

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004306/25
to the Commission**

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Valérie Deloge (Pfe), Fabrice Leggeri (Pfe), Pierre Pimpie (Pfe), Mathilde Androuët (Pfe)**
(3 November 2025)

Subject: Netflix and the ideological indoctrination of children

The controversy surrounding Netflix's broadcasting of content promoting sensitive ideological themes to young audiences, such as the series *Dead End: Paranormal Park*, raises an important issue, namely protecting children against cultural indoctrination by globalised platforms.

The Audiovisual Media Services Directive, however, provides for safeguards to protect children and strict viewer age categories. However, there is much testimony to show that these arrangements are in practice toothless: there is no real separation between 'children's' and 'adult' content catalogues, the settings are complex, and there is a lack of independent auditing of the reliability of automated recommendations.

In this light:

1. Can the Commission confirm that it will refer the matter to the competent authorities of the Member States where Netflix is established in order to ascertain whether 'children's' profiles are effectively protected and whether its age classifications are compliant with the rules?
2. Does it intend to propose clearer rules to prevent children from being unintentionally exposed to content promoting controversial ideologies?
3. Lastly, does it intend to safeguard European countries' strict cultural sovereignty, so that our peoples can retain control over what is offered to their children?

Supporter ⁽¹⁾

Submitted: 3.11.2025

Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen on behalf of the European Commission
(14 January 2026)

Under the Audiovisual Media Services Directive (AVMSD), ⁽¹⁾ it is primarily the competence of national regulatory authorities to enforce the national rules transposing the AVMSD, including those focusing on the protection of minors.

The Commission continues to closely monitor the implementation and enforcement of the AVMSD in the Member States, notably regarding the obligations of audiovisual media service providers to protect minors from content which may impair their physical, mental or moral development.

In addition, the ongoing evaluation of the AVMSD ⁽²⁾ will consider the relevance of the current rules and identify potential shortcomings in the existing framework and will also assess whether more should be done to ensure that minors are protected when they view audiovisual content.

Lastly, the EU legal framework for audiovisual and media services which is underpinned by the AVMSD is without prejudice to the obligation of Member States to respect fundamental rights and observe the principles recognised, in particular, by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (hereafter 'the Charter') ⁽³⁾.

The AVMSD thus seeks to ensure full respect for the right to freedom of expression, the freedom to conduct a business, the right to judicial review and to promote the application of the rights of the child enshrined in the Charter.

¹ This question is supported by a Member other than the authors: Jean-Paul Garraud (Pfe).

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2010/13/EU on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services in view of changing market realities.

⁽²⁾ As a first step, the Commission launched a call for evidence to collect information and feedback with deadline 21.12.2025.

⁽³⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/treaty/char_2012/oj/eng.