



Annual Activity Report pursuant to article 55 of the DSA

01 January 2025 – 31 December 2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2025, the Competition Authority of Luxembourg, in its capacity as Digital Services Coordinator for Luxembourg, pursued the implementation of the Digital Services Act, which has been fully applicable since February 2024.

The year was marked by the **adoption of the national law** implementing the Digital Services Act in Luxembourg, which entered into force on 11 April 2025. This law confirmed the designation of the Authority as Digital Services Coordinator and established the **investigation and sanctioning procedures** applicable at the national level.

In this context, the Authority **carried out its main tasks** under the Digital Services Act, including handling complaints, receiving and transmitting national orders, granting trusted flagger status, processing requests from researchers for access to platform data, and participating in European cooperation mechanisms.

In 2025, the Authority **received 62 complaints** relating to potential violations of the Digital Services Act, almost **three times more** than in 2024. Of these, 41 were considered to potentially fall within the scope of the Digital Services Act, while 16 did not fall within its scope. The Authority also **received 11 complaints** from other digital services coordinators as part of the cross-border cooperation provided for in the regulation.

Regarding the orders provided for in Articles 9 and 10 of the Digital Services Act, **three orders relating to illegal content** were received and forwarded to the relevant European authorities.

The Authority also exercised its certification powers by granting, for the first time in Luxembourg, the **status of trusted flagger** to Bee Secure, which is specialized in reporting illegal content harmful to minors.

In parallel with these activities, the Authority continued to participate in the work of the European Board for Digital Services, thereby contributing to cooperation between European authorities and the consistent application of the Digital Services Act in the European Union.

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INTRODUCTION

The Digital Services Act ("DSA") provides harmonised rules for a safe, predictable and trusted online environment when interacting with so called "intermediary services", which include e.g. online platforms, hosting services or search engines.

Examples of such harmonised rules are (1) additional transparency requirements on how online platforms moderate content, (2) citizens' access to out-of-court dispute settlements and (3) rules for the status of trusted flaggers and transparency obligations for trusted flaggers.

The DSA also aims at preventing illegal content online, protecting minors online as well as preventing the spread of disinformation. Providers of Very Large Online Platforms ("VLOPs") and Very Large Online Search Engines ("VLOSEs") face additional scrutiny, such as the obligation to provide transparency on advertisements or the publication of their assessment on systemic risks.

The DSA is enforced by the national Digital Services Coordinators ("DSCs"), other national regulators designated as competent authorities in their Member States and for VLOPs and VLOSEs by the European Commission. The Competition Authority of Luxembourg ("Authority") is the DSC and the national competent authority for Luxembourg.

The DSA has fully applied since 17 February 2024.

Article 55 DSA requires every DSC to prepare and publish an annual report detailing its activities during the past year. The report must include information on complaints received under Article 53 DSA and more specific information such as the number and types of orders to act against illegal content or orders to provide information that were issued by national judicial or administrative authorities in the relevant Member State, according to Articles 9 and 10 DSA. The report should also include information on the actions taken in response to these orders, as communicated back to the DSCs.

The DSC will also share this report with the European Commission and the European Board for Digital Services.

This report provides information on the number of complaints received and processed by the Authority, the number of orders received and issued, certifications of out-of-court dispute settlement ("ODS bodies"), trusted flaggers, and vetted researchers, as well as information on its European and national activities regarding the enforcement of the DSA.

COMPLAINTS (ARTICLE 53 DSA)

Article 53 DSA establishes the right for recipients of intermediary services, or any mandated organisation or association acting on their behalf, to lodge a complaint against providers of these intermediary services alleging an infringement of the DSA. Complaints should be directed to the DSC in the Member State where the recipient of the service is located or established.

The DSC assesses the complaint and, where appropriate, forward it to the DSC of the Member State where the provider of the intermediary services is established, possibly accompanied by an opinion. If the complaint falls under the responsibility of another competent authority within the same Member State, the DSC transfers the complaint to the appropriate relevant authority.

To file a complaint within the Authority, a [dedicated form](#) is available on the Luxembourg government's secure interactive platform MyGuichet and on its website.

In collaboration with the *Centre des technologies de l'information de l'Etat* (CTIE), this form was redesigned at the end of the year to simplify its use for users and to incorporate European best practices in complaint handling.

