EN
E-000023/2026
Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen
on behalf of the European Commission
(9.3.2026)

The AI Act[1] aims to promote the uptake of human-centric and trustworthy AI, while ensuring a high level of protection of health, safety, and fundamental rights. The Apply AI Strategy[2]proposes actions deeply rooted in the needs and challenges of each sector and its workers, including in the cultural and creative sectors and industries (CCSI). Moreover, one of the objectives of the Culture Compass is to harness digital tech and AI in the CCSI, for which a new AI Strategy for the CCSI will be developed. This strategy will aim to foster an ethical use of AI that supports human creativity.

Translations which consist of AI generated text are not eligible for protection under the EU copyright law. Post-editing corrections of AI generated texts by natural persons i.e. human translators, may in certain circumstances fulfil the requirements to be considered a work of authorship and will benefit from copyright protection and also be subject to the exceptions and limitations provided for in EU law. As authors of such works, human translators may reserve their rights, thereby excluding the exception or limitation of text and data mining[3]. The Commission is currently reviewing the DSM Directive[4] and will consider further adjustments to the EU copyright framework to address the challenges faced by creators, in particular to facilitate licensing for the use of copyright-protected content by AI providers.

[1] Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence.
[2] https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/apply-ai.
[3] Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2019/790 of the European Parliament and of the Council on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market.
[4] Directive (EU) 2019/790 of the European Parliament and of the Council on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market.