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BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD (BDP) I STVARNA INDIVIDUALNA POTROŠNJA (SIP) U STANDARDU KUPOVNE MOĆI (SKM) U 2018.

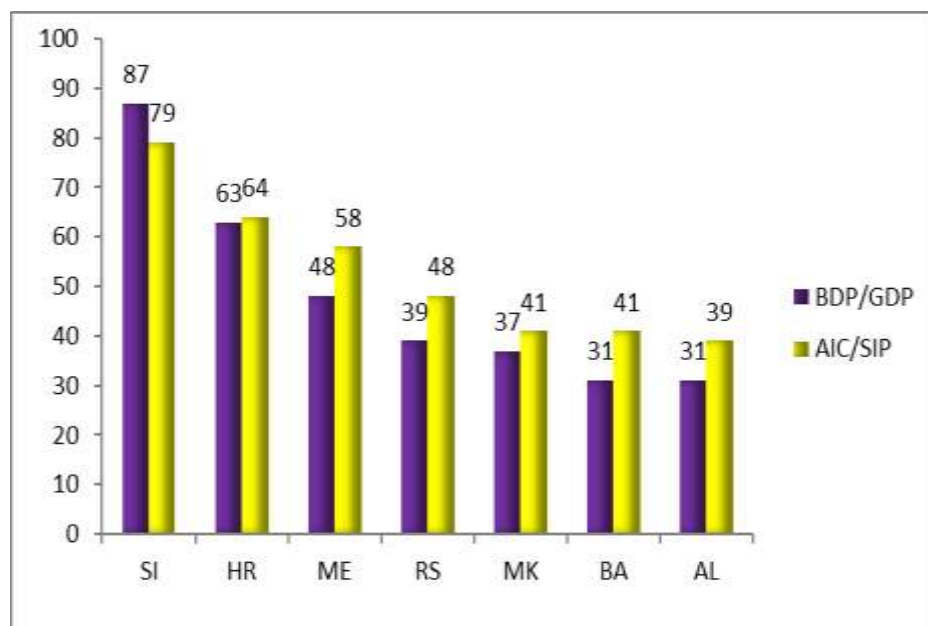
*GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AND ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION (AIC) IN PURCHASING POWER
STANDARD (PPS) IN 2018*

Rezultati Evropskog programa usporedbe cijena i BDP-a pokazuje da BDP po stanovniku u BiH, izražen u SKM za 2018. iznosi 31% prosjeka EU 28, dok je stvarna individualna potrošnja po stanovniku u SKM, u istoj godini, iznosila 41% prosjeka EU 28.

Grafikon 1. BDP i Stvarna Individualna Potrošnja (SIP), po stanovniku, u SKM, 2018, indeksi obujma (EU 28 = 100)

The results of the European comparison program of prices and GDPs showed that B&H's GDP per inhabitant in PPS for 2018 amounted to 31% of the EU28 average while the actual individual consumption per inhabitant in PPS for the same year amounted to the 41% of the EU 28 average.

Chart1. GDP and Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) per inhabitant in PPS, 2018, volume indices (EU 28 = 100)



SI Slovenija / Slovenia

HR Hrvatska / Croatia

ME Crna Gora /
Montenegro

RS Srbija / Serbia

MK Sjeverna Makedonija
/ North Macedonia

BA BiH / B&H

AL Albanija / Albania

U analizu su, pored 28 zemalja članica EU, uključene i tri zemlje članice EFTA (Norveška, Švicarska i Island,), zemlje kandidati za članstvo (Turska, Crna Gora, Srbija, Sjeverna Makedonija i Albanija), kao i zemlja potencijalni kandidat (Bosna i Hercegovina).

Luksemburg je ostvario najveću razinu Stvarne Individualne potrošnje po stanovniku u SKM i to 34% iznad prosjeka EU – 28.

Njemačka, Austrija, Danska, Belgija, Nizozemska, Velika Britanija i Finska, ostvarile su Stvarnu Individualnu potrošnju po stanovniku u SKM između 10% i 20% iznad prosjeka EU – 28.

Švedska i Francuska su ostvarile Stvarnu Individualnu potrošnju po stanovniku oko 10% iznad prosjeka EU – 28.

Italija, Irska, Cipar, Španjolska, Litva, Portugalija, Češka i Malta čine skupinu zemalja čija je razina Stvarne Individualne potrošnje ispod prosjeka EU – 28, u rasponu od 2% do 20%.

