#### 0.a. Goal

Objective 8: Ensure sustainable, comprehensive and continuous economic growth; full employment, productivity and decent work for all

# 0.b. Target

Target 8.1: Maintain GDP per capita growth of 4 - 4.5%/year and average annual GDP growth of 5-6% (global 8.1 target)

#### 0.c. Indicator

Indicator 8.1.1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

# 0.e. Metadata update

June 2021

# 1.a. Organisation

General Statistics Office

### 1.f. Contact mail

54 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Dong Da, Hanoi

### 1.g. Contact email

banbientap@gso.gov.vn.

# 2.a. Definition and concepts

Gross domestic product is the value of final physical products and services created by the economy in a certain period of time (quarter, year). GDP does not include the value of physical products and services used at intermediate stages in the production process to create products. GDP represents the output produced by resident units within the economic territory of a country.

General content of GDP viewed from different angles:

- From the perspective of use (expenditure): GDP is the total demand of the economy including final consumption of households, final consumption of the State, accumulation of assets and the difference between import and export of goods. goods and services.
- From the perspective of income, GDP includes income of workers from production, production tax, depreciation of fixed assets used for production and production surplus value in the period.

- From a production perspective: GDP is equal to production value minus intermediate costs.

### 2.b. Unit of measure

Billion VND

### 2.c. Classifications

The list of administrative units in Vietnam issued together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 124/2004/QD-TTg dated July 8, 2004 and the changes updated by the General Statistics Office to date December 31, 2019)

Vietnam's economic system in 2018 promulgated under Decision No. 27/2018/QD-TTg dated July 6, 2018 of the Prime Minister

#### 3.a. Data sources

Gross domestic product is aggregated and calculated from various data sources, specifically:

- Enterprise survey;
- Investigate individual production and business establishments;
- Investigating, gathering information, preparing inter-sectoral balance sheets and calculating intermediate cost coefficients;
- Investigate and collect information to calculate production value and value-added indicators of non-business units and non-profit organizations;
- Administrative data:
- National level statistical reporting mode.

### 3.d. Data release calendar

Quarter, 6 month, 9 month, year.

### 3.e. Data providers

General Statistics Office

# 3.f. Data compilers

General Statistics Office

#### 4.a. Rationale

Gross domestic product is an important aggregate economic indicator, reflecting the total end result of the productive activities of all permanent units in the economy of a country in a given period of time. determined; reflects the relationships in the process of production, income distribution, and final use of goods and services in the national economy.

Gross domestic product (at actual prices) is used to study the structure and changes in economic structure by industries, groups of industries, by type of economy, the relationship between production results and mobilization to the state budget and social welfare.

Gross domestic product (at constant prices) is used to assess the growth rate of the entire economy, industries, types, regions, study the change in the volume of goods and services. New services are created over time.

# 4.c. Method of computation

Method of computation

a) Theo giá hiện hành

Có 3 phương pháp tính GDP

- Phương pháp sản xuất: GDP bằng tổng giá trị tăng thêm theo giá cơ bản của tất cả các ngành kinh tế cộng với thuế sản phẩm trừ đi trợ cấp sản phẩm.

Công thức tính:

- Phương pháp thu nhập: GDP bằng tổng thu nhập tạo nên từ các yếu tố tham gia vào quá trình sản xuất như lao động, vốn, đất đai, máy móc. Theo phương pháp này, GDP gồm 4 yếu tố: Thu nhập của người lao động từ sản xuất (bằng tiền và hiện vật quy ra tiền), thuế sản xuất (đã giảm trừ phần trợ cấp cho sản xuất), khấu hao tài sản cố định dùng trong sản xuất và thặng dư/thu nhập hỗn hợp.

Công thức tính:

- Phương pháp sử dụng (chi tiêu): GDP bằng tổng của 3 yếu tố: Tiêu dùng cuối cùng của hộ dân cư và nhà nước; tích lũy tài sản (tài sản cố định, tài sản lưu động và tài sản quý hiếm) và chênh lệch xuất, nhập khẩu hàng hóa và dịch vụ.

Công thức tính:

# 5. Data availability and disaggregation

Annually available figures from 2010-2019

Full data by subcategories: economic sector; Type of economic; economic area

(Published source: Statistical Yearbook of the General Statistics Office)

# 6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

The indicator "Gross domestic product" reflects Vietnam's sustainable development goals (target 8.1), which is not included in the Global Sustainable Development Indicators

# 7. References and Documentation

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHĐT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;
- https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/

Page: 4 of 4