Question for written answer E-004266/2026
to the Commission
Rule 144
Christine Anderson (ESN)

Subject: Political expression, viewpoint diversity and systemic risks in generative AI under the Digital Services Act (DSA)

Following ChatGPT's designation as a very large online search engine, the Commission stated that systemic risk assessments may concern shared algorithmic systems. Article 34 DSA covers risks affecting civic discourse, electoral processes and fundamental rights. Applying these concepts to generative AI raises questions about the distinction between harmful conduct and lawful political expression.

1. Under what objective criteria can an AI-generated response concerning a lawful but politically controversial position constitute a systemic risk affecting civic discourse or electoral processes under Article 34 DSA?

2. How does the Commission distinguish unlawful content, demonstrably false factual claims and legitimate political disagreement when assessing risks arising from generative AI, and how does it safeguard freedom of expression and information under Article 11 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights?

3. Does the Commission distinguish between AI-generated information made publicly accessible through a designated search service and responses provided in private, non-search conversations when evaluating risks to civic discourse? If so, on what basis?

Submitted: 19.10.2026