

The Wayback Machine - <https://web.archive.org/web/20230311180557/https://www.airbnb.ie/about/company-details>



Company Details

Provider of the website:

Airbnb Ireland UC, private unlimited company
8 Hanover Quay
Dublin 2, D02 DP23
Ireland

Directors: Dermot Clarke, Killian Pattwell and Andrea Finnegan
VAT-ID: IE9827384L
Trade Register Number: (Irish Companies Registration Office) IE 511825

Contact us:

terms@airbnb.com
https://www.airbnb.ie/help/contact_us

Contracting party for payment services for users with their place of residence or establishment in the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Russia:

Airbnb Payments UK Ltd.
100 New Bridge Street
London
EC4V 6JA
United Kingdom

Company number: 09392688
Directors: Quent Rickerby, Bart Rubin and Sam Shrauger

Airbnb Payments UK Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority as an Electronic Money Institution with reference number 900596.

Contracting party for payment services for users with their place of residence or establishment in the European Economic Area:

Airbnb Payments Luxembourg S.A.
4, rue Henri Schnadt
L-2530 Luxembourg

Company number: B230618
Directors: Thomas Belousek, Marc Hemmerling, Bart Rubin and Sam Shrauger

Airbnb Payments Luxembourg S.A. is authorised and regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier ("CSSF") with reference number Z21.

You can access the European Commission's online dispute resolution platform here: <http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/odr>. Please note that Airbnb is not committed nor obliged to use an alternative dispute resolution entity to resolve disputes with consumers.

Information on average monthly active recipients in the European Union:

Pursuant to Article 24(2) of the Digital Services Act (DSA), online platforms are required to publish 'information on the average monthly active recipients of the service in the Union' by 17 Feb 2023 and once every six months thereafter.

In line with the provisions of the DSA including Recital 77, we have calculated our average monthly active recipients in the European Union for the period Aug 1, 2022 - Jan 31, 2023 to be approximately 30.6M.

We will continue to monitor any developments and will publish information on the average monthly active recipients of our service in the European Union every six months in accordance with Article 24(2) DSA.

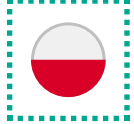


czego szukasz?

szukaj wielu

Wszystkie kategorie

SZUKAJ



bądź SMART
Moje Allegro



Kategorie



Okazje

Promocje z Monetami

Premiery

Allegro Inspiruje

Sprzedawaj na Allegro

Transparentność i Sprawozdawczość dla Aktu o Usługach Cyfrowych

Zgodnie z Aktem o Usługach Cyfrowych (AUC) dostawcy usług pośrednich, w tym platformy internetowe, są zobowiązani do spełnienia szeregu obowiązków w zakresie przejrzystości i sprawozdawczości. Po wejściu w życie przepisów AUC wszystkie zainteresowane strony, w tym organy publiczne i nasi klienci, będą mogli znaleźć odpowiednie informacje na tej stronie.

Większość przepisów AUC będzie obowiązywać od 17 lutego 2024 roku.

Dodatkowo, do 17 lutego 2023 r. dostawcy usług pośrednich są zobowiązani do opublikowania liczby aktywnych odbiorców usług każdej prowadzonej przez nich platformy internetowej lub wyszukiwarki internetowej. Ma to na celu wsparcie organów publicznych w identyfikacji bardzo dużych platform internetowych (tzw. VLOP).

Dla Allegro liczba aktywnych odbiorców usługi wynosi 23,9 mln (data ostatniej aktualizacji: 02.2023).

Liczba ta jest publikowana wyłącznie na potrzeby Aktu o Usługach Cyfrowych i opiera się na metodyce zawartej w tym akcie. Została ona obliczona na podstawie wiodącej metryki rynkowej dostarczanej przez Gemius oraz uwzględnia liczbę aktywnych odbiorców usług z innych krajów UE oszacowaną przez Allegro.

W razie pytań prosimy o kontakt: dsa@allegro.pl

amazon.de Hello, sign in [Account & Lists](#) [Returns & Orders](#)

[All](#) [Best Sellers](#) [Amazon Basics](#) [Music](#) [Today's Deals](#) [New Releases](#) [PC & Video Games](#) [Books](#) [Home & Kitchen](#) [Electronics & Photo](#)

Help and customer service

[All help topics](#)

Legal Policies

- [Amazon.de Conditions of Use and Sale](#)
- [Amazon.de Privacy Notice](#)
- [Amazon Anti-Counterfeiting Policy](#)
- Imprint - About Us**
- [Notification to Amazon.de of a violation of law](#)
- [Youth Protection](#)

Quick solutions

- Your orders**
Track and return orders
- Returns and refunds**
Return or exchange items
- Carrier info**
Delivery carrier information
- Manage Prime**
Cancel or view benefits
- Payment settings**
Add or edit payment methods
- Account settings**
Change email or password

Find more solutions

[Security and Privacy](#) > [Legal Policies](#) >

Imprint - About Us

Recommended Help Topics	
Where's My Stuff?	Returns and Replacements
About Identifying Whether an E-mail or SMS is from Amazon	All About Prime
Where's My Invoice?	Other Questions or Requests

Contact Information

Amazon Europe Core S.à r.l. (technical operation of the website amazon.de):

Amazon Europe Core S.à r.l. (Société à responsabilité limitée), 38 avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg (share capital: EUR 154.560; registered at the RCS Luxembourg under the number: B-180022; Business Licence Number: 10040783; VAT registration number: LU 26375245). The company is legally represented by Sanjay Balakrishnan.

Amazon.de is the trading name for Amazon Europe Core SARL. It is also used by Amazon EU S.à r.l., Amazon Media EU S.à r.l., Amazon Services Europe S.à r.l.

Amazon EU S.à r.l. (seller of record for products marked with "Verkauf und Versand durch Amazon" or products sold under the trading name "Warehouse Deals" and credit broker services under the brokering program "Financing"):

Amazon EU S.à r.l. (Société à responsabilité limitée), 38 avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg (share capital: EUR 125.000; registered at the RCS Luxembourg under the number: B-101818; Business Licence Number: 104408; VAT registration number: LU 20260743). The company is legally represented by Jorrit van der Meulen. Amazon EU S.à r.l. is credit broker pursuant to section 34c of the German Industrial Code (Gewerbeordnung). Supervisory Authority: IHK of Munich and Upper Bavaria, Max-Joseph-Straße 2, 80333 Munich.

Registered Branch: Amazon EU SARL, Niederlassung Deutschland, Marcel-Breuer-Str. 12, 80807 Munich, Deutschland; registered at the AG Munich under the number: HRB 218574; Ust-ID DE 814584193; permanent representative: Rocco Bräuniger.

Amazon Media EU S.à r.l. (seller of record for digital content marked as "Verkauf durch Amazon Media EU SARL"):

Amazon Media EU S.à r.l. (Société à responsabilité limitée), 38 avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg (share capital: EUR 50.000; registered at the RCS Luxembourg under the number: 112767; Business Licence Number: 110001; VAT registration number: LU 20944528). The company is legally represented by Eric King.

Amazon Digital Germany GmbH (seller of record for digital content marked with "Verkauf durch Amazon Digital Germany GmbH"):

Amazon Digital Germany GmbH, Domagkstr. 28, 80807 Munich, Deutschland; registered at the AG Munich under the number: HRB 181149; Ust-ID DE 250923069; Managing Directors: Dr. Christoph Schneider, Roger Menz.

Amazon Digital UK Ltd (Media service provider for the on-demand and broadcasting

services of Prime Video and operators of Prime Video and Freevee apps):

Amazon Digital UK Ltd 1 Principal Place, Worship Street, London, EC2A 2FA, registered in England und Wales under the number: 6528297; VAT registration number: 882596668; legally represented by Christoph Schneider.

Amazon Services Europe S.à r.l. (Services covering Amazon.de Marketplace):

Amazon Services Europe S.à r.l. (Société à responsabilité limitée), 38 avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxemburg (share capital: EUR 37.551; registered at the RCS Luxemburg under the number: B-93815; Business Licence Number: 00132595; VAT registration number: LU 19647148). The company is legally represented by Xavier Flamand.

Contacts in Germany

If you believe that contents of our websites infringe copyrights or other intellectual property rights, please use our form to [notify Amazon.de of rights violations](#).

If you have any requests exclusively regarding the protection of minors, please send us an e-mail to jugendschutz@amazon.de.

Responsible person in accordance with Section 18 (2) MStV for Audio Live Soccer at Amazon: Florian Fritsche, Amazon Digital Germany GmbH, Domagkstr. 28, 80807 Munich.

You received a suspicious e-mail that you think may not be from Amazon? [Here](#) you can find tips to help you to identify phishing e-mails. Please report the suspicious e-mail to us by sending the e-mail to stop-spoofing@amazon.com. For more information go to our [help page](#).

You can also contact us by email via the following link: <https://www.amazon.de/contact-us> or write to us directly at the following email address: impressum@amazon.de.

Amazon.de does not become a contractual partner of the contracts concluded through Marketplace. Participants are required to resolve any problems that may arise among themselves.

Copyright

All our website designs, texts, graphics, each selection or layout thereof and all our software is legally protected property of Amazon (Copyright © 1998-2020 Amazon.com, Inc., ALL RIGHTS RESERVED). You may not copy or reproduce all or parts of this website (including printing it on paper) unless it is for the purpose of placing an order with Amazon or to use this website as shopping resource.

Except for the aforementioned purpose, the materials and information available on this website may not be used – in particular not reproduced, resold, changed or published – without the prior express written consent by Amazon.com, Inc.

The data base Buchkatalog.de (© Koch, Neff & Volckmar GmbH, Cologne, Germany) as well as parts of the data bases Video Jakob GmbH (Bayreuth, Germany), © Libri GmbH (Hamburg, Germany) and of the Entertainment Verlags GmbH (Munich, Germany) have been integrated into the applications of this website. For books from England we have also integrated data from Book Data. Book Data is a leading supplier of bibliographic information for English-language books in the United Kingdom and world-wide. With clients in over 100 countries, Book Data provides a series of CD-ROM services which are used intensively by booksellers and libraries and also provides customized solutions for internal systems or individual needs of clients. For more information on Book Data and the described services please write to the sales department at: Book Data, Globe House, 1 Chertsey Road, Twickenham, TW1 1LR, UK.

Certain audio and video clips for the purpose of streaming are made available by ©: 2002 Sony Music Entertainment (Germany) GmbH & Co. KG.

