

DIGITAL SERVICES
COORDINATOR (DSC)

Activity report 2025

in accordance with section 17 DDG
and Article 55 of Regulation (EU)
2065/2022



Bundesnetzagentur

Activity report 2025 of the Digital Services Coordinator in accordance with section 17 DDG and Article 55 of Regulation (EU) 2065/2022

The Digital Services Coordinator (DSC) produces an annual activity report in accordance with Article 55 of the EU Digital Services Act (DSA) in conjunction with section 17 of the German Digital Services Act (DDG). The report also includes the work of the other competent authorities where those activities relate to their competence under the DSA. The report is presented to the legislative bodies of the German federal government and to the European Commission and is published. It serves to provide accountability to the national parliament and in particular to justify an element of democratic legitimation vis-à-vis the national legislative bodies that enables the exercise of parliamentary responsibility.

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Foreword

In this activity report, the DSC is taking a look back at its varied work in 2025 as the coordinating body for digital services – and I am taking a look back at my first six months as its Head.

The first full calendar year of the implementation of the DSA in Germany was both exciting and challenging. We continued work on establishing the DSC, detailing and tightening structures and processes, and intensifying national and international cooperation. Political events and developments had an impact on our work and the work of various players in areas relating to the DSA. The early German federal elections required various measures and preparations at very short notice to ensure the integrity of the elections in accordance with the DSA.

Work on setting up the DSC and its procedures began to bear fruit. Cooperation among European DSCs and with the European Commission within the European Board for Digital Services has become established and is working well. The authorities exchange information and provided support to each other and to the European Commission in several DSA proceedings against very large online platforms. And the effects of these proceedings can be seen: online platforms are being held more accountable and are changing their behaviour. On 5 December 2025 the European Commission imposed a fine of €120mn on X. Some of the largest online platforms have given commitments that the European Commission has made binding in order to allay concerns about possible infringements of the DSA, while others have recently announced measures to strengthen protection for younger users.

At the same time, the DSA came under political pressure last year. Following the start of the new US administration, a number of operators of very large online platforms withdrew some of the compliance commitments that they had made. And considerable hurdles emerged, not only for the implementation of the DSA but also for law enforcement in the digital space. It is important that the DSA continues to be kept out of the political bargaining between the EU and the USA.

At national level, the DSC does not act alone in implementing the DSA but is part of a system comprising national authorities and civil society institutions. In its supervision, the DSC works closely together with the Federal Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information, the media authorities of the federal states and the Federal Agency for Child and Youth Protection in the Media, which each have their own powers in specific fields. Civil society organisations and researchers also play an important role in the implementation of the DSA. A council of experts advises the DSA on fundamental matters relating to the effective and consistent application and enforcement of the DSA. Data access for research, for which we prepared intensively, can make a decisive contribution to a better understanding of the way very large online platforms work and to the scientific study of potential risks for users.

The need for commitment on the part of civil society, which represents an important contribution to a fair and safe internet and to protection for users, must not be called into question and the work of players must not be obstructed.

In short: the implementation of the DSA is still at an early stage. We made a lot of good progress in 2025. But more time is of course needed before we can see greater, tangible results. The implementation of the DSA requires patience and perseverance.

There is therefore still a great deal for us to do this year. We at the DSC will tackle current and future challenges with our continued commitment and motivation.

Johannes Heidelberger

Head of DSC at the Federal Network Agency Johannes Heidelberger

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1 Introduction

The Digital Services Act (DSA) creates a uniform legal framework for the whole of the EU for a safe, predictable and trustworthy online environment, covering “intermediary services” such as online platforms, hosting services and search engines. It lays the ground rules that intermediary services have to abide by. What exactly is illegal online and offline, however, is still regulated by the laws of the Member States and individual provisions at the European level, such as those concerning criminal law, copyright, product safety and food labelling.

Transparency obligations are a particular focus of the DSA provisions. Online platforms have to disclose, for example, how they moderate content and which parameters their recommender systems use. There are also new opportunities for strengthening the involvement of civil society, for example by enabling the certification of trusted flaggers and out-of-court dispute settlement bodies. Other provisions relate to the protection of privacy and the safety of children and young people.

There are further-reaching requirements for especially large providers with an average of more than 45mn monthly active recipients of the service in the EU (very large online platforms and very large online search engines – VLOPs and VLOSEs). They have to assess systemic risks and take mitigation measures, for instance.

The DSA is enforced in each Member State by the national DSC and other national regulatory authorities designated as competent authorities in their Member States. The European Commission is exclusively responsible for overseeing systemic risks of VLOPs and VLOSEs.

The DSC at the Bundesnetzagentur was appointed as per the DDG as the competent authority for all issues relating to the supervision and enforcement of the DSA vis-à-vis providers of intermediary services located in or with a legal representative in Germany, except where section 12 DDG designates the media authorities of the federal states, the Federal Office for the Enforcement of Children’s Rights in digital Services (KidD) in the Federal Agency for Child and Youth Protection in the Media (BzKJ) or the Federal Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (BfDI) as competent for certain provisions.

As part of its coordinating role, the DSC produces an annual activity report in accordance with Article 55 DSA in conjunction with section 17 DDG. The report also includes the activities of the other competent authorities where those activities relate to their competence under the DSA. The report is presented to the legislative bodies of the German federal government and published. The DSC also provides the European Commission and the European Board for Digital Services (EBDS) with the report.

The content of the activity report is guided in particular by the provisions of Article 55(1) and (2) DSA and section 17(2) DDG. The required content is:

1. the number of complaints received pursuant to Article 53 DSA and an overview of their follow-up;
2. the number and subject matter of orders to act against illegal content and orders to provide information issued in accordance with Articles 9 and 10 DSA by the national judicial or administrative authorities;

3. the number and subject matter of effects given to the orders mentioned in 2. above, as communicated to the DSC pursuant to Articles 9 and 10 DSA;
4. details of the human and financial resources employed;
5. the number of meetings, categorised by date and name of organisation, held by the DSC with representatives of companies, associations or other stakeholders in relation to the tasks conferred on it by law to enforce the DSA;
6. the number and subject matter of the infringements of the DSA identified; and
7. the number of regulatory offence procedures initiated pursuant to section 33 DDG and other measures taken pursuant to section 27 DDG as well as the amount of the fines and periodic penalty payments imposed.

The report also provides information about cooperation with the European Commission and the national DSCs of other Member States in the EBDS and about cooperation at national level. In addition, it provides an overview of the activities for the certification of out-of-court dispute settlement bodies pursuant to Article 21(3) DSA and trusted flaggers pursuant to section 22(2) DSA as well as for data access for researchers pursuant to Article 40 DSA.

2 Complaints and measures taken (Article 53 DSA)

Article 53 DSA gives all recipients of intermediary services the right to lodge a complaint alleging an infringement of the DSA. Any body, organisation or association mandated to exercise the rights conferred by the DSA on the recipients' behalf is also entitled to lodge such a complaint. Complaints must be lodged with the DSC of the Member State where the recipient of the service is located or established. The DSC assesses the complaints and, where appropriate, transmits them to the DSC of the Member State where the main establishment of the provider of the intermediary service is located or its legal representative has been appointed, accompanied, where considered appropriate, by an opinion. If a different authority in the same country is competent to handle the complaint in accordance with Article 49 DSA, the DSC forwards the complaint there.

