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Digital Decade 2026 country report

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

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European Commission

DIGITAL DECADE COUNTRY REPORT 2026

Spain

Spain

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Executive summary

Overall, Spain benefits from strong digital assets, including robust connectivity infrastructure, a digitally skilled population, and well-developed digital public services. However, the country is not yet fully capitalising on these strengths when it comes to the uptake of advanced technologies by enterprises or the share of ICT specialists within the overall labour market, despite the significant number of ICT graduates.

Some of the weaknesses affecting Spain's **competitiveness** are linked to the low levels of advanced digitalisation among enterprises, particularly regarding cloud technologies, and its underdeveloped ecosystem for scale-ups and digital innovation. Increasing the share of ICT specialists in the labour market could support the further digitalisation of businesses, while improved access to funding for start-ups could help accelerate digital innovation in Spain.

Spain is also building on its progress in digitalisation to contribute to European **technological sovereignty and digital leadership**, notably through developing projects in quantum technologies and semiconductors. In addition, the efforts of national public authorities, supported by European funding, have played a key role in substantially digitalising public services and continuing to improve connectivity infrastructure.

Spain in the Digital Decade

Spain shows a high level of ambition in its contribution to the Digital Decade, having set 13 national targets (out of a possible 14), 92% of which aligned with the EU 2030 targets. In its national roadmap, Spain provided 13 trajectory points for 2025 (out of 13 analysed). The country is making good progress on these, with 85% considered on track. Spain addressed 33% of the six recommendations issued by the Commission in 2025 by making some changes through new measures. According to the national roadmap, by the end of 2026, 87% of the measures will come to an end. The total public budget associated with these measures is EUR 26.23 billion, representing 98% of the total public budget outlined in the roadmap.

According to the special **Eurobarometer on 'the Digital Decade' 2026, 78% of Spanish people consider that digital policy should be a very high/high priority for the EU** in shaping our future in Europe. They also think that, in the next 10 years, the EU should cooperate with Member States to reinforce security and protection from online threats (92%), promote digital education and skills programmes (88%) and strengthen regulation of online platforms (87%). In addition, **78% of Spanish respondents think that the EU should reduce its dependency on digital technology from non-EU countries**, and 82% think that the EU should prioritise investments in digital infrastructure and services that are developed and controlled in Europe. Meanwhile, 54% would be willing to switch to an EU-based digital service provider even if it means slightly higher costs.

Funding for digital and multi-country projects

Spain allocates 23% of its total recovery and resilience plan to digital (EUR 22.2 billion). In addition, under cohesion policy, EUR 4.9 billion, representing 14% of the country's total cohesion policy funding, is dedicated to advancing Spain's digital transformation.

Spain is the host of Local Digital Twins towards the CitiVERSE EDIC, a member of the Alliance for Language Technologies EDIC, and of the EUROPEUM EDIC. Spain is directly participating in the IPCEI

on Microelectronics and Communication Technologies (IPCEI-ME/CT) and in the IPCEI on Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Services (IPCEI-CIS). Spain is also a participating state in the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (JU) and of the Chips JU.

Digital Decade KPI (1)	Spain				EU		Digital Decade target by 2030	
	Last available	DESI 2026 (year 2025)	Annual progress	National trajectory	DESI 2026	Annual progress	ES	EU
Fixed Very High Capacity Network	95.0%	96.0%	1.1%	98.0%	85.5%	3.7%	100.0%	100%
Fibre to the Premises (FTTP)	94.9%	96.0%	1.2%	97.0%	74.1%	7.1%	100.0%	-
Overall 5G coverage	95.7%	99.2%	3.6%	99.7%	96.8%	2.6%	100.0%	100%
Edge Nodes (estimate)	-	587	-	-	7451	-	-	10000
SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity *	60.5%	75.4%	11.6%	63.0%	71.4%	11.0%	90.0%	90%
Cloud *	27.3%	37.9%	18.0%	36.0%	46.7%	9.5%	75.0%	75%
Artificial Intelligence	11.3%	20.3%	79.2%	13.0%	20.0%	48.0%	75.0%	75%
Data analytics *	38.0%	47.1%	11.3%	43.4%	39.9%	9.5%	75.0%	75%
AI or Cloud or Data analytics *	49.9%	62.4%	11.9%	-	63.2%	7.5%	-	75%
Unicorns	11	12	9.1%	24	324	10.2%	24	500
At least basic digital skills *	66.2%	66.5%	0.2%	67.8%	60.4%	4.3%	85.0%	80%
ICT specialists	4.7%	4.8%	2.1%	5.3%	5.0%	2.0%	8.6%	~10%
e-ID scheme notification		Yes						
Digital public services for citizens	88.8	91.9	3.5%	90.2	84.6	2.8%	100.0	100
Digital public services for businesses	85.1	95.3	11.9%	96.5	88.6	2.7%	100.0	100
Access to electronic health records	88.3	89.6	1.5%	89.4	86.5	4.6%	100.0	100

(1) Indicators full description, metadata and sources in the DESI 2026 methodological note
(2) Last available data is DESI2025 (reference year 2024) except for indicators marked with a star * for which it is DESI2024 (reference year 2023)
(3) National trajectory value for 2025, if set by the country in its Digital Decade national roadmap

A competitive, sovereign and resilient EU based on technological leadership

Spain performs strongly in connectivity, consistently surpassing the EU average across all KPIs, which makes the country one of the EU's best performers in fixed and mobile coverage. Regarding semiconductors, Spain is trying to balance the significant reduction of its flagship programme 'PERTE Chip' with support for the Integrated Photonics Pilot Lines and R&D programmes, while the State Society for Technological Transformation (SETT) has achieved a sustainable rhythm of project investments. The country has also approved its Spanish **Quantum Technologies Strategy 2025-2030** to position Spain as a leading European actor in quantum technologies by fostering a competitive ecosystem and preparing society for the disruptive impact of these technologies.

On the business side, Spain's businesses exhibit a commendable level of digitalisation, particularly in adopting data analytics and artificial intelligence technologies. **SMEs** in Spain show a robust performance in basic digital intensity, surpassing the EU average, although there is room for improvement in achieving very high digital intensity levels. Regarding the **take-up of advanced technologies** by business, the adoption of cloud technologies lags behind the EU average, but Spain's higher growth rates indicate a positive trend. Although the country is prioritising developing its

innovative scale-up ecosystem with strategic investments aimed at fostering the growth and competitiveness of innovative enterprises, there is still untapped potential that has not yet been fully realised.

Protecting and empowering EU people and society

Spain continues to take positive steps to empower people and promote equal opportunities within the digital economy. The level of basic **digital skills** of the population is satisfying, above the EU average. Conversely, the share of ICT specialists remains below average leading to constraints in the ICT job market, despite a growing number of ICT graduates and an increase in ICT specialists, as this expansion has largely kept in pace with overall employment growth, resulting in only a marginal rise in their share of total employment.

In the area of Digital Public Services, Spain makes a strong contribution to the EU's Digital Decade targets. The country performs particularly well in **digital public services** for citizens and business despite the differences between regions. Spain also shows good performance in e-Government values and access to e-Health records. The Spanish authorities are also maintaining a strong focus on promoting digital rights and principles.

Recommendations

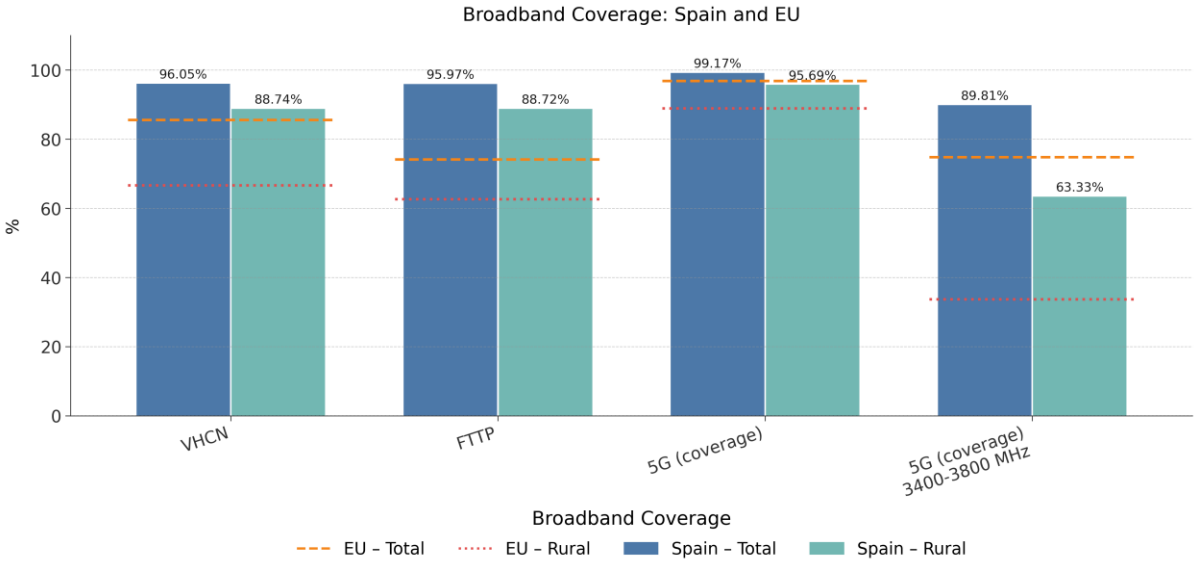
- **AI, cloud and data analytics:** continue the efforts to support the digitalisation of enterprises, focusing on advancing digital intensity and closing the gap in cloud adoption.
- **Semiconductors and digital innovation**: Spain need to foster its further development of its semiconductor industry, engaging with stakeholders and R&I, and allocating public funds.
- **Quantum technologies:** Spain should prioritise the development of sovereign European quantum hardware, accelerate the industrialisation and large-scale deployment, ensure rapid and secure uptake with strong intellectual property protection, attract and retain talent, align closely with EuroHPC JU governance and EU roadmaps, shift funding toward industrial scale-up ,transform HPC infrastructures into application platforms, and connect industry and research actors to Chips JU pilot lines to support end-to-end innovation and system integration.
- **Unicorns**: Facilitate business creation, innovation and expansion, supporting R&I investments and stronger science-business linkages improving coordination between research and universities to technology transfer centres, start-ups and scale-ups; expand access to scale-up financing; target incentives to key strategic sectors to accelerate the deployment of key digital technologies.
- **Cybersecurity**: Continue efforts in cybersecurity to address evolving threats, in particular, supporting enterprises and ensuring the imposition of cybersecurity measures that are necessary to enhance the cyber posture of critical infrastructure.
- **ICT specialists**: Spain should continue its efforts to strengthen the ICT specialist position in the labour market and retain ICT graduates. Moreover, Spain should intensify efforts to increase women's participation in ICT studies and careers.
- **Digital Public Services**: Spain should improve the digitisation of public services across regions to enhance interoperability and cooperation between them and avoid regional imbalances, in particular, regarding the digitisation of the judicial system.