Trademarks

Click here to see a [list of Amazon trademarks](#). In addition, other registered trademarks, labels or logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of Amazon.com, Inc. or one of its affiliates (hereinafter "Amazon") in the European Union or other jurisdictions. The logos, page headers and navigation bars, button icons, graphics and service names are trademarks or trade dress of Amazon. Amazon's trademarks and trade dress may not be used in connection with any product or service that is not Amazon's, in any manner that is likely to cause confusion among customers or in any manner that disparages or discredits Amazon.

All other trademarks not owned by Amazon that appear on this website are the property of their respective owners, who may or may not be affiliated with, connected to, or sponsored by

Amazon.

Patents

One or more patents apply to this website, certain features and services. Click here to see a [non-exhaustive list of applicable Amazon patents and applicable licensed patents](#) (in German).

Amazon estimates 181 million active recipients of the service in the EU (as defined in the Digital Services Act) in the period from January to June 2023.

Was this information helpful?

Yes

No

[Back to top](#)

Get to Know Us

- [Careers](#)
- [Press Releases](#)
- [About us](#)
- [Blog](#)
- [Amazon Logistikblog](#)
- [Imprint](#)
- [Amazon Science](#)

Make Money with Us

- [Sell on Amazon](#)
- [Sell on Amazon Business](#)
- [Sell on Amazon Handmade](#)
- [Associates Programme](#)
- [Fulfilment by Amazon](#)
- [Seller Fulfilled Prime](#)
- [Advertise Your Products](#)
- [Independently Publish with Us](#)
- [Amazon Pay](#)
- [Host an Amazon Hub](#)
- [› See More Make Money with Us](#)

Amazon Payment Methods

- [Amazon.de Visa Card](#)
- [Shop with points](#)
- [Credit Card](#)
- [Gift Cards](#)
- [Monthly Invoice](#)
- [SEPA Direct Debit](#)
- [Amazon Currency Converter](#)
- [Top Up Your Account](#)
- [Top Up Your Account in Store](#)

Let Us Help You

- [COVID-19 and Amazon](#)
- [Track Packages or View Orders](#)
- [Delivery Rates & Policies](#)
- [Returns & Replacements](#)
- [Recycling \(including disposal of electrical and electronic equipment\)](#)
- [Manage Your Content and Devices](#)
- [Amazon Mobile App](#)
- [Amazon Assistant](#)
- [Customer Service](#)
- [Cancel Vodafone contracts](#)
- [Accessibility](#)



English

Germany

Amazon Advertising
Find, attract and engage customers

Amazon Music
Stream millions of songs

AbeBooks
Books, art & collectables

Amazon Web Services
Scalable Cloud Computing Services

Audible
Download Audiobooks

IMDb
Movies, TV & Celebrities

Kindle Direct Publishing
Indie Digital & Print Publishing Made Easy

Shopbop
Designer Fashion Brands

Amazon Warehouse
Deep Discounts Open-Box Products

ZVAB
Centralized Directory of Antiquarian Books

Amazon Business
Pay by Invoice. PO Numbers. For Business.

European DSA Recipients of Services Report

Publication for the European Digital Services Act.

In accordance with Article 24(2) of the Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (the Digital Services Act), set forth below are the numbers of average monthly active recipients in the EU of intermediary services within the scope of that Article, calculated as an average over the period of the six months to 31 January 2023.

Under Article 3(b) of the DSA, "recipients" of an intermediary service are natural or legal persons who use it, in particular for the purposes of seeking information or making it accessible, including business users, consumers and other users. Recipients of an online platform are "active" where they are "actually engaging with the service at least once in a given period of time, by being exposed to information disseminated on the online interface of the online platform, such as viewing it or listening to it, or by providing information".

Online platforms with 45 million or more average monthly active recipients of the service in the Union, may be designated as very large online platforms (VLOPs). With this framework in mind, the below figures, compiled in accordance with Article 24 (2) of the DSA regarding recipients of the service, are approximated based on information that is readily available to Apple in the normal course of its business:

Over 45 million:

iOS App Store

Under 45 million:

iPadOS App Store

macOS App Store

tvOS App Store

watchOS App Store

Apple Books e-books

Podcasts paid subscriptions

Without prejudice to further consideration of the legal characterisation, Apple views each version of the App Store as a distinct online platform under the DSA, and only the iOS App Store may qualify as a VLOP. Nonetheless, Apple intends, on an entirely voluntary basis, to align each of the existing versions of the App Store (including those that do not currently meet the VLOP designation threshold) with the existing DSA requirements for VLOPs because the goals of the DSA align with Apple's goals to protect consumers from illegal content.

Hardware and Software

Hardware Warranties

Software License Agreements

RF Exposure

More Resources

Overview

Government Information Requests

Contact Apple Legal

Global Trade Compliance

Supplier Provisions (PDF)

Filemaker Legal Information

Sales & Support

Overview

AppleCare

Repair Terms and Conditions

Express Replacement Service

Remote Access Technical Assistance Terms and Conditions

Sales Policies

Apple Gift Card Terms and Conditions

Training Service Terms and Conditions

Support Communities Terms of Use

Internet Services

Overview

Apple Media Services Terms and Conditions

Apple Gift Card Terms and Conditions

iCloud Terms of Service

Privacy Policy

Website Terms of Use

Intellectual Property

Overview

Guidelines for Using Apple Trademarks and Copyrights

Rights and Permissions

Piracy Prevention

Unsolicited Idea Submission Policy

Education

Apple School Manager (PDF)

Enterprise

Apple Business Manager (PDF)

BeReal.

BEREAL HELP CENTER > THE GUIDE > EVERYTHING ELSE

Don't believe everything you hear...

At BeReal, we like privacy for our users and for us! We think it's important to be humble, so we let our product do the talking. It's why when we read stories about ourselves, we just smile and keep working!

But we also have to keep the lawyers happy (by complying with Digital Services Act), so now we have to share some numbers about the people using our services in the EU. Right now, without our dear friends across the channel in the UK, there are approximately 18 million people across the EU alone using our services every month.

More articles

[Community Standards](#) →

[Minimum device requirements](#) →

[Contact us](#) →

Can't find your answer?

[Contact us](#)

English (US) ▾

About Booking.com™

Legal

- [Terms & Conditions](#)
- [How we work](#)
- [Offices worldwide](#)
- [Contact us](#)
- [Press centre](#)
- [Career opportunities](#)
- [Sustainability at Booking.com](#)
- [Add your property](#)
- [Booking.com for Business](#)
- [Extranet login](#)
- [Become an affiliate](#)
- [Supplier Code of Conduct](#)

Legal

Booking.com B.V. (the company behind Booking.com™) is registered and based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands ("Booking.com", "we", "us" or "our"), from where it renders an online accommodation reservation service (the "Service") on its website (the "Website"), and is supported internationally by its local group companies (the "support companies"). The support companies provide only internal support to Booking.com B.V. The support companies do not render the Service and do not own, operate or manage the Website or any other website.

For all questions about Booking.com, the Service (i.e. the online accommodation reservation service) and the Website or if you wish to send or serve any documents, correspondence, notices or other communications in respect of Booking.com, the Service, the Website, or for press enquiries, please contact Booking.com B.V. directly.

Booking.com B.V. does not accept or assume any domicile at any place, location or office in the world (also not at the office of its support companies), other than its registered office in Amsterdam. The support companies do not operate and are not authorized to act as any form of process or service agent of Booking.com B.V. No reservation can be made in or through the support companies.

In accordance with Booking.com's obligations under the EU's Digital Services Act, we estimate that the average monthly recipients* of the Booking.com service in the European Union from 1 August 2022 up to and including 31 January 2023, is well above 45 million.

This is only an estimate and is based on the data available to Booking.com at this time, and the limited guidance in the Digital Services Act ('DSA'). This estimate is required to be published under the DSA and should not be used for any other purpose. The methodologies used to estimate average monthly recipients as defined in the DSA require significant judgement and design inputs, are subject to data and other limitations, and inherently are subject to statistical variances and uncertainties. This estimate may be revised upwards or downwards as Booking.com refines its approach and in response to the publication of methodology by the European Commission. As required by the DSA, we expect to publish a new estimate later in 2023.

Please refer to the [Booking Holdings Inc. Investor Relations](#) website for metrics we consider relevant to Booking.com's business.

* 'recipient of service' is defined under the DSA to mean 'any natural or legal person who uses an intermediary service, in particular for the purposes of seeking information and making it accessible'. This requires counting users to whom information was displayed by the Booking.com service, even if that user did not make a transaction.

Name and address

Booking.com B.V.
Herengracht 597
1017 CE
Netherlands

Postal address:
Postbus 1639
1000 BP
Netherlands

CEO

Glenn Fogel

Contact information

Fax: +31 20 712 5609

Company registration

Kamer van Koophandel Amsterdam (Commercial Register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries Amsterdam)
File number: 31047344
VAT registration number: NL805734958B01
Registration number Dutch Data Protection Authority: 1288246

Save time, save money!
 Sign up and we'll send the best deals to you

Subscribe

List your property

[Mobile version](#)
[Your account](#)
[Make changes to your booking online](#)
[Customer Service help](#)
[Become an affiliate](#)
[Booking.com for Business](#)

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries Regions Cities Districts Airports Hotels Places of interest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homes Apartments Resorts Villas Hostels B&Bs Guest houses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unique places to stay Reviews Discover monthly stays Unpacked: Travel articles Travel Communities Seasonal and holiday deals Traveller Review Awards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Car hire Flight finder Restaurant reservations Booking.com for Travel Agents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coronavirus (COVID-19) FAQs About Booking.com Customer Service help Partner help Careers Sustainability Press centre Safety resource centre Investor relations Terms & Conditions Partner dispute How we work Privacy & Cookie Statement Manage cookie settings MSA Statement Corporate contact |
|---|---|--|---|--|

[Extranet login](#)

MENTIONS LEGALES

I. Ce site internet est édité et hébergé par Cdiscount, société anonyme au capital de 6 642 912,78 €, immatriculée au Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés de Bordeaux sous le numéro 424 059 822, dont le siège social est situé 120-126, quai de Bacalan 33000 Bordeaux, numéro TVA intracommunautaire FR 34 424 059 822.

Le directeur de la publication est Monsieur Thomas METIVIER, Directeur Général.

