

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001872/26
to the Commission
Benoit Cassart (Renew)
(6 May 2026)**

Subject: EU-Canada Digital Partnership

The EU-Canada Digital Partnership aims to promote trustworthy AI and strengthen digital sovereignty, yet some major concerns have yet to be addressed.

1. Might the Commission's actions ultimately jeopardise the EU's push for strategic autonomy by returning it to a state of technological dependence?
2. How will it reconcile this dependence with the EU's goal of strategic autonomy?

Submitted: 6.5.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(29 June 2026)**

The EU advances a forward-looking vision of digital sovereignty, as outlined in the recently adopted Tech Sovereignty Package, not as protectionism or isolationism, but as the ability to act independently while remaining open and cooperative.

In parallel to developing its own technology capacity, the EU is working with like-minded partners like Canada to diversify and increase supply chain resilience and co-create trustworthy and interoperable technology solutions that will reduce reliance on any one company, country or technology.

By intensifying research cooperation in emerging and critical technologies like quantum or AI, by advancing regulatory cooperation and the interoperability of technical standards and by enabling joint projects on secure and trusted digital infrastructure such as 5G and digital identities, the EU-Canada Digital Partnership creates framework conditions to build digital ecosystems that serve the needs of our citizens and our businesses, strengthens economic security and avoids over-dependencies ⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news/eu-and-canada-launch-digital-partnership-strengthen-strategic-cooperation>.