

Privreda zemlje, u potpunosti razorena ratom, obnavlja se veoma sporo. U 1999. GDP po glavi stanovnika bio je najniži među zemljama bivše Jugoslavije (EIA, 2001). Više od pola radne snage je nezaposleno, a isto toliko porodica živi u stanju siromaštva (REC, 2000).

The country's economy, totally destroyed by the war, is recovering at a very slow pace. In 1999, GDP per capita was the lowest among the countries of ex-Yugoslavia (EIA, 2001). More than half of the workforce is unemployed, and as many families live in a state of poverty (REC, 2000).

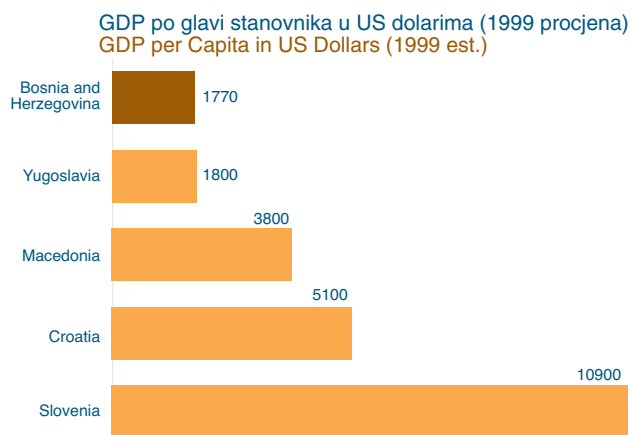
## Glavni trendovi u BiH

**U** 1999, GDP po glavi stanovnika u BiH bio je najniži među zemljama bivše Jugoslavije (EIA, 2001).

**P**rema UNDP, 60% BiH stanovništva živi u stanju siromaštva (REC, 2000).

**G**DP od 898 US dolara iz 1997. porastao je na 1.063 US dolara u 1999 (Centralna Banka, 2000).

**U** martu 2000, samo 39% stanovnika starijih od 18 godina u pet BiH gradova bilo je zaposleno; od toga, 77% je imalo stalni posao (REC, 2000).



Izvor/Source: Energy Information Administration, Balkans Brief, July 2001.

## Main BIH Trends

**I**n 1999, GDP per capita in BIH was the lowest among the countries of former Yugoslavia (EIA, 2001).

**A**ccording to UNDP, 60% of BIH population lives in a state of poverty (REC, 2000).

**G**DP per capita grew from 898 U.S. dollars in 1997 to 1,063 U.S. dollars in 1999 (Central Bank, 2000).

**I**n March 2000, only 39% of population older than 18 years in five BIH cities was employed; of that, 77% had a permanent job (REC, 2000).

## Uticaj privrede na okoliš

Porast privredne aktivnosti praćen je porastom GDP-a i standarda života. Sve to vodi do promjena u načinu potrošnje i potrebama za robom i uslugama. U razvijenim državama, potreba za uslugama raste brže nego potreba za robama, a to prouzrokuje porast u udjelu uslužnog sektora u GDP-u ovih zemalja. U zemljama van OECD-a, sektor poljoprivrede i sektori bazirani na prirodnim resursima još uvijek imaju veći udio u GDP-u nego uslužni sektor. Međutim, očekuje se da će potrebe za uslugama u zemljama u razvoju takođe rasti u budućnosti (OECD, 2001).

Viši standard života dovodi do promjena u načinu potrošnje. Privatna potrošnja po glavi stanovnika u OECD zemljama je porasla tokom posljednje dvije decenije, a očekuje se da će i dalje rasti. Generalno gledano, privatna potrošnja je manje usmjerena na hranu, odjeću, ili namještaj, a više na stanarinu, gorivo, energiju, zdravlje, usluge i rekreaciju (OECD, 2001).

