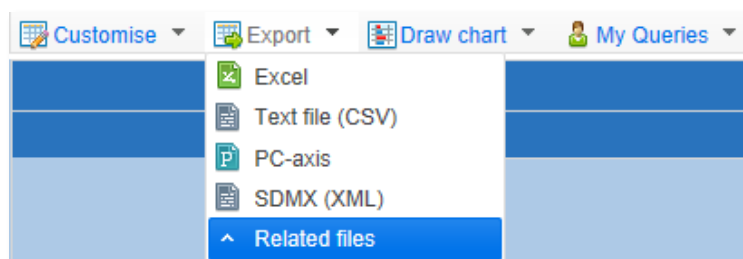
- **Household account:** Historical data pre-1999 has been revised (benchmark revision from 1995 and change in data source pre-1995).
- **External sectors, trade and payments:** Balance of payments series have been revised from 1995 onwards (benchmark revision).

Sweden

- **Base year:** The reference year has changed to 2019.
- **Expenditure and GDP:** Revision of data from 1993.

2.5.5. Last historical points

Last historical points can be found in an excel file under “Export > Related files” in OECD.stat. All data after these historical points are forecasts or projections.



2.5.6. Country base years / Standard OECD reference year

A switch to a new reference year may or may not involve major conceptual modification. However, any change in the reference year has an impact on the levels of chained volume measure series rebased to the reference year.

Though the terms often refer to the same concept, “reference year” is usually limited to a simple statistical presentation; in contrast, the term “base year” describes a period during which detailed, revised and improved surveys are conducted. A base year is often used to establish benchmark values from which other data are derived.

For most variables, base years (or reference years) are specific to each country. The following countries have changed their national base year since the last edition:

Australia	From 2016 to 2017
Hungary	From 2005 to 2015
Sweden	From 2018 to 2019

Aggregates (such as OECD total, Non OECD economies, World, Oil producers, rest of the world) are using a standard OECD reference year.

In EO105, the standard OECD reference year changed from 2010 to 2015.

ANNEX 1: CODES

[Table A1.1. Country codes](#)

[Table A1.2. Variable codes](#)

[Table A1.3. Codes of variables presented in the Economic Outlook statistical annex](#)

Table A1.1. Country codes¹

OECD countries		
1.	AUS	Australia
2.	AUT	Austria
3.	BEL	Belgium
4.	CAN	Canada
5.	CHL	Chile
6.	COL	Colombia
7.	CZE	Czech Republic
8.	DNK	Denmark
9.	EST	Estonia
10.	FIN	Finland
11.	FRA	France
12.	DEU	Germany
13.	GRC	Greece
14.	HUN	Hungary
15.	ISL	Iceland
16.	IRL	Ireland
17.	ISR	Israel ²
18.	ITA	Italy
19.	JPN	Japan
20.	KOR	Korea
21.	LVA	Latvia
22.	LTU	Lithuania
23.	LUX	Luxembourg
24.	MEX	Mexico
25.	NLD	Netherlands
26.	NZL	New Zealand
27.	NOR	Norway
28.	POL	Poland
29.	PRT	Portugal
30.	SVK	Slovak Republic
31.	SVN	Slovenia
32.	ESP	Spain
33.	SWE	Sweden
34.	CHE	Switzerland
35.	TUR	Turkey
36.	GBR	United Kingdom
37.	USA	United States
Country groupings		
1.	EA17	Euro area (17 OECD countries)
2.	OTO	Total OECD
Non-OECD member countries		
1.	ARG	Argentina
2.	BRA	Brazil
3.	BGR	Bulgaria
4.	CHN	China
5.	CRI	Costa Rica
6.	IND	India
7.	IDN	Indonesia
8.	ROU	Romania
9.	RUS	Russia
10.	ZAF	South Africa

Non-OECD trade regions		
1.	DAE	Dynamic Asian Economies (Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam)
2.	OOP	Other oil producers (Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yemen)
3.	RWD	Rest of the world

1. Codes for the representation of names of countries: ISO 3166 Fourth Edition, 15 December 1993.
2. 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.

