

WHITEPAPER

Digital Sovereignty Readiness & EU Cloud Assessment Guide

A practical framework for evaluating cloud sovereignty, compliance, and EU-native cloud provider fit.

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Europe is entering a new era of digital autonomy.

Geopolitical tensions, evolving regulatory frameworks, the rise of AI, and increased cybersecurity threats have made digital sovereignty a strategic priority for both public and private organizations.

This guide provides a practical, non-technical framework to:

- understand the pillars of digital sovereignty
- assess your organization's current sovereignty posture
- identify risks related to jurisdiction, data residency, and cloud vendor lock-in
- navigate the EU regulatory landscape
- build a modern, sovereignty-by-design cloud strategy
- evaluate EU-native cloud providers
- prepare for NIS2, Data Governance Act, Data Act, and the EU AI Act

Use this document as an internal assessment tool, a management briefing, or a checklist for cloud strategy decisions.





What Digital Sovereignty Means

Digital sovereignty refers to the ability of a nation, organization, or individual to control its own digital infrastructure, data, technology choices, and critical digital processes without dependency on external jurisdictions.

It includes:

1. Control over data

Where data is stored, processed, moved, and who has the legal right to access it.

2. Control over technology stack

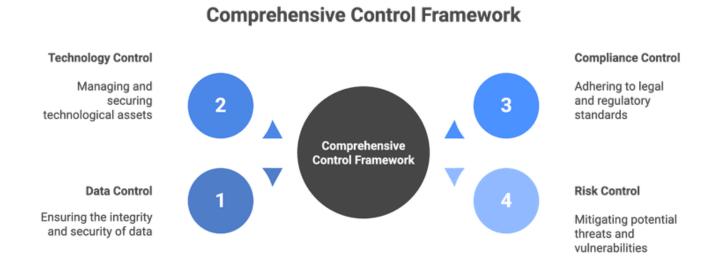
Cloud infrastructure, software, applications, Al models, and vendor ecosystems.

3. Control over compliance and governance

The ability to independently meet regulatory requirements and prove compliance.

4. Control over digital risk

Avoiding exposure to foreign laws, surveillance, or unintentional data sharing. Digital sovereignty is not just a legal requirement — it is a strategic necessity for operational continuity, cyber resilience, and long-term competitiveness.



Residency vs Sovereignty vs Jurisdiction

Three Layers You Must Control

1. Data Residency

➤ Where your data is physically stored.

2. Data Sovereignty

➤ Which laws govern your data.

3. Jurisdictional Control

➤ Who can legally compel access to your data.

Data Sovereignty Legal control over data Data Residency Physical location of data storage

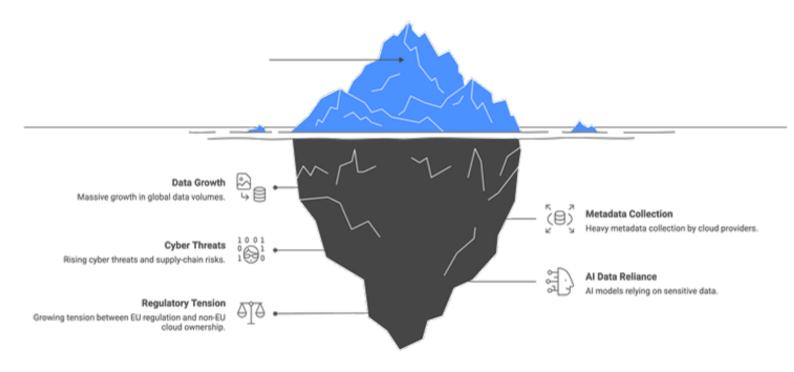
Why It Matters Now

Europe faces a turning point:

- Massive growth in global data volumes
- Heavy metadata collection by cloud providers
- · Rising cyber threats and supply-chain risks
- Al models relying on sensitive data
- Growing tension between EU regulation and non-EU cloud ownership

