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## First Release

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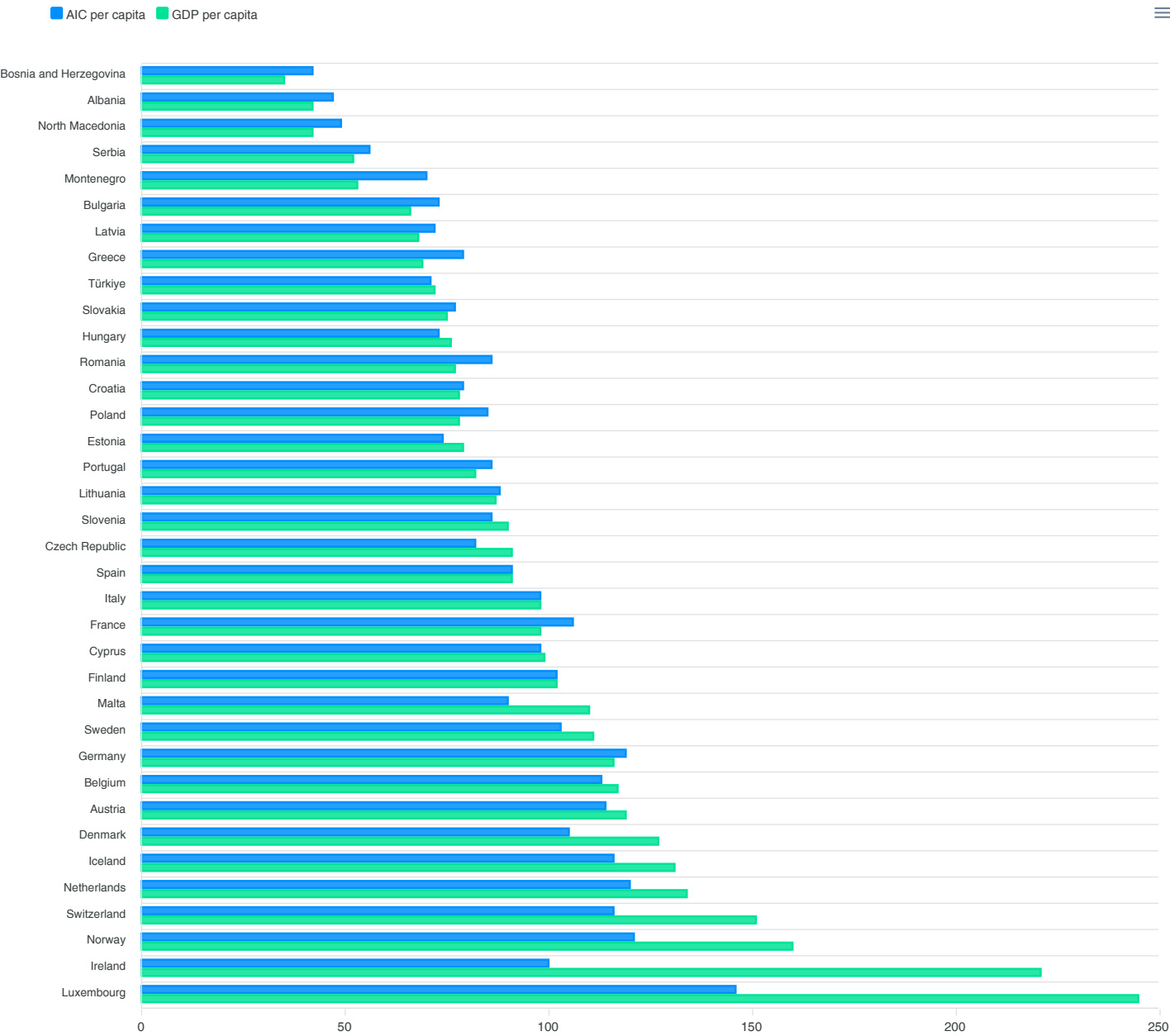
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# GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND ACTUAL INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION IN PURCHASING POWER STANDARD, 2024

On 17 December 2025, Eurostat publishes data on gross domestic product (GDP) and actual individual consumption (AIC) per capita for 2024, expressed in the purchasing power standard (PPS).

