

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003096/26
to the Commission
Emil Radev (PPE)
(22 July 2026)**

Subject: Ensuring cybersecurity, privacy and system integrity safeguards in DMA interoperability requirements for agentic AI

Recent developments in agentic AI have highlighted concerns about the security and privacy risks associated with its development and deployment. Notably, the cybersecurity agencies of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK and the US have issued joint guidance on the adoption of agentic AI, highlighting the need for robust legal, technical and platform-level safeguards.

Such safeguards are crucial in the context of the Digital Markets Act (DMA), which may require developers to provide third parties with interoperability access to mobile operating system functionalities relevant to agentic AI. Such obligations must not weaken the privacy, security and integrity protections built into operating systems by design.

Against this background:

1. How does the Commission assess whether DMA safeguards suffice to ensure that interoperability obligations preserve privacy, security and system integrity protections embedded in mobile operating systems?
2. Will the Commission undertake a more comprehensive assessment of privacy and cybersecurity risks associated with agentic AI-related interoperability requirements, and reflect the findings in future DMA guidance and reviews?
3. Will the Commission consider establishing a formal role for data protection, cybersecurity and consumer protection authorities in DMA implementation and enforcement to ensure that interoperability measures are assessed across competition, privacy, security and consumer protection objectives?

Submitted: 22.7.2026

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(17 September 2026)**

AI presents critical and urgent opportunities for Europe. The Commission seeks to unlock them by fostering innovation and diversification while protecting users and fundamental rights.

The Digital Markets Act (DMA) ⁽¹⁾ interoperability obligation supports this objective by preventing gatekeepers from reserving operating system (OS) features for their own services.

The Commission is aware of the risks linked to agentic AI and ensures that they are duly considered in the DMA implementation. Gatekeepers can and must implement the necessary OS safeguards to manage those risks, and the DMA allows them to determine their exact technical implementation.

But those risks cannot be used as a pretext to exclude alternative providers — especially as those might offer more secure and privacy-friendly AI services.

The Commission recently adopted a decision that provides guidance on how Google Android must interoperate with AI services ⁽²⁾. In developing this guidance, the Commission engaged in extensive technical discussions with Alphabet, including its technical experts and engineers, and allowed Alphabet to implement strong mitigations to preserve privacy, security and system integrity on Android devices ⁽³⁾.

Other EU rules — including the Cyber Resilience Act ⁽⁴⁾, the AI Act ⁽⁵⁾, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) ⁽⁶⁾, the NIS2 Directive ⁽⁷⁾, and the Digital Services Act ⁽⁸⁾ — still apply in full to both gatekeepers and third parties.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/1925/oj/eng>.

⁽²⁾ <https://competition-cases.ec.europa.eu/cases/DMA.100220>.

⁽³⁾ https://digital-markets-act.ec.europa.eu/developer-portal/interoperability/alphabet-specification-proceedings-interoperability-ai-services_en.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32024R2847>.

⁽⁵⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj/eng>.

⁽⁶⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/2016-05-04/eng>.

⁽⁷⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2022/2555/2022-12-27>.

⁽⁸⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2065/oj/eng>.

The Commission cooperates with relevant bodies, including through the DMA High Level Group and the Digital Markets Advisory Committee, and is developing joint guidelines on the interplay between the DMA and the GDPR together with the European Data Protection Board.
