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DESI 2026 methodological note

Accompanying the document

**Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the
European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions**

**State of the Digital Decade 2026: Closing structural gaps and mobilising investments for
2030 and beyond**

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State of the Digital Decade 2026:

DESI 2026

methodological note

Table of Contents

1.	The DESI 2026 dashboard	1
2.	People	3
3.	Infrastructures	4
4.	Business and Economy.....	5
5.	Public Services.....	9
6.	The KPI table in the country reports executive summary	11
7.	New feature: the Interactive Country Profile	11
8.	Data sources.....	14
9.	Methodological considerations	14

Table of Figures

Figure 1 : The Interactive Country Profile: France example, KPIs only	13
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Table of Tables

Table 1: DESI 2026 DASHBOARD (newly added indicators are shaded in light blue)	2
Table 2: Digital skills and digital content trust & safety indicators	3
Table 3 : Fixed and mobile infrastructure indicators	4
Table 4: Digital transformation of businesses, cybersecurity, ICT carbon footprint and ICT trade & web sales indicators	6
Table 5 The composition of the 2025 Digital Intensity Index.....	9
Table 6 Digitalisation of public services indicators	9

1. THE DESI 2026 DASHBOARD

Since 2023, in line with Article 2(1) of the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (the Decision), adopted by the Council and the Parliament in December 2022¹ the Digital Economy and Society Indicators (DESI) is based on a set of indicators providing a multi-dimensional, detailed picture of the collective, annual progress made by the EU towards the 2030 goals. DESI consists of a dashboard of indicators fully aligned with the digital targets established in the Decision. It includes all the key performance indicators of the Digital Decade (DD KPIs) set out in the Commission Implementing Decision² for which national-level values are available or estimated.

The DESI 2026 dashboard features around 50 national-level indicators. Since the previous edition, it has been updated with several new indicators designed to refine the monitoring system ahead of the upcoming Digital Decade review (Table 1).

These additions, all sourced from Eurostat, include metrics assessing the use of generative AI, people's perception of trust and safety towards online content, the environmental impact of the digital sector, and indicators on ICT trade and web sales both within the EU and with non-EU countries. Crucially, a new indicator tracking the percentage of enterprises adopting at least five ICT security measures has also been introduced to provide a more robust evaluation of business cyber-resilience. Integrating these dimensions helps make the Digital Decade monitoring framework more comprehensive, human-centric, and sustainable, while providing an evidence-based assessment for the review process. The review aims to ensure that the EU's progress is measured not only by technical infrastructure and technology adoption but also by the security, economic maturity, and environmental responsibility of the digital landscape in the EU.

All the indicators included in the DESI dashboard and their detailed description (metadata) can be accessed and analysed via the [DESI visualisation tool](#)³ for the 2026 edition as well as for all past, available years (Table 1). A subset of this rich set of indicators has been used for the data-based assessment of the country's performance in the 2026 State of the Digital Decade Report (SDDR). The ones that have been included in the reports are indicated in the last column of Table 1 ('YES') and are described in detail in Tables 2 to 6.

Most of the indicators are collected by the relevant authorities of the Member States and by the Commission, the European Statistical Office (Eurostat) and the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CNECT), via ad hoc studies for which all the details and links are provided.

The country and EU-level data analysis – state of play and level of progress - of a selection of the DESI 2026 dashboard indicators was in part generated using tested European generative AI models - Mistral Large, Mistral Small and Pixtral Large - for the 2026 SDDR Country Reports. All responsible officers have verified the accuracy and relevance of the initial drafts.

¹ Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (Text with EEA relevance), OJ L 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4–26.

² Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/1353 of 30 June 2023 setting out key performance indicators to measure the progress towards the digital targets established by Article 4(1) of Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

³ [DESI dashboard for the Digital Decade \(2023 onwards\) - Digital Decade DESI visualisation tool](#)

TABLE 1: DESI 2026 DASHBOARD (NEWLY ADDED INDICATORS ARE SHADED IN LIGHT BLUE)

