

Name the source when using the data

GDP per capita in PPS 2010

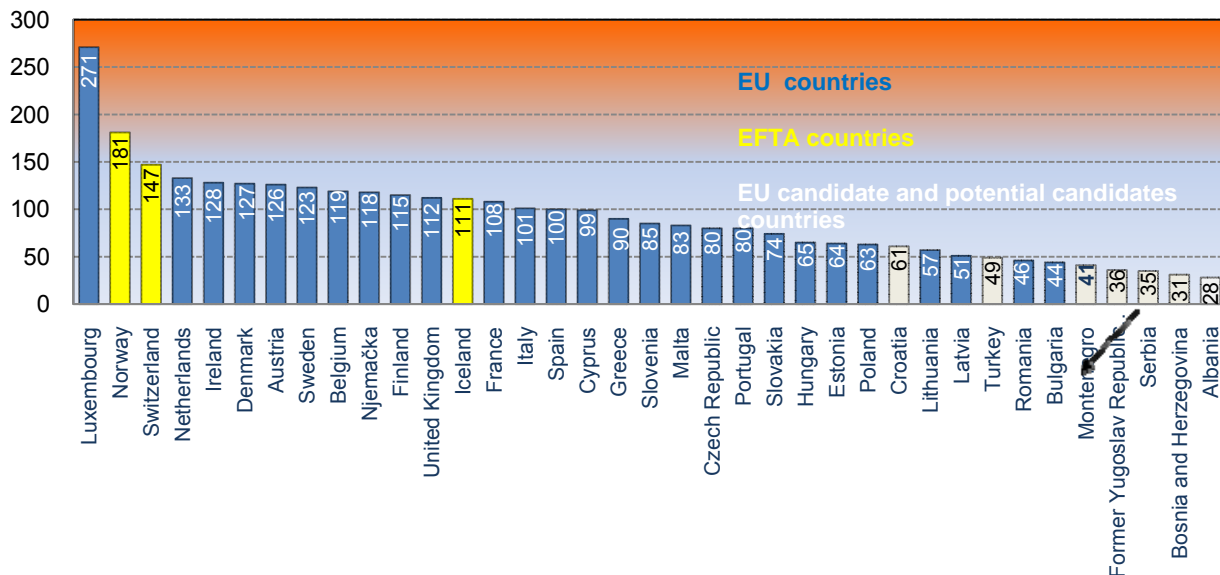
On 13 December 2011 EUROSTAT published data on Gross Domestic Product per capita according to purchasing power standards.

In 2010, Gross Domestic Product per capita according to purchasing power standards in Montenegro was 41% of average EU27. In previous year it was on the same level and in 2008 it was 43% of average EU27.

Fro EU member countries in 2010, the biggest GDP capita according to purchasing power standards comparing to the average EU27 is registered in Luxemburg where it was 271%, and the less in Bulgaria-44%. Bulgaria is in the same time EU member which has the closest GDP Product per capita according to purchasing power standards to our country.

Comparing to region countries in 2010 Montenegro has second place, behind Croatia whose GDP capita according to purchasing power standards compared to the average EU27 is 61%. Macedonia is at level of 36%, Serbia on level 35%, Bosnia and Herzegovina 31% and Albania 28%.

Gross Domestic Product according to purchasing power standards in 2010, EU=100



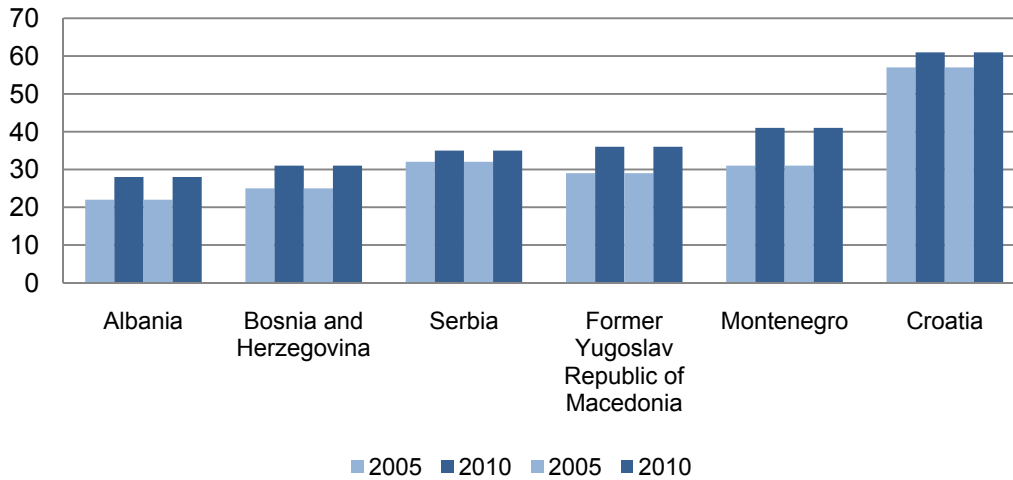
GDP according to purchasing power standards, EU27=100

