



AUTORITÉ DE LA
CONCURRENCE
GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

ONLINE PLATFORMS

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

I. ONLINE PLATFORMS

In 2024, the Competition Authority saw its remit regarding the regulation of online platforms expanded with its appointment as coordinator for digital services.

Since 2021, the Authority has been responsible for ensuring compliance with Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 on relations between platforms and businesses (known as 'Platform to Business' or 'P2B')¹. In this context, it safeguards the collective interests of businesses using online platforms and search engines.

Since 2023, the Authority has, where necessary, assisted the European Commission in ensuring compliance by digital market gatekeepers with Regulation (EU) 2022/1925 on digital markets (Digital Markets Act – DMA)².

Finally, the Authority devotes a significant part of its work to ensuring the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 on digital services (Digital Services Act – DSA) and the Law of 4 April 2025, which came into force on 11 April 2025³, which confirms its role as *coordinator for digital services* in Luxembourg and sets out its powers to regulate platforms to ensure a safe online environment.

In terms of regulating digital markets, the Authority therefore ensures the supervision, coordination and protection of a large number of stakeholders, namely:



approximately 240 Luxembourg-based platforms covered by the DSA⁴



businesses using online platforms (P2B)



businesses and consumers in relation to GAFAM (DMA)



internet users and minors in relation to illegal content online (DSA)

'ONLINE PLATFORMS' DEPARTMENT

As at 31 December, the service comprised a head of department, three lawyers assigned specifically to the DSA, and a digital expert.

¹ Act of 5 March 2021 on certain implementing measures for Regulation (EU) No 2019/1150 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on promoting fairness and transparency for businesses using online intermediation services
<https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2021/03/05/a185/consolide/20230101>

² Act of 29 March 2023 implementing the Digital Markets Regulation
<https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2023/03/29/a181/loi>

³ Act of 4 April 2025 implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a single market for digital services
<http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/loi/2025/04/04/a125/loi>

⁴ Estimate by the Ministry of the Economy (11 September 2023)
https://meco.gouvernement.lu/fr/actualites/gouvernement%2Bfr%2Bactualites%2Btoutes_actualites%2Bcommuniqu%C3%A9s%2B2023%2B09-septembre%2B11-fayot-paquet-ue-espace-numerique.html

PLATFORM TO BUSINESS (P2B)



Providers of online platforms or search engines must comply with the obligations of the P2B Regulation in relation to EU businesses using these platforms to sell their goods or services to EU consumers.

This Regulation aims to create a fair, transparent and predictable business environment for businesses using online platforms. Platforms play a crucial role for millions of businesses. However, their position as intermediaries between businesses and consumers carries a risk of harmful commercial practices, against which businesses do not always have recourse.

Providers of online platforms or search engines must therefore comply with certain obligations regarding their terms and conditions and commercial practices.

Businesses or users of business websites who consider themselves to have been harmed by a practice prohibited by law may bring an action for an injunction before the Authority.

DIGITAL MARKETS ACT (DMA)

Since 6 March, major internet platforms have been required to comply with the provisions of the Digital Markets Act (DMA).

This regulation aims to rebalance the relationship between large digital platforms and business users in order to promote the development of smaller platforms and stimulate competition in the interests of consumers.

The DMA thus establishes harmonised rules to prevent unfair behaviour by large online platforms acting as 'gatekeepers' to digital markets. In addition to competition rules that allow for the retrospective sanctioning of abuses of dominant positions, the DMA sets out certain prior obligations that large digital platforms must comply with to ensure free competition.

The European Commission is the sole authority empowered to enforce the DMA's rules and, to this end, has extensive powers to investigate, monitor and enforce the rules set out in the DMA.

The Authority, together with other national competition authorities, nevertheless cooperates with the European Commission as part of a coordinated approach.



DIGITAL MARKETS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Established on 13 January 2023, the Digital Markets Advisory Committee assists the Commission in the application of the Digital Markets Act (DMA).

Each Member State is represented on the Committee, notably through a delegation of experts from the relevant national authorities.

The Authority participated in particular in the meetings of 18 March; 28 March; 22 April and 5 June 2025.