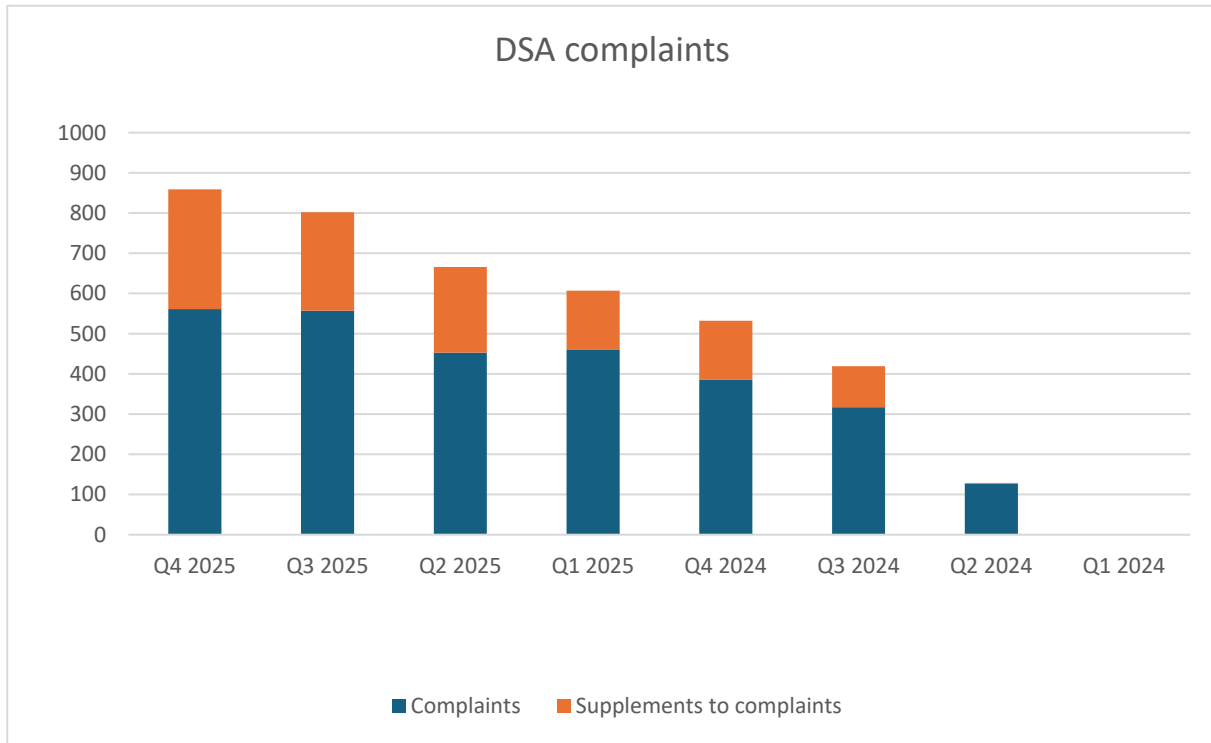
The DSC receives complaints from Germany and from other EU Member States via the EU information sharing system AGORA. The necessary IT processes are continuing to undergo further improvements.

The DSC has provided a user portal with a complaints form at <https://www.dsc.bund.de/> that guides users through the complaints process step by step, offering selections and explanations to make submitting a complaint easier. Users can upload files, such as screenshots, to provide evidence of possible infringements of the DSA. However, the complaints form explicitly states that the DSC is not responsible for getting illegal content removed. This kind of content must be reported directly to the relevant platform. Article 16(1) DSA requires all platforms and providers of hosting services to make available a functioning, easy-to-access and user-friendly reporting system for this purpose.

This activity report discusses only the complaints received by the DSC.

Complaints in 2025

The DSC recorded 3,321 submissions (including supplements to previous complaints) via its complaints portal in 2025. In 2,033 cases, these were complaints under Article 53 DSA, alleging possible infringements of the DSA. There were 332 submissions via the user portal that had no relation to the DSA.



The DSC received 2,688 submissions relating to digital issues by fax, email or letter that were either answered or forwarded to another part of the authority. Only some of them were DSA-related complaints, in which case the complainant was directed to the user portal. Many of these submissions concerned issues such as breaches of the requirement to provide legal information or data protection; complaints about fraudulent websites, business models or service providers and “subscription traps”; problems with completing or returning online purchases; number misuse; problems with internet service providers and switching hosting provider.

As well as the DSC at the Bundesnetzagentur, three other authorities have special areas of competence in the enforcement of the DSA. They are:

1. the Federal Office for the Enforcement of Children’s Rights in Digital Services (KidD) in the Federal Agency for Child and Youth Protection in the Media (BzKJ),
2. the media authorities of the federal states, coordinated by the Media Authority of North Rhine-Westphalia (LfM NRW) and
3. the Federal Commissioner for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (BfDI).

Three complaints received under Article 53 DSA were forwarded to other competent authorities, specifically media authorities of the federal states. A further 255 complaints were transmitted to the DSCs of other Member States in 2025. One complaint was sent from the German DSC to the European Commission by email.

Forwarded complaints in 2025

EU Member State	Number of complaints
Belgium	6

Denmark	1
France	1
Ireland	237
Luxembourg	3
Netherlands	2
Czechia	4
Cyprus	1

Complaints are transmitted to the other DSCs using the information sharing system AGORA provided by the European Commission. As there is currently no technical interface, complaints and their corresponding documentation have to be input into AGORA manually. All complaints that need to be forwarded are translated into English.

The German DSC received 10 complaints from the DSCs of other EU Member States in the reporting period via AGORA: three from Denmark, two each from Finland and Lithuania, and one each from Austria, Luxembourg and Sweden.

3 Orders under Articles 9 and 10 DSA

Article 9 DSA sets out what providers of intermediary services have to do when they receive an order (an administrative act or a court order) issued by a national judicial or administrative authority requiring them to act against illegal content. Upon receipt of such an order, the provider must inform the authority issuing the order, or another specified authority, if and when effect was given to the order.

The authority that issued the order must transmit it, along with any information received concerning the effect given to that order, to the DSC. The DSC then transmits the order to the DSCs of the other Member States in line with the legal requirements.

Article 10 DSA contains equivalent rules for orders to provide information, but, in contrast to the removal orders set out in Article 9 DSA, these are orders to supply information about specific individual recipients of the service.

The orders under Articles 9 and 10 DSA have to conform to certain formal requirements, largely corresponding to those set out in the Administrative Procedure Act (VwVfG), Book 10 of the Social Code (SGB X) and the rules of procedure for decisions by the courts and the public prosecutor.

The DSA also sets out that the provider of intermediary services has to inform the recipient of the service concerned of the order. Exceptions may arise from the requirements relating to the content of orders, the obligation to inform recipients of the service and the forwarding to the DSCs, in particular due to the interpretation of national civil and criminal procedural law (Article 9(6) and Article 10(6) DSA). Accordingly, there are many investigation orders that cannot be transmitted to the DSC, especially those connected to criminal cases, and about which the affected recipients of the service do not find out immediately on account

of the special legal provisions. The authority issuing an order is responsible for the legal assessment of whether such an exception applies. The order statistics provided in this report do not, therefore, reflect the entirety of orders issued in Germany.

The DSC's portal for the transmission of orders under Articles 9 and 10 DSA has been available exclusively for the judicial and administrative authorities since November 2024 and has been publicised gradually since the first quarter of 2025. Orders started to be transmitted very slowly in 2024 and only gradually increased in the course of 2025. In 2025, the DSC received 19 orders under Article 9(1) DSA and 23 orders under Article 10(1) DSA via its portal. The orders came from various authorities as shown below:

Article 9 DSA orders	Information concerning effect given to the order	Number
Joint authority for gambling of the federal states	With information	1
	Without information	3
Media authorities of the federal states	With information	8
	Legal action against the order	3
	Without information	2
Police	With information	1
	Without information	1

Article 10 DSA orders	Information concerning effect given to the order	Number
Joint authority for gambling of the federal states	Without information	1
Media authorities of the federal states	With information	4
	Without information	15
Police	Without information	1
Public prosecutor	Without information	2

In addition, the media authorities of the federal states reported in text form about the issue of three further orders. The total of 16 orders issued in 2025 related to the following subjects: seven cases of incitement to racial hatred, three cases of the use of symbols of unconstitutional organisations, four cases of Holocaust denial, two breaches related to violence/violation of human dignity. In nine cases, content was removed on the basis of section 4(1) and (2) of the Interstate Agreement on the Protection of Human Dignity and the Protection of Minors in Broadcasting and Telemedia Services (JMStV).

