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BROJ 1

BRUTO DOMAĆI PROIZVOD (BDP) I STVARNA INDIVIDUALNA POTROŠNJA (SIP) U STANDARDU KUPOVNE MOĆI (SKM) U 2013.

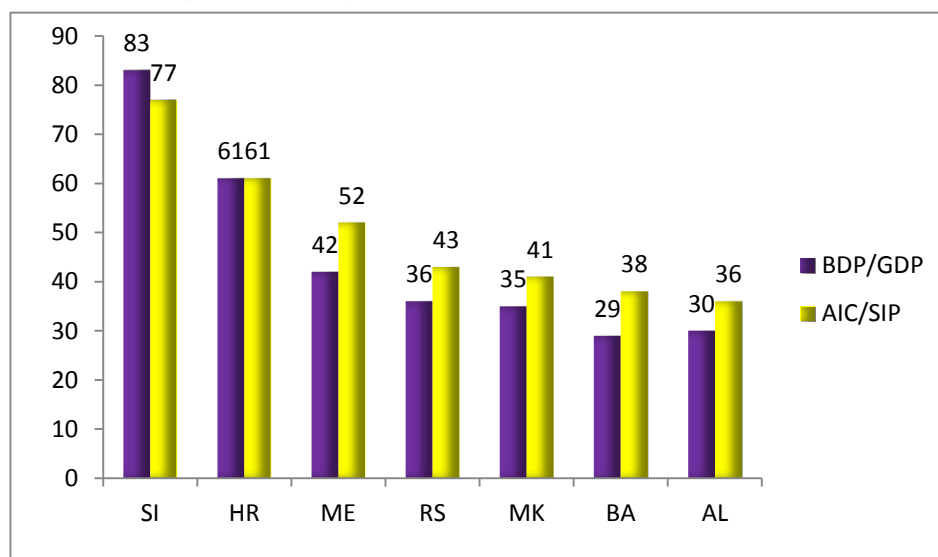
*GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AND ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION (AIC) IN PURCHASING
POWER STANDARD (PPS) IN 2013*

Preliminarni rezultati Evropskog programa poređenja cijena i BDP-a pokazuju da BDP po stanovniku u BiH, izražen u SKM za 2013. iznosi 29% prosjeka EU 28, dok je stvarna individualna potrošnja po stanovniku u SKM u istoj godini iznosila 38% prosjeka EU 28.

The preliminary results of the European comparison program of prices and GDPs showed that BiH's GDP per inhabitant in PPS for 2013 amounted to 29% of the EU28 average while the actual individual consumption per inhabitant in PPS for the same year amounted to the 38% of the EU 28 average.

Grafikon 1. BDP i Stvarna individualna potrošnja (SIP) po stanovniku u (SKM), 2013., indeksi obima (EU 28 = 100)

Chart 1. GDP and Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) per inhabitant in PPS, 2013, 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 i Makedonija - bivša Jugoslovenska Republika) i zemlje potencijalni kandidati (Albanija i Bosna i Hercegovina).

Austrija, Švedska, Danska, Belgija, Finska, Francuska i Velika Britanija ostvarile su individualnu potrošnju po stanovniku u SKM između 10% i 20% iznad prosjeka EU – 28.

Njemačka je ostvarila individualnu potrošnju po stanovniku u SKM 25% iznad prosjeka EU – 28, dok je Holandija ostvarila individualnu potrošnju po stanovniku u SKM 10% iznad prosjeka EU – 28.

Luksemburg je ostvario najveći nivo individualne potrošnje po stanovniku u SKM od 40% iznad prosjeka EU – 28.

Irska, Italija, Kipar i Španija su bile 10% ispod, dok su Malta i Grčka bile između 10% i 20% ispod prosjeka EU – 28.

Litvanija, Slovenija, Portugal, Poljska, Slovačka i Češka Republika su bile između 20% i 30% ispod prosjeka EU – 28.

Latvija, Estonija, Mađarska i Hrvatska su bile između 30% i 40% ispod, dok su Rumunija i Bugarska bile 50% ispod prosjeka EU – 28.

Zemlje potencijalni kandidati bile su između 30% i 70% ispod prosjeka EU – 28.

Bosna i Hercegovina je bila na pretposljednem mjestu, sa ostvarenim nivom individualne potrošnje po stanovniku u SKM, 62% ispod prosjeka EU – 28.

