Currency Amount Formatting Guidelines

CIS UX uses the Common Locale Data Repository (CLDR) to standardize currency and amount formatting.

CLDR specifies:

- Whether the currency symbol appears before or after the amount, and whether there is a space (e.g., $250 or 250 $).
- Whether the currency uses decimals (e.g., Japanese Yen does not use minor units/cents).
- Whether to use a decimal point or a comma for non-integer amounts (e.g., 37,50 or 37.50).
- How numbers are grouped (e.g., 10,000 or using spaces).

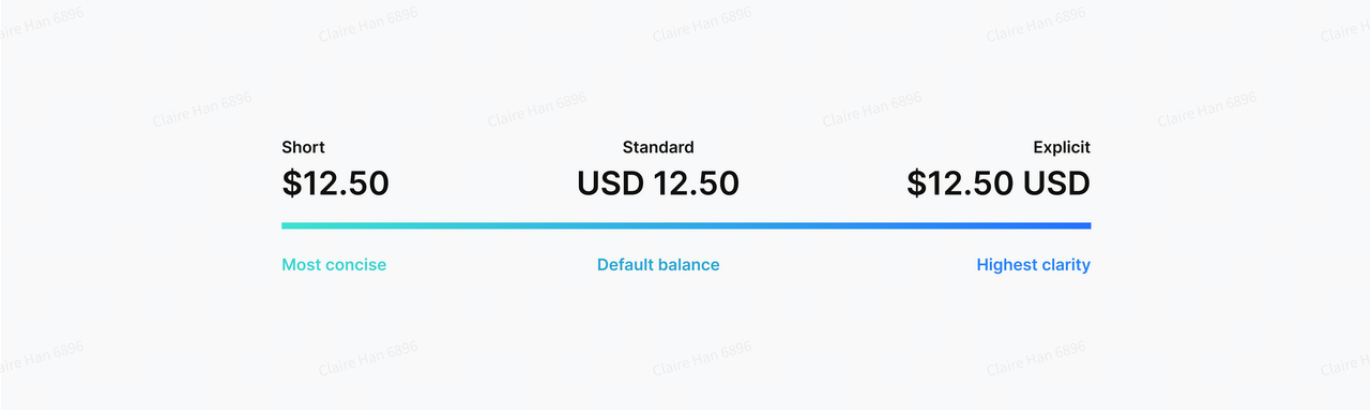
CLDR cannot standardize the level of detail for currency display in different contexts; for example, it cannot determine when to display "Currency Symbol + Amount," or "Currency Symbol + Amount + ISO Code." Therefore, this document will further standardize the formatting and usage guidelines for currency prices.

1. Basic Composition

	Currency Symbol	ISO Currency Code	Amount Figure
Style			
Definition	A **Currency Symbol** is a graphic symbol or character used to represent a specific currency. It is usually placed before or after the currency amount to indicate the monetary unit used.	The **ISO Currency Code** is a set of standard codes defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to represent currencies of different countries and	The **Amount Figure** is the numerical value representing the quantity of money. The amount figure can be an integer or a decimal, depending on the specific value.

	The currency symbol and the currency unit name (text) do not appear simultaneously. For example: if the "¥" symbol is added before the amount, the character "元" (Yuan) should not be added after the amount.	regions. These codes usually consist of three letters to identify specific monetary units.	
Notes	• **Currency price formats vary by country.** ◦ China (Symbol prefix, no space): ¥10 ◦ USA (Symbol prefix, no space): $10 ◦ France (Symbol suffix, with space): 10 € • **Currency symbols may be the same across different countries.** ◦ USA: $10 USD ◦ Singapore: $10 SGD ◦ Australia: $10 AUD	• **The position of the ISO code aligns with the currency symbol.** ◦ China (ISO prefix): CNY 10 ◦ USA (ISO prefix): USD 10 ◦ France (ISO suffix): 10 EUR • **There is always a space between the ISO code and the amount figure.** ◦ China (With space): CNY 10 ◦ USA (With space): USD 10 ◦ France (With space): 10 EUR	• **Separators and non-integer amount display formats vary by country.** ◦ USA: $1,250.20 (Thousands separator is ",", Decimal point is ".") ◦ China: ¥1,250.20 (Thousands separator is ",", Decimal point is ".") ◦ Japan: ¥1,250 (Minimum currency unit is 1 / No decimals) ◦ France: 1 250,20 € (Thousands separator is a space, Decimal point is ",")
Reference Links	Unicode CLDR Currency Formats	List of Country Currency Codes	Price Separator Formats by Country

2. Common Format Types



Short Format	Standard Format	Explicit Format
When there is a distinct currency field in the interface, the Short Format can be used to avoid information redundancy.	The most frequently used format in CIS, used for amount display in B2B systems like Finance and Procurement; it ensures currency accuracy while maintaining concise information display.	Primarily used for displaying product amounts; the currency symbol helps users better perceive the product price, while the ISO code avoids ambiguity in multi-currency environments.

