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NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee
No. Cion doc.:	14172/20 + ADD 1-4 - COM(2020) 842 final
Subject:	<i>Preparation of the Competitiveness Council on 25-26 November 2021</i> Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector (Digital Markets Act) - General approach

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 15 December 2020, the Commission submitted the above-mentioned proposal¹ to the European Parliament and to the Council.
2. The aim of the proposal, based on Article 114 TFEU, is to ensure a contestable and fair digital sector in general and core platform services in particular, with a view to promoting innovation, high quality of digital products and services, fair and competitive prices, as well as a high quality and choice for business and end users in the digital sector.

¹ Document 14172/20 + ADD 1

3. The European Data Protection Supervisor issued its opinion on 10 February 2021².
4. The European Economic and Social Committee issued its opinion on 27 April 2021³.
5. In the European Council Conclusions of 21-22 October 2021, the members of the European Council invited the co-legislators to continue work on the Digital Services Act and Digital Market Act proposals with a view to reaching an ambitious agreement as soon as possible.
6. In the European Parliament, the main responsible committee is the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO). The Rapporteur is Andreas Schwab (EPP, DE). The European Parliament is planning to adopt the IMCO Committee report in the second half of November 2021 in view of a vote in Plenary in December 2021.

II. WORK WITHIN THE COUNCIL

7. The Commission provided a general overview of the proposal to the Working Party on Competition during the German Presidency on 16 December 2020.
8. The impact assessment accompanying this proposal was examined in detail at the meeting of the Working Party of 14 January 2021. The Working Party has examined this proposal during 26 meetings under the Portuguese and the Slovenian Presidencies.
9. On 27 May 2021, at the Competitiveness Council, Ministers held an exchange of views providing guidance for the continuation of the negotiation. In this context, the Council took note of a progress report presented by the Presidency and supported the Presidency's approach to finalise the text and obtain a mandate in November in order to start negotiating with the European Parliament as soon as possible.
10. The Presidency's compromise text is included in the Annex to this note. Changes compared to document st12662.en21 are marked in **bold underline** for additions and in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions.

² European Data Protection Supervisor - Opinion 02/21 of 10.02.2021

³ INT/928 – EESC-2021-00127-00-00-AC-TRA

III. STATE OF PLAY AND MAIN ISSUES

11. The compromise proposal provided by the Presidency represents an overall balanced package, which could allow for a General Approach by the Council. A broad consensus was reached at Working Party level.
12. The General Approach reflects the main points raised by delegations during the discussions as follows:
 - a. Designation and obligations of gatekeepers and regulatory dialogue:
 - Regarding the designation of gatekeepers (art. 3), the compromise proposal shortens deadlines, improves the designation procedure and the criteria for designation of gatekeepers based on the qualitative criteria. The structure and the scope of obligations (art. 5 and 6) were kept, while improvements were made to make them clearer and ensure future-proofing and prevent circumvention.
 - One new obligation (art. 6) was added that enhances the right of end users to unsubscribe from core platform services and, where relevant, additional safeguards for gatekeepers relating especially to security were added.
 - Provisions on regulatory dialogue (art. 7) were improved to ensure that the discretionary power of the Commission to engage in this dialogue is used appropriately.
 - b. The relationship between the Digital Markets Act and national legislation and the cooperation and coordination between the Commission and Member States: The Digital Markets Act subject-matter and scope were clarified, together with the relationship with national legislation pursuing other objectives and especially, competition legislation, with a view of clarifying the harmonisation aspect and to prevent further fragmentation of the internal market (art. 1).

- c. The relationship between possible parallel application of competition rules by national authorities and enforcement of Digital Markets Act by Commission was also clarified in order to support the Commission and to ensure legal certainty while further enhancing harmonisation (art. 32a). In view of this, a possibility was also added for Member States to empower national authorities competent to enforce competition rules to conduct investigative measures into possible infringements of obligations of this Regulation, and transmit their findings to the Commission, while the Commission remains the sole final enforcer of this Regulation.
- d. To ensure legal clarity and speed up the designation process, a new Annex on end users and business users was added that provides the methodology for identifying and calculating the ‘active end users’ and the ‘active business users’. With this, the delineation between different core platform services was also further clarified.
- e. To ensure future-proofness of this Regulation and legal certainty, the powers of the Commission to adopt delegated acts to update obligations for gatekeepers were further specified and circumscribed (art. 10). In this regard, provisions on anti-circumvention were also enhanced, where they also now relate to designation stage, and provide further tools to deal with the dynamic nature of digital markets (art. 11).
- f. Other notable compromises reached refer to:
- the clarification of the role of national courts where issues of compliance with the Digital Markets Act could possibly be raised under national procedures (art. 32b);
 - investigative powers of Commission were set in line with the comparable legislation regulating enforcement of competition rules (Chapter V);
 - reporting on compliance with the obligations to the Commission and to the public (art. 9a);
 - role of third parties in proceedings under this Regulation (art. 7);
 - expansion of possibility by Member States to request the start of market investigations, and conditions for requesting it (art. 33);
 - role of Member States was enhanced by further involving the advisory committee in procedures where the Commission adopts implementing acts and, in certain aspects, this

role was enhanced by providing an examination procedure to adopt certain implementing acts (e.g. art. 4, 7, 36).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

13. The Presidency considers that the compromise text set out in the Annex to this note represents a balanced and fair compromise between the views expressed by delegations. The Permanent Representatives Committee is therefore invited to examine the compromise proposal presented by the Presidency with a view to reaching a General Approach at the COMPET Council meeting on 25 November 2021.
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Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector (Digital Markets Act)
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁴,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions⁵,

~~Having regard to the opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor⁶;~~

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

⁴ OJ C , , p. .

⁵ OJ C , , p. .

~~⁶ OJ C , , p. .~~

Whereas:

- (1) Digital services in general and online platforms in particular play an increasingly important role in the economy, in particular in the internal market, by providing new business opportunities in the Union and facilitating cross-border trading.
- (2) Core platform services, at the same time, feature a number of characteristics that can be exploited by the undertakings providing them. These characteristics of core platform services include among others extreme scale economies, which often result from nearly zero marginal costs to add business users or end users. Other characteristics of core platform services are very strong network effects, an ability to connect many business users with many end users through the multi-sidedness of these services, a significant degree of dependence of both business users and end users, lock-in effects, a lack of multi-homing for the same purpose by end users, vertical integration, and data driven-advantages. All these characteristics combined with unfair conduct by undertakings providing these services can have the effect of substantially undermining the contestability of the core platform services, as well as impacting the fairness of the commercial relationship between undertakings providing such services and their business users and end users, leading to rapid and potentially far-reaching decreases in business users' and end users' choice in practice, and therefore can confer to the undertakings providing those services the position of a so-called gatekeeper.

- (3) A small number of large undertakings providing core platform services have emerged with considerable economic power. Typically, they feature an ability to connect many business users with many end users through their services which, in turn, allows them to leverage their advantages, such as their access to large amounts of data, from one area of their activity to new ones. Some of these undertakings exercise control over whole platform ecosystems in the digital economy and are structurally extremely difficult to challenge or contest by existing or new market operators, irrespective of how innovative and efficient these may be. Contestability is particularly reduced due to the existence of very high barriers to entry or exit, including high investment costs, which cannot, or not easily, be recuperated in case of exit, and absence of (or reduced access to) some key inputs in the digital economy, such as data. As a result, the likelihood increases that the underlying markets do not function well – or will soon fail to function well.
- (4) The combination of those features of gatekeepers is likely to lead in many cases to serious imbalances in bargaining power and, consequently, to unfair practices and conditions for business users as well as end users of core platform services provided by gatekeepers, to the detriment of prices, quality, choice and innovation therein.
- (5) It follows that the market processes are often incapable of ensuring fair economic outcomes with regard to core platform services. Whereas Articles 101 and 102 **of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)** remain applicable to the conduct of gatekeepers, their scope is limited to certain instances of market power (e.g. dominance on specific markets) and of anti-competitive behaviour, while enforcement occurs ex post and requires an extensive investigation of often very complex facts on a case by case basis. Moreover, existing Union law does not address, or does not address effectively, the identified challenges to the well-functioning of the internal market posed by the conduct of gatekeepers, which are not necessarily dominant in competition-law terms.

- (6) Gatekeepers have a significant impact on the internal market, providing gateways for a large number of business users, to reach end users, everywhere in the Union and on different markets. The adverse impact of unfair practices on the internal market and particularly weak contestability of core platform services, including their negative societal and economic implications, have led national legislators and sectoral regulators to act. A number of national regulatory solutions have already been adopted or proposed to address unfair practices and the contestability of digital services or at least with regard to some of them. This has created divergent regulatory solutions and thereby fragmentation of the internal market, thus raising the risk of increased compliance costs due to different sets of national regulatory requirements.
- (7) Therefore, the objective of this Regulation is to contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market by laying down rules to ensure contestability and fairness for the markets in the digital sector in general and for business users and end-users of core platform services provided by gatekeepers in particular. Business users and end-users of core platform services provided by gatekeepers should be afforded appropriate regulatory safeguards throughout the Union against the unfair behaviour of gatekeepers in order to facilitate cross-border business within the Union and thereby improve the proper functioning of the internal market and to eliminate existing or likely emerging fragmentation in the specific areas covered by this Regulation. Moreover, while gatekeepers tend to adopt global or at least pan-European business models and algorithmic structures, they can adopt, and in some cases have adopted, different business conditions and practices in different Member States, which is liable to create disparities between the competitive conditions for the users of core platform services provided by gatekeepers, to the detriment of integration of the internal market.
- (8) By approximating diverging national laws, obstacles to the freedom to provide and receive services, including retail services, within the internal market should be eliminated. A targeted set of harmonised rules should therefore be established at Union level to ensure contestable and fair digital markets featuring the presence of gatekeepers within the internal market.

- (9) A fragmentation of the internal market can only be effectively averted if Member States are prevented from applying national rules which are within the scope of this Regulation and which pursue the same objectives as this Regulation. This does not preclude the possibility to apply other national legislation which pursues other legitimate public interest objectives as set out in the ~~Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)~~ or overriding reasons of public interest as recognised by the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (**‘the Court of Justice’**), to gatekeepers as defined within the meaning of this Regulation.
- (9a) At the same time, since this Regulation aims at complementing the enforcement of competition law, it should be specified that this Regulation is without prejudice to Articles 101 and 102 TFEU, to the corresponding national competition rules and to other national competition rules regarding unilateral behaviour that are based on an individualised assessment of market positions and behaviour, including its likely effects and the precise scope of the prohibited behaviour, and which provide for the possibility of undertakings to make efficiency and objective justification arguments for the behaviour in question. However, the application of the latter rules should not affect the obligations imposed on gatekeepers under this Regulation and their uniform and effective application in the internal market.
- (10) Articles 101 and 102 TFEU and the corresponding national competition rules concerning anticompetitive multilateral and unilateral conduct as well as merger control have as their objective the protection of undistorted competition on the market. This Regulation pursues an objective that is complementary to, but different from that of protecting undistorted competition on any given market, as defined in competition-law terms, which is to ensure that markets where gatekeepers are present are and remain contestable and fair, independently from the actual, likely or presumed effects of the conduct of a given gatekeeper covered by this Regulation on competition on a given market. This Regulation therefore aims at protecting a different legal interest from those rules and should be without prejudice to their application.

- (11) This Regulation should also apply, without prejudice to the rules resulting from other acts of Union law regulating certain aspects of the provision of services covered by this Regulation, in particular Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷, Regulation (EU) xx/xx/EU [DSA] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸, Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰, Directive (EU) 2019/790 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹,

⁷ Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on promoting fairness and transparency for business users of online intermediation services (OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 57).

⁸ Regulation (EU) .../.. of the European Parliament and of the Council – proposal on a Single Market For Digital Services (Digital Services Act) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC.

⁹ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).

¹⁰ Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (OJ L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37).

¹¹ Directive (EU) 2019/790 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market and amending Directives 96/9/EC and 2001/29/EC (OJ L 130, 17.5.2019, p. 92.).

Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹², ~~and~~ Directive (EU) 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³, Directive 2005/29/EC **of the European Parliament and of the Council**¹⁴ and Council Directive 93/13/EEC¹⁵, as well as national rules aimed at enforcing or, as the case may be, implementing that Union legislation.

- (12) Weak contestability and unfair practices in the digital sector are more frequent and pronounced for certain digital services than for others. This is the case in particular for widespread and commonly used digital services that mostly directly intermediate between business users and end users and where features such as extreme scale economies, very strong network effects, an ability to connect many business users with many end users through the multi-sidedness of these services, lock-in effects, a lack of multi-homing or vertical integration are the most prevalent. Often, there is only one or very few large undertakings providing those digital services. These undertakings providing core platform services have emerged most frequently as gatekeepers for business users and end users with far-reaching impacts, gaining the ability to easily set commercial conditions and terms in a unilateral and detrimental manner for their business users and end users. Accordingly, it is necessary to focus only on those digital services that are most broadly used by business users and end users and where, based on current market conditions, concerns about weak contestability and unfair practices by gatekeepers are more apparent and pressing from an internal market perspective.

¹² Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC (OJ L 337, 23.12.2015, p. 35).

¹³ Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) (OJ L 95, 15.4.2010, p. 1).

¹⁴ Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market and amending Council Directive 84/450/EEC, Directives 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC and 2002/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council (‘Unfair Commercial Practices Directive’) (OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22–39).

¹⁵ Council Directive 93/13/EEC of 5 April 1993 on unfair terms in consumer contracts, (OJ L 95, 21.4.1993, p. 29–34).

- (13) In particular, online intermediation services, online search engines, operating systems, online social networking, video sharing platform services, number-independent interpersonal communication services, cloud computing services and online advertising services, notably online advertising intermediation services, all have the capacity to affect a large number of end users and businesses alike, which entails a risk of unfair business practices. They therefore should be included in the definition of core platform services and fall into the scope of this Regulation. Online intermediation services may also be active in the field of financial services, and they may intermediate or be used to provide such services as listed non-exhaustively in Annex II to Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶. In addition core platform services, such as online intermediation services could also be provided by means of voice assistant technology. In certain circumstances, the notion of end users should encompass users that are traditionally considered business users, but in a given situation do not use the core platform services to provide goods or services to other end users, such as for example businesses relying on cloud computing services for their own purposes.
- (14) A number of ancillary services, such as integrated advertising services, identification or payment services and technical services which support the provision of payment services, may be provided by gatekeepers together with their core platform services. As gatekeepers frequently provide the portfolio of their services as part of an integrated ecosystem to which third-party providers of such ancillary services do not have access, at least not subject to equal conditions, and can link the access to the core platform service to take-up of one or more ancillary services, the gatekeepers are likely to have an increased ability and incentive to leverage their gatekeeper power from their core platform services to these ancillary services, to the detriment of choice and contestability of these services.

¹⁶ Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services; (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1).

- (15) The fact that a digital service qualifies as a core platform service in light of its widespread and common use and its importance for connecting business users and end users does not as such give rise to sufficiently serious concerns of contestability and unfair practices. It is only when a core platform service constitutes an important gateway and is operated by an undertaking with a significant impact in the internal market and an entrenched and durable position, or by an undertaking that will foreseeably have such a position in the near future, that such concerns arise. Accordingly, the targeted set of harmonised rules laid down in this Regulation should apply only to undertakings designated on the basis of these three objective criteria, and they should only apply to those of their core platform services that individually constitute an important gateway for business users to reach end users.
- (16) In order to ensure the effective application of this Regulation to undertakings providing core platform services which are most likely to satisfy these objective requirements, and where unfair conduct weakening contestability is most prevalent and impactful, the Commission should be able to directly designate as gatekeepers those undertakings providing core platform services which meet certain quantitative thresholds. Such undertakings should in any event be subject to a fast designation process which should start once this Regulation becomes applicable.

(17) A very significant turnover in the Union and the provision of a core platform service in at least three Member States constitute compelling indications that the undertaking providing a core platform service has a significant impact on the internal market. This is equally true where an undertaking providing a core platform service in at least three Member States has a very significant market capitalisation or equivalent fair market value. Therefore, an undertaking providing a core platform service should be presumed to have a significant impact on the internal market where it provides a core platform service in at least three Member States and where either its group turnover realised in the **European Economic Area (EEA)** is equal to or exceeds a specific, high threshold or the market capitalisation of the group is equal to or exceeds a certain high absolute value. For undertakings providing core platform services that belong to undertakings that are not publicly listed, the equivalent fair market value above a certain high absolute value should be referred to. The Commission should use its power to adopt delegated acts to develop an objective methodology to calculate that value. A high EEA group turnover in conjunction with the threshold of users in the Union of core platform services reflects a relatively strong ability to monetise these users. A high market capitalisation relative to the same threshold number of users in the Union reflects a relatively significant potential to monetise these users in the near future. This monetisation potential in turn reflects in principle the gateway position of the undertakings concerned. Both indicators are in addition reflective of their financial capacity, including their ability to leverage their access to financial markets to reinforce their position. This may for example happen where this superior access is used to acquire other undertakings, which ability has in turn been shown to have potential negative effects on innovation. Market capitalisation can also be reflective of the expected future position and effect on the internal market of the undertakings concerned, notwithstanding a potentially relatively low current turnover. The market capitalisation value can be based on a level that reflects the average market capitalisation of the largest publicly listed undertakings in the Union over an appropriate period.

