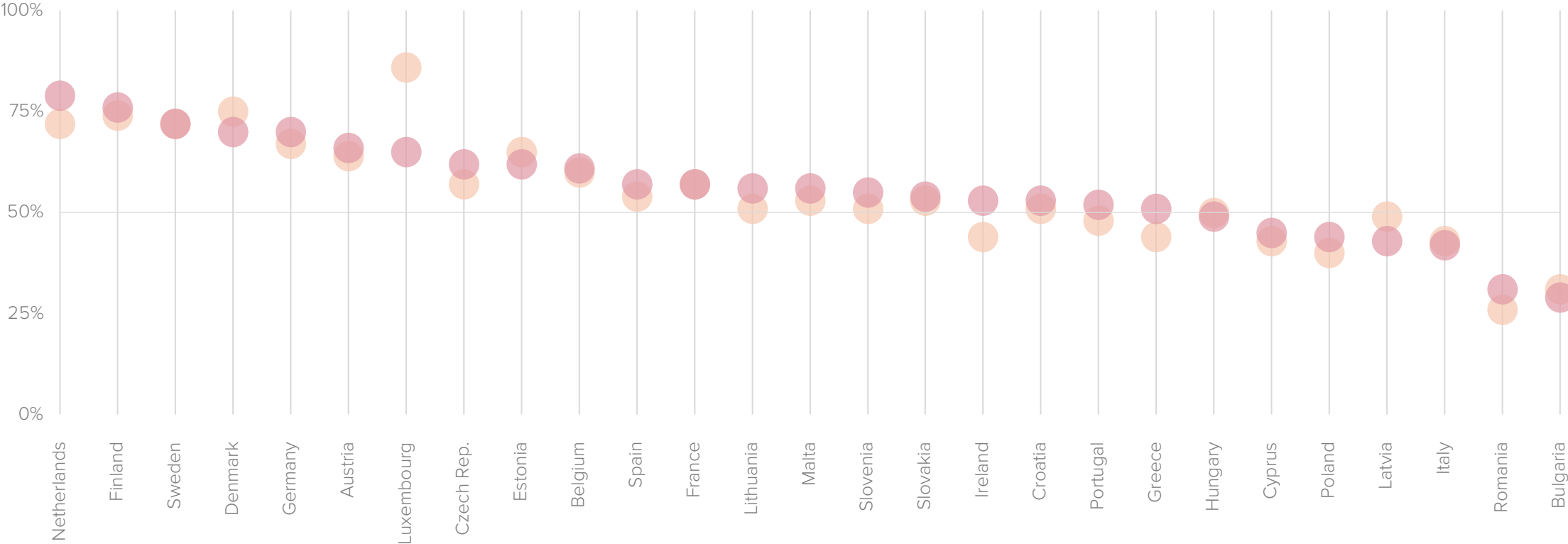


DIGITAL GOALS

As part of its new digital transformation strategy, the European Commission wants 80 percent of adults to have basic digital skills by the end of the decade. In 2019, 56 percent of the bloc's total population had at least basic digital skills, up 2 percentage points from 2015 — but there were considerable differences among countries.

Individuals who have basic or above-basic overall digital skills In percentage of the population in 2015 and in 2019