A competitive, sovereign and resilient EU based on technological leadership

Building technological leadership: digital infrastructure and technologies

Connectivity infrastructure

Performance assessment



In 2025, Spain achieved a coverage of 96.05% in Very High Capacity Networks (VHCN) for the total population, thereby surpassing the EU average of 85.54% and showing an annual growth rate of 1.1%. Regarding households residing in sparsely populated areas, Spain's coverage increased to 88.74% during 2025, while the EU average was 66.66%, performing at an annual growth rate of 2.8%.

Spain's FTTP coverage for the total population reached 95.97% in 2025, while the EU average stood at 74.13%. Concerning sparsely populated areas, Spain's coverage increased to 88.72%, while the EU average was 62.61%.

The overall 5G for the total population reached 99.17%, while the EU average stood at 96.79%, showing a national annual growth rate of 3.6%, which is higher than the 2.6% of the EU average. In terms of households residing in sparsely populated areas, Spain's overall 5G coverage increased to 95.69%, while the EU average was 88.88%. Also in this case, Spain's annual growth rate of 20.3% was significantly higher than the EU's 11.7%.

Regarding **the 5G coverage the 3.4–3.8 GHz band for the total population Spain´s coverage reached 89.81% in 2025**, while the EU average stood at 74.75%. Equally here, Spain's annual growth rate of 21.3% was higher than that of the EU, at 10.6%. In sparsely populated areas, Spain's 5G coverage within the 3.4–3.8 GHz band was 22.28% in 2024, which was lower than the EU average of 25.36%. However, in 2025, Spain's coverage significantly increased to 63.33%, surpassing the EU average of 33.71%. It marks an outstanding Spain's annual growth rate of 184.2%, which is significantly higher than the EU's 33.0%.

Spain

The analysis of broadband take-up indicators reveals that Spain is making notable progress in both 5G SIM card adoption and fixed broadband subscriptions >= 1 Gbps. However, Spain's growth rates in these areas are generally lower than the EU averages. In 2025, Spain's 5G SIM card share of the population is 45.27%, which is below the EU average of 55.55%. Similarly, while Spain's share of fixed broadband subscriptions >= 1 Gbps is 30.64%, above the EU average of 26.97%, its growth rate of 20.6% is slightly lower than the EU's 21.2%.

Overall, **Spain has demonstrated a strong performance in terms of broadband coverage, consistently surpassing the EU average across all KPIs** for both total population and households in sparsely populated areas, showing a performance on track with the trajectories presented in its Digital Decade national roadmap.

In addition, the table below provides an overview of VHCN, FTTP and 5G coverage across NUTS-2 regions in Spain. It reveals that **overall connectivity coverage is strong across all Spanish regions throughout the three KPIs**, with only a few minor differences observed in rural areas of Galicia and the Canary Islands regarding fixed coverage.

	VHCN coverage		FTTP Coverage		5G Coverage	
	Overall	Rural	Overall	Rural	Overall	Rural
National coverage	96.05%	88.74%	95.97%	88.72%	99.17%	95.69%
Andalucía	96.07%	92.06%	95.94%	92.03%	99.55%	98.40%
Aragón	94.25%	85.96%	94.23%	85.96%	99.86%	99.58%
Canarias	92.62%	77.93%	92.51%	77.93%	98.97%	83.42%
Cantabria	98.06%	93.33%	97.91%	93.33%	98.47%	89.04%
Castilla y León	93.58%	85.39%	93.39%	85.38%	96.04%	91.59%
Castilla-La Mancha	96.06%	94.19%	95.93%	94.18%	99.55%	99.14%
Cataluña	97.66%	87.69%	97.58%	87.69%	98.89%	83.97%
Ciudad de Ceuta	93.94%	100.00%	93.94%	100.00%	99.76%	100.00%
Ciudad de Melilla	98.08%	100.00%	98.08%	100.00%	99.89%	100.00%
Comunidad de Madrid	98.79%	89.97%	98.76%	89.97%	99.84%	92.27%
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	97.05%	92.39%	96.48%	92.24%	99.07%	96.64%
Comunitat Valenciana	97.17%	88.60%	97.11%	88.47%	99.76%	97.48%
Extremadura	96.12%	95.59%	96.12%	95.59%	98.83%	97.71%
Galicia	88.11%	74.71%	88.11%	74.71%	98.19%	94.12%
Illes Balears	93.94%	88.66%	93.83%	88.66%	99.78%	99.59%
La Rioja	97.37%	91.58%	97.23%	91.46%	98.91%	95.66%
País Vasco	97.31%	87.41%	97.31%	87.41%	99.41%	92.61%
Principado de Asturias	92.92%	80.65%	92.92%	80.65%	98.49%	95.03%
Región de Murcia	95.81%	90.76%	95.76%	90.75%	99.58%	98.09%

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

In 2025, Spain continued advancing fixed and mobile connectivity through the UNICO programmes, funded by the Recovery and Resilience Facility, strengthening broadband coverage and the deployment of 5G networks nationwide. In fixed broadband, the UNICO Rural Demand programme continued providing satellite connectivity at 200 Mbps to the most remote areas, and has been extended until May 2026.

In 5G, Spain progressed on several fronts. The UNICO 5G Networks - Fiber Backhaul programme connected fibre optic to over 1 500 mobile network sites in municipalities with under 5 000 inhabitants, while UNICO 5G Active Networks financed active equipment and new towers, completing more than 4 900 of the 7 330 sites from the 2023 call and 756 of 1 961 sites from the 2024 call by November 2025. Additionally, **UNICO 5G Networks - ADIF LAVs** continued deploying 5G along five high-speed rail corridors. In addition, to ensure a smooth transition, Spain launched a public consultation[1] in December 2025 on the shutdown of 2G and 3G networks, safeguarding critical services such as telecare and IoT.

Spain also reinforced its role as a strategic digital connectivity hub in southern Europe by deploying international submarine cables. Telefónica advanced the PENCAN-X cable linking mainland Spain with the Canary Islands, supported by EUR 6.6 million from the Ministry for Digital Transformation and the EU CEF Mechanism, which is expected to be operational by 2026. Additionally, a direct grant of EUR 4.8 million was approved for expanding the Canalink Base 4 system with a new branch to southern Fuerteventura, with the aim of improving network security, redundancy, and stability for digital connectivity in this key area.

Semiconductors

During 2025, Spain has continued advancing the semiconductor ecosystem through programmes of grants managed by the Spanish government and funded by NextGenerationEU funds, as well as through strategic project funding via the State Society for Technological Transformation (SETT)[2]. Spain awarded **EUR 62.1 million in July 2025[3] for the Integrated Photonics Pilot Line** to strengthen European technological sovereignty in semiconductors, with the Photonic Science Institute receiving EUR 23.1 million (from a total investment of EUR 46.2 million), the Polytechnic University of Valencia EUR 16.5 million (from a total EUR 33 million), the National Centre in Microelectronics EUR 15 million (total EUR 30 million), and the University of Vigo EUR 7.5 million (total EUR 15 million). Additionally, Spain allocated EUR 4.4 million in October 2025 to IMDEA Networks for the Integrated Photonics Pilot Line and EUR 4 million to fund two competence centers aimed at providing services to SMEs and other entities in the national semiconductor ecosystem, one focused on integrated photonics and the other offering horizontal support across the sector.

Spain also strengthened the microelectronics and semiconductor value chain through grants from the funding R&D and innovation projects to boost chip design, material production, manufacturing, encapsulation, and automation/testing capabilities. In the context of IPCEI, Spain awarded EUR 56.6 million in June 2025 to indirect or associated participants, while the general program granted EUR 62.26 million for 2024 projects and provisionally awarded EUR 30.5 million for 2025 initiatives. In parallel, SETT invested EUR 812.3 million in strategic semiconductor and microelectronics projects, primarily through temporary equity participation in strategic companies. Notable investments included EUR 752 million co-invested with Diamond Foundry in November 2025 to create a high-performance chip manufacturing facility in Trujillo (Extremadura) based on synthetic diamond substrates, EUR 19.6 million in Quantix for a cybersecurity and microelectronics centre in Murcia, EUR 17.2 million in Sparc for integrated photonic circuits and wafers in Vigo, EUR 9.5 million in Ideaded for

[1] Government of Spain.
[2] SETT is a public corporate entity for investment and financing in advanced and transformative technologies, including digital transformation, telecommunications, microelectronics, semiconductors, disruptive digital technologies, and the audiovisual sector.
[3] La Moncloa - Press release

the first pilot plant in Viladecans producing sustainable alternative microchips, and EUR 4 million in Wooptix, a Canary Islands company manufacturing semiconductor metrology equipment.

Following the approval of the Addendum to the Recovery and Resilience Plan on January 2026, **Spain reduced the Strategic project PERTE Chip from its initial amount of EUR 12 250 million to EUR 1 936 million** due to the changes in geopolitical dynamics, lack of private investments and delays in funds allocation. Currently, EUR 1 016 million of the total amount will be executed through grants and EUR 920 million via loans. These funds include EUR 153 million for final beneficiaries participating in the IPCEI Microelectronics and Value Chain projects, EUR 78.17 million for Chips JU R&D, EUR 4.67 million for KTD JU, funding for 13 university chairs (EUR 45.74 million), and a EUR 341.1 million capital injection to SETT. The EUR 920 million transferred to SETT will support the execution of the Chip Financing Mechanism, while additional funding from the Ministry of Science has completed infrastructure research (EUR 264.1 million), R&D projects (EUR 68.35 million), and grants to incentivize researcher consolidation (EUR 7.76 million).

In addition, the Government has recently launched the '***España Crece***' Fund with an injection of EUR 13.3 billion into the Official Credit Institute (ICO), of which €10.5 billion comes from loans under the RRF, which will be channelled as a capital increase and will structurally strengthen the institution's own funds for the deployment of the fund's financial instruments, prioritising housing, the green transition and innovative projects, including the field of semiconductors.

2025 recommendation on Semiconductors and digital innovation: Accelerate the efforts to allocate public funds in strategic projects.
Spain has made some effort to address the recommendation 2025. Although Spain has been progress with the Pilot Lines and R&D programmes, and SETT's sustained investment throughout 2025 is enhancing the country's resilience to thrive in the semiconductor industry, the notable reduction of its semiconductors' flagship strategic programme 'Perte Chip' implies a significant step down according to its initial expectations about digital leadership and sovereignty.

Edge nodes

Performance assessment

According to the Edge Node Observatory, Spain is estimated to have deployed a total of 587 edge nodes by 2025. The country is among the top performing countries in the EU, with the total number of edge nodes across all Member States estimated at 7 451. Due to a change in methodology, this number cannot be compared to previous estimations.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Spain continues to deploy edge nodes, which are being primarily developed by the private sector. To accelerate this rollout, Spain has provided funding through the RRF (2023-2024) for specific initiatives that are currently underway. Among these actions, Spain allocated EUR 110 million to national participants in the Important Project of Common European Interest for Next Generation Cloud Services (IPCEI-CIS), supporting the development of advanced cloud infrastructure at European level. In

addition, Spain provided EUR 41 million in financing for the UNICO I+D Cloud initiative, for public universities and research centres to develop R&D projects in the field of cloud computing.

