### **CONFERENCE**

European Economic and Social Committee, May 2014

## Can ICTs be the key drivers for of growth and employment in the EU-27? by Haroula Delopoulos

MORE EU DIGITAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES TO BOOST ECONOMIC GROWTH,

Session 1: EU and national digital policies to boost economic recovery.







European Economic and Social Committee



## Can ICTs be the key drivers of growth and employment in the EU-27?

"The crisis has wiped out years of economic and social progress and exposed structural weaknesses in Europe's economy. Europe's primary goal today must be to get Europe back on track. To achieve a sustainable future, it must already look beyond the short term. Faced with demographic ageing and global competition we have three options: work harder, work longer or work smarter. We will probably have to do all three, but the third option is the only way to guarantee increasing standards of life for Europeans. To achieve this, the Digital Agenda makes proposals for actions that need to be taken urgently to get Europe on track for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth"







- In March 2010, according to the Europe 2020 Strategy and in order to exit the crisis, the European vision was to increase productivity, employment, social cohesion and become a low carbon economy.
- The Digital Agenda 2020 is one of the seven flagship initiatives of Europe's 2020 strategy.
- The primary scope of the Agenda is to maximize the social and economic potential of ICT, giving priority to the Internet.



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## The Pillars of Digital Agenda 2020 are the following:

- Pillar I: Digital Single Market
- Pillar II: Interoperability & Standards
- Pillar III: Trust & Security
- Pillar IV: Fast and ultra-fast Internet access
- Pillar V: Research and innovation
- Pillar VI: Enhancing digital literacy, skills and inclusion
- Pillar VII: ICT-enabled benefits for EU society



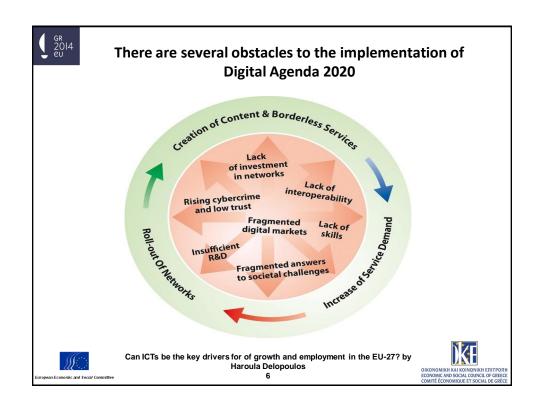




- •The Digital Agenda2020 was planning that, by 2020, digital content and applications would be almost entirely delivered online. Services are thus converging and moving from the physical into the digital world.
- •These services could be accessible through any device, on a smart-phone, tablet, personal computer, digital radio or high-definition television.
- •One of the major scopes is to create attractive content and services that would be available in an interoperable and borderless internet environment.







In order to create a "single market", digital services should be used and,

citizens should be convinced to have internet access, and at the same time the content should be interesting and not harmful. Also citizens should not have security concerns nor believe that access costs and equipment are expensive.

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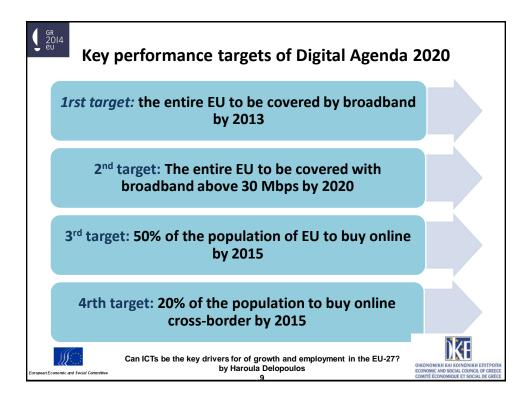


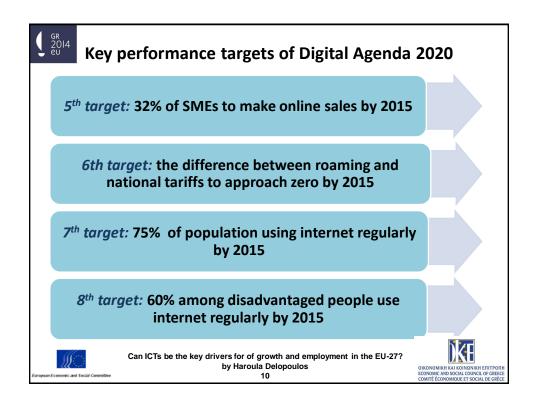
According to "Eurostat" statistics for the period 2005-2010, households do not have Internet access at home, and European citizens estimate that:

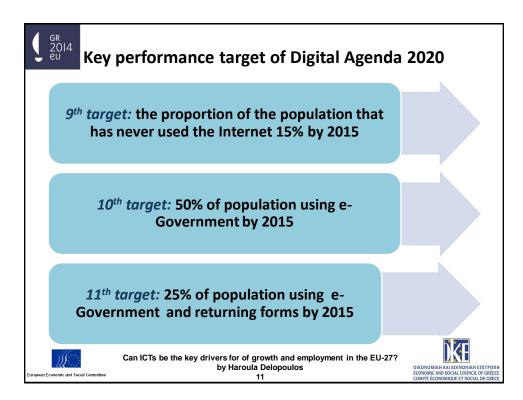
- access costs are too high (telephone, etc.)
- · they do not have the skills
- do not need internet access because content is not useful, not interesting, etc.
- · the equipment costs are too high
- they do not need internet access because content is harmful, etc.





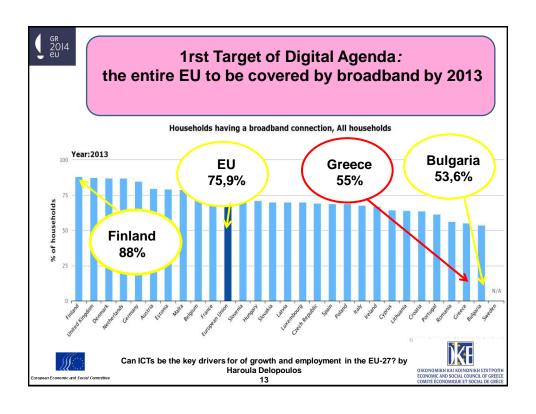




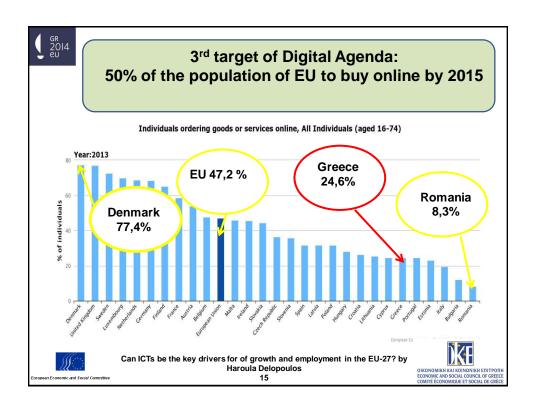


According to the 1rst target
of Digital agenda: "Is the entire EU
covered by broadband by 2013?"
Only 55% of Greece covered by
broadband in 2013

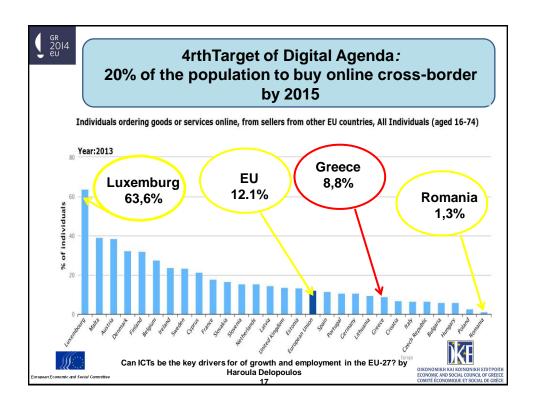
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According to the 3rd target of Digital agenda: "50% of the population of EU to buy online by 2015" Only 24,6% of the population of Greece buy online in 2013

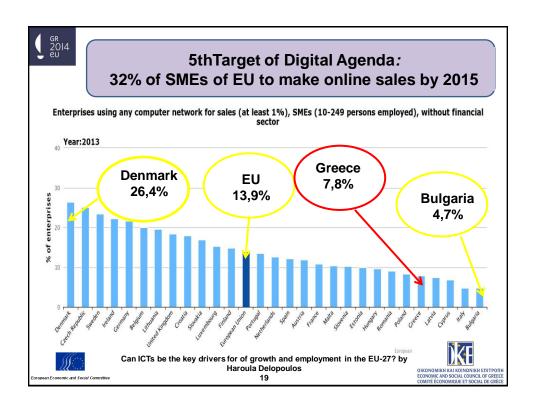


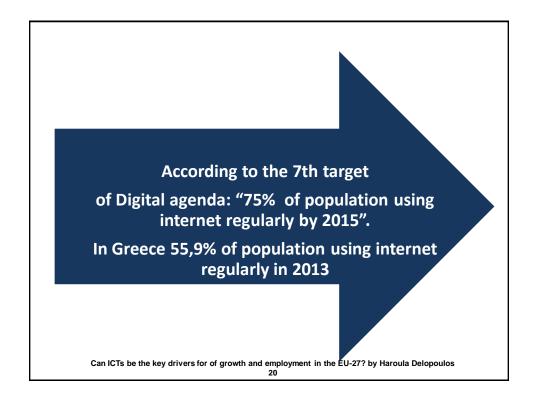
# According to the 4rth target of Digital agenda: "20% of the population of EU to buy online crossborder by 2015". Only 8.8% of the population of Greece buy online crossborder in 2013 Can ICTs be the key drivers for of growth and employment in the EU-27? by Haroula Delopoulos

