ESSCA
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT

ECONOMICS WORKSHOPS

ECONOMIC GROWTH

GROUP 4

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DEFINITION

"Economic growth is an increase in the production of goods and services in an economy overtime."

HOW DO WE MEASURE IT ?

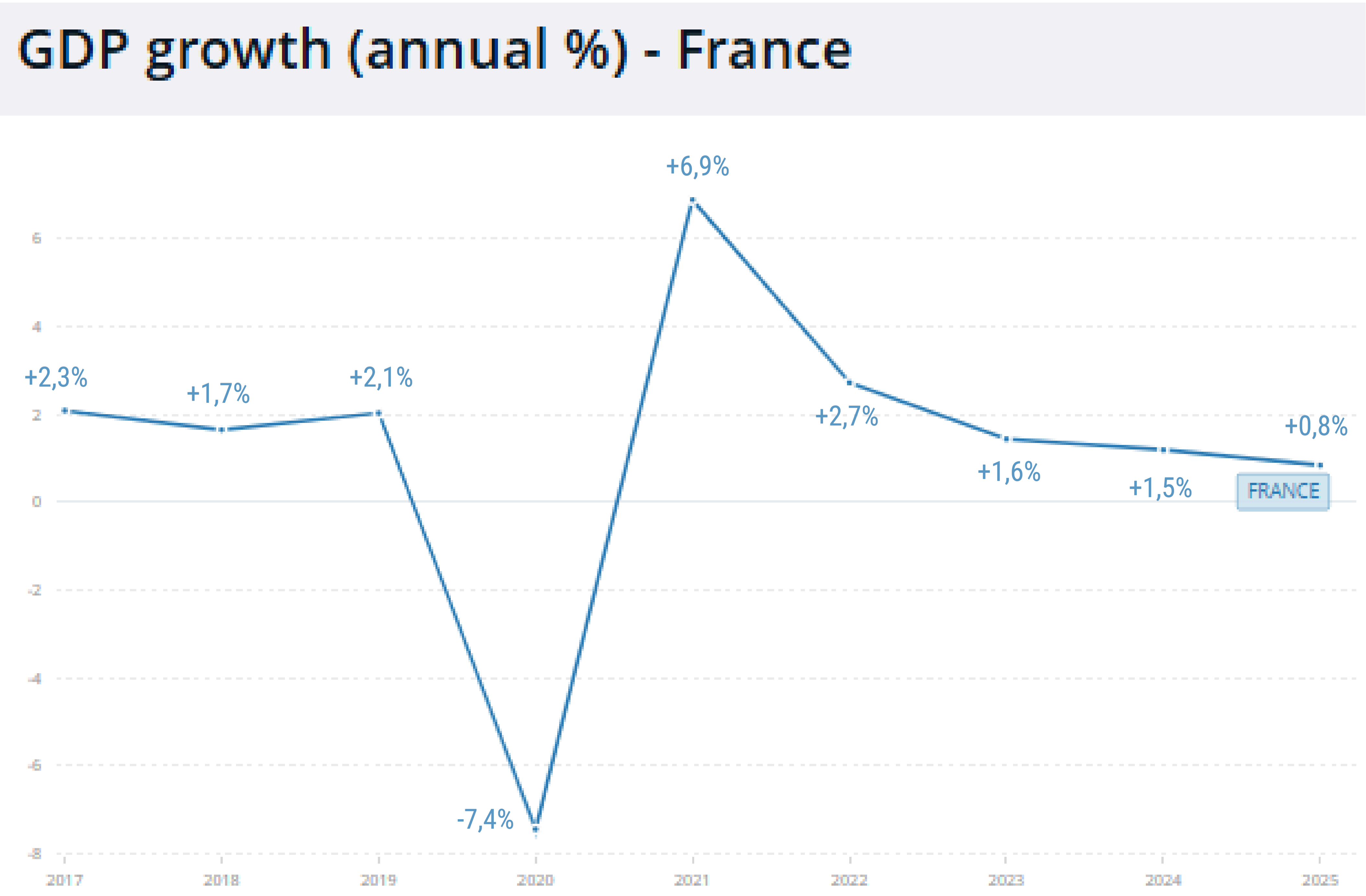
- **GDP (Gross Domestic Product)** : represents the total value of final goods and services produced within a country over a given period.
- **Real GDP Growth Rate** : % change in GDP while taking inflation into account.
- **GDP per capita :** GDP ÷ population

ECONOMIC GROWTH
IN THE EU

- The EU economy grew just **+0.2%** in the first quarter of 2026, it is the slowest growth in years
- Growth is **very different across countries**: Denmark grew +1.9%, while big economies barely moved
- Ireland's economy shrank by -2.0%, the biggest drop in the EU this quarter

+1.9% Denmark → grew the most
-2.0% Ireland → shrank the most

Source : Eurostat / Geopolitical Futures, Q1 2026



ECONOMIC GROWTH IN FRANCE

- **Before Pandemic (2017-2019) :** stable around 2% per year
- **2020 :** GDP -7,4% because of the lockdown of COVID-19
- **In 2021:** the economy strongly recovered, with growth reaching 6.9%, as economic activity restarted.
- **Since 2022 :** growth has gradually slowed down from 2.7% in 2022 to only 0.8% in 2025.

Due to inflation, higher interest rates and weaker demand.

CONCLUSION

- Economic growth is slowing down in advanced economies
- Growth remains uneven between countries
- Productivity and innovation will be key to future growth
- AI could become an important driver of economic growth
- France is expected to stabilize around 1% growth in the coming years

THANK YOU