Quantum technologies

During 2025, the Government of Spain launched its Spanish Quantum Technologies Strategy 2025-2030, with a budget of EUR 808 million. It aims to position Spain as a leading European actor in quantum technologies by fostering a competitive ecosystem and preparing society for their disruptive impact. The strategy reflects a strong commitment to the transformative potential of quantum technologies and is closely aligned with the EU's strategic framework, particularly in areas such as capacity-building, coordinated governance, regulatory preparedness, and the development of solutions for critical sectors including defence, space, and health.
In 2025, Spain has already implemented or advanced several key initiatives. Under the **Quantum ENIA programme** (which was approved in 2021 and focuses on building a national quantum computing ecosystem, with particular emphasis on Quantum Machine Learning), a quantum computer has been installed at the Barcelona Supercomputing Centre (BSC-CNS) and made accessible to industry and research communities via the Spanish Supercomputing Network (RES). This effort is complemented by the provision of development libraries for QML and AI hybridisation, as well as training and talent development activities under the TalentQ programme.
Progress has also continued on **EuroQCS-Spain**, part of the broader European EuroQCS initiative aimed at establishing a network of eight interconnected hybrid (classical-quantum) supercomputing centres across Europe. The Spanish node, hosted at BSC-CNS, will integrate an analogue quantum computer with the MareNostrum 5 supercomputer and the Quantum Spain system. This infrastructure is expected to boost advanced computing capabilities for both academia and industry, thereby strengthening technological capacity and innovation potential.

In parallel, work has advanced on the construction of a **Rydberg atom-based quantum computer**, a photonics-based system being deployed at the Nanomaterials and Nanotechnology Research Centre (CINN, CSIC). The system is expected to reach 100 qubits by 2026 (analogue) and 256 qubits by 2028 (universal). This initiative also contributes to postgraduate training, the development of specialised expertise, and broader knowledge transfer and dissemination activities in quantum computing.

In the field of secure communications, the **Quantum Communications Action Plan – Quantum Communications Hub**, launched in 2025 with a EUR 10 million budget, supports research and infrastructure development for quantum communications and contributes to the long-term objective of a quantum internet. The initiative includes the deployment of terrestrial and satellite infrastructure, enabling research and innovation projects in photonic communication technologies, while also promoting skills development and collaboration with industry stakeholders.

At the European level, Spain has maintained active participation in international collaboration efforts and alignment with EU priorities, contributing to the definition of new initiatives and ensuring synergies with European Commission actions in order to optimise the use of programmes and investments. This engagement is further reinforced through participation in the **Chips Joint Undertaking (Chips JU)**, where Spain is involved in five quantum pilot lines spanning technologies such as quantum photonics, superconductors, diamonds, neutral atoms, and semiconductors. Spanish research organisations and companies participating in these pilot lines are expected to receive over EUR 7.5 million in public funding.

The new strategy also includes measures to stimulate private investment in the quantum ecosystem, particularly in startups and scaleups. In 2025, notable examples include a EUR 59.2 million investment in Multiverse Computing through the Next Tech Fund managed by the Spanish Society for Technological Transformation (SETT), as well as a EUR 1 million investment in Qilimanjaro Quantum Tech (QQT), a Barcelona-based full-stack quantum computing company specialising in analogue superconducting qubit systems.

In addition, the public entity Red.es has implemented actions aimed to foster quantum use cases and ecosystem development. These include a public consultation[4] process designed to gather input from businesses, research organisations, and society in order to inform future actions under the ERDF-funded Operational Programme (POPE 2021-2027). In addition, **collaboration agreements with DigitalES and GAIA**, with a combined budget of EUR 10 million, support the development of 42 use cases across sectors such as health, logistics, urban mobility, cybersecurity, quantum communications, and drug discovery. These initiatives are scheduled for completion by the end of 2026, with the formal duration of the agreements extending until March 2027.

Spain's approach to quantum technologies is increasingly oriented towards strengthening European technological sovereignty, with growing emphasis on supporting the development of quantum hardware within Europe and reducing dependence on non-European turnkey solutions. Existing national and European programmes already contribute to this objective, although further consolidation and scaling of efforts remain necessary. At the same time, there is a clear trend towards identifying and leveraging the most promising outcomes from ongoing quantum projects and pilot lines, with a gradual shift towards their industrialisation, deployment, and integration into large-scale production processes through more implementation-focused initiatives. While progress is visible, accelerating the uptake and scaling of these results, while ensuring the protection of intellectual property and addressing strategic and dual-use considerations, continues to be an important area of focus.

In parallel, investment in talent development is gaining traction, supported by various initiatives, though demand for highly specialised skills is expected to outpace current supply. Spain is also progressively reinforcing its role within the governance of the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking, with increasing efforts to align national strategies, funding instruments, and infrastructure planning with European priorities, roadmaps, and access schemes. This is accompanied by a broader shift from predominantly research-driven funding towards supporting industrial scale-up, including in key enabling areas such as quantum software, middleware, compilers, error correction and mitigation, and hybrid high-performance computing–quantum computing application stacks. Current programmes are moving in this direction, although greater coherence and scale would further enhance impact.

Moreover, high-performance computing infrastructures involved in EuroHPC quantum hybridisation initiatives are gradually evolving into broader application platforms at national and cross-border levels, supported by investments in middleware, orchestration tools, benchmarking, and user support. These developments are helping to build a more integrated ecosystem, though continued alignment with EuroHPC access frameworks and application roadmaps remains important. Finally, efforts are underway to connect companies and research organisations with European initiatives such as the Chips Joint Undertaking quantum pilot lines, including through co-funded activities in prototyping, validation, fabrication, packaging, cryogenic electronics, and testing, as well as through links to

[4] Red.es

EuroHPC use cases and system integration. While these actions are already contributing to ecosystem development, further coordination and scaling would strengthen their overall effectiveness.

Supporting EU-wide digital ecosystems and scaling up innovative enterprises

SMEs with at least basic digital intensity

Performance assessment

Spain is at 75.35% of SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity index after a progression of +11.6% annually between 2023 and 2025, standing above the EU average of 71.39%. In 2023, the figure for Spain was 60.53%, which was also higher than the EU's 57.9%. Spain's annual growth rate of 11.6% slightly outpaces the EU's growth rate of 11.0%, indicating a robust performance in the digitalisation of SMEs. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Moreover, when examining SMEs with a very high digital intensity index, Spain's 2025 figure stands at 10.95%, which is above the EU average of 9.07%. In 2023, Spain's figure was 5.91%, compared to the EU's 4.38%. Despite this, Spain's annual growth rate of 36.1% for this metric lags behind the EU's growth rate of 43.9%. Overall, Spain demonstrates a commendable level of digitalisation among SMEs, particularly in basic digital intensity, but there is room for improvement in achieving very high digital intensity levels.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

In 2025, Spain continued the implementation of its main instruments supporting business digitalisation, combining direct financial support, specialised advisory services, and a territorial support network. A central pillar of this approach is the Kit Digital programme, managed by Red.es and funded with NextGenerationEU, which provides grants to SMEs and self-employed individuals for the adoption of digital solutions through a catalogue of services delivered by accredited Digitalisation Agents. In October 2025, the final two calls (III and IV) were closed, targeting microenterprises and specific legal entities such as civil partnerships and jointly owned agricultural holdings. By the end of the application period, around 870 000 grants had been awarded, while the dedicated 'Kit Digital 360º' portal reported over 902 300 grants granted, more than EUR 3 587 million in subsidies allocated, over 11 000 registered digitalisation agents, and 147 support offices. This programme has played a key role in scaling up the digital transformation of small businesses across the country.

Complementing this instrument, Spain further developed the Kit Consulting programme, also managed by Red.es and funded with NextGenerationEU, which supports SMEs with 10 to fewer than 250 employees in accessing specialised advisory services to design digital transformation roadmaps. The support is provided through segmented vouchers (ranging from EUR 12 000 to EUR 24 000), which can be used to procure services such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, digital sales, business process optimisation, cybersecurity, and comprehensive transformation strategies. According to its 2025 Activity Report, a total of 22 300 grants had been awarded cumulatively, including 8 750 in 2025.

Spain has also strengthened the support ecosystem through the Acelera Pyme offices, a nationwide network providing practical guidance and awareness-raising services for SMEs and self-employed individuals. In 2025, a new call with a EUR 30 million budget supported the creation of 79 additional

offices, bringing the total number of active offices to 146 and reaching more than 217 900 SMEs. The associated web portal, which offers self-assessment tools, sector-specific information, and access to advisory services, recorded over 16 million visits and more than 651 000 registered users during the year. In parallel, Spain implemented the UNICO Bono PYME programme, aimed at improving business connectivity as a driver of digitalisation. This instrument provides grants of up to EUR 3 000 per beneficiary to support access to broadband internet and related services, including fixed IP, corporate mobile services, professional Wi-Fi, virtual switchboards, and cloud storage and backup. In 2025, more than 3 200 grants were awarded under this scheme, with 312 registered service providers.

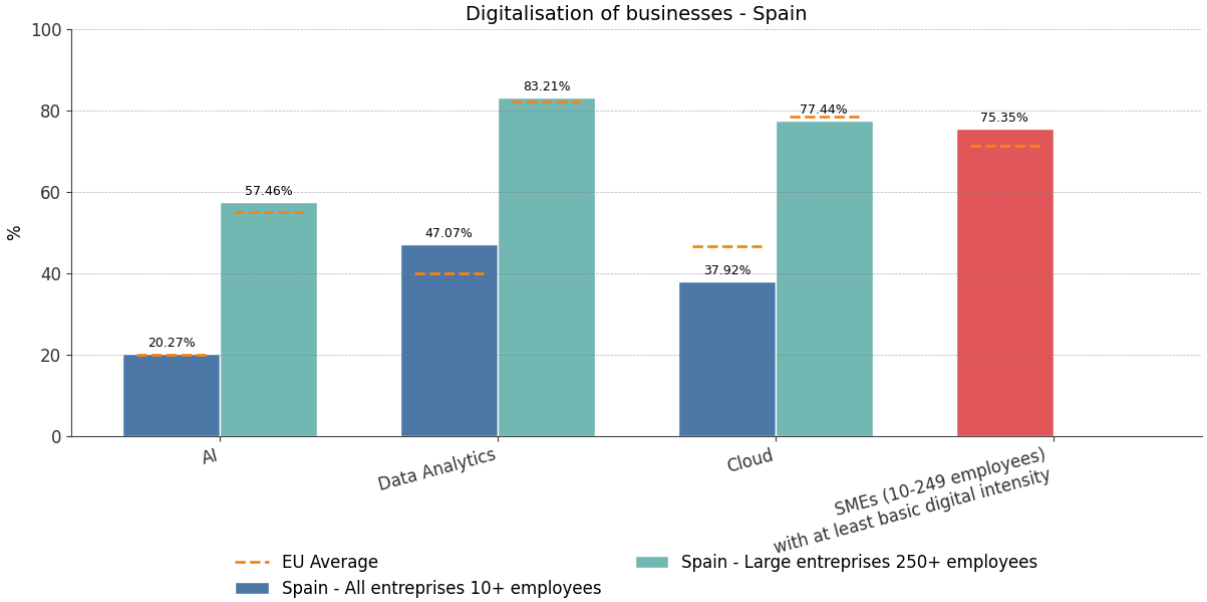
In addition to horizontal measures, **Spain has supported digitalisation in strategic sectors such as the audiovisual industry through the Spain Audiovisual Hub Plan.** One of the most relevant investments integrated in this Plan has been articulated through Red.es, with a total amount of EUR 24.8 million, and has fostered the establishment of five regional hubs in Madrid, Barcelona, A Coruña, Gran Canaria, and Murcia, contributing to the development of a digital ecosystem for audiovisual production and innovation. These actions form part of the Recovery and Resilience Plan and aim to strengthen technological capabilities and attract both national and international productions. In 2025, key milestones included the inauguration of the Coruña Immersive Studio in February, with a total investment of around EUR 9 million, featuring advanced virtual production facilities and supporting both audiovisual and video game sectors. Similarly, in May 2025, the Murcia Audiovisual Hub was inaugurated, with a total project value of around EUR 6.6 million, providing advanced infrastructure such as sound studios, video editing suites, motion capture systems, immersive simulators, and 3D printing facilities.

