

This Information was prepared and analysed, using data provided by the Eurostat Website @ <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes>

The results with the highest values (1st,2nd) within each GDP aggregate and year of analysis, are highlighted, using the color of the GDP aggregate

Expenditure Method → [FCE+GCF+(X-M)] = GDP, Analysis from 1995 to 2010

by Country	FCE (Final Consumption Expenditure)	GCF (Gross Capital Formation)	Exports	Imports	GDP	(Notes)
	+	+	+	-	=	
Germany 1995	77.07%	22.34%	23.74%	23.15%	100.00%	Stable consumption Net Exporter
L 2010	77.19%	17.34%	46.83%	41.36%	100.00%	
Spain 1995	78.10%	21.90%	22.38%	22.38%	100.00%	Stable consumption
L 2010	78.82%	23.30%	27.01%	29.13%	100.00%	
Netherlands 1995	73.30%	21.02%	59.37%	53.68%	100.00%	Net Exporter over the 15 years Stable consumption
L 2010	73.86%	18.68%	78.05%	70.58%	100.00%	
Portugal 1995	82.74%	24.00%	27.17%	33.90%	100.00%	Negative trade balance over the 15 years Consumption driven economy
L 2010	87.56%	19.61%	31.03%	38.21%	100.00%	
Finland 1995	74.81%	18.19%	36.47%	28.99%	100.48%	High consumption Net Exporter, so far
L 2010	79.64%	18.65%	40.12%	39.24%	99.16%	



2 Countries have changed their growth matrix → ■ Germany changed the way they grow for the best, strengthening their exports over the years, keeping at the same time consumption under control, and ■ Finland for the worst, strengthening consumption and allowing imports to flow freely to a point, where they have lost their trade surplus. ■ The Netherlands are an example to be followed by others, because they haven't lost their good performance over the years and they also kept consumption under control. ■ Portugal (unfortunately) is a mess, with an unbalanced Primary balance (budget) and the worst Trade balance in this analysis, having savings decreasing and debt rising year after year, and, because GDP is growing, but it has been driven by consumption, this will only move them from bad (before), to worst (now). The growth matrix of ■ Spain hasn't changed much over the years and is stable when we compare 1995 to 2010.

The term economics comes from the Ancient Greek οἰκονομία (oikonomia, "management of a household, administration") from οἶκος (oikos, "house") + νόμος (nomos, "custom" or "law"), hence "rules of the house(hold)". @ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics>

The Project → "Economics - The Power of Numbers", has a Networking Group on LinkedIn ©

→ Back to the Econ Project <https://plus.google.com/u/0/b/108458386084638675604/108458386084638675604/about>

The Data concerning Finland has statistical discrepancies within the Eurostat Website.

* The Data concerning Portugal 2010 is under evaluation at the moment.

Next ▼ additional data to analyse the Growth Matrix of the years in between (2000 and 2005)

GDP Analysis	Final Consumpti Expenditur		Gross Capital Formation		Exports		Imports	=	GDP
2000	FCE	+	GCF	+	Exports	-	Imports	=	GDP
Germany (includin...	77.39%		22.30%		33.38%		33.08%		100.00%
Spain	76.84%		26.29%		29.05%		32.18%		100.00%
Netherlands	72.42%		22.03%		70.08%		64.54%		100.00%
Portugal	82.56%		28.43%		28.93%		39.93%		100.00%
Finland	70.00%		20.86%		43.58%		34.44%		100.00%

GDP Analysis	Final Consumpti Expenditur		Gross Capital Formation		Exports		Imports	=	GDP
2005	FCE	+	GCF	+	Exports	-	Imports	=	GDP
Germany	77.52%		17.27%		41.32%		36.10%		100.00%
Spain	75.73%		29.54%		25.67%		30.93%		100.00%
Netherlands	72.46%		19.01%		69.62%		61.10%		100.00%
Portugal	85.87%		23.55%		27.66%		37.07%		100.00%
Finland	74.06%		21.85%		41.76%		37.67%		100.00%

Report made by: <http://pt.linkedin.com/in/luisbeldroega>