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COVER NOTE

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To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
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Delegations will find attached document COM(2025) 290 annex 22.

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ANNEX 22

ANNEX

to the

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

State of the Digital Decade 2025: Keep building the EU's sovereignty and digital future

{SWD(2025) 290 final} - {SWD(2025) 291 final} - {SWD(2025) 292 final} -
{SWD(2025) 293 final} - {SWD(2025) 294 final} - {SWD(2025) 295 final}

SHORT COUNTRY REPORTS 2025

Poland

Executive summary

Poland has well-developed fixed connectivity infrastructure but continues to be affected by a low level of digital skills among its population and limited adoption of advanced technologies by companies. The country sees cybersecurity, advancing breakthrough technologies such as quantum computing and artificial intelligence and development of capacity in semiconductors manufacturing as important areas for development.

Poland shows a moderate level of ambition in its contribution to the Digital Decade having set 14 national targets, 71% of which are aligned with the EU 2030 targets. The country is following its trajectories moderately well with 63% of them being on track (considering 2024 trajectories defined for 8 KPIs out of 8 analysed). Poland addressed 55% of the 11 recommendations issued by the Commission in 2024 by making some changes through new measures.

Digital Decade KPI ⁽¹⁾	Poland				EU		Digital Decade target by 2030	
	DESI 2024 (year 2023)	DESI 2025 (year 2024)	Annual progress	National trajectory 2024 (3)	DESI 2025	Annual progress	PL	EU
Fixed Very High Capacity Network (VHCN) coverage	81.1%	83.8%	3.4%	84.1%	82.5%	4.9%	100.0%	100%
Fibre to the Premises (FTTP) coverage	75.4%	77.8%	3.1%	84.1%	69.2%	8.4%	100.0%	-
Overall 5G coverage	71.9%	89.3%	24.1%	98.3%	94.3%	5.9%	100.0%	100%
Edge Nodes (estimate)	42	82	95.2%	11	2257	90.5%	370	10000
SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity (2)	-	69.0%	6.4%	-	72.9%	2.8%	90.0%	90%
Cloud	46.5%	-	-	-	-	-	75.0%	75%
Artificial Intelligence	3.7%	5.9%	60.8%	4.3%	13.5%	67.2%	10.0%	75%
Data analytics	19.3%	-	-	-	-	-	35.0%	75%
AI or Cloud or Data analytics	51.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	75%
Unicorns	10	11	10.0%	13	286	4.4%	20	500
At least basic digital skills	44.3%	-	-	-	-	-	80.0%	80%
ICT specialists	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%	4.3%	5.0%	4.2%	6.0%	~10%
eID scheme notification		Yes						
Digital public services for citizens	63.7	70.7	10.9%	81.5	82.3	3.6%	100.0	100
Digital public services for businesses	72.9	85.0	16.6%	87.4	86.2	0.9%	100.0	100
Access to e-Health records	90.0	91.8	2.0%	88.0	82.7	4.5%	100.0	100

(1) See the methodological note for the description of the indicators and other metrics
 (2) DESI 2025 reports Version 4 of the Digital Intensity Index, which is comparable with the DII value from DESI 2023 (referring to year 2022) for the calculation of the annual progress. It is not comparable to the national trajectory, which is based on Version 3 of the index.
 (3) National trajectory value if present in the national roadmap and if the indicator was measured in DESI2025 (year 2024)

According to the special Eurobarometer on ‘the Digital Decade’ 2025, 78% of Polish citizens consider that the digitalisation of daily public and private services is making their lives easier. Concerning the action of the public authorities, 84% consider it important to counter and mitigate the issue of fake news and disinformation online. And regarding competitiveness, 84% consider it important to ensure that European companies can grow and become ‘European Champions’ able to compete globally.

A competitive, sovereign, and resilient EU based on technological leadership

The country's fixed connectivity infrastructure is well-developed, but 5G deployment has been delayed due to the late allocation of pioneer bands: 3.4-3.8 GHz was allocated in December 2023 and the auction for 700 MHz was completed in March 2025. Poland has come significantly closer to the EU average in terms of the digital intensity of enterprises, but it still scores below the EU average in this respect as well as in the uptake of more advanced technologies by companies. However, it is making progress in areas like quantum computing - first quantum computer should be installed in 2025 – and AI, where the Polish large language model (PLLuM) became available in February 2025 and the country is a part of consortium to host one of the AI Factories. Finally, cybersecurity is one of the key priorities for the Polish administration, which deploys measures to enhance this at different levels of government and to improve the relevant skills of citizens. However, the NIS2 Directive has yet to be transposed into the Polish legal system.

