



Green, Digital and Fair? Insights from EU Policy Analysis

Europe is navigating major transformations toward a greener and more digital future.

But how fair are these transformations?

READJUST analysed how EU policies shape the twin transition, identifying which policies matter most, how they address inequalities, and what barriers hinder their implementation.

What We Did



153 EU policy documents screened

to map Europe's approach to the twin transition



15 key policies reviewed in-depth

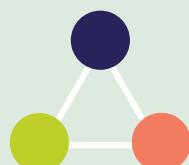
to identify synergies, gaps, and inequality aspects addressed



4 short case studies compared

to assess the implementation of green and digital transitions objectives as part of the Recovery & Resilience Facility in Finland, Italy, Spain and Poland

Key Findings



Fragmented transitions

EU policies often address green, digital, and fairness aspects separately, especially in policy implementation.



Justice gaps

Inequality aspects such as fair participation, environmental justice, and equal access need more attention in EU policies.



Funding leverage

Programmes like RRF, InvestEU and Horizon Europe are powerful drivers, but would benefit from a stronger integration of green, digital, and justice goals.



Implementation barriers

Barriers to implementing European twin transition policies at the national level are regulatory ambiguity, weak political prioritisation, and administrative bottlenecks.

Takeaways



Competitiveness

To reach the EU's goal of competitive sustainability, policies need to integrate green, digital and just transition objectives.



Fairness

For a fair transition, inequality aspects need greater attention and a clear integration in the twin transition policy mix.



Action needed

For a just twin transition, policymakers need to link green, digital, and fairness goals in an integrated approach.



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