Besides, Spain has reinforced its support for high-growth digital companies through the **SETT**, particularly via the Next Tech Fund, which focuses on scaling innovative digital projects and supporting scale-ups. In 2025, SETT invested a total of EUR 347.2 million through this instrument, of which EUR 111.95 million corresponded to direct equity investments in digital companies, while EUR 235.25 million was channelled indirectly through venture capital funds specialising in digital and disruptive technologies. These actions contribute to strengthening the broader innovation ecosystem and facilitating access to finance for high-potential digital enterprises.

In the field of cybersecurity innovation, Spain continued to implement the innovative public acquisition initiative led by INCIBE. Through this instrument, companies are developing innovative cybersecurity solutions aimed at improving digital maturity and technological capabilities. In 2025, 86 companies (more than 80% of them SMEs) received funding to invest in cybersecurity R&D&I, resulting in over 153 innovation projects scheduled to run until mid-2026, with 138 contracts still active at the end of 2025.

Take up of advanced technologies

Performance assessment



In 2025, 47.07% of Spanish enterprises adopted data analytics technologies after a progression of +11.3% annually since 2023, surpassing the EU average of 39.85%. Spain's 2023 figure of 38.01% was also higher than the EU's 33.25%. Spain's annual growth rate of 11.3% exceeds the EU's growth rate of 9.5%. Focusing on SMEs, 45.97% adopted data analytics in 2025, with an annual growth rate of 11.7%, compared to the EU's 38.59% and growth rate of 9.7%. For large enterprises, 83.21% adopted data analytics in 2025, slightly higher than the EU's 82.03%, but Spain's growth rate of 4.5% is lower than the EU's 6.9%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

For cloud technologies, 37.92% of Spanish enterprises adopted cloud in 2025, following an annual growth rate of 18.0%, which is below the EU average of 46.69% but shows a higher growth rate compared to the EU's 9.5%. In 2023, Spain's figure was 27.25%, lower than the EU's 38.97%. For SMEs, 36.71% adopted cloud in 2025, with an annual growth rate of 18.9%, compared to the EU's 45.74% and growth rate of 9.7%. Large enterprises in Spain saw 77.44% adopting cloud in 2025, slightly below the EU's 78.32%, with a growth rate of 5.2% compared to the EU's 6.0%. Although the values are below the EU average, the country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Regarding artificial intelligence, 20.27% of Spanish enterprises adopted AI in 2025, slightly above the EU average of 19.95%, with a significant annual growth rate of 79.2% compared to the EU's 48.0%. In 2024, Spain's figure was 11.31%, below the EU's 13.48%. For SMEs, 19.13% adopted AI in 2025, with an annual growth rate of 85.7%, compared to the EU's 18.90% and growth rate of 49.5%. Large enterprises in Spain saw 57.46% adopting AI in 2025, higher than the EU's 55.03%, but with a lower growth rate of 30.7% compared to the EU's 33.7%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

When considering the adoption of AI, cloud, or data analytics technologies together, 62.41% of Spanish enterprises engaged with at least one of these technologies in 2025, with an annual growth rate of 11.9%, slightly below the EU average of 63.2% but with a higher growth rate compared to the EU's 7.5%. In 2023, Spain's figure was 49.88%, lower than the EU's 54.7%. For SMEs, 61.52% adopted

one of these technologies in 2025, with an annual growth rate of 12.3%, compared to the EU's 62.32% and growth rate of 7.7%. Large enterprises in Spain saw 91.32% adopting one of these technologies in 2025, slightly below the EU's 92.78%, with a growth rate of 2.0% compared to the EU's 3.4%.

Spain's digitalisation of businesses is on a positive path, with notable strengths in data analytics and AI adoption. However, to fully realise its digital potential, Spain should accelerate the adoption of cloud technologies to close the gap with the EU average. Continued investment and policy support in these areas will be crucial for Spain's digital future.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

The uptake of advanced digital technologies (cloud computing, AI and data analytics) is a critical factor for productivity growth, innovation capacity and competitiveness in Spain's economy. Despite recent progress, the country still records slightly below EU average adoption, which limits the diffusion of digital transformation across sectors. To encourage enterprises to adopt these technologies, Spain is implementing various programmes and measures to support innovation and competitiveness in the economy.

Spain's 2024-2026 Sectoral Data Spaces Promotion Plan, launched in November 2024, aims to accelerate the creation of secure, interoperable data-sharing ecosystems across all strategic sectors of the economy, while enables companies to benefit from the emerging European single data market by fostering innovation, competitiveness, and digital transformation. The plan is being implemented through 11 ongoing initiatives and has already supported more than 300 projects. It is driving the development of **more than 150 data spaces through practical use cases**, which serve to validate technical architectures, governance models, and public-private collaboration frameworks. It is generating strong momentum across industries and reinforcing Spain's digital economy, particularly in key sectors such as healthcare, agri-food, and sustainable mobility, where interest in data-driven innovation is high. The Data Spaces Reference Centre is supporting the technical deployment of data spaces, providing methodological and technical guidance, and creating common tools and enabling elements to accelerate adoption and ensure scalability. By helping data spaces reach financial sustainability and operational maturity, the centre plays a critical role in consolidating the long-term impact of data sharing initiatives and strengthening the foundations for advanced data analytics and AI adoption among enterprises.

In parallel, **Red.es has launched several funding programmes in 2025 to promote the uptake of advanced technologies within Spanish businesses**. The RedIA programme focuses on financing experimental development projects such as prototypes, pilots, and real-world testing environments, with the aim of boosting R&D and integrating advanced digital technologies into value chains. Open to private companies operating in Spain, it supports a wide range of technologies including AI (such as machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision), cybersecurity, IoT, robotics, and advanced connectivity. With a budget of EUR 130 million and more than 1 000 applications submitted, the programme reflects strong demand from the business sector for adopting cutting-edge digital solutions. Moreover, the **RedIA Salud initiative targets the healthcare sector, funding experimental projects that apply AI to real-world clinical and operational challenges**. It emphasizes the use of real data in areas such as diagnosis, treatment, prevention, healthcare management, and emergency response, while also supporting biomedical and clinical research. The programme promotes collaboration between hospitals, companies, universities, and research centres, ensuring that

innovation is grounded in practical healthcare needs. With a budget of EUR 50 million, it highlights the strategic importance of AI-driven transformation in public services and high-impact sectors.

In addition, the Kit Data Space programme addresses barriers to entry for organisations seeking to participate in data spaces. It provides financial support for both initial and advanced integration into these ecosystems, targeting digitally mature companies and public administrations that are already leveraging data and AI. By funding participation costs and facilitating more advanced roles within data spaces, the programme helps expand adoption and deepen engagement with data-sharing infrastructures. With a flexible budget of up to EUR 60 million and an open call running until March 2026, it plays a key role in scaling the use of cloud-based data environments and strengthening Spain's overall data economy.

In 2025, Spain advanced its sovereign AI infrastructure through the launch of the **ALIA large language model ecosystem**, developed by the Barcelona Supercomputing Centre and funded by NextGenerationEU. The most recent version, a 40-billion-parameter model released in December 2025, expands linguistic and contextual capabilities for Spanish and co-official languages, improving reasoning complexity and accuracy through human and synthetic training data. This initiative is part of a broader effort to build a public, sovereign AI infrastructure. In parallel, Spain is promoting the development of **AI gigafactories**, large-scale European AI computing hubs designed to reduce technological dependency and strengthen Europe's AI autonomy. The initiative is structured through a public-private consortium including the SETT and aims to attract European funding and infrastructure deployment.

At European level, Spain is participating in **AI Factories under the EuroHPC programme** with funds from its Recovery and Resilience Plan, which provide access to high-performance computing infrastructure for AI development. These factories are supported by Horizon Europe and the Digital Europe Programme, with total investment expected to reach around EUR 4 billion by 2027. Spain hosts two facilities, including the Barcelona Supercomputing Centre AI Factory, which focuses on providing AI services to startups, SMEs, researchers, and the public sector, as well as upgrading the MareNostrum supercomputer for AI workloads. A second facility in Galicia, called 1HealthAI, focuses on health-related AI applications and broader "One Health" use cases, including personalised medicine and environmental health.

Spain is also engaged in the **IPCEI AI initiative**, a multi-country European project aimed at building a federated AI ecosystem across the EU. It focuses on developing an end-to-end AI value chain, from data and computing infrastructure to industrial applications, and promoting the adoption of AI technologies in European industry. The project is currently in the selection phase following the submission of expressions of interest at the end of 2025, with cross-border collaboration required for final project approval.

In the public sector, the **GovTechLab programme** is modernising government services using AI and big data. From more than 300 submitted proposals, 19 use cases were selected and are being developed through mid-2026. These projects focus on intelligent assistants, administrative automation, decision-support systems, and legal-tech applications, aiming to reduce administrative burden and improve service delivery. They are supported by Spain's public AI model ALIA, which also underpins open-access tools such as language models for translation, document processing, and multimodal applications.

In research and innovation, the **Cátedras ENIA programme** connects universities and companies to develop AI talent and research capacity. By mid-2025, it had generated over 120 jobs, more than 160 events, around 250 scientific publications, numerous patents and digital assets, and multiple applied AI use cases and spin-offs, significantly strengthening Spain's AI knowledge ecosystem.

The **AI Excellent programme**, with a total budget of EUR 12.04 million for 2024–2026, supports applied AI research in leading public institutions such as BSC, CSIC, CNIC, and CNIO. In 2025, it generated dozens of use cases, new jobs, collaborations with private sector actors, and early-stage spin-offs, with a focus on healthcare, industry, and environmental applications.