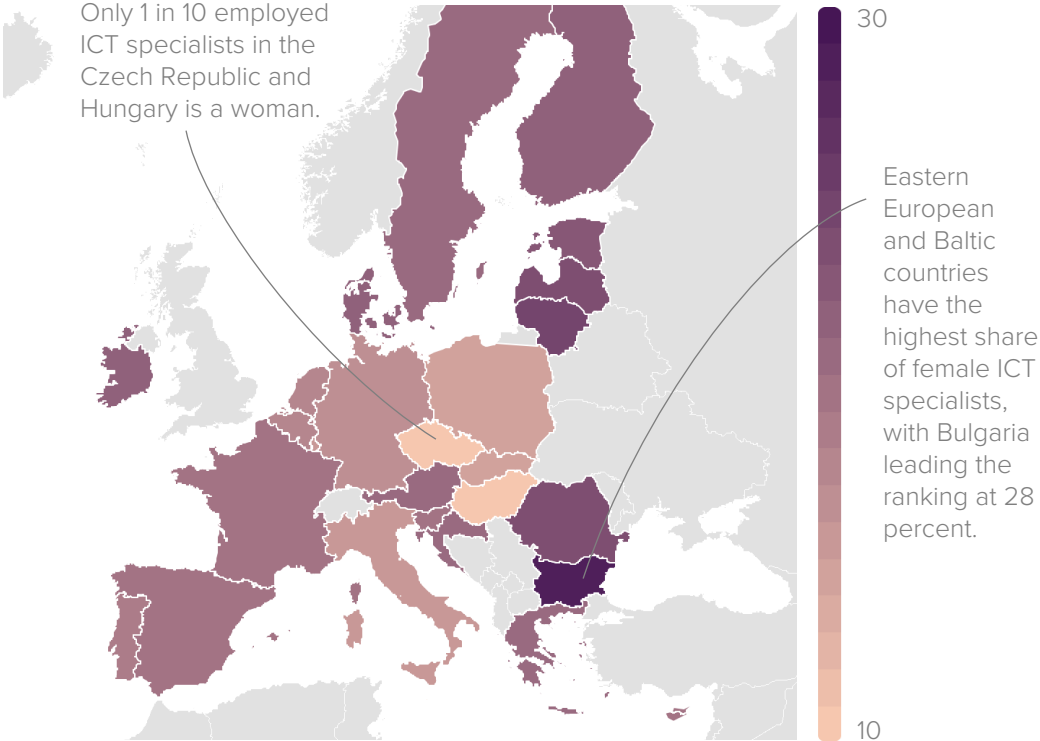
SOURCE: Eurostat
This DataPoint presentation was researched and produced by POLITICO data analysts in accordance with the highest journalistic standards.

GENDER-BALANCED SPECIALISTS?

The Commission’s 2030 Digital Compass: the European Way for the Digital Decade strategy wants the bloc to have 20 million employed information and communication technology specialists by 2030, up from 7.8 million in 2019. It also seeks to increase the share of female specialists: The percentage of women in the sector has decreased from 23 percent in 2010 to 18 percent in 2019.