State /Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU27	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	120	118	116	116	118	119
Bulgaria	37	38	40	44	44	44
Czech Republic	79	80	83	81	82	80
Denmark	124	124	123	125	123	127
Germany	116	115	116	116	116	118
Estonia	62	66	70	69	64	64
Ireland	145	146	148	133	128	128
Greece	91	92	90	92	94	90
Spain	102	105	105	104	103	100
France	110	108	108	107	108	108
Italy	105	105	104	104	104	101
Cyprus	91	91	92	99	100	99
Leetonia	48	51	56	56	51	51
Lithuania	53	56	59	61	55	57
Luxemburg	255	270	275	279	266	271
Hungary	63	63	62	64	65	65
Malta	78	76	76	79	82	83
Netherlands	131	131	132	134	132	133
Austria	125	126	124	124	125	126
Poland	51	52	54	56	61	63
Portugal	79	79	79	78	80	80
Romania	35	38	42	47	47	46
Slovenia	87	88	88	91	87	85
Slovakia	60	63	68	73	73	74
Finland	114	114	118	119	115	115
Sweden	122	123	125	124	119	123
United Kingdom	122	120	116	112	111	112
Norway	177	185	182	192	176	181
Switzerland	132	134	139	143	144	147
Island	130	123	121	124	118	111
Croatia	57	58	61	64	64	61
Turkey	43	45	46	47	46	49
Montenegro	31	36	40	43	41	41
FYR Macedonia	29	30	31	34	36	36
Albania	22	23	23	26	28	28
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25	27	28	30	31	31
Serbia	32	32	33	36	36	35

Source: EUROSTAT

GDP according to purchasing power standards- comparison with regional countries, EU27=100

Chart Title



**Rang list in 2010 related to GDP per capita according to purchasing power standards
EU, EFTA and countries candidates and potential candidates (total 37 states)**

State	Rang list in 2010	Progress compared to	State	Rang list in 2010	Progress compared to
Luxemburg	1	0	Malta	20	+2
Norway	2	0	Czech Republic	21	-1
Switzerland	3	+1	Portugal	22	-1
Netherlands	4	+1	Slovakia	23	+2
Ireland	5	-2	Hungary	24	-1
Denmark	6	2	Estonia	25	-1
Austria	7	0	Poland	26	+2
Sweden	8	+1	Croatia	27	-1
Belgium	9	+2	Lithuania	28	-1
Germany	10	+2	Leetonia	29	0
Finland	11	+2	Turkey	30	0
UK	12	-2	Romania	31	1
Island	13	-7	Bulgaria	32	-1
France	14	0	Montenegro	33	+1
Italy	15	0	FYR Macedonia	34	+1
Spain	16	0	Serbia	35	-2

Cyprus	17	+1	Bosnia and	36	0
Greece	18	-1	Albania	37	0
Slovenia	19	0			

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) is unit of artificial currency that eliminate difference between prices level among the countries. In that sense one PPS purchases the same scope of goods and services in all countries. This unit provide logical comparison of the scope of economic indicators in all countries.

The scope of GDP calculated with expenditure method has influence to the big extent to scope of GDP per capita expressed inn purchasing power standards.

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

Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) is rates for transmission of the currencies applied in order to transform of economic indicators expressed in national currencies in one common artificial currency - Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) that equalizes purchasing power of different national currencies and provides meaningful comparison of the copse among the countries.

For example, if Gross Domestic Product per capita expressed in national currency of each country participating in comparison divide with its PPP, values received would neutralize the influence of different price levels and in the same time show real scope of Gross Domestic Product in common price level. When it is divided with nominal exchange rate for reference year PPP gives estimation of price level for reference country comparing to ,for example EU 27 =100.

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