COMPLAINTS IN 2025

In 2025, the Authority received 62 complaints in total, of which 57 were directly submitted to the Authority and 5 were transferred to the Authority by another DSC (1 DSC SE, 1 DSC NL, 3 DSC DE).

Out of the total number of complaints received by the Authority, 41 complaints were identified as an alleged infringement of the DSA, and 16 complaints were identified as being out of scope (not being an alleged infringement of the DSA).

The majority of complaints is related to illegal contents, content moderation and suspension/deletion of an account.

The complaints mainly related to the following topics:

- ✓ Scams and online fraud
- ✓ Cyberbullying
- ✓ Lack of transparency by platforms and
- ✓ Content moderation issues.

Total number of complaints received	62
Total number of complaints received from other DSCs	5 (1 DSC DE, 3 DSC NL, 1 DSC SE)
Total number of complaints sent to other DSCs	11 (8 DSC IE, 2 DSC NL, 1 DSC DE)

COMPLAINTS THAT LED TO FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS IN 2025

As of early 2025, with the bill setting out the procedures for implementing the DSA still pending before the Parliament, the Authority did not yet have the necessary powers to investigate, monitor, and enforce the rules set forth in the DSA.

The Law of 4 April 2025 implementing the DSA in Luxembourg entered into force on 11 April 2025.

In 2025, the Authority did not launch any formal investigation stemming from a complaint received under Article 53 DSA.

ORDERS (ARTICLES 9 AND 10 DSA)

Article 9 DSA outlines the obligations of providers of intermediary services when they receive an order from national judicial or administrative authorities to act against illegal content. First, when a provider receives such an order, it must inform the issuing authority (or another specified authority) about any effect given to the order, specifying if and when effect was given to the order. The article also sets conditions for the orders issued by national authorities.

The issuing authority, or another specified authority if this is stated in the order, must share the order and any information about its implementation with the DSC in the Member State of the issuing authority. The DSC then shares this information with all other DSCs.

Article 10 DSA obliges providers of intermediary services to promptly inform the relevant national judicial or administrative authority, or any other authority specified in the order, upon receiving an order to provide specific information about individual recipients of their services. Similarly to Article 9 DSA, Article 10 DSA also sets conditions for the orders issued by national authorities. The issuing authority, or another specified authority if this is stated in the order, must also share the order and any information about its implementation with the DSC of the Member State of the issuing authority. The DSC will then share this information with all other DSC.

In 2025, the Authority received three orders under Article 9 DSA. It did not receive any order under Article 10 DSA.

As of today, in Luxembourg, only two authorities have been identified as having an explicit legal basis allowing them to issue orders under Articles 9 or 10 DSA: the *Institut luxembourgeois de la normalisation, de l'accréditation et de la qualité des produits et services* (ILNAS), with regard to the offering of dangerous products, and the ministry of Home Affairs, with regard to terrorist content.

The orders of which the Authority may obtain a copy are therefore limited to those ordering the removal or disabling of access to terrorist content and dangerous products.

This situation is explained by the absence of legal bases that would enable other national authorities to issue orders to act against illegal content or to issue information requests following infringements identified under the legislation they supervise, similar to Article XII.20 of the Belgian Code of Economic Law. General provisions relating to the investigative and enforcement powers of administrative and judicial authorities cannot, on their own, constitute a sufficient legal basis to justify the issuance of an order.

Total number of orders received	3
Total number of orders transmitted	3

EFFECTS GIVEN TO THE ORDERS

In 2025, the Authority did not receive any information regarding the effect given to orders.

OUT-OF-COURT DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODIES (ARTICLE 21 DSA)

Under the DSA, out-of-court dispute settlement bodies (“ODS bodies”) offer an additional opportunity for users to resolve content moderation disputes with online platforms.

Online platforms must inform users of this option for resolving disputes and are also required to cooperate with the procedures of certified ODS bodies.

Upon request, DSC certify ODS bodies located in their Member State if they meet the statutory requirements set out in Article 21 DSA. For example, ODS bodies must be independent. In addition, they must have sufficient expertise, for example, in a certain type of illegal content. ODS bodies must handle disputes in at least one official EU language.

CERTIFICATION OF OUT-OF-COURT DISPUTE SETTLEMENT BODIES IN 2025

The Authority did not certify any ODS bodies in 2025.