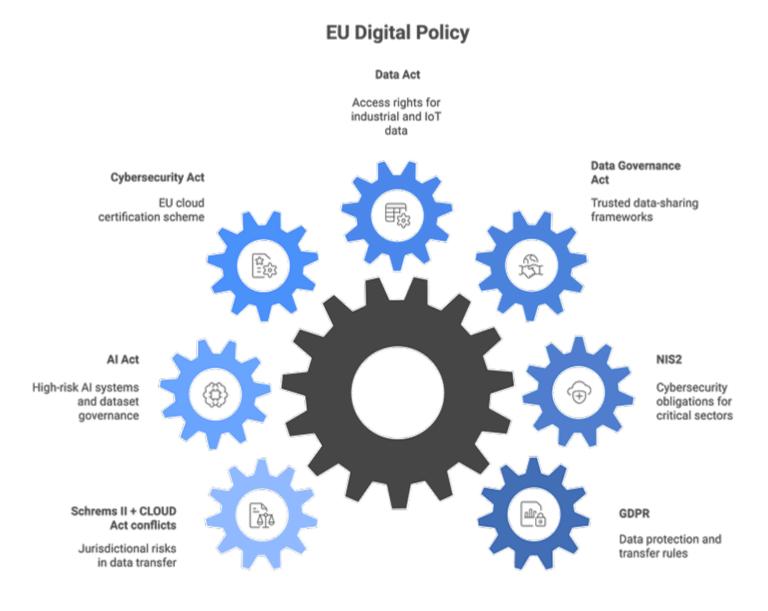
Organizations must ensure digital autonomy to stay secure, compliant, and competitive.

Europe's Digital Autonomy: Unveiling the Hidden Depths



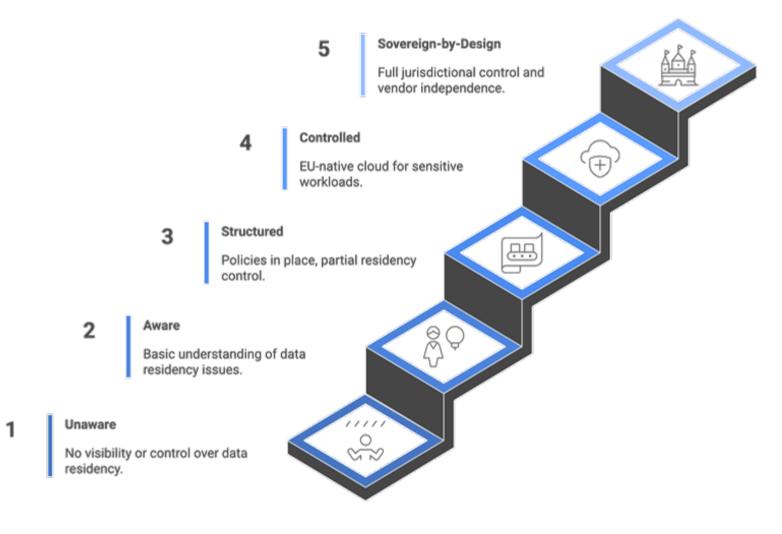
Key EU Regulations Shaping Your Cloud Strategy

- GDPR Data protection & transfer rules
- NIS2 Cybersecurity obligations for critical sectors
- Data Governance Act Trusted data-sharing frameworks
- Data Act Access rights for industrial & IoT data
- Cybersecurity Act EU cloud certification scheme
- Al Act High-risk Al systems, dataset governance
- Schrems II + CLOUD Act conflicts Jurisdictional risks





