

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-002790/26
to the Commission
Ştefan Muşoiu (S&D)
(6 July 2026)**

Subject: Adapting the European regulatory framework to the risks posed by agentic AI

The accelerated development of artificial intelligence, in particular agentic artificial intelligence systems capable of making decisions and executing complex tasks autonomously, is already posing major challenges to economic and financial stability.

Representatives of the European Central Bank and financial supervisory authorities recently warned that innovation is outpacing the current capacity to adapt the European regulatory framework. According to experts in several areas, there is a risk of systemic effects, including through simultaneous reactions of several autonomous systems in the financial markets. At the same time, there is a growing call for emergency response mechanisms/kill switches.

1. Given the unprecedented expansion of AI and the importance of Europe developing its own AI capabilities, I would ask the Commission to say what measures it intends to take to ensure that the regulatory and supervisory process keeps pace with the rapid evolution of AI?
2. I would also ask the Commission to say whether the possibility of introducing European emergency response mechanisms for AI systems with systemic impact is being explored?
3. In addition, I would ask it to present the initiatives that the EC is planning to strengthen the technological autonomy of the Union in the field of AI.

Submitted: 6.7.2026

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

AI agents are not a separate category within the AI Act ⁽¹⁾, but the rules for AI systems and GPAI models apply to them ⁽²⁾. Providers of the most advanced GPAI models face risk management obligations reflecting the models' autonomous capabilities and agentic use ⁽³⁾.

The European AI Office (AI Office) continues to monitor developments closely: its recent call for tenders on technical assistance for AI safety includes a lot dedicated to evaluating the safety and security of AI agents ⁽⁴⁾.

From a financial stability perspective, the Commission monitors technological developments, including in AI, and their implications for the financial sector.

With the relevant European and national supervisory authorities, it assesses whether existing frameworks for banking, insurance and capital markets remain appropriate given evolving risks, including from increasingly autonomous AI.

The AI Act already provides for mechanisms addressing early signs of emerging risks. For example, providers of the most advanced GPAI models must report relevant information about serious incidents to the AI Office and, as applicable, national competent authorities ⁽⁵⁾.

Furthermore, the scientific panel ⁽⁶⁾ may issue qualified alerts to the AI Office where it has reason to suspect that a GPAI model poses concrete identifiable risk at EU level ⁽⁷⁾.

The Commission is supporting technological sovereignty across the entire AI value chain. This includes initiatives supported by the AI Continent Action Plan, such as AI Factories and Gigafactories ⁽⁸⁾, the Apply AI Strategy, which supports the deployment of EU-made AI solutions ⁽⁹⁾; and the Tech Sovereignty Package, which includes, among other measures, the proposals for the Cloud and AI Development Act and the Chips Act 2 ⁽¹⁰⁾.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj/eng>.

⁽²⁾ Compare the definitions in Article 3, point (1), and Article 3, point (63), of the AI Act; <https://ai-act-service-desk.ec.europa.eu/en/faq>.

⁽³⁾ For example, see Measure 5.1, point (7), Appendix 1.3.1, points (5) and (7), Appendix 1.3.3, points (1), (4), and (12), or Appendix 3.2, second paragraph, Safety and Security Chapter of the GPAI Code of Practice; <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/contents-code-gpai>.

⁽⁴⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/funding/eu-ai-office-launches-eu9-million-tender-technical-support-gpai-safety>.

⁽⁵⁾ Article 55(1)(c) of the AI Act.

⁽⁶⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/ai-scientific-panel>.

⁽⁷⁾ Article 90(1)(a) of the AI Act.

⁽⁸⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/ai-continent-action-plan>.

⁽⁹⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/apply-ai>.

⁽¹⁰⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-tech-sovereignty>.