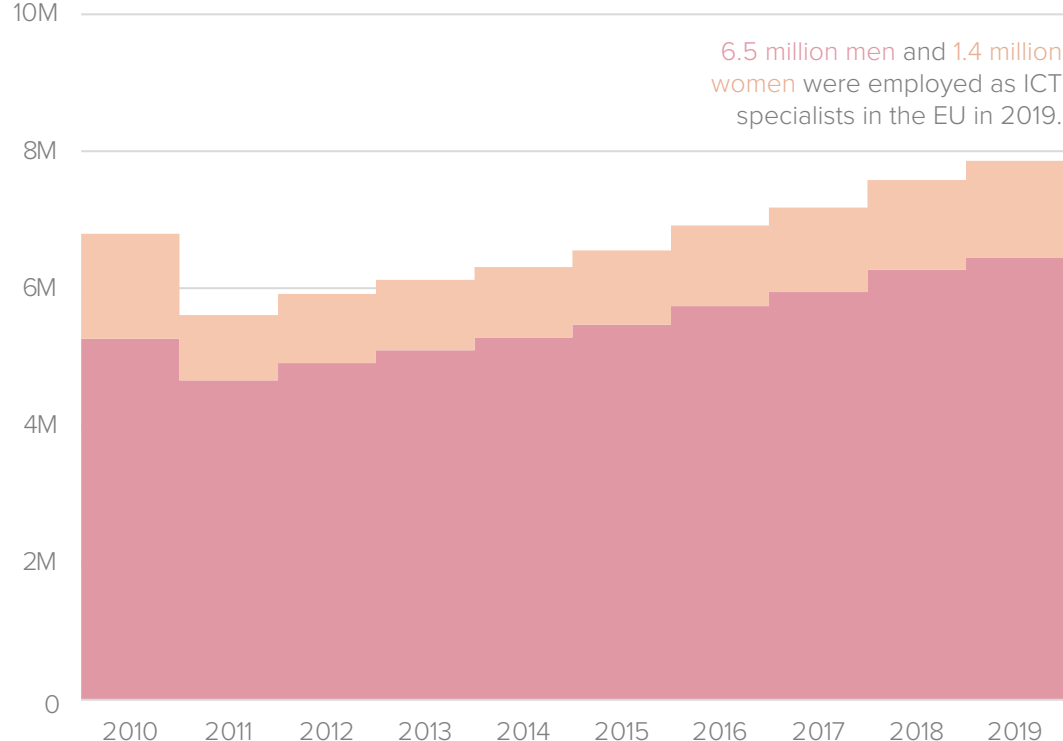
Employed female ICT specialists

In percentage of total employed ICT specialists, in 2019



Employed ICT specialists in the EU, by sex

In number of men and women

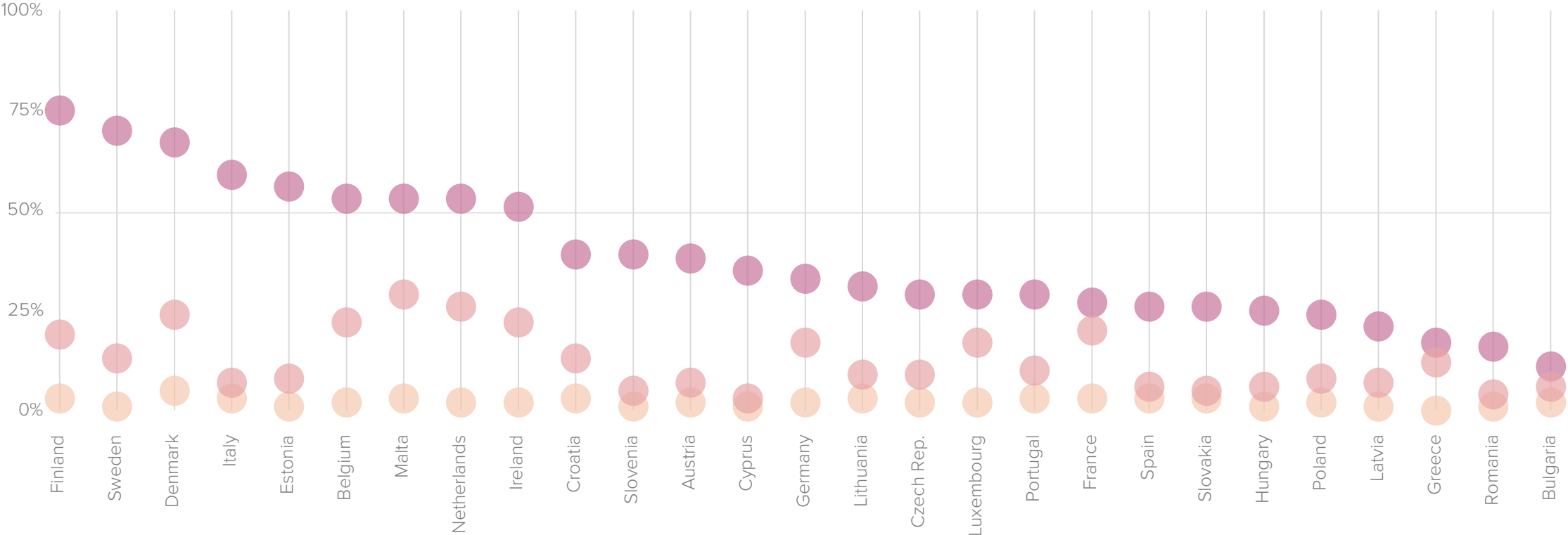


SOURCE: Eurostat
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BUSINESS TRANSFORMATION

The Commission’s digital transformation strategy wants 3 in 4 companies in the bloc to use cloud computing services, big data and artificial intelligence by 2030. This will require fast change: In 2020, 36 percent of companies had bought cloud computing services used over the internet, 13 percent analyzed big data internally and 2 percent used tools such as as chatbots.

Enterprises using cloud computing services, big data analysis and artificial intelligence*
 In percentage of all enterprises with 10 or more employees, excluding the financial sector, in 2020