- (18) A sustained market capitalisation of the undertaking providing core platform services at or above the threshold level over three or more years should be considered as strengthening the presumption that the undertaking providing core platform services has a significant impact on the internal market.
- (19) There may be a number of factors concerning market capitalisation that would require an in-depth assessment in determining whether an undertaking providing core platform services should be deemed to have a significant impact on the internal market. This may be the case where the market capitalisation of the undertaking providing core platform services in preceding financial years was significantly lower than the average of the equity market, the volatility of its market capitalisation over the observed period was disproportionate to overall equity market volatility or its market capitalisation trajectory relative to market trends was inconsistent with a rapid and unidirectional growth.
- (20) A very high number of business users that depend on a core platform service to reach a very high number of monthly active end users allow the undertaking providing that service to influence the operations of a substantial part of business users to its advantage and indicate in principle that the undertaking serves as an important gateway. The respective relevant levels for those numbers should be set representing a substantive percentage of the entire population of the Union when it comes to end users and of the entire population of businesses using platforms to determine the threshold for business users. Active end users and business users should be identified and calculated in a way to adequately represent the role and reach of the specific core platform service in question. In order to provide legal certainty for gatekeepers, elements to determine the number of active end users and business users per core platform service should be set out in an Annex to this Regulation. Such elements can be impacted by technological and other developments. The Commission should therefore be empowered to adopt delegated act to amend such elements of the Annex to this Regulation to determine the number of active end users and active business users.

- (21) An entrenched and durable position in its operations or the foreseeability of achieving such a position future occurs notably where the contestability of the position of the undertaking providing the core platform service is limited. This is likely to be the case where that undertaking has provided a core platform service in at least three Member States to a very high number of business users and end users during at least three years.
- (22) Such thresholds can be impacted by market and technical developments. The Commission should therefore be empowered to adopt delegated acts to specify the methodology for determining whether the quantitative thresholds are met, and to regularly adjust it to market and technological developments where necessary. This is particularly relevant in relation to the threshold referring to market capitalisation, which should be indexed in appropriate intervals. Such delegated acts should not modify the quantitative thresholds set out in this Regulation.

- (23) Undertakings providing core platform services which meet the quantitative thresholds but are able to present sufficiently substantiated arguments to demonstrate that, in the circumstances in which the relevant core platform services operate, they exceptionally do not fulfil the objective requirements for a gatekeeper although they meet all the quantitative thresholds, should not be designated directly, but only subject to a further investigation of those sufficiently substantiated arguments. The burden of adducing evidence that the presumption deriving from the fulfilment of quantitative thresholds should not apply should be borne by the undertaking. In its assessment of the evidence and arguments produced, the Commission should take into account only the elements which directly relate to the quantitative requirements for constituting a gatekeeper, namely the impact of the undertaking on the internal market beyond revenue or market cap, such as its size in absolute terms, leadership in technology and number of Member States where it is present; by how much the actual business users and end users numbers exceed the thresholds and the importance of the undertaking's core platform service considering the overall size of the respective core platform service; and the number of years for which the thresholds have been met. Any justification on economic grounds seeking to demonstrate efficiencies deriving from a specific type of behaviour by the undertaking providing core platform services should be discarded, as it is not relevant to the designation as a gatekeeper. The Commission should be able to take a decision by relying on the quantitative thresholds where the undertaking significantly obstructs the investigation by failing to comply with the investigative measures taken by the Commission.
- (24) Provision should also be made for the assessment of the gatekeeper role of undertakings providing core platform services which do not satisfy all of the quantitative thresholds, in light of the overall objective requirements that they have a significant impact on the internal market, act as an important gateway for business users to reach end users and benefit from a durable and entrenched position in their operations or it is foreseeable that it will do so in the near future.

(25) Such an assessment can only be done in light of a market investigation, while taking into account the quantitative thresholds. In its assessment the Commission should pursue the objectives of preserving and fostering the level of innovation, the quality of digital products and services, the degree to which prices are fair and competitive, and the degree to which quality or choice for business users and for end users is or remains high. Elements that are specific to the undertakings providing core platform services concerned, such as extreme scale or scope economies, very strong network effects, data-driven advantages, an ability to connect many business users with many end users through the multi-sidedness of these services, lock-in effects, lack of multi-homing, conglomerate corporate structure or vertical integration, can be taken into account. In addition, a very high market capitalisation, a very high ratio of equity value over profit or a very high turnover derived from end users of a single core platform service can point to the tipping of the market or leveraging potential of such undertakings. Together with market capitalisation, high relative growth rates are examples of dynamic parameters that are particularly relevant to identifying such undertakings providing core platform services that are foreseen to become entrenched. The Commission should be able to take a decision by drawing adverse inferences from facts available where the undertaking significantly obstructs the investigation by failing to comply with the investigative measures taken by the Commission.

- (26) A particular subset of rules should apply to those undertakings providing core platform services that are foreseen to enjoy an entrenched and durable position in the near future. The same specific features of core platform services make them prone to tipping: once an undertaking providing the service has obtained a certain advantage over rivals or potential challengers in terms of scale or intermediation power, its position may become unassailable and the situation may evolve to the point that it is likely to become durable and entrenched in the near future. Undertakings can try to induce this tipping and emerge as gatekeeper by using some of the unfair conditions and practices regulated in this Regulation. In such a situation, it appears appropriate to intervene before the market tips irreversibly.
- (27) However, such an early intervention should be limited to imposing only those obligations that are necessary and appropriate to ensure that the services in question remain contestable and allow to avoid the qualified risk of unfair conditions and practices. Obligations that prevent the undertaking providing core platform services concerned from achieving an entrenched and durable position in its operations, such as those preventing unfair leveraging, and those that facilitate switching and multi-homing are more directly geared towards this purpose. To ensure proportionality, the Commission should moreover apply from that subset of obligations only those that are necessary and proportionate to achieve the objectives of this Regulation and should regularly review whether such obligations should be maintained, suppressed or adapted.
- (28) This should allow the Commission to intervene in time and effectively, while fully respecting the proportionality of the considered measures. It should also reassure actual or potential market participants about the fairness and contestability of the services concerned.

- (29) Designated gatekeepers should comply with the obligations laid down in this Regulation in respect of each of the core platform services listed in the relevant designation decision. The mandatory rules should apply taking into account the conglomerate position of gatekeepers, where applicable. Furthermore, implementing measures that the Commission may by decision impose on the gatekeeper following a regulatory dialogue should be designed in an effective manner, having regard to the features of core platform services as well as possible circumvention risks and in compliance with the principle of proportionality and the fundamental rights of the undertakings concerned as well as those of third parties.
- (30) The very rapidly changing and complex technological nature of core platform services requires a regular review of the status of gatekeepers, including those that are foreseen to enjoy a durable and entrenched position in their operations in the near future. To provide all of the market participants, including the gatekeepers, with the required certainty as to the applicable legal obligations, a time limit for such regular reviews is necessary. It is also important to conduct such reviews on a regular basis and at least every four years. Furthermore, it is important to clarify that not every change of the facts on the basis of which an undertaking providing core platform services has been designated as a gatekeeper will mean that the designation decision needs to be amended. This will only be the case if the changed facts also lead to a change in the assessment. Whether the latter is the case and the designation decision needs to be amended should be based on a case-by-case assessment of the individual facts and circumstances.

- (31) To ensure the effectiveness of the review of gatekeeper status as well as the possibility to adjust the list of core platform services provided by a gatekeeper, the gatekeepers should inform the Commission of all of their intended and concluded acquisitions, prior to their implementation, of other undertakings providing core platform services or any other services provided within the digital sector. Such information should not only serve the review process mentioned above, regarding the status of individual gatekeepers, but will also provide information that is crucial to monitoring broader contestability trends in the digital sector and can therefore be a useful factor for consideration in the context of the market investigations foreseen by this Regulation. Furthermore, the Commission should inform Member States of such information, given the possibility of using the information for national merger control purposes and as under certain circumstances the competent national authority may refer those acquisitions to the Commission for the purposes of merger control. The Commission should also publish a summary of the concentration, specifying the parties to the concentration, their field of activity, the nature of the concentration and the list of the Member States concerned by the operation. To ensure the necessary transparency and usefulness of such information for different purposes foreseen by this Regulation, gatekeepers should provide at least information about the undertakings concerned by the concentration, their EEA and worldwide annual turnover, their field of activity, including activities directly related to the concentration, the transaction value or an estimation thereof, a summary of the concentration, including its nature and rationale, as well as a list of the Member States concerned by the operation.

(32) To safeguard the fairness and contestability of core platform services provided by gatekeepers, it is necessary to provide in a clear and unambiguous manner for a set of harmonised obligations with regard to those services. Such rules are needed to address the risk of harmful effects of unfair practices imposed by gatekeepers, to the benefit of the business environment in the services concerned, to the benefit of users and ultimately to the benefit of society as a whole. Given the fast-moving and dynamic nature of digital markets, and the substantial economic power of gatekeepers, it is important that these obligations are effectively applied without being circumvented. To that end, the obligations in question should apply to any practices by a gatekeeper, irrespective of its form and irrespective of whether it is of a contractual, commercial, technical or any other nature, insofar as a practice corresponds to the type of practice that is the subject of one of the obligations of this Regulation.

(33) The obligations laid down in this Regulation are limited to what is necessary and justified to address the unfairness of the identified practices by gatekeepers and to ensure contestability in relation to core platform services provided by gatekeepers. Therefore, the obligations should correspond to those practices that are considered unfair by taking into account the features of the digital sector and where experience gained, for example in the enforcement of the EU competition rules, shows that they have a particularly negative direct impact on the business users and end users. The obligations laid down in this regulation may specifically take into account the nature of the core platform services provided. In addition, it is necessary to provide for the possibility of a regulatory dialogue with gatekeepers to tailor those obligations that are likely to require specific implementing measures in order to ensure their effectiveness and proportionality. The obligations should only be updated after a thorough investigation on the nature and impact of specific practices that may be newly identified, following an in-depth investigation, as unfair or limiting contestability in the same manner as the unfair practices laid down in this Regulation while potentially escaping the scope of the current set of obligations. The Commission should be able to launch an investigation with a view to determining whether the existing obligations would need to be updated, either on its own initiative or following a justified request of at least three Member States. When presenting such justified requests Member States may include information on newly introduced offers of products, services, software or features which raise concerns of contestability or fairness, whether implemented in the context of existing core platform services or otherwise. Where, following a market investigation, the Commission deems it necessary to modify essential elements of the present Regulation, such as the inclusion of new obligations that depart from the same contestability or fairness issues addressed by this Regulation, the Commission should advance a proposal to amend the Regulation.

- (34) The combination of these different mechanisms for imposing and adapting obligations should ensure that the obligations do not extend beyond observed unfair practices, while at the same time ensuring that new or evolving practices can be the subject of intervention to the extent necessary and justified.
- (35) The obligations laid down in this Regulation are necessary to address identified public policy concerns, there being no alternative and less restrictive measures that would effectively achieve the same result, having regard to need to safeguard public order, protect privacy and fight fraudulent and deceptive commercial practices.

(36) The conduct of combining end user data from different sources or signing in users to different services of gatekeepers gives them potential advantages in terms of accumulation of data, thereby raising barriers to entry. To ensure that gatekeepers do not unfairly undermine the contestability of core platform services, they should enable their end users to freely choose to opt-in to such business practices by offering a less personalised but equivalent alternative, and without making the core platform service or certain functionalities thereof conditional upon the end user's consent in the sense of Article 6(1) **point** (a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679. This should be without prejudice to the right of the gatekeeper to, subject to end user's consent according to Article 6(1) **point** (a) of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679, combine data or sign in users to a service under the legal basis established under Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, with the exception of Articles 6(1) **points** (b) and ~~6(1)(f)~~ concerning processing necessary for the execution of a contract or for the purpose of a legitimate interest of the gatekeeper, which are explicitly excluded in this context to avoid the circumvention of this obligation. The less personalized alternative should not be different or of degraded quality compared to the service offered to the end users who provide consent to the combining of their personal data, unless the initial quality of the service provided precisely depends on the combination of such data. Also, this possibility of data combination should cover all possible sources of personal data, including own core platform services and other services offered by the gatekeeper as well as third party services (where data is obtained, for example, via cookies or like buttons included on third party websites). When the gatekeeper requests consent, it should proactively present a user-friendly solution to the end user to provide, modify or revoke consent in an explicit, clear and straightforward manner. Consent should be given by a clear affirmative act establishing a freely given, specific, informed and unambiguous indication of agreement by the end user. At the time of giving consent, the user should be informed that a refusal may lead to a less personalized offer, but that otherwise the core platform service will remain unchanged and that no functionalities will be suppressed. Lastly, the end user should be presented with the possibility of giving consent to these business practices on a granular basis for each of the core platform services and other services offered by the gatekeeper. End users should be also entitled to subsequently withdraw their consent, if previously provided.

- (37) Because of their position, gatekeepers might in certain cases restrict the ability of business users of their online intermediation services to offer their goods or services to end users under more favourable conditions, including price, through other online intermediation services. Such restrictions have a significant deterrent effect on the business users of gatekeepers in terms of their use of alternative online intermediation services, limiting inter-platform contestability, which in turn limits choice of alternative online intermediation channels for end users. To ensure that business users of online intermediation services of gatekeepers can freely choose alternative online intermediation services and differentiate the conditions under which they offer their products or services to their end users, it should not be accepted that gatekeepers limit business users from choosing to differentiate commercial conditions, including price. Such a restriction should apply to any measure with equivalent effect, such as for example increased commission rates or de-listing of the offers of business users.
- (38) To prevent further reinforcing their dependence on the core platform services of gatekeepers, and in order to promote multi-homing, the business users of these gatekeepers should be free in promoting and choosing the distribution channel they consider most appropriate to interact with any end users with whom the commercial relationship has previously been established either through core platform services provided by the gatekeeper or through other channels. Conversely, end users should also be free to choose offers of such business users and to enter into contracts with them either through core platform services of the gatekeeper, if applicable, or from a direct distribution channel of the business user or another indirect distribution channel such business user may use. This should apply to the promotion of offers and conclusion of contracts between business users and end users.

- (38a) The ability of end users to acquire content, subscriptions, features or other items outside the core platform services of the gatekeeper should not be undermined or restricted. In particular, it should be avoided that gatekeepers restrict end users from access to and use of such services via a software application running on their core platform service. For example, subscribers to online content purchased outside a software application download or purchased from a software application store should not be prevented from accessing such online content on a software application on the gatekeeper's core platform service simply because it was purchased outside such software application or software application store.
- (39) To safeguard a fair commercial environment and protect the contestability of the digital sector it is important to safeguard the right of business users and end users to raise concerns about unfair behaviour by gatekeepers with any relevant administrative or other public authorities, including national courts. For example, business users and end users may want to complain about different types of unfair practices, such as discriminatory access conditions, unjustified closing of business user accounts or unclear grounds for product delistings. Any practice that would in any way inhibit or hamper such a possibility of raising concerns or seeking available redress, for instance by means of confidentiality clauses in agreements or other written terms or unduly hamper by stipulating which steps to take first, should therefore be prohibited. This should be without prejudice to the right of business users and gatekeepers to lay down in their agreements the terms of use including the use of lawful complaints-handling mechanisms, including any use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms or of the jurisdiction of specific courts in compliance with respective Union and national law. This should therefore also be without prejudice to the role gatekeepers play in the fight against illegal content online.

- (40) Identification and payment services are crucial for business users to conduct their business, as these can allow them not only to optimise services, to the extent allowed under Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Directive 2002/58/EC ~~of the European Parliament and of the Council~~¹⁷, but also to inject trust in online transactions, in compliance with Union or national law. Gatekeepers should therefore not use their position as undertakings providing core platform services to require their dependent business users to include any identification or payment services provided by the gatekeeper itself as part of the provision of services or products by these business users to their end users.
- (41) The conduct of requiring business users or end users to subscribe to or register with any other core platform services of gatekeepers as a condition to access, sign up to or register for a core platform service gives the gatekeeper a means of capturing and locking-in new business users and end users for their core platform services by ensuring that business users cannot access one core platform service without also at least registering or creating an account for the purposes of receiving a second core platform service. This conduct also gives gatekeepers a potential advantage in terms of accumulation of data. As such, this conduct is liable to raise barriers to entry.

¹⁷ ~~Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) (OJ L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37).~~

(42) The conditions under which gatekeepers provide online advertising services to business users including both advertisers and publishers are often non-transparent and opaque. This opacity is partly linked to the practices of a few platforms, but is also due to the sheer complexity of modern day programmatic advertising. The sector is considered to have become more non-transparent after the introduction of new privacy legislation, and is expected to become even more opaque with the announced removal of third-party cookies. This often leads to a lack of information and knowledge for advertisers and publishers about the conditions of the advertising services they purchased and undermines their ability to switch to alternative undertakings providing online advertising services. Furthermore, the costs of online advertising are likely to be higher than they would be in a fairer, more transparent and contestable platform environment. These higher costs are likely to be reflected in the prices that end users pay for many daily products and services relying on the use of online advertising. Transparency obligations should therefore require gatekeepers to provide advertisers and publishers to whom they supply online advertising services, within one month after a request and to the extent possible, with information that allows both sides to understand the price paid for each of the different advertising services provided as part of the relevant advertising value chain.

