

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-000202/26
to the Commission**

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(20 January 2026)

Subject: Ban AI-powered nudity and undressing applications from the EU market

Recent shocking reports of AI-powered nudity applications, such as Grok on X, but also other tools that are freely available online, highlight an increase in AI-driven tools that allow users to generate manipulated intimate images of individuals without their consent, facilitating gender-based cyberviolence and the creation of child sexual abuse material.

These systems should be banned from the EU market. Individual perpetrators can often be punished under national criminal law, but they are often hard to find. Moreover, punishing perpetrators does not prevent widespread image-based sexual violence from the outset. The Commission has requested information from X under the Digital Services Act, but it is not sufficient to merely tackle these AI systems on a small number of Very Large Online Platforms. Currently, it is unclear whether these systems currently are banned from the EU market, which leaves legal loopholes. Parliament recently called to urgently address the legal challenges posed by these technologies ⁽¹⁾.

1. Can the Commission confirm that these systems are currently clearly banned from the EU market under the AI Act or other EU legislation?
2. If not, does the Commission agree these systems pose an unacceptable risk to health, safety and fundamental rights, and will the Commission add AI systems that can facilitate sexual violence to the list of prohibited AI practices under Article 5 of the AI Act?

Submitted: 20.1.2026

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

The Commission shares the view that these are very serious issues that need to be addressed in an effective way. Under the AI Act ⁽¹⁾, deepfakes are subject to labelling requirements that can address some concerns related to their misleading nature.

Moreover, providers of general-purpose AI models with systemic risk must assess and mitigate risks associated with their models, including those arising from illegal or discriminatory content ⁽²⁾. The enforcement of these rules will only start from 2 August 2026.

The Commission examined whether the current prohibitions in Article 5 of the AI Act ⁽³⁾ cover AI systems that generate child sexual abuse material or sexually explicit deepfake nudes, and concluded that they would not.

The Commission is aware that Member States and Members of the European Parliament are proposing to strengthen the current protection and include such AI systems in the context of the AI Omnibus negotiations.

¹ European Parliament resolution of 26th November 2025 on the protection of minors online (Texts adopted, P10_TA(2025)0299), paragraph 73.

⁽¹⁾ 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.

⁽²⁾ The creation and dissemination of AI generated child sexual abuse material is criminalised under Directive 2011/93/EU and the producing and subsequently sharing of non-consensual deep fake images depicting a person engaging in sexually explicit activities is criminalised under Directive 2024/1385.

⁽³⁾ Article 5 AI Act.

On 26 January 2026, the Commission launched new proceedings against the provider of X under the Digital Services Act (DSA) ⁽⁴⁾, which will determine if the company properly assessed and mitigated systemic risks associated with the deployment in the EU of Grok's functionalities into 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 has infringed its obligations under the DSA, it may adopt a fine of up to 6% of the provider's total worldwide annual turnover.

On 10 October 2025, the Commission sent a request for information to the providers of Apple App Store and Google Play under the DSA, to seek information on how they manage the risk of users, including minors, being able to download illegal or otherwise harmful applications (apps), including tools to create non-consensual sexualised content, the so-called 'nudify apps'.

⁽⁴⁾ 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.