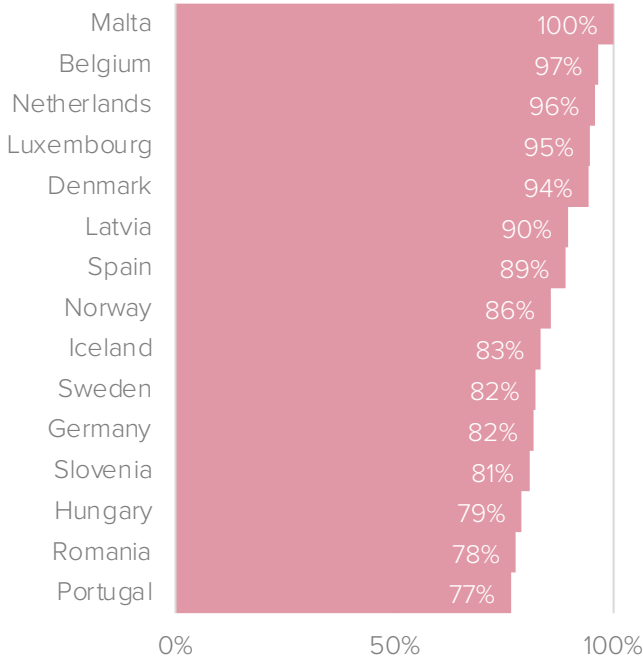


*Percentage that buys cloud computing services used over the internet; percentage that analyses big data internally from any data source; percentage that uses service robots.

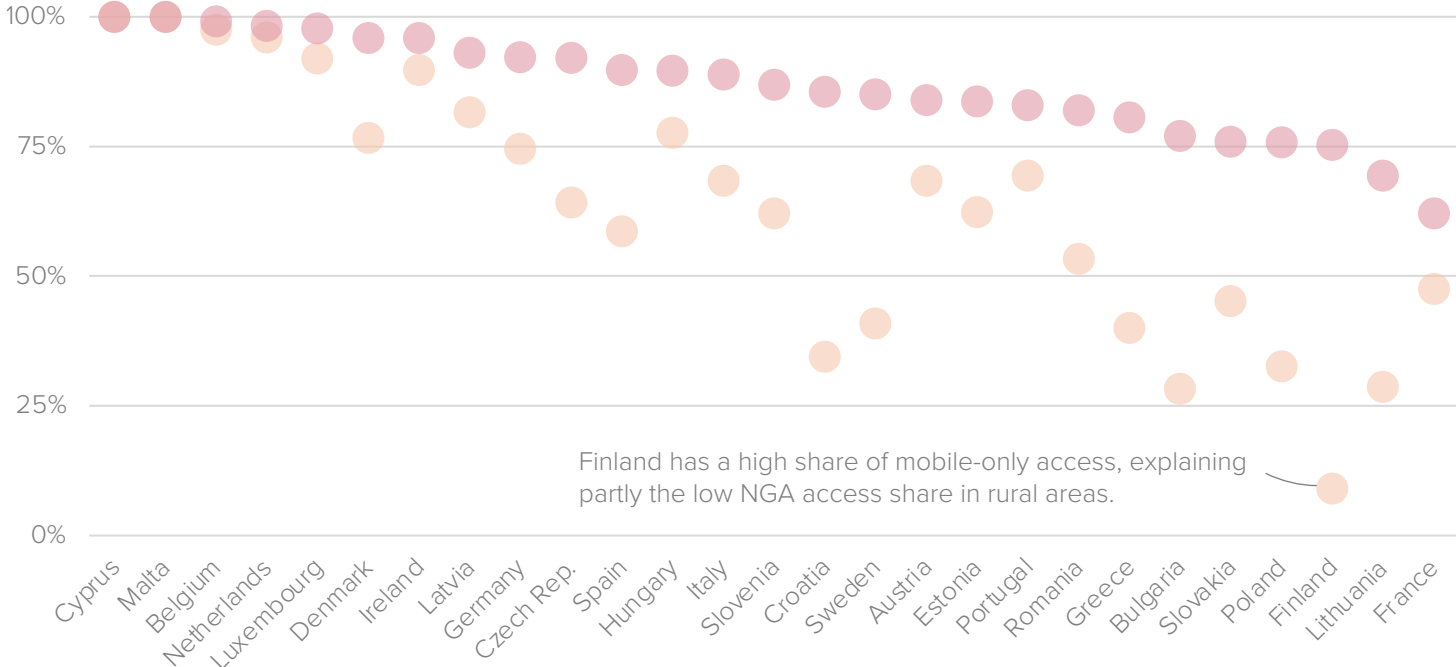
FASTER INTERNET – BUT NOT FOR EVERYONE YET

Rural areas in some countries of the bloc are currently falling behind in next generation access (NGA) internet infrastructure*, which allows for faster connections. Brussels wants all households in the EU to have gigabit* connectivity in 2030, compared with 59 percent in 2020, and all populated areas to be covered by 5G, up from 14 percent in 2021.