- (43) A gatekeeper may in certain circumstances have a dual role as an undertaking providing core platform services whereby it provides a core platform service possibly together with an ancillary service to its business users, while also competing with those same business users in the provision of the same or similar services or products to the same end users. In these circumstances, a gatekeeper may take advantage of its dual role to use data, generated from transactions by its business users on the core platform services or on the ancillary services, for the purpose of its own services that offer similar services to that of its business users. This may be the case, for instance, where a gatekeeper provides an online marketplace or app store to business users, and at the same time offer services as an online retailer or undertaking providing application software against those business users. To prevent gatekeepers from unfairly benefitting from their dual role, it should be ensured that they refrain from using any aggregated or non-aggregated data, which may include anonymised and personal data that is not publicly available to offer similar services to those of their business users. This obligation should apply to the gatekeeper as a whole, including but not limited to its business unit that competes with the business users of a core platform service and the ancillary services.
- (44) Business users may also purchase advertising services from an undertaking providing core platform services for the purpose of providing goods and services to end users. In this case, it may occur that the data are not generated on the core platform service, but are provided to the core platform service by the business user or are generated based on its operations through the core platform service concerned. In certain instances, that core platform service providing advertising may have a dual role, as intermediary and as undertaking providing advertising services. Accordingly, the obligation prohibiting a dual role gatekeeper from using data of business users should apply also with respect to the data that a core platform service has received from businesses for the purpose of providing advertising services related to that core platform service.

- (45) In relation to cloud computing services, this obligation should extend to data provided or generated by business users of the gatekeeper in the context of their use of the cloud computing service of the gatekeeper, or through its software application store that allows end users of cloud computing services access to software applications. This obligation should not affect the right of gatekeepers to use aggregated data for providing ancillary data analytics services, subject to compliance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Directive 2002/58/EC as well as with the relevant obligations in this Regulation concerning ancillary services.
- (46) A gatekeeper can use different means to favour its own or third party services or products on an operating system it provides or effectively controls, to the detriment of the same or similar services that end users could obtain through third parties. This may for instance be the case where certain software applications or services are pre-installed by a gatekeeper. To enable end user choice, gatekeepers should not exclusively enable their own software applications and should not prevent end users from un-installing any pre-installed software applications on an operating system they provide or effectively control its core platform service and thereby favour their own or third party software applications.

(47) The rules that the gatekeepers set for the distribution of software applications may in certain circumstances restrict the ability of end users to install and effectively use third party software applications or software application stores on operating systems or hardware of the relevant gatekeeper and restrict the ability of end users to access these software applications or software application stores outside the core platform services of that gatekeeper. Such restrictions may limit the ability of developers of software applications to use alternative distribution channels and the ability of end users to choose between different software applications from different distribution channels and should be prohibited as unfair and liable to weaken the contestability of core platform services. In order to ensure that third party software applications or software application stores do not endanger the integrity of the hardware or operating system provided by the gatekeeper the gatekeeper concerned may implement necessary and proportionate technical or contractual measures to achieve that goal if the gatekeeper demonstrates that such measures are necessary and justified and that there are no less restrictive means to safeguard the integrity of the hardware or operating system.

- (47a) Furthermore, in order to enable end users to safeguard their security, the gatekeeper should not be prevented from taking the **strictly** necessary and proportionate technical measures, if the gatekeeper demonstrates that such measures are necessary and justified and that there are no less restrictive means to achieve this goal. This may include appropriate security-related information by gatekeepers and, for the purpose of parental control, the possibility for end users to deactivate and reactivate third party software applications or software applications stores.
- (48) Gatekeepers are often vertically integrated and offer certain products or services to end users through their own core platform services, or through a business user over which they exercise control which frequently leads to conflicts of interest. This can include the situation whereby a gatekeeper offers its own online intermediation services through an online search engine. When offering those products or services on the core platform service, gatekeepers can reserve a better position to their own offering of online intermediation services, online social networking services or video-sharing platform services, in terms of ranking, as opposed to the products of third parties also operating on that core platform service. This can occur for instance with products or services, including other core platform services, which are ranked in the results communicated by online search engines, or which are partly or entirely embedded in online search engines results, groups of results specialised in a certain topic, displayed along with the results of an online search engine, which are considered or used by certain end users as a service distinct or additional to the online search engine. Other instances are those of software applications which are distributed through software application stores, or products or services that are given prominence and display in the newsfeed of a social network, or products or services ranked in search results or displayed on an online marketplace. In those circumstances, the gatekeeper is in a dual-role position as intermediary for third party undertakings and as undertaking directly providing products or services of the gatekeeper. Consequently, these gatekeepers have the ability to undermine directly the contestability for those products or services on these core platform services, to the detriment of business users which are not controlled by the gatekeeper.

- (49) In such situations, the gatekeeper should not engage in any form of differentiated or preferential treatment in ranking on the core platform service, whether through legal, commercial or technical means, in favour of products or services it offers itself or through a business user which it controls. To ensure that this obligation is effective, it should also be ensured that the conditions that apply to such ranking are also generally fair. Ranking should in this context cover all forms of relative prominence, including display, rating, linking or voice results. To ensure that this obligation is effective and cannot be circumvented it should also apply to any measure that may have an equivalent effect to the differentiated or preferential treatment in ranking. The guidelines adopted pursuant to Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 should also facilitate the implementation and enforcement of this obligation.¹⁸
- (50) Gatekeepers should not restrict or prevent the free choice of end users by technically or otherwise preventing switching between or subscription to different software applications and services. This would allow more undertakings to offer their services, thereby ultimately providing greater choice to the end user. Gatekeepers should ensure a free choice irrespective of whether they are the manufacturer of any hardware by means of which such software applications or services are accessed and shall not raise artificial technical or other barriers so as to make switching impossible or ineffective. The mere offering of a given product or service to consumers, including by means of pre-installation, as well as the improvement of the offering to end users, such as price reductions or increased quality, should not be construed as constituting a prohibited barrier to switching.

¹⁸ Commission Notice: Guidelines on ranking transparency pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ C 424, 8.12.2020, p. 1).

- (51) Gatekeepers can hamper the ability of end users to access online content and services including software applications. Therefore, rules should be established to ensure that the rights of end users to access an open internet are not compromised by the conduct of gatekeepers. Gatekeepers can also technically limit the ability of end users to effectively switch between different undertakings providing Internet access service, in particular through their control over operating systems or hardware. This distorts the level playing field for Internet access services and ultimately harms end users. It should therefore be ensured that gatekeepers do not unduly restrict end users in choosing the undertaking providing their Internet access service.
- (52) Gatekeepers may also have a dual role as developers of operating systems and device manufacturers, including any technical functionality that such a device may have. For example, a gatekeeper that is a manufacturer of a device may restrict access to some of the functionalities in this device, such as near-field-communication technology and the software used to operate that technology, which may be required for the effective provision of an ancillary service by the gatekeeper as well as by any potential third party undertaking providing such an ancillary service. Such access may equally be required by software applications related to the relevant ancillary services in order to effectively provide similar functionalities as those offered by gatekeepers. If such a dual role is used in a manner that prevents alternative undertakings providing ancillary services or of software applications to have access under equal conditions to the same operating system, hardware or software features that are available or used in the provision by the gatekeeper of any ancillary services, this could significantly undermine innovation by undertakings providing such ancillary services as well as choice for end users of such ancillary services. The gatekeepers should therefore be obliged to ensure access under equal conditions to, and interoperability with, the same operating system, hardware or software features that are available or used in the provision of any ancillary services by the gatekeeper.

- (53) The conditions under which gatekeepers provide online advertising services to business users including both advertisers and publishers are often non-transparent and opaque. This often leads to a lack of information for advertisers and publishers about the effect of a given ad. To further enhance fairness, transparency and contestability of online advertising services designated under this Regulation as well as those that are fully integrated with other core platform services of the same undertaking, the designated gatekeepers should therefore provide advertisers and publishers, when requested, with free of charge access to the performance measuring tools of the gatekeeper and the information, including aggregated data, necessary for advertisers, advertising agencies acting on behalf of a company placing advertising, as well as for publishers to carry out their own independent verification of the provision of the relevant online advertising services effectively.
- (54) Gatekeepers benefit from access to vast amounts of data that they collect while providing the core platform services as well as other digital services. To ensure that gatekeepers do not undermine the contestability of core platform services as well as the innovation potential of the dynamic digital sector by restricting switching or multi-homing, end users should be granted effective and immediate access to the data they provided or that was generated through their activity on the relevant core platform services of the gatekeeper for the purposes of portability of the data in line with Regulation (EU) 2016/679. The data should be received in a format that can be immediately and effectively accessed and used by the end user or the relevant third party to which the data is ported. Gatekeepers should also ensure by means of appropriate technical measures, such as application programming interfaces, that end users or third parties authorised by end users can port the data continuously and in real time. This should apply also to any other data at different levels of aggregation that may be necessary to effectively enable such portability. Facilitating switching or multi-homing should lead, in turn, to an increased choice for end users and an incentive for gatekeepers and business users to innovate.

(55) Business users that use core platform services provided by gatekeepers and end users of such business users provide and generate a vast amount of data, including data inferred from such use. In order to ensure that business users have access to the relevant data thus generated, the gatekeeper should, upon their request, allow unhindered access, free of charge, to such data. Such access should also be given to third parties contracted by the business user, who are acting as processors of this data for the business user. Data provided or generated by the same business users and the same end users of these business users in the context of other services provided by the same gatekeeper may be concerned where this is inextricably linked to the relevant request. To this end, a gatekeeper should not use any contractual or other restrictions to prevent business users from accessing relevant data and should enable business users to obtain consent of their end users for such data access and retrieval, where such consent is required under Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Directive 2002/58/EC. Gatekeepers should also ensure the continuous and real time access to these data by means of appropriate technical measures, such as for example putting in place high quality application programming interfaces.

(56) The value of online search engines to their respective business users and end users increases as the total number of such users increases. Undertakings providing online search engines collect and store aggregated datasets containing information about what users searched for, and how they interacted with, the results that they were served. Undertakings providing online search engine services collect these data from searches undertaken on their own online search engine service and, where applicable, searches undertaken on the platforms of their downstream commercial partners. Access by gatekeepers to such ranking, query, click and view data constitutes an important barrier to entry and expansion, which undermines the contestability of online search engine services. Gatekeepers should therefore be obliged to provide access, on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms, to these ranking, query, click and view data in relation to free and paid search generated by consumers on online search engine services to other undertakings providing such services, so that these third-party undertakings can optimise their services and contest the relevant core platform services. Such access should also be given to third parties contracted by a search engine provider, who are acting as processors of this data for that search engine. When providing access to its search data, a gatekeeper should ensure the protection of the personal data of end users, including against possible re-identification risks, by appropriate means, such as anonymisation of such personal data, without substantially degrading the quality or usefulness of the data. The relevant data is anonymised if personal data is irreversibly altered in such a way that information does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person or where personal data is rendered anonymous in such a manner that the data subject is not or no longer identifiable.

(57) In particular gatekeepers which provide access to software application stores serve as an important gateway for business users that seek to reach end users. In view of the imbalance in bargaining power between those gatekeepers and business users of their software application stores, those gatekeepers should not be allowed to impose general conditions, including pricing conditions, data usage conditions or conditions related to the licensing of rights held by the business user, that would be unfair or lead to unjustified differentiation. Imposing conditions encompasses both explicit and implicit demands, by means of contract or fact, including, for example, an online search engine making the ranking results dependent on the transfer of certain rights or data. Pricing or other general access conditions should be considered unfair if they lead to an imbalance of rights and obligations imposed on business users or confer an advantage on the gatekeeper which is disproportionate to the service provided by the gatekeeper to business users or lead to a disadvantage for business users in providing the same or similar services as the gatekeeper. The following benchmarks can serve as a yardstick to determine the fairness of general access conditions: prices charged or conditions imposed for the same or similar services by other undertakings providing software application stores; prices charged or conditions imposed by the undertaking providing the software application store for different related or similar services or to different types of end users; prices charged or conditions imposed by the undertaking providing the software application store for the same service in different geographic regions; prices charged or conditions imposed by the undertaking providing the software application store for the same service the gatekeeper offers to itself. It should also be considered unfair if access to the service or the quality and other conditions of the service are made dependent on the transfer of data or the granting of rights by the business user which are unrelated to or not necessary for providing the core platform service. This obligation should not establish an access right and it should be without prejudice to the ability of undertakings providing software application stores to take the required responsibility in the fight against illegal and unwanted content as set out in Regulation [Digital Services Act].

(57a) Gatekeepers can hamper the ability of business users and end users to unsubscribe from a core platform service that they have previously subscribed to. Therefore, rules should be established to avoid that gatekeepers undermine the rights of business users and end users to freely choose which core platform service they use. To safeguard free choice of business users and end users, a gatekeeper should not be allowed to make it unnecessarily difficult or complicated for business users or end users to unsubscribe from a core platform service. Gatekeepers should ensure that the conditions for terminating contracts are always proportionate and can be exercised without undue difficulty by end users, such as for example in relation to the reasons for termination, the notice period, or the form of such termination. This is without prejudice to national legislation applicable in accordance with the Union law laying down rights and obligations concerning conditions of termination of core platform services by end users.

(58) To ensure the effectiveness of the obligations laid down by this Regulation, while also making certain that these obligations are limited to what is necessary to ensure contestability and tackling the harmful effects of the unfair behaviour by gatekeepers, it is important to clearly define and circumscribe them so as to allow the gatekeeper to fully comply with them, in full respect of applicable law, in particular Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Directive 2002/58/EC, consumer protection, cyber security and product safety. The gatekeepers should ensure the compliance with this Regulation by design. The necessary measures should therefore be as much as possible and where relevant integrated into the technological design used by the gatekeepers. It may in certain cases be appropriate for the Commission, following a dialogue with the gatekeeper concerned, to further specify some of the measures that the gatekeeper concerned should adopt in order to effectively comply with those obligations that are susceptible of being further specified. In particular, such further specification should be possible where the implementation of an obligation susceptible to being further specified can be affected by variations of services within a single category of core platform services. For this purpose, there should be the possibility for the gatekeeper to request the Commission to engage in a regulatory dialogue where the Commission can further specify some of the measures that the gatekeeper concerned should adopt in order to effectively comply with those obligations that are susceptible of being further specified. The Commission should retain discretion in deciding if and when such further specification should be provided, while respecting equal treatment, proportionality, and the principle of good administration. **In this respect, the Commission should provide the main reasons underlying its assessment, including enforcement priority setting.** The regulatory dialogue should not be used to undermine the effectiveness of this Regulation. Furthermore, the regulatory dialogue is without prejudice to the powers of the Commission to adopt a decision establishing non-compliance with any of the obligations laid down in this Regulation by a gatekeeper, including the possibility to impose fines or periodic penalty payments. This possibility of a regulatory dialogue should facilitate compliance by gatekeepers and expedite the correct implementation of the Regulation.

- (58a) Within the timeframe for complying with their obligations under this Regulation, designated gatekeepers should inform the Commission, **through mandatory reporting**, about the measures they intend to implement or have implemented to ensure effective compliance with these obligations, **and which should allow the Commission to fulfil its duties under this Regulation**. **Also, a clear, comprehensible** non-confidential version of such information should ~~also~~ be made publicly available while taking into account the legitimate interest of designated gatekeepers regarding the protection of their business secrets. ~~Such transparency should be ensured through a mandatory reporting mechanism. The designated gatekeeper should report to the Commission the measures it intends to implement or it has implemented, to ensure compliance with the obligations laid down in this Regulation, which should allow the Commission to fulfil its duties under this Regulation. In addition, the designated gatekeeper should publish and provide the Commission with a non-confidential version of such a report, in order to inform third parties about the measures it intends to implement or it has implemented to ensure compliance with the obligations laid down in this Regulation. This non-confidential publication should enable third parties to check whether the designated gatekeeper complies with the obligations laid down in this Regulation. Such reporting should be without prejudice to any enforcement action by the Commission. The Commission shall publish the non-confidential report, as well as all other public information based on information obligations from this Regulation, online, in order to ensure accessibility of such information in usable and comprehensive manner, in particular for SMEs.~~
- (59) As an additional element to ensure proportionality, gatekeepers should be given an opportunity to request the suspension, to the extent necessary, of a specific obligation in exceptional circumstances that lie beyond the control of the gatekeeper, such as for example an unforeseen external shock that has temporarily eliminated a significant part of end user demand for the relevant core platform service, where compliance with a specific obligation is shown by the gatekeeper to endanger the economic viability of the Union operations of the gatekeeper concerned.

- (60) In exceptional circumstances justified on the limited grounds of ~~public morality~~, public health or public security, as laid down in ~~EU~~nion law and interpreted by the Court of ~~Justice of the European Union~~, the Commission should be able to decide that the obligation concerned does not apply to a specific core platform service. Affecting these public interests can indicate that the cost to society as a whole of enforcing a certain obligation would in a certain exceptional case be too high and thus disproportionate. The regulatory dialogue to facilitate compliance with limited suspension and exemption possibilities should ensure the proportionality of the obligations in this Regulation without undermining the intended ex ante effects on fairness and contestability.
- (60a) Gatekeepers should not be allowed to circumvent their compliance with this Regulation. Therefore, it is important to prohibit any form of circumvention by an undertaking providing core platform services or a gatekeeper through behaviour that may be of contractual, commercial, technical or any other nature. For instance, an undertaking providing a core platform service should not artificially segment, divide, subdivide, fragment or split this core platform service to circumvent the quantitative thresholds laid down in this regulation. By the same token, gatekeepers should not engage in behaviour that would undermine the effectiveness of the prohibitions and obligations laid down in this ~~r~~Regulation, for instance, by using behavioural techniques, including for example dark patterns or interface design.