Digital Sovereignty Maturity Model



Digital Sovereignty Self-Assessment

Rate each	question:	0 = No,	1 = Part	tially, 2	2 = Y	es

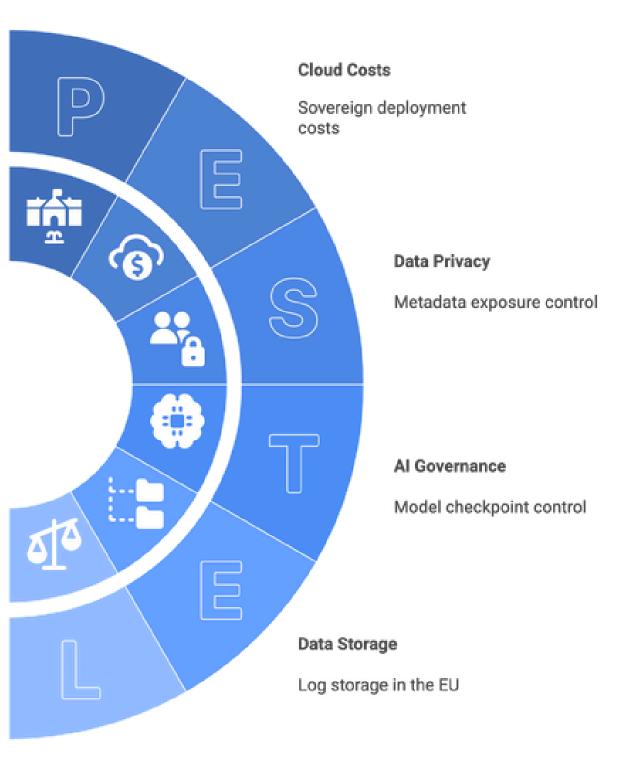
 A. Governance Do we know where all data is stored? Have we classified our data? Do we control metadata exposure?
B. Residency & Jurisdiction

C. Compliance & Monitoring
 □ Do we monitor compliance continuously?
 ■ Are logs stored in the EU?
 ■ Do we assess cross-border flows?
D. Cloud Architecture
ullet Do we classify workloads for sovereign deployment?
 Are backups jurisdiction-controlled?
 ■ Do we isolate high-risk workloads?
 E. Al & Model Governance Do we store inference logs in the EU? Do vendors use our data for model training? Do we control model checkpoints?

Digital Sovereignty Self-Assessment

Data Residency

EU data storage



Compliance

Continuous compliance monitoring

Sovereignty-by-Design Roadmap

1. Assess & Map

Identify data types, flows, and dependencies.

2. Govern & Steer

Define policies, ownership, and compliance frameworks.

3. Plan & Design

Architect sovereign-friendly cloud infrastructure.

4. Transform & Implement

Migrate workloads; enforce encryption and zero trust.

5. Run & Manage

Continuously monitor compliance and jurisdictional risk.



Sector-Specific Sovereignty Requirements

Public Sector

Must retain strict jurisdictional control.

Banking & Finance

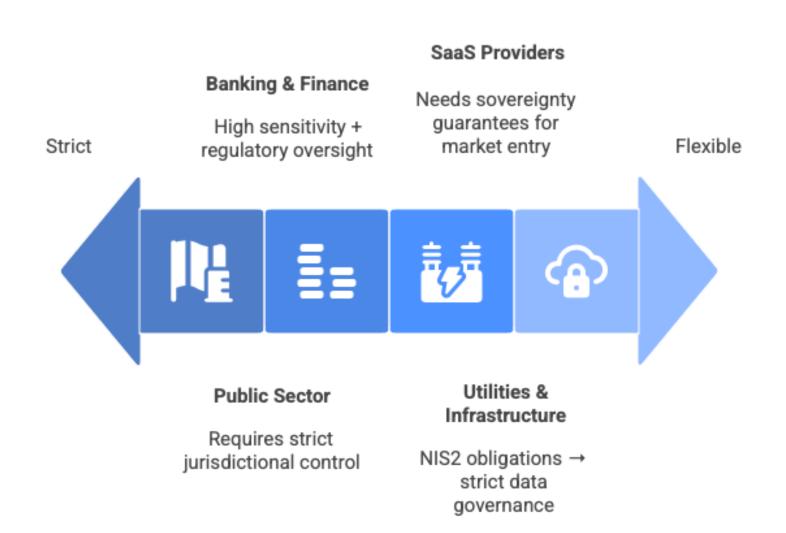
High sensitivity + regulatory oversight.

