Research Institute
European Transformation

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Marketing material

Igniting European transformation

Transformation guided by a northern light


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IN A NUTSHELL

— Today we publish an update of the European transformation scorecard, which we launched in March last year.[1] With the help of quantitative metrics against 2030 targets, the scorecard measures the performance of 14 European countries in their transformational journey across 12 sectors.

— Compared to last year's results, European countries are making progress in certain areas, for example, in greenhouse gas emission reduction as well as promoting the digital economy. However, electrifying the transportation sector remains a significant challenge across large parts of Europe.

— Europe launching important policy reforms,[2] the threat of U.S. tariffs and a potentially more unpredictable U.S. policy environment could help ignite the appeal of Europe as an investment location.

— One of the mechanisms which should support decarbonisation efforts will be the widening remit of the European Emission Trading Scheme which, from 2027, will include the transport and building sectors, as well as greater cooperation with financial institutions for energy efficiency.[3]

— Efforts to promote private sector investment into transformation is urgently required. The European Central Bank conservatively estimates[4] that to fund the green transition will require an annual investment need of at least €1.24 trillion. Adding on the funding for the digital transformation, this increases to at least €1.41 trillion, with a heavy reliance on private sector funding.

— Sweden remains Europe's north star when it comes to sector transformation. On our estimates, the country is three-quarters of the way to meeting Europe's 2030 sustainability and digital targets.

— The scorecard results for Europe's four largest economies, Germany, France, the UK and Italy, reveal little change in sector transformation from the previous year. This means efforts to drive European transformation need to move up a gear. This paper reveals where more policy effort and funding capital are required.

[1] DWS Research Institute (March 2024). The European transformation scorecard
[2] DWS Infrastructure Research (April 2025). Transforming Europe's Competitiveness
[3] European Commission (2025). ETS2: Buildings, road transport and additional sectors. European Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition
[4] ECB (March 2024). Financial integration and structure in the euro area

1 / Scorecard Results

Summary: Over the past year, the composite score for most European countries has stalled. This implies stronger policy action and investments are urgently needed for Europe to have a chance of meeting 2030 sustainability and digital targets by the end of this decade. However, Sweden is the exception to this rule, as not only has its overall composite score increased, but the country has extended its lead and, on our measure, is three-quarters of the way to meeting her 2030 targets.

1.1 Tracking sector transformations

As outlined in our inaugural European Transformation Scorecard report last year[5], we focus on 12 sector transformations across 14 European countries[6]. To help assess progress across these sectors we have identified or developed specific key performance indicators (KPIs) which we believe provide a good proxy for each sector's transformation, Figure 1. In many instances, the European Commission provides specific targets to be reached by the end of the decade. This then allows us to assess the extent whether countries are on course or have more work to be done to meet their 2030 sustainability and digital goals.

Figure 1: Sector transformations and their KPI proxies

Sector	Key performance indicator
Climate	Greenhouse gas emissions (% change since 1990)
Energy	Share of energy from renewable sources (%)
Biodiversity	Circular material use rate (%)
Economic development	Research & development spending (% of GDP)
Critical technologies	High-tech exports as a share of manufactured exports (%) and defence spending composite index
Transportation	Market share of battery electric vehicles (%)
Digital	Digital intensity level by share of enterprises (%)
Supply chains	Integration with customers/suppliers and supply chain management index
Urban resilience	Share of sustainability certified offices of the total office stock (%)
Water	World Bank regulatory quality index
Healthcare	Healthcare spending and life expectancy composite index
Social	i. Housing affordability ii. Participation in education & training

Source: DWS Research Institute (April 2025)

[5] DWS Research Institute (March 2024). The European transformation scorecard The European transformation scorecard
[6] This year we have added Ireland to the European country scorecard

Scorecard methodology:

Armed with the raw data for each of the 12 KPIs[7] across 14 countries, we calculate the percentage change in each KPI relative to their respective 2030 target. For example, Germany's 45% decline in GHG emissions since 1990 compares with the European Commission's 2030 target decline rate of 55%. This delivers Germany a score of 0.82 (-45/-55) or, put another way, the country has travelled 82% towards the EU's 2030 target.

We bind individual KPI scores between +1 and -1 to ensure that a country which has surpassed its target (or is moving in the opposite direction), is not over-rewarded (or over-punished). Where an explicit European Commission 2030 target has not been set, then we rank countries off the best-in-class.

To calculate the overall country composite score, we assign equal weights to each KPI and then aggregate. The final score in percentage terms provides an indication of how much a country has travelled in its transformation across all 12 sectors and thereby providing an implicit indication of how much more of the journey lies ahead.

Compared to last year's scorecard, we have made two minor adjustments in our methodology:

First, we have refined the **critical technologies KPI**. Given the need to increase defence spending to safeguard European economic prosperity, we have created a composite technology KPI which focuses on high-technology exports as a share of manufactured exports (80%) and defence spending as a share of GDP (20%). This aims to incorporate Europe's capabilities in critical technologies such as defence.

Second, to assess **supply chain** management vulnerabilities, we are no longer using Global Data's supply chain vulnerability index for electric vehicle battery materials, but rather Eurostat's integration with customers/suppliers and supply chain management index published by Eurostat. We believe this provides a broader assessment of supply chain risks for a country and not one solely focused on the auto sector.

In all instances we use the most recent data, which for the majority of the KPIs is 2023. However, where 2024 data are available, we have included it. For example, we use 2024 data for the defence spending, transportation and digital KPIs. This new methodology approach has little impact on the overall country rankings, but the need for Europe to upgrade its capabilities in critical technologies such as defence means it will have dragged some country scores lower compared to last year.

