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Answer given by Executive Vice-President Virkkunen
on behalf of the European Commission
(26.2.2026)

The Commission and Digital Services Coordinators (DSCs) actively monitor the implementation of the Digital Service Act (DSA)¹, including compliance with Articles 16 and 20 by very large online platforms (VLOPs) and other providers of hosting services. Both the Commission and DSCs have various supervisory powers at their disposal, including the power to compel information from the providers. The Commission also continuously improves the DSA transparency database to help inform this effort.

In October 2025, the Commission in addition adopted preliminary findings in relation to Meta, concerning Facebook and Instagram, and a suspected breach of Articles 16(1) and 25(1) DSA, as it appears to impose several unnecessary steps and additional demands on users and to use deceptive interface designs. In December 2023, the Commission initiated proceedings against the provider of X as it appears to fail to process notices on illegal content, to take decisions in a diligent, non-arbitrary and objective manner and to notify individuals or entities of the action taken in relation to notices. Both proceedings are still ongoing.

The Commission is closely monitoring the implementation of Article 21 of the DSA on out-of-court dispute settlement (ODS) bodies. Under the DSA, ODS bodies must report on an annual basis to the DSC that certified them. DSCs draw up a report on the functioning of the ODS bodies they certified every two years. The Commission has commissioned a study to identify and address the main issues faced by actors involved in the ODS process. This will allow the Commission to have an accurate overview of the implementation of Article 21 and assess whether additional guidance is needed.

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