Table A1.2. Variable codes

	Codes	Description
1.	CBGDPR	Current account balance as a percentage of GDP
2.	CGV	Government final consumption expenditure, volume
3.	CGV_ANNPCT	Government final consumption expenditure, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate
4.	CPI	Consumer price index
5.	CPI_YTYPCT	Headline inflation, year-on-year percentage growth
6.	CPIH	Consumer price index, harmonised
7.	CPIH_YTYPCT	Harmonised headline inflation, year-on-year percentage growth
8.	CPV	Private final consumption expenditure, volume
9.	CPV_ANNPCT	Private final consumption expenditure, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate
10.	CQ_FBGSV	Net exports contributions to changes in real GDP, percentage points
11.	CQ_ISKV	Change in inventories, contributions to changes in real GDP, percentage points
12.	ET	Total employment (labour force survey basis)
13.	EXCH	Exchange rate, USD per national currency
14.	EXCHUD	Exchange rate, national currency per USD
15.	GDP	Gross domestic product, nominal value, market prices
16.	GDP_ANNPCT	Gross domestic product, nominal value, percentage growth, annualised rate
17.	GDPML	Mainland gross domestic product, nominal value, market prices
18.	GDPMLV	Mainland gross domestic product, volume, market prices
19.	GDPV	Gross domestic product, volume, market prices
20.	GDPV_ANNPCT	Gross domestic product, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate
21.	GDPV_USD	Gross domestic product, volume in USD, OECD reference year exchange rates
22.	GDPVD	Gross domestic product, volume in USD, at OECD reference year PPP
23.	GFAR	General government gross financial assets as a percentage of GDP
24.	GGFLMQ	Gross public debt, Maastricht criterion as a percentage of GDP
25.	GGFLQ	General government gross financial liabilities as a percentage of GDP
26.	IRL	Long-term interest rate on government bonds
27.	IRS	Short-term interest rate
28.	ITISKV	Gross capital formation, total, volume
29.	ITV	Gross fixed capital formation, total, volume
30.	ITV_ANNPCT	Gross fixed capital formation, total, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate
31.	LF	Labour force
32.	MGSV	Imports of goods and services, volume (national accounts basis)
33.	MGSV_ANNPCT	Imports of goods and services, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate (national accounts basis)
34.	MGSVD	Imports of goods and services, volume in USD, OECD reference year prices (national accounts basis)
35.	NLGQ	General government net lending as a percentage of GDP
36.	NLGXQ	General government primary balance as a percentage of GDP
37.	PCORE	Core inflation index
38.	PCORE_YTYPCT	Core inflation, year-on-year percentage growth
39.	PCOREH	Core inflation index, harmonised
40.	PCOREH_YTYPCT	Core inflation harmonised, year-on-year percentage growth
41.	PGDP	Gross domestic product, market prices, deflator
42.	PGDP_ANNPCT	Gross domestic product, market prices, deflator, percentage growth, annualised rate
43.	PMGS	Imports of goods and services, deflator (national accounts basis)
44.	PPP	Purchasing power parity, national currency per USD
45.	PXGS	Exports of goods and services, deflator (national accounts basis)
46.	TGSVD	Goods and services trade, volume in USD, OECD reference year prices
47.	UNR	Unemployment rate
48.	WPBRENT	Crude oil price, FOB, USD per barrel, spot Brent
49.	XGSV	Exports of goods and services, volume (national accounts basis)

50.	XGSV_ANNPCT	Exports of goods and services, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate (national accounts basis)
51.	XGSVD	Exports of goods and services, volume in USD, OECD reference year prices (national accounts basis)
52.	YDH	Net disposable income of households and non-profit institutions serving households
53.	YDH_G	Gross disposable income of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table A1.3. Codes of variables presented in the Economic Outlook statistical annex*

Table number	Table title	Code
Demand and Output		
1.	Real GDP	GDPV
2.	Nominal GDP	GDP
3.	Real private consumption expenditure	CPV
4.	Real public consumption expenditure	CGV
5.	Real total gross fixed capital formation	ITV
6.	Foreign balance contributions to changes in real GDP	CQ_FBGSV
7.	Quarterly demand and output projections	CPV, CGV, ITV, XGSV, MGSV, GDPV
Inflation and Unemployment		
8.	GDP deflators	PGDP
9.	Consumer price indices	CPI for non-euro area OECD countries, CPIH for euro area countries and the United Kingdom
10.	Unemployment rates: national definitions	UNR
11.	Quarterly price and unemployment projections	CPI, CPIH, PGDP, UNR
Fiscal Balances and Public Indebtedness		
12.	General government financial balances	NLGQ
13.	General government primary balances	NLGXQ
14.	General government gross financial liabilities	GGFLQ
15.	Maastricht definition of general government gross public debt	GGFLMQ
Interest Rates		
16.	Short-term interest rates	IRS
17.	Long-term interest rates	IRL
External Trade and Payments		
18.	Export volumes of goods and services	XGSVD
19.	Import volumes of goods and services	MGSVD
20.	Export prices of goods and services	PXGS
21.	Import prices of goods and services	PMGS
22.	Current account balances as a percentage of GDP	CBGDPR

