

EN

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Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen  
on behalf of the European Commission  
(18.2.2026)

Cyber-security is a key objective of the Commission's digital policy, which is reflected both in legislative proposals and in the enforcement activity. The Digital Markets Act (DMA)<sup>1</sup> was adopted by the EU co-legislators to bring more fairness and contestability to the digital sector. It aims to improve developers' opportunities to bring to users better and more innovative services, including on aspects such as privacy and security.

The duty to ensure effective compliance with the DMA as well as rules such as the Cyber Resilience Act<sup>2</sup>, General Data Protection Regulation<sup>3</sup> or Digital Services Act<sup>4</sup> is on the gatekeeper. Gatekeepers must ensure that the measures they adopt to ensure compliance with the DMA are effective and comply with applicable law, such as the previously mentioned instruments. The DMA does not prevent gatekeepers from applying measures to protect end user's security or measures to protect the integrity of their operating system or device. However, such measures should not be a pretext to avoid compliance and gatekeepers must therefore justify that such measures are strictly necessary and proportionate for their intended purpose. The Commission dutifully applies these principles during regulatory dialogue and in its enforcement actions.

The DMA's ban on self-preferencing also aims to create opportunities for developers to enable innovation. The gatekeeper is responsible for how they comply with this obligation.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://digital-markets-act.ec.europa.eu/index\\_en](https://digital-markets-act.ec.europa.eu/index_en).

<sup>2</sup> <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/cyber-resilience-act>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02016R0679-20160504&qid=1532348683434>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/digital-services-act>.