1.2 Scorecard results

The most significant change at the top of the scorecard compared to last year was **Sweden**. It has seen its composite score increase by five percentage points to 76%.[8] This means the country is now three-quarters of the way to meeting many of the goals set out by the European Commission. The country has also extended its lead versus its European neighbours. From a sector perspective, the country shows leadership in the areas of renewable energy sources, R&D spending, the digital economy, and its business-friendly regulatory environment. However, there can be no room for complacency as Sweden still falls short when it comes to decarbonizing its industrial base, electrifying its transportation sector and improving the energy efficiency of its building stock. Focusing on these sector transformations during the remainder of this decade would help to secure Sweden's leadership and the momentum to meet Europe's green and digital targets.

Some way behind at 69%, **Switzerland** is now level pegging with the **Netherlands**. Their scores are little changed from last year and might suggest the momentum in sector transformation has lost some of its steam. Like last year, Switzerland performs strongly in the areas of R&D spending and the digital economy, but more needs to be done in the areas of greenhouse gas emission reduction, transportation and building efficiency. In the Netherlands, the country leads the way when it comes to the circular economy but has been marked down by relatively poor health outcomes.

Further down the league table, the middle-ranked countries are clustered in a range between 64% and 68%, with Germany and Finland holding on to the same pole positions as last year. However, **Denmark** has been able to move up the rankings helped by its efforts in electrifying its transportation sector.

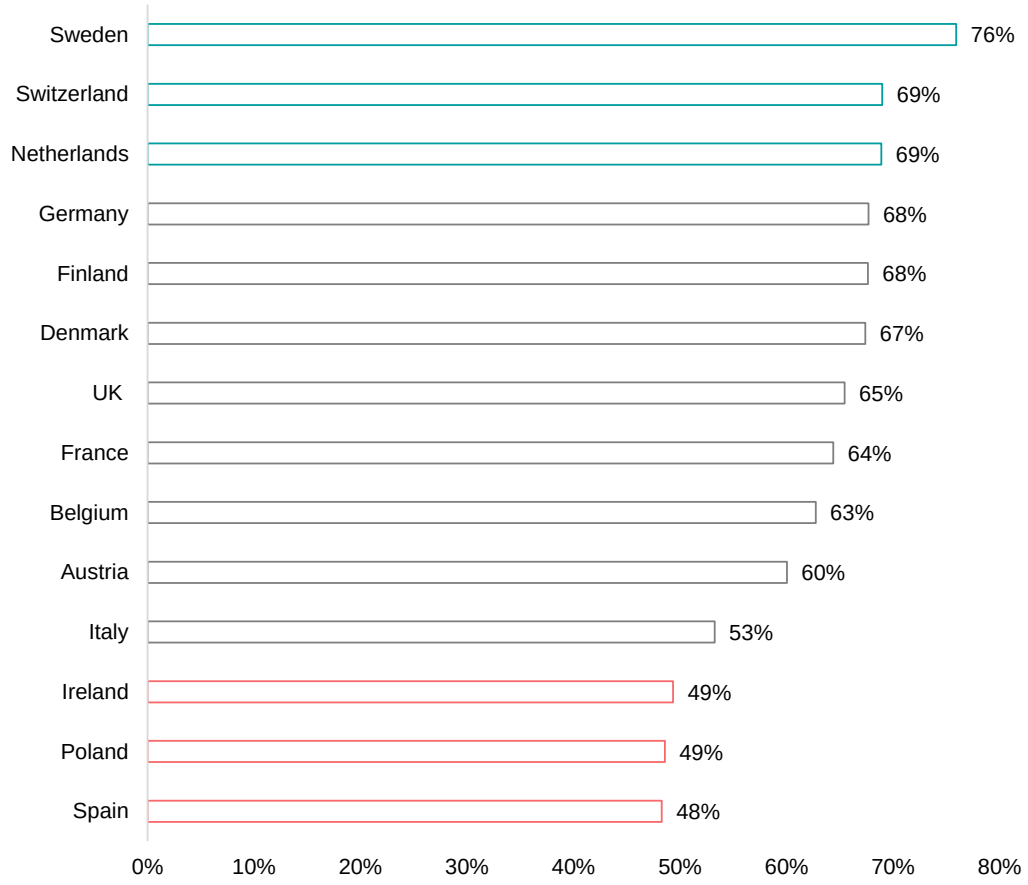
[7] Note the social KPI consists of two sub-categories: housing affordability and education & training
[8] At the bottom of the leaderboard, Italy posted a similar percentage point improvement to reach 53%

We also find that there are significant disparities when it comes to sector transformations. For example, the **UK** and **Germany** are at the top of the leader board when it comes to greenhouse gas emission reduction since 1990 but both countries need to do significantly more when it comes to electrifying their transportation sectors, a theme common across many European countries. In **France**, the country ranks high on the social and healthcare KPIs, but its overall score is being held back by a low level of R&D spending and the slow progress in promoting the digital economy.

The results for **Austria** are concerning since the country has seen its composite score at 60% decline three percentage points since last year. While the country, performs strongly in the areas of renewable energy sources, R&D spending, and the social dimensions, the country needs to focus on decarbonising its industrial base, increasing its capabilities in critical technologies and promoting the digital economy.

At the bottom rung of the scorecard**, Italy** has been able to lift itself out of the bottom three compared to last year. This is in part due to the inclusion of Ireland, but also in reflection of the new supply chain management index, where Italy ranks first. Meanwhile, **Spain**, **Poland and Ireland** are ranked as the three worst performing countries in our sample, with all three approximately half-way in meeting their 2030 sustainability and digital goals. Ireland continues to struggle when it comes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting the circular economy, increasing R&D spending and boosting energy efficiency in the commercial real estate sector. However, the one bright spot is on social metrics, scoring well in both housing affordability and education & training. Meanwhile Spain ranks last when it comes to critical technologies and Poland has been dragged lower by its particularly weak performance in transportation and healthcare.

