

**Question for written answer E-004993/2025
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Dolors Montserrat (PPE)

Subject: Data protection implications of the mandatory V16 beacon in Spain

The connected V16 beacon, which will be mandatory for all vehicles in Spain in January 2026, transmits its location when activated and uses a technical identifier associated with the device. The Directorate-General for Traffic (DGT) and the Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD) state that the data transmitted are anonymous and do not allow the identification of the driver or vehicle. However, the existence of a unique identifier and the sending of geographical coordinates could, under certain circumstances, constitute personal data within the meaning of Article 4(1) of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which expressly covers geolocation.

In light of the above:

1. Has the Commission verified whether Spain has carried out a data protection impact assessment (Article 35 GDPR) before introducing a mandatory system incorporating geolocation in a physical device to be purchased by the general public?
2. Does the Commission consider that the mandatory introduction of an integrated eSIM and the absence of unconnected alternatives comply with the principles of minimisation and proportionality set out in Article 5 of the GDPR?

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