

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001743/25
to the Commission
Dan-Ștefan Motreanu (PPE)
(30 April 2025)**

Subject: Securing new financial resources for EU and Member States' budgets to support strategic priorities and economic resilience

A recent study by the Centre for European Policy Studies highlights the urgent need for a European digital services tax. According to the report, a 5% levy on large digital companies could generate over EUR 35 billion annually — nearly 19% of the EU's 2025 budget — providing crucial resources for repaying the NextGenerationEU fund and financing investment in infrastructure, research and digitalisation.

Introducing such a tax would also be essential for strengthening the budgets of Member States, enabling vital investment in infrastructure, education, healthcare, enterprises and job creation across the EU.

The study stresses that waiting for an international agreement through the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development is no longer viable, given the stalled negotiations. Introducing a digital tax would not only strengthen the EU's strategic autonomy and financial stability but also ensure that digital companies make a fair contribution to the economies in which they operate.

In the light of growing calls from Member States and EU leaders to secure new own resources, and given the urgent financial and geopolitical context, what steps does the Commission plan to take to introduce a European digital tax and ensure that it is included in the upcoming proposals for new own resources?

Submitted: 30.4.2025

**Answer given by Mr Hoekstra on behalf of the European Commission
(17 June 2025)**

A global solution to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy remains the Commission's preferred option.

A proliferation of national or regional measures would generate fragmentation of the international tax landscape and may create double taxation issues.

The Commission has taken note of the content of the Executive Order on the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) global tax deal issued by the President of the United States.

In the statement issued during the 17th plenary meeting of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) held in April 2025, ⁽¹⁾ members reiterated their commitment to the two-Pillar solution and pursue the discussions on both Pillar 1 and Pillar 2.

The Commission will continue to engage with the United States in this respect and will liaise with Member States on the best way forward in case a global solution cannot be agreed.

Lastly, discussions concerning potential new EU own resources within the upcoming Multiannual Financial Framework are ongoing. These deliberations will unfold in due course.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-issues/beps/statement-oecd-g20-inclusive-framework-on-beps-april-2025.pdf>.