ADVOCACY

The Competition Authority also supports the implementation of the DMA by constantly monitoring the European Commission's activities in this area and by disseminating its communications to the general public.

In this context, the Authority has, in particular, shared on its website and social media the Commission's public consultation on the impact of the DMA, as well as certain significant decisions or sanctions.

DIGITAL SERVICES ACT (DSA)



Applicable to certain digital operators since 25 August 2023, the DSA has been fully in force since 17 February 2024.

It aims to combat the dissemination of illegal or harmful content online. Hate speech, child sexual abuse material, the sale of counterfeit goods: what is illegal offline must also be illegal online.

Intermediary service providers (providers offering network infrastructure, hosting services, online platforms or search engines, etc.) must therefore comply with obligations commensurate with their role, size and impact within the digital ecosystem.

At the start of 2025, as the draft law setting out the implementation arrangements for the DSA was still before the Chamber of Deputies, the Authority did not yet have the necessary powers to investigate, monitor and enforce the rules set out in the DSA.

It was, however, already acting as the digital services coordinator in Luxembourg. A platform user who believed there had been a breach of the DSA could therefore already lodge a complaint with the Competition Authority.

The Law of 4 April 2025 implementing the Digital Services Act in Luxembourg came into force on 11 April 2025. This legislation confirmed the Authority's role as coordinator for digital services and established the investigation and sanctioning procedures applicable at national level.

The European Commission, for its part, ensures compliance with the DSA by very large online platforms and very large online search engines.

IMPLEMENTATION

Adoption of the bill on the application of the DSA in Luxembourg

On 2 April, the Authority's Online Platforms Unit witnessed the adoption by the Chamber of Deputies of the bill implementing the European Digital Services Act (DSA) in Luxembourg.

The bill confirms the Authority's designation as *the Digital Services Coordinator* (DSC) for Luxembourg and sets out the investigation and sanctioning procedures to ensure compliance with the DSA.

These mechanisms are largely inspired by competition law and the practices already applied by the Authority and the European Commission.

The Authority thus intends to capitalise on its experience in competition law and has already set up a team dedicated to the regulation of online platforms, drawn from its *Competition Department*.



Entry into force of the law on the DSA



On 11 April, the law setting out the Authority's powers and procedures came into force in Luxembourg.

The Authority now has the powers to, among other things, handle complaints received under the DSA, issue requests for information to online platform providers, carry out inspections and impose sanctions.

In the event of a breach, the Authority may impose fines of up to 6% of the annual global turnover of the provider concerned.

Role as Digital Services Coordinator

As the DSC for Luxembourg, the Authority oversees platforms to ensure a safe online environment in accordance with the DSA.

In particular, it ensures that online platforms established in Luxembourg:

- ✓ allow users to report potentially illegal content;
- ✓ do not display advertisements specifically targeting minors;
- ✓ transparently inform users of the reasons why certain content is suggested to them (recommendations, advertisements, sponsored results).

The Authority coordinates the implementation of the DSA in [cooperation with other national authorities](#) responsible for supervising digital markets, such as the *National Commission for Data Protection* (Commission nationale pour la Protection des Données - CNPD) in relation to data protection, the *Luxembourg Independent Audiovisual Authority* (Autorité luxembourgeoise indépendante de l'audiovisuel - ALIA) regarding audiovisual content, and the *Luxembourg Institute for Standardisation, Accreditation and Quality of Products and Services* (Institut luxembourgeois de la normalisation, de l'accréditation et de la qualité des produits et services - ILNAS) for dangerous products.

It also receives and handles complaints from users of online platforms and assists the European Commission in its investigations into very large online platforms.