Authorities do not only take action against illegal online content by issuing orders. As well as enforceable orders, there are a much larger number of "referrals", which are non-binding removal and information requests that do not fall under Article 9 or 10 DSA. The approach taken by the media authorities of the federal states is one example. The media authorities have several steps that they follow when tackling illegal content. Once they have used the reporting systems open to them to notify the illegal content to the intermediary

services and have requested its removal, they open the administrative procedure with a hearing. A notice, that is to say, the order within the meaning of Article 9 DSA, is only issued if the content is still not removed after the hearing.

4 Human and financial resources used

4.1 For the DSC

In the course of the national legislative procedure, the draft DDG estimated a need for 70.56 posts for specialised tasks (41.35 in senior grades, 23.01 in upper grades and 6.20 in middle grades). In addition, there are a further 20.8 posts for centralised functions such as IT, human resources, procurement, the press office and the legal office.

An initial 15 new posts were assigned for carrying out the early tasks at the DSC at the Bundesnetzagentur in the 2024 budget. In the course of the 2024 budget year, a further 33 posts were moved from the area of the Federal Office of Justice (BfJ) to the budget of the Bundesnetzagentur. These posts at the BfJ had originally been earmarked for carrying out tasks related to the Network Enforcement Act (NetzDG), the content of which has become part of the DDG. They were also classed as temporary (until 31 December 2025) at the Bundesnetzagentur, but this classification was removed in the 2025 budget. The 2025 and 2026 budgets did not provide for any further posts for the DSC. A total of 47.8 posts would have been available for DSC tasks, taking into account regrading within the DSC. The financing of direct personnel costs and allocated material costs for 10 of those posts was not provided for in 2025, but is foreseen in 2026. A total of 3.8 posts were already subject to the general reduction in posts or are deployed in cross-sectoral areas for DSC tasks.

A total of 34 posts (full-time equivalents) are allocated to the DSC; as at 31 December 2025, 30 posts were filled and procedures for filling the remaining posts were at an advanced stage.

The material costs of €1.7mn per annum allocated to the DSC for 2025 in the Budget Act of 30 September 2025 were provided and deployed from the Bundesnetzagentur budget. Only some of the funds were used because the financial implementation of various planned projects was not possible in the 2025 budget year due to the provisional budget management in the first nine months of the year. The projected funds were for the operation and further development of the necessary IT processes, the use of software and licences, professional development and training, networking and holding conferences.

All the annual funds allocated to the DSC for carrying out studies and research projects were used. The studies carried out have been published at https://www.dsc.bund.de/DE/Fachthemen/DSC/1_Themen/StudienundForschung/start.html (in German).

Moreover, individual material resources are drawn on from the Bundesnetzagentur budget as a lump sum for each staff member at the DSC, covering such things as standard IT equipment, rent, office furniture and other equipment and expenditure normally required for people working in a public authority. Individual small sums of these outgoings for the DSC are not identified for administrative reasons, not least the fact that much equipment was acquired via group procurement.

4.2 For the media authorities of the federal states

The state media authorities enforce the DSA as part of their responsibilities arising from the Interstate Agreement on Media (MStV) and the JMStV, which existed before the DDG entered into force. The available resources are deployed for tasks arising from the DSA and cooperation at European level.

4.3 For the KidD

Eight people were employed at the Federal Office for the Enforcement of Children's Rights in digital Services (KidD) throughout 2025. The KidD was allocated €100,000 in section 1714 of the BzKJ budget, with no effect on the overall budget.

4.4 For the BfDI

The BfDI deployed approximately 0.6 of a full-time equivalent post (about 0.5 at senior grade level and 0.1 at upper grade level) for activities related to the DSA. The posts estimated to be needed for compliance tasks relating to the DDG were not used. So far, the tasks have been carried out using the BfDI's existing staff.

5 Meetings with companies, associations and other stakeholders

The DSC's work includes numerous meetings with representatives of academia, business and civil society. These discussions serve to recognise developments at an early stage and to gain the complete picture of the sector that is necessary to regulate it.

Pursuant to section 17(2) para 5 DDG, the activity report must contain the number of meetings, categorised by date and name of organisation, held by the DSC with representatives of companies, associations or other stakeholders in relation to the tasks conferred on it by law to enforce the DSA. This does not include talks held in the course of administrative procedures. The intention of this provision is to create transparency about the DSC's activities.

An overview of the meetings is attached to this report.

6 Number and subject matter of the infringements of the DSA identified

The DSC and the other national competent authorities can identify infringements of the DSA within the material and regional bounds of their competence (Article 56(1) DSA). In regional terms, the DSC and the other national competent authorities are responsible for the enforcement of the DSA vis-à-vis providers of intermediary services that are located in or have a legal representative in Germany. Details of the measures they have at their disposal are given below.

Where the DSC or another national competent authority pursuant to section 12(2) sentence 1 and (3) DDG (BfDI/KidD) has indications of non-compliance of an intermediary service with the provisions of the DSA, that authority decides whether to initiate a procedure to investigate the matter and order specific measures, either in the form of an administrative procedure (section 27 DDG) or an administrative fine procedure (section 33 DDG).

In administrative procedures, the DSC mostly sends information requests (section 25 DDG) to service providers to find out the facts of the matter. If providers then resolve the shortcomings addressed, it is usually

not necessary to take any further measures. Irrespective of this, the DSC has other investigative powers (see sections 24 to 26 DDG).

The state media authorities' powers to act are based on federal state law within the competence transferred to Germany under European law.

6.1 DSA infringements identified by the DSC

The DSC receives reports of possible infringements of the DSA primarily through complaints from recipients of the service. In some cases, the DSC becomes aware of a possible infringement by other means (for example media reports or cross-border cooperation among DSCs following a request from another DSC to assess a matter pursuant to Article 58(1) DSA). If there is adequate evidence to support these indications, usually supplemented by further investigations, and they refer to service providers located in or with a legal representative in Germany, the DSC initiates procedures. The DSC is thereby required to exercise its discretion correctly. Administrative or administrative fine procedures are possible options. By the end of the 2025 reporting period, the DSC had initiated a total of 30 administrative procedures against service providers, four in 2024 and 26 in 2025.

Of the procedures initiated in 2025, 12 concern possible breaches of the DSA requirements to put in place notice and action mechanisms (Article 16), to provide a statement of reasons for measures to recipients of the service (Article 17) and on the design of the internal complaint-handling system of the platforms (Article 20). Two of the procedures could be concluded in 2024 and eight in 2025 following prompt action by the service providers to remedy the shortcomings. Investigations are ongoing or further regulatory measures are being prepared in the other 20 cases.

However, there are still numerous service providers that have not or not sufficiently implemented the obligations under the DSA. These include the obligation in Article 24(5) DSA for online platforms to submit their restrictive content moderation decisions to the DSA Transparency Database managed by the European Commission. Platforms first have to register for the database before they can meet this key transparency requirement. The DSC carries out the subsequent onboarding process on behalf of the Commission. The DSC seeks out online platforms that have not met their onboarding obligation and requires them to register. This resulted in 21 new onboarding processes being initiated in the reporting period.