Spain is also advancing strategic infrastructure through **Spain Neurotech**, a public-private neuroscience and AI initiative financed with EUR 120 million in public funding (of which EUR 40 million come from the Recovery and Resilience facility) alongside regional contributions. In 2025, the project focused on governance setup and recruitment processes to launch scientific operations.

To accelerate AI adoption in the private sector, Spain also continues to support SMEs and startups through programmes such as Next Tech, funded with NextGenerationEU, which provides EUR 1.5 billion in co-investment capacity, and targeted advisory schemes for AI integration. These initiatives are already reflected in rising adoption rates, with over 21% of medium and large enterprises and over 13% of small enterprises using AI in early 2025. Sector-specific adoption is also supported through targeted funding. A 2025 programme for **AI in media companies** funds the integration of AI into editorial and operational processes, including fact-checking, content personalisation, moderation tools, and automated content management systems, aiming to improve competitiveness and digitalisation in the media sector.

Finally, Spain is actively shaping AI regulation through a **regulatory sandbox pilot for the EU AI Act**, launched in 2024 and developed throughout 2025. It involved 12 selected AI systems and expert advisory groups to test compliance approaches under real conditions. The project culminated in December 2025 with the publication of technical guidance to support companies—particularly SMEs and startups—in complying with upcoming EU AI regulations. In parallel, Spain is contributing to EU-level simplification efforts and developing a national AI governance law to establish a clear regulatory framework and support responsible AI deployment.

2025 recommendation on the adoption of advanced technologies: Spain needs to continue the efforts to support the digitalisation of enterprises, in particular, to foster the adoption of AI, and paying attention to SMEs.
Spain fully addressed the recommendation by putting significant policy actions into place in 2025: Spain has continued supporting SME digitalisation through the Kit Digital voucher scheme and the Kit Consulting advisory programme, while strengthening local support via the Acelera Pyme Offices, which guide businesses throughout their digital transformation. In parallel, to promote AI adoption, Red.es launched the RedIA and RedIA Salud calls in 2025, along with the Kit Data Spaces programme to enable secure and trusted data sharing as a foundation for advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence.

Spain

Unicorns, scale-ups and start-ups

Performance assessment

At the beginning of 2026, Spain had 12 unicorns (2030 national target of 24), which is one more than in 2025 (11, figure revised). In its roadmap, Spain however aimed at 24 unicorns by the end of 2025. The country is thus lagging behind compared to its trajectory.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

During 2025, SETT intensified its support for the tech entrepreneurship ecosystem through strategic investments in startups and venture capital funds aimed at fostering digitalisation and innovation. This included a EUR 20 million participation in the F.F.C.R. Armilar Venture Partners IV fund, which specialises in early-stage investments in areas such as artificial intelligence, enterprise software, data management, medtech, and connectivity, with a focus on European, particularly Spanish, startups developing disruptive technologies. In addition, SETT invested EUR 8 million in the Spanish fund Zubi Capital, which targets scalable and profitable solutions to social and environmental challenges. Additional contributions were made to the Spanish funds Axon Innovation Growth (EUR 85 million) and Big Sur Ventures (EUR 40 million), both oriented towards supporting startups and scaleups working on transformative technologies, including cloud computing, big data, artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, and cybersecurity. Beyond fund investments, SETT allocated EUR 13.85 million to the satellite telecommunications company Sateliot, with the objective of enhancing global IoT connectivity, and continued investments in startups operating in semiconductors and microelectronics, such as Sparc and Wooptix.

In parallel, **Red.es concentrated part of its 2025 activities on enhancing the international visibility and connectivity of startups and innovative companies through coordinated participation in major global events and targeted support programmes**. At MWC Barcelona 2025, Red.es organised the Spanish Pavilion facilitating international exposure, business contacts, and investment opportunities for 50 co-exhibiting companies. Further international outreach included the Spanish Pavilion at the Smart City Expo World Congress (SCEWC) 2025, organised jointly with ICEX and involving 39 companies focused on smart city solutions; participation in VivaTech 2025 in Paris, with around 30 startups engaging in high-level networking and investment opportunities; the Web Summit 2025 in Lisbon, where 23 startups were supported through pavilion presence and tailored agendas; and Slush 2025 in Helsinki, which brought together 34 participating companies and provided access to high-density investor networks and international partnerships.

Beyond event-based promotion, structured internationalisation programmes were implemented through the '**Desafía' initiatives**, designed as comprehensive support schemes to facilitate the entry and scaling of Spanish technology companies in leading global ecosystems. These programmes, formalised through agreements extending until 2026, combine market exposure, networking opportunities, and tailored support for scalability. In 2025, Desafía Suiza was launched with the participation of nine Spanish companies and a total budget of EUR 360 000 for 2024-2025. Additional programmes included Desafía Agrotech 2025-2026, targeting agricultural technology companies with a EUR 340 000 budget and six participating startups; Desafía Latinoamérica 2025-2026, with EUR 360 000 in funding and ten participating startups; and Desafía Canada 2025-2026, with a EUR 410 000 budget and five participating startups.

In terms of business support services, Red.es further developed instruments to enhance ecosystem coordination and connectivity. **The ONE office** serves as a centralised platform providing access to information, resources, funding opportunities, and events through a digital one-stop-shop approach, with significant activity indicators including over 137 funding references, 150 events, and more than 157 collaborators. Complementing this, the ConexiONEs initiative organises territorial networking events under the ONE framework, fostering connections between companies and key ecosystem stakeholders; for example, the ConexiONEs Santander event held in October 2025 facilitated exchanges on business opportunities and strategic collaboration among participating firms.

Finally, INCIBE continued to implement the **INCIBE Emprende programme**, aimed at supporting entrepreneurship in cybersecurity across all stages of development. With an investment of EUR 18.2 million in 2025, the programme encompassed a broad range of activities, including outreach and talent attraction through 1 162 talks, 436 workshops, and 169 events. It also supported incubation processes through 32 programme editions involving 570 projects, as well as acceleration activities comprising 18 editions with 179 participating startups. In addition, a fast-track acceleration modality supported 274 SMEs, further reinforcing the cybersecurity innovation ecosystem.

2025 recommendation on unicorns: Continue efforts to improve the business environment and access to finance for digital start-ups.
Spain made some efforts to address the recommendation in 2025. Despite SETT's investments, Spain continues to face weaknesses across the digital innovation chain. The weak links between research, universities, technology transfer centers and industry make the scale-up rate of innovative start-ups look low compared to EU peers.

Strengthening Cybersecurity & Resilience

Regarding general digitalisation, Spanish enterprises lag behind EU peers in implementing cybersecurity measures. In 2024, 47.16% of enterprises applies at least 5 cybersecurity measures (out of 11 measures as measured by Eurostat), lower than the EU average of 56.85%. The gap with the EU is particularly pronounced in maintaining log files for analysis after security incidents (33.05% in Spain, 45.16% in the EU). The values are more similar in other measures as the use of authentication via biometric methods (19.91% in Spain, 18.27% in the EU), encryption techniques (35.32% in Spain, EU: 39.72%), and ICT security tests (30.66% in Spain, EU: 34.64%). Regarding citizens, in 2025, 66.70% of Spanish individuals demonstrated above basic digital safety skills, outperforming the EU average of 51.34%.

Throughout 2025, Spain implemented cybersecurity and resilience measures focused on strengthening national capacities for prevention, detection, response, and recovery from cyber incidents, while also advancing preparedness for the effective implementation of key European regulatory frameworks, notably Directive NIS2 and the Cyber Resilience Act. The government adopted a comprehensive, cross-sector approach focused on improving prevention, detection, response, and recovery capabilities, while reinforcing trust and continuity across digital infrastructures and services. A key development was the **consolidation of the 5G Security Operations Centre (SOC 5G)**, designed to address the growing strategic importance of 5G networks. This initiative emphasises public-private collaboration, supports compliance with the 5G national security framework (ENS5G), and introduces tools for sharing information with operators and for increasing public confidence in 5G services.

Regulatory progress was also notable, particularly with the **public consultation launched in December 2025 on a Royal Decree[5] aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of electronic communications networks and services**. The proposed framework introduces stricter obligations for incident notification, mandates comprehensive security planning by telecom operators, and prioritises the continuity of critical services such as emergency communications. In parallel, Spain continued investing in connectivity resilience through **submarine cable projects** to position itself as a digital connectivity hub in Southern Europe, enhancing redundancy and security, especially in the Canary Islands.

At strategic level, the launch of the **Industrial and Technological Plan for Security and Defence** in April 2025 marked a major milestone, with over EUR 10 billion already allocated.. This plan aims to strengthen military and technological capabilities while reducing strategic dependencies and advancing key dual-use technologies, including artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, robotics, and advanced communications. It reflects a broader response to evolving geopolitical risks and hybrid threats.

Within the public administration, cybersecurity capabilities were reinforced through a EUR 1.157 million programme expanding the National Cybersecurity Plan. Coordination was centralized under the State Digital Administration Agency (AEAD), improving governance, efficiency, and accountability. Operationally, the Cybersecurity Operations Centre for the State Administration (COCSAGE) exceeded its deployment targets, integrating more entities than initially planned and managing over 40 000 incidents. It also achieved high-level national security certification and significantly expanded endpoint detection and response coverage across public systems. At local level, deployment of the Cybersecurity Operations Centre for Local Entities (COCSEELL) advanced considerably, extending services to thousands of municipalities, particularly smaller ones, and managing over 11 000 incidents during 2025. Complementary to these efforts, the National Cryptologic Centre reported nearly 49 000 incidents handled during the year.

In the academic and research domain, RedIRIS played a key role in fostering cybersecurity awareness, collaboration, and technical capacity building through major events such as its annual technical conferences and cybersecurity forum. These initiatives combined knowledge sharing, practical training, and engagement with industry leaders. Additionally, RedIRIS received increased funding under the national security and defence plan, further strengthening research network resilience.

Finally, Spain maintained its support for SME digitalization through aforementioned programmes like Kit Digital and Kit Consulting, which include cybersecurity solutions and advisory services. Overall, the 2025 landscape reflects a comprehensive and multi-layered effort to enhance Spain's cybersecurity posture, combining regulatory advancement, infrastructure investment, operational capacity building, and ecosystem-wide collaboration.

2025 recommendation on cybersecurity: Continue efforts in cybersecurity to address evolving threats, particularly for enterprises and administration.
In 2025, Spain made some efforts to address the recommendation. Although the country has been developing several programmes to improve cybersecurity capabilities and awareness, some threats are still not addressed, in particular for enterprises.

[5] avance.digital.gob.es

Protecting and empowering EU people and society

Empowering people and bringing the digital transformation closer to their needs

Equipping people with digital skills

Basic digital skills

Performance assessment

Overall, 70% of Spanish people think digitalisation of daily public and private services is making their lives easier, which represent a decrease of 2 percentage points (pps) from last year, based on the Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026.

Spain is at 66.50% of individuals aged 16-74 with at least basic digital skills after an increase of 0.2% annually since 2023, standing above the EU average of 60.40%. However, this growth rate is significantly lower than the EU's annual growth rate of 4.3%. In 2023, Spain's figure was 66.18%, also higher than the EU's 55.56%. This indicates that while Spain maintains a higher proportion of digitally skilled individuals compared to the EU average, its growth in this area is lagging.