Statistics

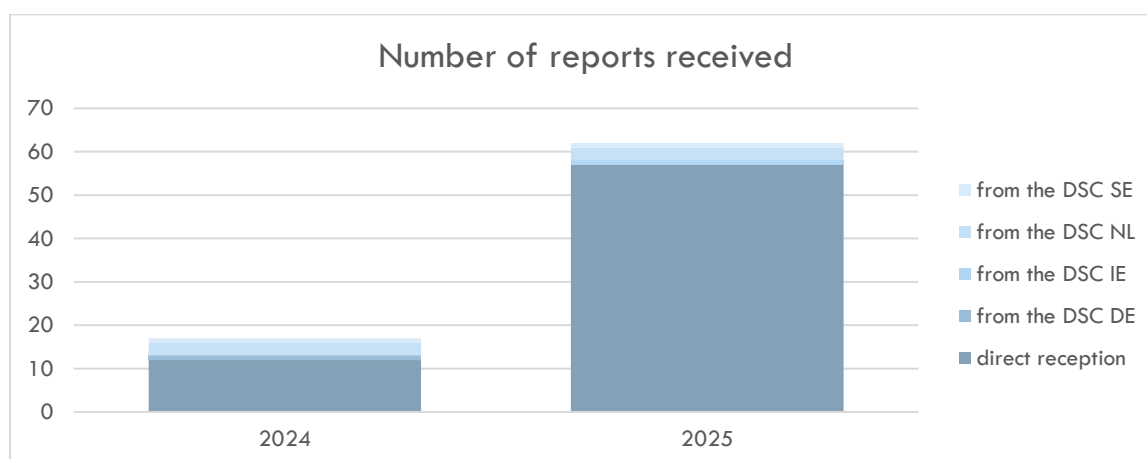
Reports

Total number of reports received	62
Total number of reports forwarded by other DSCs	5 (1 IE DSC, 3 NL DSCs, 1 SE DSC)
Total number of alerts forwarded to other DSCs	11 (8 IE DSCs, 2 NL DSCs, 1 DE DSC)

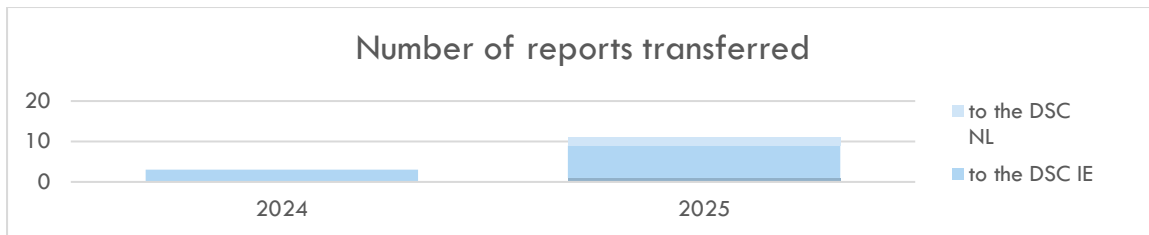
In 2025, the Competition Authority received 62 reports of alleged breaches of the DSA.

Of these, 57 reports were received via the complaint form set up by the Authority, whilst 5 were referred by other DSCs.

These 5 complaints originated from the Coimisiún na Meán (DSC IE, 1 complaint), the Autoriteit Consument en Markt (DSC NL, 3 complaints) and the Post-och telestyrelsen (DSC SE, 1 complaint).



Furthermore, pursuant to Article 53 of the DSA, the Authority forwarded 7 referrals to Coimisiún na Meán (DSC IE, 7 complaints), the Autoriteit Consument en Markt (DSC NL, 3 complaints) and the Post-och telestyrelsen (DSC SE, 1 complaint).



16 complaints received did not fall within the scope of the Authority's remit under the DSA. The conduct reported in the complaints concerned the following areas:

- ✓ Online scams and fraud
- ✓ Cyberbullying
- ✓ Lack of transparency on platforms and
- ✓ Problems with content moderation.

These complaints did not lead to the opening of an investigation in 2025.

Injunctions

Total number of injunctions notified to the Authority	3
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Article 9 of the DSA provides that national judicial or administrative authorities may issue injunctions to platforms to take action against unlawful content. The platform must then respond to the injunction, specifying what measures it has taken.

Article 10 of the DSA provides that online platforms that have received an injunction must provide specific information about their users must inform the judicial authority without delay.

The authority that has issued such orders must also communicate them to the DSC of its Member State, which then informs all other DSCs.

In Luxembourg, only two authorities have the power to issue injunctions: *the Luxembourg Institute for Standardisation, Accreditation and Quality of Products and Services (ILNAS)*, in relation to the sale of dangerous products, and the *Ministry of the Interior*, in relation to terrorist content.