6.2 Infringements identified by the state media authorities

The media authorities are the competent authorities for the enforcement of Article 28(1) DSA where no specific individual measures under the JMStV are concerned. The state media authorities did not identify any infringements of Article 28(1) DSA within the scope of Article 56(1) DSA (online platforms located in or with a legal representative in Germany).¹ However, in two cases of potential infringements of Article 28 DSA by online platforms located outside of Germany, the media authorities initiated requests for support pursuant to Article 58 DSA to the relevant DSCs through the DSC at the Bundesnetzagentur. The media authorities also

¹ The state media authorities identified infringements by 10 platforms (plus various mirror domains) located in other EU countries (outside the scope of Article 56 DSA) related to the requirements to provide appropriate age-verification systems. These have still not been met and some of the cases are in the process of being clarified by the courts.

received two requests for support relating to an online platform located in Germany. The necessary assessment had been initiated but not concluded by the end of the reporting period.

6.3 Infringements identified by the KidD

In July 2025 the European Commission issued guidelines relating to Article 28(1) DSA in accordance with Article 28(4) DSA. In the second half of 2025 the KidD evaluated offerings in the light of these guidelines. To date, no measures have been taken and no regulatory offence procedures have been initiated. These first require a dialogue with the provider, which has not yet happened. The current status of procedures is as follows:

Action relating to providers' precautionary measures (Article 28(1) DSA/section 24a JuSchG)

Action	Number of cases
Viewed and evaluated offering	31
Report	11
Request for "preliminary assessment" from jugendschutz.net under section 24b(2) JuSchG	4
Receipt of "preliminary assessment" from jugendschutz.net under section 24b(2) JuSchG	11
Request for opinion from KJM ² under section 24b(2) JuSchG	12
Receipt of opinion from KJM under section 24b(2) JuSchG	6
Request for views from provider under section 24b(3) JuSchG	12
Receipt of views under section 24b(3) JuSchG	11
Provider dialogue	8
Successful action by provider following dialogue under section 24b(3) JuSchG	0
Order for precautionary measures under section 24b(4) JuSchG	0
Request for opinion from KJM under section 24b(4) JuSchG	0
Receipt of opinion from KJM under section 24b(4) JuSchG	0
Discontinuation of procedure	7

Numerous offerings were also evaluated with respect to the obligations of intermediary services pursuant to Article 14(3) DSA to explain their conditions and any restrictions in a way that children can understand. The current status of these procedures is as follows:

² Commission for the Protection of Minors in the Media (Kommission für Jugendmedienschutz)

**Action relating to child-friendly terms
and conditions
(Article 14(3) DSA)**

Action	Number of cases
Viewed and evaluated offering	39
Request for views from provider under section 24b(3) JuSchG	5
Receipt of views under section 24b(3) JuSchG	4
Provider dialogue	5
Successful action by provider following dialogue under section 24b(3) JuSchG	0
Orders for child-friendly explanation of terms and conditions under section 27(3) DDG	0
Imposition of periodic penalty payment under section 27(4) DDG	0
Initiation of administrative fine procedure under section 33(5) para 6 DDG	0
Issue of administrative fine notice (section 33(6) and (7) DDG)	0
Discontinuation of procedure	17

6.4 Infringements identified by the BfDI

The BfDI did not identify any infringements.

7 Measures in administrative and regulatory offence procedures

7.1 General

Where the DSC or another national competent authority pursuant to section 12(2) sentence 1 and (3) DDG identifies an infringement of the DSA, measures can be taken pursuant to section 27(2) DDG (administrative procedure) and/or section 33 DDG (regulatory offence procedure). The decision of the DSC or one of the other national competent authorities mentioned above must be made with due discretion, including with regard to the type of procedure.

In an administrative procedure, the DSC or the other national competent authorities can issue an order to ensure compliance with the obligations of the DSA. To enforce such orders, a periodic penalty payment of up to 5% of the average daily worldwide turnover or income of the service provider in the preceding financial year may be imposed per day (section 27(4) DDG, Article 52(4) DSA).

In regulatory offence procedures, the structure of fines is based on the facts of the case (section 33(6) and (7) DDG). In serious cases, a fine of up to 6% of annual worldwide turnover in the preceding financial year may be imposed on legal persons with an annual turnover of more than €5mn (section 33(7) para 1 DDG, Article 52(3) DSA).

The powers of the state media authorities in the event of infringements of the DSA arise from the JMStV and MStV and, in accordance with section 17(2) para 7 DDG, do not need to be presented here.

7.2 Measures taken

7.2.1 For the DSC

The DSC did not issue any orders in administrative procedures pursuant to section 27(3) DDG or impose any fines in regulatory offence procedures in the 2025 reporting period. Section 6.1 contains details of ongoing procedures.

7.2.2 For the KidD

The DSC did not issue any orders in administrative procedures pursuant to section 27(3) DDG or impose any fines in regulatory offence procedures in the 2025 reporting period. Section 6.2 contains details of ongoing procedures.

7.2.3 For the BfDI

The DSC did not issue any orders in administrative procedures pursuant to section 27(3) DDG or impose any fines in regulatory offence procedures in the 2025 reporting period. Section 6.3 contains details of ongoing procedures.

8 Cooperation at European level

The DSC worked closely in 2025 at the European level with the DSCs of the other Member States and the European Commission within the European Board for Digital Services (EBDS), through supporting European Commission proceedings and within the framework of cross-border cooperation with other DSCs.

8.1 European Board for Digital Services (EBDS)

The key framework for cooperation at European level was again the EBDS. The Board held six regular and three ad hoc meetings in 2025. The European Commission, as Chair of the Board, publishes the agendas, attendance lists and minutes of the meetings on its website (see [European Commission – EBDS](#)).

The Board's regular meetings dealt with recurring agenda items, such as updates from the DSCs and the European Commission, as well as a varying range of thematic priorities, which in 2025 included the protection of minors, online scams and fraud, and the protection of intellectual property. The DSC participated in a joint EU-wide information campaign about online scams and fraud that aimed to explain what rights users have and help prevent users from becoming victims (see the [DSC's website](#)). The Board launched a coordinated action on the protection of minors; Germany's authorities responsible for the protection of minors participated in the action through the media authorities of the federal states and the KidD.

The Board's ad hoc meetings dealt with the conversion of the Code of Practice on Disinformation into a code of conduct under the DSA, the coordinated action to reinforce the protection of minors as regards pornographic platforms, and the guidelines on the protection of minors pursuant to Article 28 DSA.

The Board's eight working groups continued their proven work practices in 2025 in preparing the content of the meetings and enabling the continual exchange of expertise among DSCs. The working groups deal with the following topics:

1. horizontal and legal issues

2. working together
3. content moderation and data access
4. integrity of the information space
5. consumers and online marketplaces
6. protection of minors
7. orders and criminal issues
8. IT issues.

The position of Chair in each working group is held by the European Commission and that of Vice Chair by a DSC. The German DSC is represented in all the working groups and plays an active role in them. It again held the Vice Chair position in Working Group 5 in 2025. The Commission, as Chair of the working groups, provides information about the main areas of focus of each group on its website (see [Working Groups under the European Board for Digital Services](#)). The Board's annual work plan for 2026 also lists the Board's main achievements in 2025 (see [Annual Work Plan 2026](#)).

8.2 Support in European Commission proceedings

The DSA requires national DSCs to transmit information to the European Commission as soon as they are informed by the Commission of the initiation of proceedings against a VLOP or a VLOSE.

The proceedings launched by the European Commission in the reporting period include proceedings against the four VLOPs Pornhub, Stripchat, XNXX und XVideos (as Stripchat is no longer classed as “very large”, the procedure only relates to the period when the platform was designated as a VLOP). The proceedings opened in May 2025 focus on the platforms' systemic risks with respect to the protection of minors and more specifically on protecting minors from pornographic content.

The European Commission concluded parts of its proceedings against X at the end of 2025. The Commission found that the advertisement repository and access for researchers to public data were inadequate and that the design of the verification system was deceptive. The Commission consequently issued a fine of €120mn.

