

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-001672/26
to the Commission
Piotr Müller (ECR)
(23 April 2026)**

Subject: Why is the European Union lagging behind other countries in assessing advanced AI models?

The European Union presents itself as a global leader in AI regulation. However, recent revelations about Anthropic's advanced AI model called 'Mythos' raise serious concerns as to whether the EU has the necessary technical capacity to enforce the rules it has adopted.

While the UK authorities gained access to the model and quickly produced a technical assessment, the Commission reportedly has neither access to the technology nor a sufficient number of experts to assess the cybersecurity risks of cutting-edge AI systems.

This gives the impression that the EU is better at legislating than at understanding or enforcing legislation.

Given this situation:

1. How many technical experts and cybersecurity specialists are currently employed in the departments of the European AI Office responsible for advanced artificial intelligence systems, and how does the Commission assess whether these resources are sufficient?
2. What specific steps is the Commission taking to ensure that the AI Office has access to cutting-edge AI models developed outside the EU and is able to assess them independently?
3. Does the Commission consider that the current structure and resources of the AI Office are sufficient to effectively enforce the Artificial Intelligence Act in the face of rapidly evolving developments in this field?

Submitted: 23.4.2026

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

The AI Office employs more than 140 staff members, including over 40 in its AI safety unit, the majority of whom have technical profiles, including in cybersecurity.

The Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology also has a Directorate dedicated to Cybersecurity and Trust and is supported in these matters by the EU Agency for Cybersecurity.

Anthropic is a signatory to the EU General-Purpose AI Code of Practice ⁽¹⁾ and has committed to assess and mitigate systemic risks, including cybersecurity risks, and submit evaluation results to the AI Office.

As a regulator, the AI Office has held numerous technical meetings with Anthropic to support implementation of the Code. The AI Office has unique access to providers' internal safety and security practices and is discussing with providers how to improve them. Where appropriate, it may run its own model evaluations.

The Code also requires companies to work with third-party evaluators — independent organisations that test AI models for capabilities and risks.

Once the AI Office's enforcement powers apply in August 2026, requests for information and, if necessary, model access will become mandatory.

The AI Office also monitors model capabilities. Together with government-backed organisations like the UK AI Security Institute, it is part of a network advancing AI safety by evaluating advanced AI models. Unlike the UK AI Security Institute, which focuses on capability evaluations, the EU AI Office is also a regulator.

The Digital Omnibus on AI ⁽²⁾ foresees additional staffing for upcoming enforcement activities, including for high-risk General-Purpose AI systems.

⁽¹⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/contents-code-gpai>.

⁽²⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/digital-omnibus-ai-regulation-proposal>.