Beyond the provisions relating to terrorist content and dangerous products, Articles 21 and 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are not sufficient to justify the issuance of an injunction. Luxembourg therefore lacks the legal basis that would allow other national authorities to order the removal of illegal content from intermediary service providers or to request information about a service recipient.

In 2025, the Authority was thus informed of three injunctions issued to platforms concerning illegal content (Article 9).

Certifications

Trusted Flaggers

In 2025, the Authority granted the [status of trusted flagger for Luxembourg](#) to BEE SECURE (Caritas – Jeunes et Familles A.s.b.l. – Kanner-Jugendtelefon entity).

Trusted flaggers are responsible for submitting reports of suspected illegal content to online platforms. In Luxembourg, this status is granted, upon request, by the Authority, in its capacity as the national digital services coordinator.

Bee Secure primarily handles content reported to it (via the [bee-secure.lu](#) portal) found on social media and video-sharing platforms (including Facebook, X, Instagram, TikTok, YouTube and OnlyFans).

It reports suspected illegal content to online platforms on the basis of Luxembourg or European legislation.

Online platforms are obliged to handle reports from trusted flaggers as a priority. They then decide on the appropriate measures to be taken.



Vetted Researchers



With the entry into force of the delegated act on data access under the DSA, researchers can now request [access to non-public data from very large search engines and very large online platforms](#) to study their systemic risks.

The Authority, in its capacity as digital services coordinator, processes [applications for authorisation to access data](#) from very large online platforms (VLOPs) and very large online search engines (VLOSEs) established in Luxembourg.

It may also receive applications for authorisation from research organisations established in Luxembourg and forward them to the competent DSC depending on the place of establishment of the VLOP/VLOSE concerned.

As at 31 December, the Authority had not yet received any applications for authorisation to access data.

Out-of-court dispute settlement bodies

[Out-of-court dispute settlement bodies under the DSA](#) (ODS bodies) enable users of online platforms to challenge decisions taken by platforms without having to go directly to court.

For ODS bodies established in Luxembourg, this status is granted, upon request, by the Authority, in its capacity as the national digital services coordinator.

As at 31 December, the Authority had not yet received any applications for certification.

NATIONAL COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

As the DSC for Luxembourg, the Authority is required to coordinate cooperation between the competent national authorities. As illegal content is defined by Luxembourg national law, numerous national laws and competent authorities are involved in the DSA.

Cooperation agreement under the DSA

On 11 March, the 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 the series of workshops on cooperation under the DSA organised by the Authority during 2024.

The agreement sets out the rules for cooperation and assistance between the Authority, in its capacity as coordinator for digital services, and the other national authorities, with a view to ensuring the effective and consistent implementation of the DSA.



The implementation of the DSA does indeed require the involvement of various stakeholders according to their respective areas of expertise, in particular:

- ✓ the protection of users of audiovisual services;
- ✓ data protection and respect for privacy;
- ✓ consumer protection, including in the digital economy;
- ✓ the safety and compliance of products sold online;
- ✓ the fight against cybercrime, terrorist content and illegal content on the internet.

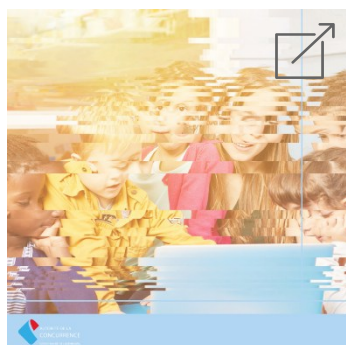
Each of these aspects of the DSA thus falls under the responsibility of one or other of the following authorities:

- ✓ the Luxembourg Independent Audiovisual Authority (*Autorité luxembourgeoise indépendante de l'audiovisuel - ALIA*),
- ✓ the National Commission for Data Protection (*Commission nationale pour la protection des données - CNPD*),
- ✓ the Directorate for Consumer Protection (*Direction de la protection des consommateurs*),
- ✓ the High Commission for National Protection (*Haut-Commissariat à la Protection nationale - HCPN*),
- ✓ the Luxembourg Institute for Standardization, Accreditation, Safety and Quality of Products and Services (*Institut luxembourgeois de la normalisation, de l'accréditation, de la sécurité et qualité des produits et service - ILNAS*),

- ✓ the Ministry of the Interior and
- ✓ the Grand Ducal Police.