Other proceedings initiated by the European Commission were concluded in the reporting period through commitments being made binding. On 18 June 2025 the Commission accepted and made binding the commitments offered by AliExpress in relation to the transparency of the platform's advertising and recommender systems and data access for researchers. In the proceedings against TikTok, the Commission secured binding commitments on 5 December 2025 ensuring improvements to TikTok's advertising repository following the Commission's preliminary finding that the repository was in breach of the DSA.

The European Commission published preliminary findings in other proceedings against VLOPs in the reporting period. It preliminarily found breaches by Facebook and Instagram (notice and action mechanisms and data access for researchers), Temu (inadequate risk analysis for illegal products) and again TikTok (data access for researchers).

The German DSC transmitted information that it had requested from national stakeholders to the European Commission in many of these proceedings. Section 9 contains further details of the relevant activities in the reporting period.

In one instance in the reporting period, the German DSC sent a request to the European Commission to assess a matter pursuant to Article 65(2) DSA.

8.3 Cross-border cooperation among DSCs

The DSCs' national proceedings in the reporting period also reinforced cross-border cooperation. Foreign DSCs carrying out proceedings against providers of intermediary services within their regional competence requested information from other DSCs pursuant to Article 57 DSA. For instance, the Irish DSC opened proceedings in November 2025 against X³ relating to a possible breach of the provisions on complaint-handling (Article 20 DSA) and opened proceedings in December 2025 against TikTok and LinkedIn⁴ relating to a possible breach of the provisions on notice and action mechanisms (Article 16 DSA). One foreign DSC also sent information to the German DSC about possible breaches of the DSA by a provider of intermediary services with an authorised representative in Germany and requested the German DSC to assess the matter pursuant to Article 58 DSA.

EU Regulation on the transparency and targeting of political advertising

In addition to cooperation under the DSA, the German DSC in 2025 strengthened cooperation activities at European level under the EU Regulation on the transparency and targeting of political advertising (TTPA Regulation), which took full effect in October 2025. The TTPA Regulation ensures transparency in paid political communications and lays down rules for parties, other political organisations and intermediary services such as online platforms. It also regulates the use of "targeting techniques", which are techniques that are used either to address a political advertisement only to a specific group of persons or to exclude them on the basis of personal data. The definitive responsibilities for enforcing these rules will be officially allocated by the German legislation implementing the TTPA Regulation, which was not yet in place in 2025.

In any case, the German DSC will be assigned additional coordinating tasks under the TTPA Regulation as set out in the Regulation itself. In light of this, the federal government has preliminarily designated the DSC as the national and European contact point for exchanges between authorities on issues connected to the TTPA Regulation. As such, the DSC participated in the activities of the network of national contact points in 2025. The TTPA Regulation provides for the establishment of this network to serve as a platform for the regular exchange of information and structured cooperation between national contact points and the European Commission. The network met four times in 2025 to mainly discuss national preparations for the enforcement of the TTPA Regulation and the Commission's activities for guidelines and implementing acts. Among other things, the Commission in 2025 published Implementing Regulation (EU) 2025/1410 on the format, template and technical specifications of the labels and transparency notices of political

³ <https://www.cnam.ie/coimisiun-na-mean-investigation-into-x/>

⁴ <https://www.cnam.ie/coimisiun-na-mean-commences-investigations-into-tiktok-and-linkedin/>

advertisements and Guidelines to support the implementation of the TTPA Regulation. The German DSC played an active role in the relevant preparatory work.

9 Cooperation at national level

The establishment, maintenance and use of a national network is a key task of the DSC as a coordinating body. This network is used in particular to support the European Commission and other DSCs in proceedings initiated under the DSA against intermediary services.

In the case of the proceedings opened by the European Commission against the four online platforms with pornographic content and the proceedings against X opened by the Irish DSC in November 2025, the DSC specifically contacted national authorities, associations and civil society organisations during the reporting period and asked for information about any possible breaches of the DSA by the platforms being investigated. The DSC then processed the information received and sent it to the Commission and (after the end of the reporting period) to the Irish DSC, as appropriate.

As a rule, the authorities that the DSC contacted included the other competent authorities. Involvement in proceedings under the DSA only represents one level of cooperation with these authorities. A joint preparatory meeting with all competent authorities and the Bundeskriminalamt in advance of each EBDS meeting was introduced. These meetings were also used to report on and, if appropriate, coordinate other topical issues and projects.

The DSC coordinates the participation of the other competent authorities and the Bundeskriminalamt as well as the necessary exchange of information for three of the eight EBDS working groups. Participation in the groups on integrity of the information space, protection of minors and orders and criminal issues by the media authorities of the federal states, the KidD, the BfDI and the Bundeskriminalamt alongside the DSC is appropriate because of their relevant expertise and scope of responsibilities. While the Bundeskriminalamt is not one of the competent authorities, it is explicitly specified in section 13 DDG as being responsible for implementing Article 18 DSA.

On 27 March 2025 the Data Protection Conference (DSK) decided to set up a group to act as an interface between the DSK and the DSC. This enables regular dialogues on various topics, including data protection with respect to the DSC's activities under the DSA and the DDG and relevant key decisions. There were also regular dialogues on ongoing proceedings and topical issues relating to both the DSA and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), including applications pursuant to Article 40(8) DSA. Joint work processes, checklists and guidance were drawn up for processing research data access requests and verifying compliance with the data protection regulations.

The DSC launched a new discussion format to accommodate the frequent request for regular dialogues. The new “@DSC” format takes place every two months with a different thematic focus each time (such as online marketplaces and social media platforms). The dialogues serve to provide information on current issues at the DSC and as a platform for more intensive discussions on certain topics selected in advance. The aim is to give the various participating groups the opportunity to address their questions and comments directly to the DSC as well as to representatives of the other groups. The participants comprise a range of authorities, associations, intermediary services, civil society organisations, political actors and researchers. More detailed information about the meetings is available on the DSC's website.

The DSC also participated in various other events with visual presentations or verbal contributions.

10 Certification of out-of-court dispute settlement bodies

Entities based in Germany can receive certification as out-of-court dispute settlement bodies from the DSC at the Bundesnetzagentur in accordance with Article 21(3) DSA. Out-of-court dispute settlement is a central mechanism of the DSA to strengthen the rights of recipients of the service. It offers recipients a quick, easy and generally free opportunity to resolve conflicts about decisions made by online platforms.

The decision of an out-of-court dispute settlement body is not binding. Recipients still have the right to take their case against the platform to court. The platforms generally bear the costs of the dispute settlement process, while recipients of the service pay at most a nominal fee.

For an entity to be certified, it must show that it has:

1. independence and impartiality with respect to platforms and recipients of the service;
2. expertise in relation to illegal content or in relation to the application and enforcement of terms and conditions of one or more types of online platform (including legal expertise);
3. remuneration for its members in a way that is not linked to the outcome of the procedure;
4. an easily accessible online service;
5. swift, efficient and cost-effective dispute settlement in at least one of the official languages of the EU; and
6. clear and fair rules of procedure that are easily and publicly accessible, and that comply with applicable law.

Certification is valid for a maximum period of five years and can be renewed. Certification may be revoked if the conditions are no longer met.

The DSC provides an online application form to apply for certification as an out-of-court dispute settlement body. Entries can be made in a template and the necessary supporting documents and evidence attached and uploaded. The DSC checks all applications for seriousness and completeness in light of the legal framework and the additional guidelines.

If an application is complete and meets the conditions, the body receives its certification. If an application is incomplete, the missing documents or evidence are requested. If the application is not completed or the documents show that the conditions of Article 21(3) DSA have not been met, it is rejected after consulting the entity submitting the application.

The DSC certified Platform Control (KLN information service UG) as a further out-of-court dispute settlement body on 4 November 2025. Platform Control is initially dealing with disputes with the Google Maps, YouTube, Reddit, Tinder, Hinge and OKCupid platforms and plans to gradually expand its range of dispute settlement services from 2026 onwards.

