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Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen
on behalf of the European Commission
(27.10.2025)

Under the Digital Services Act (DSA)¹, providers of intermediary services that receive an order to act against illegal content on their service sent by judicial or administrative national authorities on the basis of their national laws, must inform the relevant authorities of the effect given to it, provided the order conforms with the harmonised minimal requirements laid out in Article 9 DSA.

Article 9(3) DSA requires the authorities issuing an order to transmit it, along with any information concerning the effect given to that order, to the Digital Services Coordinator (DSC) from the Member State of the issuing authority. Under Article 9(4), the DSC concerned is then required to transmit, without undue delay, a copy of the order to all other DSCs. This ensures coordination and exchange of information between them through the system established in accordance with Article 85 DSA. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 15 (1) (a), intermediary service providers must publish the numbers of orders received, at least once a year, categorised by the type of illegal content concerned. Under Article 42 (1), very large online platforms and search engines (VLOP/SEs) must report every six months at the least.

The power to supervise and enforce the DSA is split between the Commission and the DSC in the Member State in which the main establishment of the provider of intermediary services is located (Article 56 DSA). In principle, the supervision and enforcement of Articles 9 and 15 DSA lies with the DSCs.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2065/oj/eng>.