

Brussels, November 2021

Honourable Members of the European Parliament,

Digital Services Act: Know Your Business Customer obligations must apply to at least all hosting providers to offer a meaningful tool for tackling illegal activities and products online.

In a responsible and mature economy, businesses should not be able to operate and have access to the modern necessary infrastructure Europe has to offer without accurately identifying themselves. This applies equally to the offline and to the online world, which is why in 2000 legislation introduced an obligation on businesses to identify themselves on their websites (see Article 5 of the e-Commerce Directive (ECD)). Unfortunately (and unsurprisingly) businesses that have the intention of making a profit out of illegal content do not comply with this obligation and do not suffer consequences.

We welcome the European Commission's proposal for a Digital Services Act (DSA). As this letter focuses on the "Know Your Business Customer" (KYBC) obligations of the proposal, the signatories of this letter may also be in touch with you independently on this and other important elements of the DSA.

With regard to KYBC obligations, we welcome the inclusion of a provision ensuring the traceability of traders in Article 22. We acknowledge that this represents a step forward. However, **the Commission's proposed Article 22 only introduces KYBC obligations in the context of online marketplaces. Such a limited approach is a missed opportunity to address the broad range of illegal content and counterfeit, unsafe, non-compliant and substandard products online.**

As the European Parliament stressed in the CULT Committee [Opinion on the DSA](#) (see amendments 32-34 and 106) and the [IMCO Draft Report](#) (see amendments 17 and 90 as well as amendments 434, 444, 670, 965 and 1458), the DSA represents a real opportunity to rectify a situation that allows bad actors to ignore Article 5 of the ECD with impunity. A business cannot go online without a domain name, without being hosted, or without advertisement or payment services. Some of these services are more relied upon than others, with hosting services being amongst the most important for conducting cybercrime.¹ Hosting service providers, having a direct relationship with the business, are therefore best placed to make sure that only businesses that are willing to comply with the law have access to their services.

This does not mean monitoring their business customers' behaviour, but merely asking them to identify themselves and applying simple due diligence checks on the basis of publicly available data. Should the information provided prove to be manifestly wrong, or the hosting provider be notified that the business customer isn't who it claims to be, the hosting provider should stop providing services until the business customer remedies the situation.

For decades, fraudulent businesses have been exploiting the lack of enforcement of the information requirements under Article 5 of the ECD, which has been to the detriment of a safe and trustworthy online environment and has facilitated the use of hosting infrastructure by completely anonymous commercial entities that intentionally make available or distribute illegal content and products. These include operators of scam websites and operators of online services distributing illegal content, including but not limited to, substandard or falsified medicines, sexual abuse material, counterfeits, malware, illegal gambling, piracy and more. These illegal activities can cause serious harm to EU citizens' physical, psychological and financial wellbeing. In some cases, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, they can even pose a threat to life. All hosting providers enabling them to operate should be subject to KYBC provisions.

¹ See Europol's 2015 Cybercrime Dependencies Map, which lists hosting services among the services for which cybercrime is "highly dependent on – cannot do without". <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-documents/cybercrime-dependencies-map>

The Digital Services Act is an opportunity for the European Parliament to address these shortcomings of the ECD. We therefore urge you to **ensure that at least all hosting service providers – not just online marketplaces – know who their business customers really are.**

We thank you for your attention and would welcome the opportunity to discuss this issue with you further.

Kind regards,

Signatories:

ABAC-BAAN

Aktionskreis gegen Produkt- und Markenpiraterie e. V. (APM)

Alliance for Intellectual Property

Alliance for Safe Online Pharmacy (ASOP EU)

Anti-Counterfeiting Group (ACG)

Asociación para la defensa de la Marca (Andema)

Association de Lutte Contre La Piraterie Audiovisuelle (ALPA)

Association de Producteurs de Cinéma et de Télévision (Eurocinema)

Association of Commercial Television and Video on Demand Services in Europe (ACT)

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche Audiovisive Digitali (ANICA)

Audiovisual Producers Finland (APFI)

BBC Studios

BREIN

British Association for Screen Entertainment (BASE)

British Phonographic Industry (BPI)

Coalition for Online Accountability (COA)

Comité Colbert

Copyright Information and Anti-Piracy Centre (TTVK)

Cosmetics Europe – The Personal Care Association

Digital Entertainment Group (DEGI)

European Association of lighting WEEE compliance schemes (EucoLight)

European Audiovisual Production (CEPI)

European and International Booksellers Federation (EIBF)

European Brands Association (AIM)

European Cultural and Creative Industries Alliance (ECCIA)

European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA)

European Grouping of Societies of Authors and Composers (GESAC)

European Network of Independent Film Publishers and Distributors (Europa Distribution)

European VOD Coalition

EUROVOD – The Association of European VoD Platforms

FDV -Danish Video Association (FDV)

Fédération Internationale des Associations de Producteurs de Films (FIAPF)

Federación de Distribuidores Cinematograficos (FEDICINE)

Federation of European Screen Directors (FERA)

Federation of European Publishers (FEP-FEE)

Federation of Screenwriters in Europe (FSE)

Federation of the European Sporting Goods Industry (FESI)

Federazione per la Tutela dei Contenuti Audiovisivi e Multimediali (FAPAV)

Film and Music Austria (FAMA)

Filmdistributeurs Nederland (FDN)

Finnish Anti-Counterfeiting Group (FACG)

HEINEKEN

Independent Film & Television Alliance (IFTA)

Independent Music Companies Association (IMPALA)

INDICAM

Interactive Software Federation of Europe (ISFE)

International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM)

International Confederation of Music Publishers (ICMP)

International Federation of Actors (FIA)

International Federation of Film Distributors' Associations (FIAD)

International Union of Cinemas (UNIC)

International Video Federation (IVF)

Kuvasto ry (Finnish visual artists' copyright society)

LightingEurope

Lionsgate

Markenverband

Mærkevareleverandørerne (MLDK)

Mediapro

Motion Picture Association (MPA)

Nordic Content Protection

NVPI (Trade association of the Dutch Entertainment Industry)

PHILIPS

Produzenten Allianz (Germany)

Rattighetsalliansen (Sweden)

RELX (UK)

RettighedsAlliancen

Sky

Spitzenorganisation der Filmwirtschaft e.V. (SPIO)

Sports Rights Owners Coalition (SROC)

Suomen Musiikintekijät ry (Finnish Music Creators' Association – FMC)

Suomen Musiikkikustantajat ry (Finnish Music Publishers Association)

Swedish Anti-Counterfeiting Group (SACG)

Syndicat de l'Édition Vidéo Numérique (SEVN)

Together Against Counterfeiting Alliance (TAC)

Toy Industries of Europe (TIE)

Transnational Alliance to Combat Illicit Trade (TACIT)

UK Film Distributors' Association (FDA)

UNI Global Union – media, entertainment & arts (UNI MEI)

Union des Fabricants (UNIFAB)

Univideo

VAUNET Verband Privater Medien e.V. (VAUNET)

Verein für Anti-Piraterie der Film- und Videobranche (VAP)

World Federation of Advertisers (WFA)