	Dimension	Sub-dimension	Indicator name	Most recent available year	Included in the 2026 SDDR?
1. PEOPLE	1.a Digital skills	Basic skills	Internet use	2025	
			At least basic digital skills (DD KPI)	2025	YES
			Above basic digital skills	2025	
		Advanced skills and development	ICT specialists (DD KPI)	2025	YES
			ICT graduates	2025	
			Use of generative AI	2025	YES
	1.b Digital Content: Trust & Safety	Trust	Online exposure to untrue or doubtful content	2025	YES
Online verification of information			2025	YES	
Safety (optional indicator, not all the countries are necessarily included)		Online exposure to hostile or degrading messages	2025	YES	
2. INFRASTRUCTURES	2.a Fixed & Mobile infrastructures	Fixed Broadband	Overall internet take-up	2025	
			Share of fixed broadband subscription >= 100 Mbps	2025	
			Share of fixed broadband subscription >= 1 Gbps	2025	YES
			Fixed Very High Capacity Network (VHCN) coverage (DD KPI)	2025	YES
			Fibre to the Premises (FTTP) coverage (DD KPI)	2025	YES
		Edge-nodes	Estimated number of deployed edge nodes	2025	YES
		Mobile broadband	Mobile broadband take-up	2025	
	Overall 5G coverage (DD KPI)		2025	YES	
	5G coverage in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band		2025	YES	
	5G SIM cards (share of population)		2025	YES	
	3. BUSINESS & ECONOMY	3.a Digital transformation of businesses	Digital intensity of SMEs	SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity (DD KPI) DII version III	2025
SMEs with very high level of digital intensity DII version III				2025	YES
Digital technologies for businesses			Data Analytics (DD KPI)	2025	YES
			Cloud (DD KPI)	2025	YES
			Artificial Intelligence (AI) (DD KPI)	2025	YES
			AI or Cloud or Data Analytics (DD combined KPI)	2025	YES
			Enterprises with social media	2025	
			e-Commerce turnover	2025	
			SMEs selling online	2025	
			Electronic information sharing	2025	
Innovative start-ups		Number of unicorns (DD KPI)	2025	YES	
Cyber resilience		Enterprises using at least 5 ICT security measures	2024	YES	
3.b ICT Carbon footprint		Air emissions	Air emissions from the ICT sector	2022	YES
			Contribution of the ICT sector to the air emissions in the economy	2022	YES
			Distribution of air emissions from the ICT sector	2022	YES
		ICT Recycling/Reusing	Waste of electronic equipment recycled or prepared for reuse	2023	YES
3.c ICT trade & web sales		Within the EU: Trade balance	Balance of international trade in ICT services inside the EU	2024	YES EU-level
	Balance of international trade in ICT goods inside the EU		2024	YES EU-level	
	Within the EU: Web sales	Enterprises with ICT web sales to other EU countries	2024	YES EU-level	
	Outside the EU: Trade balance	Balance of international trade in ICT services outside the EU	2024	YES EU-level	
		Balance of international trade in ICT goods outside the EU	2024	YES EU-level	
	Outside the EU: Web sales	Enterprises with ICT web sales to the rest of the world	2024		
4. PUBLIC SERVICES	4.1 Digitalisation of public services	e-Government	e-Government users	2025	YES
			Digital public services for citizens (DD KPI)	2025	YES
			Digital public services for businesses (DD KPI)	2025	YES
		Pre-filled forms	2025		
			Transparency of service delivery, design and personal data	2025	
			User support	2025	
			Mobile friendliness	2025	
		e-Health	Access to e-health records (DD KPI)	2025	YES

2. PEOPLE

TABLE 2 DIGITAL SKILLS AND DIGITAL CONTENT TRUST & SAFETY INDICATORS

Indicator	Description	Unit	Source	Reference year (latest available year with comparable values across the EU)
1.a At least basic digital skills (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 80%	Individuals (aged 16-74) with 'basic' or 'above basic' digital skills in each of the following five dimensions: information, and data literacy, communication and collaboration, problem solving, digital content creation and safety	% of individuals + relevant breakdowns	Eurostat – European Union survey on the use of ICT in Households and by Individuals (ISOC_SK_DSKL_I21 [I_DSK2_BAB])	2025
1.a ICT specialists (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 20 million equivalents to approximately 10% of total employment (assuming 200 m in employment in 2030)	Employed ICT specialists. Broad definition based on the ISCO-08 classification and including jobs like ICT service managers, ICT professionals, ICT technicians, ICT installers and servicers.	% of total employment + gender breakdown	Eurostat – Labour force survey (ISOC_SKS_ITSPT)	2025
1.a Use of generative AI	Individuals (aged 16-74) that used generative AI tools (private/professional/educational purposes breakdown)	% of individuals + % of users for professional purposes	Eurostat – European Union survey on the use of ICT in Households and by individuals (isoc_ai_iaiu)	2025
1.b Online exposure to untrue or doubtful content	Percentage of individuals (aged 16-74) who have seen untrue or doubtful information or content on the internet news sites or social media (in the last 3 months).	Percentage of individuals	Eurostat - Evaluating data, information and digital content: Online exposure to untrue or doubtful content (isoc_sk_edic_i21 [I_UDI])	2025
1.b Online verification of information	Percentage of individuals (aged 16-74) who have checked the truthfulness of the information or content they found on the internet news sites or social media (in the last 3 months)	Percentage of individuals	Eurostat - Evaluating data, information and digital content: Online verification of information (isoc_sk_edic_i21 [I_TIC])	2025
1.b Online exposure to hostile or degrading messages (optional indicator, possibly not all the country values available)	Percentage of individuals (aged 16-74) who have encountered messages online that were considered to be hostile or degrading towards groups of people or individuals (in the last 3 months)	Percentage of individuals	Eurostat - Encountering hostile or degrading online messages (isoc_ci_hm [I_HM])	2025