II. Pour toute information ou conseil, vous pouvez nous contacter sur :

- Par téléphone, via notre Ligne Conseil depuis :
 - la France au 3979 (0.70cts/min + prix de l'appel) du lundi au dimanche de 9h à 21h ;
 - la Belgique au 0800 58 211 (numéro gratuit) du lundi au vendredi de 9h à 19h et le samedi de 9h à 18h ;
 - l'Italie au 0800 694 130 (numéro gratuit) du lundi au vendredi de 9h à 19h et le samedi de 9h à 18h ;
 - l'Allemagne au 0800 627 9980 (numéro gratuit) du lundi au vendredi de 9h à 19h et le samedi de 9h à 18h ;
 - l'Espagne au 0800 00 01 17 (numéro gratuit) du lundi au vendredi de 9h à 19h et le samedi de 9h à 18h ;
 - Luxembourg au 0800 40 234 (numéro gratuit) du lundi au vendredi de 9h à 19h et le samedi de 9h à 18h ;
 - l'Autriche au 0800 70 10 07 (numéro gratuit) du lundi au vendredi de 9h à 19h et le samedi de 9h à 18h ;
 - l'Irlande au 1 800 83 22 86 (numéro gratuit) du lundi au vendredi de 9h à 19h et le samedi de 9h à 18h ;
 - les Pays-Bas au 0800 251 21 24 (numéro gratuit) du lundi au vendredi de 9h à 19h et le samedi de 9h à 18h ;
 - le Portugal au 0800 60 00 45 (numéro gratuit) du lundi au vendredi de 9h à 19h et le samedi de 9h à 18h.
- En Ligne, via votre Espace Client.

III. Cdiscount met tout en œuvre pour offrir à ses utilisateurs la meilleure expérience de navigation possible ainsi que des informations complètes et pertinentes. Dans le cas où vous remarqueriez un contenu inapproprié ou illicite, nous vous invitons à nous le signaler via le formulaire disponible en bas de chaque page de notre site ou à l'adresse suivante : <https://clients.cdiscount.com/notificationform/introduction.html>.

IV. Cdiscount est propriétaire et/ou dispose des autorisations nécessaires pour diffuser l'intégralité du contenu du Site ou rendu disponible à travers le Site et notamment, les textes, dessins, graphiques, images, photos, marques et logos. Ces contenus sont protégés par des droits de propriété intellectuelle ; il vous est par conséquent interdit de copier, modifier, retranscrire, extraire, réutiliser et d'une manière générale reproduire et diffuser lesdits contenus sans l'autorisation expresse de Cdiscount. Nous attirons votre attention sur le fait que la violation des droits de propriété intellectuelle est constitutive du délit de contrefaçon, pénalement sanctionné.

En conséquence, sauf autorisation de Cdiscount, vous vous engagez à ne pas :

- Intégrer tout ou partie du contenu du Site dans un site tiers, à des fins commerciales ou non ;
- Utiliser un robot, notamment d'exploration (spider), une application de recherche ou de récupération de sites web ou tout autre moyen permettant de récupérer ou d'indexer tout ou partie du contenu du Site sans l'accord écrit et préalable de Cdiscount ;
- A ne pas extraire et/ou réutiliser tout ou partie des données accessibles via le Site, y compris en quantité non substantielle.

V. Nous vous rappelons que nos conditions générales de vente et d'abonnement sont accessibles à tout moment pendant votre navigation au bas de chacune des pages de notre Site, en cliquant sur le lien « Conditions Générales de Vente ».

VI. Afin d'avoir plus d'informations sur la protection et le traitement de vos données à caractère personnel ainsi que sur les cookies, nous vous invitons à consulter notre page « Protection de la vie privée et cookies » accessible au bas de chaque page du Site.

VII. Vous trouverez ci-dessous l'ensemble des éco-organismes et l'identifiant unique afférent de Cdiscount :

- DEEE : FR001284_05PK6G
- DEA : FR001284_1OPPFZ
- Piles & batteries : FR001284_06GBZN
- Emballages : FR219492_01YWKD
- Textiles : FR219279_11PREL
- Jouets : FR219279_12ZWAV
- Articles de bricolage et de jardin : FR219279_14BHBV
- Articles de sport et loisirs : FR219279_13WQHO
- Bâtiment (PMCB) : FR219279_04QHGM

VIII. Conformément à l'article 24-2 du Règlement (UE) 2022/2065 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 19 octobre 2022 relatif à un marché unique des services numériques (dit « Digital Services Act »), Cdiscount publie tous les six mois des informations relatives à la moyenne mensuelle des destinataires actifs de son service au sein de l'Union européenne au cours des six derniers mois.

Pour la période du 1^{er} juillet 2022 au 31 décembre 2022, sur la base des données Médiamétrie (données d'audience issues d'un panel d'environ 25 000 internautes et extrapolées à l'audience Internet globale), le nombre de destinataires actifs du service de Cdiscount était en moyenne de 19,1 millions par mois.

Information on the average monthly active recipients of Dailymotion in the European Union

The Digital Services Act 2022/2065 (“DSA”) establishes harmonized rules for online intermediaries providing their services within the European Union, including online platforms such as Dailymotion, for a safe, predictable and trusted online environment.

With almost 18 years of experience, Dailymotion is aware of the challenges raised by the Internet and is actively engaged in promoting better protection for users and their fundamental rights. This is the reason why Dailymotion supports the ambitions of the DSA.

Under Article 24-2 of the DSA, online platforms are required to publish “information on the average monthly active recipients of the service in the Union”.

In application of recital 77 of the DSA, the average number of monthly active recipients in the European Union, calculated by Dailymotion on its dailymotion.com site and its application, is less than 45 million over the period from 01/08/2022 to 31/01/2023.

Dailymotion will continue to provide information about its average monthly active recipients in the European Union every 6 months.

The Wayback Machine - <https://web.archive.org/web/20230221081611/https://www.ebayinc.com/comp...>



[Company](#)

[Stories](#)

[Impact](#)

[Tech](#)

[Press](#)

[Investors](#)

[Follow Us](#)

[Careers](#)

[Contact Us](#)



[Overview](#)

[Our History](#)

[Privacy Center](#)

[Sustainable Commerce](#)

[Our Leaders](#)

[Diversity, Equity & Inclusion](#)

[Government Relations](#)

[Reports & Policies](#)

Digital Services Act

eBay's statement on the DSA

The Digital Services Act (DSA) regulates the obligations of digital services that act as intermediaries in their role of connecting consumers with goods, services, and content. This includes online marketplaces such as eBay, among others. The DSA gives better protection to users and to fundamental rights online, establishes a powerful transparency and accountability framework for online platforms and provides a single, uniform framework across the European Union (EU).

The DSA entered into force on 16 November 2022.

eBay's commitment to the DSA

For more than 25 years, we have been committed to protecting the safety of our global customers worldwide who use eBay's trusted platforms. Millions of transactions happen every day on our site, and we value the trust our customers place in eBay. We embrace the DSA as an opportunity to demonstrate and deepen our commitment to protecting our customers. eBay already has in place several initiatives that contribute to the DSA's objectives. Read more below.



Information on active monthly users as of 19 December 2022

Under Article 24 (2) of the DSA, online platforms are required to publish 'information on the average monthly active recipients of the service' in the EU at the latest three months after entry into force of the DSA. This is for the purposes of determining whether an online platform is a 'very large online platform' (VLOP), reaching an average of at least 45 million users per month in the EU (i.e., representing 10% of the EU population). VLOPs are subject to additional requirements due to the role they play in the dissemination of content throughout the EU.

Article 24 (2) and other provisions of the DSA provide guidance for online platforms in calculating the number of 'average monthly active recipients of the service', including limiting this number to recipients located in the EU, excluding visits from automated bots and scrapers, and counting only unique visits, i.e., counting multiple visits by the same user to different sites or interfaces of the same platform only once in each month.

We have calculated the average monthly active recipients of our marketplace service in the EU based on the period 30 May 2022 to 30 November 2022, in accordance with Recital 77 of the DSA. Our conclusion is that during this period the average number of monthly active recipients of our marketplace in the EU was well below the 45 million user threshold for being designated as a VLOP.

We will continue to monitor the number of average monthly active recipients of our marketplace service in the EU and will publish updated information later in 2023, in accordance with Article 24 (2).

[eBay's VeRO Program](#)

[eBay's Product Safety Policy](#)

[eBay's Regulatory Portal](#)

eBay is also a founding signatory of the [EU's Memorandum of Understanding against online counterfeiting](#) and of the [EU's Product Safety Pledge](#).



[Home](#)

[Company](#)

[Stories](#)

[Impact](#)

[Tech](#)

[Investors](#)

[Careers](#)

Copyright © 1995-2023 eBay Inc. All Rights Reserved. [Terms of Use](#) | [Privacy](#) | [Accessibility](#)

[eBay.com](#)

[Press Room](#)

[Follow Us](#)

[Contact Us](#)



Files

main

Go to file

- data
 - appeals_and_other_reinstateme...
 - automated_detection
 - dmca
 - eu_dsa
 - README.md
 - eu_dsa_mau.csv
 - government_takedowns
 - requests_to_disclose_user_infor...
- CITATION.cff
- CODEOWNERS
- CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md
- CONTRIBUTING.md
- LICENSE.md
- README.md
- SECURITY.md
- SUPPORT.md
- datapackage.json
- index.mjs
- package-lock.json
- package.json

transparency / data / eu_dsa / eu_dsa_mau.csv

khxu Update eu_dsa_mau.csv

8bbc023 · 2 weeks ago History

Code Blame 3 lines (3 loc) · 76 Bytes

Raw Copy Download

Older Newer

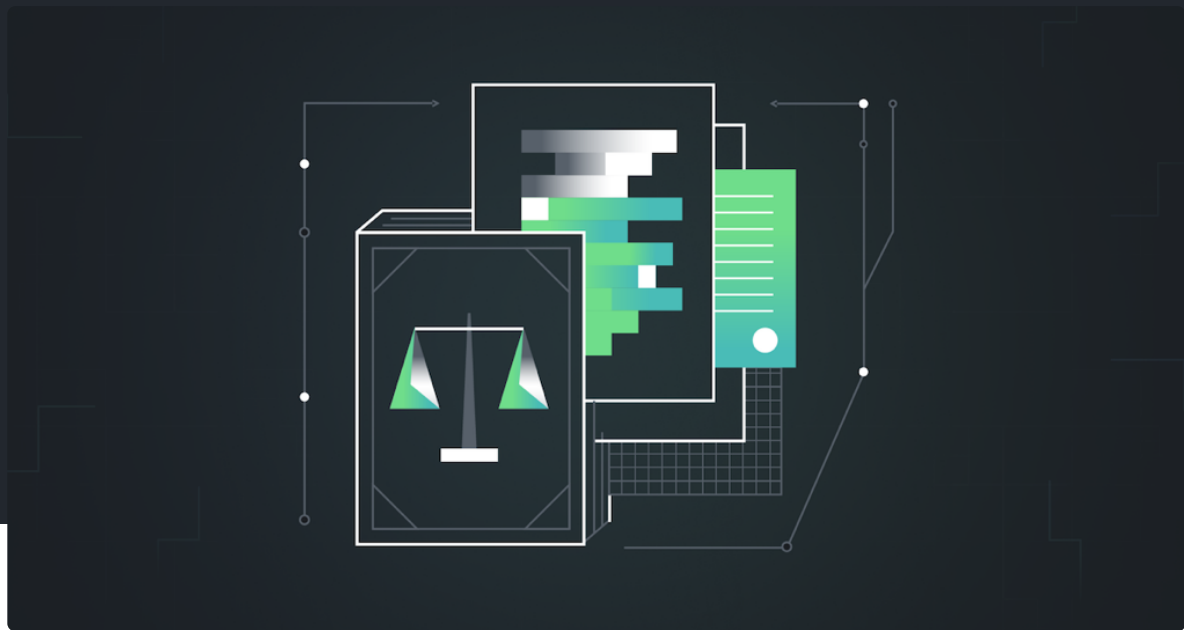
Contributors 1

7 months ago	Release github/transparency r...	1	year,month,average_mau
7 months ago	round to match other publicat...	2	2023,2,10000000-11000000
2 weeks ago	Update eu_dsa_mau.csv	3	2023,8,11000000-12000000

Policy

2022 Transparency Report

Looking back over a year's worth of developer-first content moderation and, new in this report, making our data more accessible to researchers.



