

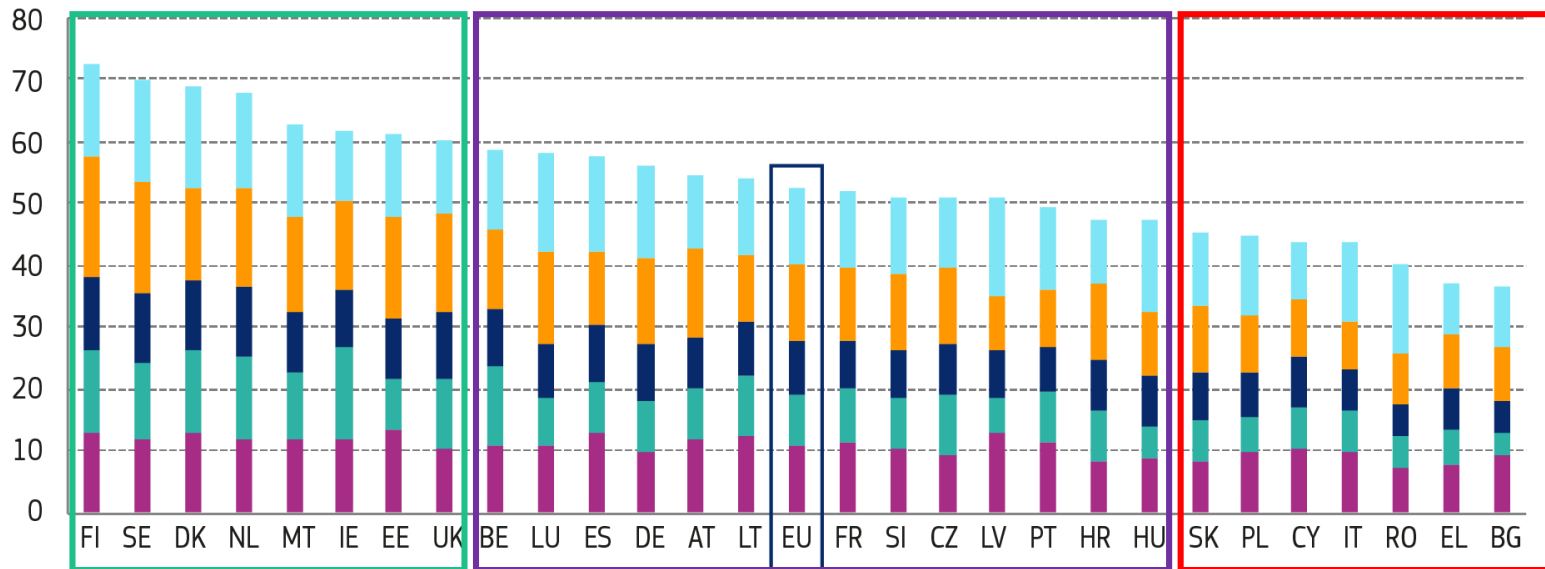


Contribution of National Recovery & Resilience plans to the digital transformation pillar

State of play

17 May 2021

Where Member States stand on digital: DESI index



Source: [Digital Economy and Society Index 2020](#)

MS are at very different levels of digitisation and have different needs:

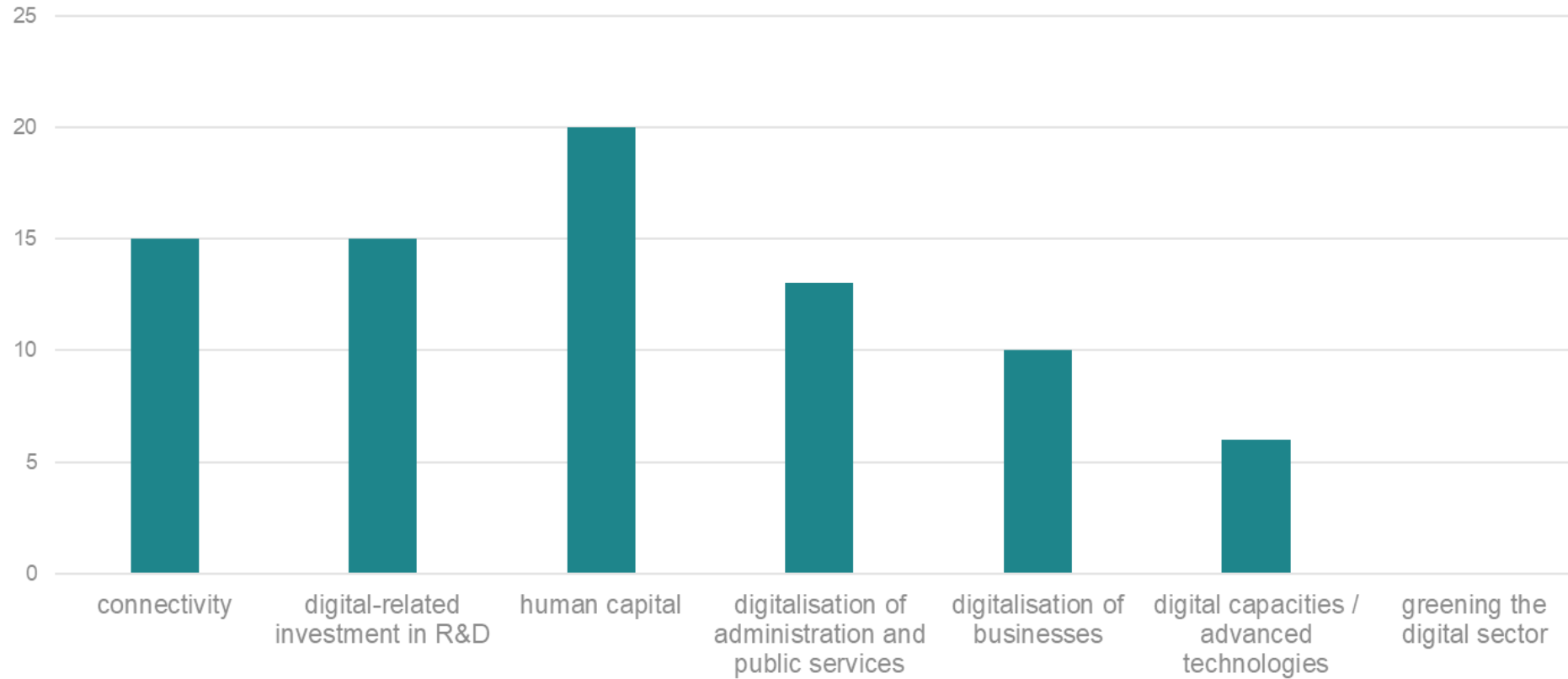
- **Top performers**, which are also world leaders
- **Member States in the middle**, with gaps in several areas
- **Laggards**, facing significant shortcomings in all dimensions

About DESI:

- DESI measures digital performance across 5 dimensions.
- It is a composite index which combines 37 indicators.
- It provides solid and comparable data (mainly based on Eurostat), recognised by MS and stakeholders.