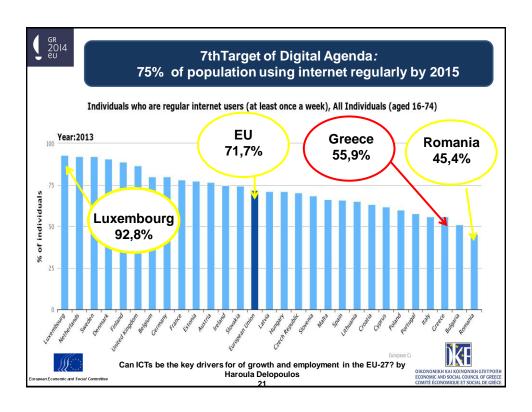


According to the 5rth target
of Digital agenda: "32% of SMEs of EU to make
online sales by 2015"
Only 7.8% of SMEs of Greece make online
sales in 2013

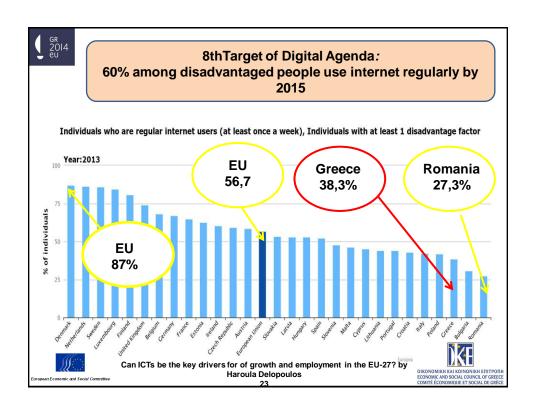
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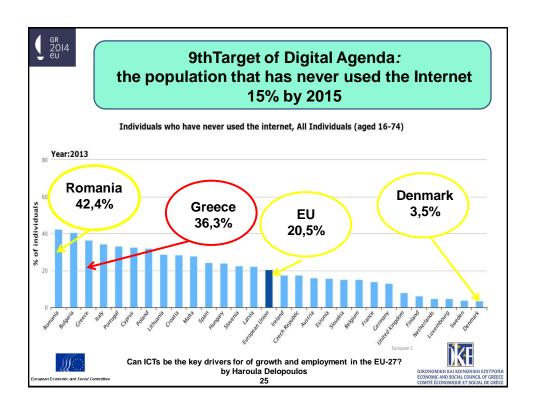


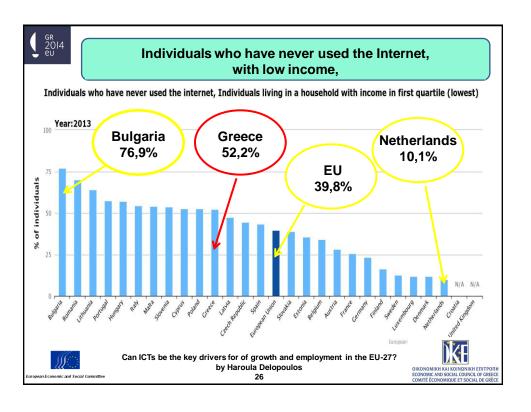


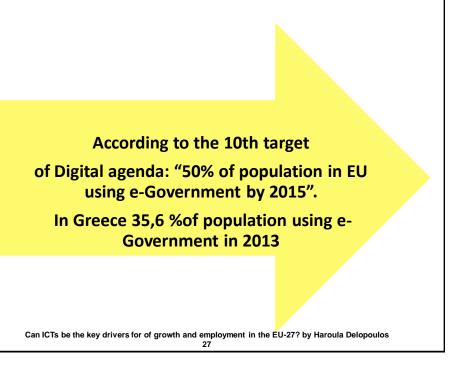
# According to the 8th target of Digital agenda: "60% among disadvantaged people use internet regularly in EU by 2015". Only, 38,3% among disadvantaged people use internet regularly in Greece, in 2013 Can ICTs be the key drivers for of growth and employment in the EU-27? by Haroula Delopoulos

