

For an Effective Interregulation in the Digital Sphere

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - MAY 2025



At the turn of the 2020s, after a period shaped by the structuring and exemplary role of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) — which established a relatively coherent governance framework for personal data protection — **the European Union entered a new phase marked by the rapid adoption of new legislative acts.** Between 2022 and 2024, five major regulations (the Data Governance Act, Digital Markets Act, Digital Services Act, Data Act, and AI Act) were adopted, each pursuing specific objectives, **often complementary but rarely coordinated.** This normative proliferation has led to new tensions in the implementation of these instruments, particularly due to their overlap with obligations stemming from the GDPR.

This expansion of regulations has been accompanied by institutional changes. While

the the GDPR could rely on singular authorities (data protection authorities) and strong European coordination through the European Data Protection Board (EDPB), **the new texts call for multisectoral regulation.** The plurality of authorities involved — be they in charge of competition, consumer affairs, media, or security — makes structured cooperation necessary, which remains in its infancy. **A logic of “interregulation” is taking shape but struggles to materialise within a system that was not designed for it.**

The complexity does not stop at the national level. **At the EU level, the multiplication of committees and comitology bodies linked to each regulation hampers overall coherence.** Unlike the EDPB, these new structures lack the history of cooperation needed to harmonise practices. At the same time, the European Commission has strengthened its enforcement powers, notably through the growing use of delegated acts, thereby re-centralising part of the regulatory power to the detriment of national authorities.

Faced with this fragmented landscape, Member States must adapt their governance. In France, the response to this dispersion **has been the progressive establishment of a coordination network,** formally introduced by the law of 21 May 2024 aimed at securing

and regulating the digital space (SREN Act). This choice is based both on practical considerations — the specialisation of sectoral regulators — and on an institutional legacy that is not conducive to centralisation.

Alongside this diversification of the authorities involved, certain administrations are gaining influence (notably the Directorate General for Competition, Consumer Affairs and Fraud Control (DGCCRF) and the Directorate General for Enterprises (DGE)).

In this context, **regulation is also evolving in nature. It is shifting from a primarily reactive logic, based on incident handling, to a more preventive approach inspired by traditional competition regulation.** This transformation requires not only better coordination of actions but also a convergence of cultures between authorities, which are sometimes shaped by very different legal and operational traditions.

Finally, another major challenge is emerging: that of expertise. **The increasing complexity of the European regulatory framework calls for enhanced technical capabilities** — within governing bodies and public administrations, as well as within companies and civil society. Europe will only be able to sustain an ambitious regulatory model if it can rely on pools of trained professionals capable of understanding the intersecting challenges of data, AI, and digital governance.

The regulation of the digital sphere can no longer rely on the mechanisms that ensured the GDPR's relative success. It now demands

more complex and better-coordinated model. The challenge is twofold: to uphold Europe's normative ambition in the face of growing international pressures toward deregulation, and to ensure effective, comprehensible implementation for all relevant stakeholders.

To address this dual challenge, Renaissance Numérique puts forward ten proposals for better digital regulation in France.

Proposal 1

Promote digital acculturation among political leaders in France and Europe.

Proposal 2

Facilitate the retrieving of information from the various authorities' and administrations' investigation procedures.

Proposal 3

Launch a single national platform for reporting incidents related to the application of the digital regulatory package.

Proposal 4

Move beyond informational coordination towards operational collaboration between authorities and administrations involved in interregulation.

Proposal 5

Stabilise the organisational "cosmogony" of digital regulation.

Proposal 6

Stabilise the organisational "cosmogony" of digital regulation.

Proposal 7

Develop digital diplomacy.

Proposal 8

Measure and integrate the costs and impacts of regulation for businesses.

Proposal 9

Create a European diploma for cross-disciplinary expertise in the various digital issues.

Proposal 10

Avoid over-bureaucratising regulation.



Access the note and detailed proposals [here](#)