- (61) The data protection and privacy interests of end users are relevant to any assessment of potential negative effects of the observed practice of gatekeepers to collect and accumulate large amounts of data from end users. Ensuring an adequate level of transparency of profiling practices employed by gatekeepers, including, but not limited to, profiling within the meaning of Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, facilitates contestability of core platform services, by putting external pressure on gatekeepers to prevent making deep consumer profiling the industry standard, given that potential entrants or start-ups cannot access data to the same extent and depth, and at a similar scale. Enhanced transparency should allow other undertakings providing core platform services to differentiate themselves better through the use of superior privacy guaranteeing facilities. To ensure a minimum level of effectiveness of this transparency obligation, gatekeepers should at least provide a description of the basis upon which profiling is performed, including whether personal data and data derived from user activity in line with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 is relied on, the processing applied, the purpose for which the profile is prepared and eventually used, the duration of the profiling, the impact of such profiling on the gatekeeper's services, and the steps taken to effectively enable end users to be aware of the relevant use of such profiling, as well as steps to seek their consent or provide them with the possibility of denying or withdrawing consent.
- (62) In order to ensure the full and lasting achievement of the objectives of this Regulation, the Commission should be able to assess whether an undertaking providing core platform services should be designated as a gatekeeper without meeting the quantitative thresholds laid down in this Regulation; whether systematic non-compliance by a gatekeeper warrants imposing additional remedies; and whether the list of obligations addressing practices by gatekeepers should be reviewed and additional practices that are similarly unfair and limiting the contestability of digital markets should be identified. Such assessment should be based on market investigations to be run in an appropriate timeframe, by using clear procedures and deadlines, in order to support the ex ante effect of this Regulation on contestability and fairness in the digital sector, and to provide the requisite degree of legal certainty.

(63) Following a market investigation, an undertaking providing a core platform service could be found to fulfil all of the overarching qualitative criteria for being identified as a gatekeeper. It should then, in principle, comply with all of the relevant obligations laid down by this Regulation. However, for gatekeepers that have been designated by the Commission as likely to enjoy an entrenched and durable position in the near future, the Commission should only impose those obligations that are necessary and appropriate to prevent that the gatekeeper concerned achieves an entrenched and durable position in its operations. With respect to such emerging gatekeepers, the Commission should take into account that this status is in principle of a temporary nature, and it should therefore be decided at a given moment whether such an undertaking providing core platform services should be subjected to the full set of gatekeeper obligations because it has acquired an entrenched and durable position, or conditions for designation are ultimately not met and therefore all previously imposed obligations should be waived.

(64) The Commission should investigate and assess whether additional behavioural, or, where appropriate, structural remedies are justified, in order to ensure that the gatekeeper cannot frustrate the objectives of this Regulation by systematic non-compliance with one or several of the obligations laid down in this Regulation, which has further strengthened its gatekeeper position. This would be the case where the Commission has issued against a gatekeeper at least three non-compliance decisions, which can concern three different core platform services and different obligations laid down in this Regulation, and if the gatekeeper's size in the internal market has further increased, economic dependency of business users and end users on the gatekeeper's core platform services has further strengthened as their number has further increased or the gatekeeper benefits from increased entrenchment of its position. The Commission should therefore in such cases have the power to impose any remedy, whether behavioural or structural, having due regard to the principle of proportionality. Structural remedies, such as legal, functional or structural separation, including the divestiture of a business, or parts of it, should only be imposed either where there is no equally effective behavioural remedy or where any equally effective behavioural remedy would be more burdensome for the undertaking concerned than the structural remedy. Changes to the structure of an undertaking as it existed before the systematic non-compliance was established would only be proportionate where there is a substantial risk that this systematic non-compliance results from the very structure of the undertaking concerned.

- (65) The services and practices in core platform services and markets in which these intervene can change quickly and to a significant extent. To ensure that this Regulation remains up to date and constitutes an effective and holistic regulatory response to the problems posed by gatekeepers, it is important to provide for a regular review of the lists of core platform services as well as of the obligations provided for in this Regulation. This is particularly important to ensure that behaviour that may limit the contestability of core platform services or is unfair is identified. While it is important to conduct a review on a regular basis, given the dynamically changing nature of the digital sector, in order to ensure legal certainty as to the regulatory conditions, any reviews should be conducted within a reasonable and appropriate time-frame. Market investigations should also ensure that the Commission has a solid evidentiary basis on which it can assess whether it should propose to amend this Regulation in order to review, expand, or further detail, the lists of core platform services. They should equally ensure that the Commission has a solid evidentiary basis on which it can assess whether it should propose to amend the obligations laid down in this Regulation or whether it should adopt a delegated act updating such obligations.
- (65a) With regard to conduct implemented by gatekeepers that does not fall under the obligations set out in this Regulation, the Commission should have the possibility to open a market investigation into new services and new practices for the purposes of identifying whether the obligations set out in this Regulation are to be supplemented by means of a delegated act falling within the scope detailed by the Regulation for such delegated acts, or by presenting a proposal to amend this Regulation, for example to add additional core platform services in the scope of the Regulation. This is without prejudice to the possibility for the Commission to, in appropriate cases, open proceedings under Article 101 or 102 of the ~~Treaty~~TFEU. Such proceedings should be conducted in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003¹⁹. In case of urgency due to the risk of serious and irreparable damage to competition, the Commission should consider adopting interim measures in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1/2003.

¹⁹ Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 of 16 December 2002 on the implementation of the rules on competition laid down in Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty (OJ L 1, 4.1.2003, p. 1).

- (66) In the event that gatekeepers engage in behaviour that is unfair or that limits the contestability of the core platform services that are already designated under this Regulation but without these behaviours being explicitly covered by the obligations, the Commission should be able to update this Regulation through delegated acts. Such updates by way of delegated act should be subject to the same investigatory standard and therefore following a market investigation. The Commission should also apply a predefined standard in identifying such behaviours. This legal standard should ensure that the type of obligations that gatekeepers may at any time face under this Regulation are sufficiently predictable.
- (67) Where, in the course of a proceeding into non-compliance or an investigation into systemic non-compliance, a gatekeeper offers commitments to the Commission, the latter should be able to adopt a decision making these commitments binding on the gatekeeper concerned, where it finds that the commitments ensure effective compliance with the obligations of this Regulation. This decision should also find that there are no longer grounds for action by the Commission.
- (68) In order to ensure effective implementation and compliance with this Regulation, the Commission should have strong investigative and enforcement powers, to allow it to investigate, enforce and monitor the rules laid down in this Regulation, while at the same time ensuring the respect for the fundamental right to be heard and to have access to the file in the context of the enforcement proceedings. The Commission should dispose of these investigative powers also for the purpose of carrying out market investigations for the purpose of updating and reviewing this Regulation.
- (69) The Commission should be empowered to request information necessary for the purpose of this Regulation, throughout the Union. In particular, the Commission should have access to any relevant documents, data, database, algorithm and information necessary to open and conduct investigations and to monitor the compliance with the obligations laid down in this Regulation, irrespective of who possesses the documents, data or information in question, and regardless of their form or format, their storage medium, or the place where they are stored.

- (70) The Commission should be able to directly request that undertakings or association of undertakings provide any relevant evidence, data and information. In addition, the Commission should be able to request any relevant information from competent authorities within the Member State, or from any natural person or legal person for the purpose of this Regulation. When complying with a decision of the Commission, undertakings are obliged to answer factual questions and to provide documents.
- (71) The Commission should also be empowered to undertake inspections at the premises of any undertaking or association of undertakings and to interview any persons who may be in possession of useful information and to record the statements made.
- (71a) Interim measures can be an important tool to ensure that, while an investigation is ongoing, the infringement being investigated does not lead to serious and irreparable damage for business users or end users of gatekeepers. This tool is important to avoid developments that could be very difficult to reverse by a decision taken by the Commission at the end of the proceedings. The Commission should therefore have the power to impose interim measures by decision in the context of proceedings opened in view of the possible adoption of a decision of non-compliance. This power should apply in cases where the Commission has made a prima facie finding of infringement of obligations by gatekeepers and where there is a risk of serious and irreparable damage for business users or end users of gatekeepers. A decision imposing interim measures should only be valid for a specified period, either until the conclusion of the proceedings by the Commission, or for a fixed time period which can be renewed insofar as it is necessary and appropriate.
- (72) The Commission should be able to take the necessary actions to monitor the effective implementation and compliance with the obligations laid down in this Regulation. Such actions should include the ability of the Commission to appoint independent external experts, such as and auditors to assist the Commission in this process, including where applicable from competent authorities of the Member States, such as data or consumer protection authorities.

- (72a) The coherent, effective and complementary enforcement of available legal instruments applied to gatekeepers requires cooperation and coordination between the Commission and national authorities within the remit of their competences. The Commission and Member States should cooperate and coordinate their actions necessary for the enforcement of the available legal instruments applied to gatekeepers within the meaning of this Regulation and respect the principle of sincere cooperation laid down in Article 4 of the ~~TFEU~~ Treaty on the European Union. The support by competent authorities of the Member States may include providing the Commission with all necessary information in their possession or assisting, upon request, the Commission with the exercise of its powers in order for the Commission to carry out the duties assigned to it by this Regulation.
- (72b) The Commission is the sole authority empowered to enforce this Regulation. In order to support the Commission, Member States may empower competent authorities enforcing competition rules to conduct investigative measures into possible infringements of **obligations for gatekeepers, including obligations susceptible of being further specified, under** this Regulation. This may in particular be relevant for cases where it cannot be determined from the outset whether a gatekeeper's behaviour may infringe this Regulation, competition rules which the competent authority is empowered to enforce or both. The competent authority enforcing competition rules should be able to report on its findings on possible infringements of **obligations for gatekeepers, including obligations susceptible of being further specified, under** this Regulation to the Commission in view of the Commission opening, ~~where appropriate,~~ proceedings to investigate any non-compliance with the provisions laid down in this Regulation. **The Commission shall have full discretion to decide on the opening of these proceedings.** In order to avoid overlapping investigations under this Regulation, the competent authority concerned should inform the Commission before taking its first investigative measure into a possible infringement of this Regulation.

- (72c) In order to safeguard the harmonized application and enforcement of this Regulation it is important to ensure that national authorities, including national courts, have all necessary information to ensure that their decisions do not run counter to a decision adopted by the Commission under this Regulation. This is without prejudice to the ability of national courts to request a preliminary ruling under Article 267 of the ~~TFEU~~reaty on the Functioning of the European Union.
- (73) Compliance with the obligations imposed under this Regulation should be enforceable by means of fines and periodic penalty payments. To that end, appropriate levels of fines and periodic penalty payments should also be laid down for non-compliance with the obligations and breach of the procedural rules subject to appropriate limitation periods.
- (74) In order to ensure effective recovery of fines imposed on associations of undertakings for infringements that they have committed, it is necessary to lay down the conditions on which the Commission may require payment of the fine from the members of the association where the association is not solvent.
- (75) In the context of proceedings carried out under this Regulation, the undertakings concerned should be accorded the right to be heard by the Commission and the decisions taken should be widely publicised. While ensuring the rights to good administration and the rights of defence of the undertakings concerned, in particular, the right of access to the file and the right to be heard, it is essential that confidential information be protected. Furthermore, while respecting the confidentiality of the information, the Commission should ensure that any information relied on for the purpose of the decision is disclosed to an extent that allows the addressee of the decision to understand the facts and considerations that led up to the decision. It is also necessary to ensure that the Commission only uses information collected for the purposes of this Regulation. Finally, under certain conditions certain business records, such as communication between lawyers and their clients, may be considered confidential if the relevant conditions are met.

- (75a) All decisions taken by the Commission under this Regulation are subject to review by the Court of Justice in accordance with the TFEU treaty. In accordance with Article 261 thereof, the Court of Justice should have unlimited jurisdiction in respect of fines and penalty payments.
- (76) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of Articles 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9a, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 25 and 30, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be *exercised* in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁰.
- (76a) The examination procedure should be used for the adoption of an implementing act on the practical arrangements for the cooperation and coordination between the Commission and Member States. The advisory procedure should be used for remaining implementing acts envisaged by this Regulation. This is justified by the fact that these remaining implementing acts consider practical aspects of the procedures laid down in this Regulation, such as form, content and other details of various procedural steps as well as the practical arrangements of different procedural steps, such as, for example, extension of procedural deadlines or right to be heard. The advisory procedure will also be followed for individual decisions adopted under this Regulation.

²⁰ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers, (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

- (76b) The Commission may develop guidelines to provide further guidance on different procedural aspects of this Regulation or to assist undertakings providing core platform services in the implementation of the obligations under this Regulation. Such guidance may in particular be based on the experience that the Commission obtains through the monitoring of compliance with this Regulation. The issuing of any guidelines under this Regulation is a prerogative and at the sole discretion of the Commission and should not be considered as a constitutive element to ensure compliance with the obligations under this Regulation by the undertakings or association of undertakings concerned.
- (77) The advisory committee established in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 should also deliver opinions on certain individual decisions of the Commission issued under this Regulation. It is the sole prerogative of the Member States to decide who will represent them in the advisory committee, subject to compliance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.

(77a) In order to ensure contestable and fair markets in the digital sector across the Union where gatekeepers are present, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the ~~TFEU~~ Treaty should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending the methodology for determining whether the quantitative thresholds regarding active end users and active business users for the designation of gatekeepers are met, which is contained in ~~the~~ an Annex of ~~this~~ the present Regulation, in respect of further specifying the additional elements of the methodology not falling in ~~this~~ the Annex for determining whether the quantitative thresholds regarding the designation of gatekeepers are met, and in respect of supplementing the existing obligations laid down in this Regulation where, based on a market investigation the Commission has identified the need for updating the obligations addressing practices that limit the contestability of core platform services or are unfair and the considered update falls within the scope detailed by the Regulation for such delegated acts. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016²¹. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

²¹ Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p.1).

- (78) The Commission should periodically evaluate this Regulation and closely monitor its effects on the contestability and fairness of commercial relationships in the online platform economy, in particular with a view to determining the need for amendments in light of relevant technological or commercial developments. This evaluation should include the regular review of the list of core platform services and the obligations addressed to gatekeepers as well as enforcement of these, in view of ensuring that digital markets across the Union are contestable and fair. In order to obtain a broad view of developments in the sector, the evaluation should take into account the experiences of Member States and relevant stakeholders. The Commission may in this regard also consider the opinions and reports presented to it by the Observatory on the Online Platform Economy that was first established by Commission Decision C(2018)2393 of 26 April 2018. Following the evaluation, the Commission should take appropriate measures. The Commission should to maintain a high level of protection and respect for the common EU rights and values, particularly equality and non-discrimination, as an objective when conducting the assessments and reviews of the practices and obligations provided in this Regulation.
- (79) The objective of this Regulation is to ensure a contestable and fair digital sector in general and core platform services in particular, with a view to promoting innovation, high quality of digital products and services, fair and competitive prices, as well as a high quality and choice for end users in the digital sector. This cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can only, by reason of the business model and operations of the gatekeepers and the scale and effects of their operations, be fully achieved at Union level. The Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.

(79a) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42 of Regulation 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on 10 February 2021²².

²² OJ C 147, 26.4.2021, p. 4.

(79b) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in particular Articles 16, 47 and 50 thereof. Accordingly, this Regulation should be interpreted and applied with respect to those rights and principles.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Chapter I

Subject matter, scope and definitions

Article 1

Subject-matter and scope

1. The purpose of this Regulation is to contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market by laying down harmonised rules ensuring contestable and fair markets in the digital sector across the Union where gatekeepers are present.
2. This Regulation shall apply to core platform services provided or offered by gatekeepers to business users established in the Union or end users established or located in the Union, irrespective of the place of establishment or residence of the gatekeepers and irrespective of the law otherwise applicable to the provision of service.
3. This Regulation shall not apply to markets:
 - (a) related to electronic communications networks as defined in point (1) of Article 2 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council²³;

²³ Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 establishing the European Electronic Communications Code (Recast) (OJ L 321, 17.12.2018, p. 36).

- (b) related to electronic communications services as defined in point (4) of Article 2 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 other than those related to number-independent interpersonal communication services as defined in point (7) of Article 2 of that Directive.
4. With regard to interpersonal communication services this Regulation is without prejudice to the powers and ~~tasks~~ **responsibilities** granted to the national regulatory and other competent authorities by virtue of Article 61 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972.
5. Member States shall not impose on gatekeepers further obligations by way of laws, regulations or administrative action for the purpose of ensuring contestable and fair markets. Nothing in this Regulation precludes Member States from imposing obligations, which are compatible with Union law, on undertakings, including undertakings providing core platform services, for matters falling outside the scope of this Regulation, where these obligations do not result from the relevant undertakings having a status of gatekeeper within the meaning of this Regulation.
6. This Regulation is without prejudice to the application of Articles 101 and 102 TFEU. It is also without prejudice to the application of: national competition rules prohibiting anticompetitive agreements, decisions by associations of undertakings, concerted practices and abuses of dominant positions; national competition rules prohibiting other forms of unilateral conduct insofar as they are applied to undertakings other than gatekeepers or amount to imposing additional obligations on gatekeepers; and Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004²⁴ and national rules concerning merger control.
7. The Commission and Member States shall cooperate and coordinate in their enforcement actions on the basis of the principles and rules established in Article 32a.