* More metadata are available on the internet at <https://www.oecd.org/economy/sources-and-methods.htm> including Notes to the Economic Outlook Annex Tables at <https://www.oecd.org/economy/outlook/notestotheeconomicoutlookannextables.htm>.

ANNEX 2: THE ECONOMIC BLOCKS WHICH FORM THE EO DATABASE

[Table A2.1. External sectors, trade and payments](#)

[Table A2.2. Government accounts](#)

[Table A2.3. Expenditure and GDP](#)

[Table A2.4. Selected variables](#)

[Table A2.5. Household sector accounts](#)

[Table A2.6. Prices and deflators](#)

[Table A2.7. Labour markets](#)

[Table A2.8. Monetary data](#)

[Table A2.9. Oil and commodities](#)

Table A2.1. **External sectors, trade and payments**

Current account - National currency	
CBGDPR	Current account balance as a percentage of GDP
Trade of goods and services, national accounts basis - Value in USD	
MGSVD	Imports of goods and services, volume in USD, OECD reference year prices (national accounts basis)
XGSVD	Exports of goods and services, volume in USD, OECD reference year prices (national accounts basis)
Exchange rates	
EXCH	Exchange rate, USD per national currency
EXCHUD	Exchange rate, national currency per USD
Share in world trade and performance indicators	
TGSVD	Goods and services trade, volume in USD, OECD reference year prices

Table A2.2. **Government accounts**

Public debt	
GGFLQ	General government gross financial liabilities as a percentage of GDP
GGFLMQ	Gross public debt, Maastricht criterion as a percentage of GDP
GFAR	General government gross financial assets as a percentage of GDP
Government deficit	
NLGQ	General government net lending as a percentage of GDP
NLGXQ	General government primary balance as a percentage of GDP

Table A2.3. **Expenditure and GDP**

Gross domestic Product (expenditure approach) - Current prices	
GDP	Gross domestic product, nominal value, market prices
Gross domestic Product (expenditure approach) - Volume, constant prices	
GDPV	Gross domestic product, volume, market prices
GDPV_USD	Gross domestic product, volume in USD, OECD reference year exchange rates
GDPVD	Gross domestic product, volume in USD, at OECD reference year PPP
CPV	Private final consumption expenditure, volume
CGV	Government final consumption expenditure, volume
ITISKV	Gross capital formation, total, volume
ITV	Gross fixed capital formation, total, volume
MGSV	Imports of goods and services, volume (national accounts basis)
XGSV	Exports of goods and services, volume (national accounts basis)
Mainland/Offshore (Norway-specific variables)	
GDPML	Mainland gross domestic product, nominal value, market prices
GDPMLV	Mainland gross domestic product, volume, market prices
Other variables	
CQ_FBGSV	Net exports contributions to changes in real GDP, percentage points
CQ_ISKV	Change in inventories, contributions to changes in real GDP, percentage points

Table A2.4. **Selected variables: ready-made growth rates**

Prices and deflators	
CPI_YTYPCT	Headline inflation, year-on-year percentage growth
CPIH_YTYPCT	Harmonised headline inflation, year-on-year percentage growth
PCORE_YTYPCT	Core inflation, year-on-year percentage growth
PCOREH_YTYPCT	Core inflation harmonised, year-on-year percentage growth
PGDP_ANNPCT	Gross domestic product, market prices, deflator, percentage growth, annualised rate
Expenditure and GDP	
CGV_ANNPCT	Government final consumption expenditure, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate
CPV_ANNPCT	Private final consumption expenditure, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate
GDP_ANNPCT	Gross domestic product, nominal value, percentage growth, annualised rate
GDPV_ANNPCT	Gross domestic product, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate
ITV_ANNPCT	Gross fixed capital formation, total, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate
MGSV_ANNPCT	Imports of goods and services, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate (national accounts basis)
XGSV_ANNPCT	Exports of goods and services, volume, percentage growth, annualised rate (national accounts basis)

