

**Title:** **AM-44-1 to R4: European Digital Democracy:  
Sovereignty, Rights and Online Safety**

**Tabled by:** Groen

**Insert from line 43 to 44:**

73% of European Facebook users are classified under sensitive categories such as health, religion, or sexual orientation for ad targeting.

Besides being shown harmful content on social media platforms, users can also be shown this kind of content through chatbots and other generative AI tools. Conversations with chatbots are even less visible to parents and peers than content shown on social media, and users are at risk of emotional dependence on the tool. In April 2025, there was the case of Adam in California, who committed suicide after several conversations with the AI-tool ChatGPT. The tool did not steer the teenager away from the topic of suicide, nor did it refer to crisis services. OpenAI has since tightened ChatGPT's guardrails, only to loosen them again a few months later.

**Explanation / Comment**

Generative AI tools like chatbots are a whole new way that users can get into contact with harmful content. There are some similarities with harmful content in general or on social media, but it also comes with its own intricacies, e.g. the emotional dependence. Hence this amendment to explicitly mention this issue as well.