Total number of ODS bodies certifications	0
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TRUSTED FLAGGERS (ARTICLE 22 DSA)

Under the DSA, trusted flaggers are responsible for detecting potentially illegal content and alert online platforms. They are experts at detecting certain types of illegal content online, such as hate speech or terrorist content, and notifying it to online platforms. The notices submitted by them must be treated with priority by online platforms as they are expected to be more accurate than notices submitted by an average user.

The DSC of the Member State of establishment of the applicant entity grants the trusted flagger status. The DSC oversee the application process, ensuring that entities meet the criteria laid down in Article 22 DSA, such as independence from any online platform or specific expertise.

Pursuant to Article 22(8) DSA, the Commission, after consulting the European Board for Digital Services, shall, where necessary, issue guidelines to assist providers of online platforms and the DSCs in the application of these criteria. The drafting of the guidelines on trusted ladders is still ongoing.

STATUS GRANTED TO TRUSTED FLAGGERS IN 2025

In 2024, the Authority received one application from an organisation requesting the trusted flagger status. In 2025, the trusted flagger status was granted to Bee Secure (Caritas - Jeunes et Familles A.s.b.l. - entité Kanner-Jugendtelefon). Its areas of expertise are, in particular, offenses against minors, racism, discrimination, and illegal hate speech, revisionism, threats to public safety, certain violations of data protection and privacy.

The Authority did not reject any trusted flagger application in 2025.

Total number of trusted flaggers status granted	1
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VETTED RESEARCHERS (ARTICLE 40 DSA)

Vetted researchers are researchers that have the right to access non-public data of VLOPs and VLOSEs for their research on systemic risks or measures to mitigate them. Systemic risks are risks that can inflict serious harm to society or the economy at large, for example the widespread dissemination of illegal content or election interference.

In order to gain access to relevant data, the DSC of the Member State of establishment of the specific VLOP or VLOSE can grant the status to a researcher when the researcher has demonstrated to meet the conditions laid down in Article 40 DSA.

VLOPs and VLOSEs are required to give researchers access to that data to the researchers that have been granted the status of vetted researcher.

STATUS GRANTED TO VETTED RESEARCHERS IN 2025

The Authority did not grant any vetted researchers status in 2025.

Total number of vetted researchers status granted	0
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ENFORCEMENT, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In 2025, DSCs and other competent authorities have pursued their engagement in a range of enforcement activities, complemented by various international and national initiatives, both formal and informal, aimed at fostering compliance, enhancing cooperation, and ensuring the effective implementation of the DSA.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES AND INVESTIGATION POWERS USED IN 2025

In 2025, the Authority did not engage in formal enforcement activities.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2025

NATIONAL COOPERATION

On 11 March, the Competition Authority signed a cooperation agreement with seven national authorities, in the presence of Martine Hansen, Minister for Consumer Protection, and Léon Gloden, Minister for Home Affairs.

The signing took place during the closing ceremony of a series of workshops on cooperation under the DSA organized by the Authority in 2024.

The agreement sets out the rules for cooperation and assistance between the Competition Authority, in its capacity as DSC, and other national authorities, in order to ensure the effective and consistent implementation of the DSA.



ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL LAW REGARDING DIGITAL SERVICES

On 2 April, the *Online Platforms* Department attended the adoption by the Chamber of Deputies of the bill implementing the DSA in Luxembourg.

The bill confirmed the designation of the Authority as the DSC for Luxembourg and established the enforcement procedures applicable to ensure compliance with the DSA.

The law of 4 April 2025 implementing the DSA entered into force on 11 April 2025.



SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Specific actions on the protection of minors

On 7 July, the Authority welcomed the Ombudsman fir Kanner a Jugendlech (OKaJu) for an exchange of views on the impact of the DSA on the protection of minors.

The Authority discussed the following topics with OKaJu:

- ✓ the implications of the European Commission's guidelines on the protection of minors;
- ✓ the Authority's role as DSC at the national level;
- ✓ future avenues for collaboration.

On 14 July, the European Commission [published its guidelines on the protection of minors](#), as well as a prototype application for age verification under the DSA. These measures aimed to enable children and young people to continue to enjoy the opportunities offered by the internet while minimizing the risks they face online.

On July 29, the Authority presented these guidelines on the protection of minors to members of the national cooperation group, as well as to certain stakeholders concerned with the protection of minors, such as the OKaJu and Bee Secure.

Specific actions on data access

On 2 July, the Commission presented [new rules allowing vetted researchers to access the data of VLOPs and VLOSEs](#) in the European Union, with a view to studying their systemic risks and measures to mitigate them.