Author



Kevin Xu

February 15, 2023



At GitHub, we put developers first and work hard to provide a safe, open, and inclusive platform for code collaboration. Because the world is increasingly reliant upon the availability and limited disruption of code, we've developed policies to ensure that code remains available unless there is a clear and legitimate basis for removal or disruption. This means we are committed to minimizing the disruption of software projects, protecting developer privacy, taking action on abusive content, and being transparent with developers about content moderation and disclosure of user information. This kind of transparency is vital for informing our users about potential impacts on privacy, access to information, and the ability to dispute decisions that affect their content. With that in mind, we've published transparency reports going back [nine years](#) to inform the developer community about GitHub's content moderation and disclosure of user information.

The GitHub Insider Newsletter

Discover tips, technical guides, and best practices in our monthly newsletter for developers.

More on GitHub Transparency Report

We continue to strive for excellence in our transparency reports by pursuing reporting that reflects the spirit of the [Santa Clara Principles on Transparency and Accountability in Content Moderation](#) and by following the guidelines set forth in the United Nations [report](#) on content moderation.

We promote transparency by:

- Developing our policies in public by [open sourcing](#) them so that our users can provide input and track changes
- Explaining our reasons for making policy decisions
- Notifying users when we need to restrict content, and why, whenever possible
- Allowing users to appeal removal of their content
- Publicly posting all Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) and government takedown requests we process in a [public repository](#) in real time
- **New with this report:** We're providing [structured data files for the data contained in this transparency report](#), and we'll be gradually backfilling data published in previous years' reports

We limit content removal, in line with lawful limitations, as much as possible by:

- Aligning our [Acceptable Use Policies](#) with restrictions on free expression, for example, on hate speech, under [international human rights law](#).
- Providing users an opportunity to remediate or remove specific content rather than blocking entire repositories, when we see that is possible.
- Restricting access to content only in those jurisdictions where it is illegal (geoblocking), rather than removing it for all users worldwide.
- Before removing content based on alleged circumvention of copyright controls (under Section [1201 of the US DMCA](#) or similar laws in other countries), we carefully [review](#) both the legal and technical claims, and we sponsor a [Developer Defense Fund](#) to provide developers with meaningful access to legal resources to guard against abuse when their code projects are legally challenged.

What's included in this report

In this Transparency Report, we'll review stats from January to December 2022 for the following:

- [Requests to disclose user information](#)
 - Subpoenas
 - Court orders
 - Search warrants



2022 Transparency Report: January to June

We're reporting on a six-month period rather than annually to increase our level of transparency. For this report, we've continued with the more granular reporting we began in our 2021 reports.

Rose Coogan

2021 Transparency Report

In GitHub's latest transparency report, we're giving you a by-the-numbers look at how we responded to requests for user info and content removal.

Rose Coogan

2021 Transparency Report: January to June

We're reporting on a six-month period rather than annually to increase our level of transparency. For this report, we've added more granularity to our 2020 stats.

Abby Vollmer

- National security letters and orders
- Cross-border data requests
- [Government requests to remove or block user content](#)
 - Under a local law
 - Under our Terms of Service
- [Takedown notices under the DMCA](#)
 - Notices to take down content that allegedly infringes copyright
 - Notices to take down content that allegedly circumvents a technical protection measure
- [Automated detection](#)
 - Child sexual exploitation and abuse imagery
 - Terrorist or extremist content
- [Appeals](#)
 - Acceptable Use Policies violations
 - Trade sanctions compliance

Continue reading for more details. If you're unfamiliar with any of the GitHub terminology we use in this report, please refer to the [GitHub Glossary](#).

Requests to disclose user information

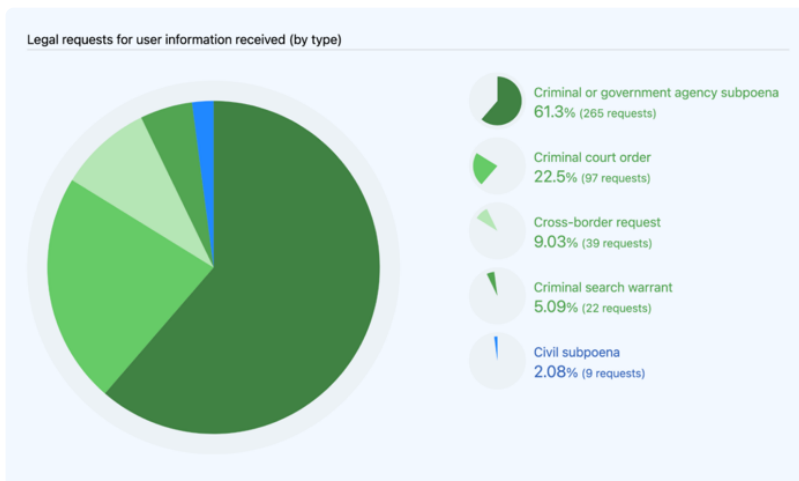
- ▶ Our guidelines for requests to disclose user information

Go to our [transparency data repo](#) for structured data files of [requests to disclose user information](#).

In 2022, GitHub received and processed 432 requests to disclose user information, as compared to 335 in 2021. Of those 432 requests, 274 were subpoenas (with 265 of those subpoenas being criminal or from government agencies and 9 being civil), 97 were court orders, and 22 were search warrants. These requests also include 39 cross-border data requests, which we'll share more about [later](#) in this report. These numbers represent every request we received for user information, regardless of whether we disclosed information or not, with one exception: we are prohibited from stating whether or how many national security letters or orders we received. You can find more information on that below. We'll cover additional information about disclosure and notification in the next sections.

The large majority (97.9%) of these requests came from law enforcement or government agencies. The remaining 2.1% were civil requests, all of which came from civil litigants seeking information about another party.

Legal requests for user information received (by type)

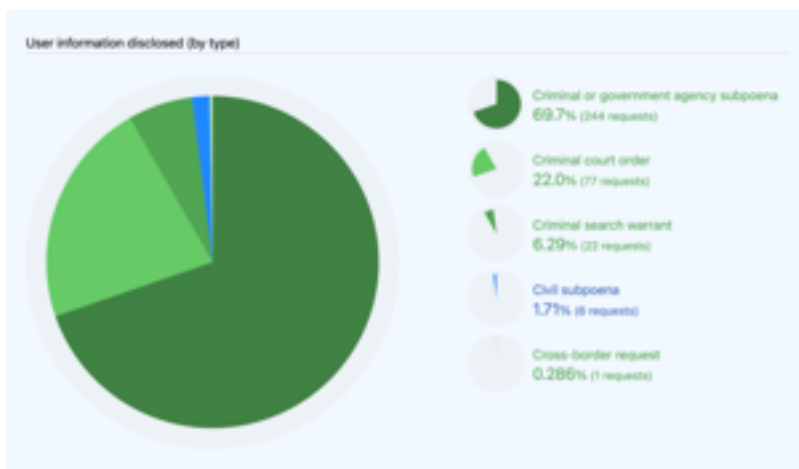


Disclosure and notification

► How we review requests to disclose user information

Of the 432 requests we received in 2022, we disclosed information in response to 350 of those. We disclosed information in response to 250 subpoenas (244 criminal and 6 civil), 77 court orders, and 22 search warrants.

User information disclosed (by type)



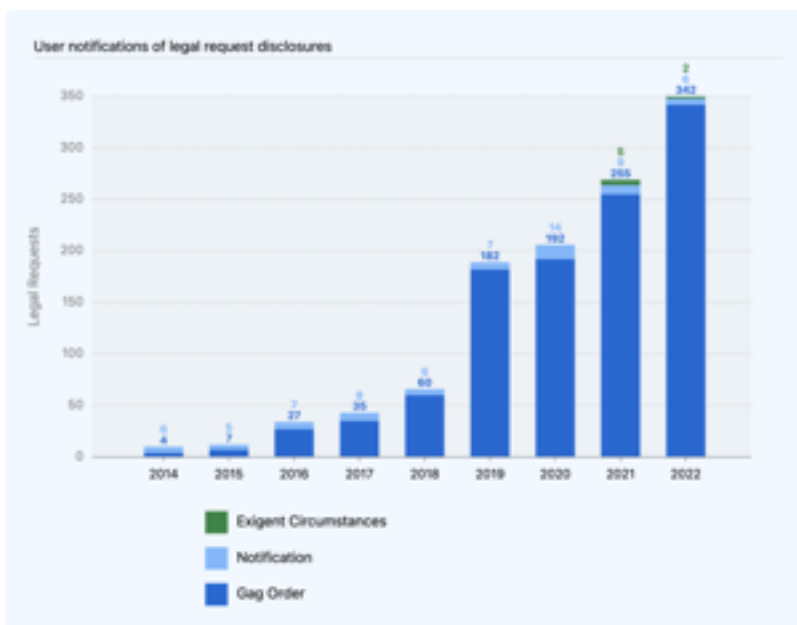
Those 350 disclosures affected 2,363 accounts.