2.1 Short Format

Formatting rules

📌
- A currency amount consists of **a currency symbol + a number**.
- **Spacing between the symbol and the number**

  Follow local formatting conventions. Typically, **the US, China, Singapore, and Japan** do **not** use a space, while **some European countries** do.
- **Symbol position (before or after the number)**

  Follow local formatting conventions. Typically, **the US, China, Singapore, and Japan** place the symbol **before** the number, while **some European countries** place it **after**.

> US: $10, €10
>
> France: 10 $, 10 €

👉 Common currency formats by country

以美元为例

✅ 正确示范

$12.50

遵循美元的展示规则：
- 货币符号和数字之间没有空格
- 货币符号展示在数字之前

❌ 错误示范

$ 12.50

货币符号和数字之间不应该有空格

12.50$

货币符号需展示在数字前

以欧元（法国）为例

✅ 正确示范

12,50 €

遵循欧元（法国）的展示规则：
- 货币符号和数字之间有空格
- 货币符号展示在数字之后

❌ 错误示范

12,50€

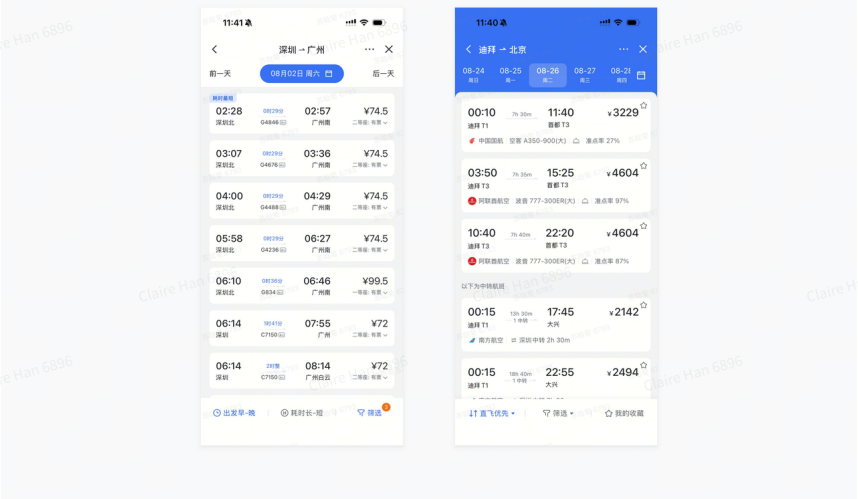
货币符号和数字之间需要加空格

€12.50

货币符号需展示在数字之后

Short Format Use Cases

📌
- When the amount is used for **price display** on the page and the **currency is unambiguous**, use the **simplified format**.
- This keeps the UI clean while still clearly communicating the **amount (and its currency context)**.

Scenario	Example
Price display Used to show prices for **flights, trains, hotels**, and similar cases. Best for scenarios where the **currency is unambiguous** and users are **highly familiar with the pricing context**.	

2.2 Standard Format

Formatting rules

📌
- A currency amount consists of an **ISO code + a number**.

- Spacing between the ISO code and the number. **Always include a space** (applies to all currencies).
- **ISO code position (before or after the number)**

  Follow local formatting conventions. Typically, **the US, China, Singapore, and Japan** place the ISO code **before** the number, while **some European countries** place it **after**.

> US: USD 10, EUR 10
>
> France: 10 USD, 10 EUR

👉 Common currency formats by country

Standard Format Use Cases

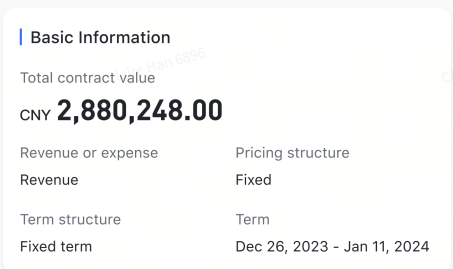
Scenario	Example
Exchange rate formula When displaying an exchange-rate formula, use the **standard format** to keep the information **accurate and complete**.	USD 100 = CNY 714.19 THB 100 = CNY 20.91 AUD 100 = CNY 484.65
Amount confirmation • When an amount is used for **confirmation** and there is **no separate currency field**, use the **standard format**. • The **ISO code** can be **visually de-emphasized** through styling.	