The digital skills group of indicators assesses both the basic and advanced digital skills of citizens and the number of specialists with advanced digital skills. At least basic digital skills and ICT specialists measure progress towards the targets of the Digital Decade Policy Programme.

3. INFRASTRUCTURES

TABLE 3 : FIXED AND MOBILE INFRASTRUCTURE INDICATORS⁴

Indicator	Description	Unit	Source	Reference year (latest available year with comparable values across the EU)
2.a Share of fixed broadband subscriptions >= 1 Gbps	% of fixed broadband lines of at least 1 Gbps	% of fixed broadband subscriptions	European Commission through the Communications Committee (COCOM)	2025
2.a Fixed Very High-Capacity Network (VHCN) coverage (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 100%	% of households covered by fixed VHCN refers to the share of households located in premises passed ⁵ by at least one fixed VHCN network. For 2017 and 2018, the indicator covers FTTH and FTTB networks, while from 2019 onwards it also includes cable networks based on DOCSIS 3.1 or higher. This change should be taken into account when interpreting the time series.	% of households + rural area breakdown	Connectivity Coverage in Europe 2025, Grant Thornton Advisory and LS telcom https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/938555 Also available via EUROSTAT ISOC_CBT	2025
2.a Fibre to the Premises (FTTP) coverage (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 100%	% of households covered by FTTP refers to the share of households located in premises passed by an FTTP network. For the purposes of this indicator, FTTP covers both FTTH and FTTB.	% of households + rural area breakdown	Connectivity Coverage in Europe 2025, Grant Thornton Advisory and LS telcom https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/938555 Also available via EUROSTAT ISOC_CBT	2025
2.a Overall 5G coverage (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 100%	% of populated areas covered by at least one 5G mobile network	% of households + rural area breakdown	Connectivity Coverage in Europe 2025, Grant Thornton Advisory and LS telcom https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/938555 Also available via EUROSTAT ISOC_CBT	2025

⁴ Indicator's values collected via Member States' National Regulatory Authorities – NRAs - may be subject to slight retroactive revisions at the request of the NRAs themselves. For this reason, time series included in previous versions of the indicator dashboard may not fully match with the ones reported in previous versions of the dashboard.

⁵ In this table, 'premises passed' means that an internet access service over the relevant network can be provided upon request either immediately or, within the timeframe normally applicable for a standard customer order, using the existing network and requiring only the completion of the final physical link to the premises and service activation.

Indicator	Description	Unit	Source	Reference year (latest available year with comparable values across the EU)
2.a 5G coverage in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band	% of populated areas with coverage by 5G using the 3.4-3.8 GHz spectrum band	% of households + rural area breakdown	Connectivity Coverage in Europe 2025, Grant Thornton Advisory and LS telcom https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/938555 Also available via EUROSTAT ISOC_CBT	2025
2.a 5G SIM cards share of population	5G mobile subscriptions defined as SIM cards that generated any internet traffic on a domestic 5G network in the last 90 days.	% of total population	European Commission services, through the Communications Committee (COCOM)	2025
2.a Edge nodes (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 10 000	Number of highly secure and climate-neutral edge computing nodes providing latencies below 20 milliseconds.	Number of deployed highly secure and climate-neutral edge computing nodes providing latencies below 20 milliseconds	Edge Observatory: Overall methodology: <i>D3 – Edge Nodes Taxonomy and Monitoring Methodology 2025</i> https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/redirection/document/122401 Data analysis on public edge nodes and international comparison: <i>D4 – Edge Nodes Deployment Progress Report</i> https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/redirection/document/127759 Data collection on edge node status (public/private) for 2025: <i>D6 – Edge Nodes Deployment Progress Report</i> https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/redirection/document/126886	2025

Under this group of indicators, both fixed and mobile broadband are analysed with indicators measuring the supply and the demand side. Fixed VHCN, FTTP, 5G coverage and estimated edge-nodes deployment all measure progress towards the targets of the Digital Decade Policy Programme.