On 25 June 2025 User Rights GmbH was authorised to extend its range of activities as a dispute settlement body as certified in 2024 to include other social media platforms (Facebook and Pinterest), the assessment of illegal content subject to Italian law and Union law, and the assessment of terms and conditions in Italian and French of the online platforms covered.

This meant that in 2025 Germany had two out-of-court dispute settlement bodies certified under the DSA (User Rights and Platform Control). The European Commission publishes a list of all dispute settlement bodies certified in the European Union (see <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/dsa-out-court-dispute-settlement>).

The certified out-of-court dispute settlement bodies report to the DSC on an annual basis on their activities.

At European level, the German DSC in 2025 supported the establishment of uniform European rules for the certification of out-of-court dispute settlement bodies. It took part in an initiative launched at the level of the DSCs for establishing best practices, which is due to begin its work on this in 2026.

11 Certification of trusted flaggers

Article 16 DSA covers in detail the process of notifying about illegal content and dealing with such notices. The DSA also counts on involvement from outside the formal legal process, often from representatives of civil society, to combat illegal content even more quickly and effectively. To this end, it enables the certification of trusted flaggers (Article 22(2) DSA). Notices by trusted flaggers pursuant to Article 16(1) DSA that refer to suspected illegal content and not mere breaches of the terms of service must be processed by online platforms as a priority, but this does not imply a presumption that the notices are correct or that there is an obligation to remove the content.

The possibilities for applying and the application process itself are essentially similar to those described above for out-of-court dispute settlement bodies. Trusted flaggers are also certified by the DSC. To receive certification as a trusted flagger, organisations submitting applications must provide proof that they have particular expertise and competence in detecting, identifying and notifying illegal content, are independent from any provider of online platforms, and carry out their activities diligently, accurately and objectively.

In order not to diminish the added value of the process under Article 22(1) DSA, the total number of trusted flaggers recognised in accordance with the DSA should be limited. In light of this and to ensure a high level of quality of the notices submitted by trusted flaggers, the DSC applies strict criteria in assessing the individual certification requirements. The following organisations were certified as trusted flaggers in 2025:

- Bundesverband Onlinehandel e.V. (BVOH)
- HateAid gGmbH (HateAid)
- Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband e.V. (vzbv).

Together with the RESpect! reporting centre certified in 2024, the German DSC has therefore taken a positive decision on four of the 31 applications for certification as a trusted flagger that it has received (as at 31 December 2025). Five applications were still being processed at the end of 2025. The other applications were

rejected or withdrawn by the applicants or did not meet the requirements for applications set out in section 22 para 2 VwVfG.

The European Commission publishes a list of all trusted flaggers certified in the European Union (see <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/trusted-flaggers-under-dsa>).

In the interests of uniform regulations for the whole of the EU, the German DSC welcomes the start in 2025 of the European Commission's preparatory work on its guidelines on trusted flaggers. The German DSC contributed its expertise and its experience from the procedures already carried out to the cooperation activities at European level in 2025.

12 Data access for researchers

Independent research plays a decisive role in creating a secure and trustworthy online environment for all users. The DSA therefore provides the possibility for researchers to access the data of VLOPs and VLOSEs for scientific purposes under certain conditions.

On 29 October 2025 the delegated act on data access entered into force and the European data access portal was launched. This enables research into VLOPs and marks a key step in implementing the DSA.

Access to data serves to enable a better understanding of the functioning of VLOPs and VLOSEs as well as research into the potential risks for users. VLOPs and VLOSEs are required to grant vetted researchers access to non-public data for the purposes of scientific research into what are known as "systemic risks". Possible questions for such research could include: Which content is shown to children and young people in social media feeds? What do platforms do to prevent the dissemination of illegal content? How do platforms protect consumers, for example from online financial scams, and how effective are the measures?

Researchers have to submit a detailed, substantiated application and meet strict requirements, for example with respect to their independence and to data protection, in order to gain access to the relevant data.

Researchers can submit their applications to the relevant DSCs via the DSA Data Access Portal, which the European Commission has specifically set up for this purpose. The German DSC worked hard in preparing for the launch of the data access procedure so that it can review researchers' data access applications swiftly and effectively and assess the applications as provided for by the DSA. In Germany, applications for data access are assessed in close consultation with the data protection authorities, which are involved in the process with respect to data protection issues.

In 2025 the German DSC received eight applications for data access pursuant to Article 40(4) and (5) DSA, the first being submitted within 24 hours of the delegated act coming into force.

One application was withdrawn after submission and then resubmitted with changes. Following an initial assessment, the application was sent to the platform's DSC of establishment on 29 December 2025.

Six applications were withdrawn because the applicants opted for easier access to the data as provided for by Article 40(12) DSA.

Interest in access to data is very high among the research community and it can be assumed that the number of applications will increase steadily. The German DSC is therefore cooperating closely with the DSCs of the other Member States and with the German data protection authorities to continuously improve the process and make it as smooth as possible.

Annex 1: Overview of meetings held by the DSC

Meeting overview

Date	Type	Name of companies/associations/stakeholders	Topic
07.01.2025	Externer Austausch	X - Twitter International Unlimited Company	Austausch zu Bundestagswahl
07.01.2025	Externer Austausch	Appeal Centre Europe	Vorstellung der Arbeit
08.01.2025	Externer Austausch	BTE Bundesverband des Deutschen Textil-, Schuh- und Lederwareneinzelhandels e.V., Noerr Partnerschaftsgesellschaft mbB, weitere Unternehmen	Rechtswidrige Inhalte auf Online-Marktplätzen
13.01.2025	Externer Austausch	European DSA Research Network (Leibniz Institute for Media Research, Hans-Bredow-Institut)	Austausch zur Umsetzung DSA
17.01.2025	Externer Austausch	VAUNET - Verband privater Medien e.V.	Allgemeiner Austausch - Austausch zu Runder Tisch
24.01.2025	Veranstaltung	Europäische Kommission, diverse VLOPs, weitere Behörden	Round Table zur Bundestagswahl
28.01.2025	Externer Austausch	dpa Deutsche Presse-Agentur GmbH	Allgemeiner Austausch, Kennenlernen Faktencheck-Team
29.01.2025	Externer Austausch	Google Germany GmbH/Youtube	Austausch zu Bundestagswahl
30.01.2025	Externer Austausch	Microsoft Deutschland GmbH	Austausch zu Bundestagswahl
30.01.2025	Externer Austausch	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited	Austausch zu Bundestagswahl
31.01.2025	Veranstaltung	Europäische Kommission, diverse VLOPs, Behörden, Zivilgesellschaft und Forschung	Stresstest zur Bundestagswahl
04.02.2025	Externer Austausch	Rumänische Botschaft/German Marshall Fund	Austausch zu Bundestagswahl
04.02.2025	Externer Austausch	X - Twitter International Unlimited Company	Austausch zu Bundestagswahl
05.02.2025	Externer Austausch	TikTok Technology Limited	Austausch zu Bundestagswahl
07.02.2025	Externer Austausch	Anna Cavazini (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen), MdEP	DSA