Table A2.5. **Household sector accounts**

Disposable income and saving	
YDH	Net disposable income of households and non-profit institutions serving households
YDH_G	Gross disposable income of households and non-profit institutions serving households

Table A2.6. **Prices and deflators**

Inflation	
CPI	Consumer price index
CPIH	Consumer price index, harmonised
PCORE	Core inflation index
PCOREH	Core inflation index, harmonised
Deflators	
PGDP	Gross domestic product, market prices, deflator
PMGS	Imports of goods and services, deflator (national accounts basis)
PXGS	Exports of goods and services, deflator (national accounts basis)
Purchasing power parities (PPPs)	
PPP	Purchasing power parity, national currency per USD

Table A2.7. **Labour market**

Labour force	
LF	Labour force
Employment and unemployment	
ET	Total employment (labour force survey basis)
UNR	Unemployment rate (national accounts or labour force basis)

Table A2.8. **Monetary data**

IRL	Long-term interest rate on government bonds
IRS	Short-term interest rate

Table A2.9. **Oil and commodities**

Oil	
WPBRENT	Crude oil price, FOB, USD per barrel, spot Brent

ANNEX 3: COUNTRY SPECIFICS

[Table A3.1. Coverage and reporting systems](#)

[Table A3.2. Reference years](#)

[Table A3.3. National currencies](#)

[Table A3.4. Euro irrevocable exchange rates](#)

Table A3.1. Coverage and reporting systems

		Expenditure account	Household account
1.	Argentina	SNA08 (1993-2019)	..
2.	Australia	SNA08 (1959q3-2020q1)	SNA08 (1959q3-2020q1)
3.	Austria	ESA10 (1996q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1995-2019)
4.	Belgium	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1999-2019)
5.	Brazil	SNA08 (1996-2019)	..
6.	Bulgaria	ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2017)
7.	Canada	SNA08 (1981q1-2020q1)	SNA08 (1981q1-2020q1)
8.	Chile	SNA08 (1996q1-2020q1)	..
9.	China	SNA93 (1992-2019)	..
10.	Colombia	SNA08 (2005q1-2020q1)	..
11.	Costa Rica	SNA08 (1991-2019)	..
12.	Czech Republic	ESA10 (1996q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1999-2019)
13.	Denmark	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1995-2019)
14.	Estonia	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1995-2018)
15.	Finland	ESA10 (1990q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1999-2019)
16.	France	ESA10 (1949q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1980q1-2020q1)
17.	Germany	ESA10 (1991q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1991-2019)
18.	Greece	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	..
19.	Hungary	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1995-2018)
20.	Iceland	SNA08 (1997q1-2020q1)	..
21.	Indonesia	SNA08 (2000-2019)	..
22.	India	SNA93 (2011-2019)	..
23.	Ireland	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1999-2019)
24.	Israel	SNA08 (1995q1-2020q1)	..
25.	Italy	ESA10 (1996q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1999-2019)
26.	Japan	SNA08 (1994q1-2020q1)	SNA08 (1980-2018)
27.	Korea	SNA08 (1960q1-2020q1)	SNA08 (1975-2019)
28.	Latvia	ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2018)
29.	Lithuania	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (2010-2018)
30.	Luxembourg	ESA10 (1995q1-2019q4)	ESA10 (1995-2018)
31.	Mexico	SNA08 (1993-2019)	..
32.	Netherlands	ESA10 (1996q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1995-2019)
33.	New Zealand	SNA08 (1987q2-2019q4)	SNA08 (1986-2018)
34.	Norway	ESA10 (1978q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1995-2019)
35.	Poland	ESA10 (2002q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (2000-2019)
36.	Portugal	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1995-2019)
37.	Romania	ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2018)
38.	Russia	SNA08 (2003-2019)	..
39.	Slovak Republic	ESA10 (1997q1-2019q4)	ESA10 (1995-2019)
40.	Slovenia	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1995-2019)
41.	South Africa	SNA08 (2010-2019)	..
42.	Spain	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1999-2019)
43.	Sweden	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1993-2019)
44.	Switzerland	ESA10 (1980q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1995-2018)
45.	Turkey	SNA08 (1998q1-2020q1)	..
46.	United Kingdom	ESA10 (1995q1-2020q1)	ESA10 (1987q1-2019q4)
47.	United States	NIPA (SNA08) (1947q1-2020q1)	NIPA (SNA08) (1947q1-2020q1)

Notes:

SNA: System of National Accounts (2008 or 1993).