Disclosure of user information summary



We notify users when we disclose their information in response to a legal request, unless a law or court order prevents us from doing so. In many cases, legal requests are accompanied by a court order that prevents us from notifying users, commonly referred to as a gag order.

Of the 350 times we disclosed information in 2022, we were only able to notify users six times. Gag orders prevented us from notifying users in 342 of the other requests. The other two were processed under [exigent circumstances](#), where we delay notification if we determine it is necessary to prevent death or serious harm or due to an ongoing investigation. *Note: prior to 2021, we tracked exigent circumstances requests as part of requests where we disclosed but could not notify.*



While the number of requests with gag orders continues to be a rising trend as a percentage of overall requests, it correlates with the number of *criminal* requests we processed. Legal requests in criminal matters often come with a gag order, since law enforcement authorities often assert that notification would interfere with the investigation. On the other hand, civil matters are typically public record, and the target of the legal process is often a party to the litigation, obviating the need for any secrecy. One out of the six civil requests we processed this year came with a gag order, which means we notified each of the affected users involved in all but

one of the requests.

In 2022, we continued to see a correlation between civil requests we processed (2.08%) and our ability to notify users (1.7%). Our data from past years also reflects this trend of notification percentages correlating with the percentage of civil requests:

- 2.7% notified and 2.4% civil requests in 2021
- 3.3% notified and 3.0% civil requests in 2020
- 3.7% notified and 3.1% civil requests in 2019
- 9.1% notified and 11.6% civil requests in 2018
- 18.6% notified and 23.5% civil requests in 2017
- 20.6% notified and 8.8% civil requests in 2016
- 41.7% notified and 41.7% civil requests in 2015
- 40% notified and 43% civil requests in 2014

National security letters and orders

We're very limited in what we can legally disclose about [national security letters](#) and [Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act \(FISA\) orders](#). We report information about these types of requests in ranges of 250, starting with zero. As shown below, we received 0–249 notices from July to December 2022, affecting 250–499 accounts.



Cross-border data requests

► How we handle user information requests from foreign governments

In 2022, we received 40 requests directly from foreign governments. Those requests came from 12 countries: one from Argentina, four from Brazil, one from Bulgaria, one from Estonia, four from France, 22 from India, one from the Republic of San Marino, one from Spain, one from Switzerland, and one from Ukraine. This is an increase compared to 2021, when we received eighteen requests from five countries. Consistent with our guidelines above, in each of those cases we referred those governments to the DOJ to use the MLAT process.

In the next sections, we describe two main categories of requests we receive to remove or block user content: government takedown requests and DMCA takedown notices.

Government takedowns

► How we handle government requests to take down content in local jurisdictions

In 2022, GitHub received six government takedown requests from Russia, none of which resulted in a takedown. In comparison, in 2021, we processed 26 takedowns that affected 69 projects from Russia, China, and Hong Kong. We have processed a significantly lower number of government takedown requests in 2022 compared to 2021.

In addition to requests based on violations of local law, GitHub processed six requests from governments to take down content as a Terms of Service violation, affecting 17 accounts, 15 repositories, and seven GitHub Pages sites in 2022. These requests concerned misinformation (Australia) and GitHub Pages violations (Russia).

Go to our [transparency data repo](#) for structured data files of [government takedown requests](#).

DMCA takedowns

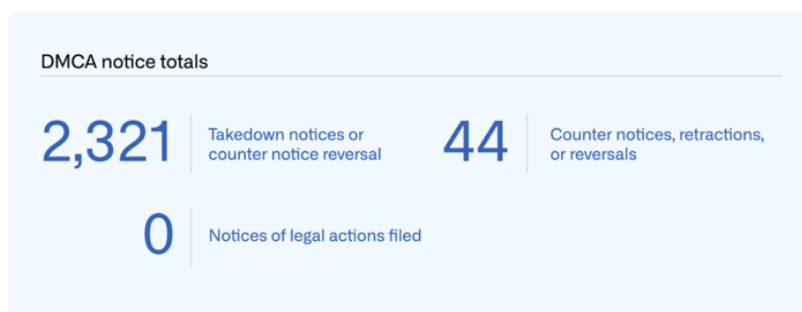
► How we handle DMCA content removal requests

Our [DMCA Takedown Policy](#) explains more about the DMCA process, as well as the differences between takedown notices and counter notices. It also sets out the requirements for making a valid request, which include that the person submitting the notice takes into account [fair use](#).

Go to our [transparency data repo](#) for structured data files of [DMCA takedown notices](#).

Takedown notices received and processed

In 2022, GitHub received and processed 2,321 valid DMCA takedown notices. This is the number of separate notices for which we took down content or asked our users to remove content. In addition, we received and processed 36 valid counter notices, one reversal, and seven retractions, for a total of 44 notices that resulted in content being restored in 2022. We did not receive notice of any legal action filed related to a DMCA takedown request during this reporting period.

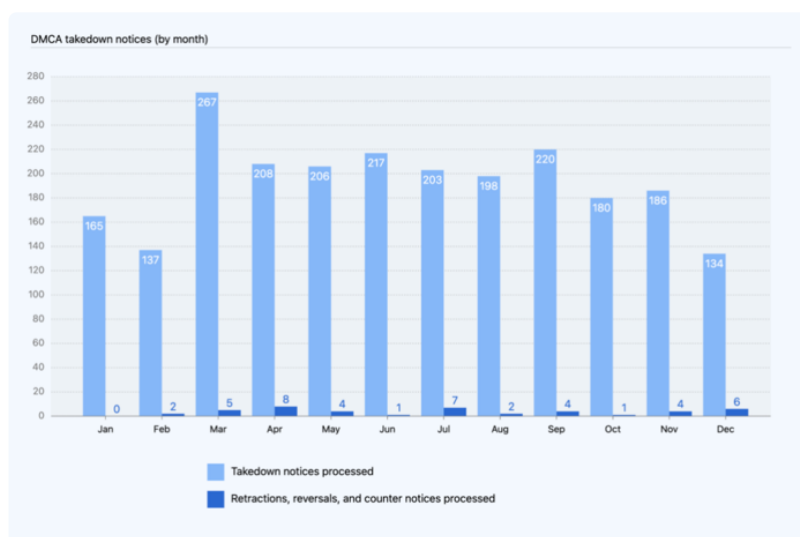


While content can be taken down, it can also be restored. In some cases, we reinstate content that was taken down if we receive one of the following:

- **Counter notice:** the person whose content was removed sends us sufficient information to allege that the takedown was the result of a mistake or misidentification.
- **Retraction:** the person who filed the takedown changes their mind and requests to withdraw it.
- **Reversal:** after receiving a seemingly complete takedown request, GitHub later receives information that invalidates it, and we reverse our original decision to honor the takedown notice.

These definitions of “retraction” and “reversal” each refer to a takedown request. However, the same can happen with respect to a counter notice.

In 2022, the total number of takedown notices ranged from 134 to 267 per month. The monthly totals for counter notices, retractions, and reversals combined ranged from zero to eight.



Projects affected by DMCA takedown requests

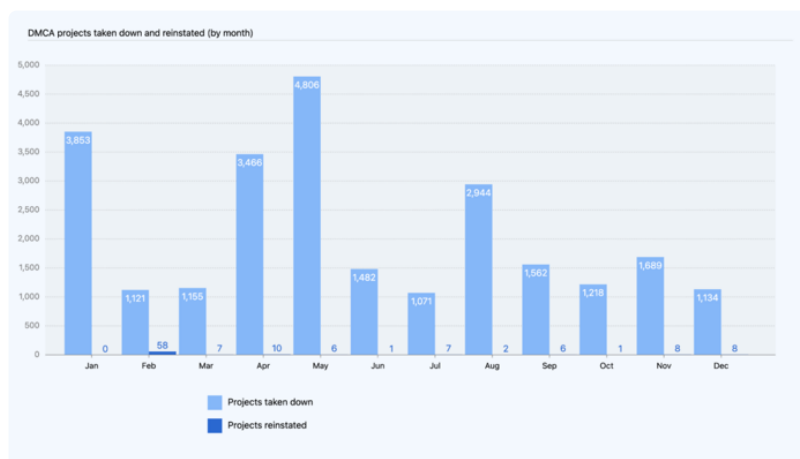
Often, a single takedown notice can encompass more than one project. In these instances, we looked at the total number of projects, including repositories, gists, and GitHub Pages sites that we had taken down due to DMCA takedown requests in 2022.

The monthly totals for projects reinstated—based on a counter notice, retraction, or reversal—ranged from zero to 58. The number of counter notices, retractions, and reversals we receive ranges from less than one to more than five percent of the DMCA-related notices we get each month. This means that most of the time when we receive a valid takedown notice, the content comes down and stays down. In total in 2022, we took down 25,501 projects and reinstated 114, which means that 25,387

projects stayed down.

The number 25,387 may sound like a lot of projects, but it's less than .02% of the more than 200 million repositories on GitHub in 2022.

That number also includes many projects that are actually currently up. When a user makes changes in response to a takedown notice, we count that in the "stayed down" number. Because the reported content stayed down, we include it even if the rest of the project is still up. Those projects are in addition to the number reinstated.



Circumvention claims

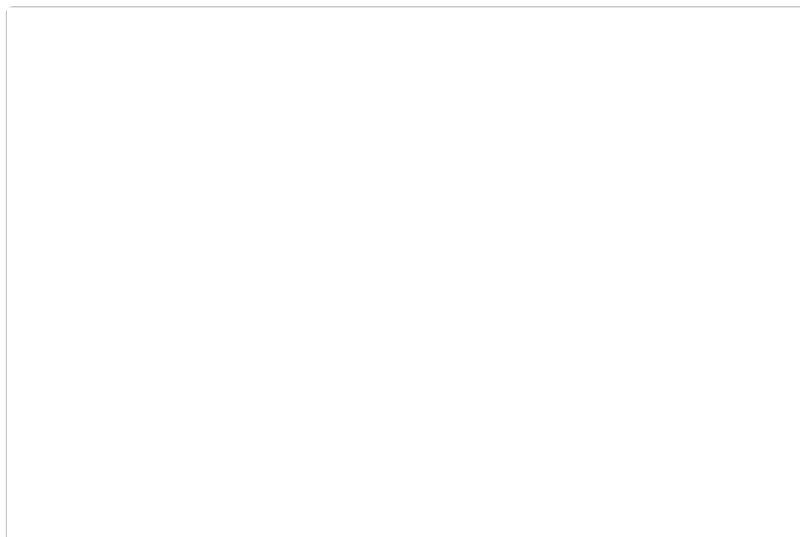
Within our DMCA reporting, we also look specifically at takedown notices that allege circumvention of a technological protection measure under [section 1201](#) of the DMCA. GitHub requires additional information for a DMCA takedown notice to be complete and actionable where it alleges circumvention. Our DMCA Takedown Policy includes a section that specifically addresses [circumvention claims](#) and outlines our policy with respect to how we review and process such claims.

