

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000099/26
to the Commission**

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(13 January 2026)

Subject: Request for urgent EU measures against AI-enabled non-consensual sexualised content involving minors on platform X

Recent media reports ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾ indicate that Grok, the artificial intelligence (AI) system integrated into the platform X, has allowed users to generate non-consensual sexualised images and digitally ‘undress’ women and, reportedly, minors, due to failures in its technical safeguards. These incidents pose a serious risk to fundamental rights, in particular the protection of children, and may involve the generation and dissemination of AI-enabled child sexual abuse material.

Given that X is designated as a Very Large Online Platform (VLOP) and that Grok constitutes a generative AI system integrated into the platform, these incidents could indicate breaches of the systemic risk assessment and mitigation obligations laid down in Articles 34 and 35 of the Digital Services Act ⁽³⁾ and of the safety-by-design requirements established under the Artificial Intelligence Act ⁽⁴⁾.

1. Is the Commission currently investigating this case and the extent to which Grok’s failures may constitute breaches of the DSA and the Artificial Intelligence Act?
2. What urgent and concrete measures will the Commission take to ensure that X remedies the deficiencies of the Grok system, removes illegal content, and effectively protects children, adolescents, and particularly women and girls, from abuse enabled by this AI system?

Supporters ⁽⁵⁾

Submitted: 13.1.2026

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

On 26 January 2026, the Commission launched new proceedings against the provider of X under the Digital Service Act (DSA) ⁽¹⁾, which will determine if the company properly assessed and mitigated systemic risks associated with the deployment in the EU of Grok’s functionalities on X, including risks related to the dissemination of illegal content, such as manipulated sexually explicit images and content that may amount to child sexual abuse material.

Should the Commission conclude that the provider of X breaches the DSA, it can decide to adopt a fine of up to 6% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the provider and order it to take measures to address the breach.

Under the DSA, online platforms must have mechanisms and procedures in place for reporting and expediently removing illegal content they have become aware of, including non-consensual intimate images.

The DSA does not empower the Commission itself to order the removal of content, but national judicial or administrative authorities may order platforms to act against items considered illegal under national or EU law.

The 2024 Directive on combating violence against women ⁽²⁾ criminalises different forms of cyber-violence offences, such as non-consensual sharing of intimate images, as well as material created or altered to falsely portray someone engaging in sexually explicit activities where such conduct is likely to cause serious harm to that person.

Member States must transpose it by 14 June 2027, thereby establishing the illegality of such content under national law. This further complements DSA enforcement and ensures that online platform providers act against it.

¹ <https://www.reuters.com/legal/litigation/grok-says-safeguard-lapses-led-images-minors-minimal-clothing-x-2026-01-02/>.

² <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2026/jan/05/elon-musk-grok-ai-digital-undress-images-of-women-children>.

³ OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2065/oj>.

⁴ OJ L, 2024/1689, 12.7.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj>.

⁵ This question is supported by Members other than the authors: Dario Tamburrano (The Left), Katarina Barley (S&D).

⁽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), OJ L 277, 27.10.2022.

⁽²⁾ Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence, OJ L, 2024/1385, 24.5.2024.

As for the AI Act ⁽³⁾, the rules on enforcement of the AI Act will only apply as of 2 August 2026. Thus, investigations cannot be started before that date.

⁽³⁾ Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act), OJ L, 2024/1689, 12.7.2024.