



How can IT help to address key EU issues?

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What are the key topics of today's EU?



- Knowledge and innovation for growth and higher competitiveness
- Security
- Europe as a world partner – Globalised economy
- Europe – more attractive place to invest and work
- Enlarging the Eurozone
- Solidarity and social justice
- Delivery and better regulations



Current status of EU competitiveness



- Challenges:
 - Economic growth in Europe over last few years has been below its potential
 - Low labour costs in Asia attract investments
 - Huge steps forward in innovation and technology in China and India
 - Ageing population & low population growth
 - In many EU member states (MS) unemployment over 10%

How to overcome challenges

- Boosting EU international competitiveness by:
 - the ability to innovate – to generate and exploit new knowledge and ideas
 - using the well-developed EU science base
 - creating the conditions for research results flow from academic institutions to the market
 - creating “barrier-free market without red tape” within the EU
 - creating favourable conditions for a “services market across the boarder”
 - creating conditions for real market integration
 - introducing smart policies which stimulate people to establish new businesses

Root causes of current EU weakness



- **Having the extraordinary resources at its disposal, the EU has not been able to transform them into a competitive advantage**
- Europe is gradually developing to a level of “social state” which is not bearable in a globalised economy
- First five years of the Lisbon strategy did not lead to progress due to large number of priorities (over 100). Member states did not implement it
- The actual needs of the EU and its member states were not clearly communicated

The way to overcome EU stagnation

- Implement the new revised Lisbon strategy which focuses on growth and a limited number of well defined priorities such as:
 - Knowledge-oriented society
 - Internal market
 - Improvement of business environment
 - Build an adaptive inclusive labour market
 - Environmentally sustainable future
- Each member state should set up a National Reform Program (NRP) to analyse the situation of the particular member states and define a national strategy in line with the revised Lisbon strategy

Slovakia - the best example of a focused competitiveness strategy



- Slovakia made the biggest leap in improving the Knowledge Economy Index among 10 new EU members between 1995 and 2004
- Slovakia accepted in January 2005 “Competitiveness strategy for the Slovak Republic until 2010 as national Lisbon strategy”
- Slovak competitiveness strategy has been based on successful series of reforms of fiscal, tax, social and healthcare reforms and focused on limited number of priorities much earlier than EU reduced its broad Lisbon strategy. Strategy was highly positively received by World Bank and EU
- Based on this competitiveness strategy the Slovak government launched program Minerva aimed to develop Slovakia as knowledge economy focused on **4 priorities**

MINERVA's 4 priorities for knowledge economy



- **Priority HR and Education** - in depth reform of education system, quick growth of each level from basic to academic, life-time and distance education
- **Priority Information Society** - quick increase of digital literacy, major leap in internet penetration (currently unacceptable level), quick e-government development
- **Priority Business Environment** - Slovakia has made the great change of business environment by a series of reforms of the fiscal, tax, social and health system, but should go further in enforcement of law, functioning capital market, quality, infrastructures
- **Priority Science Research and Innovations** – Research in Slovakia is starving, public & business R&D spending is the lowest among new EU members. This is the most ambitious objective

ICT as a tool for making the EU a knowledge society

- ICT in the EU economy
 - ICT = 5.3 % of GDP
 - 3.4 % of total employment
 - 25% of overall growth
 - 40 % of increase in productivity in EU
 - Highly innovative sector = more than a quarter of total effort in EU R&D
 - Creates growth and jobs



ICT as a tool for making the EU a knowledge society



- Take up of ICT across all sectors will help to improve EU competitiveness
- Computers and broadband communications are the backbone of a knowledge economy
- ICT growth is significant mainly within SW and services sub-sectors
- **The first concrete initiative under the revised Lisbon strategy = EU strategic framework for growth – i2010**
 - A fast and accessible broadband infrastructure across the whole Europe
 - A modern and effective intellectual property regime for the ICT & content
 - An innovative and entrepreneurial approach amongst knowledge workers
 - Serious commitments by government to modernise public administration

ICT as a tool for EU security

- EU Security concerns (terrorism, illegal immigration, etc) and EU Enlargement create new challenges for the EU and its member states.
- ICT can help to:
 - Improve readiness and emergency response capabilities both for member state and at EU level
 - Enhance cooperation between law enforcement authorities through the creation of a European Network for the exchange of vital information
 - Retain data related to the usage of mobile and fixed telephony as well as internet communications for a period of 1 year and six months respectively
 - Give the EU Police the power to monitor suspects across boarders
 - Strengthen the cooperation of Europol and Eurojust
- How ?
 - By introducing a centralised, EU-wide Schengen II, VISA and Biometric system



