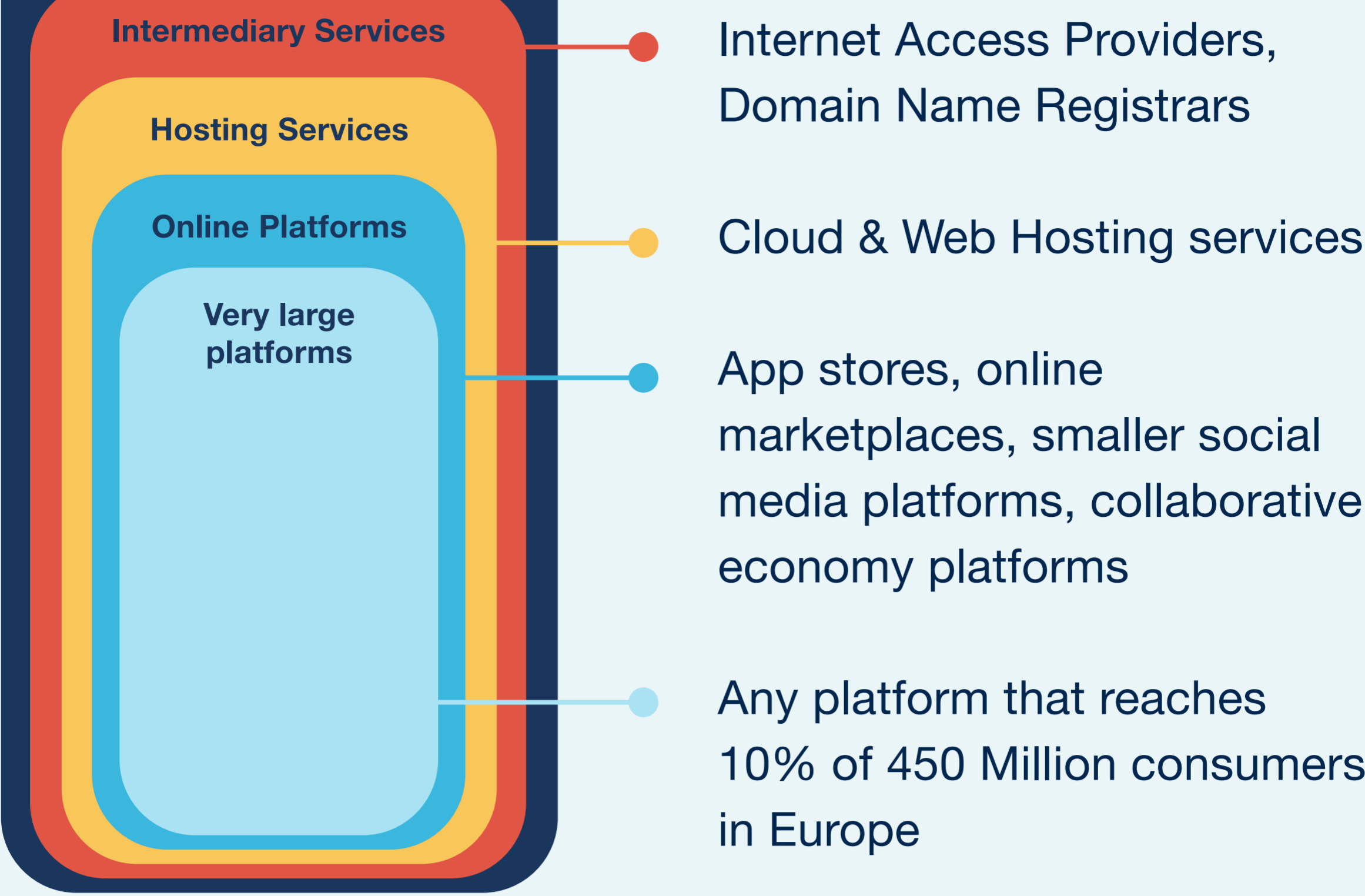


# Digital Services Act

## FACTSHEET

The **DSA** is a common set of rules regarding the obligations and accountability of digital services providers to ensure all internet users are protected throughout the **EU**.



**“With the DSA, the time of big online platforms behaving like they are 'too big to care' is coming to an end.”**

Commissioner for the Internal Market

**Thierry Breton**

## Intended impact of the DSA

Counters illegal goods, services or content online	Traceability of business users	Effective Safeguarding of Consumers	Banning Certain Types of Targeted Ads
Transparency measures for Online Platforms	Moderation obligations for very large platforms	Access to Key Data for Researchers	The development of a European Board for Digital Services

**“It gives practical effect to the principle that what is illegal offline, should be illegal online. The greater the size, the greater the responsibilities of online platforms.”**

European Commission President

**Ursula von der Leyen**

## New obligations

	Intermediary services	Hosting services	Online platforms	Very large platforms
Transparency reporting	•	•	•	•
Requirements on terms of service due account of fundamental rights	•	•	•	•
Cooperation with national authorities following orders	•	•	•	•
Points of contact and, where necessary, legal representative	•	•	•	•
Notice and action and obligation to provide information to users		•	•	•
Reporting criminal offences		•	•	•
Complaint and redress mechanism and out of court dispute settlement			•	•
Trusted flaggers			•	•
Measures against abusive notices and counter-notices			•	•
Special obligations for marketplaces, e.g. vetting credentials of third party suppliers ("KYBC"), compliance by design, random checks			•	•
Bans on targeted adverts to children and those based on special characteristics of users			•	•
Transparency of recommender systems			•	•
User-facing transparency of online advertising			•	•
Risk management obligations and crisis response				•
External & independent auditing, internal compliance function and public accountability				•
User choice not to have recommendations based on profiling				•
Data sharing with authorities and researchers				•
Codes of conduct				•
Crisis response cooperation				•

## The role of computer vision

- ▶ Visual media (images and videos) pose the greatest challenge in content moderation
- ▶ Using humans to moderate visual media is not the answer.
- ▶ The volume of visual media exceeds reasonable human capacity to moderate it. Humans are too slow. The content is often too disturbing for most right-minded people to deal with. Fatigue causes humans to make mistakes.
- ▶ Computer Vision works at machine speed, so it can process hundreds of millions of images/videos per day. It has no emotional reaction to content. It never gets tired.
- ▶ Computer vision encompasses a number of technologies: text detection, object detection, logo detection and visual search, which when combined, deliver accurate and effective content moderation.
- ▶ Computer Vision allows the almost instant Detection of offensive, illegal or copyrighted words, visuals and logos in videos and images that otherwise cannot be flagged.
- ▶ Computer vision technology can be applied to any platform type: Social Media, Live Streaming, Image/Video Hosting, Gaming Platforms, Messaging Apps, Metaverse, Ecommerce and more.

- ▶ DSA comes into force 20 days after its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union
- ▶ The DSA will apply either 15 months after entry into force or from 1 Jan 2024
- ▶ Very large platforms and search engines will need to comply four months after they have been designated the "very large platforms" category

**For more information visit**

[visua.com/dsa](https://visua.com/dsa)