

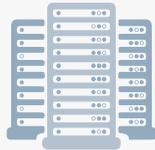
DIGITALISATION AND THE GREEN RECOVERY

During the COVID-19 crisis, the digital realm has provided a wide range of **innovative solutions**:

Employing **mobile data and apps**, for social distancing measures, warning, preventing and contact tracing—while still maintaining data privacy



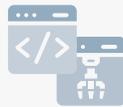
Using **supercomputing centres** in Bologna, Barcelona and Jülich to research and develop vaccines, treatments and diagnoses. EU-funded consortium **Exscalate4CoV** has announced that an already registered generic drug used to treat osteoporosis, **Raloxifene**, could be an effective treatment for COVID-19 patients with mildly symptomatic infection.



Analysing images of pulmonary infections with **artificial intelligence software**



The team behind the European Commission-supported **EU Code Week** have helped teachers set up **remote classes** and shared lesson plans on **coding, robotics** and more



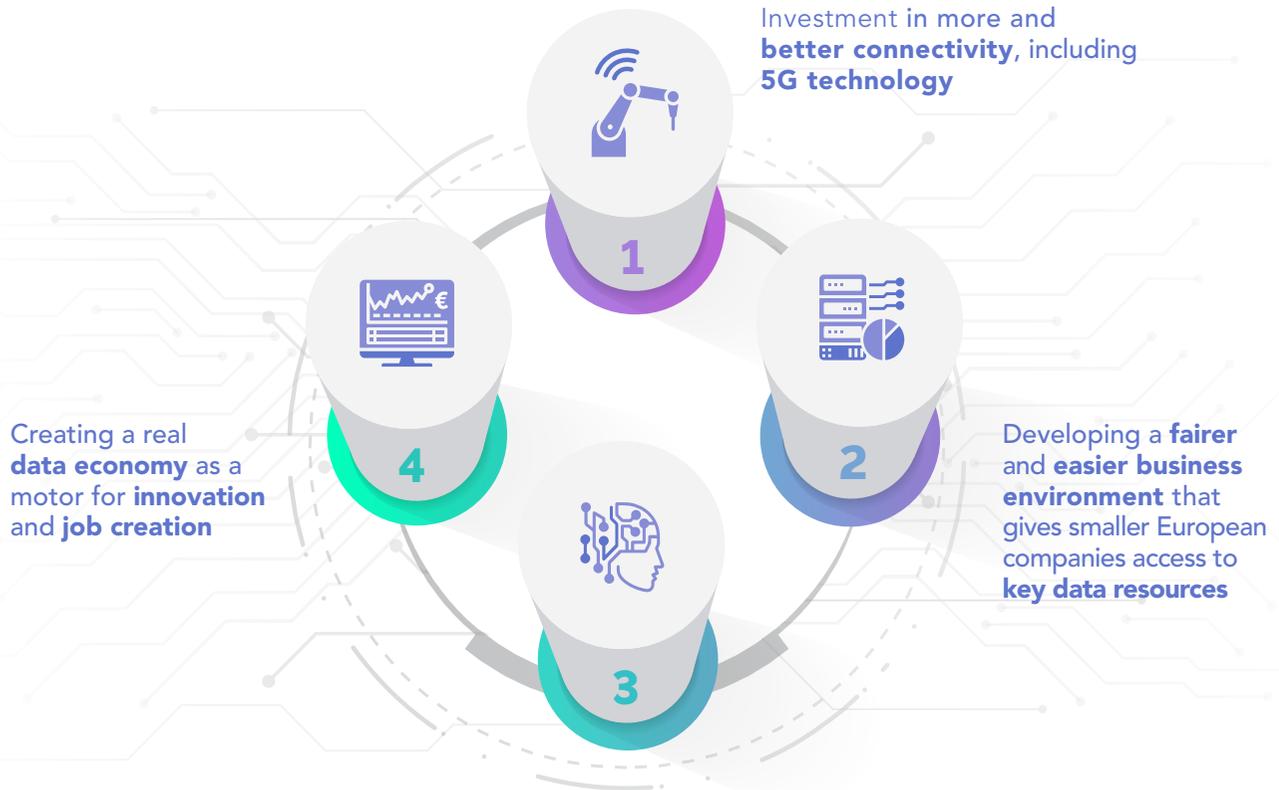
During the crisis, the EU has been stepping up its work to tackle **disinformation**. For example, the European Commission has been **rebutting myths around the coronavirus**, with a **video** that has reached more than **7 million views**.



7 million views

The EU and Japan are running annual high level digital policy dialogues and strategy workshops (involving industry) dedicated to the topics of AI, 5G, cybersecurity, data economy, standards, platform regulation, joint research, and more.

Looking to the future, digitalisation will play a **key role** in the **EU's green recovery**, and will be focused on four main pillars:



A stronger industrial and technological presence in strategic parts of the **digital supply chain**, including recovery investments in areas such as:

- Artificial intelligence
- Cybersecurity
- Data and cloud infrastructure
- Supercomputers
- Blockchain