This agreement facilitates smoother relations between authorities and simplifies communication in the interests of users and online platforms.

Ombudsman fir Kanner a Jugendlecher



On 7 July, the Authority hosted the [Ombudsman for Children and Young People \(OKaJu\)](#) for a discussion on the impact of the DSA on the protection of minors.

President Pierre Barthelmé, Vice-President Marco Estanqueiro and the Head of the Authority's Online Platforms Department, Romy Schaus, were particularly keen to discuss with OKaJu:

- the implications of the [European Commission's guidelines](#) on the protection of minors online;
- the Authority's role as coordinator for digital services;
- future avenues for collaboration.

This initial exchange with the Children's Ombudsman, Charles Schmit, his deputy, Serge Thill, and the legal adviser, Helen Portal, forms part of the Authority's efforts to coordinate and clarify the respective responsibilities of the various national authorities involved in the protection of children online.

Given OKaJu's remit to promote, safeguard and protect children's rights, the Authority regards the Children's Ombudsman as a key partner for the effective implementation of the DSA at national level.

EUROPEAN COOPERATION

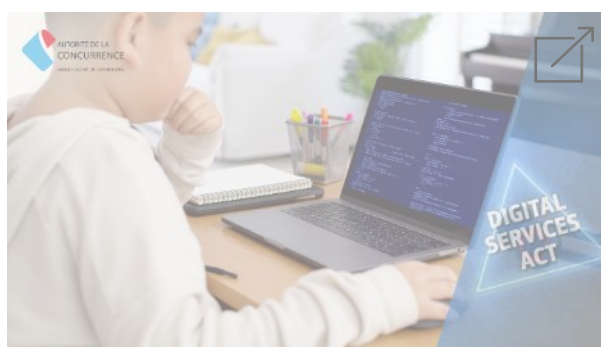
Collaboration with other authorities

Beyond the mutual referral of complaints, the Authority has collaborated with other digital services coordinators in various ways, such as responding to requests for information or engaging in bilateral exchanges with the competent authorities of other Member States on specific topics, such as trusted flaggers.

Monitoring and support for the Commission's activities

In 2025, the Authority supported the European Commission's activities relating to the DSA by regularly sharing its communications.

Thus, half of the 'DSA' news items published on the Authority's website concerned [the Commission's activities](#), notably: the designation of very large online platforms, the initiation of formal proceedings, preliminary findings or judgments of the General Court of the European Union in cases concerning it.





The European Board for Digital Services is an independent advisory body established by the DSA, comprising the Member States' digital services coordinators and chaired by the European Commission..

In 2025, the Authority, in its capacity as digital services coordinator, actively participated in the Board's activities, notably by joining its efforts to strengthen the protection of minors from pornographic platforms, which are considered a top priority for the Board.

In this context, the Authority cooperates with other national authorities responsible for internet

supervision, notably ALIA regarding audiovisual content, and closely monitors the progress of the guidelines and the prototype age verification application proposed by the Commission.

Participation in working groups and meetings of the European Board for Digital Services

As part of its remit, the Authority participates in the eight working groups established within the European Board for Digital Services.

Working Group 1 – Horizontal and Legal Issues

Working Group 1 focuses on the interpretation of definitions and the determination of the scope of the Digital Services Act. It also addresses various general legal issues, including fees charged by digital service coordinators. The group also participates in discussions on cooperation with civil society.

The European Commission and the DSC IT chair this working group. It met seven times in 2025: on 12 February, 19 March, 6 May, 7 July, 9 September, 13 October and 9 December.

Working Group 2 – Working Together

Working Group 2 examines general working modalities, 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 regarding the handling of complaints and reports. Furthermore, it examines ways of strengthening the capacity of relevant stakeholders to implement the DSA.

The European Commission and the DSC NL 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.

Working Group 3 – Content moderation and data access

Working Group 3 analyses the processes and transparency rules relating to trusted flaggers, alternative dispute resolution bodies and access to data under Article 40 of the DSA. It supports the Commission's work on developing guidelines on these topics. In addition, the working group addresses issues relating to intellectual property rights.

