

**Question for written answer E-004039/2025
to the Commission**

Rule 144

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Subject: Striking a balance between the work of monitoring reporters and the battle against arbitrary removal of content

On 20 January 2025, a revised code of conduct on tackling illegal hate speech online was incorporated into the Digital Services Act. This code reintroduces monitoring reporters, therefore enabling associations to report hateful content.

Digital platforms are then given 24 hours to remove this content¹.

However, if content inciting violence, discriminatory content, defamatory content and content constituting online bullying has to be removed, then censoring must be fair and proportionate, and must meet the requirements of the European Media Freedom Act, which sets out in Article 18 that digital platforms, particularly social media platforms, must limit their censorship.

The real aim of this is to ensure that these platforms do not remove content or accounts arbitrarily, without giving the user any means of redress.

How does the Commission plan to ensure that the work of monitoring reporters and trusted flaggers is not at odds with the European Media Freedom Act?

Supporter²

Submitted: 15.10.2025

¹ https://www.contexte.com/fr/actualite/medias/la-commission-relande-le-statut-de-monitoring-reporters-pour-signaler-les-contenus-haineux-sur-les-plateformes_240229?go-back-to-briefitem=240229

² This question is supported by a Member other than the authors: Julien Leonardelli (PfE)