Figure 2: European transformation scorecard



Source: DWS Research Institute (April 2025)

1.3 The road ahead

While the composite index provides an assessment of where countries are currently in their transformational journeys, to gather an assessment of a country's direction of travel towards its 2030 targets, we have created a country and sector heat map, Figure 3.

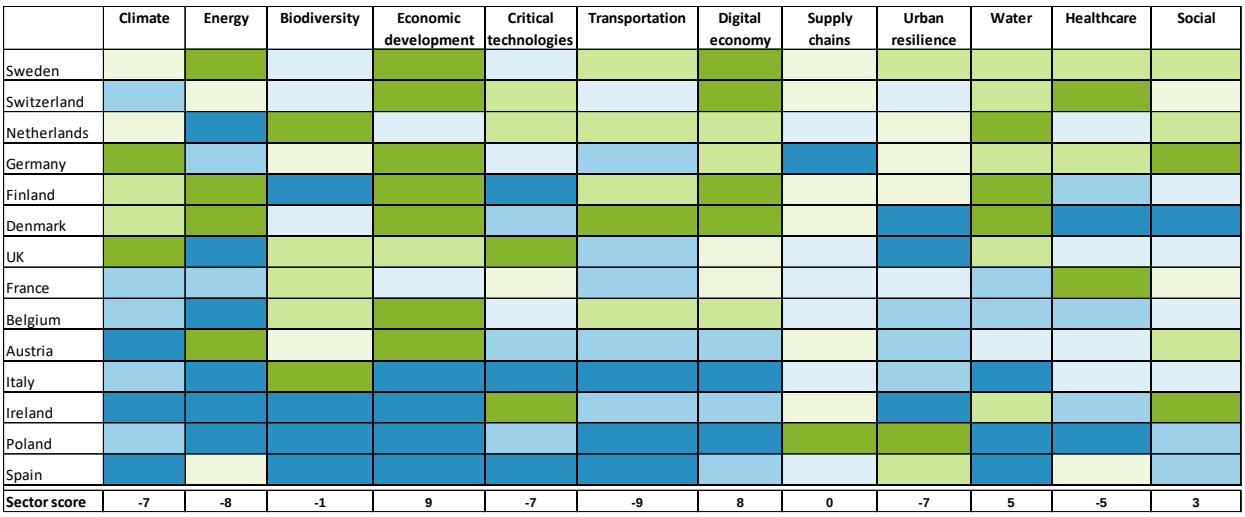
To build the heat map, we introduce a momentum dimension, which examines not only the how far a country is from its 2030 targets but also whether the rate of change towards the 2030 target is positive, flat or moving in reverse. The heat map is constructed with six colours to capture these two dimensions: from dark blue (low probability of meeting target and negative momentum) to dark green (high probability of meeting target and positive momentum).

From a sector perspective, a majority of countries R&D spending and digital intensity targets are at or close to being met. This is illustrated by relatively high overall sector scores respectively. However, for the majority of the other KPIs, such as greenhouse gas emission reduction, renewable energy share, critical technologies, transportation, building efficiency, housing affordability and education and training more investment and policy action is required since sector scores are deep in negative territory.

Of particular urgency is the need to devote more resources for critical technologies such as defence. For many European countries defence spending as a share of GDP has risen by no more than 0.3 percentage points since Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the onset of the Covid pandemic in 2020. The exceptions are Poland, Denmark, Finland and Sweden, where defence spending has increased by on average 0.8 percentage points.

To secure the future competitiveness of Europe, the region needs to invest in business areas that are involved in the R&D, design and engineering, manufacturing, delivery and integration, providing services or solutions in relation to critical technologies. In recognition of the heightened security risks following the Russian invasion of Ukraine, this year we are including defence as part of the critical technologies sector transformation. This means enhancing Europe's capabilities when it comes to air and missile defence; artillery systems, including deep precision strike capabilities; missiles and ammunition; drones and anti-drone systems; strategic enablers, including space and critical infrastructure protection.

Figure 3: The European Transformation sector-country heat map



	Climate	Energy	Biodiversity	Economic development	Critical technologies	Transportation	Digital economy	Supply chains	Urban resilience	Water	Healthcare	Social
Sweden												
Switzerland												
Netherlands												
Germany												
Finland												
Denmark												
UK												
France												
Belgium												
Austria												
Italy												
Ireland												
Poland												
Spain												
Sector score	-7	-8	-1	9	-7	-9	8	0	-7	5	-5	3

Colour scheme	Explanation
	Met or high probability of meeting target and/or positive momentum
	On track to achieve the target with continued improvement
	Has potential but requires more effort to achieve the target
	Laggard but with concerted effort it can move back on track
	Laggard and significant focus required to get close to the target
	Low probability of meeting target and/or negative momentum

Source: DWS Research Institute (April 2025)