The European Commission and the DSC FR 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 conducts exchanges and discussions on electoral processes, manipulation and interference by foreign actors, misinformation and disinformation, and other issues related to civic discourse.

The European Commission and the DSC SK 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 – Consumers and Online Marketplaces

Working Group 5 deals with the interaction between the Digital Services Act and consumer protection legislation, in particular with regard to Articles 30 to 32 of the Digital Services Act. This includes cooperation with consumer protection, customs, market surveillance and other competent authorities.

The European Commission and the DSC DE 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](#) examines issues relating to the protection of minors, in particular Article 28 of the DSA and the link with 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 DSC IE 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 – Injunctions and Criminal Matters

[Working Group 7](#) facilitates exchanges and discussions on cooperation with law enforcement agencies and on illegal content. This includes injunctions under Articles 9, 10 and 18 of the DSA.

The European Commission and the DSC AT 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 information-sharing platform for digital services coordinators) 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.

Plenary meetings of the European Board for Digital Services

In 2025, the [European Board for Digital Services](#) met six times: on 24 January, 19 February, 29 April, 27 June, 23 September and 18 November. It also met four times on an ad hoc basis: on 10 February, 26 May, 2 July and 29 October.

These meetings provided a vital platform for discussing the implementation and enforcement of the DSA across the European Union. They enabled board members to engage in in-depth deliberations on various issues and priorities relating to the digital services landscape. Each meeting played an important role in achieving the collective objectives of ensuring a safe, transparent and innovative digital environment throughout the European Union.

AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES

The Authority devotes a significant part of its work to raising awareness and informing businesses and consumers about the scope of its remit.

As part of this, it regularly shares [relevant communications from the Commission or the CJEU](#) to raise awareness among the public and platforms of the provisions of the DSA.

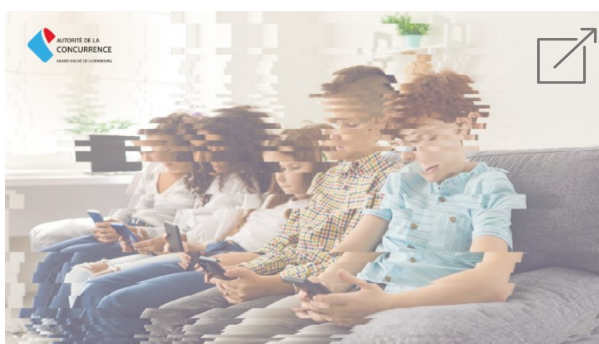
It has also participated in or organised various events specifically focused on the regulation of digital markets.

Presentation of the BEE SECURE Radar 2025 report on young people's use of ICT

On 11 February, to mark [Safer Internet Day](#), the Authority's *Online Platforms Department* attended the presentation of the fourth edition of the '[BEE SECURE Radar](#)' report on current trends in the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) by young people in Luxembourg.

This report provides insights into certain trends in the use of ICT and the associated risks.

During the Q&A session, Romy Schaus, Head of the *Online Platforms Department* at the Competition Authority, spoke briefly to highlight the approach adopted by the European Commission through certain provisions of the Digital Services Act (DSA): online platforms must indeed put measures in place to ensure a high level of protection for minors, their privacy, and their safety and security.



World Consumer Day



On 13 March, to mark World Consumer Day, Romy Schaus, Head of the *Online Platforms Department* at the Competition Authority, took part in a [round-table discussion on the rights and obligations of businesses and consumers in online commerce](#), organised by the Consumer Protection Directorate in collaboration with the Luxembourg Consumers' Union and the European Consumer Centre Luxembourg.

This event, organised at the invitation of the Minister for Consumer Protection, Martine Hansen, started with a talk by Christian Baudis, futurologist and former Managing Director of Google Germany, on the theme 'How digitalisation and artificial intelligence influence

us as consumers!' ('Wie Digitalisierung und künstliche Intelligenz uns als Verbraucher beeinflussen!').

The Authority's participation in this event forms part of the close cooperation established with the Directorate for Consumer Protection to implement the new rules of the Digital Services Act (DSA) and raise awareness of these provisions among users and online platforms.