Utilities & Critical Infrastructure

NIS2 obligations \rightarrow strict data governance.

SaaS Providers

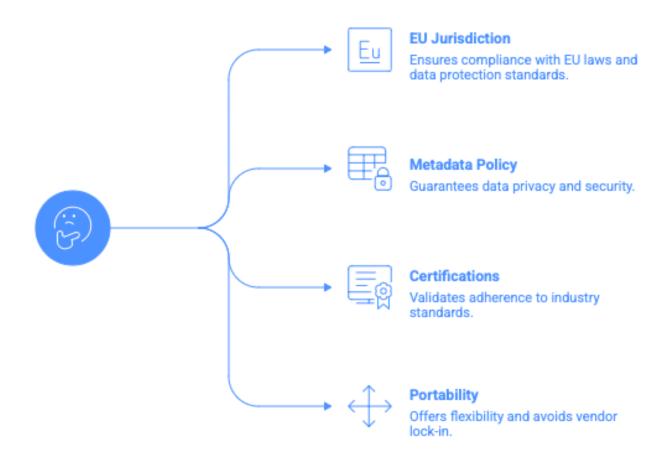
Need sovereignty guarantees to enter regulated markets.



How to Evaluate EU-Native Cloud Providers

Choose providers that offer:

- EU ownership & headquarters
- No exposure to foreign jurisdiction
- Clear metadata governance
- EU-only operational staff
- Certified security frameworks
- Sovereign AI capabilities
- Vendor exit strategy
- Cost transparency



Avoid These Sovereignty Mistakes

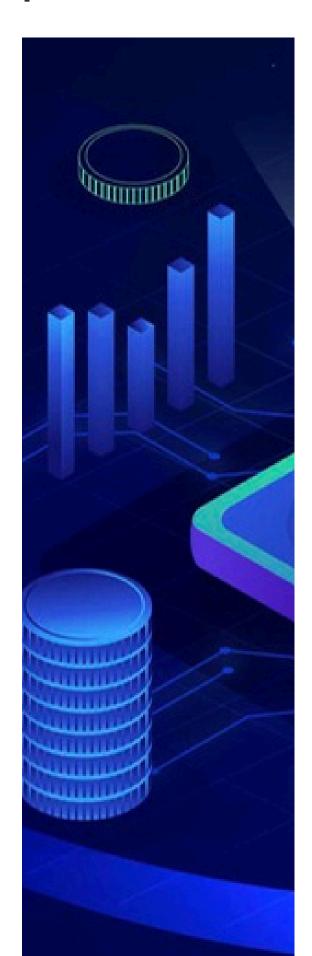
- Assuming EU datacenter = EU jurisdiction
- Ignoring metadata leakage
- Relying only on contractual clauses
- Classifying no data or all data the same
- No exit strategy from non-EU hyperscalers
- Moving AI workloads into non-EU regions



Glossary

- Digital Sovereignty control digital assets independently
- Data Sovereignty data governed by local laws
- Residency physical data location
- Jurisdiction legal power over data
- Zero Trust no implicit trust model
- Sovereign Cloud cloud aligned to local jurisdiction
- Metadata descriptive operational information
- Portability ability to migrate data freely

Need help assessing your sovereignty posture or evaluating EU-native cloud providers?



Use this assessment and roadmap to strengthen your strategy and build cloud infrastructure that protects your organization today.

Book a Digital Sovereignty Audit or Strategy Session now

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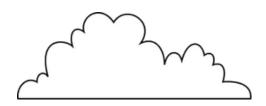
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Get in touch with us!



We work to solve your tech challenges on time and budget and provide infrastructure with the endurance it needs to let you focus on what matters the most – growing business.



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