4. BUSINESS AND ECONOMY

TABLE 4: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF BUSINESSES, CYBERSECURITY, ICT CARBON FOOTPRINT AND ICT TRADE & WEB SALES INDICATORS

Indicator	Description	Unit	Source	Reference year (latest available year with comparable values across the EU)
3.a SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity DII ver. III (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 90%	The digital intensity score is based on counting how many out of 12 selected technologies are used by enterprises. A basic level requires usage of at least 4 out of 12 technologies (see Table 5)	% of SMEs	Eurostat - European Union survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in Enterprises (ISOC E DII [E_DI3_GELO])	2025 [Ver. III]
3.a SMEs with very high level of digital intensity DII ver. III	The digital intensity score is based on counting how many out of 12 selected technologies are used by enterprises. A very high level requires usage of at least 10 out of 12 technologies (see Table 5)	% of SMEs	Eurostat - European Union survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in Enterprises (ISOC E DII [E_DI3_VHI])	2025 [Ver. III]
3.a Data Analytics ⁶ (DD KPI)	Enterprises performing data analytics (internally or externally)	% of enterprises	Eurostat - European Union survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in Enterprises (ISOC EB DAS [E_DA])	2025
3.a Cloud (DD KPI)	Enterprises using sophisticated or intermediate cloud computing services	% of enterprises	Eurostat - European Union survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises (ISOC CICCE USE [E_CC1_SI])	2025
3.a AI (DD KPI)	Enterprises using any AI technology	% of enterprises	Eurostat - European Union survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises (ISOC EB AI [E_AI_TANY])	2025
3.a AI or Cloud or Data Analytics (combined DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 75%	Enterprises using AI technologies or buying sophisticated or intermediate cloud computing services or performing data analytics	% of enterprises	Eurostat - European Union survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in enterprises (ISOC EB AI [E_AI_CC1SI_DA_ANY])	2025

⁶ In 2023, Eurostat in cooperation with all the EU National Statistical Institutes replaced the Big Data indicator with the Data Analytics one. Data analytics refers to the use of technologies, techniques or software tools for analysing data to extract patterns, trends and insights to make conclusions, predictions and better decision-making with the aim of improving performance (e.g. increasing production, reducing costs). Data may be extracted from your own enterprise's data source or from external sources (e.g. suppliers, customers, government) (source Eurostat). Data Analytics includes a broader set of technologies than the former Big Data indicator.

Indicator	Description	Unit	Source	Reference year (latest available year with comparable values across the EU)
3.a Unicorns ⁷ (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = doubling the number	Calculated as the sum of unicorns referred to in Article 2, point (11)(a), of Decision (EU) 2022/2481 and those referred to in Article 2, point (11)(b), of that Decision	Total number of unicorns	Dealroom.co: https://app.dealroom.co/dashboard Download date 21/01/2026. Revisions/updates after this date are not taken into consideration in the 2026 visualisation tool	2025
3.a Enterprises using at least 5 ICT security measures	Enterprises applying at least 5 cybersecurity measures out from a list of 11 measures as measured in Eurostat's	% of enterprises	Eurostat - European Union survey on ICT usage and e-commerce in Enterprises (isoc_cisce_ra [E_SECMGE5])	2024
3.b Air emissions from the ICT sector	Different pollutants and greenhouse emissions produced by the ICT sector. Two breakdowns available: ICT manufacturing and ICT services.	Kilograms of CO ₂ equivalent per capita	Eurostat – Air emissions from the ICT sector by NACE Rev. 2 activity (ISOC_ENV ICT AE [GHG])	2022
3.b Contribution of the ICT sector to the air emissions in the economy	Percentage of total ICT sector emissions in the emissions of total economy. Two breakdowns available: ICT manufacturing and ICT services.	Percentage of air emissions from total economy	Eurostat – Contribution of the ICT sector to the air emissions in the economy by NACE Rev. 2 activity (ISOC_ENV ICT AEC [GHG])	2022
3.b Distribution of air emissions from the ICT sector	Percentage of economic activities (ICT manufacturing and ICT services) in the total ICT sector emissions for which the ICT sector is responsible.	Percentage of air emissions from the ICT sector	Eurostat – Distribution of air emissions from the ICT sector by NACE Rev. 2 activity (ISOC_ENV ICT AED [GHG])	2022