²⁴ Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (the EC Merger Regulation) (OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1).

Article 2
Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) ‘Gatekeeper’ means an undertaking providing core platform services, designated pursuant to Article 3;
- (2) ‘Core platform service’ means any of the following:
 - (a) online intermediation services;
 - (b) online search engines;
 - (c) online social networking services;
 - (d) video-sharing platform services;
 - (e) number-independent interpersonal communication services;
 - (f) operating systems;
 - (g) cloud computing services;
 - (h) advertising services, including any advertising networks, advertising exchanges and any other advertising intermediation services, provided by an undertaking providing any of the core platform services listed in points (a) to (g);
- (3) ‘Information society service’ means any service within the meaning of point (b) of Article 1(1) of Directive (EU) 2015/1535;
- (4) ‘Digital sector’ means the sector of products and services provided by means of or through information society services;

- (5) ‘Online intermediation services’ means services as defined in point (2) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1150;
- (6) ‘Online search engine’ means a digital service as defined in point (5) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1150;
- (7) ‘Online social networking service’ means a platform that enables end users to connect, share, discover and communicate with each other across multiple devices and, in particular, via chats, posts, videos and recommendations;
- (8) ‘Video-sharing platform service’ means a service as defined in point (aa) of Article 1(1) of Directive (EU) 2010/13²⁵;
- (9) ‘Number-independent interpersonal communications service’ means a service as defined in point (7) of Article 2 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;
- (10) ‘Operating system’ means a system software which controls the basic functions of the hardware or software and enables software applications to run on it;
- (11) ‘Cloud computing services’ means a digital service as defined in point (19) of Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2016/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶;
- (12) ‘Software application stores’ means a type of online intermediation services, which is focused on software applications as the intermediated product or service;
- (13) ‘Software application’ means any digital product or service that runs on an operating system;

²⁵ Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) (OJ L 95, 15.4.2010, p. 1).

²⁶ Directive (EU) 2016/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2016 concerning measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the Union (OJ L 194, 19.7.2016, p. 1).

- (14) ‘Ancillary service’ means services provided in the context of or together with core platform services, including payment services as defined in point (3) of Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366 and technical services which support the provision of payment services as defined in Article 3(j) of Directive (EU) 2015/2366, fulfilment, identification or advertising services;
- (15) ‘Identification service’ means a type of ancillary services that enables any type of verification of the identity of end users or business users, regardless of the technology used;
- (16) ‘End user’ means any natural or legal person using core platform services other than as a business user;
- (17) ‘Business user’ means any natural or legal person acting in a commercial or professional capacity using core platform services for the purpose of or in the course of providing goods or services to end users;
- (18) ‘Ranking’ means the relative prominence given to goods or services offered through online intermediation services including online social networking services and video-sharing platform services, or the relevance given to search results by online search engines, as presented, organised or communicated by, respectively the undertakings providing online intermediation services or the undertakings providing online search engines, whatever the technological means used for such presentation, organisation or communication;
- (19) ‘Data’ means any digital representation of acts, facts or information and any compilation of such acts, facts or information, including in the form of sound, visual or audiovisual recording;
- (20) ‘Personal data’ means any information as defined in point (1) of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;
- (21) ‘Non-personal data’ means data other than personal data as defined in point (1) of Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;

- (22) ‘Undertaking’ means all linked enterprises or connected undertakings that form a group through the direct or indirect control of an enterprise or undertaking by another and that are engaged in an economic activity, regardless of their legal status and the way in which they are financed;
- (23) ‘Control’ means the possibility of exercising decisive influence on an undertaking, as understood in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 139/2004;
- (24) ‘Turnover’ means the amount derived by an undertaking as defined in Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 139/2004;
- (25) ‘Profiling’ means profiling as defined in Article 4 **point** (4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;
- (26) ‘Consent’ means consent as defined in Article 4 **point** (11) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;
- (27) ‘National court’ means a court or tribunal of a Member State within the meaning of Article 267 TFEU.

Chapter II

Gatekeepers

Article 3

Designation of gatekeepers

1. An undertaking shall be designated as gatekeeper if:
 - (a) it has a significant impact on the internal market;
 - (b) it provides a core platform service which serves as an important gateway for business users to reach end users; and
 - (c) it enjoys an entrenched and durable position in its operations or it is foreseeable that it will enjoy such a position in the near future.

2. An undertaking shall be presumed to satisfy:
- (a) the requirement in paragraph 1 point (a) where it achieves an annual EEA turnover equal to or above EUR 6.5 billion in each of the last three financial years, or where its average market capitalisation or its equivalent fair market value amounted to at least EUR 65 billion in the last financial year, and it provides the same core platform service in at least three Member States;
 - (b) the requirement in paragraph 1 point (b) where it provides a core platform service that has equal to or more than 45 million monthly active end users established or located in the Union and equal to or more than 10 000 yearly active business users established in the Union in the last financial year. Monthly active end users and yearly active business users shall be identified and calculated taking into account the methodology set out in the Annex to this Regulation;

for the purpose of ~~the first subparagraph~~ **this point**, monthly active end users shall refer to the average number of monthly active end users throughout the largest part of the last financial year;
 - (c) the requirement in paragraph 1 point (c) where the thresholds in point (b) were met in each of the last three financial years.
3. Where an undertaking providing core platform services meets all the thresholds in paragraph 2, it shall notify the Commission thereof within two months after those thresholds are satisfied and provide it with the relevant information relating to the quantitative thresholds identified in paragraph 2. That notification shall include the relevant information relating to the quantitative thresholds identified in paragraph 2 for each of the core platform services of the undertaking that meets the thresholds in paragraph 2 point (b).

Should the Commission consider that an undertaking providing core platform services meets all the thresholds provided in paragraph 2, but has failed to notify the required information pursuant to the first subparagraph of this paragraph, the Commission shall require that undertaking pursuant to Article 19 to provide the relevant information relating to the quantitative thresholds identified in paragraph 2 within 10 working days. The failure by the undertaking providing core platform services to comply with the Commission's request pursuant to Article 19 shall not prevent the Commission from designating that undertaking as a gatekeeper based on any other information available to the Commission. Where the undertaking providing core platform services complies with the request, the Commission shall apply the procedure set out in paragraph 4.

4. The Commission shall, without undue delay and at the latest 45 working days after receiving the complete information referred to in paragraph 3, designate the undertaking providing core platform services that meets all the thresholds of paragraph 2 as a gatekeeper, unless that undertaking, with its notification, presents sufficiently substantiated arguments to demonstrate that, in the circumstances in which the relevant core platform service operates, the undertaking exceptionally does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph 1 although it meets all the thresholds in paragraph 2.

Where the undertaking presents such sufficiently substantiated arguments to demonstrate that it exceptionally does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph 1 although it meets all the thresholds in paragraph 2, the Commission shall designate the undertaking as a gatekeeper, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15(3), if it concludes that the undertaking was not able to demonstrate that the relevant core platform service it provides does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph 1 .

Where the undertaking providing a core platform service, which satisfies the quantitative thresholds of paragraph 2 but has presented, according to this paragraph, sufficiently substantiated arguments that it does not meet the criteria in paragraph 1, fails to comply with the investigative measures ordered by the Commission for the purpose of assessing the undertaking's arguments, in a significant manner and the failure persists after the undertaking has been invited to comply within a reasonable time-limit and to submit observations, the Commission shall be entitled to designate that undertaking as a gatekeeper.

5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 37 to supplement this Regulation by further specifying the methodology for determining whether the quantitative thresholds laid down in paragraph 2 are met and to regularly adjust this methodology to market and technological developments where necessary.
- 5a. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 37 to regularly adjust the methodology for measuring the number of monthly active end users and yearly active business users laid down in the Annex of this Regulation in view of the technological and other developments of the core platform services.
6. The Commission may designate as a gatekeeper, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 15, any undertaking providing core platform services that meets each of the requirements of paragraph 1, but does not satisfy each of the thresholds of paragraph 2.

For that purpose, the Commission shall take into account some or all of the following elements, insofar as relevant for the undertaking under consideration:

- (a) the size, including turnover and market capitalisation, operations and position of the undertaking providing core platform services;
- (b) the number of business users using the core platform service to reach end users and the number of end users;

- (c) network effects and data driven advantages, in particular in relation to the undertaking's access to and collection of personal and non-personal data or analytics capabilities;
- (d) scale and scope effects the undertaking benefits from, including with regard to data;
- (e) business user or end user lock-in, including switching costs and behavioural bias reducing the ability of business users and end users to switch or multi-home;
- (f) a conglomerate corporate structure or vertical integration of the undertaking providing core platform services, for instance allowing cross subsidisation or combination of data from different sources;
- (g) other structural business or services characteristics.

In conducting its assessment, the Commission shall take into account foreseeable developments of these elements.

Where the undertaking providing a core platform service that does not satisfy the quantitative thresholds of paragraph 2 fails to comply with the investigative measures ordered by the Commission in a significant manner and the failure persists after the undertaking has been invited to comply within a reasonable time-limit and to submit observations, the Commission shall be entitled to designate that undertaking as a gatekeeper based on facts available.

7. For each undertaking designated as gatekeeper pursuant to paragraph 4 or paragraph 6, the Commission shall list in the designation decision the relevant core platform services that are provided within that same undertaking and which individually serve as an important gateway for business users to reach end users as referred to in paragraph 1 **point** (b).
8. The gatekeeper shall comply with the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6 within six months after a core platform service has been included in the designation decision pursuant to paragraph 7 of this Article.

Article 4

Review of the status of gatekeepers

1. The Commission may, upon request or **on** its own initiative reconsider, amend or repeal at any moment a decision adopted pursuant to Article 3 for one of the following reasons:
 - (a) there has been a substantial change in any of the facts on which the decision was based;
 - (b) the decision was based on incomplete, incorrect or misleading information.
2. The Commission shall regularly, and at least every 4 years, review whether the designated gatekeepers continue to satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 3(1), or whether new **undertakings providing** ~~providers of~~ core platform services satisfy those requirements. The regular review shall also examine whether the list of core platform services of the gatekeeper, which individually serve as an important gateway for business users to reach end users as referred to in Article 3(1) **point** (b), needs to be adjusted.

Where the Commission, on the basis of the review pursuant to the first subparagraph, finds that the facts on which the designation of the undertakings providing core platform services as gatekeepers was based, have changed, it shall adopt a decision, in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2), confirming, amending or repealing its previous decision designating the undertaking providing core platform services as a gatekeeper.

3. The Commission shall publish and update a list of gatekeepers and the list of the core platform services for which they need to comply with the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6 on an on-going basis.

Chapter III

Practices of gatekeepers that limit contestability or are unfair

Article 5

Obligations for gatekeepers

In respect of each of its core platform services identified in the designation decision pursuant to Article 3(7), a gatekeeper shall:

- (a) not combine personal data sourced from any of these core platform services with personal data from any further core platform service or further services offered by the gatekeeper or with personal data from third-party services, and **not** ~~from signing~~ in end users to other services of the gatekeeper in order to combine personal data, unless the end user has been presented with the specific choice and provided consent in the sense of Article 6(1) **point** (a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679. The gatekeeper may also rely on the legal basis included under Article 6(1) **points** (c), (d) and (e) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, where applicable;
- (b) allow business users to offer the same products or services to end users through third party online intermediation services at prices or conditions that are different, in particular more favourable than those offered through the online intermediation services of the gatekeeper;
- (c) allow business users to communicate and promote offers including under different conditions to end users acquired via the core platform service or through other channels, and to conclude contracts with these end users regardless of whether for that purpose they use the core platform services of the gatekeeper or not;

- (cae) allow end users to access and use, through the core platform services of the gatekeeper, content, subscriptions, features or other items by using the software application of a business user, where these items have been acquired by the end users from the relevant business user without using the core platform services of the gatekeeper;
- (d) refrain from preventing or restricting business users and end users from raising any issue of non-compliance with the relevant EUnion or national law by the gatekeeper with any relevant public authority, including national courts, relating to any practice of gatekeepers. This is without prejudice to the right of business users and gatekeepers to lay down in their agreements the terms of use of lawful complaint-handling mechanisms;
- (e) refrain from requiring business users or end users to use, and in the case of business users, also to offer or interoperate with, an identification or payment service of the gatekeeper in the context of services offered by the business users using the core platform services of that gatekeeper;
- (f) refrain from requiring business users or end users to subscribe to or register with any further core platform services identified pursuant to Article 3 or which meets the thresholds in Article 3(2) point (b) as a condition to access, sign up or register to any of their core platform services identified pursuant to that Article;
- (g) provide advertisers and publishers to which it supplies advertising services, upon their request, free of charge and within one month following the request, with information concerning the price paid by the advertiser and publisher, as well as the amount or remuneration paid to the publisher, for the publishing of a given ad and for each of the relevant advertising services provided by the gatekeeper.

Article 6

Obligations for gatekeepers susceptible of being further specified under Article 7

1. In respect of each of its core platform services identified in the designation decision pursuant to Article 3(7), a gatekeeper shall:
 - (a) refrain from using, in competition with business users, any data not publicly available, which is generated in the context of the use of the relevant core platform services or ancillary services by those business users, including by the end users of these business users, of its core platform services or ancillary services or provided by those business users of its core platform services or ancillary services or by the end users of these business users;
 - (b) allow and technically enable end users to un-install any software applications on an operating system the gatekeeper provides or effectively controls as easily as any software application installed by the end user at any stage, and to change default settings on an operating system that direct or steer end users to products or services offered by the gatekeeper, without prejudice to the possibility for a gatekeeper to restrict such un-installation in relation to software applications that are essential for the functioning of the operating system or of the device and which cannot technically be offered on a standalone basis by third-parties;

- (c) allow and technically enable the installation and effective use and interoperability of third party software applications or software application stores using, or interoperating with, operating systems of that gatekeeper and allow these software applications or software application stores to be accessed by means other than the relevant core platform services of that gatekeeper. The gatekeeper shall not be prevented from taking to the extent strictly necessary and proportionate measures to ensure that third party software applications or software application stores do not endanger the integrity of the hardware or operating system provided by the gatekeeper, provided that such proportionate measures are duly justified by the gatekeeper. The gatekeeper shall furthermore not be prevented from taking to the extent strictly necessary and proportionate measures enabling end users to protect security in relation to third party software applications or software application stores;
- (d) refrain from treating more favourably in ranking services and products offered by the gatekeeper itself compared to similar services or products of third party and apply fair and non-discriminatory conditions to such ranking;
- (e) refrain from technically or otherwise restricting the ability of end users to switch between and subscribe to different software applications and services to be accessed using the operating system of the gatekeeper, including as regards the choice of Internet access service for end users;

- (f) allow business users and undertakings providing ancillary services access to and interoperability with the same operating system, hardware or software features that are available or used in the provision by the gatekeeper of any ancillary services. In these cases, access and interoperability conditions shall be fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory. The gatekeeper shall not degrade the conditions or quality of access and interoperability provided to business users or undertakings providing ancillary services. The gatekeeper shall not be prevented from taking to the extent strictly necessary and proportionate measures to ensure that third party ancillary services do not endanger the integrity of the operating system, hardware or software features provided by the gatekeeper, provided that such proportionate measures are duly justified by the gatekeeper;
- (g) provide advertisers and publishers, or third parties authorised by advertisers and publishers, upon their request and free of charge, with access to the performance measuring tools of the gatekeeper and the information necessary for advertisers and publishers to carry out their own independent verification of the ad inventory, including aggregated data;
- (h) provide end users, or third parties authorised by an end user, upon their request and free of charge, with effective portability of data generated through their activity in the context of the use of the relevant core platform services, and shall, in particular, provide free of charge tools to facilitate the effective exercise of such data portability, in line with Regulation (EU) 2016/679, including by the provision of continuous and real-time access;

- (i) provide business users, or third parties authorised by a business user, upon their request, free of charge, with effective, high-quality, continuous and real-time access and use of aggregated or non-aggregated data, including personal data, that is provided for or generated in the context of the use of the relevant core platform services or ancillary services by those business users and the end users engaging with the products or services provided by those business users; for personal data, provide access and use only where the data are directly connected with the use effectuated by the end user in respect of the products or services offered by the relevant business user through the relevant core platform service, and when the end user opts in to such sharing by giving their consent;
- (j) provide to any third party undertaking providing online search engines, upon their request, with access on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms to ranking, query, click and view data in relation to free and paid search generated by end users on online search engines of the gatekeeper, subject to anonymisation for the query, click and view data that constitutes personal data.
- (k) apply fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory general conditions of access for business users to its software application store designated pursuant to Article 3 of this Regulation.
- (l) refrain from making conditions of termination from a core platform service disproportionate and ensure that such conditions of termination can be exercised without undue difficulty.

2. For the purposes of point (a) of paragraph 1 data that is not publicly available shall include any aggregated and non-aggregated data generated by business users that can be inferred from, or collected through the commercial activities of business users or their customers on the core platform service of the gatekeeper.

3. Where appropriate, the Commission may adopt a delegated act pursuant to Article 10 to extend one or more of the obligations listed in paragraph 1 to other core platform services listed in Article 2 point (2).