Seminar on the application of the DSA for Uni.lu students

On 27 March, the Competition Authority held a [seminar about the Enforcement of the Digital Services Act](#) with students from the *Master in Space, Communication and Media Law* at the University of Luxembourg, Professor Mark D. Cole (Media and Telecommunications Law) and several members of his research team.

After a welcome speech from Vice-President Marco Estanqueiro, Romy Schaus, legal counsel in charge of the Authority's Online Platforms unit, and Alexandre Gonçalves, legal counsel, gave a brief presentation of the Authority's tasks in relation to competition and digital markets.



As part of their studies, each student then presented an overview of one Digital Services Coordinator (DSC) or foreign regulatory systems of their choice.

The *Online Platforms* team then closed the seminar with a presentation on the role of the Authority as the DSC for Luxembourg in the enforcement of the DSA in Luxembourg, its cooperation on EU level, and daily work at a national authority.

The Authority expresses its sincere gratitude to Professor Mark D. Cole, his students and the doctoral candidates for their interest in its missions and conveys its best wishes for continued success throughout their academic journey at the University of Luxembourg.

'Connectivity Toolkit' workshops

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

The first workshop brought together public and private sector representatives from the telecommunications, regulatory, cybersecurity and consumer protection sectors, with the aim of identifying key consumer protection issues in the telecommunications sector, exchanging best practices and gathering concrete input from the field.

The second workshop aimed to build on the ideas, approaches and guidelines established during the first session.

This work led to the development of a [connectivity toolkit](#) comprising 49 information sheets and practical advice for consumers on telecommunications contracts and digital security.

OKaJu Summer Seminar

On 17 July, the Authority, in its capacity as coordinator for digital services, took part in a summer seminar organised 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, professionals and decision-makers concerned with issues relating to children's rights (particularly those from the social and educational sectors, as well as civil society and the legal professions) to share ideas, keep up to date, learn, get to know one another, consult, mobilise, recharge, grow, reflect, forge links and engage with current and future challenges.

10th conference on Consumer Rights in Europe

On 24 September, the Online Platforms Unit attended the 10th Conference on Consumer Rights organised 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 policy-makers to examine key developments in consumer protection. It coincided with the 20th anniversary of the ECC-Net network, marking two decades of cross-border cooperation.

The conference focused on European priorities in consumer protection, particularly in light of the challenges posed by digitalisation, online targeting and misleading commercial practices. Speakers highlighted the importance of a strengthened regulatory framework, notably the *Digital Fairness Act*. Discussions also covered the protection of minors, platform transparency and the need for better consumer information.

Presentation of the rules governing researchers' access to data from very large platforms



On 1 October, the Authority presented the new [conditions of access to data from very large platforms and very large online search engines](#) to Luxembourg's leading research organisations.

At this event, which brought together mainly researchers from [the University of Luxembourg](#) and the [Luxembourg Institute of Science and Technology \(LIST\)](#), Joé Lamesch, an economist at the Authority, outlined the requirements, procedures and the type of data to which they will have access in order to study the systemic risks posed by VLOPs and VLOSEs in the EU, as well as the measures designed to mitigate them.

Researchers can submit their applications for data access via the [DSA Data Access Portal](#) set up by the European Commission.

EDMO BELUX 2.0 Workshop

On 28 October, the Authority took part in the [EDMO BELUX 2.0 'Mitigating disinformation at the intersection of ethics, politics and communication'](#) workshop.

This workshop aimed to reflect on concerns that often remain implicit in our daily practices and policies to combat disinformation. By bringing together researchers, practitioners, educators, journalists and policymakers, the event fostered critical dialogue and identified practices that balance effectiveness with ethical responsibility.

Presentation of the OKaJu annual report

On 17 November, the Authority, represented by its Vice-President Marco Estanquero, took part in an evening debate organised by the Ombudsman fir Kanner a Jugendlecher (OKaJu) on its 2025 annual report, with open discussions and presentations that fuelled 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.



2A, RUE D'ANVERS | L-1130 LUXEMBOURG
TÉL. (+352) 247 84737

INFO@CONCURRENCE.PUBLIC.LU | CONCURRENCE.LU