CSRs and digital priorities

Mapping of 2019-2020 CSRs
onto digital priority areas



Synergies between RRF and digitally relevant funds

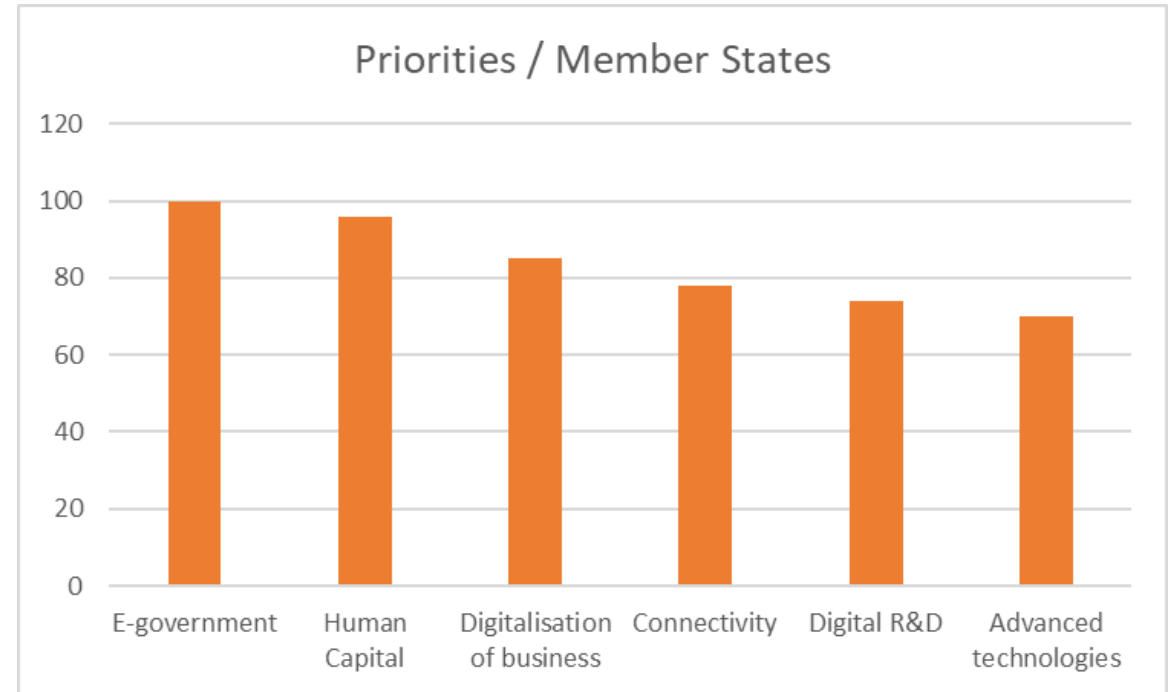
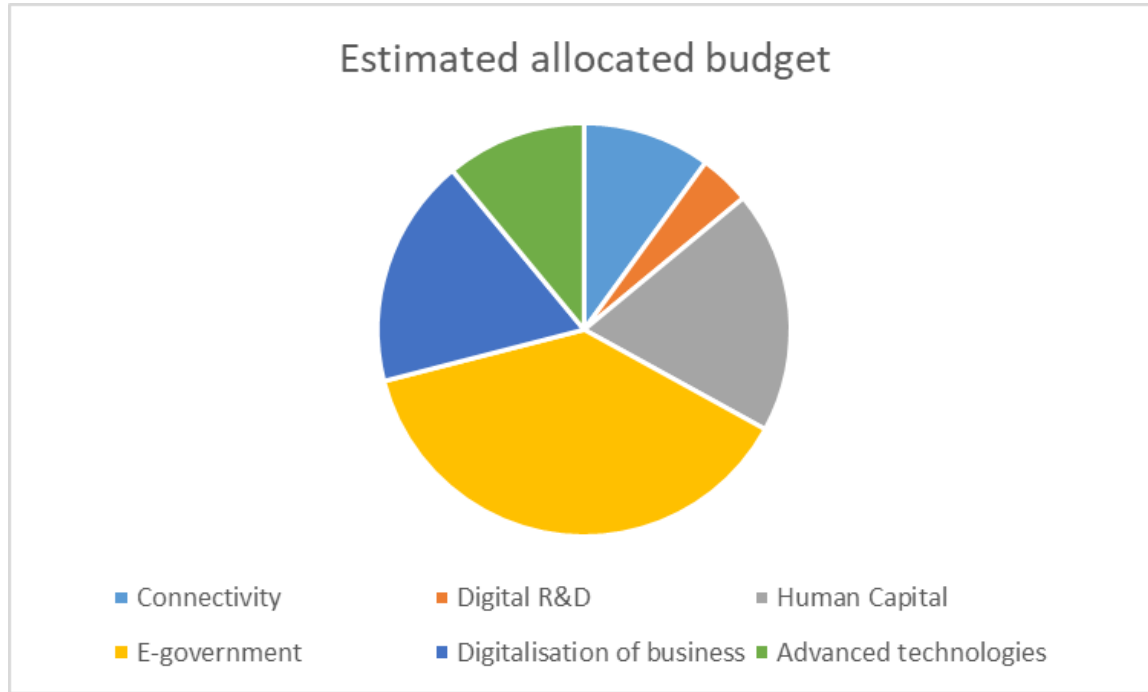
Digital Europe € 7.6bn	CEF Digital € 2bn	Horizon Europe € 95.5bn	ERDF & ESF+ € 324.5bn	EADFR € 87.4bn	InvestEU €26.2bn	Creative Europe € 1.8bn
EU wide deployment of digital capacities and advanced technologies Advanced digital skills	Digital connectivity infrastructure (very high capacity networks, 5G, etc.)	Research and innovation, incl. in digital	Incl. Digital connectivity Smart specialisation Digital skills for all citizens	Incl. Making use of Big Data for CAP monitoring Broadband rollout in rural areas	Guarantees for commercial investments incl. for digital technologies and infrastructures	Support to media and audiovisual and to cultural and creative sectors

AND

Recovery and Resilience Facility € 672 bn

Minimum 20% for digital investments

RRP – Broad provisional overview*



*NB: very provisional data subject to ongoing detailed checks

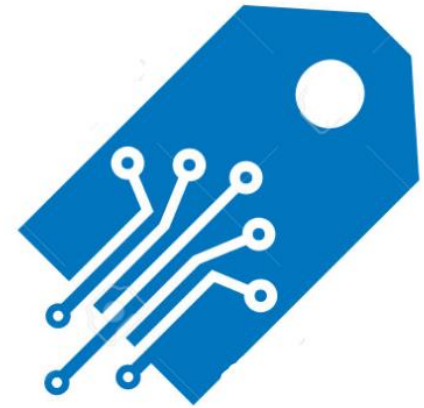
Digital target

- Each **Recovery and Resilience Plan** has to include **at least 20%** of the plan's total allocation supporting **digital objectives**
- First indications show that Member States are meeting and sometimes largely exceeding this target
- Components dedicated to digital but also digital spending across RRP components