ESA: European System of Accounts (2010).

NIPA: National Income and Product Accounts (USA).

BPM: Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, edition 6.

Table A3.1. Coverage and reporting systems (cont.)

Financial government account	Non-financial government account	Balance of payments		
..	..	BPM6 (1994-2019)	Argentina	1.
SNA08 (1988-2019)	SNA08 (1959q3-2020q1)	BPM6 (1959q3-2020q1)	Australia	2.
ESA10 (1999-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2006q1-2019q4)	Austria	3.
ESA10 (1998-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2015q1-2019q4)	Belgium	4.
..	..	BPM6 (1995-2019)	Brazil	5.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2007-2019)	Bulgaria	6.
SNA08 (1990q1-2019q4)	SNA08 (1981q1-2020q1)	BPM6 (1981q1-2020q1)	Canada	7.
..	..	BPM6 (2003q1-2020q1)	Chile	8.
..	..	BPM6 (1998-2019)	China	9.
..	SNA08 (2014-2018)	BPM6 (2000q1-2019q4)	Colombia	10.
..	..	BPM6 (2009-2019)	Costa Rica	11.
ESA10 (1999-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1993q1-2019q4)	Czech Republic	12.
ESA10 (1994-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1995q1-2020q1)	Denmark	13.
ESA10 (1995-2018)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1993q1-2019q4)	Estonia	14.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1975-2019)	BPM6 (1995q1-2019q4)	Finland	15.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1978-2019)	BPM6 (2008q1-2020q1)	France	16.
ESA10 (1991-2019)	ESA10 (1991-2019)	BPM6 (1991q2-2020q1)	Germany	17.
ESA10 (1998-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2002q1-2019q4)	Greece	18.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1995q1-2019q4)	Hungary	19.
SNA08 (2003-2013)	SNA08 (1998-2019)	BPM6 (1995q1-2020q1)	Iceland	20.
..	SNA08 (2010-2017)	BPM6 (2004-2019)	Indonesia	21.
..	..	BPM6 (2010-2019)	India	22.
ESA10 (1998-2018)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2002q1-2019q4)	Ireland	23.
SNA08 (1995-2018)	SNA08 (1995-2018)	BPM6 (1995q1-2019q4)	Israel	24.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1995q1-2020q1)	Italy	25.
SNA08 (1994-2017)	SNA08 (1994-2018)	BPM6 (1996q1-2019q4)	Japan	26.
SNA08 (2008-2017)	SNA08 (1970-2019)	BPM6 (1980q1-2020q1)	Korea	27.
ESA10 (1995-2018)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2000q1-2019q4)	Latvia	28.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2004q1-2019q4)	Lithuania	29.
ESA10 (1998-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2002q1-2019q4)	Luxembourg	30.
..	..	BPM6 (2010q1-2020q1)	Mexico	31.
ESA10 (1998-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2003q2-2019q4)	Netherlands	32.
SNA08 (1994-2019)	SNA08 (1986-2018)	BPM6 (1971q2-2019q4)	New Zealand	33.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1981q1-2019q4)	Norway	34.
ESA10 (1998-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2004q1-2019q4)	Poland	35.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1996q1-2020q1)	Portugal	36.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1999-2019)	Romania	37.
..	..	BPM6 (2000-2019)	Russia	38.
ESA10 (1998-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (2004q1-2019q4)	Slovak Republic	39.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1994q1-2020q1)	Slovenia	40.
..	SNA08 (2008-2018)	BPM6 (1990-2019)	South Africa	41.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1995q1-2019q4)	Spain	42.
ESA10 (1995-2019)	ESA10 (1995-2019)	BPM6 (1982q1-2019q4)	Sweden	43.
ESA10 (1995-2018)	ESA10 (1995-2018)	BPM6 (2000q1-2019q4)	Switzerland	44.
..	..	BPM6 (1992q1-2019q4)	Turkey	45.
ESA10 (1987-2018)	ESA10 (1987q1-2019q4)	BPM6 (1998q1-2020q1)	United Kingdom	46.
NIPA (SNA08) (1952q1-2019q4)	NIPA (SNA08) (1947q1-2020q1)	BPM6 (1960q1-2019q4)	United States	47.