Slovenija, Grčka, Poljska, Estonija, Slovačka, i Rumunjska su bile između 20% i 30% ispod prosjeka EU – 28.

Letonija, Hrvatska, Mađarska i Bugarska su bile između 30% i 60% ispod prosjeka EU – 28.

Zemlje EFTA su bile između 20% i 30% iznad prosjeka EU – 28.

Zemlje kandidati su bile između 30% i 60% ispod prosjeka EU – 28.

Bosna i Hercegovina je u 2018. ostvarila Stvarnu Individualnu potrošnju po stanovniku u Standardu kupovne moći, 59% ispod prosjeka EU – 28.

Iako se BDP po stanovniku često koristi kao pokazatelj razine blagostanja u zemljama, on nije jedini takav pokazatelj. Alternativni pokazatelj blagostanja, koji bolje odražava stanje u kućanstvima je Stvarna individualna potrošnja (SIP) po stanovniku. Općenito, razina SIP-a po stanovniku je više homogen nego razina BDP-a, ali još uvijek postoje značajne razlike među zemljama članicama.

The countries included in this analysis are, in addition to the 28 EU Member States, three EFTA Member States (Norway, Switzerland and Iceland,) the EU Candidate Countries (Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia and Albania), as well as Potential Candidate Country (Bosnia and Herzegovina).

Luxembourg had the highest Actual Individual Consumption per inhabitant in PPS and it was 34% above the EU – 28 average.

Germany, Austria, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, United Kingdom and Finland, had Actual Individual Consumption per inhabitant in PPS between 10% and 20% above the EU – 28 average.

Sweden and France had Actual Individual Consumption per inhabitant about 10% above, the EU – 28 average.

Italy, Ireland, Cyprus, Spain, Lithuania, Portugal, Czech Republic and Malta constitute a group of countries whose level of Actual Individual consumption is below the EU – 28 average, ranging from 2% to 20%.

Slovenia, Greece, Poland, Estonia, Slovakia and Romania were between 20% and 30% below the EU – 28 average.

Latvia, Croatia, Hungary and Bulgaria were between 30% and 60% below the EU – 28 average.

EFTA countries were between 20% and 30% above EU – 28 average.

Candidate countries were between 30% and 60% below EU – 28 average.

Bosnia and Herzegovina recorded in 2018 Actual Individual Consumption per inhabitant in PPS 59% below the EU - 28 average.

While GDP per capita is mainly used indicator reflecting the level of well-being, it is not the only one. Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) per inhabitant is an alternative indicator better adapted to describe the material welfare situation of households. Generally, levels of AIC per inhabitant are more homogenous than those of GDP but still there are substantial differences across the Member States.

Tablica 1: Bruto domaći proizvod i Stvarna individualna potrošnja po stanovniku u SKM, indeksi obujma (EU 28 = 100) u 2013, pregled po zemljama učesnicama

Table 1: Gross domestic production and Actual individual consumption per inhabitant in PPS, volume indices (EU 28 = 100) in 2013, overview by the participating countries, preliminary data

Zemlja / Country	Bruto domaći proizvod Gross domestic product	Stvarna individualna potrošnja Actual individual consumption
1	2	3
<u>Zemlje članice EU/ EU Member States:</u>		
Luksemburg / Luxembourg	261	134
Njemačka / Germany	122	120
Austrija / Austria	127	117
Danska / Denmark	128	114
Belgija / Belgium	117	113
Nizozemska / Netherlands	129	113
Velika Britanija / United Kingdom	105	113
Finska / Finland	111	112
Švedska / Sweden	120	108
Francuska / France	104	107
Italija / Italy	96	98
Irska / Ireland	189	95
Cipar / Cyprus	89	94
Španjolska / Spain	91	90
Litva / Lithuania	80	89
Portugalija/ Portugal	77	83
Češka Republika / Czech Republic	91	82
Malta / Malta	98	80
Slovenija / Slovenia	87	79
Grčka / Greece	68	77
Poljska / Poland	70	76
Estonija / Estonia	82	74
Slovačka / Slovakia	73	73
Rumunjska / Romania	65	71
Letonija / Latvia	69	69
Hrvatska / Croatia	63	64
Mađarska / Hungary	71	64
Bugarska / Bulgaria	51	56
<u>Zemlje EFTA / EFTA Member States:</u>		
Norveška / Norway	151	126
Švicarska / Switzerland	155	124
Island / Iceland	130	118
<u>Zemlje kandidati / Candidate Countries:</u>		
Turska / Turkey	64	67
Crna Gora / Montenegro	48	58
Srbija / Serbia	39	48
Sjeverna Makedonija / North Macedonia	37	41
Albanija / Albania	31	39
<u>Zemlje potencijalni kandidati / Potential Candidate Country:</u>		
Bosna i Hercegovina / B&H	31	41