G-1 VOLUME INDICES OF GDP AND AIC PER CAPITA, 2024 (EU-27 = 100)



The Croatian Bureau of Statistics participates in the European comparison programme together with the statistical offices of other European countries with the aim of internationally comparing the volume of all categories of final consumption of GDP of all countries participating in the project.

The most recent analyses of economic indicators (**GDP and AIC**) per capita are presented for the period from **2022 to 2024**, focusing on the latest reference year.

**The results of the European comparison programme of prices and GDP show that GDP per capita in the Republic of Croatia expressed in the purchasing power standard for 2024 amounted to 22% below the average of 27 EU Member States, while AIC per capita in the same year amounted to 21% below the EU-27 average.**

### **Luxembourg, country with the highest GDP expressed in PPS**

Among the EU Member States, the highest GDP per capita in PPS was recorded in Luxembourg and it was 145% above the EU-27 average, while Bulgaria had the lowest GDP level, and it was 34% below the EU-27 average.

While GDP per capita is mainly used as an indicator of a country's level of welfare, it is not the only such indicator. AIC per capita is an alternative indicator better adapted to describe the material welfare situation of households. Generally, it is a more homogeneous category than the level of GDP, but there are still substantial differences across the Member States.

### **AIC is the lowest in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

AIC per capita in PPS among the EU Member States in 2024 ranged from 28% below the EU-27 average in Latvia to 46% above the EU-27 average in Luxembourg.

In addition to Luxembourg, the highest AIC per capita in PPS was recorded in the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Denmark, Sweden and Finland, ranging from 2% to 20% above the EU-27 average. Ireland was at the EU-27 level.

Cyprus, Italy, Spain, Malta, Lithuania, Slovenia, Portugal, Romania, Poland and the Czech Republic constitute a group of countries whose level of AIC per capita was below the EU-27 average, ranging from 2% to 18%.

The lowest level of AIC per capita was recorded in the group of countries consisting of Greece, Croatia, Slovakia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Latvia, whose average was between 21% and 28% below the EU-27 average.

In addition to 27 EU Member States, the analysis included EFTA Member States (Norway, Switzerland and Iceland), the EU candidate countries (Türkiye, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina).

In 2024, in EFTA countries, AIC ranged between 16% and 21% above the EU-27 average, while in the candidate countries it ranged between 29% and 58% below the EU-27 average.

1 GDP AND AIC IN PPS, VOLUME INDICES (EU-27 = 100), 2022, 2023 AND 2024,  
OVERVIEW BY PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES<sup>1)</sup>

Volume indices (EU-27 = 100)

Countries <sup>2)</sup>	GDP per capita			AIC per capita		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
<b>EU-27</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>EU Member States</b>						
Luxembourg	250	248	245	143	145	146
Ireland	237	218	221	95	99	100
Netherlands	134	131	134	120	120	120
Denmark	134	126	127	110	106	105
Austria	123	121	119	118	115	114
Belgium	118	118	117	113	114	113
Germany	120	118	116	123	120	119
Sweden	113	111	111	107	104	103
Malta	103	109	110	84	90	90
Finland	106	103	102	104	105	102
Cyprus	95	97	99	94	97	98
France	97	99	98	105	106	106
Italy	98	98	98	99	99	98
Spain	88	91	91	89	91	91
Czech Republic	90	91	91	82	82	82
Slovenia	89	91	90	85	84	86
Lithuania	87	86	87	89	87	88
Portugal	77	81	82	85	86	86
Estonia	83	80	79	76	75	74
Poland	78	77	78	84	82	85
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>
Romania	72	75	77	81	83	86
Hungary	76	76	76	70	69	73
Slovakia	71	74	75	76	77	77
Greece	66	68	69	79	80	79
Latvia	69	70	68	73	72	72
Bulgaria	62	63	66	68	70	73
<b>EFTA Member States</b>						
Norway	214	169	160	126	123	121
Switzerland	161	154	151	119	117	116
Iceland	135	136	131	121	118	116
<b>EU candidate countries</b>						
Türkiye	68	70	72	70	74	71
Montenegro	48	52	53	62	66	70
Serbia	45	48	52	52	54	56
North Macedonia	41	41	42	49	49	49
Albania	33	38	42	38	43	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)	34	35	35	40	42	42

1) Detailed data on purchasing power parities (PPP), price level indices and real expenditures for ESA 2010 aggregates for the period from 1995 to 2024 can be found at the [Eurostat link](#).