2 / Funding transformation

2.1 European investment requirements

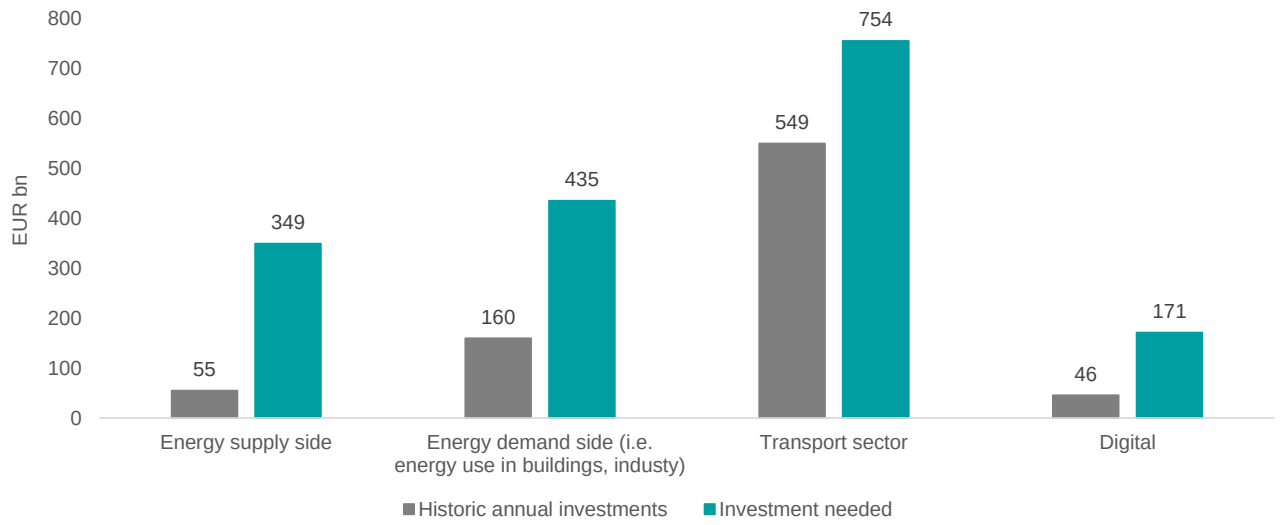
In November 2024[9] we published a report that explored the case for Europe as an investment location from a cross-asset class perspective. We showed how the policy and regulatory environment across the continent is increasingly being tilted to address structural challenges such as weak industrial competitiveness. In addition, efforts are underway to unlock capital investment to finance sector transformation. This includes public-private partnerships to de-risk and scale-up breakthrough technologies as well as regulation to make it easier for start-ups and small- to medium-sized enterprises to access capital markets. These initiatives are important since the European Commission estimates that as much as 80% of funding requirements will need to come from the private sector.[10]

As the heatmap in Figure 3 reveals, many European countries have more work ahead if they are to have a chance of reaching their 2030 sustainability and digital goals. One of the mechanisms which should support these efforts will be the widening remit of the European Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) which, from 2027, will be extended to include the transport and building sectors.

From an investment perspective, the European Commission estimates that over the past decade, historical investments to support the Green Transition have amounted to €764 billion across the energy, industrial, real estate and transportation sectors. However, the European Commission estimates that to fund the green transition will require an investment need of at least €1.24 trillion across the energy, transportation and real estate sectors. These estimates imply an annual investment gap of €477 billion, the bulk of which will be focused towards energy efficiency measures such as for residential real estate in addition to investment in the transportation sector, Figure 4. These estimates are also on the conservative side, since it excludes the investment needs for RePowerEU plan and the Net Zero Industry Act.

When it comes to investing in Europe's digital sector, the European Commission estimates that annual investment needs will have to rise from €46 billion per annum to €171 bullion, implying an investment gap of €125 billion. This is also on the conservative end of estimates since another study suggested the annual investment gap could be €50 billion higher.[11]

Figure 4: EU annual green and digital investment needs by category



Historical annual green investments (including the sub-categories energy and transport) refer to the period 2011-2020 and for digital to the period 2014-2020. The annual investment gap is the additional annual investment needs until 2030 on the basis of the Fit for 55 policy packages
Source: European Commission, ECB (March 2024). Financial integration and structure in the euro area

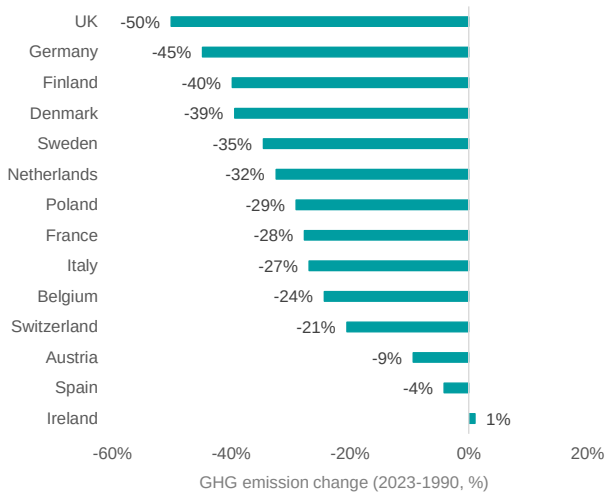
[9] DWS Research Institute (November 2024). Europe's investment appeal https://www.dws.com/en-gb/insights/global-research-institute/europe-investment-appeal/
[10] European Commission, ECB (March 2024). Financial integration and structure in the euro area
[11] European Commission (July 2023). Investment and funding needs for the Digital Decade connectivity targets

3 / Country chartbook

3.1 Climate

Greenhouse gas emission reduction (% change 2023-1990)

EU 2030 target -55%



Comment

All the European countries under investigation have posted another annual decline in GHG emissions over the reporting year. In terms of emission declines since 1990, the UK, Germany and Finland remain at the top of the leader board with a strong likelihood that they can all meet the European Climate Law target of -55% by 2030.[12]

However, the most aggressive GHG emission reduction between 2022 and 2023 has occurred among the middle ranking countries with the Netherlands and Sweden posting a nine-percentage point reduction in GHG emissions over this period.