On 1st October, the Authority [presented the conditions for accessing data](#) of VLOPs and VLOSEs to Luxembourg's main research organizations.

At this event, which was attended mainly by researchers from the University of Luxembourg and the Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology (LIST), the Authority clarified the prerequisites, procedures, and type of data to which they will have access in order to study the systemic risks of VLOPs/VLOSEs in the European Union and the measures aimed at mitigating them.

On 29 October, the Authority [raised awareness about the entry into force of the delegated act on data access under the DSA](#), mentioning that researchers can now request access to non-public data from VLOPs and VLOSEs to study their systemic risks.



FIRST TRUSTED FLAGGER STATUS CERTIFICATION

On 29 July, the Authority has granted the trusted flagger status to Bee Secure.

Bee Secure primarily processes content reported (via the bee-secure.lu portal) on social media and video-sharing platforms (including Facebook, X, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, and Only Fans).

The team in charge first analyzes whether this content is likely to be illegal, particularly in light of legal provisions concerning offenses against minors, discrimination, racism, revisionism or hate speech, as well as certain violations of data protection and privacy.

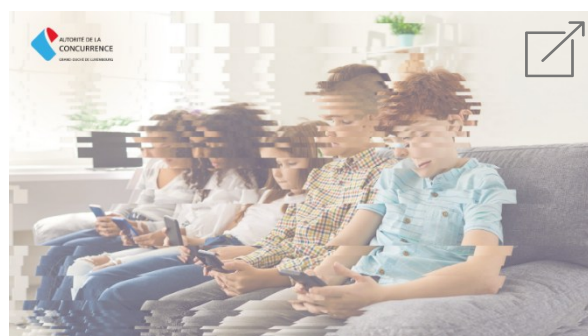
As a trusted flagger, Bee Secure reports content suspected of being illegal under Luxembourg or European law to online platforms.

CONFERENCES

Safer Internet Day 2025

On 11 February, on the occasion of the Safer Internet Day, the *Online Platforms* Department of the Authority attended the [presentation of the fourth edition of the "Bee Secure Radar" report](#) on current trends in the use of information and communication technologies by young people in Luxembourg.

This report provides insights into certain trends in the use of those technologies and the associated risks, which is useful information for the Authority in its role as a DSC.



World Consumer Day 2025

On 13 March, on World Consumer Day, the Authority participated in a round table discussion on the rights and obligations of professionals and consumers in e-commerce, organized by the *Direction de la protection des consommateurs* in collaboration with the *Union luxembourgeoise des consommateurs* and the *Centre européen des consommateurs Luxembourg*.

The Authority's participation in this event is part of its close cooperation with the *Direction de la protection des consommateurs* to implement the new DSA rules and raise awareness of these provisions among users and online platforms.



Academic workshop on the Digital Services Act

On 27 March, the Authority organized a seminar on the application of the DSA with students from the Master's program in Space, Communication and Media Law at the University of Luxembourg, Professor Mark D. Cole, and several members of his research team.

After a welcome speech, the Authority presented its missions in the field of competition and digital markets, and then each student presented an overview of a DSC or foreign regulatory systems of their choice.



Connectivity Toolkit workshops

On May 13 and June 17, the Authority participated in workshops on consumer protection in the telecommunications sector, organized by MyConnectivity G.I.E.

The first workshop brought together public and private sector representatives from the telecommunications, regulatory, cybersecurity, and consumer protection sectors to identify key consumer protection issues in the telecommunications sector, exchange best practices, and gather concrete input from the field.

The second workshop aimed to further develop the ideas, approaches, and guidelines defined during the first session.

This work led to the development of a [connectivity toolkit](#) that brings together 49 information sheets and practical tips for consumers regarding telecommunications contracts and digital security.

Summer Seminar of the OKaJu

On 17 July, the Authority, in its capacity as coordinator for digital services, participated in a summer seminar organized by the Ombudsman fir Kanner a Jugendlecher (OKaJu) on children's rights in Luxembourg and around the world.

This week of training, information, and discussion aimed to create a space for stakeholders to meet and exchange ideas, professionals, and decision-makers concerned with issues related to children's rights (particularly those from the social and educational sectors, as well as civil society and the legal professions) to share ideas, stay informed, learn, get to know one another, consult, mobilize, recharge, grow, reflect, build connections, and engage with current and future challenges.