Table scenarios When a table does **not** have a dedicated **currency column**, use the **standard format** to ensure accuracy.	

2.3 Explicit Format

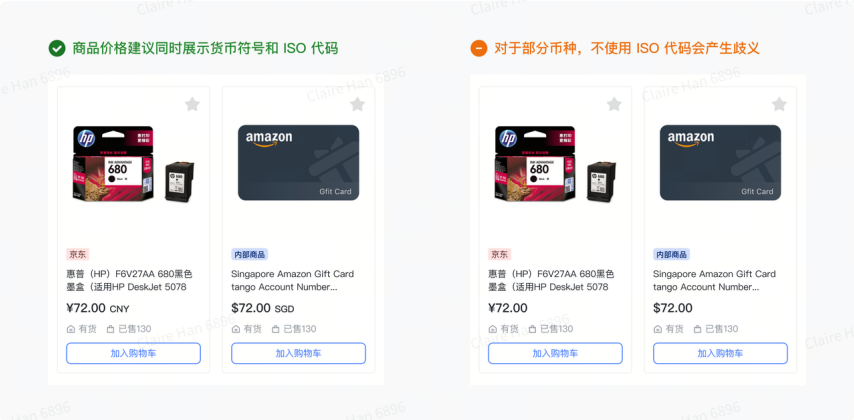
Formatting rules

📌
- A currency amount consists of **a currency symbol + a number + an ISO code**.
- **Spacing and order between the symbol and the number**
  - The *precise format* can be understood as **Simplified format + ISO code**.
  - Keep the **symbol–number** display consistent with the **simplified format** (follow local conventions for spacing and position).
- **ISO position (before or after the simplified format)**
  - The ISO code is **always placed after** the simplified format.

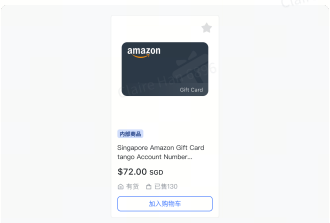
> US: **$10 USD**, **€10 EUR**
>
> France: **10 $ USD**, **10 € EUR**

👉 Common currency formats by country

Explicit Format Use Cases

Scenario	Example
Price display for multi-currency scenarios • A **currency symbol** helps users recognize the **price value** more quickly. In a multi-currency context (e.g., the procurement marketplace), include the **ISO code** as a supporting cue. • If the **precise format** feels too information-dense, use visual styling to **de-emphasize** either the **currency symbol** or the **ISO code**.	

3. Visual hierarchy and emphasis

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Custom
			
Used for highlighting the most important	Used in conjunction with Primary; typically	Used for data display requiring no special	If the three default formats cannot meet

amounts on the page, such as page total amounts, contract amounts, procurement amounts, etc.	used for module-level amount summaries (Secondary) versus page-level summaries (Primary).	visual treatment, such as forms and tables on the page, following the specifications of the respective business components or UD components.	requirements, the currency amount style can be customized. The font and size of the ISO, Symbol, and Number can be adjusted based on the UD Text Style.

4. Data Format Variants

4.1 Negative Number Format

📌 In any format, the negative sign must be placed at the **very beginning** of the entire currency amount display.

✅ 正确示范

美元	欧元（法国）
-$12.50	-12,50 €
-USD 12.50	-12,50 EUR
-$12.50 USD	-12,50 € EUR

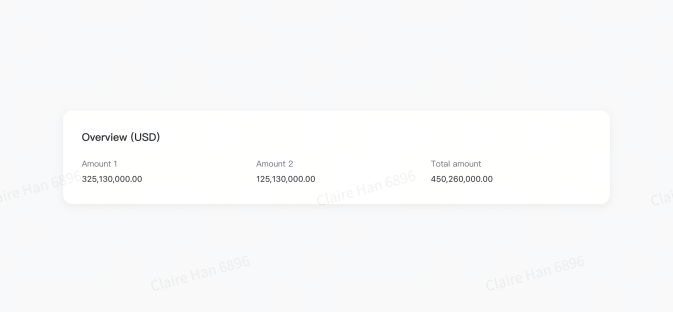
❌ 错误示范

美元	欧元（法国）
$-12.50	12,50 €-
USD -12.50	12,50 EUR-
$-12.50 USD	12,50 € EUR-

4.2 Separated Currency & Amount

📌 If all amounts in an entire page or module are of a single currency, to avoid the redundancy of repeatedly displaying currency symbols and to keep the page concise, **the currency can be specified using the ISO code in the title area, with only numbers used in the page or module below.**

Scenario 1: Used in Forms	Scenario 2: Used in Tables

Display the currency in the module title; the corresponding form fields can display numbers only.	Display the currency in the table header; the corresponding table fields can display numbers only.
	