Protecting and empowering EU people and society

Regarding at least basic digital skills, the distance to the national 2030 target remains significant and the low level of digital skills among older and less educated people persist. The lack of ICT specialists is one of the barriers to the digitalisation of enterprises in general, as well as to the uptake of more advanced technologies, and for ensuring protection against cyberattacks. Poland's goal of ensuring that ICT specialists represent 6% of the workforce by 2030, is lower than the EU target. On the other hand, Poland has made progress in digitalising public services, and has seen growth in the use of eID and in access to medical records online. However, the country still needs to address issues such as disinformation, improve coordination between state actors in this area, and enhance people's critical skills to deal with online threats.

Leveraging digital transformation for a smart greening

Polish authorities recognise the link between the digital and green transformations, with the draft State Digitalisation Strategy aiming to promote an environmentally friendly ICT sector and digital ecology. However, the country's digital sector energy consumption is expected to grow rapidly, driven by data centre needs. Measures to ensure the availability and reuse of data on energy sector activities are yet in planning stage. Moreover, recycling of ICT equipment is low despite Poles prioritising energy efficiency when buying ICT devices. The country has, however, implemented measures to promote the use of digital technologies to better protect the environment, including some Smart Cities solutions. The draft State Digitalisation Strategy includes actions aimed at raising citizens' awareness of the environmental impact of ICT and promoting basic knowledge of digital sustainability.

National Digital Decade strategic roadmap

Poland formally adopted its national Digital Decade roadmap on 22 October 2024. As a result, the previous country report, which was published in July 2024, relied on the draft roadmap, which was shared with the Commission on 30 January 2024. The differences between the draft and the formally endorsed document were not substantial. The Polish roadmap is composed of 55 measures with a budget of EUR 12.4 billion, equivalent to 1.47% of GDP. Polish authorities expressed their intention to adjust the national roadmap in line with Article 8 (3) of the decision establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme, but at the time of writing, neither the formally endorsed document, nor the draft version, has been shared with the Commission.

In 2024, Poland was working on a comprehensive State Digitalisation Strategy to outline priorities for the digital transformation of Poland until 2035 and provide a basis for public spendings in this area. The implementation of the strategy, whose adoption is expected by mid-2025, will be aligned with various existing and upcoming documents, both at national and EU level, to ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to digital development.

Funding & projects for digital

Poland allocates 21% of its total recovery and resilience plan to digital (EUR 7.5 billion)¹. In addition, under cohesion policy, EUR 5.7 billion, representing 8% of the country's total cohesion policy funding, is dedicated to advancing Poland's digital transformation². Poland is a member of the Alliance for Language Technologies EDIC and of the EUROPEUM EDIC. Poland 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). Poland is also a participating state in the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (JU) and in the Chips JU.

Poland has not yet presented any projects in the framework of Digital Decade's Best Practice Accelerator³.

Digital Rights and Principles

According to a support study, Poland has been relatively active in implementing the [European Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles](#), with 62 initiatives overall and 6 new initiatives launched in 2024. Poland is most active in the area of digital education, training and skills. Less activity has been identified with regards to a fair digital environment and sustainability. Measures in the area of freedom of choice appear to have most impact on the ground, in contrast to those addressing participation in the digital public space.

Recommendations

- **Basic digital skills:** Increase the attractiveness of STEM disciplines at school to raise interest in taking up ICT-related studies and careers, including by girls and women. Strengthen the measures focused on social groups with lower digital skills, such as older adults, inhabitants of rural areas, and people with disabilities.
- **ICT specialists:** Take measures to increase the number of ICT specialists (e.g. improved training and reskilling options; incentive schemes to attract new / retain current ICT specialists, including specialists from other countries) and continue promoting ICT studies and careers to women and girls.
- **SMEs:** Enhance digitalisation of SMEs, including by directing existing support to those who lag in digitalisation and improving their awareness of the benefits offered by digitalisation and of the available support options.

¹ 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: 16 May 2025.

² 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, the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, and the Just Transition Fund.

³ The Best Practice Accelerator (BPA) is a platform that enables Member States to share successful measures and challenges encountered in their efforts to meet their Digital Decade targets and objectives. Best practices are made available to Member States via the BPA Repository and showcased in regular workshops, currently focused on three thematic clusters: Digital Skills, Green IT, and the Uptake of Digital Technologies.

- **Cybersecurity:** Continue efforts in cybersecurity to address evolving threats, particularly for enterprises and administration.
- **Artificial Intelligence:** Create an AI friendly ecosystem by stimulating public and private investments in research and innovation, raising awareness among entrepreneurs, increasing access to specialised knowledge and computing power, and implementing consistent legal frameworks and standards.
- **5G:** Encourage operators to speed up the deployment of 5G stand-alone core networks.
- **Cloud:** Encourage the adoption of cloud technologies by businesses, focusing on sovereign European solutions.
- **Unicorns:** Continue to improve the business environment and access to finance for digital start-ups, provide more tailored support to address the challenges for scaling business.
- **Semiconductors and digital innovation:** Invest in the development and manufacturing of critical technologies in the areas of digital and deep tech.
- **Green:** Develop a system for monitoring and quantifying the emission reductions of the digital solutions deployed.