# The impact of Technology on the economy

Fintech and the Future of Retail banking Brussels, December 9 2016 Geert Gielens, Ph.D. Chief econmist

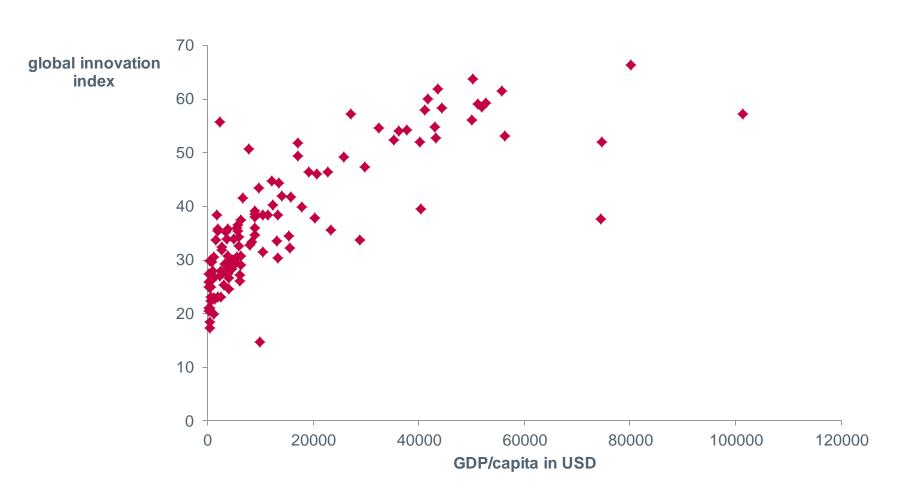


# Agenda

- Technology and growth
- Technology and consumer surplus
- Technology and employment

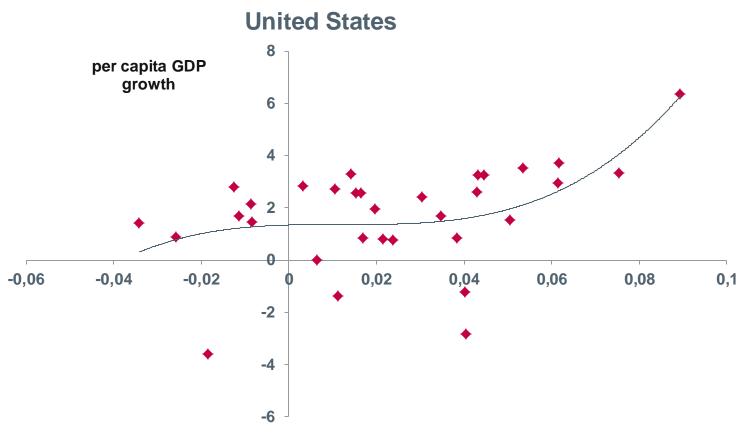


# Technology and growth





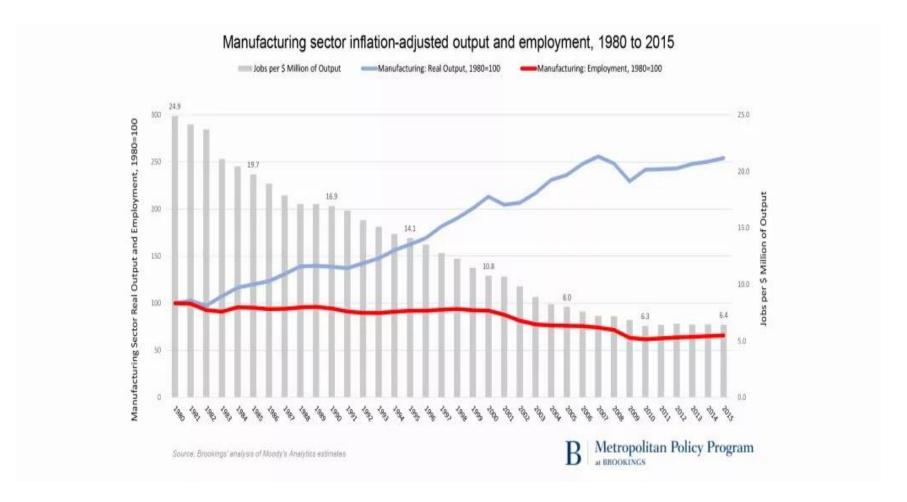
## Technology and growth: causality?



