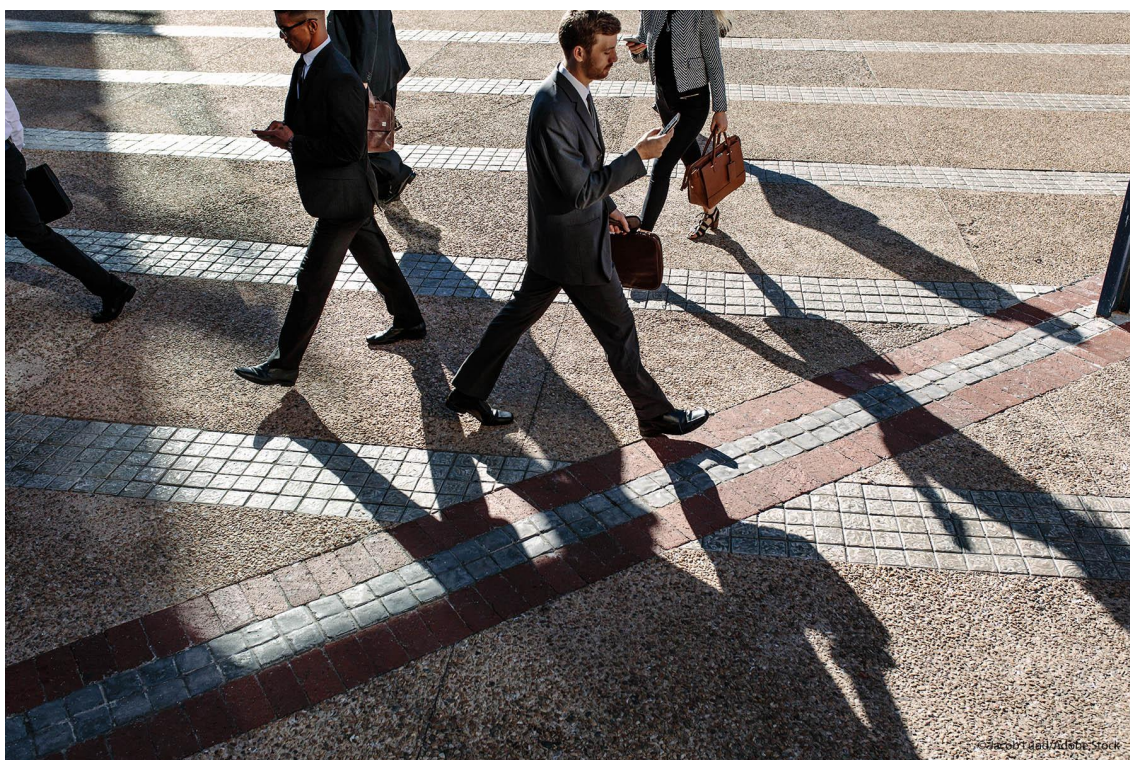


Digital Services: landmark rules adopted for a safer, open online environment



With the new rules, users in the EU will have more choices and their rights will be better protected online. © AdobeStock/Jacob Lund

The new EU digital rulebook sets out unprecedented standards on the accountability of online companies, within an open and competitive digital market.

On Tuesday, Parliament held the final vote on the new [Digital Services Act \(DSA\)](#) and [Digital Markets Act \(DMA\)](#), following a deal reached between Parliament and Council on 23 April and 24 March respectively. The two bills aim to address the societal and economic effects of the tech industry by setting clear standards for how they operate and provide services in the EU, in line with the EU's fundamental rights and values.

The Digital Services Act was adopted with 539 votes in favour, 54 votes against and 30 abstentions. The Digital Markets Act - with 588 in favour, 11 votes against and 31 abstentions.

What is illegal offline, should be illegal online

The Digital Services Act (DSA) sets clear obligations for digital service providers, such as social media or marketplaces, to tackle the spread of illegal content, online disinformation and other societal risks. These requirements are proportionate to the size and risks platforms pose to society.

The new obligations include:

- **New measures to counter illegal content online and obligations for platforms to react quickly**, while respecting fundamental rights, including the freedom of expression and data protection;
- **Strengthened traceability and checks on traders in online marketplaces** to ensure products and services are safe; including efforts to perform random checks on whether illegal content resurfaces;
- **Increased transparency and accountability of platforms**, for example by providing clear information on content moderation or the use of algorithms for recommending content (so-called recommender systems); users will be able to challenge content moderation decisions;
- **Bans on misleading practices and certain types of targeted advertising**, such as those targeting children and ads based on sensitive data. The so-called “dark patterns” and misleading practices aimed at manipulating users’ choices will also be prohibited.