Napomena korisnicima:

1. Paritet kupovne moći (PKM) su stope za konverziju valuta koje se primjenjuju kako bi se izvršila konverzija ekonomskih pokazatelja izraženih u nacionalnoj valuti u vještačku zajedničku valutu zvanu Standard kupovne moći (SKM), koja izjednačava kupovnu moć različitih nacionalnih valuta i omogućava smislenu usporedbu obujma među zemljama.

2. Standard kupovne moći (SKM) je jedinica vještačke valute koja eliminira razlike u razinama cijena među zemljama. Na taj način jedan SKM kupuje istu količinu roba i usluga u svim zemljama. Ova jedinica omogućava smislene usporedbe obujma ekonomskih pokazatelja kroz zemlje. Agregati izraženi u SKM se izvode dijeljenjem agregata u tekućim cijenama izraženim u nacionalnoj valuti sa pripadajućim Paritetom kupovne moći (PKM).

3. Procjene se temelje na procjenama BDP za 2018. godinu i prema posljednjim raspoloživim podacima o PKM.

4. Najveća razina BDP-a po stanovniku u Luksemburgu je dijelom posljedica velikog udjela prekograničnih radnika u ukupnom broju zaposlenih. Iako oni sudjeluju u BDP-u oni se ne uzimaju kao dio rezidentnog stanovništva koji se koristi za izračun BDP-a po stanovniku.

5. Kao mjera blagostanja jedne zemlje češće se koriste indikatori izravno vezani za kućanstva, nego BDP. Razina potrošnje po stanovniku je jedna od njih. Stvarna individualna potrošnja (SIP) odnosi se na robu i usluge koji su stvarno konzumirani od strane pojedinaca, neovisno o tome da li je tu robu i usluge kupilo ili platilo kućanstvo, vlada ili neka neprofitna organizacija. Kod usporedbi potrošnje na međunarodnoj razini, SIP se često smatra kao preporučenom mjerom, budući da nije pod utjecajem načina organiziranja potrošnje pojedinih važnih usluga od strane kućanstava, poput zdravstvenih i obrazovnih usluga, te je uvršten među preporuke Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi izvješća.

Izvori podataka: EUROSTAT

Notes for users:

1. *Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) are currency conversion rates that applied in order to convert economic indicators from national currency to an artificial common currency, called the Purchasing Power Standard (PPS), which equalizes the purchasing power of different national currencies and enables meaningful volume comparison between countries.*

2. *Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is an artificial reference currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries. Thus one PPS buys the same volume of goods and services in all countries. This unit allows meaningful volume comparison of economic indicators across countries. Aggregates expressed in PPS are derived by dividing aggregates in current prices and national currency by the respective Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).*

3. *The figures are based on the latest GDP data for 2018 and the most recent PPPs available.*

4. *The high level of GDP per inhabitant in Luxembourg is partly due to the large share of cross-border workers in total employment. While contributing to GDP, they are not taken into consideration as part of the resident population which is used to calculate GDP per inhabitant.*

5. *Indicators reflecting directly the situation of households are more adapted than GDP to reflect welfare. The level of consumption per head is one of these. In national accounts, Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) consist of goods and services actually consumed by individuals, irrespective of whether these goods and services are purchased and paid for by households, by government, or by non-profit organizations. In international volume comparisons of consumption, AIC is often seen as the preferable measure, since it is not influenced by the fact that the organization of certain important services consumed by households, like health and education services. AIC is listed among the recommendations of the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report.*

Data sources: EUROSTAT

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Telefon/Phone: +387 (33) 911 911 · Telefaks/Telefax: +387 (33) 220 622
Elektronička pošta/E-mail : bhas@bhas.gov.ba · Internetska stranica/Web site: <http://www.bhas.gov.ba>

Odgovara: dr.sc.Velimir Jukić, ravnatelj
Person responsible: Velimir Jukić, PhD, Director

Priopćenje priredili: Dijana Mlikota
Prepared by: Dijana Mlikota

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