供应商	订单总金额（CNY）
北京水务投资中心	3.28
上海东方有限公司深圳分部	220.00
新加坡阿迪达斯有限公司	4,995.71
成都美年达有限公司	5,220.00

5. Currency Display Enhancements

5.1 Large Amount Estimation

📌 **Estimation scenarios**

- When encountering scenarios with extremely large amounts, the amount needs to be estimated to assist users in making a preliminary judgment of the value.
- Whether to enable amount estimation depends on the business context.

Estimation rules

- Estimated amounts should prioritize using the largest unambiguous unit for display to make the numbers more concise and readable.
- When the estimated value equals the actual amount value (equivalent estimation), do not display "Approx."
  - Example: **425,000,000.00 → 425M**
- Estimated amounts are rounded to two decimal places.
  - Example: **425,130,000.00 → Approx. 425.13M**
- If the last two decimal digits are **0**, do **not** display them.
  - Example: **420,100,000.00 → Approx. 420.1M** (or **约 4.2 亿**)
  - Example: **420,000,000.00 → 420M** (or **4.2 亿**)
- In different language environments, the units for amount estimation vary; the display of estimation units can be visually de-emphasized through design techniques.

- Chinese units: **万, 百万, 千万, 亿, 兆**
- English units: **K, M, B, T** *(thousand, million, billion, trillion)*

非等值估算

	中文	English
Primary	总金额 约 **CNY 4.25 亿** | CNY 425,130,000.00	Total amount Approx. **CNY 425.13M** | CNY 425,130,000.00
Secondary	总金额 约 **CNY 4.25 亿** | CNY 425,130,000.00	Total amount Approx. **CNY 425.13M** | CNY 425,130,000.00
Terriary	总金额 约 CNY 4.25 亿 | CNY 425,130,000.00	Total amount Approx. CNY 425.13M | CNY 425,130,000.00

等值估算

	中文	English
Primary	总金额 **CNY 4.25 亿** | CNY 425,000,000.00	Total amount **CNY 425M** | CNY 425,000,000.00
Secondary	总金额 **CNY 4.25 亿** | CNY 425,000,000.00	Total amount **CNY 425M** | CNY 425,000,000.00
Tertiary	总金额 CNY 4.25 亿 | CNY 425,000,000.00	Total amount CNY 425M | CNY 425,000,000.00

5.2 Currency Conversion

Type 1: Inline Display

📌 Display both the original currency and the converted currency information simultaneously in the interface layout, allowing users to obtain complete currency comparison information without additional actions.

Usage guidelines

- Applicable to scenarios where users need to view both the original and converted currencies simultaneously for comparison and decision-making.

- Based on the common-format visual guidelines, we provide three levels—**Primary**, **Secondary**, and **Tertiary**—so you can choose flexibly based on **information priority** and the **use case**.
- Tooltip copy can be **customized** based on business needs.