Article 7

Compliance with obligations for gatekeepers

1. The gatekeeper shall ensure and demonstrate compliance with the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6. The measures implemented by the gatekeeper to ensure compliance with the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6 shall be effective in achieving the objective of the relevant obligation. The gatekeeper shall ensure that these measures are implemented in compliance with applicable law, in particular Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Directive 2002/58/EC, and with legislation on cyber security, consumer protection and product safety.
2. The Commission may on its own initiative or upon request by a gatekeeper pursuant to paragraph 3 open proceedings pursuant to Article 18 and by a decision adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2) specify the measures that the gatekeeper concerned shall implement in order to effectively comply with the obligations laid down in Article 6 and in a case of circumvention pursuant to Article 11(4) for the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6. The Commission shall adopt a decision pursuant to this paragraph within six months from the opening of proceedings pursuant to Article 18.
3. The gatekeeper may request the Commission to engage in a dialogue to determine whether the measures that the gatekeeper intends to implement or has implemented to ensure compliance with Article 6 are effective in achieving the objective of the relevant obligation in the specific circumstances of the gatekeeper.

The Commission shall have discretion in deciding whether to engage in such a dialogue respecting equal treatment, proportionality and the principle of good administration.

A gatekeeper shall, with its request, provide a reasoned submission to explain in particular why the measures that it intends to implement or has implemented are effective in achieving the objective of the relevant obligation in the specific circumstances.

4. In proceedings under paragraph 2, the Commission may decide to invite interested third parties to submit their observations in relation to the measures that the gatekeeper shall implement.
5. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article are without prejudice to the powers of the Commission under Articles 25, 26 and 27.
6. In view of adopting the decision under paragraph 2, the Commission shall communicate its preliminary findings within three months from the opening of the proceedings. In the preliminary findings, the Commission shall explain the measures it considers to take or it considers that the gatekeeper concerned should take in order to effectively address the preliminary findings. Interested third parties may be invited to provide comments on the main elements of the preliminary findings within a timeframe which is determined by the Commission.
7. In specifying the measures under paragraph 2, the Commission shall ensure that the measures are effective in achieving the objectives of the relevant obligation and proportionate in the specific circumstances of the gatekeeper and the relevant service.
8. For the purposes of specifying the obligations under Article 6(1) points (j) and (k), the Commission shall also assess whether the intended or implemented measures ensure that there is no remaining imbalance of rights and obligations on business users and that the measures do not themselves confer an advantage on the gatekeeper which is disproportionate to the service provided by the gatekeeper to business users.

Article 8
Suspension

1. The Commission may, acting on a reasoned request by the gatekeeper, exceptionally suspend, in whole or in part, a specific obligation laid down in Articles 5 and 6 for a core platform service identified pursuant to Article 3(7) by decision adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2), where the gatekeeper demonstrates that compliance with that specific obligation would endanger, due to exceptional circumstances beyond the control of the gatekeeper, the economic viability of the operation of the gatekeeper in the Union, and only to the extent and duration necessary to address such threat to its viability. In its suspension decision the Commission can specify intervals of less than one year at which the decision shall be reviewed in accordance with paragraph 2. The Commission shall aim to adopt the suspension decision without delay and at the latest 3 months following receipt of a complete reasoned request.
2. Where the suspension is granted pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission shall review its suspension decision at least every year. Following such a review the Commission shall either wholly or partially lift the suspension or decide that the conditions of paragraph 1 continue to be met.
3. In cases of urgency, the Commission may, acting on a reasoned request by a gatekeeper, provisionally suspend the application of the relevant obligation to one or more individual core platform services already prior to the decision pursuant to paragraph 1.

In assessing the request, the Commission shall take into account, in particular, the impact of the compliance with the specific obligation on the economic viability of the operation of the gatekeeper in the Union as well as on third parties. The suspension may be made subject to conditions and obligations to be defined by the Commission in order to ensure a fair balance between these interests and the objectives of this Regulation. Such a request may be made and granted at any time pending the assessment of the Commission pursuant to paragraph 1.

Article 9

Exemption on grounds of public health and public security

1. The Commission may, acting on a reasoned request by a gatekeeper or on its own initiative, by decision adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2), exempt it, in whole or in part, from a specific obligation laid down in Articles 5 and 6 in relation to an individual core platform service identified pursuant to Article 3(7), where such exemption is justified on the grounds set out in paragraph 2 of this Article. The Commission shall adopt the exemption decision without delay and at the latest 3 months after receiving a complete reasoned request.
- 1a. Where an exemption is granted pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission shall review its exemption decision if the ground for the exemption no longer exists or at least every year. Following such a review the Commission shall either wholly or partially lift the exemption or decide that the conditions of paragraph 1 continue to be met.
2. An exemption pursuant to paragraph 1 may only be granted on grounds of:
 - (b) public health;
 - (c) public security.
3. In cases of urgency, the Commission may, acting on a reasoned request by a gatekeeper or on its own initiative, provisionally suspend the application of the relevant obligation to one or more individual core platform services already prior to the decision pursuant to paragraph 1.

In assessing the request, the Commission shall take into account, in particular, the impact of the compliance with the specific obligation on the grounds in paragraph 2 as well as the effects on the gatekeeper concerned and on third parties. The suspension may be made subject to conditions and obligations to be defined by the Commission in order to ensure a fair balance between the goals pursued by the grounds in paragraph 2 and the objectives of this Regulation. Such a request may be made and granted at any time pending the assessment of the Commission pursuant to paragraph 1.

Article 9a

Reporting

1. Within six months after its designation pursuant to Article 3, and in application of Article 3(8), the gatekeeper shall provide the Commission with a report describing in a detailed and transparent manner the measures it has implemented, to ensure compliance with the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6. This report shall be updated at least annually.
2. Within six months after its designation pursuant to Article 3, the gatekeeper shall publish and provide the Commission with a non-confidential summary of the report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. The Commission shall publish without delay the non-confidential summary of the report. This non-confidential summary shall be updated once the report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is updated.

Article 10

Updating obligations for gatekeepers

1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 37 to supplement the existing obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6. This supplementing of the existing obligations shall be based on a market investigation pursuant to Article 17, which has identified the need to update those obligations to address practices that limit the contestability of core platform services or that are unfair in the same way as the practices addressed by the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6.

The scope of a delegated act adopted in accordance with the first subparagraph shall be limited to:

- (a) extending an obligation that applies only in relation to certain core platform services, to other core platform services listed in Article 2 point (2);
- (b) extending an obligation that benefits a certain subset of business users or end users so that it benefits other subsets of business users or end users;
- (c) specifying the manner in which the obligations of gatekeepers under Articles 5 and 6 are to be performed in order to ensure effective compliance with those obligations;
- (d) extending an obligation that applies only in relation to certain ancillary services to apply in relation to other ancillary services;
- (e) extending an obligation that applies only in relation to certain types of data to apply in relation to other types of data;
- (f) adding further conditions where an obligation imposes certain conditions on the behaviour of a gatekeeper; or
- (g) applying an obligation that governs the relation between several core platform services of the gatekeeper to the relation between a core platform service and other services of the gatekeeper.

2. A practice as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be considered to be unfair or to limit the contestability of core platform services where:
- (a) there is an imbalance between the rights and obligations of business users and the gatekeeper obtains an advantage from business users that is disproportionate to the service provided by that gatekeeper to those business users; or
 - (b) it is engaged in by gatekeepers and is capable of impeding innovation and limiting choice for business users and end users because it:
 - i. affects or risks affecting the contestability of a core platform service or other services in the digital sector on a lasting basis due to the creation or strengthening of barriers for other undertakings to enter or expand as suppliers of a core platform service or other services in the digital sector; or
 - ii. prevents other operators from having the same access to a key input as the gatekeeper.

Article 11

Anti-circumvention

- 1a. An undertaking providing core platform services shall not in any way segment, divide, subdivide, fragment or split these services through contractual, commercial, technical or any other means to circumvent the quantitative thresholds laid down in Article 3(2).
- 1b. The Commission may, when suspecting that undertaking providing core platform services engaged in practice laid down in paragraph 1, require such undertaking for any information that it deems necessary to determine whether the undertaking concerned engaged in fragmentation of core platform services as referred to in paragraph 1a.

1. A gatekeeper shall ensure that the obligations of Articles 5 and 6 are fully and effectively complied with. While the obligations of Articles 5 and 6 apply in respect of core platform services listed pursuant to Article 3(7), their implementation shall not be undermined by any behaviour of the gatekeeper, including the use of behavioural techniques or interface design that would undermine the effectiveness of Articles 5 and 6, regardless of whether this behaviour is of a contractual, commercial, technical or any other nature.
2. Where consent for collecting and processing of personal data is required to ensure compliance with this Regulation, a gatekeeper shall take the necessary steps to either enable business users to directly obtain the required consent to their processing, where required under Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Directive 2002/58/EC, or to comply with Union data protection and privacy rules and principles in other ways including by providing business users with duly anonymised data where appropriate. The gatekeeper shall not make the obtaining of this consent by the business user more burdensome than for its own services.
3. A gatekeeper shall not degrade the conditions or quality of any of the core platform services provided to business users or end users who avail themselves of the rights or choices laid down in Articles 5 and 6, or make the exercise of those rights or choices unduly difficult.
4. Where a gatekeeper circumvents or attempts to circumvent any of the obligations in Article 5 or 6 in a manner described in paragraphs 1 to 3 above, the Commission may open proceedings pursuant to Article 18 and adopt a decision pursuant to Article 7 specifying the measures that the gatekeeper concerned shall implement.
5. Paragraph 4 is without prejudice to the powers of the Commission under Articles 25, 26 and 27.

Article 12

Obligation to inform about concentrations

1. A gatekeeper shall inform the Commission of any intended concentration within the meaning of Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 involving another gatekeeper, undertaking providing core platform services or any other services provided in the digital sector irrespective of whether it is notifiable to a Union competition authority under Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 or to a competent national competition authority under national merger rules.

A gatekeeper shall inform the Commission of such a concentration at least two months prior to its implementation and following the conclusion of the agreement, the announcement of the public bid, or the acquisition of a controlling interest.

2. The information **provided** by the gatekeeper pursuant to paragraph 1 shall at least describe the undertakings concerned by the concentration, their EEA and worldwide annual turnover, their field of activity, including activities directly related to the concentration, the transaction value or an estimation thereof, a summary of the concentration, including its nature and rationale, as well as a list of the Member States concerned by the operation.

The information **provided** by the gatekeeper shall also describe, for any relevant core platform services, their respective EEA annual turnover, their number of yearly active business users and the number of monthly active end users.

3. If, following any concentration as provided in paragraph 1, additional core platform services individually satisfy the thresholds in point (b) of Article 3(2), the gatekeeper concerned shall inform the Commission thereof within three months from the implementation of the concentration and provide the Commission with the information referred to in Article 3(2).

4. The Commission shall inform the Member States of any information received pursuant to paragraph 1 and publish a summary of the concentration, specifying the parties to the concentration, their field of activity, the nature of the concentration and the list of the Member States concerned by the operation. The Commission shall take account of the legitimate interest of undertakings in the protection of their business secrets.

Article 13

Obligation of an audit

Within six months after its designation pursuant to Article 3, a gatekeeper shall submit to the Commission an independently audited description of any techniques for profiling of end users that the gatekeeper applies to or across its core platform services identified pursuant to Article 3.

The gatekeeper makes publicly available an overview of the audited description taking into account possible limitations involving business secrets. The description and its publicly available overview shall be updated at least annually.

Chapter IV

Market investigation

Article 14

Opening of a market investigation

1. When the Commission intends to carry out a market investigation in view of the possible adoption of decisions pursuant to Articles 15, 16 and 17, it shall adopt a decision opening a market investigation.
 - 1a. The Commission may exercise its powers of investigation pursuant to this Regulation before opening a market investigation pursuant to paragraph 1.

2. The opening decision shall specify:
 - (a) the date of opening of the investigation;
 - (b) the description of the issue to which the investigation relates to;
 - (c) the purpose of the investigation.
3. The Commission may reopen a market investigation that it has closed where:
 - (a) there has been a material change in any of the facts on which the decision was based;
 - (b) the decision was based on incomplete, incorrect or misleading information.

Article 15

Market investigation for designating gatekeepers

1. The Commission may on its own initiative conduct a market investigation for the purpose of examining whether an undertaking should be designated as a gatekeeper pursuant to Article 3(6), or in order to identify core platform services for a gatekeeper pursuant to Article 3(7). It shall endeavour to conclude its investigation by adopting a decision within twelve months from the opening of the market investigation in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2).
2. In the course of a market investigation pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission shall endeavour to communicate its preliminary findings to the undertaking concerned within six months from the opening of the investigation. In the preliminary findings, the Commission shall explain whether it considers, on a provisional basis, that the undertaking should be designated as a gatekeeper pursuant to Article 3(6) and list, on a provisional basis, the relevant core platform services pursuant to article 3(7).

3. Where the undertaking satisfies the thresholds set out in Article 3(2), but has presented sufficiently substantiated arguments in accordance with Article 3(4), the Commission shall endeavour to conclude the market investigation within five months from the opening of the market investigation by a decision pursuant to paragraph 1. In that case, the Commission shall endeavour to communicate its preliminary findings pursuant to paragraph 2 to the undertaking within three months from the opening of the investigation.
4. When the Commission pursuant to Article 3(6) designates as a gatekeeper an undertaking that does not yet enjoy an entrenched and durable position in its operations, but it is foreseeable that it will enjoy such a position in the near future, it shall declare applicable to that gatekeeper only **the** obligations laid down in Article 5 **points** (b) and (d) and Article 6(1) points (e), (f), (h) and (i) as specified in the designation decision. The Commission shall only declare applicable those obligations that are appropriate and necessary to prevent that the gatekeeper concerned achieves by unfair means an entrenched and durable position in its operations. The Commission shall review such a designation in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 4.

Article 16

Market investigation into systematic non-compliance

1. The Commission may conduct a market investigation for the purpose of examining whether a gatekeeper has engaged in systematic non-compliance. Where the market investigation shows that a gatekeeper has systematically infringed one or several of the obligations laid down in Articles 5 or 6 and has **maintained**, ~~further~~ strengthened or extended its gatekeeper position in relation to the characteristics under Article 3(1), the Commission may by decision adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2) impose on such gatekeeper any behavioural or structural remedies which are proportionate to the infringement committed and necessary to ensure compliance with this Regulation. The Commission shall conclude its investigation by adopting a decision within twelve months from the opening of the market investigation.

2. The Commission may only impose structural remedies pursuant to paragraph 1 either where there is no equally effective behavioural remedy or where any equally effective behavioural remedy would be more burdensome for the gatekeeper concerned than the structural remedy.
3. A gatekeeper shall be deemed to have engaged in a systematic non-compliance with the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6, where the Commission has issued at least three non-compliance decisions pursuant to Article 25 against a gatekeeper in relation to any of its core platform services within a period of five years prior to the adoption of the decision opening a market investigation in view of the possible adoption of a decision pursuant to this Article.
4. A gatekeeper shall be deemed to have ~~further~~ strengthened or extended its gatekeeper position in relation to the characteristics under Article 3(1), where its impact on the internal market has further increased, its importance as a gateway for business users to reach end users has further increased or the gatekeeper enjoys a further entrenched and durable position in its operations.
5. The Commission shall communicate its objections to the gatekeeper concerned within six months from the opening of the investigation. In its objections, the Commission shall explain whether it preliminarily considers that the conditions of paragraph 1 are met and which remedy or remedies it preliminarily considers necessary and proportionate.
6. The Commission may at any time during the market investigation extend its duration where the extension is justified on objective grounds and proportionate. The extension may apply to the deadline by which the Commission has to issue its objections, or to the deadline for adoption of the final decision. The total duration of any extension or extensions pursuant to this paragraph shall not exceed six months. The Commission may consider commitments pursuant to Article 23 and make them binding in its decision.

Article 17

Market investigation into new services and new practices

The Commission may conduct a market investigation for the purpose of examining whether one or more services within the digital sector should be added to the list of core platform services or for the purpose of detecting types of practices that limit the contestability of core platform services or type of practices that are unfair and which are not effectively addressed by this Regulation. It shall issue a public report at the latest within 24 months from the opening of the market investigation. In its assessment, the Commission shall take into account any relevant findings of proceedings carried out under Articles 101 and 102 of the TFEU ~~reaty~~ concerning digital markets as well as any other relevant developments.

Where appropriate, that report shall be accompanied by:

- (a) a proposal to amend this Regulation in order to include additional services within the digital sector in the list of core platform services laid down in point 2 of Article 2 or to include new obligations in Article 5 or 6; or
- (b) a draft delegated act supplementing the obligations laid down in Articles 5 or 6 as provided for in Article 10.

Where appropriate, the proposal to amend this Regulation under ~~it~~ **point** (a) may also propose to remove existing services from the list of core platform services laid down in point 2 of Article 2 or to remove existing obligations from Articles 5 or 6.

Chapter V

Investigative, enforcement and monitoring powers

Article 18

Opening of proceedings

1. Where the Commission intends to carry out proceedings in view of the possible adoption of decisions pursuant to Articles 7, 25 and 26, it shall adopt a decision opening a proceeding.
2. The Commission may exercise its powers of investigation pursuant to this Regulation before opening proceedings.