This table shows the status of national accounts in OECD countries. The periods in brackets indicate the availability of historical data based on the most recent definitions. Time series are backcast in the EO database using data from other sources. The starting point for the projections is the last available year/period + 1. When quarterly data are available, these series are indicated with the symbol "q"; otherwise quarterly series are interpolated from the annual).

Table A3.2. Reference years

OECD countries			
1.	AUS	Australia	2017/2018*
2.	AUT	Austria	2015
3.	BEL	Belgium	2015
4.	CAN	Canada	2012
5.	CHL	Chile	2013
6.	COL	Colombia	2015
7.	CZE	Czech Republic	2010
8.	DNK	Denmark	2010
9.	EST	Estonia	2015
10.	FIN	Finland	2010
11.	FRA	France	2014
12.	DEU	Germany	2015
13.	GRC	Greece	2010
14.	HUN	Hungary	2015
15.	ISL	Iceland	2005
16.	IRL	Ireland	2017
17.	ISR	Israel	2015
18.	ITA	Italy	2015
19.	JPN	Japan	2011
20.	KOR	Korea	2015
21.	LVA	Latvia	2015
22.	LTU	Lithuania	2015
23.	LUX	Luxembourg	2010
24.	MEX	Mexico	2013
25.	NLD	Netherlands	2015
26.	NZL	New Zealand	2009/2010 *
27.	NOR	Norway	2017
28.	POL	Poland	2010
29.	PRT	Portugal	2016
30.	SVK	Slovak Republic	2015
31.	SVN	Slovenia	2010
32.	ESP	Spain	2015
33.	SWE	Sweden	2019
34.	CHE	Switzerland	2010
35.	TUR	Turkey	2009
36.	GBR	United Kingdom	2016
37.	USA	United States	2012
Country groupings			
1.	EA17	Euro area (17 OECD countries)	2015
2.	OTO	Total OECD	2015
Non-OECD member countries			
1.	ARG	Argentina	2004
2.	BRA	Brazil	2000
3.	BGR	Bulgaria	2015
4.	CHN	China	2015
5.	CRI	Costa Rica	2012
6.	IND	India	2011/2012 *
7.	IDN	Indonesia	2010
8.	ROU	Romania	2010
9.	RUS	Russia	2016
10.	ZAF	South Africa	2010

* Fiscal year beginning on 1 July 2017 for Australia, 1 April 2009 for New Zealand and 1 April 2011 for India. In the EO database, data are adjusted to become calendar years beginning on 1 January 2017 for Australia and 1 January 2009 for New Zealand. For India, fiscal year data are shown, without adjustment to convert to calendar year.