Regarding the gender gap, Spain shows a disparity of 3.19 percentage points in favour of men, with 68.11% of men and 64.92% of women possessing at least basic digital skills. This gap is slightly larger than the EU average gap of 2.75 percentage points in favour of men. While Spain's gender gap is modest, it is still wider than the EU average, suggesting room for improvement in achieving digital skills parity between genders.

Education level significantly influences digital proficiency in Spain. Individuals with no or low formal education face considerable challenges, with only 41.34% possessing basic digital skills. This represents a 25.16 percentage point gap relative to the national average, which is larger than the EU average gap of 22.84 percentage points. This disparity highlights the need for targeted educational initiatives to support lower-educated individuals in acquiring digital skills.

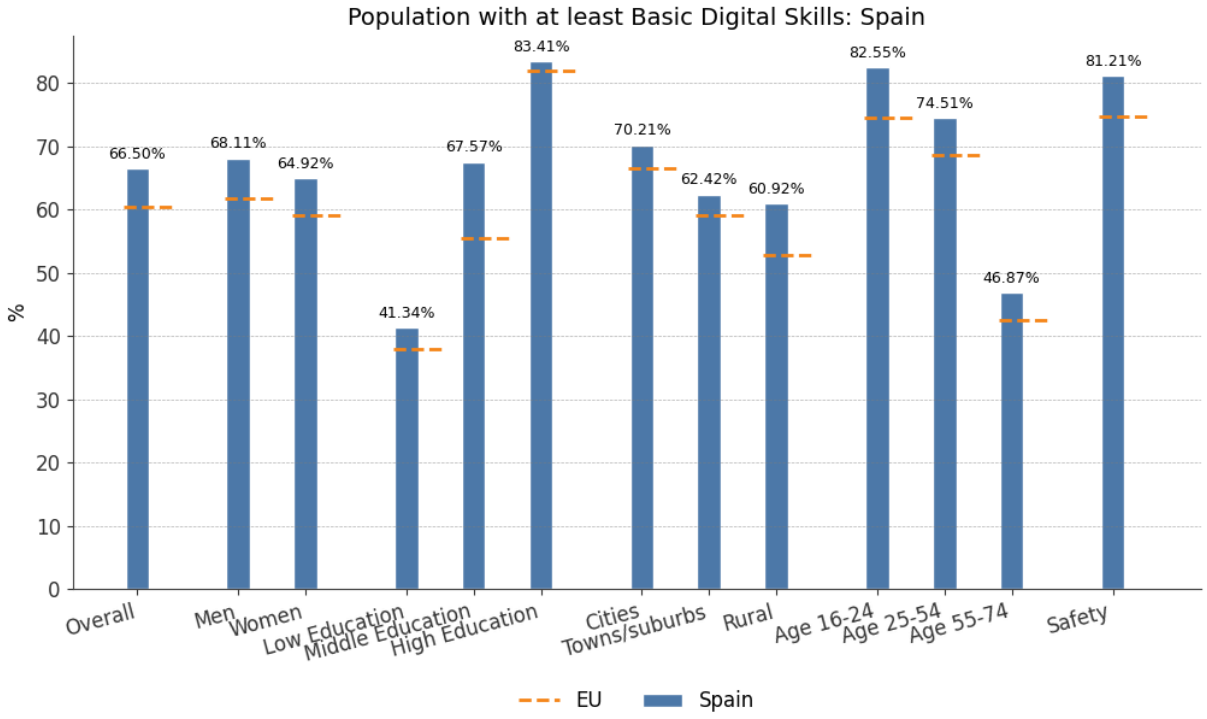
In urban areas, 70.21% of individuals in Spain have at least basic digital skills, surpassing the EU average of 66.50%. The gap between urban and rural areas in Spain is 9.29 percentage points, smaller than the EU average gap of 13.67 percentage points. In rural areas, 60.92% of individuals have basic digital skills, which is higher than the EU average of 52.83%. This indicates a relatively smaller urban-rural divide in Spain.

Young adults aged 16 to 24 in Spain demonstrate strong digital skills, with a proficiency rate of 82.55%, surpassing the EU average of 74.55%. The senior age group, those between 55 and 74, has a proficiency rate of 46.87%, which is higher than the EU average of 42.6%, but Spain's growth rate of 2.1% is significantly lower than the EU's 7.2%. This suggests that while Spain's younger population is digitally proficient, there is a need to accelerate growth in digital skills among older adults.

In terms of digital safety skills, 81.21% of individuals in Spain have at least basic safety skills, higher than the EU average of 74.63%. This indicates that Spain has a strong foundation in digital safety skills.

Regarding the use of generative AI, 37.88% of people in Spain used it in 2025 for all purposes, higher than the EU average of 32.66% according Eurostat data. Additionally, 17.94% of people in Spain used generative AI for professional purposes, surpassing the EU average of 15.36%. All this suggests that Spain is ahead of the EU in adopting generative AI technologies, both for general and professional use. In addition, according to the Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026, when asked about the most important obstacles to use more generative AI tools, Spanish citizens pointed out 'concerns about privacy or data protection' (44%), 'concerns about potential job losses due to use generative AI tools' (29%) and 'concerns about accuracy or incorrect information' (27%).

In summary, Spain's digital skills performances are strong but stagnating. The country maintains a higher proportion of digitally skilled individuals compared to the EU average in several sub-populations and shows a modest gender gap and a relatively small urban-rural divide, but significant disparities exist based on education level and age. Targeted initiatives could support lower-educated individuals and older adults. Spain's strong adoption of generative AI is a positive indicator, but overall, there is room for improvement in fostering inclusive and sustained growth in digital proficiency.



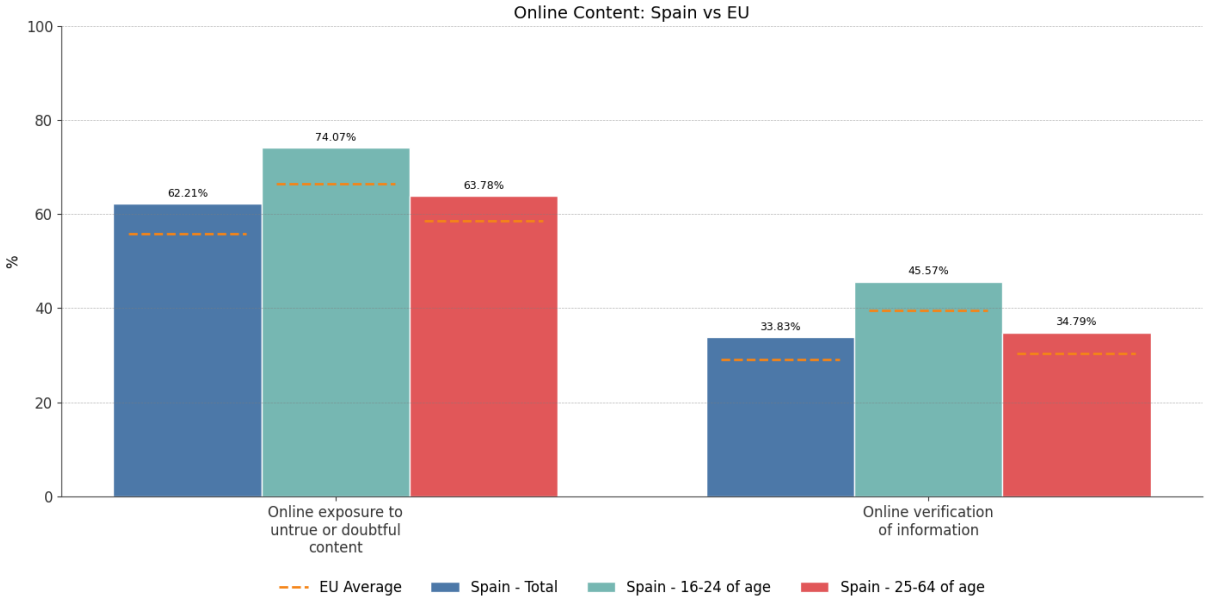
Spain is at 62.21% of individuals exposed to untrue or doubtful content in 2025, marking an increase of 2.6% annually since 2023, when the figure was 59.09%. This places Spain above the EU average, which stood at 49.25% in 2023 and rose to 55.90% in 2025, reflecting an annual growth rate of 6.5%. However, Spain's growth rate in this area is lower than that of the EU. Focusing on age groups, 74.07% of young people aged 16-24 were exposed to such content in 2025 while the group aged 25-64 was at 63.78%. This represents a gap of 10.29 pp in Spain, which is higher than the EU gap of 7.77 pp.

Spain is at 33.83% of individuals who verified the truthfulness of online content in 2025, following an annual increase of 5.4% from 30.43% in 2023. This figure is above the EU average, which rose from 24.29% in 2023 to 29.16% in 2025, marking an annual growth rate of 9.6%. However, Spain's growth rate is lower than that of the EU. For the age group 16-24, 45.57% of individuals in Spain verified online

content in 2025, and adults aged 25-64 were at 34.79%. It represents a gap between age groups of 10.78 pp in Spain, which is higher than the EU gap of 9.09 pp.

According to the Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026, **87% of Spanish people agree that online manipulation (such as disinformation, foreign interference, AI-generated content, deepfakes) poses a threat to our democratic processes**. In addition, when asked about the online issues with a biggest personal impact on them, Spanish citizens highlighted 'misuse of personal data' (50%), 'fake news and disinformation' (50%), and 'insufficient protections for minors' (42%). In relation with the latter, 94% of them think it should be a priority for the EU to further strengthen the protection of children and young people online.

Spain shows higher percentages of individuals exposed to untrue or doubtful content, but also higher rates of content verification compared to the EU average. Additionally, the gaps between the youngest age group (16-24) and older adults (25-64) are more pronounced in Spain than in the EU, indicating a greater disparity in online content behaviour between age groups within Spain. This disparity may warrant targeted interventions to address the differences in online content engagement and verification behaviours between younger and older adults in Spain.



Policy context and assessment of the recommendations

In 2025, Spain implemented a range of training actions aimed at citizens through the Basic Digital Skills Programme, with a reported budget of EUR 45 million. These actions targeted groups with lower levels of digital inclusion, including older people, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable populations. By 2025, more than 80 000 individuals were trained across the territory, with women representing over 60% of participants. This outcome was supported by the delivery of more than 600 000 hours of in-person training, reflecting a significant effort to reduce digital divides and promote inclusive access to digital skills.

In parallel, Spain continued to advance the **Generación D initiative** to boost the population's digital skills, focusing on individuals with lower levels of digitalisation and key professional groups. Since its launch, citizens have completed over three million training courses, supported by EUR 1.6 billion

already executed in training initiatives and an additional EUR 2.008 million committed to further expand efforts to develop digital skills.

