

Question for written answer E-000549/2026
to the Commission
Rule 144
Piotr Müller (ECR)

Subject: Transparency requirements and public oversight of the Commission's supervisory powers

The Digital Services Act imposes far-reaching transparency obligations on very large internet platforms, including the publication of reports, justifications for moderation decisions and information on systemic risks.

At the same time, the Commission, as the enforcement authority, has broad investigative powers, including the ability to request information, conduct investigations and impose sanctions. However, there is a lack of comparable transparency standards in the public sphere regarding the Commission's contacts with regulated entities. This asymmetry raises questions about institutional balance and standards of democratic control over the Commission's exercise of regulatory powers.

1. Does the Commission keep a central register of its contacts with very large internet platforms and very large search engines on matters relating to the application of the Digital Services Act, and if not, why has such a transparency mechanism not yet been introduced?
2. Does the Commission intend to establish an obligation to systematically publish lists of meetings, agendas, notes and other documents relating to interactions with regulated entities, so that the transparency standard of the enforcement authority corresponds to the requirements imposed on these platforms?
3. How does the Commission justify the current model, in which private entities are subject to extensive disclosure obligations, while similar obligations do not apply to the authority exercising supervisory powers over them?

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