

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-002793/25  
to the Commission  
Sandro Gozi (Renew)  
(9 July 2025)**

*Subject:* Generation of antisemitic content and hate speech by Grok AI on X (formerly Twitter)

Recent news has confirmed that Grok, the Artificial Intelligence (AI) chatbot developed by xAI and integrated into the social media platform X, published antisemitic content and praised Adolf Hitler. Despite the posts having been removed, the case raises serious concerns about compliance with the Digital Services Act (DSA) as well as the governance of generative AI in the Union's digital space.

The EU sets clear legal standards and obligations under both the DSA and the Code of Practice on Disinformation when it comes to the spread of illegal content and disinformation online. Furthermore, the AI Act sets out transparency requirements for AI-generated content.

1. Is the Commission aware of the above-mentioned case and, if so, what measures will it take to address the situation and prevent the possibility of such conduct in the future?
2. Does the Commission consider that the proper implementation and enforcement of the DSA and the AI Act will be sufficient to prevent such practices, or is there a regulatory vacuum with regard to the AI-generated content that needs to be further addressed?

Submitted: 9.7.2025

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

The Commission takes risks in the EU related to Generative Artificial intelligence (AI) very seriously. The EU is firmly committed to fighting all forms of antisemitism and other forms of hatred online and offline.

Grok is integrated into X, a service designated as a very large online platform (VLOP) under the Digital Services Act (DSA) <sup>(1)</sup>. The provider of X has an obligation to diligently assess and adopt measures to mitigate the risks identified. Requests for information concerning risks of Generative AI were sent to selected providers of VLOPs and very large online search engines, including X, in March 2024. On 17 January 2025, the Commission took technical investigatory measures related <sup>(2)</sup>.

The Commission is closely monitoring Grok and its application in the EU, including through X's upcoming risk assessment report due in August 2025. Risk assessments must be conducted annually and prior to deploying functionalities that may have a critical impact on systemic risks.

On the specific incident, the Commission is in direct contact with the provider of X via the enforcement channels established in the DSA and will make full use of its enforcement powers depending on the evidence available.

The set of EU rules covering AI-related risks, including the DSA and the AI Act <sup>(3)</sup>, are the most comprehensive available in the world. The AI Act obliges providers of general-purpose AI models with systemic risk to assess and mitigate risks, including the facilitation of disinformation to ensure these risks are acceptable. It also imposes transparency obligations on providers and deployers of certain AI systems, requiring them to disclose that their outputs are artificially generated or manipulated, which can help detect and prevent the spread of harmful content.

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<sup>(1)</sup> 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).

<sup>(2)</sup> <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news/commission-addresses-additional-investigatory-measures-x-ongoing-proceedings-under-digital-services>.

<sup>(3)</sup> 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).