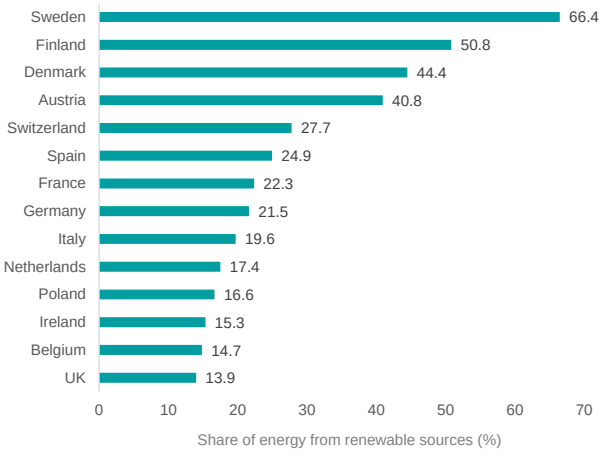
More worrying is the slow pace of decarbonization occurring in Ireland, Spain and Austria who sit at the bottom of the league table. Ireland stands out for not only reporting no decline in GHG emissions over the past 35 years, but also as being one of the highest GHG emitting countries on a per capita basis anywhere in Europe.[13]

Source: EDGAR (GHG emissions of all world countries, 2024 Report).

3.2 Energy

Share of energy from renewable sources (2023)

EU 2030 target: 42.5%



Comment

Except for Poland, all countries in our study reported an increase in the share of energy from renewable sources between 2022 and 2023. At an EU level this share has risen to 24.5% in 2023 compared to 23.0% in the previous year. Even so, the Renewable Energy Directive[14] targets a renewable share of at least 42.5% by 2030, with an aspirational goal of 45% implying significantly more work needs to be done across many European countries.

However, the exceptions to this rule are Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Austria who have either surpassed or are close to achieving the 42.5% target. In terms of individual country performance, Austria was the star performer in 2023 as it posted a seven-percentage point increase in the share of energy from renewable sources. Meanwhile, the UK, Belgium and Ireland rank at the bottom of the league table, leaving their rankings unchanged from last year.

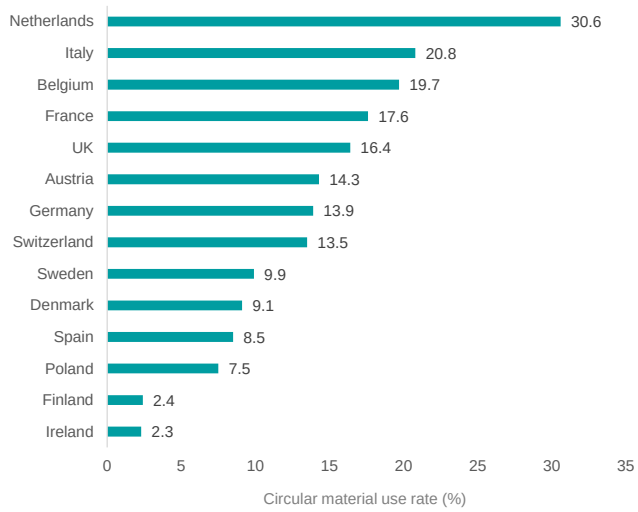
Source: Eurostat (March 2025), for Switzerland data sourced from IEA for the year 2021 and for the UK from the Office for National Statistics (UKONS) for the year 2022.

[12] European Commission (2021). European Climate Law; Note other countries such as Germany and the UK have stronger GHG emission reduction targets: Germany Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (2024): Germany on track for 2030 climate targets for the first time; UK BEIS (September 2022). The UK's nationally determined contribution
[13] European Commission (February 2025). EU greenhouse gas footprint
[14] European Commission: Renewable energy targets

3.3 Biodiversity

Circular material use rate (2023)

EU 2030 target: 23.2%



Comment

As part of the Circular Economy Action Plan[15], the EU aims to double the use rate of recycled material, that is the share of used material resources which came from recycled waste materials, from 11.8% in 2023 to 23.2% by 2030.

The Netherlands holds on to its mantle of being the only European country to have reached the EU target with the circular material use rate rising from 27.2% to 30.6% between 2022 and 2023. However, there has been a reshuffling in positions at the top of the leaderboard since our 2024 report with Italy now moving into second place.

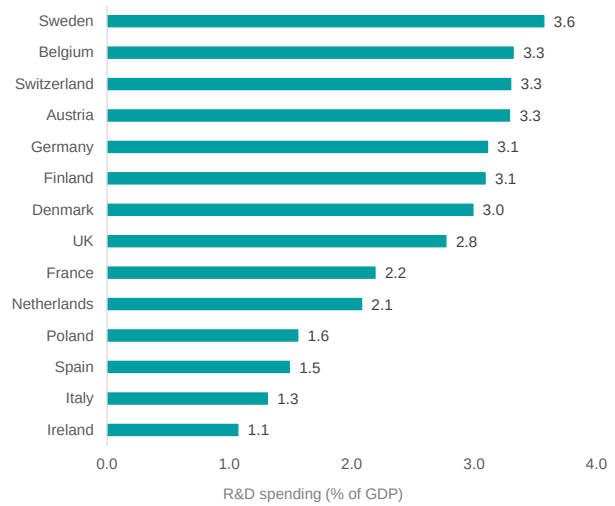
Elsewhere in Europe, much stronger policy action is required, most notably in Ireland, Finland, Poland, Spain, Denmark and Sweden, where the circular material use rate is below target and the EU-27 average.

Source: Eurostat (February 2025). Data for the UK and Switzerland are for 2021 and 2020 respectively

3.4 Economic development

Research and development spending as a percent of GDP (2023)

EU 2030 target >3% of GDP



Comment

Sweden sits at the top of the leaderboard when it comes to R&D spending as a share of GDP. At 3.6%, this is above the EU's minimum target of 3% and an EU average of just 2.3% in 2023.

While many European countries have reached this threshold, of particular concern is that some of Europe's largest economies have not, such as France, the UK, Italy and Spain, and in the case of Italy and Spain they at half the recommended level of R&D spending.