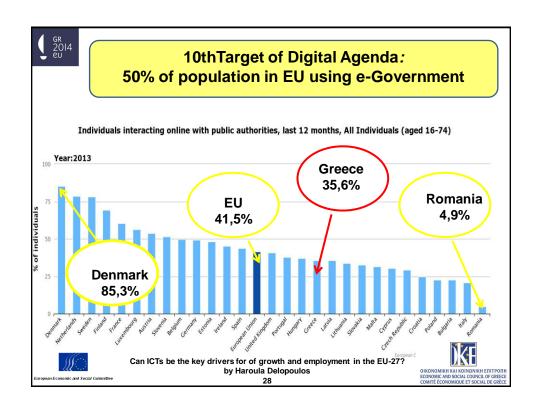


## According to the 9th target of Digital agenda: "the population that has never used the Internet 15% in EU by 2015". In Greece the population that has never used the Internet is 36,3% and 15% with low income in 2013 Can ICTs be the key drivers for of growth and employment in the EU-27? by Haroula Delopoulos





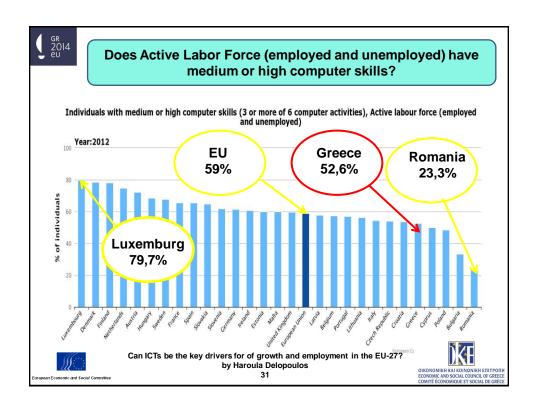


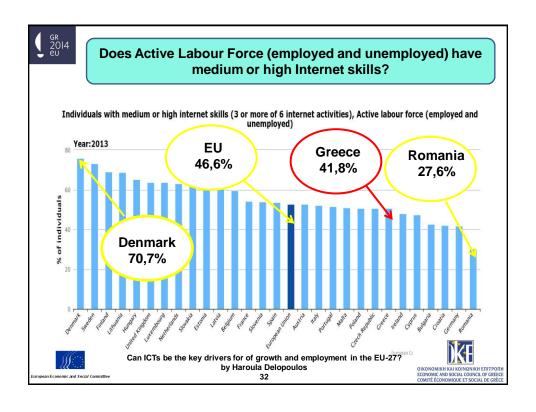


Is it possible to create a "single market" in EU-27 and this might help Greece exit the crisis?

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In order to create a single market place in EU, Active Labour Force (employment and unemployment) in Greece and in all countries members of EU-27 should have medium or high Internet and computer skills.



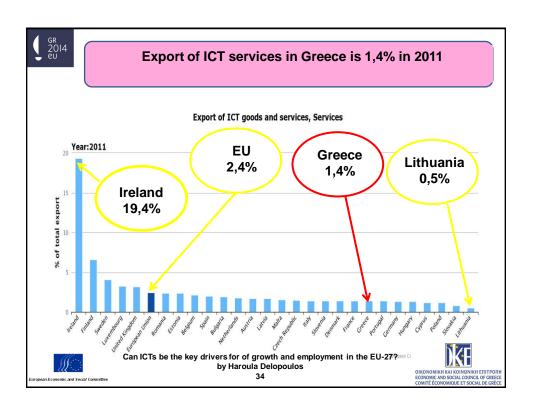


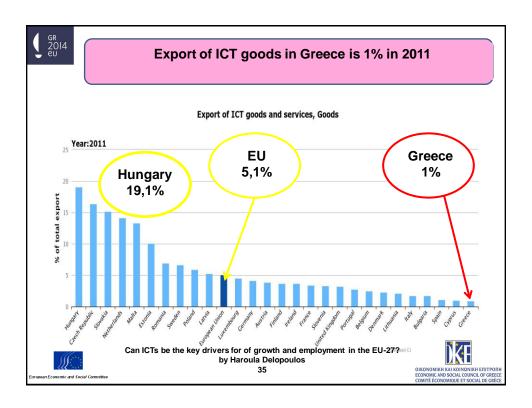
Greece does not fulfill the ambitious targets of Digital Agenda.

In Greece the population that has never used the Internet is 36,3% and 15% with low income in 2013.

Nevertheless, "Active labor force" (employment and unemployment) in Greece 52.6% has medium or high internet and 41.8% computer skills.

In order Greece exit from crisis should increase exports of ICT services and goods by exploiting the dynamic of its active labor force.





"Can ICTs be the key drivers for of growth and employment in the EU-27?"

## Thank you very much for your attention

Haroula Delopoulos hadelop@econ.uoa.gr

Laboratory Teaching Staff
Department of economics
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
Greece



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