⁷ Unicorns' classification and extraction methodology: The Commission extracts from the Dealroom platform companies that are classified as unicorns and have their headquarters in the EU27. This implies that all and only unicorns with headquarters in one EU Member State at the time of the extraction are counted. Every company that is classified by Dealroom as 'verified unicorn and USD 1 billion exits' has a last reported private valuation or exit of US 1 billion or more. The term 'exit' refers to the process by which investors, such as venture capitalists or founders, sell their stake in a company, typically to make a return on their investment. In some cases, a private unicorn may have fallen below USD 1 billion in paper value since its last disclosed funding round and valuation. In this case, they retain their unicorn classification in Dealroom until an updated valuation is confirmed. Where a company had an exit above USD 1 billion and subsequently fell in value, it is still counted due to achieving a unicorn exit. Where company valuations are reported in currencies other than USD, the exchange rate from reported currency at the time is used. In these scenarios, Dealroom's analysts may decide to give the benefit-of-the-doubt to a limited extent due to exchange rate fluctuation.

Indicator	Description	Unit	Source	Reference year (latest available year with comparable values across the EU)
3.b ICT Recycling/Reusing	Percentage of Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) from <u>two defined equipment categories</u> that undergoes recycling or preparation for reuse relative to the total WEEE collected for those categories. The two electronic equipment categories selected are: 1. Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm ² [EE_SME]; 2. Small IT and telecommunication equipment (no external dimension more than 50 cm) [EE_SITTE].	Percentage of waste collected	Eurostat - Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) by waste management operations - open scope, 6 product categories (from 2018 onwards). CNECT's own computations merging the 2 product categories: The indicator is computed by combining the two categories: [Sum of the two waste categories recycled or prepared for reuse (in tonnes)]/[Sum of the two waste categories collected (in tonnes)]	2023
3.c Balance of international trade in ICT services inside the EU	Balance of international trade in ICT services (credits minus debits) inside the EU. ICT services include telecommunication, computer and information services.	Million EUR	Eurostat - International trade in ICT services (BOP ITS6_DET [SI])	2024
3.c Balance of international trade in ICT goods inside the EU	Balance of international trade in ICT goods (credits minus debits) inside the EU. The most recent list of ICT goods consists of 93 goods defined at the 6-digit level of Harmonised System (HS) 2017	Million EUR	Eurostat - International trade in ICT goods (ISOC IT ICT_GD [TOT ICT_GD])	2024
3.c Enterprises with ICT web sales to other EU countries	Enterprises with ICT web sales to other EU countries	Percentage of enterprises (with 10 or more employees)	Eurostat - E-commerce sales of enterprises by NACE Rev. 2 activity (isoc_ec eseln2 [E_AWSEU])	2025
3.c Balance of international trade in ICT services outside the EU	Balance of international trade in ICT services (credits minus debits) outside the EU. ICT services include telecommunication, computer and information services.	Million EUR	Eurostat - International trade in ICT services (BOP ITS6_DET [SI])	2024
3.c Balance of international trade in ICT goods outside the EU	Balance of international trade in ICT goods (credits minus debits) outside the EU. The most recent list of ICT goods consists of 93 goods defined at the 6-digit level of Harmonised System (HS) 2017	Million EUR	Eurostat - International trade in ICT goods (ISOC IT ICT_GD [TOT ICT_GD])	2024

Indicator	Description	Unit	Source	Reference year (latest available year with comparable values across the EU)
3.c Enterprises with ICT web sales to rest of the world	Enterprises with ICT web sales to the rest of the world	Percentage of enterprises (with 10 or more employees)	Eurostat - E-commerce sales of enterprises by NACE Rev. 2 activity (isoc_ec_eseln2 [E_AWSWW])	2025

The Business and Economy group of indicators is made up of three sub-groups: (a) digital transformation of businesses, (b) ICT carbon footprint and (c) ICT trade and web-sale intensity. SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity, take-up of Cloud or Data Analytics or AI, and unicorns measure progress towards the targets of the Digital Decade Policy Programme.