2) Countries are ranked according to GDP per capita in 2024. Countries with the same value are ranked by protocol order.

# NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

## Data sources

Eurostat calculates and publishes PPPs and indicators derived from them on the website Statistics Explained: [GDP per capita, consumption per capita and price level indices - Statistics Explained \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&code=sdg_10_10_1)

## Definitions and explanations

AIC (actual individual consumption) consists of goods and services actually consumed by households, irrespective of whether they were purchased and paid for by households directly, or by government, or by nonprofit organisations. The AIC per capita can be considered as an indicator of the material welfare of households.

PPPs are indicators of differences in price levels across countries. They indicate how much currency units cost a certain amount of goods and services in different countries cost. PPPs can be used as currency conversion rates to convert expenditures denominated in national currencies into artificial common currency (PPS), thus eliminating the effect of price differentials in individual countries.

PPS is an artificial reference currency unit that eliminates differences in the price levels among countries. Thus, one PPS buys the same amount of goods and services in all countries. That unit allows a comparison of the volume of economic indicators across countries. Aggregates expressed in PPS are derived by dividing the aggregates in current prices denominated in the national currency by the respective PPP.

PPP and GDP in PPS are the results of a multilateral statistical survey. Its specific feature compared to other statistical surveys is that the results are calculated by the international coordinator. Specifically, none of the participating countries can produce the results independently. Another specific feature is inter-dependency of the results among countries. A change in the data of one country does not influence only the results of this country, but also affects the results of the other countries as well.

The results are based on the latest GDP data for 2024 and the most recent PPPs available.

PPPs are used to generate the price and volume indices that are needed for economic research and analyses that include the comparisons of GDP and GDP expenditures across countries. Volume indices are used to compare the size of the economy and the level of material wellbeing of economies, consumption, investment, government spending and overall productivity. Price indices are used to compare price levels, price structures, price convergence and competitiveness.

In addition to research and analysis, PPPs and real expenditures derived from PPPs are used for statistical calculation. International organisations aggregate real GDP and its components across countries to produce totals for groups of countries, such as the European Union or the OECD. International organisations also use country shares in all totals as weights when economic indicators, such as price indices or growth rates, are combined to obtain averages for country groups.

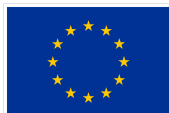
PPPs are also used for administrative purposes. The European Commission uses the PPP when allocating Structural Funds to Member States. Structural funds have been set up to reduce economic disparities among Member States. The main indicator that determines whether a region can apply for funding from the Structural Funds is the regional BPD per capita within the country, which is deflated by the use of PPPs. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) uses the PPPs when deciding on its members' quota. The country's quota determines, among other things, the financial resources that the country is obliged to pay to the IMF.

## Geographical information

The European Union (EU-27) includes Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden.

## Legal basis

- [Regulation \(EC\) No. 1445/2007](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2007 establishing common rules for the provision of basic information on Purchasing Power Parities and for their calculation and dissemination
- [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 193/2011](#) of 28 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1445/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the system of quality control used for Purchasing Power Parities Text with EEA relevance
- [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No. 2015/1163](#) of 15 July 2015 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1445/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of basic headings used for Purchasing Power Parities
- [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2024/3171](#) of 18 December 2024 amending Regulation (EC) No 1445/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of basic headings used for Purchasing Power Parities



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Results presented in this First Release are based on Eurostat data. Neither European Union nor Eurostat are responsible for stated interpretations or conclusions.

## Abbreviations

EC	European Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EU	European Union
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
GDP	gross domestic product
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	purchasing power parities

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