

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003235/25
to the Commission
Sandro Gozi (Renew)
(13 August 2025)**

Subject: Child abuse content available on X (formerly Twitter)

Alliance4Europe reveals that an active network on X is distributing child sexual assault materials by exploiting the same technical vulnerabilities that Russian influence operations have already capitalised on. This is a systemic problem that raises questions about users' safety and the platform's compliance with the Digital Services Act.

1. Has the Commission looked into this situation and alerted the competent authorities?
2. What immediate action will it require from X to correct these flaws and remove this content?
3. Does it intend to open formal compliance or penalty proceedings against X?

Submitted: 13.8.2025

**Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(9 October 2025)**

The Commission is aware of and analysing the concerning alleged presence of a coordinated inauthentic behaviour network distributing child sexual abuse material (CSAM) on X, as reported by Alliance4Europe.

Protecting, empowering and respecting the rights of children is a key priority for the Commission. Under Article 28 of the Digital Services Act (DSA) ⁽¹⁾, providers of online platforms accessible to minors must ensure a high level of privacy, safety and security of minors.

In addition, under Article 16, platforms must have user friendly mechanisms to flag illegal content and under Article 18, their providers shall inform law enforcement authorities if they become aware of information that gives rise to a suspicion that a criminal offense involving the threat to a person is taking place or likely to take place — which include CSAM.

The recently published guidelines on the protection of minors ⁽²⁾ assist providers of online platforms in the application of Article 28 of the DSA by setting out a non-exhaustive list of measures deemed proportionate and appropriate to protect children from online risks, such as grooming.

In addition, providers of designated very large online platforms and very large online search engines including X, are required to conduct risk assessments and put in place effective mitigation measures for any actual or foreseeable negative effects related to the spread of illegal content as well as negative effects on users', including minors, physical and mental wellbeing.

The Commission has an ongoing investigation on X's procedures to counter the dissemination of illegal content in the EU ⁽³⁾. The findings of the Commission's investigations remain confidential until publicly communicated.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act) <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2065>.

⁽²⁾ Commission publishes guidelines on the protection of minors <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/commission-publishes-guidelines-protection-minors>.

⁽³⁾ Supervision of the designated very large online platforms and search engines under DSA <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/list-designated-vlops-and-vloses>.