

**Question for written answer E-003134/2026
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Mathilde Androuët (PfE)

Subject: Digital centralisation, EU gold-plating and companies' competitiveness

The study 'Interplay between the AI Act and the EU digital legislative framework'¹ highlights the growing entanglement of the GDPR, the Data Act, the Digital Services Act, the Digital Markets Act, the NIS2 Directive, the Cyber Resilience Act and the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act. The study emphasises legal uncertainty, growing compliance costs for businesses – particularly SMEs – and the expansion of the European AI Office as a supranational oversight centre.

These developments raise concerns on two fronts: technocratic centralisation, which undermines Member States' sovereignty in civil liberties, security and public services; and weaker European competitiveness, potentially benefiting large non-EU platforms, which are better equipped to absorb the increasing regulation.

Can the Commission clarify:

1. What is the legal and democratic basis for its intention to extend the powers of the European AI Office?
2. What guarantees are in place to ensure that Member States remain in control of decisions affecting civil liberties?
3. Does it recognise that increasing regulation in this way primarily penalises European SMEs? Will it commit to conducting a comprehensive simplification audit before any new AI initiative?

Submitted: 27.7.2026

¹ European Parliament, ITRE Committee, 'Interplay between the AI Act and the EU digital legislative framework', study published on 25 October 2025.
[https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2025/778575/ECTI_STU\(2025\)778575_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2025/778575/ECTI_STU(2025)778575_EN.pdf).