Article 19

Requests for information

1. In order to carry out the duties assigned to it by this Regulation, the Commission may, by simple request or by decision, require information from undertakings and associations of undertakings to provide all necessary information. The Commission may also request access to any data and algorithms of undertakings and request explanations on those by a simple request or by a decision.
3. When sending a simple request for information to an undertaking or association of undertakings, the Commission shall state the legal basis and purpose of the request, specify what information is required and fix the time-limit within which the information is to be provided, and the penalties provided for in Article 26 for supplying incomplete, incorrect or misleading information or explanations.
4. Where the Commission requires undertakings and associations of undertakings to supply information by decision, it shall state the legal basis and the purpose of the request, specify what information is required and fix the time-limit within which it is to be provided. Where the Commission requires undertakings to provide access to any data and algorithms, it shall state the legal basis and the purpose of the request, and fix the time-limit within which it is to be provided. It shall also indicate the penalties provided for in Article 26 and indicate or impose the periodic penalty payments provided for in Article 27. It shall further indicate the right to have the decision reviewed by the Court of Justice.

5. The undertakings or associations of undertakings or their representatives and, in the case of legal persons, companies or firms, or associations having no legal personality, the persons authorised to represent them by law or by their constitution, shall supply the information requested on behalf of the undertaking or the association of undertakings concerned. Lawyers duly authorised to act may supply the information on behalf of their clients. The latter shall remain fully responsible if the information supplied is incomplete, incorrect or misleading.
- 5a. The Commission shall without delay forward a copy of the simple request or of the decision requesting information to the competent authority of the Member State, enforcing the rules referred to in Article 1(6), in whose territory the undertaking or association of undertakings is established.
6. At the request of the Commission, the competent authorities of the Member States shall provide the Commission with all necessary information in their possession to carry out the duties assigned to it by this Regulation.

Article 20

Power to carry out interviews and take statements

1. In order to carry out the duties assigned to it by this Regulation, the Commission may interview any natural or legal person which consents to being interviewed for the purpose of collecting information, relating to the subject-matter of an investigation. The Commission shall be entitled to record such interview by any technical means.
2. Where an interview pursuant to paragraph 1 is conducted on the premises of an undertaking, the Commission shall inform the competent authority of the Member State, enforcing the rules referred to in Article 1(6), in whose territory the interview takes place. If so requested by the said competent authority, its officials may assist the officials and other accompanying persons authorised by the Commission to conduct the interview.

Article 21

Powers to conduct inspections

1. In order to carry out the duties assigned to it by this Regulation, the Commission may conduct all necessary inspections ~~at the premises~~ of an undertaking or association of undertakings.
- 1a. The officials and other accompanying persons authorised by the Commission to conduct an inspection are empowered:
 - (a) to enter any premises, land and means of transport of undertakings and associations of undertakings;
 - (b) to examine the books and other records related to the business, irrespective of the medium on which they are stored;
 - (c) to take or obtain in any form copies of or extracts from such books or records;
 - (d) to require the undertaking or association of undertakings to provide access to and explanations on its organisation, functioning, IT system, algorithms, data-handling and business practices and to record or document the explanations given;
 - (e) to seal any business premises and books or records for the period and to the extent necessary for the inspection;
 - (f) to ask any representative or member of staff of the undertaking or association of undertakings for explanations on facts or documents relating to the subject-matter and purpose of the inspection and to record the answers;

2. Inspections may also be carried out with the assistance of auditors or experts appointed by the Commission pursuant to Article 24(2) as well as the competent authority of the Member State, enforcing the rules referred to in Article 1(6) in whose territory the inspection is to be conducted.
3. During inspections the Commission, auditors or experts appointed by it as well as the competent authority of the Member State, enforcing the rules referred to in ~~of~~ Article 1(6) in whose territory the inspection is to be conducted may require the undertaking or association of undertakings to provide access to and explanations on its organisation, functioning, IT system, algorithms, data-handling and business conducts. The Commission and auditors or experts appointed by it as well as the competent authority of the Member State, enforcing the rules referred to in Article 1(6) in whose territory the inspection is to be conducted may address questions to any representative or member of staff.

3a. The officials and other accompanying persons authorised by the Commission to conduct an inspection shall exercise their powers upon production of a written authorisation specifying the subject matter and purpose of the inspection and the penalties provided for in Article 26 in case the production of the required books or other records related to the business is incomplete or where the answers to questions asked under paragraphs 1.a and 3 of the present Article are incorrect or misleading. In good time before the inspection, the Commission shall give notice of the inspection to the competition authority of the Member State in whose territory it is to be conducted.

4. Undertakings or associations of undertakings are required to submit to an inspection ordered by decision of the Commission. The decision shall specify the subject matter and purpose of the visit, set the date on which it is to begin and indicate the penalties provided for in Articles 26 and 27 and the right to have the decision reviewed by the Court of Justice ~~of the European Union~~. The Commission shall take such decisions after consulting the competent authority of the Member State, enforcing the rules referred to in Article 1(6) in whose territory the inspection is to be conducted.

5. Officials of as well as those authorised or appointed by the competent authority of the Member State, enforcing the rules referred to in Article 1(6) in whose territory the inspection is to be conducted shall, at the request of that authority or of the Commission, actively assist the officials and other accompanying persons authorised by the Commission. To this end, they shall enjoy the powers specified in paragraph **1a and 32**.
6. Where the officials and other accompanying persons authorised by the Commission find that an undertaking **or association of undertakings** opposes an inspection ordered pursuant to this Article, the Member State concerned shall afford them the necessary assistance, requesting where appropriate the assistance of the police or of an equivalent enforcement authority, so as to enable them to conduct their inspection.
7. If the assistance provided for in paragraph **67** requires authorisation from a judicial authority according to national rules, such authorisation shall be applied for. Such authorisation may also be applied for as a precautionary measure.
8. Where authorisation as referred to in paragraph **78** is applied for, the national judicial authority shall control that the Commission decision is authentic and that the coercive measures envisaged are neither arbitrary nor excessive having regard to the subject matter of the inspection. In its control of the proportionality of the coercive measures, the national judicial authority may ask the Commission, directly or through the competent authority of the Member State, enforcing the rules referred to in Article 1(6), for detailed explanations in particular on the grounds the Commission has for suspecting infringement of this Regulation, as well as on the seriousness of the suspected infringement and on the nature of the involvement of the undertaking concerned. However, the national judicial authority may not call into question the necessity for the inspection nor demand that it be provided with the information in the file of the Commission. The lawfulness of the Commission decision shall be subject to review only by the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Article 22

Interim measures

1. In case of urgency due to the risk of serious and irreparable damage for business users or end users of gatekeepers, the Commission may, by decision adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2), order interim measures against a gatekeeper on the basis of a prima facie finding of an infringement of Articles 5 or 6.
2. A decision pursuant to paragraph 1 may only be adopted in the context of proceedings opened in view of the possible adoption of a decision of non-compliance pursuant to Article 25(1). This decision shall apply for a specified period of time and may be renewed in so far this is necessary and appropriate.

Article 23

Commitments

1. If during proceedings under Articles 16 or 25 the gatekeeper concerned offers commitments for the relevant core platform services to ensure compliance with the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6, the Commission may by decision adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2) make those commitments binding on that gatekeeper and declare that there are no further grounds for action.
2. The Commission may, upon request or on its own initiative, reopen by decision the relevant proceedings, where:
 - (a) there has been a material change in any of the facts on which the decision was based;
 - (b) the gatekeeper concerned acts contrary to its commitments;
 - (c) the decision was based on incomplete, incorrect or misleading information provided by the parties.

3. Should the Commission consider that the commitments submitted by the gatekeeper concerned cannot ensure effective compliance with the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6, it shall explain the reasons for not making those commitments binding in the decision concluding the relevant proceedings.

Article 24

Monitoring of obligations and measures

1. The Commission may take the necessary actions to monitor the effective implementation and compliance with the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6 and the decisions taken pursuant to Articles 7, 16, 22 and 23. These actions may include in particular the imposition of an obligation on the gatekeeper to retain all documents deemed to be relevant to assess the gatekeepers' implementation of and compliance with these obligations and decisions.
2. The actions pursuant to paragraph 1 may include the appointment of independent external experts and auditors, as well as from competent authorities of the Member States, to assist the Commission to monitor the obligations and measures and to provide specific expertise or knowledge to the Commission.

Article 25

Non-compliance

1. The Commission shall adopt a non-compliance decision in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2) where it finds that a gatekeeper does not comply with one or more of the following:
 - (a) any of the obligations laid down in Articles 5 or 6;
 - (b) measures specified in a decision adopted pursuant to Article 7(2);
 - (c) measures ordered pursuant to Article 16(1);

- (d) interim measures ordered pursuant to Article 22; or
 - (e) commitments made legally binding pursuant to Article 23.
2. Before adopting the decision pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission shall communicate its preliminary findings to the gatekeeper concerned. In the preliminary findings, the Commission shall explain the measures it considers to take or it considers that the gatekeeper should take in order to effectively address the preliminary findings.
 3. In the non-compliance decision adopted pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission shall order the gatekeeper to cease and desist with the non-compliance within an appropriate deadline and to provide explanations on how it plans to comply with the decision.
 4. The gatekeeper shall provide the Commission with the description of the measures it took to ensure compliance with the non-compliance decision adopted pursuant to paragraph 1.
 5. Where the Commission finds that the conditions of paragraph 1 are not met, it shall close the investigation by a decision.

Article 26

Fines

1. In the decision **adopted** pursuant to Article 25, the Commission may impose on a gatekeeper fines not exceeding 10% of its total worldwide turnover in the preceding financial year where it finds that the gatekeeper, intentionally or negligently, fails to comply with:
 - (a) any of the obligations pursuant to Articles 5 and 6;
 - (b) the measures specified by the Commission pursuant to a decision under Article 7(2);
 - (c) measures ordered pursuant to Article 16(1);
 - (d) a decision ordering interim measures pursuant to Article 22; or
 - (e) a commitment made binding by a decision pursuant to Article 23.

2. The Commission may by decision impose on undertakings and associations of undertakings fines not exceeding 1% of their total worldwide turnover in the preceding financial year where they intentionally or negligently:
- (aa) fail to comply with the obligation to notify the Commission according to Article 3(3);
 - (a) fail to provide within the time-limit information that is required for assessing their designation as gatekeepers pursuant to Article 3(2) or supply incorrect, incomplete or misleading information;
 - (b) fail to notify information or supply incorrect, incomplete or misleading information that is required pursuant to Article 12;
 - (c) fail to submit the description or supply incorrect, incomplete or misleading information that is required pursuant to Article 13;
 - (d) fail to supply or supply incorrect, incomplete or misleading information or explanations that are requested pursuant to Articles 19 or Article 20;
 - (e) fail to provide access to data-bases and algorithms pursuant to Article 19;
 - (f) fail to rectify within a time-limit set by the Commission, incorrect, incomplete or misleading information given by a representative or a member of staff, or fail or refuse to provide complete information on facts relating to the subject-matter and purpose of an inspection, pursuant to Article 21;
 - (g) refuse to submit to an ~~on-site~~ inspection pursuant to Article 21;
 - (h) fail to comply with the measures adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 24;
or
 - (i) fail to comply with the conditions for access to the Commission's file pursuant to Article 30(4).

3. In fixing the amount of the fine, the Commission shall take regard ~~shall be had to~~ of the gravity, duration, recurrence, and, for fines imposed pursuant to paragraph 2, delay caused to the proceedings.
4. When a fine is imposed on an association of undertakings taking account of the worldwide turnover of its members and the association is not solvent, the association shall be obliged to call for contributions from its members to cover the amount of the fine.

Where such contributions have not been made to the association of undertakings within a time-limit set by the Commission, the Commission may require payment of the fine directly by any of the undertakings whose representatives were members of the decision-making bodies concerned of the association.

After having required payment in accordance with the second subparagraph, the Commission may require payment of the balance by any of the members of the association of undertakings, where necessary to ensure full payment of the fine.

However, the Commission shall not require payment pursuant to the second or the third subparagraph from undertakings which show that they have not implemented the infringing decision of the association of undertakings and either were not aware of its existence or have actively distanced themselves from it before the Commission opened proceedings under Article 18.

The financial liability of each undertaking in respect of the payment of the fine shall not exceed 10 % of its total worldwide turnover in the preceding financial year.

Article 27

Periodic penalty payments

1. The Commission may by decision impose on undertakings, including gatekeepers where applicable, and association of undertakings periodic penalty payments not exceeding 5 % of the average daily worldwide turnover in the preceding financial year per day, calculated from the date set by that decision, in order to compel them:
 - (a) to comply with the decision pursuant to Article 16(1);
 - (b) to supply correct and complete information within the time limit required by a request for information made by decision pursuant to Article 19;
 - (c) to ensure access to data-bases and algorithms of undertakings and to supply explanations on those as required by a decision pursuant to Article 19;
 - (d) to submit to an ~~on-site~~ inspection which was ordered by a decision taken pursuant to Article 21;
 - (e) to comply with a decision ordering interim measures taken pursuant to Article 22(1);
 - (f) to comply with commitments made legally binding by a decision pursuant to Article 23(1);
 - (g) to comply with a decision pursuant to Article 25(1).

2. Where the undertakings **or association of undertakings** have satisfied the obligation which the periodic penalty payment was intended to enforce, the Commission may by decision adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2) set the definitive amount of the periodic penalty payment at a figure lower than that which would arise under the original decision.

Article 28

Limitation periods for the imposition of penalties

1. The powers conferred on the Commission by Articles 26 and 27 shall be subject to a five year limitation period, with the exception of the case of infringements of provisions concerning requests for information, pursuant to Article 19, powers to conduct interviews and take statements, pursuant to Article 20, or the conduct of inspections, pursuant to Article 21, where such limitation period shall be three years.
2. Time shall begin to run on the day on which the infringement is committed. However, in the case of continuing or repeated infringements, time shall begin to run on the day on which the infringement ceases.
3. Any action taken by the Commission for the purpose of a market investigation or proceedings in respect of an infringement shall interrupt the limitation period for the imposition of fines or periodic penalty payments. The limitation period shall be interrupted with effect from the date on which the action is notified to at least one undertaking or association of undertakings which has participated in the infringement. Actions which interrupt the running of the period shall include in particular the following:
 - (a) requests for information by the Commission;
 - (b) written authorisations to conduct inspections issued to its officials by the Commission;
 - (c) the opening of a proceeding by the Commission pursuant to Article 18.
4. Each interruption shall start time running afresh. However, the limitation period shall expire at the latest on the day on which a period equal to twice the limitation period has elapsed without the Commission having imposed a fine or a periodic penalty payment. That period shall be extended by the time during which limitation is suspended pursuant to paragraph 5.

5. The limitation period for the imposition of fines or periodic penalty payments shall be suspended for as long as the decision of the Commission is the subject of proceedings pending before the Court of Justice ~~of the European Union~~.

Article 29

Limitation periods for the enforcement of penalties

1. The power of the Commission to enforce decisions taken pursuant to Articles 26 and 27 shall be subject to a limitation period of five years.
2. Time shall begin to run on the day on which the decision becomes final.
3. The limitation period for the enforcement of penalties shall be interrupted:
 - (a) by notification of a decision varying the original amount of the fine or periodic penalty payment or refusing an application for variation;
 - (b) by any action of the Commission or of a Member State, acting at the request of the Commission, designed to enforce payment of the fine or periodic penalty payment.
4. Each interruption shall start time running afresh.
5. The limitation period for the enforcement of penalties shall be suspended for so long as:
 - (a) time to pay is allowed;
 - (b) enforcement of payment is suspended pursuant to a decision of the Court of Justice ~~of the European Union~~ or to a decision by a national court.

Article 30

Right to be heard and access to the file

1. Before adopting a decision pursuant to Article 7, Article 8(1), Article 9(1), Articles 15, 16, 22, 23, 25 and 26 and Article 27(2), the Commission shall give the gatekeeper or undertaking or association of undertakings concerned the opportunity of being heard on:

- (a) preliminary findings of the Commission, including any matter to which the Commission has taken objections;
 - (b) measures that the Commission may intend to take in view of the preliminary findings pursuant to point (a) of this paragraph.
2. Gatekeepers, undertakings and associations of undertakings concerned may submit their observations to the Commission's preliminary findings within a time limit which shall be fixed by the Commission in its preliminary findings and which may not be less than 14 days.
3. The Commission shall base its decisions only on objections on which gatekeepers, undertakings and associations of undertakings concerned have been able to comment.
4. The rights of defence of the gatekeeper or undertaking or association of undertakings concerned shall be fully respected in any proceedings. The gatekeeper or undertaking or association of undertakings concerned shall be entitled to have access to the Commission's file under terms of disclosure, subject to the legitimate interest of undertakings in the protection of their business secrets. The Commission shall have the power to issue decisions setting out such terms of disclosure in case of disagreement between the parties. The right of access to the file of the Commission shall not extend to confidential information and internal documents of the Commission or the competent authorities of the Member States. In particular, the right of access shall not extend to correspondence between the Commission and the competent authorities of the Member States. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the Commission from disclosing and using information necessary to prove an infringement.

Article 31

Professional secrecy

1. The information collected pursuant to this Regulation shall be used only for the purposes of this Regulation.

- 1a. The information collected pursuant to Article 12 shall be used only for the purposes of this Regulation, Regulation (EC) No- 139/2004 and national merger rules.
2. Without prejudice to the exchange and to the use of information provided for the purpose of use pursuant to Articles 32a, 33 and 37a, the Commission, the authorities of the Member States, their officials, servants and other persons working under the supervision of these authorities and any natural or legal person, including auditors and experts appointed pursuant to Article 24(2), shall not disclose information acquired or exchanged by them pursuant to this Regulation and of the kind covered by the obligation of professional secrecy.

