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First estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) and actual individual consumption (AIC) per capita in purchasing power standards (PPS)

2025

Based on the first estimates of Eurostat, the gross domestic product per capita in purchasing power standards in Montenegro in 2024 was 54% of the EU average.

Among the Member States, the highest gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power standards (PPS) is recorded in Luxembourg, which level was more than two times above the EU average, and it was 239% of the EU-27 average, while Bulgaria and Greece was at the lowest level with 68% of the EU-27 average.

Among the neighbouring countries, based on first estimates of EUROSTAT, Croatia recorded the highest GDP per capita in purchasing power standards which is 78% of the EU-27 average, while Montenegro is ranked at the second place with 54% of the EU-27 average. Serbia was on the level of 52% of the EU-27 average, Albania and North Macedonia was on the level of 43% of the European average and Bosnia and Herzegovina was on the level of 36% of the European average.

According to the first estimate, actual individual consumption (AIC) per capita, expressed in PPS, ranged across EU-27 Member States from 73% of the EU-27 average in Hungarian and Latvia to 145% of the EU-27 average in Luxembourg.

Chart 1. First estimates of GDP per capita in purchasing power standards for 2025 (EU-27 =100)

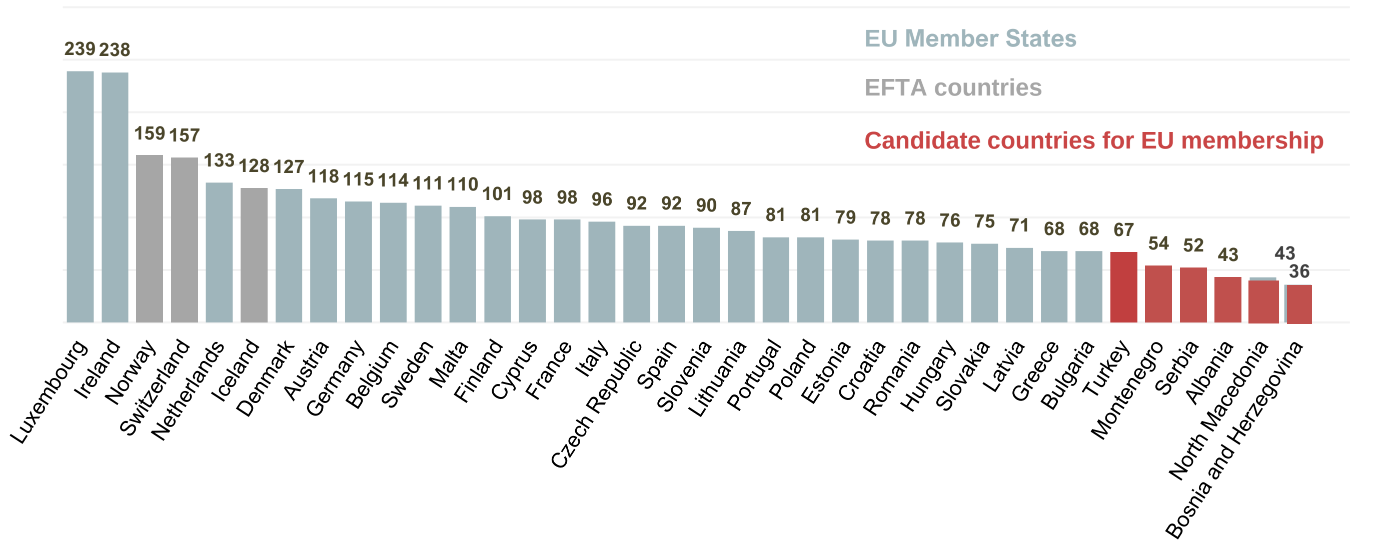


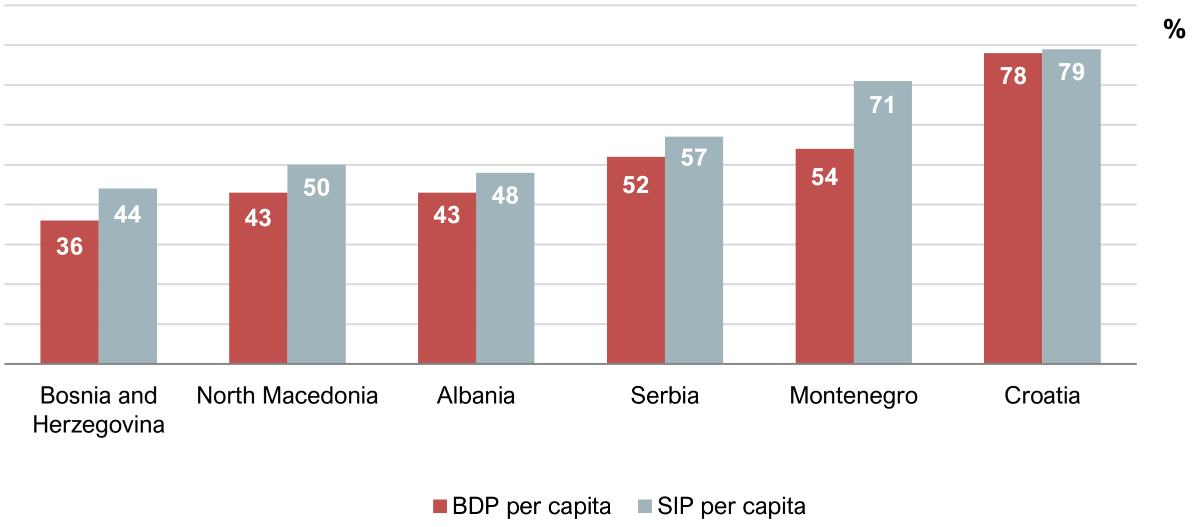
Table 1. First estimates of gross domestic product and actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards for 2024 and 2025 (EU-27 =100)

Country	GDP per capita		AIC per capita	
	2024	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**
EU-27[1]	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
EA-21[2]	**103**	**103**	**103**	**103**
EU member states				
Luxembourg	245	239	146	145
Ireland	221	238	100	100
Netherlands	134	133	120	119
Denmark	127	127	105	106
Austria	119	118	114	113
Germany	116	115	119	120
Belgium	117	114	113	113
Sweden	111	111	103	103
Malta	110	110	90	88
Finland	102	101	102	99
Cyprus	99	98	98	98
France	98	98	106	103
Italy	98	96	98	97
Czech Republic	91	92	82	83
Spain	91	92	91	92
Slovenia	90	90	86	86
Lithuania	87	87	88	87
Portugal	82	81	86	86
Poland	78	81	85	88
Estonia	79	79	74	74
Croatia	78	78	79	79
Romania	77	78	86	86
Hungary	76	76	73	73
Slovakia	75	75	77	77
Latvia	68	71	72	73
Greece	69	68	79	80
Bulgaria	66	68	73	77
EFTA member states				
Norway	160	159	121	128
Switzerland	151	157	116	114
Iceland	131	128	116	115
Candidate countries for EU membership				
Turkey	72	67	71	70
Montenegro	53	54	70	71
Serbia	52	52	56	57
Albania	42	43	47	48
North Macedonia	42	43	49	50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	36	42	44

Source: EUROSTAT

[1] EU represents the European Union of 27 Member States after 1 February 2020.