TABLE 5 THE COMPOSITION OF THE 2025 DIGITAL INTENSITY INDEX⁸

Digital intensity is measured using the Digital Intensity Index (DII), which assesses the adoption of 12 selected technologies by enterprises. A basic level of digital intensity is defined as an enterprise utilising at least 4 of these 12 technologies. Each year, the index encompasses a wide array of technologies, ranging from basic to more sophisticated, with the aim of evaluating the digitalisation level of SMEs across the EU.

The 2025 version of the index, DII version III, includes the following 12 technologies and/or criteria (source: Eurostat): 1. Enterprises where more than 50% of the persons employed used computers with access to the internet for business purposes (same as ver. IV); 2. The maximum contracted download speed of the fastest fixed line internet connection is at least 30 Mb/s (same as ver. IV); 3. Enterprises with e-commerce sales of at least 1% turnover (same as ver. IV); 4. Enterprises where web sales are more than 1% of the total turnover and Business to Consumer - B2C - web sales more than 10% of the web sales (same as ver. IV); 5. Enterprises buying cloud computing services used over the internet; 6. Enterprises buying sophisticated or intermediate cloud computing services; 7. Enterprises with a website; 8. Enterprises using any social media; 9. Enterprises where data analytics is performed either by their own employees or by an external provider; 10. Enterprises using any AI technology; 11. Enterprises having ERP software package to share information between different functional areas; and 12. Enterprises using Customer Relationship Management (CRM).

5. PUBLIC SERVICES

TABLE 6 DIGITALISATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES INDICATORS

⁸ The composition of the different versions of the Digital Intensity Index from 2015 to 2025 can be found in this document published by EUROSTAT: [Digital Intensity Index \(DII\) composition overview 2015-2025.pdf](#)

Indicator	Description	Unit	Source ⁹	Reference year (latest available year with comparable values across the EU)
4.1 eGovernment users	Individuals who used the Internet, in the last 12 months, to interact with public authorities on websites or on mobile applications	% internet users	Eurostat – European Union survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals (ISOC CIEGI AC [I_IGOVANYS])	2025
4.1 Digital public services for citizens (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 100/100	Online provision of key public services for citizens, measured as the share of administrative steps that can be done online for major life events for citizens. There are 7 life events simultaneously considered for citizens: 1. Family, 2. Career, 3. Studying, 4. Health, 5. Transport, 6. Moving, 7. Starting a Small Claims Procedure	Score (0 to 100)	e-Government Benchmark 2026 https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/938554	2025
4.1 Digital public services for businesses (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 100/100	Online provision of key public services for entrepreneurs, measured as the share of administrative steps that can be completed fully online for major life events. There are 2 life events simultaneously considered for businesses: 1. Business Start-up, 2. Regular Business Operations	Score (0 to 100)	e-Government Benchmark 2026 https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/938554	2025
4.1 Citizens' online access to electronic health records (short name = Access to e-Health records) (DD KPI) EU 2030 target = 100/100	Measured as: (i) the nationwide availability of online access services for citizens to their electronic health records data (via a patient portal, or a patient mobile app) with additional measures in place that enable certain categories of people (e.g. guardians for children, people with disabilities, elderly) to also access their data, and (ii) the percentage of individuals that have the ability to obtain or make use of their own minimum set of health-related data currently stored in public and private electronic health-record (EHR) systems	Score (0 to 100)	'Digital Decade eHealth Indicator Study' https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news-redirect/938556	2025

The digitalisation of public services group of indicators describes the demand and supply of e-government as well as e-health. Digital public services for citizens and businesses and access to e-health records are indicators measuring progress towards the targets of the Digital Decade Policy Programme.

⁹ Eurostat dataset code in brackets with indicator filter in squared brackets.

6. THE KPI TABLE IN THE COUNTRY REPORTS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary of each Member State report contains (as Annex to the Communication on the State of the Digital Decade 2026) a summary table of the Digital Decade KPIs. That table lists:

- Digital Decade KPIs: in the order of appearance in the Country Report Staff Working Document.
- Last available data: for most indicators, the last available data are DESI2025 (reference year 2024) except for some indicators marked with a star (*) for which it is DESI2024 (reference year 2023). Note that since the publication of the 2025 SDDR and the DESI 2025, some data might have been retroactively revised.
- DESI 2026: current level of the KPIs as measured in 2025 for all the KPIs reported in the SDDR 2026.
- Annual progress: The compound annual growth rate (CAGR), calculated based on the two most recent available data points. For some Member States and for specific KPIs, methodological updates might make it impossible to calculate this growth rate.
- National trajectory: Value of the national trajectory for 2025, as committed by the Member State in its (revised) Digital Decade national strategic roadmap. A '-' denotes that there is no national trajectory point for this year in the national roadmap, as set by the Member State.
- EU: the same comments apply for the EU data on DESI 2026 and annual progress.
- Digital Decade target by 2030 MS: the target for 2030 as defined explicitly by the Member State in its national strategic roadmap. A '-' denotes that no national target was explicitly set by the Member State.
- Digital Decade target by 2030 EU: EU-level digital targets set out in Article 4 of the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030.