11.02.2025	Externer Austausch	REACT B.V.	Rechtswidrige Inhalte auf Online-Marktplätzen
14.02.2025	Veranstaltung	Max-Planck-Gesellschaft e.V.	Konferenzteilnahme / Allgemeiner Austausch zu Fragen der digitalen Öffentlichkeit
17.02.2025	Externer Austausch	Google Germany GmbH/Youtube	Austausch zur Bundestagswahl
17.02.2025	Externer Austausch	TikTok Technology Limited	Austausch zur Bundestagswahl
19.02.2025	Externer Austausch	Microsoft Deutschland GmbH	Austausch zur Bundestagswahl
19.02.2025	Externer Austausch	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited	Austausch zur Bundestagswahl
19.02.2025	Externer Austausch	ISD Germany - Institute for Strategic Dialogue gGmbH	ISD-Briefing zu systemischen Risiken für Wahlprozesse
25.02.2025	Externer Austausch	Democracy Reporting International (EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP FOR DEMOCRACY ASBL)	Nachlese zur Bundestagswahl
03.03.2025	Externer Austausch	BMI - Bundesministerium des Innern, CeMAS gGmbH, Institute for Strategic Dialogue gGmbH, Amadeo Antonio Stiftung, Democracy Reporting International gGmbH	Austausch zu Bundestagswahl
03.03.2025	Externer Austausch	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited	MWC Barcelona 2025
05.03.2025	Externer Austausch	Stiftung Mercator GmbH	Allgemeiner Austausch zu Mercator Projekten rund um den DSA
06.03.2025	Veranstaltung	Bits & Bäume (Forum InformatikerInnen für Frieden und gesellschaftliche Verantwortung e.V.)	Besucher bei Panel zu EU-Digitalpolitik
07.03.2025	Externer Austausch	BMI - Bundesministerium des Innern (Ausrichter), VL0Ps	Austausch zur Wahl
07.03.2025	Externer Austausch	Who Targets Me Ltd.	Austausch zu TTPW-VO
07.03.2025	Externer Austausch	Universität Dresden	Austausch zu Forschungsaktivitäten
10.03.2025	Externer Austausch	Coalition for Independent Technology Research	Austausch zu Forschungsaktivitäten
12.03.2025	Externer Austausch	FSM – Freiwillige Selbstkontrolle Multimedia-Diensteanbieter e.V.	Austausch zu Age Verification
14.03.2025	Externer Austausch	TELUS International Germany GmbH	Austausch zu Content Moderation

19.03.2025	Externer Austausch	Columbia University/Hertie School gGmbH	Austausch zu Forschungsaktivitäten
02.04.2025	Externer Austausch	HIIG - Alexander von Humboldt Institut für Internet und Gesellschaft	Austausch zu Content Moderation
03.04.2025	Externer Austausch	BMI - Bundesministerium des Innern (Ausrichter), Zivilgesellschaft und Forschung	Austausch mit Zivilgesellschaft
04.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Amadeo Antonio Stiftung	DSC Themen
04.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Amadeo Antonio Stiftung	DSA Durchsetzung
07.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Zentralverband der deutschen Werbewirtschaft e.V.	Artikel 46 Verhaltenskodizes
08.04.2025	Externer Austausch	TikTok Technology Limited	Vorstellung TikTop Shop
08.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Cosmonauts & Kings GmbH	TTPW-VO
08.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Forschungscommunity, organisiert von Hertie School gGmbH, AlgorithmWatch gGmbH	Datenzugang für zivilgesellschaftliche Forschende
10.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Universität Magdeburg	Vorstellung Forschungsprojekt
10.04.2025	Externer Austausch	DSA40 Hackathon (Weizenbaum-Institut e.V., Mozilla Foundation)	Datenzugang
11.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Das NETTZ gGmbH	Vorstellung von Umfragen zu Meldesystemen
11.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Sunstorm Foundation	Austausch zu Scientific Board
15.04.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Behördenspiegel (Pro-Press Verlagsgesellschaft mbH)	Desinformation – Wie ankämpfen gegen Fake News im Netz?
15.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Weizenbaum-Institut e.V.	Vorgespräch zu Konferenz- und Panelteilnahme
16.04.2025	Externer Austausch	T-Systems Internationale GmbH, Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Arbeit, Energie und Klimaschutz des Landes Brandenburg	Workshop zu EU Digital Identity Wallet
17.04.2025	Externer Austausch	SPD-Bundestagsfraktion und -Parteivorstand	DSA-Durchsetzung
23.04.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Data co-ops group coordinated at Berkman Klein Center	Austausch zu Forschungsaktivitäten, Datenzugang
23.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Columbia University/Hertie School gGmbH	Austausch zu DSA-Durchsetzung, Datenzugang
24.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Zalando SE	Austausch zu DSA-Datenzugang

25.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Mozilla Foundation	Austausch zu Forschungsaktivitäten, Datenzugang
30.04.2025	Externer Austausch	Atlantic Council, Tremau	Datenzugang, Stakeholderengagement, Transparenzberichte
05.05.2025	Externer Austausch	Civil Liberties Union for Europe e.V.	TTPW-VO
05.05.2025	Externer Austausch	Superr Lab SL gGmbH	DSA-Durchsetzung; systemische Risiken
07.05.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Markenverband e.V.	Durchsetzung der Verpflichtungen aus dem DSA
12.05.2025	Veranstaltung	D64 - Zentrum für Digitalen Fortschritt e.V.	Digitalpolitik
13.05.2025	Externer Austausch	Forschungscommunity, organisiert von Hertie School gGmbH, AlgorithmWatch gGmbH	Datenzugang für zivilgesellschaftliche Forschende
13.05.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Antidiskriminierungstage (Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes beim Bundesministerium für Bildung, Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend)	Panelbegleitung Frau Dr. Brönstrup
15.05.2025	Externer Austausch	Open Terms Archive	Vorstellung der Arbeit
15.05.2025	Externer Austausch	Mozilla Foundation	Datenzugang für zivilgesellschaftliche Forschende
16.05.2025	Externer Austausch	Reset Tech	Austausch zu Projekten von Reset Tech
19.05.2025	Externer Austausch	Agora Digitale Transformation gGmbH, Netzwerkabend	Digitalpolitik
20.05.2025	Veranstaltung	Knight-Georgetown Institute	DSA-Durchsetzung; systemische Risiken; Datenzugang
23.05.2025	Externer Austausch	University of New York	Absprache über die regelmäßige Teilnahme an einer Arbeitsgruppe zum Thema Gaming and Regulation
23.05.2025	Externer Austausch	CDU, Bundesgeschäftsstelle	Allgemeiner Austausch zum DSA
26.05.-28.05.2025	Veranstaltung	re:publica	DSA Durchsetzung und Digitalpolitik
27.05.2025	Externer Austausch	Google Germany GmbH/YouTube	u.a. DSA Durchsetzung
05.06.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Weizenbaum-Institut e.V., Weizenbaum Conference	Vortrag zur DSA-Durchsetzung
11.06.2025	Externer Austausch	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	Allgemeiner Austausch zum DSA

18.06.2025	Externer Austausch	Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung	Allgemeiner Austausch zum DSA
19.06.2025	Externer Austausch	Weizenbaum-Institut e.V.	Datenzugang für zivilgesellschaftliche Forschende
24.06.2025	Externer Austausch	TikTok Technology Limited	DSA-Datenzugang
24.06.2025	Veranstaltung	Stiftung Mercator GmbH	Digitalpolitik
25.06.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Bertelsmann Stiftung	Voices of Economic Transformation
30.06.2025	Externer Austausch	Civil Liberties Union for Europe	Artikel 26 DSA
30.06.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Heinrich Böll Stiftung	Medien- und Digitalpolitik
30.06.2025	Veranstaltung	Zalando SE	Vorstellung der Arbeit
02.07.2025	Veranstaltung	ISD Germany - Institute for Strategic Dialogue gGmbH	Digital Policy Lab
04.07.2025	Externer Austausch	Bündnis90/Die Grünen	Austausch zu DSA-Durchsetzung
08.07.2025	Veranstaltung	BVDW - Bundesverband Digitale Wirtschaft e.V.	Digitalpolitik
08.07.2025	Externer Austausch	dpa - Deutsche Presse-Agentur GmbH	Austausch zum DSA
10.07.2025	Veranstaltung	Democracy Reporting International gGmbH	Datenzugang für zivilgesellschaftliche Forschende
15.07.2025	Veranstaltung	Superr Lab SL gGmbH	Digitale Werbung
17.07.2025	Veranstaltung	Allianz für die resiliente Informationsgesellschaft	Medien- und Digitalpolitik
21.07.2025	Externer Austausch	Safer Internet Center (c/o Medienanstalt Rheinland-Pfalz)	Bezüge zum DSA
24.07.2025	Veranstaltung	ISD Germany - Institute for Strategic Dialogue gGmbH	Vorstellung Forschung zur BTW
18.08.2025	Externer Austausch	Reusch Rechtsanwaltsgesellschaft mbH	Allgemeiner Austausch zum DSA
28.08.2025	Externer Austausch	Epic Games Commerce GmbH	Vorstellung Epic
28.08.2025	Externer Austausch	Weizenbaum-Institut e.V.	Vorbereitung DSA40 Data Access Days
29.08.2025	Externer Austausch	vzbv - Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband e.V.	Austausch zu DSA und Financial Scams
03.09.2025	Externer Austausch	eBay GmbH	Austausch zu etwaiger Veranstaltung zum DSA
04.09.2025	Externer Austausch	ISD Germany - Institute for Strategic Dialogue gGmbH	Datenzugang nach Artikel 40 DSA
05.09.2025	Externer Austausch	Radboud Universiteit	Werbekodizes und -plattformen unter DSA

