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Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen
on behalf of the European Commission
(25.3.2025)

Addressing market fragmentation, boosting investments and enhancing Europe's position in gigabit and 5G connectivity are core objectives as outlined in the White Paper 'How to master Europe's digital infrastructure needs?'¹. They are required to achieve the ambitious digital infrastructure targets for the Digital Decade by 2030, ensure more modern, secure and resilient networks across the EU and complete the single market for connectivity.

The Commission is fully aware that Europe is far behind on the Digital Decade targets. That is why, as it is indicated in the communication 'A Competitiveness Compass for the EU'², the Commission will propose a Digital Networks Act (DNA), which aims to improve market incentives to build the digital networks of the future, reduce burden and compliance costs, and improve digital connectivity for end-users, by fostering a Single Market for connectivity and a more coordinated EU spectrum policy.

The Commission Work Programme 2025³ stresses that the most important precondition for a thriving digital economy is reliable, high-capacity digital infrastructure and confirms that the DNA will facilitate cross-border network operation and service provision, enhancing industry competitiveness and improving spectrum coordination.

Against this background, to address technology and market trends, the Commission will review the current regulatory framework with the objectives of modernisation, simplification and harmonisation in mind.

¹ COM(2024) 81 final.

² COM(2025) 30 final.

³ COM(2025) 45 final.