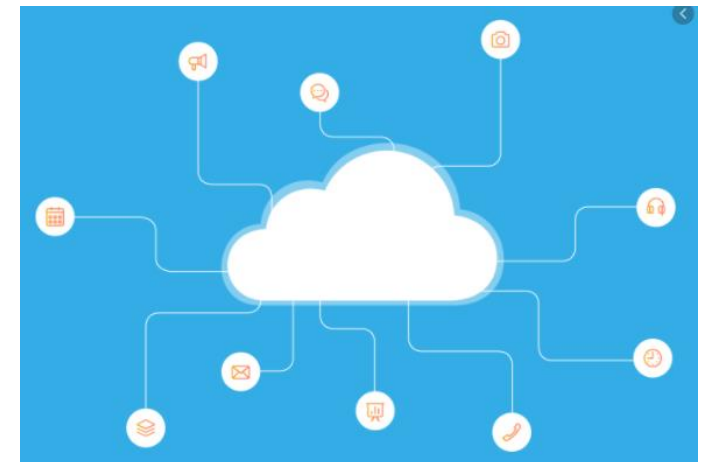
Digital tagging

- Seven digital policy dimensions (based on DESI), which are reflected in 44 intervention fields according to which digital measures should be tagged
 1. Connectivity
 2. Digital R&D
 3. Human capital
 4. Digital public services
 5. Digitalisation of businesses
 6. Digital capacities & deployment of advanced technologies
 7. Greening of the digital sector
- Member States should specify and justify whether and to what extent each measure contributes fully (100%), partly (40%) or has no impact (0%) on the climate and/or digital objectives



E-government, digital public services

- Digitalisation of the public administration and of administrative procedures, through a **strong expansion of digital services in the areas of authentication, health and justice**
- **Governance process improvements by incorporating modern IT systems**, increasing interoperability between systems and data, digitisation of archives, and use of technologies such as cloud computing and big data
- Improving the quality and accessibility of digital public services, supporting **wider implementation of eID solutions** to allow citizens to easily access various digital public services
- Creating **digital services access points** in remote areas



Human Capital

- Strengthening **the digital skills of jobseekers** through dedicated training courses, as part of a more **general policy on digital inclusion** aiming to counter the digital divide
- Introducing **digital skills in school curricula**, digitalisation of schools, including through dedicated plans for **remote regions**
- Implementation of **Digital skills plans**, including:
 - **basic digital skills** training for all citizens
 - the development of **digital skills in the education system**
 - **advanced digital skills** training throughout the working life, with a focus on for SMEs
 - adapting the existing **vocational training offer** to better integrate digital skills development
- Special attention to women and girls (targets for ICT and STEM studies)



Digitalisation of businesses

- **Support to SMEs** to develop digital skills, digital transformation of business processes, increase cyber resilience, and deployment of advanced digital services
- **Tax incentives** to foster investments in advanced digital capital goods, digital-related R&D
- Increasing **cybersecurity** capacities of SMEs, e.g. through skills development, awareness raising, cyber threat surveillance services



Connectivity

- Improving the connectivity of the national territory by continuing the deployment of very **high speed fiber optic networks and 5G, including 5G corridors**
- Investments in widespread availability of Gigabit-enabled access networks (**very high capacity broadband networks**)
- **Reforms** focused on **removing existing barriers to the deployment of 5G networks** to reduce the costs of deployment and improve access to 5G radio spectrum



Investment in advanced technologies

- Support the development and deployment of **ultra-secure quantum communication infrastructure**
- Promoting the development of the **next generation of microprocessors** through the IPCEI on Microelectronics
- Support competitive and fair access to the **next generation cloud and Edge capacities** through the IPCEI on Cloud Services and Infrastructures
- Deployment of **smart technologies** to manage water supply and energy networks



Cross-border/Multi-country projects

- **IPCEI Microelectronics** - endowing the EU with capabilities in electronics design and deployment of the next generation of low power trusted processors and other electronic components
- **IPCEI Cloud** - fostering the emergence of smart cloud and edge solutions that are highly innovative, fully interoperable, highly secure, energy efficient and fully compliant with data protection
- **5G corridors** – deployment of 5G corridors for advanced digital rail operations and connected and automated mobility
- **High-capacity submarine interconnectors**

Conclusion

- Robust contribution to the pillar of digital transformation
 - Significant share of expenditure exceeding in aggregate the 20% requirement
 - Strong focus on digitalisation of public services and human capital
 - Good coverage of related CSR
- Complementary to other EU funding sources and to national budgets
- Clear link with reforms
 - Facilitating investments
 - Improving business environment and access to public services