In addition, many of these figures at an EU and country level compare poorly versus other competitor nations such as the United States and Japan, where R&D spending is typically around 1 percentage points higher as a share of GDP.[16]

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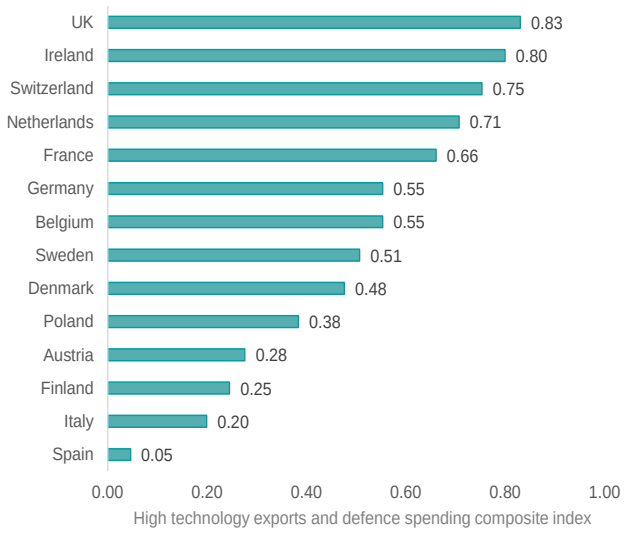
Source: Eurostat (April 2025). Data for the UK and Switzerland are for 2022 and 2021 respectively

[15] European Commission. Circular economy action plan https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/circular-economy-action-plan_en
[16] Eurostat – statistics explained (December 2024). R&D expenditure - Statistics Explained (europa.eu)

3.5 Critical technologies

High-technology manufactured exports as a percent of manufactured exports (2023) and defence spending (2024) composite index



Comment

We have adjusted our critical technologies KPI since our report last year. Rather than just solely focusing on high-technology exports, we have created a composite index to take into account a country's military expenditures as a percent of GDP.

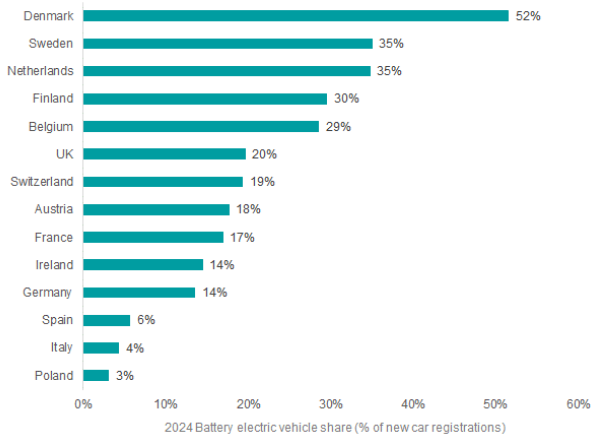
This therefore allows us to assess the extent to which countries are reaching an appropriate level of defence spending in line with NATO recommendations.

This new scoring adversely affects Switzerland, Austria and Ireland who are not part of NATO and consequently where military spending is significantly lower. In addition, this new methodology, marks the UK higher compared to last year. As such the country moves to the top of the leader board.

Source: World Bank (March 2025). Data for high-technology manufactured exports is 2023, while defense data refers to 2024. The composite score assigns a weight of 80% to the high-tech exports and 20% to the defence spending.

3.6 Transportation

Market share of battery electric vehicles (2024)



Comment

The transportation sector is the only major sector of the European economy that has seen GHG emissions increase over the past three decades[17]. Our KPI therefore measures the share of battery electric vehicle (BEV) car sales of new car registrations. Given the European ban on diesel and petrol cars by 2035[18], we assume BEV sales need to reach 80% by 2030.

Denmark, the UK, Belgium and the Netherlands were the only four countries in our sample where BEV sales as share of total car sales actually rose last year. In Denmark's case, this now means that half of all car sales are BEV, reaffirming the country's leadership in electrifying its car fleet.

However, elsewhere in Europe BEV sales are falling as a share of total car sales. The most significant declines in BEV sales last year occurred in Finland, Germany and Austria. Meanwhile, Poland, Spain, and Italy continue to show little penetration of BEV into the overall car fleet keeping them at the bottom of the country rankings.

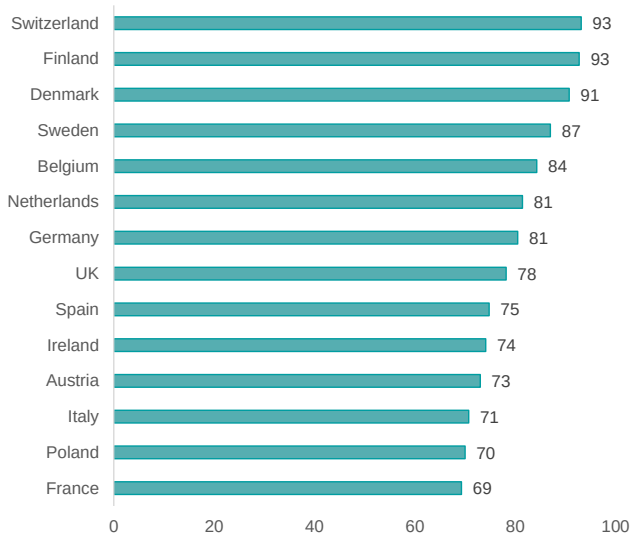
Source: ACEA. (January 2025) New car registrations

[17] WEF (September 2022). The European Union has cut greenhouse gas emissions in every sector – except this one
[18] Politico (March 2025). EU bans on combustion car engines is in trouble

3.7 Digital Economy

Digital intensity level by share of enterprises (2024)

EU 2030 target: 90% of SMEs with basic level of digital intensity



Comment

Six years ahead of schedule, Finland and Denmark have become the first European countries to meet part of Europe's digital ambition which requires more than 90% of SMEs reaching at least a basic level of digital intensity by 2030.

