



# PRIOPĆENJE

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GODINA/ YEAR

SARAJEVO, 14.12.2018.

BROJ/ NUMBER 1

### BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD (BDP) I STVARNA INDIVIDUALNA POTROŠNJA (SIP) U STANDARDU KUPOVNE MOĆI (SKM) U 2017.

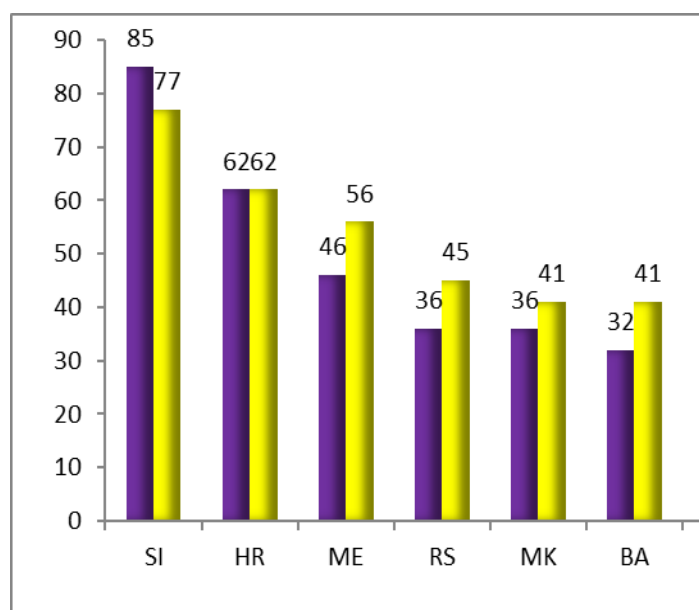
*GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AND ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION (AIC) IN PURCHASING POWER  
STANDARD (PPS) IN 2017*

Rezultati Europskog programa usporedbe cijena i BDP-a pokazuju da BDP po stanovniku u BiH, izražen u SKM za 2017. iznosi 32% prosjeka EU 28, dok je stvarna individualna potrošnja po stanovniku u SKM u istoj godini iznosila 41% prosjeka EU 28.

The results of the European comparison program of prices and GDPs showed that BiH's GDP per inhabitant in PPS for 2017 amounted to 32% 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.

**Grafikon 1. BDP i Stvarna Individualna Potrošnja (SIP), po stanovniku, u (SKM), 2017, indeksi obujma (EU 28 = 100)**

**Chart1. GDP and Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) per inhabitant in PPS, 2017, volume indices (EU 28 = 100)**



**SI** Slovenija / Slovenia

**HR** Hrvatska / Croatia

**ME** Crna Gora / Montenegro

**RS** Srbija / Serbia

**MK** Makedonija / Former  
Yugoslav Republic  
Macedonia - FYROM

**BA** BiH / BiH

**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, Makedonija - bivša jugoslavenska republika i Albanija), te zemlja potencijalni kandidat (Bosna i Hercegovina).

Luksemburg je ostvario najveću razinu Individualne potrošnje po stanovniku u SKM i to 32% iznad prosjeka EU - 28.

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

Švedska i Francuska su ostvarila Individualnu potrošnju po stanovniku u SKM oko 10% iznad prosjeka EU - 28.

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

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

Letonija, Rumunjska, Hrvatska, Mađarska i Bugarska su bile između 30% i 50% 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 2017, ostvarila Stvarnu individualnu potrošnju po stanovniku u SKM, 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, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Albania) and Potential Candidate Country (Bosnia and Herzegovina).*

*Luxembourg had the highest Individual Consumption per inhabitant in PPS and it was 32% above the EU28 average.*

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

*Sweden and France had GDP per inhabitant in PPS about 10% above, the EU - 28 average.*

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

*Malta, Slovenia, Greece, Poland, Slovakia and Estonia were between 20% and 30% below the EU - 28 average.*

*Latvia, Romania, Croatia, Hungary and Bulgaria were between 30% and 50% below, 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 2017 Actual Individual Consumption per inhabitant in PPS 59 % below the EU - 28 average.*

*While GDP per capita is mainly used as an indicator reflecting the level of economic activity, it is not the only one. Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) per capita is an alternative indicator better adapted to describe the material welfare situation of households. Generally, levels of AIC per capita are more homogeneous 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 2017, pregled po zemljama učesnicama**

Table 1: Gross domestic production and Actual individual consumption per inhabitant in PPS, volume indices (EU 28 = 100) in 2017, overview by the participating countries

<b>Zemlja / Country</b>	<b>Bruto domaći proizvod Gross domestic product</b>	<b>Stvarna individualna potrošnja Actual individual consumption</b>
1	2	3
<b><u>Zemlje članice EU / EU Member States:</u></b>		
Luksemburg / Luxembourg	253	132
Njemačka / Germany	124	122
Austrija / Austria	127	117
Danska / Denmark	128	114
Velika Britanija / United Kingdom	105	114
Belgija / Belgium	117	112
Finska / Finland	109	112
Nizozemska / Netherlands	128	111
Švedska / Sweden	121	109
Francuska / France	104	108
Italija / Italy	96	98
Irska / Ireland	181	93
Cipar / Cyprus	85	92
Španjolska / Spain	92	89
Litva / Lithuania	78	88
Češka Republika / Czech Republic	89	82
Portugalija / Portugal	77	82
Malta / Malta	96	78
Slovenija / Slovenia	85	77
Grčka / Greece	67	76
Poljska / Poland	70	76
Slovačka / Slovakia	76	76
Estonija / Estonia	79	73
Letonija / Latvia	67	68
Rumunjska / Romania	63	68
Hrvatska / Croatia	62	62
Mađarska / Hungary	68	62
Bugarska / Bulgaria	49	54
<b><u>Zemlje EFTA / EFTA Member States:</u></b>		
Norveška / Norway	146	127
Švicarska / Switzerland	156	124
Island / Iceland	130	117
<b><u>Zemlje kandidati / Candidate Countries:</u></b>		
Turska / Turkey	67	68
Crna Gora / Montenegro	46	56
Srbija / Serbia	36	45
Makedonija / FYROM	36	41
Albanija / Albania	30	39
<b><u>Zemlje potencijalni kandidati / Potential Candidate Country:</u></b>		
Bosna i Hercegovina / BiH	32	41

Zemlje se rangirane prema SIP po stanovniku u 2017/ Countries are ranked according to AIC per capita in 2017

## Napomene korisnicima:

1. Paritet kupovne moći (PKM) su stope za konverziju valuta koje se primjenjuju da 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 smisleno poređenje obima 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 smisleno poređenje 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 2017. godinu i prema posljednjim raspoloživim podacima o PKM.

4. Najveća razina BDP-a po stanovniku u Luxemburgu 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 izračunavanje BDP-a po stanovniku.

5. Kao mjera blagostanja jedne zemlje češće se koriste pokazatelji 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. U poređenju potrošnje na međunarodnoj razini, SIP se često smatra kao preporučenom mjerom, budući da nije pod utjecajem načina organiziranja potrošnje pojedinih važnih usluga od strane kućanstva, poput zdravstvenih i obrazovnih usluga. SIP je uvršten među preporuke Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi izvješća.

## 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 2017 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.

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*Published and printed by the Agency for Statistics of the Bosnia and Herzegovina, 71000 Sarajevo, Zelenih beretki 26*

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**Podaci iz ovog saopćenja objavljuju se i na internetu.**  
*First Release data are also published on the Internet*

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