

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000416/26
to the Commission
Sandro Gozi (Renew)
(2 February 2026)**

Subject: General Data Protection Regulation and Parliament's access to information on national public fund donors

In the wake of a political scandal involving the management of a national public fund for social assistance, the Cypriot House of Representatives has requested access to the list of donors to this fund in the context of its oversight and transparency duties. The relevant executive authorities refused to disclose this information, citing a potential breach of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), despite the fact that the majority of the donors are legal persons.

1. What is the Commission's position with regard to a situation in which a national executive authority is citing the GDPR as a reason for refusing to provide a national parliament with information on donors of a public fund, when that request falls within the framework of parliamentary oversight and transparency obligations?
2. In particular, is it the Commission's view that the GDPR should take precedence over national constitutional principles of parliamentary oversight and democratic accountability, especially in cases where the information requested does not primarily concern natural persons?
3. Does it intend to seek the opinion of the European Data Protection Board on this matter?

Submitted: 2.2.2026

**Answer given by Mr McGrath on behalf of the European Commission
(16 June 2026)**

Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation, GDPR) ⁽¹⁾ does not provide for a general right or an obligation to refuse disclosure of personal data on the grounds of personal data protection as such.

Member States have a primary responsibility to monitor the application of the relevant legal provisions and to take the necessary steps for enforcement. Any natural or legal person acting as a controller or processor of personal data, including public authorities, are subject to the GDPR.

The supervision and enforcement of the GDPR falls within the competence of the national supervisory authorities and courts, without prejudice to the competences of the Commission as guardian of the Treaties.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1-88.