

(English version)

**Question for written answer P-002741/26
to the Commission
Raquel García Hermida-Van Der Walle (Renew)
(2 July 2026)**

Subject: Validity of EU-US Data Privacy Framework following US Supreme Court judgment

In 2023, the Commission issued an adequacy decision in line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) for data transfers to the United States, implemented under the EU-US Data Privacy Framework. In this adequacy decision, the Commission relied on the US Federal Trade Commission as an ‘independent’ supervisory authority with the power to monitor and enforce compliance with the data protection rules ⁽¹⁾.

On 29 June 2026, the US Supreme Court ruled that independent executive authorities in the United States are unconstitutional ⁽²⁾, which raises questions regarding the validity of the Commission’s adequacy decision, leaving both citizens and companies in legal uncertainty.

In 2015 and 2020, earlier adequacy decisions for data transfers to the US were invalidated by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), because of a lack of adequate data protection in the United States.

1. Does the Commission share the concerns regarding the Supreme Court judgment, and by which date does the Commission plan to publish an assessment of whether or not this affects the validity of its adequacy decision?
2. Will the Commission reach out and discuss this matter with the US authorities on a political level, to ensure that they are fully aware that independent supervision is a condition for the continuation of the EU-US Data Privacy Framework?
3. Will the Commission be more proactive in safeguarding EU citizens’ data protection, or will it wait for a possible third invalidation of an adequacy decision by the CJEU?

Submitted: 2.7.2026

**Question for written answer E-002823/26
to the Commission**

**Aura Salla (PPE), Mika Aaltola (PPE), Pekka Toveri (PPE), Alexandra Mehnert (PPE), Andrea Wechsler (PPE), Maria Guzenina (S&D), Maria Grapini (S&D), Lucia Yar (Renew), Sophie Wilmès (Renew), Kai Tegethoff (Verts/ALE), Anna Strolenberg (Verts/ALE), Per Clausen (The Left), Merja Kyllönen (The Left), Leila Chaibi (The Left), Sirpa Pietikäinen (PPE), Wouter Beke (PPE), Axel Voss (PPE), Michael McNamara (Renew), Kim Van Sparrentak (Verts/ALE), Nela Riehl (Verts/ALE), Reinier Van Lanschot (Verts/ALE), Emil Radev (PPE)
(8 July 2026)**

Subject: Impact of the recent US Supreme Court ruling on the EU-US Data Privacy Framework and European data sovereignty

A recent ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States weakens the independence of key federal oversight bodies and may undermine the legal assumptions underpinning the EU-US Data Privacy Framework. As the stability of transatlantic data transfers depends on effective and independent oversight in the United States, this development highlights the EU’s continued exposure to external legal and political developments and the need to strengthen European digital sovereignty.

Considering this:

1. Will the Commission urgently assess the implications of the ruling for the validity and stability of the EU-US Data Privacy Framework?
2. What steps is the Commission taking to strengthen European data sovereignty and reduce the EU’s dependence on non-EU data transfer mechanisms?
3. Is the Commission preparing contingency measures, including an orderly transition, should the current framework become legally unsustainable?

Submitted: 8.7.2026

⁽¹⁾ Commission Implementing Decision EU 2023/1795 of 10 July 2023 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the adequate level of protection of personal data under the EU-US Data Privacy Framework (notified under document C(2023)4745), http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec_impl/2023/1795/oj.

⁽²⁾ https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/25pdf/25-332_qn12.pdf.

Question for written answer E-002882/26
to the Commission
Catherine Griset (Pfe)
(13 July 2026)

Subject: Urgent need to develop European cloud service providers

The US Supreme Court has paved the way for the President of the United States to dismiss the commissioners of the Federal Trade Commission, the agency responsible, amongst other things, for protecting the personal data of Europeans when it is processed by US tech firms ⁽³⁾.

Since 1935, the independence of these commissioners had been based on protection against politically-motivated dismissal: the President of the United States could appoint them, but could not remove them from office.

The US Supreme Court has now made such removal possible which, in turn, runs counter to the data transfer agreement, concluded by the European Union with the United States, and known as the 'Data Privacy Framework'.

This agreement was in fact conditional upon the existence of independent supervisory authorities in the United States.

Does the Commission plan to renegotiate the data transfer agreement with the United States, given that the legal challenges already brought before the Court of Justice of the European Union have a strong chance of success?

Submitted: 13.7.2026

Question for written answer E-002991/26
to the Commission
Moritz Körner (Renew)
(15 July 2026)

Subject: Judgment concerning the FTC

With its judgment of 29 June 2026, the US Supreme Court removed the statutory protection of members of the Federal Trade Commission against politically motivated dismissal. This undermines a key assumption underpinning the adoption of the adequacy decision (EU) 2023/1795, i.e. that compliance by U.S. companies with data protection obligations is monitored and enforced by an independent and effective supervisory authority.

An authority whose management can be removed at any time by the US President can hardly be considered independent from the executive. Nevertheless, the Commission continues to enable large-scale transfers of personal data to the US, even though the GDPR requires the Commission to monitor relevant developments without delay and to suspend or repeal an adequacy decision as soon as an equivalent level of protection is no longer ensured.

1. Why did the Commission not suspend the adequacy decision immediately, despite the disappearance of a fundamental prerequisite for the claimed independent enforcement of the data protection framework?
2. Does the Commission maintain that the FTC meets the requirements for independent and effective oversight if its members are subject to the direct political control of the US President?
3. Will the Commission revoke the adequacy decision and warn controllers not to continue relying on the data protection framework, or is it knowingly prepared to accept a third defeat before the Court of Justice of the European Union?

Submitted: 15.7.2026

Joint answer given by Mr McGrath on behalf of the European Commission
(10 September 2026)

The Commission services are assessing the US Supreme Court judgment of 29 June 2026 to understand its impact on the EU-US Data Privacy Framework, bearing in mind that this also entails an assessment concerning the functioning of the US legal system. Therefore, the Commission's services will continue to work closely with the US administration on this matter.

The Commission recalls that both the EU-US Data Privacy Framework and the adequacy decision ⁽⁴⁾ remain legally valid and operational.

⁽³⁾ <https://siecledigital.fr/2026/07/05/une-decision-de-la-justice-americaine-fragilise-la-protection-des-donnees-personnelles-des-europeens/>.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision EU 2023/1795 of 10 July 2023 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the adequate level of protection of personal data under the EU-US Data Privacy Framework, OJ L 231, 20.9.2023, pp. 118-229.

In addition, the Executive Order 14086 signed by the President of the United States on 7 October 2022, continues to be in force and provides key safeguards to data transferred from the EU ⁽⁶⁾.

As for any adequacy decision, the Commission has the power to propose its suspension, amendment or repeal if it concludes that the required level of protection is no longer ensured.

⁽⁶⁾ This Order introduced safeguards to ensure that the collection and use of personal data of Europeans by United States intelligence agencies is limited to what is necessary and proportionate in pursuit of defined national security objectives. Moreover, the Order established a Data Protection Review Court, with binding investigatory and remedial powers, to which EU citizens have access.