10th Conference on Consumer Rights in Europe

On 24 September, the Online Platforms Department attended the 10th conference on consumer rights organized by the European Consumer Centre in Luxembourg, under the patronage of the European Parliament and with the support of the European Commission.

This event brought together experts and policymakers to examine key developments in consumer protection. It coincided with the 20th anniversary of the ECC-Net network, celebrating two decades of cross-border cooperation.

The conference focused on European priorities in consumer protection, particularly in light of the challenges posed by digitalization, online targeting, and misleading commercial practices. Speakers emphasized the importance of a strengthened regulatory framework.

EDMO BELUX 2.0 Workshop

On 28 October, the Authority participated at the *EDMO BELUX 2.0 Workshop: "Mitigating Disinformation at the Crossroads of Ethics, Politics and Communication"*.

This workshop brought together ethical thinkers and practitioners to reflect on concerns that often remain implicit in our everyday practices and policies of disinformation mitigation. By convening researchers, practitioners, educators, journalists, and policy makers, the event fostered critical dialogue and identified practices that balance effectiveness with ethical responsibility.

Presentation of the annual report 2025 of the OKaJu

On 17 November, the Authority, represented by its Vice President Marco Estanquero, participated in an evening discussion organized by the Ombudsman fir Kanner a Jugendlecher (OKaJu) focusing on its 2025 annual report, featuring open discussions and presentations that contributed to a collective reflection on the theme "Justice and Protection: Living Environments."

In the context of the presentation on the protection of minors online, Ombudsman Charel Schmit stated: "*(...) the designation of the Competition Authority as the designated supervisory authority (DSC) for the DSA is a game-changer (...)*."

This statement was echoed by Mr. Pierre Bathelmé, President of the Authority, during his address at the 7th Competition Day in Luxembourg, held on 27 November at the Chamber of Commerce.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 2025

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES

Beyond the mutual transmission of complaints, the Authority has collaborated with other DSCs in several ways, such as responding to requests for information or bilateral exchanges with the competent authorities of other Member States on topics of shared interest.

In this context, the Authority has met its DSA Officer multiple times through the year.

MONITORING AND SUPPORTING THE COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES

Codes of conduct

In 2025, the Authority supported the work of the European Commission and the European Board for Digital Services by raising awareness of the integration of the code of conduct on combating illegal hate speech online + into the DSA regulatory framework.

On 21 January, it published the codes of conduct on its website and social media accounts.



On 21 February, the European Commission published an elections toolkit to guide DSCs in applying the DSA guidelines during electoral processes.

This toolkit summarizes the best approaches and practices that national authorities have put in place in 2024 to mitigate risks that could affect electoral processes on VLOPs and VLOSEs, in particular hate speech, online harassment, and manipulation of public opinion, including content generated by artificial intelligence and identity theft.

On 24 February, the Authority [shared this information on its website to raise awareness](#) within the Luxembourg ecosystem.

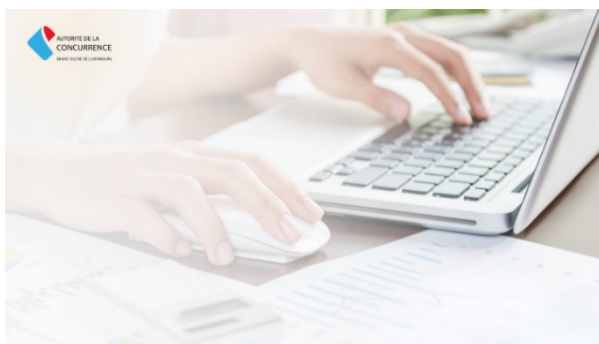


SPECIFIC ACTIONS ON THE PROTECTION OF MINORS

Until 10 June, any interested person or organization could give their opinion on the guidelines on the protection of minors under the DSA.

These guidelines aimed to help platforms accessible to minors ensure a high level of privacy, safety, and security for minors. It listed various protective measures recommended for platforms from the outset.

On 5 May, the Competition Authority [shared this public consultation on its website](#).



The Authority, in its capacity of DSC, [joined the coordination efforts of the European Board for Digital Services](#) and supported the European Commission's actions against platforms that make pornographic content illegally accessible to minors in the European Union.

On 27 May, the European Commission launched in-depth investigations into VLOPs for possible violations of the provisions of the DSA relating to the protection of minors.

In support of these actions, the European Board for Digital Services, of which the Authority is a member, coordinated actions at the national level for online pornographic platforms that are not designated as VLOPs.