Article 32a

Cooperation and coordination

1. The Commission and Member States shall work in close cooperation and coordinate their enforcement actions to ensure coherent, effective and complementary enforcement of available legal instruments applied to gatekeepers within the meaning of this Regulation.
2. National authorities shall not take decisions which run counter to a decision adopted by the Commission under this Regulation.
3. The Commission and the competent authorities of the Member States enforcing the rules referred to in Article 1(6) shall cooperate with each other and inform each other about their respective enforcement action through the European Competition Network (ECN). They shall have the power to provide one another with any matter of fact or of law, including confidential information. In case the competent authority is not a member of the ECN, the Commission shall make the necessary arrangements for cooperation and exchange of information on cases concerning the enforcement of the ~~DMA~~ **this Regulation** and the enforcement of cases referred to in Article 1(6) of such authorities. The Commission may lay down such arrangements in the implementing act pursuant to point (gaa) of Article 36(1).

4. Information exchanged pursuant to paragraph 3 shall only be exchanged and used for the purpose of coordination of the enforcement of this Regulation and the rules referred to in **that** paragraph~~3~~.
5. The Commission may ask competent authorities of the Member States to support any of its market investigations pursuant to this Regulation.
6. Where it has the competence and investigative powers to do so under national law, a competent authority of the Member States **enforcing the rules** referred to in Article 1(6) may on its own initiative conduct an investigation into a case of possible non-compliance with **Articles 5 and 6 of** this Regulation on its territory. Before taking a first formal investigative measure, that authority shall inform the Commission in writing. The opening of proceedings by the Commission pursuant to Article 18 shall relieve the competent authorities of the Member States **enforcing the rules** referred to in Article 1(6) of the possibility to conduct such an investigation or end it where it is already pending. The authority shall report to the Commission on the findings of its investigation in order to support the Commission in its role as sole enforcer of this Regulation.
7. The Commission may consult other regulatory authorities of the Member States and related **EU** bodies where appropriate to inform the execution of the duties assigned to it by this Regulation.
8. Where a national authority intends to launch an investigation on gatekeepers based on national laws **enforcing the rules** referred to in Article 1(6), it shall inform the Commission in writing of the first formal investigative measure, before or immediately after the start of such measure. This information may also be made available to the competent national competition authorities of the other Member States.

Article 32b

Cooperation with national courts

1. In proceedings for the application of this Regulation, national courts may ask the Commission to transmit to them information in its possession or its opinion on questions concerning the application of this Regulation.
2. Member States shall forward to the Commission a copy of any written judgment of national courts deciding on the application of this Regulation. Such copy shall be forwarded without delay after the full written judgment is notified to the parties.
3. Where the coherent application of this Regulation so requires, the Commission, acting on its own initiative, may submit written observations to national courts. With the permission of the court in question, it may also make oral observations.
4. For the purpose of the preparation of their observations only, the Commission may request the relevant national court to transmit or ensure the transmission to the Commission of any documents necessary for the assessment of the case.
5. National courts shall not give a decision which runs counter to a decision adopted by the Commission under this Regulation. They must also avoid giving decisions which would conflict with a decision contemplated by the Commission in proceedings it has initiated under this Regulation. To that effect, the national court may assess whether it is necessary to stay its proceedings. This is without prejudice to the ability of national courts to request a preliminary ruling under Article 267 of the TFEU ~~reaty on the Functioning of the European Union~~.

Article 33

Request for a market investigation

1. When three or more Member States request the Commission to open an investigation pursuant to Article 15 because they consider that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that an undertaking should be designated as a gatekeeper, the Commission shall within four months examine whether there are reasonable grounds to open such an investigation and the result of such examination shall be published.
 - 1a. When a Member State requests the Commission to open an investigation pursuant to Article 16 because it considers that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a gatekeeper has systematically infringed the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6 and has further strengthened or extended its gatekeeper position in relation to the characteristics under Article 3(1), the Commission shall within four months examine whether there are reasonable grounds to open such an investigation and the result of such examination shall be published.
 - 1b. When three or more Member States request the Commission to open an investigation pursuant to Article 17 because they consider that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that one or more services within the digital sector should be added to the list of core platform services pursuant to Article 2(2) or that there are reasonable grounds to suspect that one or several types of practices are not effectively addressed by this Regulation and may limit the contestability of core platform services or may be unfair, the Commission shall within four months examine whether there are reasonable grounds to open such an investigation and the result of such examination shall be published.

2. Member States shall submit evidence in support of their request pursuant to **paragraphs** ~~Article 33(1), (1a) and (1b)~~. For requests pursuant to **paragraph** ~~Article 33(1b)~~, such evidence may include information on newly introduced offers of products, services, software or features which raise concerns of contestability or fairness, whether implemented in the context of existing core platform services or otherwise.

Chapter VI

General provisions

Article 34

Publication of decisions

1. The Commission shall publish the decisions which it takes pursuant to Articles 3, 4, 7(2), 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23(1), 25, 26 and 27. Such publication shall state the names of the parties and the main content of the decision, including any penalties imposed.
2. The publication shall have regard to the legitimate interest of gatekeepers or third parties in the protection of their confidential information.

Article 35

Review by the Court of Justice of the ~~European Union~~

In accordance with Article 261 of the ~~TFEU~~ ~~Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union~~, the Court of Justice of the ~~European Union~~ has unlimited jurisdiction to review decisions by which the Commission has imposed fines or periodic penalty payments. It may cancel, reduce or increase the fine or periodic penalty payment imposed.

Article 36

Implementing provisions

1. The Commission may adopt implementing acts concerning:
 - (a) the form, content and other details of notifications and submissions pursuant to Article 3;

- (b) the form, content and other details of the technical measures that gatekeepers shall implement in order to ensure compliance with Article 6(1);
- (ba) the form, content and other details of the reasoned request pursuant to Article 7(7);
- (bb) the form, content and other details of the reasoned requests pursuant to Articles 8 and 9;
- (bc) the form, content and other details of the regulatory reports delivered pursuant to Article 9a;
- (c) the form, content and other details of notifications and submissions made pursuant to Articles 12 and 13;
- (d) the practical arrangements of extension of deadlines as provided in Article 16;
- (e) the practical arrangements of the proceedings concerning investigations pursuant to Articles 15, 16, 17, and proceedings pursuant to Articles 22, 23 and 25;
- (f) the practical arrangements for exercising rights to be heard provided for in Article 30;
- (g) the practical arrangements for the negotiated disclosure of information provided for in Article 30;
- (gaa) the practical arrangements for the cooperation and coordination between the Commission and Member States provided for in Article 32a.

2. Implementing acts laid down in points (a) to (g) of paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 37a(2). Implementing act laid down in point (gaa) of paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 37a(2a). Before the adoption of any measures pursuant to paragraph 1, the Commission shall publish a draft thereof and invite all interested parties to submit their comments within the time limit it lays down, which may not be less than one month.

Article 37

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article ~~and in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union~~.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 3(5), ~~3~~ **and** (5a) and **Article** 10(1) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from DD/MM/YYYY. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.
3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 3(5) **and**, ~~3~~(5a) and **Article** 10(1) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Inter-institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 3(5) ~~and~~ 3(5a) and **Article** 10(1) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 37a

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee ('the Digital Markets Advisory Committee'). That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

Where the opinion of the committee is to be obtained by written procedure, that procedure shall be terminated without result when, within the time-limit for delivery of the opinion, the chair of the committee so decides or a simple majority of committee members so request.
- 2a. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply

3. The Commission shall communicate the opinion of the committee to the addressee of an individual decision, together with that decision. It shall make the opinion public together with the individual decision, having regard to the legitimate interest in the protection of professional secrecy.

Article 37b

Guidelines

The Commission may adopt guidelines on any of the aspects of this Regulation in order to facilitate its effective implementation and enforcement.

Article 38

Review

1. By DD/MM/YYYY, and subsequently every three years, the Commission shall evaluate this Regulation and report to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee.
2. The evaluations shall establish whether it is required to modify, add or remove rules, including regarding the list of core platform services laid down in point 2 of Article 2, the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6 and their enforcement, to ensure that digital markets across the Union are contestable and fair. Following the evaluations, the Commission shall take appropriate measures, which may include legislative proposals.
3. The competent authorities of Member States shall provide any relevant information they have that the Commission may require for the purposes of drawing up the report referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 39

Entry into force and application

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

2. This Regulation shall apply from six months after its entry into force.

By way of derogation Articles 3(5) ~~and 3(5a)~~, **and Articles** 36, 37 and 37a shall apply from [date of entry into force of this Regulation].

3. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament

For the Council

The President

The President

a. *‘General’*

1. The present annex aims at specifying the methodology for identifying and calculating the ‘active end users’ and the ‘active business users’ for each core platform service defined in Article 2(2). It provides a reference to enable an undertaking to assess whether its core platforms services meet the quantitative thresholds set out in Article 3(2) **point** (b) and would therefore be presumed to meet the requirement in Article 3(1) **point** (b). It will therefore equally be of relevance to any broader assessment under Article 3(6). It is the responsibility of the undertaking to come to the best approximation possible in line with the common principles and specific methodology set out in this annex. Nothing in this annex precludes the Commission from requiring the undertaking providing core platform services to provide any information necessary to identify and calculate the ‘active end users’ and the ‘active business users’. In doing so, the Commission is bound by the timelines laid down in the relevant provisions of this Regulation. Nothing in the present annex should constitute a legal basis for tracking users. The methodology contained in this annex is also without prejudice to any of the obligations in the Regulation, notably including those laid down in Article 3(3); **and** ~~Article 3(6)~~ and Article 11(1). In particular, the required compliance with Article 11(1) also means identifying and calculating active end users and active business users based either on a precise measurement or on the best approximation available – in line with the actual identification and calculation capacities that the undertaking providing core platform services possesses at the relevant point in time. These measurements or the best approximation available shall be consistent with, and include, those reported under Article 13.
2. Article 2 **points** (16) and (17) set out the definitions of ‘end user’ and ‘business user’, which are common to all core platform services.

3. In order to identify and calculate the number of ‘active end users’ and ‘active business users’, the present annex refers to the concept of ‘**unique users**’. The concept of ‘unique users’ encompasses ‘active end users’ and ‘active business users’ counted only once, for the relevant core platform service, over the course of a specified time period (i.e. month in case of ‘active end users’ and year in case of ‘active business users’), no matter how many times they engaged with the relevant core platform service over that period. This is without prejudice to the fact that the same natural or legal person can simultaneously constitute an active end user or active business user for different core platform services.

b. ‘Active end users’

4. Number of ‘**unique users**’ as regards ‘**active end users**’: unique users shall be identified according to the most accurate metric reported by the undertaking providing any of the core platform services, specifically:
 - a. It is considered that collecting data about the use of core platform services from signed-in or logged-in environments would *prima facie* present the lowest risk of duplication, for example in relation to user behaviour across devices or platforms. Hence, the undertaking shall submit aggregate anonymized data on the number of unique users per respective core platform service based on signed-in or logged-in environments if such data exists.
 - b. In the case of core platform services which are (also) accessed by end users outside signed-in or logged-in environments, the undertaking shall additionally submit aggregate anonymized data on the number of unique end users of the respective core platform service based on an alternate metric capturing also end users outside signed-in or logged-in environments such as internet protocol addresses, cookie identifiers or other identifiers such as radio frequency identification tags provided that those addresses or identifiers are (objectively) necessary for the provision of the core platform services.

5. Article 3(2) also requires that the number of ‘monthly active end users’ is based on the average number of monthly active end users throughout the largest part of the last financial year. The notion ‘the largest part of the last financial year’ is intended to allow an undertaking providing core platform service(s) to discount outlier figures in a given year. Outlier figures inherently mean figures that fall outside the normal values such as a sales peak that occurred during a single month in a given year.

c. ‘Active business users’

6. Number of ‘**unique users**’ as regards ‘**business users**’, ‘unique users’ are to be determined, where applicable, at the account level with each distinct business account associated with the use of a core platform service provided by the undertaking constituting one unique business user of that respective core platform service. If the notion of ‘business account’ does not apply to a given core platform service, the relevant undertaking providing core platform services shall determine the number of unique business users by referring to the relevant undertaking.

d. ‘Submission of information’

7. The undertaking submitting information concerning the number of active end users and active business users per core platform service shall be responsible for ensuring the completeness and accuracy of that information. In that regard:
 - a. The undertaking shall be responsible for submitting data for a respective core platform service that avoids under-counting and over-counting the number of active end users and active business users (for example where users access the core platform services across different platforms or devices) in the information provided to the Commission.

- b. The undertaking shall be responsible for providing precise and succinct explanations about the methodology used to arrive at the information provided to the Commission and of any risk of under-counting or over-counting of the number of active end users and active business users for a respective core platform service and of the solutions adopted to address that risk.
 - c. The undertaking shall provide the Commission data that is based on an alternative metric when the Commission has concerns about the accuracy of data provided by the undertaking providing core platform service(s).
8. For the purpose of calculating the number of ‘active end users’ and ‘active business users’:
- a. The undertaking providing core platform service(s) shall not identify core platform services that belong to the same category of core platform services pursuant to Article 2 **point** (2) as distinct mainly on the basis that they are provided using different domain names – whether country code top-level domains (ccTLDs) or generic top-level domains (gTLDs) - or any geographic attributes.
 - b. The undertaking providing core platform service(s) shall consider as distinct core platform services those core platform services, which despite belonging to the same category of core platform services pursuant to Article 2(2) are used for different purposes by either their end users or their business users, or both, even if their end users and business users may be the same.
 - c. The undertaking providing core platform service(s) shall consider as distinct core platform services those services which the relevant undertaking offers in an integrated way but which:
 - (i) do not belong to the same category of core platform services pursuant to Article 2 **point** (2) or

(ii) despite belonging to the same category of core platform services pursuant to Article 2 **point** (2), are used for different purposes by either their end users or their business users, or both, even if their end users and business users may be the same.

e. 'Specific definitions'

1. **Specific definitions per core platform service:** The below list sets out specific definitions of 'active end users' and 'active business users' for each core platform service.

Core platform service	Active end users	Active business users
Online intermediation services	Number of unique end users who engaged with the online intermediation service at least once in the month for example through actively logging-in, making a visit, making a query, clicking or scrolling or concluded a transaction through the online intermediation service at least once in the month.	Number of unique business users who had at least one item listed in the online intermediation service during the whole year or concluded a transaction enabled by the online intermediation service during the year.

Online search engines	Number of unique end users who engaged with the online search engine at least once in the month, for example through making a query.	Number of unique business users with business websites (i.e. website used in commercial or professional capacity) indexed by or part of the index of the online search engine during the year.
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<p>Online social networking services</p>	<p>Number of unique end users who engaged with the online social networking service at least once in the month, for example through actively logging-in, opening a page, scrolling, clicking, liking, making a query, posting or commenting.</p>	<p>Number of unique business users who have a business listing or business account in the online social networking service and have engaged in any way with the service at least once during the year, for example through actively logging-in, opening a page, scrolling, clicking, liking, making a query, posting, commenting or using its tools for businesses.</p>
<p>Video-sharing platform services</p>	<p>Number of unique end users who engaged with the video-sharing platform service at least once in the month, for example through playing a segment of audiovisual content, making a query or uploading a piece of audiovisual content, notably including user-generated videos.</p>	<p>Number of unique business users who provided at least one piece of audiovisual content uploaded or played on the video-sharing platform service during the year.</p>

<p>Number-independent interpersonal communication services</p>	<p>Number of unique end users who initiated or participated in any way in a communication through the number-independent interpersonal communication service at least once in the month.</p>	<p>Number of unique business users who used a business account or otherwise initiated or participated in any way in a communication through the number-independent interpersonal communication service to communicate directly with an end user at least once during the year.</p>
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Operating systems	Number of unique end users who utilised a device with the operating system, which has been activated, updated or used at least once in the month.	Number of unique developers who published, updated or offered at least one software application or software program using the programming language or any software development tools of, or running in any way on, the operating system during the year.
Cloud computing services	Number of unique end users who engaged with any cloud computing services from the relevant provider of cloud computing services at least once in the month, in return for any type of remuneration, regardless of whether this remuneration occurs in the same month.	Number of unique business users who provided any cloud computing services hosted in the cloud infrastructure of the relevant provider of cloud computing services during the year.

<p>Advertising services</p>	<p><u>Proprietary sales of advertising space</u></p> <p>Number of unique end users who were exposed to an advertisement impression at least once in the month.</p> <p><u>Advertising intermediation (including advertising networks, advertising exchanges and any other advertising intermediation services)</u></p> <p>Number of unique end users who were exposed to an advertisement impression which triggered the advertising intermediation service at least once in the month.</p>	<p><u>Proprietary sales of advertising space</u></p> <p>Number of unique advertisers who had at least one advertisement impression displayed during the year.</p> <p><u>Advertising intermediation (including advertising networks, advertising exchanges and any other advertising intermediation services)</u></p> <p>Number of unique business users (including advertisers, publishers or other intermediators) who interacted via or were served by the advertising intermediation service during the year.</p>
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