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E-004473/2025

Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen
on behalf of the European Commission
(16.1.2026)

The impact assessment for the Digital Services Act (DSA) assessed the option to impose specific liability rules on online marketplaces. That option was discarded by the EU legislature, opting for additional due diligence obligations, namely on the traceability of traders, compliance by design and the right to information, in the DSA.

The Commission is actively monitoring the compliance of providers of very large online marketplaces with the DSA. The Digital Services Coordinators of the Member States are doing the same for providers of online marketplaces under their supervision.

The Commission has opened proceedings against AliExpress, Temu and Shein in this respect and has accepted commitments from AliExpress to ensure the traceability of traders operating on that platform.

The results of the customs controls on e-commerce imports carried out also under the Priority Control Area, foreseen by the e-Commerce Communication of February 2025, enable customs to refine their strategies and develop more targeted and systematic interventions, contributing to a more robust enforcement framework in cooperation with market surveillance authorities. This will also enable a constant monitoring of platforms' compliance with the DSA.

Moreover, the ongoing revision of the EU Customs Code will introduce a more robust and efficient enforcement framework, with the EU Customs Data Hub and the EU Customs Authority, and enhanced cooperation between customs and market surveillance authorities.

In 2026, the Commission will also present the European Product Act, which aims at scaling up market surveillance by pooling resources and expertise of all national authorities across the EU, improving cooperation, boosting digital tools and closing regulatory loopholes.