In the field of cybersecurity awareness and training, Spain reinforced actions under the 'CONFÍA' Programme, implemented by INCIBE, targeting minors, citizens, and SMEs through a combination of awareness-raising, training, tools, and support services. Through initiatives such as 'Internet Segura for Kids' (IS4K), awareness actions reached 67 068 minors, families, and educators, while 2 468 individuals received specific training in cybersecurity-related digital skills. The programme also expanded its catalogue of parental control tools to 80 solutions and provided direct assistance to 4 040 families and children, as well as handling 99 554 enquiries from citizen via the Cybersecurity Helpline 017.

At the same time, broader actions targeting citizens, SMEs, and professionals enabled Spain to reach 159 974 individuals through awareness campaigns and specialised resources, while 2 874 participants linked to businesses and professional environments received training in cybersecurity skills. In addition, 9 837 SMEs and professionals were supported in adopting cybersecurity tools, contributing to the overall strengthening of digital resilience and trust in the digital environment.

ICT specialists

Performance assessment

Spain was at 4.8% of ICT specialists in total employment in 2025, standing slightly below the EU average of 5.0%. However, it showed a progression of 2.1%, 0.1pp above the EU progress. Although this represents a positive move and the number of ICT specialists is increasing, overall employment in the country is also on an upward trend, which affects the proportion of ICT specialists relative to total employment. Consequently, the country is still lagging behind compared to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. Regarding ICT graduates, the country continues progressing achieving a 6.3% in 2024, which is above the level of other big economies inside the EU.

The percentage of ICT specialists in Spain who are women stands at 19.50%, which is aligned with the EU average but represents a decrease of 0.1pp since 2024. Regarding businesses' workforce requirements, according to data from 2024, 13.09% of Spanish enterprises recruited or tried to recruit personnel with ICT specialists' skills (EU average: 9.55%).

Policy context and assessment of the recommendations

In 2025, Spain continued to advance actions aimed at strengthening the pool of ICT specialists through targeted training and capacity-building programmes, building on the positive trend observed in 2024. In this context, Spain implemented a series of initiatives designed to further expand digital and technological skills across professional and research communities.

Spain, through Red.es, launched training activities as **the Digital Skills Programme for Professional Associations**, with a reported budget of EUR 200 million. This programme aims to train approximately 80 000 professionals in digitalisation and AI through practical, profession-oriented learning pathways tailored to regulated professions. In 2025, more than 59 000 professionals were trained, of whom 59% were women, reflecting a strong gender inclusion component.

Under the Generación D framework, Spain promoted the 'Building IA generation' programme, designed to support research in artificial intelligence and digital transformation within the scientific

domain. This initiative includes 374 research contracts[6] targeting technical, predoctoral, and postdoctoral researchers, funded over a four-year period with a total contribution of EUR 120 million. The programme is implemented across four public research centres, including the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC), the Barcelona Supercomputing Centre, and other national research institutions, thereby reinforcing advanced research capacity and talent development in AI.

Spain also strengthened its research and innovation ecosystem through the **ENIA Chairs** in universities, which in 2025 generated more than 120 new hires, around 250 scientific publications, 220 undergraduate and master's theses, and 13 patents or registrations, alongside numerous technological developments, use cases, algorithms, and one spin-off.

In the field of semiconductors and microelectronics, Spain continued to support the Chip Chairs initiative, launched in 2024 with EUR 45 million in funding to train 1 000 highly qualified professionals over four years. During 2025, the 17 funded chairs advanced their activities in education, research, and scientific dissemination, including participation in academic and industry events that foster collaboration between universities and companies in strategic technological domains.

Spain further reinforced cybersecurity talent development through the 'Talento Hacker' programme implemented by INCIBE. In 2025, this programme consolidated its contribution to the training of ICT specialists by delivering advanced technical training and employability actions, with more than 10 000 students that received intensive cybersecurity training, over 500 ICT professionals that participated in specialised programmes, and more than 8 000 individuals that attended short technical seminars. Additional actions included the identification and development of young talent through national competitions linked to the European Cybersecurity Challenge.

2025 recommendation on ICT specialists: Continue the efforts to increase the number of ICT specialists and their percentage over the total employment in the country.
In 2025, Spain made some efforts to address the recommendation. Although Spain has been developing different initiatives to increase the number of ICT specialists and there is a positive trend, they do not seem to be sufficient yet given its performance. There is a gap between the comparatively high share of ICT graduates and their integration in the labour market.

Key digital public services and solutions – trusted, user-friendly, and accessible to all

Performance assessment

In 2025, Spain's total digital public services score for citizens (which covers both national and cross-border users) reached 91.87/100 points. This represents a 3.5% increase compared to 2024. As such, Spain is above the EU average of 84.64/100 points. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. When looking specifically at digital public services for national citizens, Spain reached 98.27/100 points in 2025. This is above the EU average of 94.01/100 points, and it marks a 0.5% decrease from 2024. For cross-border digital public services for citizens, Spain's 2025 score was 85.48/100 points, which is above the EU average of 75.28/100 points. Compared to 2024, this reflects an 8.6% increase.

[6] ciencia.gob.es

Citizen-related life events that score particularly well include Family (98.93), Studying (98.48), and Transport (97.14). Conversely, Moving (81.70), Career (85.94), and Health (89.0) show the most room for improvement. Across levels of government for national citizens' digital public services, central government services scored 87.88/100 points, regional government services scored 86.78/100 points, and local government services scored 96.07/100 points.

Spain's total digital public services score for businesses (covering both national and cross-border businesses) was 95.25/100 points in 2025, standing above the EU average of 88.59/100 points. This represents a 11.9% increase from 2024. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. The Business-related life event scoring particularly well is Regular Business Operations (100.0), whereas Business Start-Up (90.5) show the most room for improvement. Notably, Spain's cross-border digital public services score for businesses reached 90.5/100 points in 2025, reflecting a 24.83% increase compared with 2024. These results are above the EU average of 78.37/100 points. On the other hand, digital public services for businesses available to national users in Spain scored 100.0/100 points. This represents a 2.3% increase since 2024 and places the country above the EU average of 98.81/100 points.

Across the two Digital Decade KPIs, Spain's Digital Public Services for Businesses indicator performs better than its counterpart for citizens. This stronger performance is underpinned by digital public services for businesses available to national users, which forms the most mature component of the KPI, even as cross-border digital public services for businesses remains less developed. Recent progress has been driven primarily by improvements in cross-border digital public services for businesses, reflecting positive momentum across the KPI. While life events such as Regular Business Operations, Family, and Studying perform best, lower-scoring areas such as Moving, Health, and Career do not yet exhibit the same level of maturity.

Overall, Spain's alignment with EU levels varies across the two Digital Decade KPIs, with strengths concentrated in national services and weaker performance in cross-border delivery. A similar pattern appears across government tiers, where regional administrations are showing the greatest need for improvement. Despite these gaps, the underlying direction of change indicates Spain is on a positive upward trajectory toward achieving the 2030 digitalisation targets.

Regarding e-Government users, 83.43% of individuals in Spain used the Internet for interaction with public authorities on websites or on mobile applications, which is above the EU average of 76.03%. On the e-government auxiliary indicators, the country performs well on 'pre-filled forms' with 95.71% but shows room for improvement in 'transparency of service delivery, design and personal data' scoring 69.0, and in 'user support' where Spain scores at 86.51, below the EU average of 90.01.

Spain's access to e-Health records scores 89.6, which is above the EU average of 86.51. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Policy context and assessment of the recommendations

In 2025, Spain advanced a range of initiatives designed to improve digital public services, improving administrative efficiency, and fostering innovation within the public sector through data and emerging technologies. A central development has been the evolution of Mi Carpeta Ciudadana, which is conceived as a dynamic and continuously expanding ecosystem integrating services from multiple public administrations to improve citizen access and engagement. The platform has incorporated new functionalities based on user feedback, including access to the Ministry of Health's

Digital Health Record, which aggregates data from regional health systems, as well as access to local administration case files, with 74% of local entities already integrated. By 2026, the initiative aims to ensure that most public digital services are accessible via mobile devices, having already connected over 13 000 organisations and reached more than 3.38 million application downloads.

Spain has promoted the App Factory initiative to accelerate the development of accessible, user-centric mobile public services for citizens and businesses. Efforts in 2025 focused on enhancing and standardising the User Interface Kit and central design system, alongside improvements in API management infrastructure. This enabled the launch of several high-impact applications, including tools for exploring public employment opportunities, monitoring air quality in real time, etc.

Spain has also advanced the smart automatised service, leveraging technologies such as robotic process automation, optical character recognition, and shared digital services to streamline administrative processes. For example, these tools enabled the rapid processing of hundreds of thousands of SME applications under the Kit Digital programme, reducing grant approval times to approximately 15 days. In 2025 alone, more than 600 000 applications were processed across five calls, with an average of five interactions per applicant.

Innovation in the public sector has also been supported through GovTechLab, which provides a framework for introducing technological solutions to administrative challenges. In 2025, this included initiatives to improve the clarity of public information. Spain has also reinforced cloud capabilities through the State Agency for Digital Administration , which provides infrastructure to support artificial intelligence projects. This infrastructure has already been utilised by multiple public entities and also supports shared services such as machine translation and chatbots. Furthermore, Spain continues to participate in the European GovTech4All consortium, contributing to the development of a broader GovTech ecosystem.

In the judicial sector, Spain has further developed artificial intelligence and automation tools to improve document management and accessibility. New functionalities include question-and-answer systems and chatbots for document consultation, as well as tools for analysing legislation and jurisprudence within legal texts. Within the ADIA portal, used by justice administration personnel, new 'clear language' functionalities have been introduced, alongside dedicated sections for the Public Prosecutor's Office, including automated summaries of judicial decisions. Although, Spain has an overall high level of digitalisation of its justice system, there is still room to improve its performance, in particular, through equal digitalisation across regions, and full interoperability of the different case management systems. In particular, Spain has also suffered difficulties and delays with deploying the necessary decentralised IT systems that form the basis for the Justice Digital EXchange system, a key reform for the digitalisation of cross-border public judicial services.

Spain has also advanced the IMPULSA DATA initiative to position public administration as a key actor in the availability and reuse of high-value data, improving public management while fostering innovation and economic growth. It introduces a comprehensive data governance model ensuring high-quality, structured datasets ready for artificial intelligence applications. By 2025, more than 20 projects had been launched across ministries, with over 200 datasets identified and prepared for integration into national and European data catalogues. The initiative also promotes the use of common guidelines, templates, and tools to facilitate scalability and interinstitutional collaboration, contributing to the consolidation of a robust data ecosystem.

Regarding eHealth, Spain has advanced its National Health Data Space (ENDS), which enables the secure and ethical secondary use of health data for research, innovation, and public policy through advanced analytics and AI, while also positions Spain for participation in the future European Health

Data Space. In addition, Red.es launched a EUR 223 million programme[7] to accelerate the deployment of AI and advanced digital services across the National Health System. At the same time, INCIBE strengthened healthcare cybersecurity by joining the European Health ISAC, creating Spain's first national Health ISAC for the private healthcare sector, and collaborating with ENISA to enhance European coordination and information sharing on healthcare cyber resilience.

