

(English version)

Question for written answer E-001138/26
to the Commission
Dan-Ștefan Motreanu (PPE)
(18 March 2026)

Subject: AI Act

Several European industry associations representing the digital and telecommunications sectors have raised concerns about the implementation of the AI Act, in particular regarding possible regulatory overlaps with existing EU product safety legislation and the cumulative impact of multiple digital regulations on businesses. Stakeholders contend that some sectors may be subject to double regulation, notably where AI systems are already covered by sector-specific safety frameworks.

Furthermore, industry representatives have emphasised the need for more alignment between the implementation timetable of the AI Act, the digital simplification initiatives currently under discussion, and the broader EU data protection framework, particularly with regard to the rules governing the use of data for the development and deployment of AI systems.

Finally, calls have been made to consider postponing certain upcoming application deadlines of the AI Act in order to provide greater legal certainty and allow companies sufficient time to comply.

Therefore, what approach is the Commission considering to address possible overlap and legal uncertainty arising from the AI Act, and could revisions to its scope or implementation timeline be envisaged to maintain consistency within the EU legal framework and to promote competitiveness?

Submitted: 18.3.2026

Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(3 June 2026)

The Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act ⁽¹⁾ is a landmark legislation, delivering trust in AI through a single legislative framework. The AI Act complements existing product safety rules with horizontal requirements that ensure that high-risk AI systems are safe and trustworthy.

The Commission acknowledges that stakeholders have questions on how to apply the new rules in practice, in particular together with existing law.

To build clarity regarding the applicable rules and their practical application, the Commission has launched initiatives such as the AI Act Service Desk ⁽²⁾ where businesses, and especially small companies, can obtain clarification concerning any concrete questions they may have.

Furthermore, the Commission is preparing guidelines and other support tools. Likewise, the AI Act complements existing EU data protection law. The Commission and the European Data Protection Board are preparing joint guidelines.

To further address implementation challenges and simplify compliance with the AI Act, the Commission has proposed the Digital Omnibus on AI ⁽³⁾ on 19 November 2025, which builds on the lessons learned during the progressive roll-out of the AI Act.

In particular, the Omnibus allows more time for the AI Act's rules on high-risk AI systems to come into force since standards and specifications are not yet available.

Moreover, targeted amendments aim to further clarify the interplay with other EU law, in particular the Machinery Regulation ⁽⁴⁾. The Digital Omnibus on AI was provisionally agreed by the co-legislators on 7 May 2026 and is expected to be adopted by July 2026.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act), OJ L, 2024/1689, 12.7.2024.

⁽²⁾ <https://ai-act-service-desk.ec.europa.eu/>.

⁽³⁾ COM(2025) 836 final.

⁽⁴⁾ Regulation (EU) 2023/1230 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2023 on machinery and repealing Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 73/361/EEC, OJ L 165, 29.6.2023, pp. 1-102, <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1230/oj>.