7. NEW FEATURE: THE INTERACTIVE COUNTRY PROFILE

The 2026 version of the DESI visualisation tool includes a new interactive dashboard providing a multi-dimensional overview of the most recent national-level values and gaps towards the 2030 Digital Decade targets. (Figure 1). The primary visualisation is a semi-circular radial chart where the indicators are clustered into the four colour-coded pillars: People, Infrastructures, Business & Economy, and Public Services¹⁰.

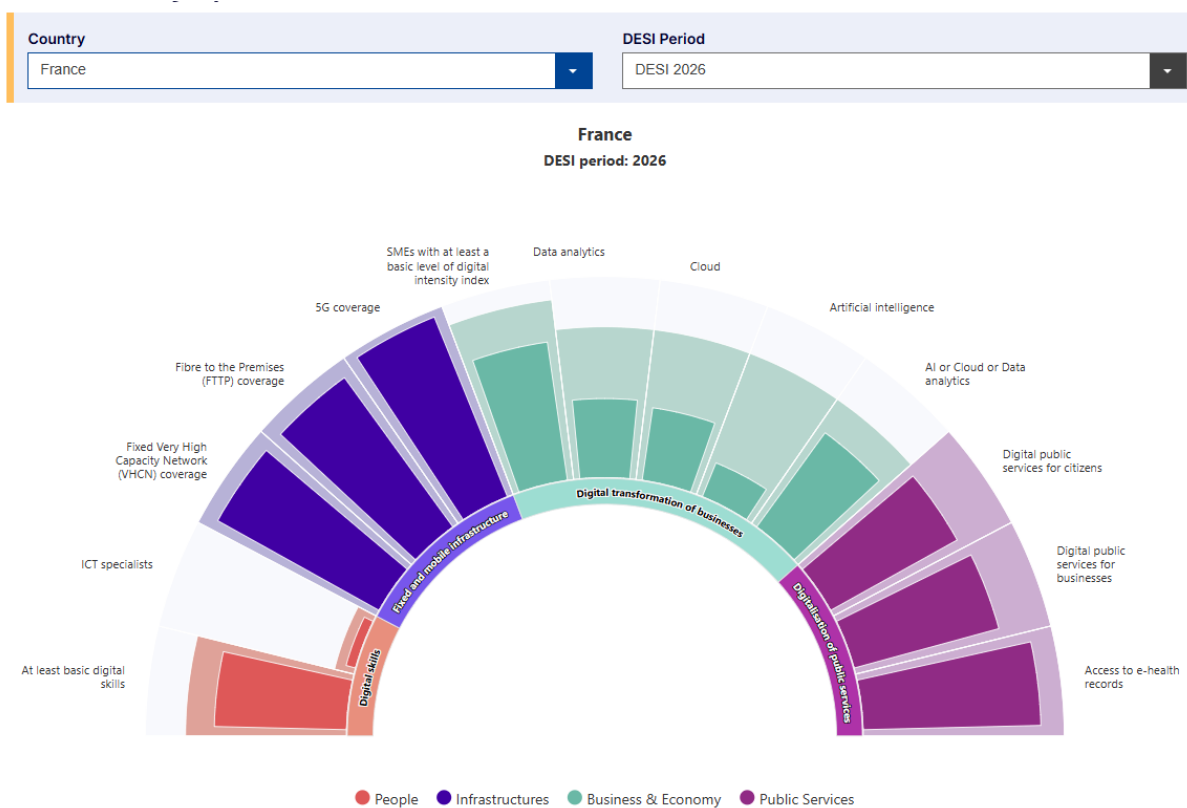
Each indicator uses a dual-layered bar system: the saturated inner bar represents the current, most recent national performance, while the semi-transparent outer segment marks the EU 2030 target. All indicators available at the country level that are on the scale 0-100 are shown in the radial chart with their original value. No normalisation is applied.

