



Nomenclature for constraint labels in Eora's adherence, violations and data source lists

When you open Eora's adherence and violations list you may find that constraints, and their corresponding raw data items, are labelled using a standard sequence of abbreviations. These standard abbreviations completely describe the characteristics of raw data. The purpose of the following information is to assist the users of the Eora tables in reading and understanding the adherence and violations reports.

General form:

```
Date_Project_CountryCountry_DataIdentifier-TransactionType-  
Year_OriginAggregationInfo_DestinationAggregationInfo_ValuationInfo_PriceInfo  
_Unit_Currency_VersionInfo_Notes_SourceInfo
```

All elements are separated by an underscore

Example:

20111107_WorldMRIO_UsaUsa,AllUsa_w,t-IIOti-2001_RAaggCLASS,RSum_CAaggCLASS_ba,t_cur_1_USA_ser_100_fisim#_UNSDSNAOC_Table4.1_D2-D3

Explanation:

Date

The date of sourcing and saving the raw data to file, using a *yyyymmdd* format. Example: *20090504* for the 4th May 2009.

Project

The name of the project that the data item was used for. Example: *WorldMRIO* or *GlobalMRIO*.

CountryCountry

A 3-digit UN code for country names. Examples: *Chl* for Chile, *Deu* for Germany, *Usa* for the United States. If countries are summed, *Alo* or *All* are used to denote “all other countries” or “all countries”. For example, all imports into Chile are *AloChl*. All exports from Germany are *DeuAlo*. All imports to the USA plus all US intermediate transactions (domestic input-output table plus imports matrix) is denoted by *AllUsa*. A domestic German transactions matrix would be denoted by *DeuDeu*. Exports from Germany to Chile would be named *DeuChl*.

DataIdentifier-Year

This part defines which data are contained in the constraint, and is therefore the most important part of the constraint label. The data identifier holds the data type. There are 4 basic types: *t* for a transactions matrix (use, trade, imports), *y* for final demand, *w* for value-added, GDP or primary inputs, and *v* for a supply matrix. These cover all types of matrices in an MRIO table (see table below).

Transactions data adhere to three basic input-output architectures: supply-use tables (SUT), industry-by-industry input-output tables (IIOT) or commodity-by-commodity input-output tables (CIOT). IIOT and CIOT can use industry (i) or commodity (c) technology assumption, which is denoted for example by ‘IIOTi’ or ‘CIOTi’.

An example is *y-IIOti-2000*, which denotes data/constraints for a year-2000 final demand block in an industry-by-industry input-output table using the industry technology assumption. If '*ty*' or '*t,y*' is used, it means intermediate demand plus final demand (see table below). Which final demand block it is (for example domestic or imports) can be determined through the *CountryCountry* identifier.

Identifier	Meaning
<i>t</i>	Use table or intermediate demand
<i>y</i>	Final demand
<i>w</i>	Value added
<i>v</i>	Supply table
<i>ty</i>	Intermediate plus final demand
<i>t,y</i>	Same as above
<i>wt</i>	Intermediate demand plus value added
<i>w,t</i>	Same as above

OriginAggregationInfo

This part of the label describes whether a data item is – in its supplying sectors – an aggregation of the MRIO data. For example if the data source identifies only one aggregate sector over which all supplying sectors in the MRIO are summed, the identifier is *RSum*. If the data source's supplying sectors are aggregated according to concordance *CLASS*, the identifier is *RAggCLASS*. If the data source's supplying sectors are identical to the MRIO's supplying sectors, the identifier is *NSum* (no sum) or *NAgg* (no aggregation). For every *RAggCLASS*, there exists a concordance matrix between classification *CLASS* the classifications used in the Eora MRIO tables (see <http://globalcarbonfootprint.com/queries/classifications.jsp>).

DestinationAggregationInfo

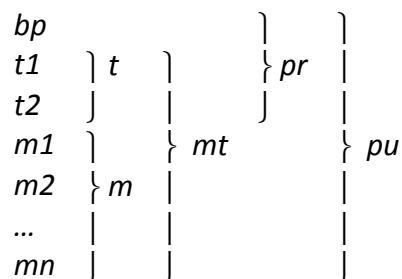
This part of the label describes whether a data item is – in its receiving sectors – an aggregation of the MRIO data. For example if the data source identifies only one aggregate sector over which all receiving sectors in the MRIO are summed, the identifier is *CSum*. If the data source’s receiving sectors are aggregated according to concordance *CLASS*, the identifier is *CAGgCLASS*. If the data source’s supplying sectors are identical to the MRIO’s receiving sectors, the identifier is *NSum* (no sum) or *NAGg* (no aggregation). For every *CAGgCLASS*, there exists a concordance matrix between classification *CLASS* the classifications used in the Eora MRIO tables (see <http://globalcarbonfootprint.com/queries/classifications.jsp>).

ValuationInfo

This identifier holds the information if this constraint refers to basic price or purchasers price valuation. Possible ValuationInfos are

<i>ba</i> for basic price	<i>m2</i> for transport	<i>mt</i> for all margins and taxes (mark-ups).
<i>pu</i> for purchasers’ price	<i>t1</i> for tax	<i>fb</i> for f.o.b. price
<i>pr</i> for producers’ price	<i>t2</i> for subsidies	<i>cf</i> for c.i.f. price
<i>m1</i> for trade margin	<i>m</i> for all margins, and	

The relationship between those is as follows:



PriceInfo

This part of the label holds information about whether the data is represented in current price or constant price data. Possible PriceInfos are

- *cur* for current price
- *con* for constant price

Unit and Currency

Unit holds the information, in which unit the data is saved in the file. Possible values are

- *1* if data are represented in US\$,
- *10000* if data are represented in 10,000 ¥,
- *1000000* if data are represented in million €,
- *100000000* if data are represented in billion £.

Information which currency the data is represented in, identified by the 3-digit UN code of the corresponding country. **Exception:** We use *Eur* for data expressed in €.

VersionInfo

This part of the label contains information on possible subsequent version of data from a certain source, for example UN SNA series.

Notes

This part of the label contains qualifications on the validity of data, for example about whether a value includes Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) or not.

Source information

This part of the label holds any information on the data source, for example name, issuing organisation, tables, sections etc.