08.09.2025	Externer Austausch	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	Austausch zu TAIEX Brasilien-EU zum DAS
10.09.2025	Externer Austausch	AlgorithmWatch gGmbH	Workshop zu einer Studie für die Kommission zu Onlinewerbung
16.09.2025	Externer Austausch	Zalando SE	Vorstellung JH
18.09.2025	Veranstaltung	Gesellschaft für Freiheitsrechte e.V.	Datenzugang nach Artikel 40 DSA
19.09.2025	Externer Austausch	SPD Bundestagsfraktion	DSA-Durchsetzung
19.09.2025	Externer Austausch	GESIS - Leibnitz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften	Datenzugang nach Artikel 40 DSA
25.09.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	European New School of Digital Studies, Weizenbaum-Institut e.V.	Datenzugang nach Artikel 40 DSA
25.09.2025	Veranstaltung	VAUNET - Verband privater Medien e.V. / Get Together	Medien- und Digitalpolitik
26.09.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Kölner Symposium zum Urheber- und Medienrecht (Wolters Kluwer N.V)	Panelteilnahme zum Thema "Deepfakes und DSA"
30.09.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Vertretung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen bei der Europäischen Union, Forschungsorganisationen	Datenzugang Art 40
07.10.2025	Externer Austausch	dpa Deutsche Presse-Agentur GmbH	Allgemeiner Austausch zum DSA
07.10.2025	Externer Austausch	ResetTech	Allgemeiner Austausch zum DSA und Studienprojekten ResetTech
13.10.2025	Externer Austausch	vzbv - Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband e.V.	Vorstellung vzbv
13.10.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Bayrischer Rechtstag (Bayerischer Anwaltsverein)	Panel zu Durchsetzung europäischer Standards für Digitale Dienste
14.10.2025	Veranstaltung	EU DesinfoLab Summit (A.S.B.L. EU DisinfoLab)	Desinformation
16.10.2025	Veranstaltung	Berliner Präventionstag	DSA, Verbraucherschutz
16.10.2025	Externer Austausch	SPD-Bundestagsfraktion (Arbeitsgruppe)	Vorstellung Arbeit DSC
17.10.2025	Externer Austausch	Alexandra Geese (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen), MdEP	Datenzugang
20.10.2025	Externer Austausch	Die Linke! Bundestagsfraktion	DSA-Durchsetzung
23.10.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	ERC - European Research Council/Europäische Kommission	Art. 40 Datenzugang
23.10.2025	Veranstaltung	Netzwerk Medienstrukturen (Universität Leipzig)	DSA, Digitalpolitik

24.10.2025	Externer Austausch	dpa - Deutsche Presse-Agentur GmbH	Allgemeiner Austausch zum DSA
31.10.2025	Externer Austausch	Alexandra Geese (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen), MdEP	Austausch zur Durchsetzung des DSA
03.11.2025	Veranstaltung	TikTok Safety Summit (TikTok Technology Limited)	Besuch der Konferenz
06.11.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	BVDW - Bundesverband Digitale Wirtschaft e.V., Data Matters Konferenz	Panelteilnahme zu "Wertebasierte Datennutzung"
06.11.2025	Veranstaltung	vzbv - Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband e.V.	Deutscher Verbrauchertag, Verbraucherschutz, insb. eCommerce
07.11.2025	Externer Austausch	Bündnis90/Die Grünen	Rechtswidrige Inhalte auf Online-Marktplätzen
11.11.2025	Externer Austausch	TikTok Technology Limited	Austausch zu Jugendschutzthemen
17.11.2025	Externer Austausch	CDT Europe - Centre for Democracy and Technology EU	DSA-Durchsetzung, Einbindung Zivilgesellschaft
17.11.2025	Externer Austausch	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Europäische Kommission	Datenzugang nach Artikel 40 DSA
17.11.2025	Veranstaltung	Bündnis90/Die Grünen Bundestagsfraktion	Gemeinwohlorientierte soziale Medien
17.11.2025	Externer Austausch	SPD Parteivorstand	Vortrag zur DSA-Durchsetzung
21.11.2025	Veranstaltung	dpa - Deutsche Presse-Agentur GmbH, Faktencheck25	DSA und Faktenchecks
21.11.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Antidiskriminierungsstelle des Bundes	DSA und Antidiskriminierung
21.11.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	CDT Europe - Centre for Democracy and Technology	DSA - Cooperation between CSO and Authorities
24.11.2025	Veranstaltung	Superr Lab SL gGmbH	VerbraucherInnenschutz
25.11.2025	Externer Austausch	Amadeu Antonio Stiftung	Austausch zu DSA und Gaming-Plattformen
26.11.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Universität Bremen	Datenzugang nach Artikel 40 DSA
26.11.2025	Veranstaltung	Open Knowledge Foundation Deutschland e.V., F5 Netzwerkabend	Digitalpolitik
27.11.2025	Veranstaltung	Forschungsprojekt Attribution Data Analysis Countermeasures Interoperability (ADAC.io)	Analyse von FIMI

27.11.2025	Vortrag/Panelteilnahme	Universität Potsdam	Plattformregulierung
01.12.2025	Externer Austausch	University of Cambridge	Vorgespräch Cambridge disinformation summit
02.12.2025	Veranstaltung	SPD-Bundestagsfraktion, Digitalpolitischer Abend	DSA Durchsetzung
02.12.2025	Veranstaltung	ARD-Generalsekretariat, medienpolitischer Abend	Medien- und Digitalpolitik
03.12.2025	Veranstaltung	Dr. Konrad Körner, CSU (MdB) und HateAid gGmbH	Vorstellung des Berichts von HateAid
03.12.2025	Externer Austausch	ISD Germany - Institute for Strategic Dialogue gGmbH	Vorstellung ISD
04.12.2025	Externer Austausch	Possible Digital GmbH	Neue Methoden zur Erfassung von Vermittlungsdiensten
04.12.2025	Veranstaltung	HateAid gGmbH	Vorstellung HateAid- Abschlussbericht „Recht ohne Reichweite – der DSA im Praxistest“ mit anschließ. Paneldiskussion
08.12.2025	Externer Austausch	BVDW - Bundesverband Digitale Wirtschaft e.V.	TTPW-VO
09.12.2025	Externer Austausch	Berliner Forschende, organisiert von AlgorithmWatch gGmbH	Computational social sciences; DSA- Durchsetzung; Datenzugang
16.12.2025	Externer Austausch	TeamKompass e.V.	DSA, Verbraucherschutz

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