We are able to estimate the number of DMCA notices we processed that include a circumvention claim by searching the takedown notices we processed for relevant keywords. On that basis, we can estimate that of the 2,321 notices we processed in 2022, 365 notices, or 15.7%, related to circumvention. The proportion of takedown notices that allege circumvention increased significantly in 2022 compared to 2021:

- 365 or 15.7% of all notices in 2022
- 92 or 5% of all notices in 2021
- 63 or 3% of all notices in 2020
- 49 or 2.78% of all notices in 2019
- 33 or 1.83% of notices in 2018
- 25 or 1.81% of notices in 2017
- 36 or 4.74% of notices in 2016

- 18 or 3.56% of notices in 2015

We're working on an in-depth exploration of what led to this uptick in circumvention claims. Stay tuned for that, and in the meantime, we encourage curious readers to explore our [DMCA repository](#), possibly using a [Codespace pre-configured with Jupyter and other data analysis tools](#).



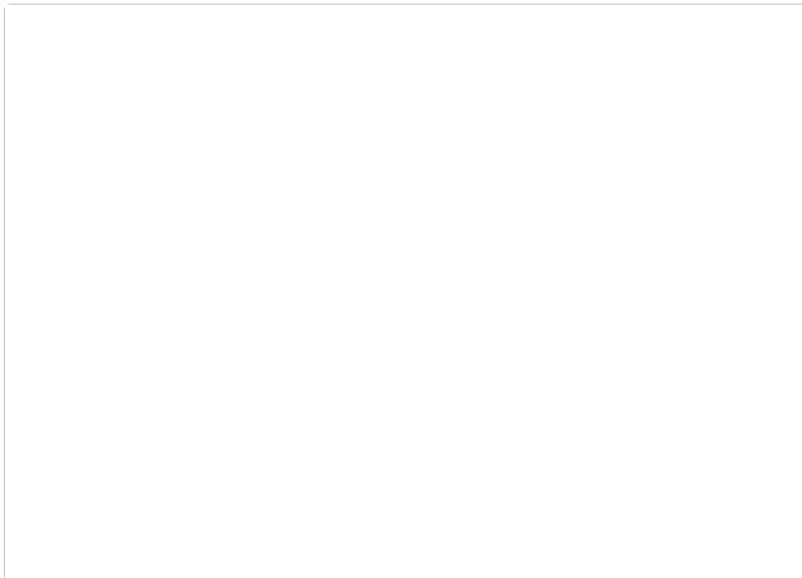
Incomplete DMCA takedown notices received

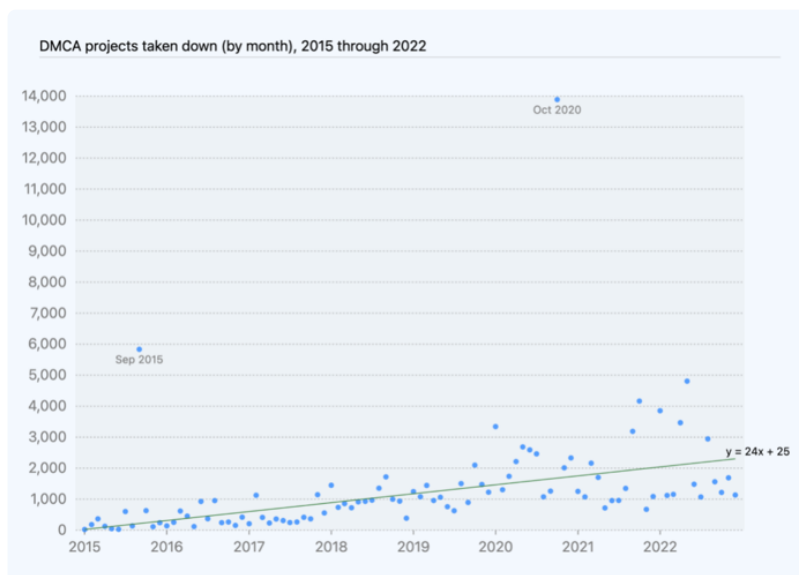
The previous DMCA numbers related to valid notices we received. We also received many incomplete or insufficient notices regarding copyright infringement. Because these notices do not result in content removal, we do not currently keep track of how many incomplete notices we receive, or how often our users are able to resolve their issues without sending a takedown notice.

Trends in DMCA data

Based on [DMCA data](#) we've compiled over the last few years, the number of DMCA notices we received and processed has generally correlated with growth in repositories over the same period of time. In 2022, we saw this trend continue: we processed more DMCA notices than we did in 2021, and those notices affected more projects than in 2021.

The number of takedown notices processed per month shows an increase of roughly 1.7 notices per month, on average, while the number of projects taken down shows an increase of 24 projects affected per month, on average, excluding [youtube-dl](#) and one other outlier.





Automated detection

We use automated scanning to detect some of the most egregious kinds of abuse on the platform: child sexual exploitation and abuse imagery (CSEAI) and terrorist and violent extremist content (TVEC). We scan based on robust hash matching techniques using the [PhotoDNA tool](#). Our process also involves human review to confirm an image that is initially detected as a hit, and allows users to appeal an automated content moderation decision against them.

In 2022, out of millions of images scanned, we confirmed automated detection of one account with CSEAI, which was reported to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC). None of the images scanned contained TVEC. While the data shows very little of this content on the platform, we feel it is important to allocate resources to detect it to safeguard survivors and the community. It is also important to note this data does not include other staff action taken in response to reports of CSEAI or TVEC. We made six additional CSEAI reports to NCMEC based on these cases in 2022.

Appeals and other reinstatements

Reinstatements, including as a result of appeals, are a key component of fairness to our users and respect for their right to a remedy for content removal or account restrictions. Reinstatements can occur when we undo an action we had taken to disable a repository, hide an account, or suspend a user's access to their account in response to a Terms of Service violation. While sometimes this happens because a user disputes a decision to restrict access to their content (an appeal), in many cases, we reinstate an account after a user removes content that violated our Terms of Service and agrees not to violate them going forward. For the purposes of this report, we looked at reinstatements related to:

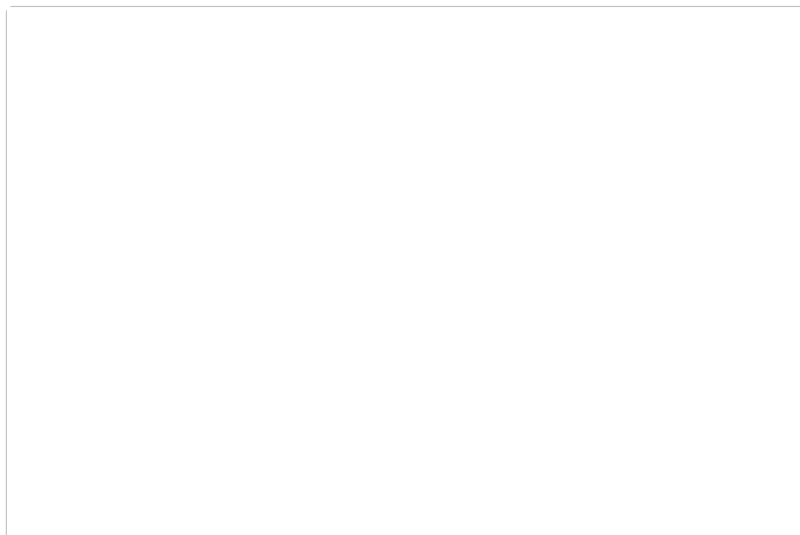
- Abuse: violations of our Acceptable Use Policies, except for spam, phishing, and malware
- Trade controls: violations of trade sanctions restrictions

Go to our [transparency data repo](#) for structured data files of [appeals and other reinstatements](#).

Abuse-related violations

► How we handle abuse-related violations

We report on restrictions and reinstatements by type of action taken. In 2022, we hid 12,860 accounts and reinstated 480 hidden accounts. We restricted a repository owner's access to 428 accounts and reinstated it for 58 accounts. For 8,822 accounts, we both hid and restricted the repository owner's access, lifting both of those restrictions to fully reinstate 115 accounts and partially reinstating 25 accounts. As for abuse-related restrictions at the project level, we disabled 4,507 projects and reinstated six. These do not count DMCA related takedowns or reinstatements (for example, due to counter notices), which are reported on in the DMCA section (above).



Trade controls compliance

We're dedicated to empowering as many developers around the world as possible to collaborate on GitHub. The US government has imposed sanctions on several countries and regions (Crimea, separatist regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, Cuba, Iran, North Korea, and Syria), which means GitHub isn't fully available in some of those places. However, GitHub will continue advocating to US regulators for the greatest possible access to code collaboration services for developers in sanctioned regions. For example, in January 2021 we [secured a license from the US government to make all GitHub services fully available to developers in Iran](#). We are continuing to work toward a similar outcome for developers in Crimea and Syria. Our services are also [generally available to developers located in Cuba](#), aside from specially designated nationals, other denied or blocked parties under US and other applicable law, and certain government officials.

Although trade control laws require GitHub to restrict account access from certain regions, we enable users to appeal these restrictions, and we work with them to restore as many accounts as we legally can. In many cases, we can reinstate a user's account (grant an appeal), for example after they returned from temporarily traveling to a restricted region or if their account was flagged in error. [More information on GitHub and trade controls can be found here](#).

Unlike abuse-related appeals, we must always act at the account level (as opposed to being able to disable a repository) because trade control laws require us to restrict a user's access to GitHub. In 2022, 763 users appealed trade-control related account restrictions, as compared to 1,504 in 2021. Of the 763 appeals we received in 2022, we approved 603 and denied 153, and required further information to process in seven cases. We also received 212 appeals that were mistakenly filed by users

Appeals varied widely by region in 2022, ranging from 253 related to Crimea to 20 related to the Luhansk People’s Republic. In 223 cases, we were unable to assign an appeal to a region in our data. We marked them as “Unknown” in the table below.

	Approved	Denied	Other action taken
Crimea	251	38	1
Donetsk People's Republic	96	72	1
Luhansk People's Republic	20	18	1
Syria	224	25	2
Unknown	223	0	2

Average monthly active users for EU

In accordance with the [Digital Services Act](#), going forward GitHub will publish information semi-annually on its average monthly active users in the European Union, calculated over a six-month period. For the six-month period of August 2022 through January 2023, GitHub had approximately 10-11 million average monthly active users.