[2] The euro area consists of those European Union (EU) Member States which have adopted the euro as their single currency.

Chart 2. First estimates of GDP and AIC per capita in purchasing power standards for 2025, comparison with neighbouring countries (EU-27 =100)



Observing the neighbouring countries, based on first estimates provided by Eurostat, actual individual consumption per capita in purchasing power standards are ranged from 44% in Bosnia and Herzegovina to 79% of EU-27 average in Croatia. The actual individual consumption per capita according to the purchasing power standards in Montenegro, based on first estimates was 71% of the EU-27 average in 2025.

Gross domestic product per capita is mainly used as indicator reflecting the level of economic activity, while actual Individual Consumption 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 EU Member States. The structure of actual individual consumption is based on homogeneous sets of products and services that households consume, but there are still evident differences between AIC per capita levels among Member States.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) is an artificial reference currency unit that eliminates price level differences between countries. Such one PPS buys the same volume of goods and services in all countries. This unit allows meaningful volume comparison of economic indicators across countries.

This indicator, among other things, is used for spatial comparison of the size of GDP, the size of the economy and economic welfare.

The size of GDP per capita expressed in the purchasing power standard is largely influenced by the volume of GDP calculated by the expenditure method, the level of consumer prices and the number of inhabitants.

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

For example, if the GDP per capita expressed in the national currency of each country participating in the comparison, is divided by its PPP, the resulting figures neutralise the effect of differences in price levels and thus indicate the real volume of GDP or AIC at a common price level. When divided by the nominal exchange rate of a given year, the PPP provides an estimate of the price level of a given country relative to, for instance, the EU-27.

Price level indices provide a comparison of the countries price levels relative to the EU average. If the price level index is higher than 100, the country concerned relatively expensive compared to the EU average and opposite.

Actual individual consumption, refers to all goods and services actually consumed by households. It encompasses consumer goods and services purchased directly by households, as well as services provided by non-profit institutions and the government for individual consumption (e.g., health and education services).

More data, as well as detailed methodological notes can be found in the section: Purchasing power parity

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