Total intramural R&D expenses % YoY



# Technology and growth: productivity?





### Technology and growth

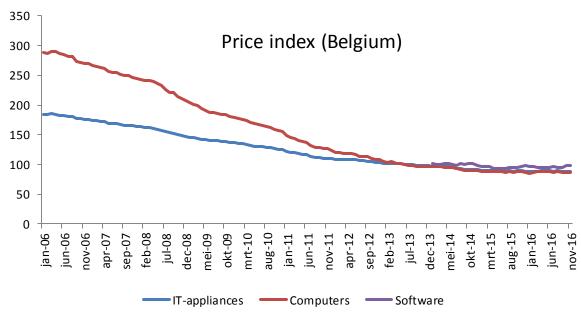
- Adoption (cross section differences)
  - Extensive margin
  - Intensive margin
- Causality? (time series data)
  - Macro level
  - Measurement issues?
  - Enterprise / sector level
- Channels
  - Productivity
  - Creation of goods
  - Comparative advantages and International trade



### Technology and consumer surplus

- Increased choice; love of variety
  - US: : 3% of GDP (Broda & Weinstein, 2006)
  - EU: : **0,5% -2,8**% of GDP (Mohler & Seitz, 2010)

#### Lower Prices

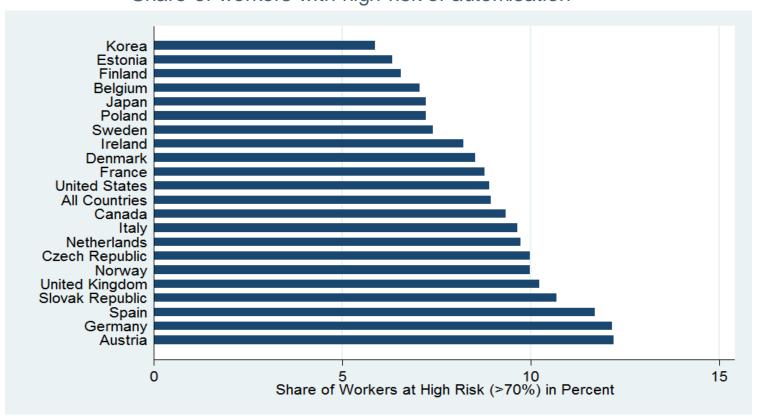




## Technology and employment

Technological unemployment (Frey & Osborne, 2013)

Share of workers with high risk of automisation





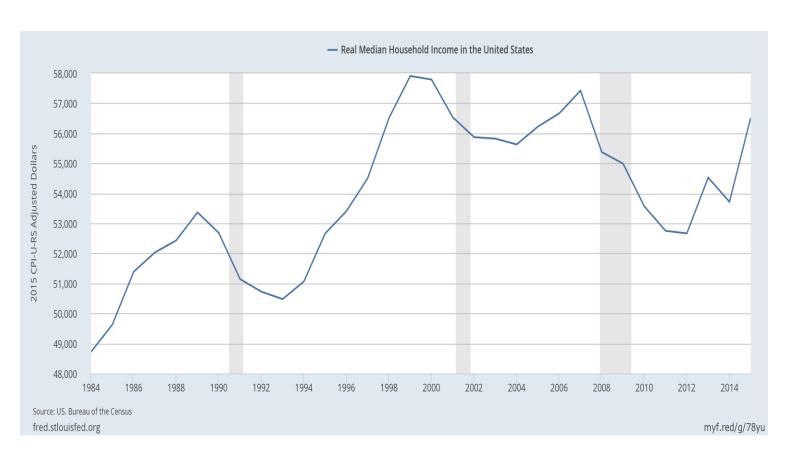
### Technology and employment

- This view is exaggerated
  - Biased view: one knows what one can lose, one cannot imagine what will be created
    - either because of new sorts of jobs (f.i. app programming)
    - either because of increased demand for existing products
  - However it will generate shifts between occupations and industries.
  - Conditions:
    - Labour & other markets sufficiently flexible
    - Institutional change
    - Permanent schooling



## Technology and employment

### Increased inequality





### Conclusion

- Technology contributes to growth & consumer well being
  - but it needs to be embedded in a "fertile system"
- It is not a Pareto improvement
  - Mitigation via demand and supply side measures needed
- The benefits outweigh the disadvantages