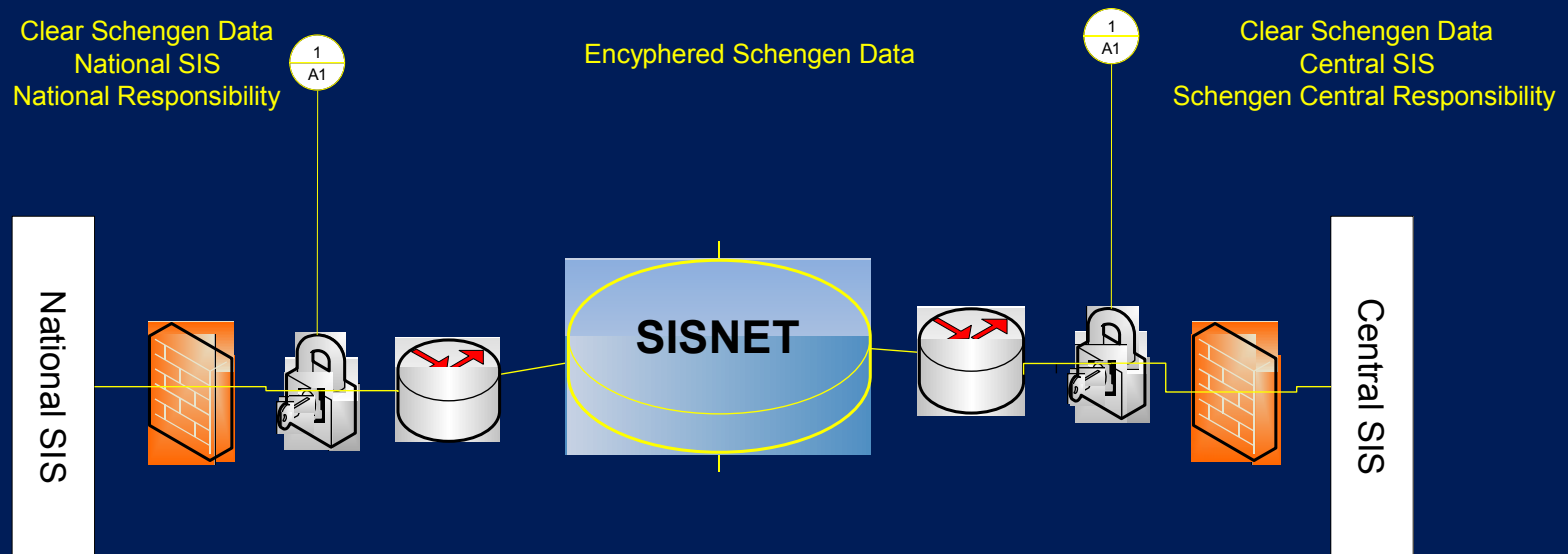
Schengen Information System (SIS II) and Visa Information System (VIS)



- The setting-up of SIS II is an absolute pre-requisite for the involvement of the new member states in the Schengen area
- VIS will manage visa requests for entry to EU countries of the Schengen area
- HP is part of the consortium of companies which are delivering today the Central Schengen II and VISA systems
- **What is Schengen** (according to current convention)
 - Border control (airports, ports and lands)
 - Police cooperation
 - Judicial cooperation
 - Visa control and cooperation
 - SIS
- Time Frame for Schengen II implementation
 - Central Schengen in production – March 2007
 - New Member States will be connected: April 20th – June 1st 2007
 - January 2007 – Biometric identifiers in passports for all travellers entering Schengen Area
 - Central VISA in production – January 2007

Central Schengen System

- The Schengen Information System Net



HP's message on the EU vision 2010



- ICT industry is recognised by the EU as key player in driving growth and employment
- HP believes in the benefit of the Lisbon Agenda and i2010 initiatives and contributes in many ways
- 35 HP R&D&Innovation centers in EMEA
- Strong engagement in education and philanthropy
- Significant overlap between EU ICT focus areas and HP's solution offering



HP's current contribution

Innovation – economic accelerators:

- Grid & High Performance Computing
- Portal Solutions - Belgium Federal
- CRM & eGF - Hungary, UK and Czech republic
- Police System - Wiltshire & Groeningen
- Reforming of state finance sector – State Treasury - Slovakia
- Customs Directorate - Slovakia
- Personalisation Centre for Driving Licences and ID cards - Slovakia

Inclusion:

- Learning Gateway - UK, IT, Luxemburg
- Local Services Card - Italy
- Voting - Switzerland
- Digital Community Centers - Iberia, ISE, UK, FR

Creativity:

- Leasing Solutions (IPG/PSG/ ESS)
- Technology Stack - Iberia
- Library Access Systems

Thank You

Q&A



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