Iako se BDP po stanovniku često koristi kao indikator nivoa blagostanja u zemljama, on nije jedini takav indikator. Alternativni indikator blagostanja, koji bolje odražava stanje u domaćinstvima, je Stvarna individualna potrošnja (SIP) po stanovniku. Općenito, nivo SIP-a po stanovniku je više homogen nego nivo BDP-a, ali još uvijek postoje značajne razlike po 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 and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and Potential Candidate Countries (Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina).

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

Germany had GDP per inhabitant in PPS 25% above, while Netherlands had Individual Consumption per inhabitant in PPS 10% above the EU – 28 average.

Luxembourg had the highest Individual Consumption per inhabitant in PPS and it was 40% above the EU28 average.

Ireland, Italy, Cyprus and Spain were 10% below, while Malta and Greece were between 10% and 20% below the EU – 28 average.

Lithuania, Slovenia, Portugal, Poland, Slovakia and Czech Republic were between 20% and 30% below the EU – 28 average.

Latvia, Estonia, Hungary and Croatia were between 30% and 40% below, while Romania and Bulgaria were 50% below the EU – 28 average.

Potential Candidate Countries were between 30 % and 70% below the EU – 28 average.

Bosnia and Herzegovina were the next to the last one on the list with AIC per inhabitant in PPS 62 % below the EU – 28 average.

While GDP per capita is mainly used 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.

Tabela 1: Bruto domaći proizvod i Stvarna individualna potrošnja po stanovniku u SKM, indeksi obima (EU 28 = 100) u 2013., pregled po zemljama učesnicama, prethodni podaci

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	264	138
Njemačka / Germany	124	125
Austrija / Austria	129	119
Švedska / Sweden	127	118
Danska / Denmark	125	115
Belgija / Belgium	119	114
Finska / Finland	112	114
Francuska / France	108	113
Velika Britanija / United Kingdom	106	113
Holandija / Netherlands	127	108
Irska / Ireland	126	97
Italija / Italy	98	97
Kipar / Cyprus	86	92
Španija / Spain	95	91
Malta / Malta	87	83
Grčka / Greece	75	82
Litvanija / Lithuania	74	78
Slovenija / Slovenia	83	77
Portugal / Portugal	75	76
Poljska / Poland	68	74
Slovačka / Slovakia	76	73
Češka Republika / Czech Republic	80	72
Latvija / Latvia	67	67
Estonija / Estonia	72	63
Mađarska / Hungary	67	63
Hrvatska / Croatia	61	61
Rumunija / Romania	54	54
Bugarska / Bulgaria	47	49
<u>Zemlje EFTA / EFTA Member States:</u>		
Norveška / Norway	191	139
Švicarska / Switzerland	158	130
Island / Iceland	116	113
<u>Zemlje kandidati / Candidate Countries:</u>		
Turska / Turkey	55	60
Crna Gora / Montenegro	42	52
Srbija / Serbia	36	43
Makedonija / FYROM	35	41
<u>Zemlje potencijalni kandidati / Potential Candidate Country:</u>		
Bosna i Hercegovina / BiH	29	38
Albanija / Albania	30	36

Napomena korisnicima:

1. Paritet kupovne moći (PKM) su stope za konverziju valuta koje se primjenjuju da bi se izvršila konverzija ekonomskih indikatora 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 nivoima cijena među zemljama. Na taj način jedan SKM kupuje istu količinu roba i usluga u svim zemljama. Ova jedinica omogućava smisleno poređenje obima ekonomskih indikatora 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 zasnivaju na procjenama BDP za 2013. godinu i prema posljednjim raspoloživim podacima o PKM. Revidirane procjene će se publikovati u decembru 2014. godine.

4. Najveći nivo BDP-a po stanovniku u Luksemburgu je dijelom posljedica velikog udjela prekograničnih radnika u ukupnom broju zaposlenih. Iako oni učestvuju 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 indikatori direktno vezani za domaćinstva, nego BDP. Nivo potrošnje po stanovniku je jedna od njih. Stvarna individualna potrošnja (SIP) odnosi se na robu i usluge koji su stvarno konzumirani od strane pojedinaca, nezavisno o tome da li je tu robu i usluge kupilo ili platilo domaćinstvo, vlada ili neka neprofitna organizacija. U poređenju potrošnje na međunarodnom nivou, SIP se često smatra kao preporučenom mjerom, budući da nije pod uticajem načina organizovanja potrošnje pojedinih važnih usluga od strane domaćinstva, poput zdravstvenih i obrazovnih usluga. SIP je uvršten među preporuke Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi izvještaja.

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 2013 and the most recent PPPs available. Revised estimates will be published in December 2014.

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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