Go to our [transparency data repo](#) for structured data files of [EU average monthly active users](#).

Conclusion

Maintaining transparency and promoting free expression are an essential part of our commitment to developers. We aim to lead by example in our

approach to transparency by providing in-depth explanation of the areas of content removal that are most relevant to developers and software development platforms. Central to this commitment is protecting user privacy, free association, assembly, and expression by limiting the amount of user data we disclose, and the amount of legitimate content we take down, within the bounds of the law. Through our transparency reports, we shed light on our own practices, while joining in a broader discourse on platform governance. We look forward to finding even more opportunities to expand our transparency reporting in the future.

We hope you found this report helpful and encourage you to [let us know](#) if you have suggestions for additions to future reports. For more on how we develop GitHub's policies and procedures, check out our [site policy repository](#).

Tags: [GitHub Transparency Report](#)

Related posts



Open Source

How to get AI regulation right for open source

Sharing our coalition paper to inform the final negotiation of the EU AI Act.

Peter Cihon



Open Source

No cyber resilience without open source sustainability

Have your say to protect open source in the EU.

Mike Linksvayer




Policy

Developers need the right to challenge junk patents

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) recently proposed rule changes that will make it harder to challenge low quality patents. Without the ability to quickly and efficiently challenge wrongly granted patents, innovation and developers suffer.

Mike Linksvayer


Explore more from GitHub



Policy

Shaping laws, regulations, norms, and standard practices.


[Learn more >](#)



The ReadME Project

Stories and voices from the developer community.


[Learn more ↗](#)



GitHub Actions

Native CI/CD alongside code hosted in GitHub.

[Learn more ↗](#)



Work at GitHub!

Check out our current job openings.

[Learn more ↗](#)

Subscribe to The GitHub Insider

Discover tips, technical guides, and best practices in our monthly newsletter for developers.

Your email address

[Subscribe >](#)

Yes please, I'd like GitHub and affiliates to use my information for personalized communications, targeted advertising and campaign effectiveness. See the [GitHub Privacy Statement](#) for more details.

GitHub

Product

- Features
- Security
- Enterprise
- Customer Stories
- Pricing
- Resources

Platform

- Developer API
- Partners
- Atom
- Electron
- GitHub Desktop

Support

- Docs
- Community Forum
- Training
- Status
- Contact

Company

- About
- Blog
- Careers
- Press
- Shop

Information about Monthly Active Recipients under the Digital Services Act (EU)

The European Union (EU) Digital Services Act (DSA) came into force on 16 November 2022. We welcome the DSA's goals of making the internet even more safe, transparent and accountable, while ensuring that everyone in the EU continues to benefit from the open web.

This report is published on 16 February 2023 in compliance with Article 24(2) DSA, which requires providers of online platforms and search engines to publish information on the average “monthly active recipients of the service” in the EU.

Information about Monthly Active Recipients under the Digital Services Act (EU)

The Digital Services Act

The European Union (EU) Digital Services Act (DSA) came into force on 16 November 2022. We welcome the DSA's goals of making the internet even more safe, transparent and accountable, while ensuring that everyone in the EU continues to benefit from the open web.

This report is published on 16 February 2023 in compliance with Article 24(2) DSA, which requires providers of online platforms and search engines to publish information on the average "monthly active recipients of the service" in the EU.

Overview

Recipients can choose to access many of our services when they are signed into an account or when they are signed out. As such, we provide two separate counts to reflect this choice: (a) one based on distinct accounts of recipients; and (b) one based on distinguishable sessions of signed-out recipients.

We respect and protect the privacy of those who use our services. Article 24(2) DSA and its associated provisions do not require providers of online platforms or online search engines to perform specific tracking of individuals (e.g. across devices or sessions) for the purpose of producing data on monthly active recipients, and doing so would violate our privacy principles.

We therefore do not comprehensively de-duplicate within these counts or between them. For example, recipients may have multiple Google accounts and access services from each of them, or they may access services from different devices and browsers while signed-out. In each case, the engagement is counted separately. The same recipient may be counted many times and the counts overstate the number of unique recipients of the service in the EU. Adding up the two counts would further overstate this number.

This information is provided by us solely in order to comply with Article 24(2) DSA, and is not intended for any other purpose.

Please see [Additional Notes](#) below for more information.

Average Monthly Counts

This is not intended to be a comprehensive list of our services. Rather, this is a list of services that may fall within the DSA's definition of "online platform" or "online search engine" based on our current understanding.

Google Ireland Limited

Service	Service Description	Average monthly counts based on distinct signed-in accounts of recipients	Average monthly counts based on distinguishable sessions of signed-out recipients
Flights	The service located at www.google.com/travel/flights where recipients may search for flights	9,600,000	2,500,000
Google Maps	The areas of Google Maps at google.com/maps and accessible via other surfaces (including via the Google Maps app) which display content provided by recipients	278,600,000	211,100,000
Google Play	The online store and digital distribution service available through the Google Play Store and play.google.com	274,600,000	39,000,000
Google Search	The search engine located at www.google.com and accessible via other surfaces (such as the Google Search app and Assistant), on which recipients can input queries to perform searches and receive results in any format the information can be found	332,000,000	>500,000,000
Hotels	The service located at www.google.com/travel/hotels where recipients may search for hotels and similar accommodations	30,600,000	8,300,000
Keen	The service located at www.staykeen.com where recipients may access content based on their stated interests	<10,000	<10,000
Pub.dev	The service located at pub.dev where recipients can access and share software packages written in the Dart programming language	<10,000	200,000
Shopping	The service located at shopping.google.com	74,900,000	37,100,000
Tenor	The service located at www.tenor.com and accessible via the Tenor app that enables recipients to search and upload animated images	<100,000	4,700,000
TFhub.dev	The service located at www.TFhub.dev that allows recipients to discover machine learning (ML) models	N/A	<10,000

Google Ireland Limited (continued)

Service	Service Description	Average monthly counts based on distinct signed-in accounts of recipients	Average monthly counts based on distinguishable sessions of signed-out recipients
Things to Do	The service located at www.google.com/travel/things-to-do that allows recipients to search for activities and things to do in a destination	3,600,000	900,000
Vacation Rentals	The service located at www.google.com/travel/hotels that allows recipients to search for vacation rentals	1,700,000	500,000
YouTube	The video sharing platform located at www.youtube.com and accessible via other surfaces (such as the YouTube app)	401,700,000	>500,000,000
		Average monthly counts based on distinguishable sessions of signed-in and signed-out recipients¹	
Chrome Web Store	The service located at https://chrome.google.com/webstore where recipients may find and download extensions, themes and applications designed for the Chrome browser	23,200,000	

¹ Due to Chrome Web Store's systems, the reported counts are based on identifiable sessions of signed-in and signed-out recipients (without de-duplicating against each other).

Fitbit International Limited

Service	Service Description	Average monthly counts based on distinct signed-in accounts of recipients	Average monthly counts based on distinguishable sessions of signed-out recipients
Fitbit Developer Platform	The service located at https://dev.fitbit.com/ that enables developers to create and share applications and clock-face user experiences on certain FitbitOS wearable devices	500,000	<100,000

Kaggle Inc.

Service	Service Description	Average monthly counts based on distinct signed-in accounts of recipients	Average monthly counts based on distinguishable sessions of signed-out recipients
Kaggle	The service located at www.kaggle.com that hosts public datasets for machine learning (ML) and ML models and runs ML competitions	100,000	500,000

Waze Mobile Limited

Service	Service Description	Average monthly counts based on distinct accounts and distinguishable sessions of signed-in and signed-out recipients ²
Waze	The areas of Waze, a community-based navigation service, that enable recipients to share content which is accessible through the Waze app and other surfaces	40,200,000

² Waze's capabilities count access by signed-in accounts as sessions on some surfaces (without de-duplicating within the count or against the signed-out session counts).

Additional Notes

- The counts in this report include recipients of the service in the EU during the period July to December 2022.
- Services reporting counts between 0 and 9,999 are listed as "<10,000", services reporting counts between 10,000 and 99,999 are listed as "<100,000", services reporting counts over 500,000,000 are listed as ">500,000,000" and all counts greater than or equal to 100,000 are rounded to the nearest 100,000.
- For the purposes of the DSA, the number of recipients of a service could never be greater than the population of the EU plus the number of active enterprises in the EU. According to Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, the estimated population of the EU on 1 January 2022 was 446.8 Million³ and the estimated number of business enterprises in 2021 was 30.1 Million⁴.
- Different services calculate the counts presented above in different ways. We are refining our systems and processes for future reports and look forward to additional guidance from regulators on methodology.

³ According to [Eurostat](#).

⁴ According to [Eurostat](#).

Impressum

gutefrage.net GmbH
info[at]gutefrage.net
Erika-Mann-Straße 23
München, 80636

T + 49 89 · 51 51 46 · 100

Geschäftsführung:
Philipp Graf Montgelas, Michael Amtmann

Sitz: München
Handelsregister:
AG München HRB 165109
USt-ID-Nr.: DE 250068022

Verantwortlich im Sinne von Paragraph 6 MDStV:
Philipp Graf Montgelas, Michael Amtmann

Mitarbeiter von Strafverfolgungsbehörden können ihre Anfragen für
Auskunftsersuchen im Sinne von § 5 Abs. 2 NetzDG über die ihnen mitgeteilten
Kontaktdaten einreichen.

Jugendschutzbeauftragter
Sie erreichen unseren Jugendschutzbeauftragten i.S.d. § 7 JMStV zu allen Fragen des
Jugendschutzes auf diesem Internetangebot:

Jugendschutzbeauftragter: L. Pfeiffer
Email-Adresse: jugendschutz[at]gutefrage.net

Weitere Plattformen der gutefrage.net GmbH:

www.speisekarte.de

www.helpster.de

www.motorradfrage.net

www.sportlerfrage.net

www.finanzfrage.net

www.reisefrage.net

www.gesundheitsfrage.net

www.computerfrage.net

www.autofrage.net

Angaben zur Anzahl der durchschnittlichen, aktiven Nutzer auf www.gutefrage.net innerhalb von 6 Monaten nach Art. 24 Abs. 2 Digital Services Act:

30.037.134

(Zeitraum: 08/22 - 01/23)

gutefrage ist nicht bereit und nicht verpflichtet an einem Streitbeilegungsverfahren vor einer Verbraucherschlichtungsstelle teilzunehmen.