¹⁰ The interactive dashboard is reachable in the viz tool at this link: https://digital-decade-desi.digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/datasets/desi/charts/country-profile?country=FR&period=desi_2026

The radar chart offers two viewing modes: a comprehensive view, which incorporates all indicators detailed in the SDDR country reports, and a strategic view, which filters the data to display only the DD KPIs, which are available and measured at the country level.

In both cases, a deeper insight can be obtained by hovering over a coloured slice of the chart. For each indicator selected, this reveals the EU average (marked by a star icon) and highlights the corresponding detailed entry in the integrated data table shown below the chart. This dual-view approach ensures that even indicators not measured on a 0-100 range, and which cannot be rescaled, remain accessible because they are included in the table below the chart for a comprehensive policy analysis.

FIGURE 1 : THE INTERACTIVE COUNTRY PROFILE: FRANCE EXAMPLE, KPIS ONLY
(THE TABLE BELOW THE RADIAL CHART IS ONLY PARTIALLY SHOWN)



Indicators measured in absolute values were excluded from this chart, as their units are not directly comparable with indicators expressed on a standardized 0–100 scale.

European Commission
○ All indicators ● Digital Decade KPIS

🔍 PEOPLE

Digital skills	Reference year	France	EU Average	EU 2030 Target
<u>At least basic digital skills</u> ^{DD KPI}	2025	65.74% of individuals	60.40% of individuals	80.00% of individuals
<u>ICT specialists</u> ^{DD KPI}	2025	4.90% of total employment	5.00% of total employment	10.00% of total employment

🔍 INFRASTRUCTURES

Fixed and mobile infrastructure	Reference year	France	EU Average	EU 2030 Target
<u>Fixed Very High Capacity Network (VHCN) coverage</u> ^{DD KPI}	2025	91.74% of households	85.61% of households	100.00% of households

8. DATA SOURCES

Most of the data in the DESI 2025 has been collected directly by national authorities, such as the National Statistical Institutes coordinated by Eurostat or National Regulatory Authorities. Here below the data sources and the role of national authorities in data collection and validation are shown.

Data source	Data collection process
Eurostat	Data collected by National Statistical Institutes and verified by the National Statistical Institutes and Eurostat.
Communications Committee (COCOM)	Data collected and verified by the National Regulatory Authorities (by data experts appointed by the members of the Communications Committee in every Member State).
Broadband coverage study	Data collected by Grant Thornton Advisory and LS telcom and verified by the National Regulatory Authorities experts who are appointed by the members of the Communications Committee in every Member State.
eGovernment benchmark	Data collected by Capgemini and verified by relevant ministries in every Member State.
Study for Digital Decade e-Health Indicators Development	Data collected by Capgemini Invent by means of a specific questionnaire submitted to representatives appointed by the relevant ministries in every Member State.

9. METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Criteria for the selection of the country-level indicators

To be included in the DESI dashboard, indicators must comply with the following requirements:

Policy relevance: Every indicator must serve as a validated and meaningful metric within its specific policy area to ensure the dashboard remains a relevant and actionable decision-making tool.

EU-wide comparability: Methodology must be harmonised across all 27 EU Member States. Standardised indicators are essential for monitoring collective progress toward Digital Decade targets, identifying regional gaps and scaling best practices.

Regular data collection: Indicators must be updated on a consistent basis to fulfil their monitoring function. Ideally, data should be collected annually, or according to a strictly predefined frequency at least.

Data updates and retroactive revisions

Updates and corrections are part of the lifecycle and nature of statistical data, especially in the digital sector, which is a rapidly evolving environment. This is the case for several DESI indicators. There can be several reasons for such restatements. For example, it is typical that the values for one indicator undergo small amendments and only stabilise completely even long after the indicator was originally computed and published for the first time. Member States can also update their own methodology to collect the data for the indicators on which they report, for example to Eurostat, and revise the figures

backward. Such revisions may impact the values of individual indicators for individual Member States and the EU average.

The present report considers updates that were reported to the European Commission prior to 20 April 2026¹¹, which was the DESI 2026 cut-off date for all indicators that had updated data or were new in respect of previous DESI editions. No changes made after this date were taken into account in the 2026 version of the DESI dashboard.

¹¹ The cut-off date for updating data and making retroactive revisions is set as 20 April 2026 for all the indicators included in the 2026 DESI dashboard apart from the unicorns' dataset, which was downloaded from the [Dealroom.co](https://www.dealroom.co) platform on 21.1.2026.