Broadband*, top 15 countries in the EU
In percentage of total households in 2019



Internet connection coverage via next generation access (NGA)* in the EU
In percentage of **all households** vs. **rural households** in 2019



*Broadband coverage with >100 Mbps. The term next generation access (NGA) describes internet connections with fiber-optic technology replacing copper or cable wire. Eurostat considers VDSL, FTTP, DOCSIS to be NGA, all of which can deliver download speeds of at least 30 Mbps. A gigabit connection delivers download speeds of up to 1 Gbps, the equivalent of 1,000 Mbps.

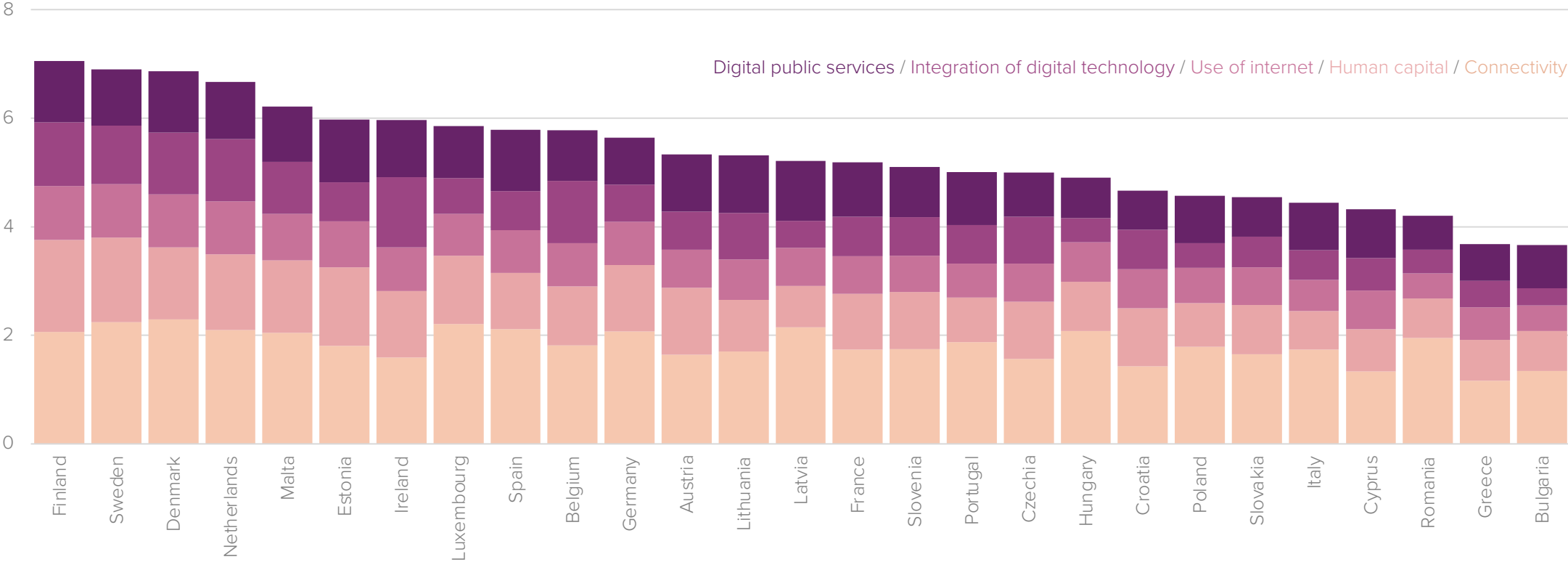
SOURCE: Eurostat, European Commission (2020) Digital Economy and Society Index
This DataPoint presentation was researched and produced by POLITICO data analysts in accordance with the highest journalistic standards.

WHO'S BETTER POSITIONED?

The Commission's digital transformation strategy also sets targets related to sustainability, startups and public services, among others. The Commission's own Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI), a composite index of digital performance, shows the stark contrast between countries. Crucially, the largest EU economies in terms of GDP are not among the digital front-runners.

Ranking of EU countries in the 2020 Digital Economy and Society Index

Based on 2019 data



SOURCE: Digital Economy and Society Index
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