

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-004398/25
to the Commission
Gabriela Firea (S&D)
(6 November 2025)**

Subject: Failure to prevent the sale of child sexual abuse materials on online marketplaces and the protection of minors under the Digital Services Act

The French Directorate-General for Competition, Consumer Affairs and Fraud Control (DGCCRF) confirmed that the online marketplaces Shein, AliExpress, Temu and Wish had listed for sale sexualised dolls resembling children, products which are considered child sexual abuse material under Directive 2011/93/EU ⁽¹⁾.

Although these companies have removed the products, this does not address how such illegal items could be listed and sold within the EU despite obligations under the Digital Services Act to prevent illegal content and protect minors online.

What steps will the Commission take to strengthen coordination between Digital Services Coordinators, Europol and national law-enforcement authorities, including the creation of a permanent EU-level rapid alert and removal mechanism for child sexual abuse material?

Submitted: 6.11.2025

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

The protection of minors, as well as the safeguarding of consumers online, are key priorities for the Commission.

Regarding the recent detection of child-like sex dolls on e-commerce platforms in France, the Commission supports the French authorities' criminal investigation and remains in contact with them.

On 26 November 2025, the Commission sent a request for information to Shein on how it ensures that minors are not exposed to age-inappropriate content on its services, as well as how it prevents the circulation of illegal products on its platform.

Through the European Board for Digital Services, Digital Services Coordinators (DSCs) regularly meet to ensure consistent enforcement of the Digital Services Act (DSA) ⁽¹⁾.

The Board's working group on the protection of minors has agreed to coordinate actions to ensure compliance by smaller platforms with the DSA ⁽²⁾.

On 11 May 2022, the Commission proposed a regulation to prevent and combat child sexual abuse ⁽³⁾. Under this proposal, certain online service providers would be required to regularly assess and reduce the risk that child sexual abuse material is shared on their platforms.

If preventive measures are insufficient, providers could be required to detect such material when ordered by a court or an independent administrative authority.

The proposal also requires providers to immediately report any suspected child sexual abuse material to a new EU agency, the EU Centre to prevent and combat child sexual abuse, which the regulation would establish.

In addition, courts or independent administrative authorities could order providers to remove or block access to child sexual abuse material across all Member States.

¹ Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA (OJ L 335, 17.12.2011, p.1.).

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/digital-services-act.html>.

⁽²⁾ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news/commission-takes-further-action-promote-safe-environment-minors>.

⁽³⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52022PC0209>.