On 23 September, the Authority's Online Platforms Service participated in the meeting of the European Board for Digital Services in Brussels. On this occasion, Board members reaffirmed that the protection of minors on the internet remained an absolute priority. Drawing on the expertise and experience of the European Commission, DSCs, and other national authorities, the European Board for Digital Services continued its work on the coordinated implementation of guidelines on the protection of minors online.

WORKSHOP ON SYSTEMIC RISKS

On 7 May, [the Authority participated in a specific workshop](#) organized by the European Commission on certain aspects of systemic risks under the DSA.

The workshop brought together VLOPs, VLOSEs, civil society organizations, academics, and DSCs from various Member States of the European Union. Discussions focused on the assessment of systemic risks and various possible mitigation measures.

The workshop was structured around small group sessions devoted to different categories of systemic risks, such as the dissemination of illegal content, disinformation and elections, the protection of minors and mental health, and consumer protection.

TRAININGS

From 19 to 23 May, the Authority participated in a training session organized by the European Commission.

Members of the Online Platforms Department of the Authority were able to learn about the latest developments in content moderation, risk management, platform interface design, orders, protection of minors, certification of ODS bodies, complaint handling, and data access.

EUROPEAN BOARD FOR DIGITAL SERVICES

The European Board for Digital Services ("Board") aims to contribute to a safe, predictable, and trusted online environment that promotes innovation while safeguarding the protection of fundamental rights. Through the Board, the European Commission and the DSCs work together as a cohesive team, adopting a European approach to the enforcement of the DSA. The Board thus plays a vital role in ensuring the consistent application of the DSA across the European Union, benefiting all European citizens, society, and the economy.

The Board is the platform for discussing all relevant issues and priorities regarding the application of the DSA. Close, trustful cooperation and coordination, taking into account the specific impact of intermediary services in individual Member States, are essential for effective and coherent enforcement of the DSA throughout the European Union.

For DSCs participating in the Board, it is important to actively contribute to this process. Board members support, advise, and assist the European Commission and the other DSCs in their supervisory tasks. They provide each other with insights and expertise, consult external experts when necessary, and contribute to the analysis of emerging issues related to digital services within the internal market. Therefore, participation in the Board requires an active role in collaboration and working together to ensure DSA compliance, with attention to the specific context of each Member State.

In 2025, the Board held a total of 6 meetings, 3 ad hoc meetings and 1 workshop dedicated to communication in the context of the DSA.¹

These meetings served as a critical platform for discussing the ongoing implementation and enforcement of the DSA across the European Union. The meetings provided an opportunity for Board members to engage in in-depth deliberations on a variety of issues and priorities related to the digital services landscape. Each meeting played a significant role in advancing the collective goals of ensuring a safe, transparent, and innovative digital environment across the European Union.

As part of its remit, the Authority participates in the eight working groups set up within the Board.

WORKING GROUP 1 – HORIZONTAL AND LEGAL ISSUES

Working Group 1 focuses on interpreting definitions and determining the scope of application of the DSA. It also addresses various general legal issues, including fees charged by DSCs. The group also participates in discussions on cooperation with the civil society.

The European Commission and the Italian DSC chair this working group. It met seven times in 2025: on 12 February, 19 March, 6 May, 1st July, 9 September, 13 October, and 9 December.

WORKING GROUP 2 – WORKING TOGETHER

Working Group 2 examines general working arrangements, including the Board's rules of procedure and cross-border cooperation between competent authorities. It is also responsible for preparing work on annual reports and the early detection of systemic risks, in particular on the handling of complaints and reports. In addition, it examines possibilities for strengthening the capacity of relevant stakeholders to implement the DSA.

The European Commission and the Dutch DSC chair this working group. It met nine times in 2025: on 15 January, 6 March, 10 April, 12 May, 11 June, 10 September, 16 October, 19 November, and 17 December.

¹ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/dsa-board> - European Board for Digital Services

WORKING GROUP 3 – CONTENT MODERATION AND DATA ACCESS

[Working Group 3](#) analyses transparency processes and rules relating to trusted flaggers, out-of-court dispute settlement bodies and access to data under Article 40 DSA. It supports the Commission's work on developing guidance on these topics. In addition, the working group deals with issues related to intellectual property rights.

The European Commission and the French DSC chair this working group. It met ten times in 2025: on 20 January, 20 February, 31 March, 14 April, 28 May, 12 June, 16 July, 29 September, 7 November, and 10 December.