Način života se takođe mijenja u OECD zemljama, idući prema manjim domaćinstvima sa većom potrebom za prostorom (veće kuće za manje ljudi), uređajima za uštedu vremena (mašine i prerađena hrana), individualnom dizajnu proizvoda i pakovanja i većom potrebom za putovanjem (dnevnik i sedmičnim). Promjene u načinu života uzrokuju povećanu upotrebu prirodnih resursa; povećano zagađenje koje potiče od proizvodnje i potrošnje energije; i porast transporta i proizvodnje otpada (OECD, 2001).

Za očekivati je da će pritisak na okoliš uzrokovan promjenama u načinu potrošnje i načinom života koji vodi većem zagađenju porasti, slijedeći porast u GDP-u i prihodu stanovništva. Međutim, zahtjevi za zdravim okolišem takođe rastu i stanovništvo postaje spremnije da investira u okoliš.

### Globalni trendovi i projekcije

**G**lobalno, godišnji porast GDP-a smanjit će se sa 2,8% u periodu 1980-1995 na 2,5% u periodu od 1995-2010. i na 2% do 2020, prvenstveno zbog opadanja u zemljama OECD.

**U**zemljama izvan OECD, stopa porasta GDP-a povećat će se sa 3,3% (1980-1995) na 3,5% (1995-2010) i 3,7% (2010-2020).

**N**ajveći apsolutni porast GDP-a dogodit će se u Sjevernoj Americi, Zapadnoj Evropi, Japanu i Koreji. Najviši relativni porast dogodit će se u CEE i drugim zemljama van OECD.

**U**služni sektor ima mnogo veći udio u OECD regiji, ali poljoprivreda i sektori bazirani na prirodnim resursima imaju veći udio u zemljama izvan OECD. Očekuje se da će u oba ova područja udio zadnja dva sektora opasti u budućnosti.

**P**ritisak na okoliš, kao rezultat potrošnje, će porasti (OECD, 2001).

### Global Trends and Projections

**G**lobally, annual GDP growth will decrease from 2.8% in the period 1980-1995 to 2.5% in the period 1995-2010 and to 2% by 2020, mostly due to the decline in OECD countries.

**I**n non-OECD countries, growth rate in GDP will increase from 3.3% (1980-1995) to 3.5% (1995-2010) and 3.7% (2010-2020).

**T**he largest absolute increase in GDP will occur in North America, Western Europe, Japan, and Korea. The highest relative growth will happen in CEE and other non-OECD countries.

**T**he service sector has much higher share in the OECD region, but the agriculture and natural resources-based sectors have a higher share in non-OECD countries. In both regions it is expected that the shares of the latter two sectors will decrease in the future.

**E**nvironmental pressures from consumption will increase (OECD, 2001).

## **Impact of the Economy on the Environment**

Growth in economic activity is accompanied by an increase in GDP and standards of living. All these lead to changes in consumption patterns and demand for goods and services. In developed countries the demand for services is growing faster than the demand for goods, and this causes an increase in the share of the service sector in the GDP of these countries. In non-OECD countries, the sectors based on agriculture and natural resources still have a higher share in GDP than the service sector. However, it is expected that the demand for services in developing countries will also grow in the future (OECD, 2001).

Higher standards of living lead to changes in consumption patterns. Private consumption per capita has increased in OECD over the last two decades and is expected to continue to increase. Generally, private expenditure on rent, fuel, power, health, services, and recreation is greater than that on food, clothes, and furniture (OECD, 2001).

People's lifestyle is also changing in OECD countries towards smaller households with an increased need for space (bigger houses for less people); time-saving appliances (machines and pre-processed food); individualized product design and packaging; and a greater need of travel (daily and weekly). Changes in lifestyle cause an increase in the use of natural resources; pollution from energy production and consumption; transport use; and waste generation (OECD, 2001).

It is likely that the pressure to the environment from changes in consumption patterns and from pollution-intensive lifestyles will increase, following the increase in GDP and personal income. However, the demand for a healthy environment is also growing and people are becoming more ready to invest in it.