Their digital efforts will now be focused on meeting the EU's other targets which recommend 75% of EU companies using cloud computing services, perform big data analysis or use artificial intelligence.

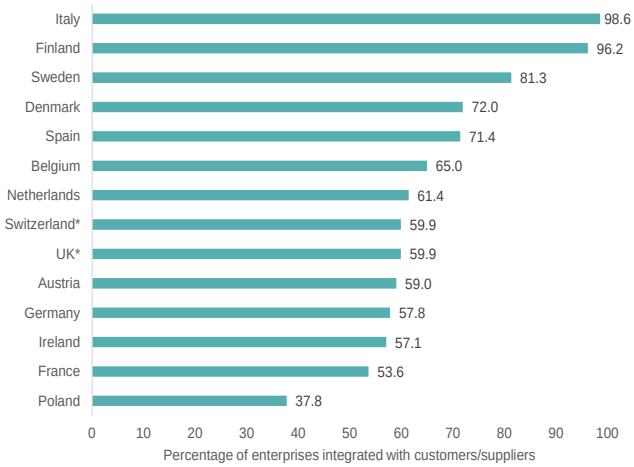
Other countries where digital progress is being made include Spain, Belgium and Austria. Compared to last year's scorecard, Poland has seen more SME's improving their digital intensity, which has meant France has been relegated to the bottom of the league table.

While the UK and Switzerland lie outside the scope of Eurostat data, we have proxied these country scores via IMD's digital competitive rankings, which place both countries in the top half of the country league table.

Source: Eurostat Digitalization in Europe (April 2025). The data for Switzerland and the UK are based on the IMD World Digital Competitiveness score in 2024.

3.8 Supply chains

Supply chain management index (2023)



Comment

To assess supply chain management vulnerabilities at a broader level, we no longer are using Global Data's supply chain vulnerability index for electric vehicle battery materials, but rather Eurostat's integration with customers/suppliers. Supply chain management index.

The lower the number would suggest businesses within that country faces challenges in management their supply chain which may be because of less use of advanced technologies or practices which affect their operational efficiency.

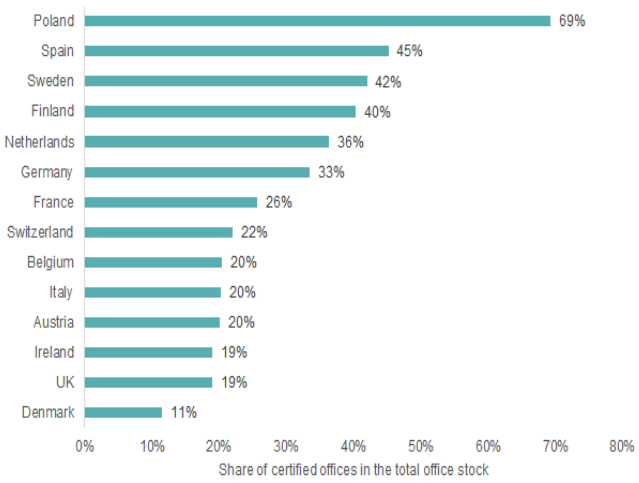
According to this measure, Italy and Finland rank top while France and Poland sit at the bottom of the leader board.

* Due to the unavailability of data for the UK and Switzerland, we have assigned the EU average to these two countries.

Source: Eurostat (April 2025).

3.9 Urban resilience

Certified office buildings as share of total office stock (2024H1)



Comment

Buildings account for roughly a third of GHG emissions in the EU[19] and consequently they are an integral part of achieving the continent's net zero goals. Regulation focused on the energy efficiency of buildings[20] aims to transform the sector.

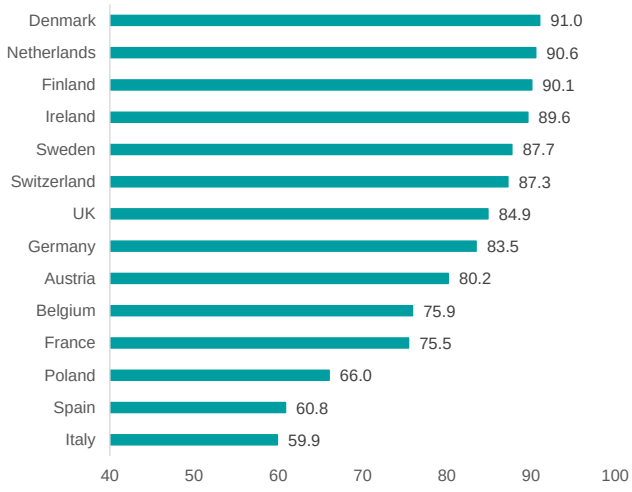
To assess progress in improving the building stock, our urban resilience KPI tracks the share of sustainability certified offices of the total office stock across the major economic hubs. This metric is therefore measured on a city-by-city basis which naturally can vary significantly within a country.

With this caveat in mind, the results provide for interesting reading since it shows that among the European countries investigated Warsaw has the highest share of sustainability certified office premises across Europe and by a significant margin. Meanwhile Copenhagen, London and Dublin score poorly on this measure of urban resilience.

* Data unavailable and so we have assumed EU average
Source: CBRE (November 2023). Is sustainability certification in real estate worth it? Data for the UK, Sweden and Switzerland relate to 2022. Due to the lack of available data for Ireland, we have assumed a similar country score as the UK.

3.10 Water

World Bank regulatory quality index (2023)



Source: World Bank (March 2025).