WORKING GROUP 4 – INTEGRITY OF THE INFORMATION SPACE

[Working Group 4](#) engages in exchanges and discussions on electoral processes, foreign information manipulation and interference, misinformation and disinformation, and other issues related to civic speech.

The European Commission and the Slovak DSC chair this working group. It met eight times in 2025: on 29 January, 3 February, 7 April, 5 May, 16 June, 30 September, 4 November, and 4 December.

WORKING GROUP 5 – CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ONLINE MARKETPLACES

[Working Group 5](#) deals with the interaction between digital services legislation and consumer protection legislation, in particular with regard to Articles 30 to 32 DSA. This includes cooperation with consumer protection, customs, market surveillance and other competent authorities.

The European Commission and the German DSC chair this working group. It met three times in 2025: on 12 February, 16 June and 28 October.

WORKING GROUP 6 – PROTECTION OF MINORS

[Working Group 6](#) looks at issues related to the protection of minors, especially Article 28 DSA and how it relates to adult content and media literacy. It also supports the Commission's guidelines under Article 28. The Age Verification Task Force has been integrated into this working group.

The European Commission and the Irish DSC chair this working group. It met ten times in 2025: on 17 January, 18 March, 20 May, 3 June, 30 June, 11 July, 9 September, 6 October, 6 November, and 3 December.

WORKING GROUP 7 – ORDERS AND CRIMINAL ISSUES

[Working Group 7](#) provides for exchanges and discussions on cooperation with law enforcement authorities and on illegal content. This includes orders under Articles 9, 10 and 18 DSA.

The European Commission and the Austrian DSC chair this working group. It met eight times in 2025: on 7 February, 17 March, 15 April, 14 May, 29 September, 20 October, 14 November, and 16 December.

WORKING GROUP 8 – IT ISSUES

[Working Group 8](#) is responsible for discussions on commonly used IT systems, the maintenance and further development of AGORA (the secure information-sharing platform for DSCs and the European Commission) and discussions on future developments in communication and information technology.

The European Commission chairs this working group. It met three times in 2025: on 4 March, 13 June and 21 October.

CONCLUSION

The year 2025 marked an important milestone in the implementation of the Digital Services Act in Luxembourg. As the Digital Services Coordinator, the Authority pursued to **develop its activities**, while **strengthening the national and European cooperation** necessary for the application of the Digital Services Act.

Among the key themes of the year, the **protection of minors online was a central focus**. Work carried out at European level, particularly within the European Board for Digital Services, focused on the measures that platforms must implement to ensure a high level of safety for children. The European Commission's adoption of **guidelines on the protection of minors** and discussions on **age verification tools** illustrate this priority.

In addition, the development of a toolkit for digital services coordinators for use during **election periods**, the **renewal of the code of conduct**, as well as awareness-raising efforts regarding **online scams** and the numerous investigations conducted on this subject demonstrate the efforts made to **protect online consumers** and preserve the **integrity of the information space**.

The Authority contributed to these initiatives by **participating in European work** and **developing dialogue with the relevant national stakeholders**. The awarding of the **first trusted flagger status** in Luxembourg is also an important step forward in improving the detection and reporting of potentially illegal content, particularly content that may affect minors.

Furthermore, the **entry into force of the national law** implementing the Digital Services Act in April 2025 marks a decisive step in the application of the regulation in Luxembourg. This legal framework strengthens the Authority's powers and specifies the mechanisms for investigation, sanctioning, and cooperation between national authorities.

The Digital Services Act is a regulation whose **cross-sectional scope** affects a wide range of areas, including intellectual property protection, data protection, product safety, as well as the prevention and prosecution of criminal offenses, including organized crime, human trafficking, drug trafficking, online fraud, cyberbullying, and gender-based violence facilitated by new technologies, as well as certain uses of generative artificial intelligence.

The regulation is also particularly important for ensuring that online platforms comply with their obligations during election periods. It provides appropriate tools to manage and coordinate, at the national and European levels, the response to crises with a digital dimension, in which the role of social media can be decisive.

In the future, the main challenge will be to **continue the effective implementation of the Digital Services Act**, supporting the relevant stakeholders and strengthening cooperation at the European and the national level. In this context, the Authority will continue to actively contribute to the work of the European Board for Digital Services in order to ensure consistent application of the regulation and promote a safer and more transparent digital environment for users.



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