

**Question for written answer E-004609/2025
to the Commission**
Rule 144
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Subject: Digital sovereignty and competitiveness of the EU

By its own accounts, the European Union is pursuing ambitious goals in the areas of digitalisation and digital sovereignty. At the same time, there has been an increasing focus on regulation for years, while concrete measures to strengthen European competitiveness have been lacking. Numerous new pieces of legislation, such as the Digital Services Act and the Artificial Intelligence Regulation, are creating increasing bureaucratic burdens, which are placing a massive strain on small and medium-sized enterprises in particular. While international competitors are asserting themselves through rapid implementation and technological innovation, the EU seems to be primarily preoccupied with itself.

1. What measures are being taken to ensure that digital regulation does not become an end in itself and that existing regulations are reviewed for actual effectiveness and feasibility, for example in the context of the announced Omnibus proposal?
2. How does the Commission view the risk that the increasing digitalisation of administrative services will de facto prevent older citizens or those who are not digitally literate from accessing public services, and are there any specific provisions for maintaining analogue alternatives?
3. Why is there still no coherent European investment and action plan for achieving digital sovereignty, even though it has repeatedly been declared a priority?

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