Very large online platforms and search engines (with 45 million or more monthly users), which present the highest risk, will have to comply with stricter obligations, enforced by the Commission. These include **preventing systemic risks** (such as the dissemination of illegal content, adverse effects on fundamental rights, on electoral processes and on gender-based violence or mental health) and being subject to **independent audits**. These platforms will also have to provide users with the choice to not receive recommendations based on profiling. They will also have to facilitate **access to their data and algorithms** to authorities and vetted researchers.

A list of “do’s” and “don’ts” for gatekeepers

The Digital Markets Act (DMA) sets obligations for large online platforms acting as “gatekeepers” (platforms whose dominant online position make them hard for consumers to avoid) on the digital market to ensure a fairer business environment and more services for consumers.

To prevent unfair business practices, those designated as gatekeepers will have to:

- **allow third parties to inter-operate with their own services**, meaning that smaller platforms will be able to request that dominant messaging platforms enable their users to exchange messages, send voice messages or files across messaging apps. This will give users greater choice and avoid the so-called “lock-in” effect where they are restricted to one app or platform;

- **allow business users to access the data they generate** in the gatekeeper's platform, to promote their own offers and conclude contracts with their customers outside the gatekeeper's platforms.

Gatekeepers can no longer:

- **Rank their own services or products more favourably** (self-preferencing) than other third parties on their platforms;
- **Prevent users from easily un-installing any pre-loaded software or apps**, or using third-party applications and app stores;
- **Process users' personal data for targeted advertising**, unless consent is explicitly granted.

Sanctions

To ensure that the new rules on the DMA are properly implemented and in line with the dynamic digital sector, the Commission can carry out market investigations. If a gatekeeper does not comply with the rules, the Commission can impose fines of up to 10% of its total worldwide turnover in the preceding financial year, or up to 20% in case of repeated non-compliance.

Quotes

During the debate [Christel Schaldemose \(S&D, DK\)](#), rapporteur for the Digital Services Act said: "For too long tech giants have benefited from an absence of rules. The digital world has developed into a Wild West, with the biggest and strongest setting the rules. But there is a new sheriff in town - the DSA. Now rules and rights will be strengthened. We are opening up the black box of algorithms so that we can have a proper look at the moneymaking machines behind these social platforms."

[Andreas Schwab \(EPP, DE\)](#), rapporteur for the Digital Markets Act said : "We no longer accept the "survival of the financially strongest". The purpose of the digital single market is that Europe gets the best companies and not just the biggest. This is why we need to focus on the legislation's implementation. We need proper supervision to make sure that the regulatory dialogue works. It is only once we have a dialogue of equals that we will be able to get the respect the EU deserves; and this, we owe to our citizens and businesses".

Next steps

Once formally adopted by the Council in July (DMA) and September (DSA), both acts will be published in the EU Official Journal and enter into force twenty days after publication.

The DSA will be directly applicable across the EU and will apply fifteen months or from 1 January 2024 (whichever comes later) after the entry into force. As regards the obligations for very large online platforms and very large online search engines, the DSA will apply earlier - four months after they have been designated as such by the Commission.

The DMA will start to apply six months following its entry into force. The gatekeepers will have a maximum of six months after they have been designated to comply with the new obligations.

Further information

[Video of the plenary debate \(04.07.2022\)](#)

[Adopted texts \(05.07.2022\)](#)

[Press conference after plenary vote \(14.00 CEST, 05.07.2022\)](#)

[Video statements by rapporteur, extracts from the debate and vote](#)

[Press release after committee vote on agreement - Digital Services Act \(16.06.2022\)](#)

[Press release after committee vote on agreement - Digital Markets Act \(16.05.2022\)](#)


[Collection of studies](#)


[Multimedia package](#)


Contacts

Yasmina YAKIMOVA

Press Officer

 (+32) 2 28 42626 (BXL)

 (+33) 3 881 73774 (STR)

 (+32) 470 88 10 60

 yasmina.yakimova@europarl.europa.eu

 [@EP_SingleMarket](https://twitter.com/EP_SingleMarket)