Table A3.3. National currencies

Code	Countries Name	National currencies*		Code
		Singular	Plural	
OECD countries				
AUS	Australia	Australian dollar	Australian dollars	AUD
AUT	Austria	Austrian euro	Austrian euros	EUR
BEL	Belgium	Belgium euro	Belgium euros	EUR
CAN	Canada	Canadian dollar	Canadian dollars	CAD
CHL	Chile	Chilean peso	Chilean pesos	CLP
COL	Colombia	Colombian peso	Colombian pesos	COP
CZE	Czech Republic	Czech koruna	Czech koruny	CZK
DNK	Denmark	Danish krone	Danish kroner	DKK
EST	Estonia	Estonian euro	Estonian euros	EUR
FIN	Finland	Finnish euro	Finnish euros	EUR
FRA	France	French euro	French euros	EUR
DEU	Germany	Deutsche euro	Deutsche euros	EUR
GRC	Greece	Greek euro	Greek euros	EUR
HUN	Hungary	Hungarian forint	Hungarian forints	HUF
ISL	Iceland	Iceland króna	Iceland krónur	ISK
IRL	Ireland	Irish euro	Irish euros	EUR
ISR	Israel	New Israeli sheqel	New Israeli sheqels	ILS
ITA	Italy	Italian euro	Italian euros	EUR
JPN	Japan	Japanese yen	Japanese yen	JPY
KOR	Korea Republic	South Korean won	South Korean wons	KRW
LVA	Latvia	Latvian euro	Latvian euros	EUR
LIT	Lithuania	Lithuanian euro	Lithuanian euros	EUR
LUX	Luxembourg	Luxembourg euro	Luxembourg euros	EUR
MEX	Mexico	Mexican peso	Mexican pesos	MXN
NLD	Netherlands	Netherlands euro	Netherlands euros	EUR
NZL	New Zealand	New Zealand dollar	New Zealand dollars	NZD
NOR	Norway	Norwegian krone	Norwegian kroner	NOK
POL	Poland	Polish zloty	Polish zlotys	PLN
PRT	Portugal	Portuguese euro	Portuguese euros	EUR
SVK	Slovak Republic	Slovak euro	Slovak euros	EUR
SVN	Slovenia	Slovenian euro	Slovenian euros	EUR
ESP	Spain	Spanish euro	Spanish euros	EUR
SWE	Sweden	Swedish krona	Swedish kronor	SEK
CHE	Switzerland	Swiss franc	Swiss francs	CHF
TUR	Turkey	Turkish lira	Turkish liras	TRL
GBR	United Kingdom	Pound sterling	Pounds sterling	GBP
USA	United States	US dollar	US dollars	USD
EA17	Euro area (17 OECD countries)	Euro	Euros	EUR
Non-OECD member countries				
ARG	Argentina	Argentine peso	Argentine pesos	ARS
BRA	Brazil	Brazilian real	Brazilian reais	BRL
BGR	Bulgaria	Bulgarian lev	Bulgarian leva	BGN
CHN	China	Yuan renminbi	Yuan renminbi	CNY
CRI	Costa Rica	Costa Rican colon	Costa Rican colones	CRC
IND	India	Indian rupee	Indian rupees	INR
IDN	Indonesia	Indonesian rupiah	Indonesians rupiahs	IDR
ROU	Romania	Romanian leu	Romanian lei	RON
RUS	Russian	Russian ruble	Russian rubles	RUB
ZAF	South Africa	South African rand	South African rand	ZAR

* For euro area countries, the name of the country appears in the currency name (e.g. French euros instead of euros). This has been done to highlight the fact that data before the implementation of the euro have been converted using the national irrevocable exchange rates (see table A3.4).

Table A3.4. **Euro irrevocable exchange rates**

Data for the euro area (17 OECD countries) are expressed in euros, and pre-adhesion data have been converted from national currencies using the irrevocable conversion euro rates, which are for 1 euro:

		1	EUR
1.	Austria	13.7603	ATS
2.	Belgium	40.3399	BEF
3.	Estonia	15.6466	EEK
4.	Finland	5.94573	FIM
5.	France	6.55957	FRF
6.	Germany	1.95583	DEM
7.	Greece	340.750	GRD
8.	Ireland	0.787564	IEP
9.	Italy	1936.27	ITL
10.	Latvia	0.702804	LVL
11.	Lithuania	3.45280	LTL
12.	Luxembourg	40.3399	LUF
13.	Netherlands	2.20371	NLG
14.	Portugal	200.482	PTE
15.	Slovak Republic	30.1260	SKK
16.	Slovenia	239.640	SIT
17.	Spain	166.386	ESP

ANNEX 4: COUNTRY GROUPINGS AND AGGREGATES

The aggregation method used to construct the OECD area (37 countries) and the OECD euro area (17 OECD countries that are members of the euro area) is either a moving weighting scheme or the direct aggregation of ratios. These approaches aim to better handle issues arising from the evolving composition of these areas and different data availability across countries.

<https://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/aggregationmethods.htm>

Besides OECD and the OECD euro area, the following regions are distinguished:

- DAE - Dynamic Asian Economies (Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam).
- OOP - Other oil producers (Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yemen).
- RWD - Countries which are not included in any groups form a residual “rest of the world” group.

The aggregation of world trade¹ is obtained by combining OECD countries, non-OECD countries for which forecasts are made, dynamic Asian economies, other oil producers and the rest of the world.

1. See J. Brézillon, S. Guichard and D. Turner (2010), “Trade linkages in the OECD trade system”, *OECD Economics Department Working Papers*, No. 811, OECD Publishing, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5km4t0fj2p6l-en>.

Links and contacts

OECD website: <https://www.oecd.org>

OECD Economic Outlook: <https://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/economicoutlook.htm>

OECD Economics Department (ECO): <https://www.oecd.org/eco>

OECD Economics Department (ECO) Economic outlook, analysis and forecasts:
<https://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook>

OECD ilibrary: <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org> (includes information on subscription)
https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-economic-outlook_16097408

For more information on data and methodology, please contact ECO.Outlook@oecd.org

