

## **INNOVATION, E-SERVICES & NEW ECONOMY**

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### **Abstract**

New economy is a term, describing something profoundly different from the typical postwar business cycle. For this weird and unprecedented economical entity, there are many approximations for an explanation.

Innovation and e-services, beyond their identity, as the major pillars, of information and knowledge society, which has transformed our social and individual lives, constitute the two most competitive causes of the novel phenomenon of new economy.

E-services, that span from e-learning to e-commerce, from e-culture to e-health, and from e-government to e-democracy, comprise the basic tools to transform the structure of the society, to a more effective, fair, and productive organization in to the era of information and knowledge society.

E-services and innovation are included in the main kernel of EU group of policies known as e-Europe. Under this politic umbrella, the EU’s endeavor is covered, targeting, beyond of ICT infrastructures development, to fight also the so called, EU’s paradoxes: The large production of knowledge and innovation, in contrast to the little economical exploitation of this knowledge and innovation, on one hand and on the other hand the huge amount of information holding in contrast to the negative network information turnover.

Beyond and over all the previously mentioned, new economy is a way for increasing profits of decreased investments, and the instruments for this are innovation and e-services.