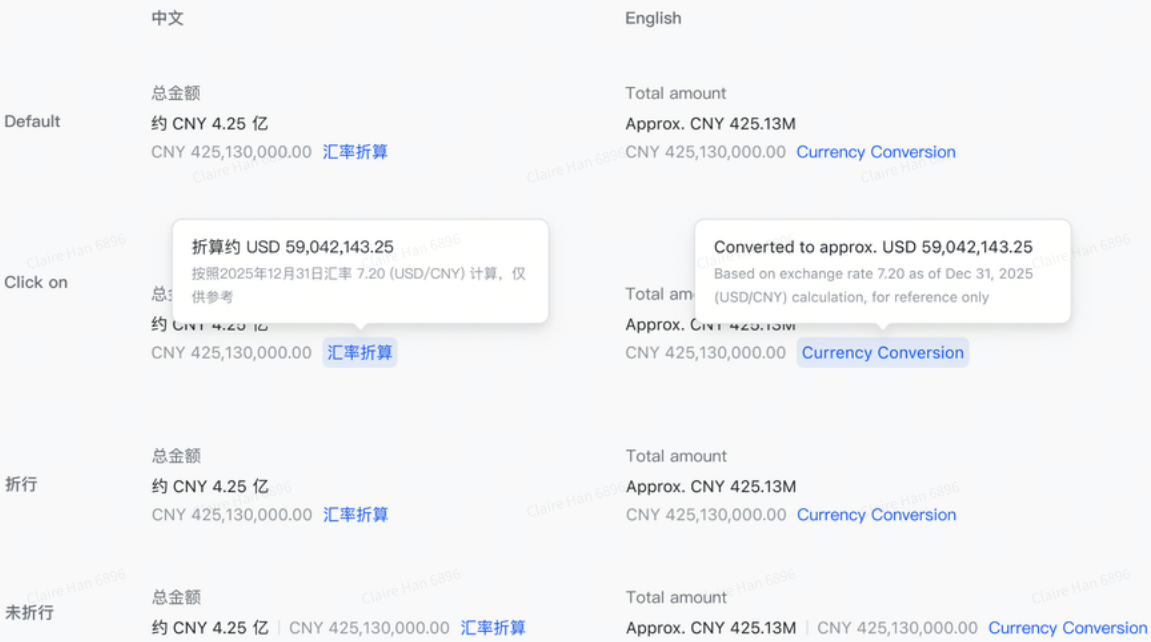
Type 2: Display in Popover

📌 After the user clicks the "Currency Conversion" button, the converted target currency is displayed within a Popover, without interfering with the main interface layout.**Usage guidelines**

- The converted currency is secondary compared to the original currency; even if the user does not know the converted currency and amount, it does not affect their judgment of the field.
- We provide both **wrapped** and **single-line (no-wrap)** layouts. Choose based on **container width** and **content layout**.

- Based on the common-format visual guidelines, we provide three levels—**Primary**, **Secondary**, and **Tertiary**—so you can choose flexibly based on **information priority** and the **use case**.
- Popover copy can be **customized** to meet business requirements.

交互行为说明



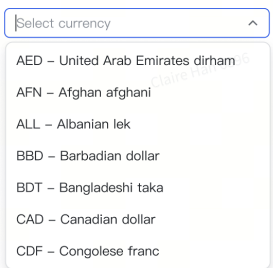
三种信息层级展示

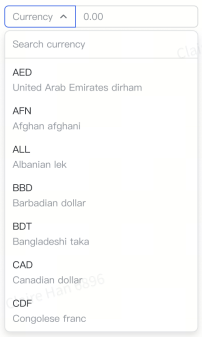
5.3 ISO Code Explanation

📌
- Considering internationalization scenarios, currencies such as GBP, VND, MYR, etc., may increase user recognition costs if the full currency name is not included. For ISO codes that users may be unfamiliar with, a **tooltip** should be added for explanation.
- This interaction can be omitted for common currencies, displaying the ISO code directly, such as CNY, USD, JPY, etc.

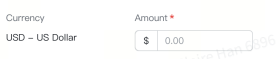
6. Form Input

6.1 Currency Selector

Type	Type 1: ISO with currency	Type 2: ISO only
Example		

		
Description	• Option label: {ISO} - {currency}	• Option label: {ISO}; description: {currency}
Use Cases	• When there is an independent "Select Currency" field in the form, it is recommended to use "ISO with currency".	• Use with an amount input

6.2 Amount Input

Type	Type 1: ISO as prefix	Type 2: Symbol as prefix	Type 3: No prefix
Example			
Description	Prefix displays the currency ISO code	Prefix displays the currency symbol	No prefix
Use Cases	If independent currency fields are not displayed in the form, it is recommended to use **ISO as a prefix**.	If independent currency fields are already displayed in the form, it is recommended to use the **Currency Symbol as a prefix**. 	Usually paired with the CurrencySelector component.

7. Common Currency Formats by Country

Currency	ISO	Intermediate Format	Explicit Format	Short Format
Chinese Yuan	CNY	CNY 12.50	¥12.50 CNY	¥12.50
US Dollar	USD	USD 12.50	$12.50 USD	$12.50
Singapore Dollar	SGD	SGD 12.50	$12.50 SGD	$12.50
Japanese Yen	JPY	JPY 1250	¥1250 JPY	¥1250
Euro	EUR	12,50 EUR	12,50 € EUR	12,50 €
Euro	EUR	EUR 12.50	€12.50 EUR	€12.50
British Pounds	GBP	GBP 12.50	£12.50 GBP	£12.50
Canadian Dollar	CAD	CAD 12.50	$12.50 CAD	$12.50
Australian Dollar	AUD	AUD 12.50	$12.50 AUD	$12.50
Hong Kong Dollar	HKD	HKD 12.50	$12.50 HKD	$12.50
Thai Baht	THB	THB 12.50	฿12.50 THB	฿12.50
Indonesian Rupiah	IDR	IDR 12,50	Rp12,50 IDR	Rp12.50
Danish Krone	DKK	12,50 DKK	12,50 kr. DKK	12,50 kr.