[7] Red.es

Leveraging digital transformation for a smart greening

In Spain, air emissions from the ICT sector are low, but recycling of electronic equipment could be improved. Recently published by Eurostat, sectoral data on air emissions show that the ICT sector in Spain emitted 9.2 kg CO2 equivalent per capita, which is below the EU average of 22.8 kg CO2 eq (data from 2022[8]). Most of these emissions come from ICT services activities (96.4%). The ICT sector however represented only 0.19% of air emissions in the total economy, comparable to the EU average (0.35%). Only 76.58% of ICT-related waste collected (corresponding to two categories of waste electrical and electronic equipment) are recycled or prepared for reuse[9]. This is one of the lowest performances in the EU (EU average: 80.23%).

Regarding citizens' perceptions reflected on the Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026, **77% of Spanish people think AI should be developed as a priority in an environmentally sustainable way** (e.g. using renewable and clean energy). In addition, 42% of them consider 'green digital technologies (e.g. energy-saving tech)' as the technology with a most positive impact in the next ten years.

During 2025, Spain has continued to progress in harnessing the digital and green transitions through several initiatives aimed at strengthening synergies. Under the framework of the Plan for the Promotion of Sectoral Data Spaces developed by the Ministry for Digital Transformation, data spaces focused on environmental protection and biodiversity are being created. Key use cases include those related to wetland conservation, mitigation of plastic pollution, management of hydrological data, and urban environmental sustainability.

In addition, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge opened a public consultation in 2025 for the Royal Decree on Data centres, which regulates the energy efficiency and sustainability of these facilities, requiring the reporting of energy consumption, water use (top 15% most efficient), and the use of waste heat. The consultation, which concluded in September 2025, aimed to align the sector with EU regulations (transposition of Directive (EU) 2023/1791), in order to implement reporting and sustainability obligations for data centres, given their growing electricity demand.

2025 recommendation on Green: Develop a system for monitoring and quantifying the emission reductions of the deployed digital solutions.
Spain has made some progress to address the recommendation 2025. Although the country has not yet implemented a concrete system to monitor and quantify emission reductions from digital solutions, Red.es has been supported by measuring the impacts associated with programme deployment when developing its activities. Red.es has published aggregated indicators of resource savings and estimates of avoided CO_2 emissions linked to technological deployment and the reduction of in-person administrative procedures[10]. Specifically, the aggregated savings include: 81 million sheets of paper (avoiding the felling of 6 995 trees), more than 800 million litres of water (equivalent to 327 Olympic swimming pools), 4.3 million kWh (equivalent to the annual consumption of 1 754 households), and 1.4 million hours in administrative procedures (resulting in

[8] Eurostat - Air emissions from the ICT sector by NACE Rev. 2 activity
[9] Eurostat - Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) by waste management operations
[10] Red.es - Balance 2025

savings of EUR 12.9 million and 1 136 hours of waiting time), along with an estimate of avoided CO_2 emissions.

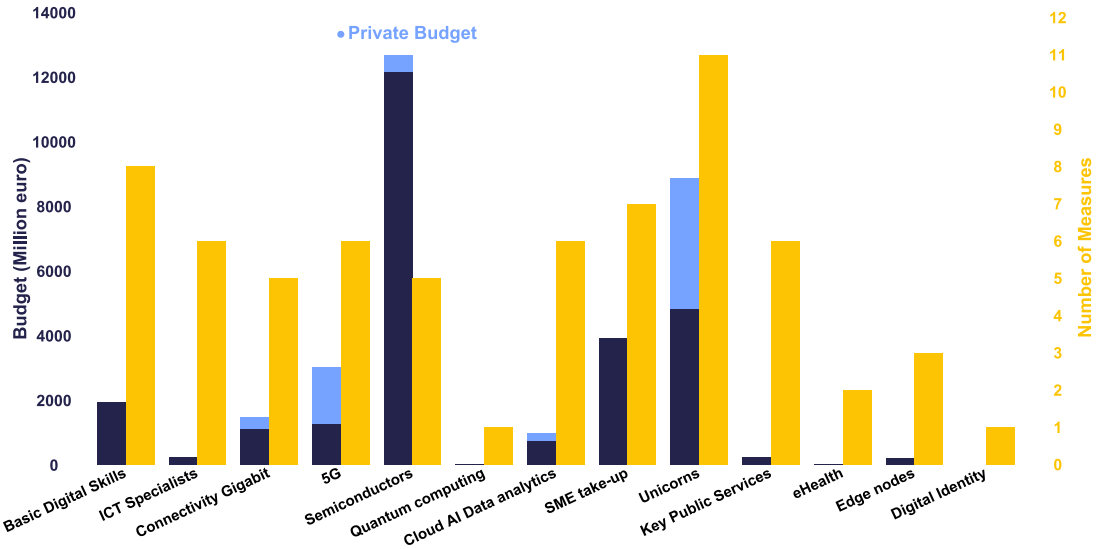
In addition, Spain continues to support EU initiatives such as the European Green Digital Coalition, which promotes science-based methodologies to measure the climate impact of digital solutions, aims to quantify emissions reductions and avoided emissions enabled by ICT technologies and develops common tools and frameworks in collaboration with companies, experts, and the European Commission.

Annex I: National roadmap analysis

Spain's national Digital Decade strategic roadmap

Spain did not submit an adjustment to its national Digital Decade roadmap during 2025, although Spanish authorities expressed their intention to formally adjust the national roadmap, submitted in January 2024, in accordance with Article 8 (3) of the Decision establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme. However, Spain has worked on addressing the recommendations made in 2024 and 2025, modifying existing measures and implementing new ones that will be integrated into a further roadmap adjustment. The initial roadmap is composed of 67 measures with a budget of EUR 33.8 billion, comprising EUR 26.7 billion from public budgets (equivalent to 1.68 % of GDP), and it was published in March 2025 by the Spanish authorities.

Measures and budget in national roadmap[11]



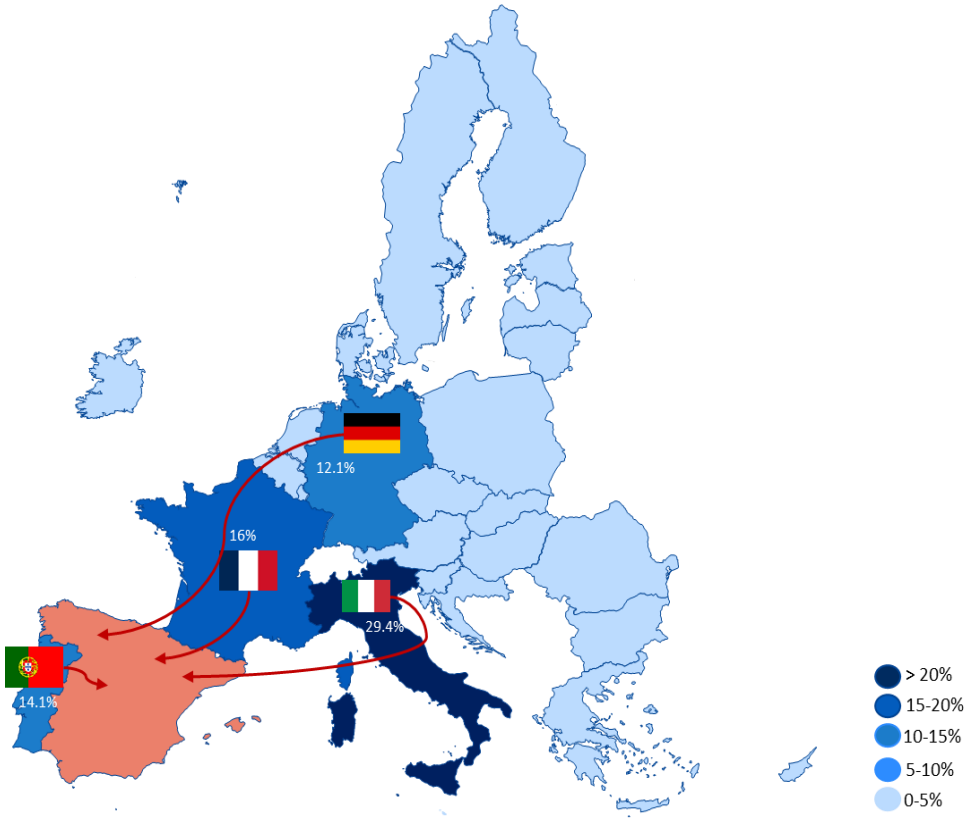
[11] When referring to national roadmaps, data used in this report are those declared by the Member States in their national roadmaps, on the basis of the Commission's guidance (C(2023) 4025 final). Data might reflect possible variations in reporting practices and methodological choices across Member States. No systematic assessment of the extent to which Member States followed the guidance was carried out.

Annex II: Funding, economic impacts & Multi-Country Projects

Country results from the study 'Assessing the Economic Impact of Digital Investments under the Recovery and Resilience Facility'

A modelling study conducted by the European Commission services, with the FIDELIO model, assesses the economic impact of the digital component of the RRF. As of November 2025, the digital part of the Recovery and Resilience Plan of Spain was evaluated to EUR 40.4 billion with EUR 14.9 billion for digital infrastructures, approximately EUR 45 billion for digital skills, EUR 14.6 billion for the digitalisation of businesses, EUR 55.5 billion for the digitalisation of public services, and EUR 839 million for other digital priorities.

The total economic impact of RRF digital measures is estimated to EUR 41.14 billion for the national economy. Of this, EUR 38.88 billion stems from the direct effects of Spain's own RRP and EUR 2.26 billion corresponds to spillover effects from the implementation of other EU Member States' plans. Spain benefited the most from spillover effects from RRPs of Italy (EUR 664 million), France (EUR 362 million), Portugal (EUR 318 million). The most impacted sectors are ICT Services (EUR 12.76 billion), Construction (EUR 6.53 billion), and Manufacturing (EUR 4.05 billion).



RRF spillover effects on Spain

Funding from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) & Cohesion Policy

Spain allocates 21% of its total recovery and resilience plan to digital (EUR 22.2 billion)[12]. In addition, under cohesion policy, EUR 4.9 billion, representing 14% of the country's total cohesion policy funding, is dedicated to advancing Spain's digital transformation[13].

Multi-Country Projects

Spain is the host of the Local Digital Twins towards the CitiVERSE EDIC, a member of the Alliance for Language Technologies EDIC and of the EUROPEUM EDIC. Spain is working towards setting up an EDIC in the area of agri-food. Spain is directly participating in the IPCEI on Microelectronics and Communication Technologies (IPCEI-ME/CT) and in the IPCEI on Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Services (IPCEI-CIS). Spain is also a participating state of the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (JU) and of the Chips JU.

[12] The share of financial allocations that contribute to digital objectives has been calculated using Annex VII to the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. Last data update: 23 April 2026.

[13] This amount includes all investment specifically aimed at or substantially contributing to digital transformation in the 2021-2027 Cohesion policy programming period. The source funds are the European Regional Development Fund (including Interreg), the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, and the Just Transition Fund.