

# Gross Value Added (GVA)

## Dimension - Enlargement

Associated Key Factor:

### Economic convergence (ENL)

Data Source:

Eurostat New Chronos

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/PUBLIC/datashop>

[europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/](http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/)

General Availability:

Reporting unit:

Reporting level:

Reporting period: regularly

Data Source:

Eurostat

Eurostat yearbook 2003, The statistical guide to Europe - Data 1991-2001

Paper publication (± 330 pages) + CD-ROM, 50.00 EUR  
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L-2920 Luxembourg

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/PUBLIC/datashop/print-product/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&product=yearbook03-EN&file=ind.html>

<http://europa.eu.int/eurostat>

General Availability:

Reporting unit: monetary values

Reporting level: national and regional

Reporting period: regularly

Data available from 1991 to 2001

Availability by country:

1991 - 2001: EU-15

1991 - 2001: Member States (EU-15)

1995 - 2000: Cyprus

1995 - 2000: Lithuania

1995 - 2000: Latvia

1995 - 2000: Malta

1995 - 2000: Slovenia

The indicator:

Gross value added is recorded at basic prices. It is the net result of output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices (ESA 95, 9.23). Gross value added at current basic prices and current exchange rates.

Description

The basic price is the price receivable by the producers from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale (i.e. taxes on products), plus any subsidy receivable on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale (i.e. subsidies on products). It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. It includes any transport margins charged by the producer on the same invoice, even when they are included as a separate item on the invoice (ESA 95, 3.48).

How is it measured?

Based on national accounts. National accounts are based on ESA 95 (see data quality of this indicator for reference).

The economy is usually divided in two ways for the purpose of analysis.

— By institutional sector, i.e. legal entities such as households, government, companies, etc.

The sectors follow the nomenclature shown in ESA 95, Attachment IV.

— By branch of activity, i.e. homogeneous units of production like agriculture, fishing, chemicals, etc.

The branches follow NACE Rev. 1, the new version of the NACE classification, the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (the European Union since 1994). The acronym NACE comes from the French 'nomenclature des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne'. (Eurostat yearbook: 2003)

What are the advantages of the indicator?

It is a standard indicator to describe the economic situation of a country.

The Indicator is relevant for the following pathways of the FORESIGHT FOR TRANSPORT exercise:

	Transport Impact	External Determining Variable	Intermediate Variable	Contextual Information
Growth of transport demand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>