Comment

To encourage transformation and the accompanying investment a business-friendly regulatory environment is a necessary condition.

We therefore use the World Bank's regulatory quality index[21] which measures the ability of the national government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector involvement.

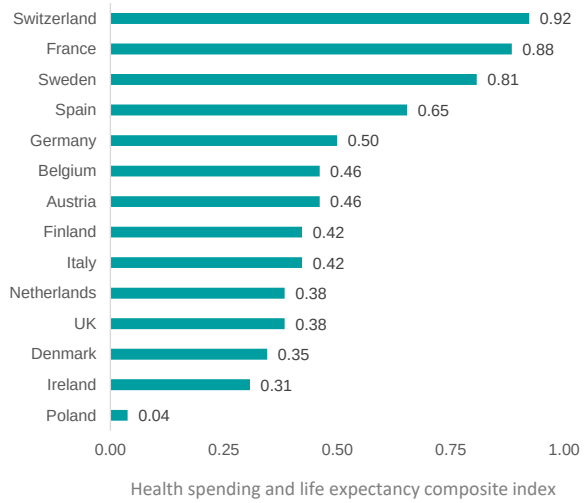
The Nordic region ranks top in terms of a favourable business environment while Italy, Spain and Portugal need to take urgent steps to improve the regulatory environment that allows private sector businesses to operate.

Compared to our other KPIs where Ireland ranks low, on this measure, the country is biting at the heels of the Nordic leaders.

[19] European Environment Agency (October 2024). Greenhouse gas emissions from energy use in buildings in buildings
[20] European Commission. Energy performance of buildings directive
[21] World Bank database: Regulatory quality rank

3.11 Healthcare

Health care spending (2023) and life expectancy composite index (2021)



Comment

We examine government spending on health and trends in life expectancy to assess the efficacy of healthcare spending in a country.

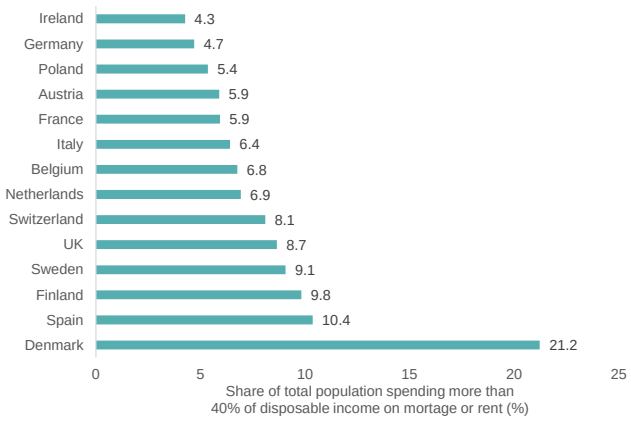
Over the past year there has been a reordering in the country rankings, in large part driven by updated life expectancy figures during by the covid pandemic. This has led Germany and France to fall down the leader board and Switzerland to move into pole position.

Like last year, Poland continues to rank last on the leaderboard, as the country not only has a relatively low share of government spending on healthcare, but it also has the lowest life expectancy of any country among our sample.

Source: WHO latest data; Eurostat (March 2024). For the UK, healthcare spending data sourced from UKONS. The composite score is based on 50% weight assigned to the healthcare spending and 50% weight to the life expectancy of each country.

3.12 Social: (i) Housing

Housing affordability (2022)



Comment

We track the share of the population where mortgage payments or rental costs exceed 40% of disposable income.

We find that in Ireland, Germany and Poland a relatively low share of the population is spending more than 40% of their disposable income on mortgage or rent. Conversely, Denmark is reporting the highest proportion of its population spending more than 40% in a mortgage or rent.

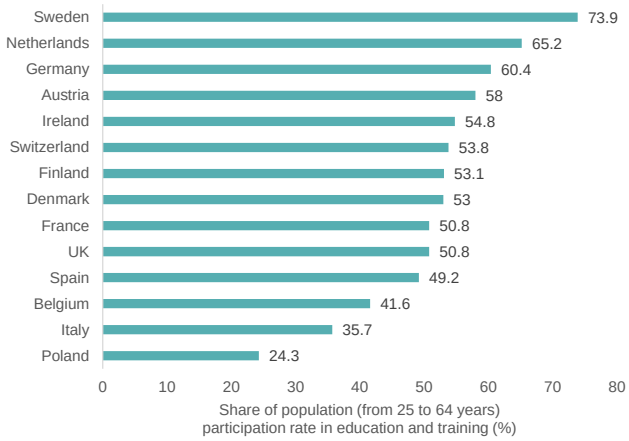
DWS real estate reports have examined Housing Affordability[22], refurbishment of residential buildings to expand and improve available housing[23] and the case for European real estate[24].

Mortgage/rent: Figures refer to percentage of people between 25 and 64 years old
Source: OECD (March 2024)

[22] DWS Real Estate Research (November 2024) Housing Affordability Review
[23] DWS Real Estate Research (September 2024) European Living Refurbishment
[24] DWS Real Estate Research (April 2025) Europe: Stepping Up as a Pinch Hitter

3.13 Social: (ii) Training

Education and training (2022)



Source: Eurostat. Adult education survey (AES) (March 2024). Next update in June 2025

Comment

We assess progress towards reaching the 60% target of all adults participating in some form of training every year by 2030 as outlined in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan[25].

For several countries, such as Sweden, Netherlands and Germany this target has already met with many other European countries likely to reach this target by 2030 or earlier.

However, significantly more work needs to be conducted in Poland, Italy and Belgium where the share of the population in some form of training is significantly lower.

[25] European Commission. The European pillar of social rights action plan https://op.europa.eu/webpub/empl/european-pillar-of-social-rights/en/

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