Bilder/Fotos/Grafiken: [istockphoto.de](https://www.istockphoto.de), unsplash.com, pexels.com, Marek & Beier Fotografen marekbeier.de, Freepik von www.flaticon.com

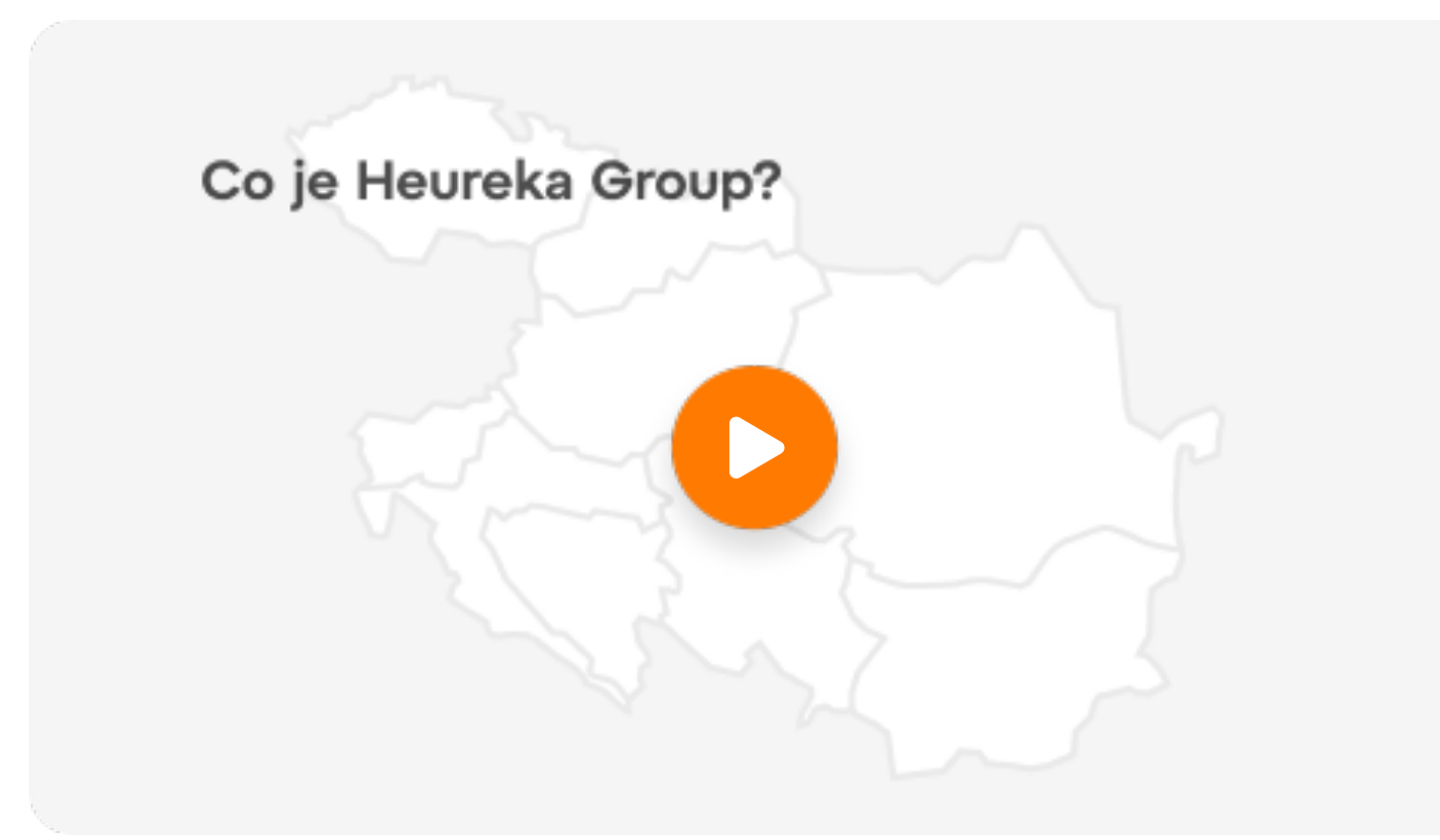
Copyright ©2023

Alle Rechte vorbehalten

Úvod / O nás

Jsme největší cenový srovnávač a nákupní rádce v Evropě. Pomáháme milionům uživatelů nakupovat online - výhodně, rychle a jednoduše – zkrátka s přehledem.

Propojujeme naše obchodní partnery se zákazníky nejen v Česku, ale i v zahraničí. Už nejsme jen Heureka, ale od roku 2019 se z nás díky vzniku nové obchodní entity stala mezinárodní společnost Heureka Group.



9 zemí, ve kterých můžete prodávat

23 milionů uživatelů měsíčně

55 tisíc e-shopů v naší síti

ve kterých zemích nás najdete?

Všichni společně vytváříme největší propojený katalog produktů na evropském trhu online nakupování.

Heureka Group

Česko	Heureka.cz
Slovensko	Heureka.sk
Maďarsko	Árskereső.hu
Rumunsko	Compari.ro
Bulharsko	Pazaruvaj.com
Slovinsko	Ceneje.si
Chorvatsko	Jeftinije.hr
Srbsko	Idealno.rs
Bosna a Hercegovina	Idealno.ba



naše vize

Klíčovým posláním Heureka Group je pomáhat lidem nakupovat chytře a bez hranic a propojovat značky a e-shopy se zákazníky.

Naší vizí je vybudovat největší nákupní online platformu, tzv. „Heureka Marketplace“ napříč regionem střední a východní Evropy a stát se největším nákupním rádčem s nejobsáhlejším produktovým katalogem.

Jednotná platforma usnadní e-shopům expanzi bez nutnosti lokalizace a zjednoduší případné akvizice. Nejen díky pokrytí regionu střední a východní Evropy jsme a budeme schopni poskytovat e-shopům a značkám důležitá data, analýzy a podporu pro jejich obchodní rozhodnutí.

lidé stojící za heureka!group



Tomáš Braverman
Chief Executive Officer

Tomáš je generálním ředitelem Heureka od roku 2013. V roce 2019 byla jeho role rozšířena na generálního ředitele celé skupiny Heureka Group. Tomáš je zodpovědný za hladký chod skupiny. Jeho hlavním cílem je rozvíjet strategii skupiny, která pomůže posílit její dnešní pozici největší e-commerce platformy na trzích střední a východní Evropy.



Michal Vodák
Chief Operations Officer

Michal Vodák začal v Heurece působit od léta 2018. Jeho hlavním cílem je propojovat trhy, na kterých skupina působí, pokud jde o know-how. Jeho cílem je také využívat nové technologie a implementovat to nejlepší, co můžeme z vlastních zkušeností nabídnout našim zahraničním partnerům.



Lukáš Gulík
Chief Financial Officer

Jako nejvyšší krotitel financí nastoupil Lukáš do Heureka v červnu 2019. Jeho hlavní úlohou je řídit a dohlížet na veškeré finanční záležitosti týkající se skupiny. K dosažení všech Heureka cílů využívá synergie, která působí mezi jednotlivými trhy.



Lukáš Putna
Chief Technology Officer

Členem vedení Heureka se Lukáš stal v červenci 2017. Od počátku jeho působení se Lukáš snaží sjednotit technologický směr s produktovou vizí Heureka. Je velkým zastáncem agilních metodik s velkým důrazem na samostatné vývojové týmy. Lukašovým hlavním úkolem je vybudovat s týmem vývojářů jednu platformu ve prospěch celé skupiny.



Marek Grynhoff
Chief Product Officer

V čele produktu je Marek od února 2018. Na starosti má produktovou strategii a vedení celého týmu. Marek je zastáncem agilních metodik, proto v Heurece místo neflexibilních roadmap pomohl zavést řízení přes OKR. Místo velkých projektů prosazuje rozvoj produktů krok za krokem s průběžným ověřováním, zda úpravy, které se provádí, mají pro zákazníky smysl a užitek.



Martina Chloupková
Group HR Director

Jako hlava celého HR oddělení Heureka Group nastoupila Martina v červenci 2021. Jejím hlavním cílem je samozřejmě podpora nábora, velkou výzvou je pak nástup více než 110 nových kolegů a kolegyň. Důležitý je pro Martinu také rozvoj aktivit a spoluvytváření prostředí pro práci napříč mezinárodními týmy, spojování jednotlivých kultur, hodnot a principů chování.



Michal Buzek
BI Director

Michal nastoupil do Heureka v říjnu 2017. Data jsou všude a nedílnou součástí úspěšných byznysů je především správná analýza a interpretace. Michalův tým proto pomáhá všem oddělením napříč Heureka se správným rozhodováním tak, aby všechno mělo pozitivní dopad na koncové zákazníky i e-shopy využívající e-commerce platformu Heureka.



Jan Mayer
Managing Director of CZ/SK

Jako Managing Director pro českou a slovenskou Heureka působí Honza od července 2021. Ze své pozice Honza na lokálních trzích dohlíží na rozvoj klíčové oblasti celého customer success, péče o VIP klienty a významné obchodní partnery. Prioritou bude také další zkvalitňování obsahu na Heurece v B2B i B2C sféře nebo vylepšování katalogu.



András Szták
Managing Director of HU/RO/BG

András Szták přišel na pozici Managing Director Árskereső.hu v prosinci roku 2022. Své obchodní i manažerské zkušenosti nyní přenesl nejen do Árskereső.hu, ale také do dalších regionálních webů, rumunského Compari.ro a bulharské Pazaruvaj.com.



David Čreslovnik
Managing Director of SLO/HR/BA/RS

Od roku 2019 působí David jako Managing Director celého Adriatics, kam kromě slovinského Ceneje patří chorvatské Jeftinije.hr, srbské Idealno.rs a bosenské Idealno.ba. Mezi kolegy je známý jako silný zastáncé principu „vedení příkladem“ a má výjimečné analytické schopnosti. Jeho velkou vášní jsou nejmodernější technologie a velká touha implementovat je do podnikových procesů.

tiskové zprávy

Za celý rok lidé nejčastěji hledali na Heurece výraz “iPhone”, v prosinci to byl “nurofen”

02. 02. 2023

Bezkonkurenčně nejlépehledanějším výrazem na Heurece byl v loňském roce opět výraz iPhone. Následovalo vyhledávání lednic a televizí, do první desítky výrazů za celý rok se dostala také stavebnice lego, m...

Láska bez tebe by byla jako týden bez pátečku nebo koblíha bez marmelády, hlásá Heureka v nové valentýnské kampani

25. 01. 2023

Svoji první valentýnskou kampaň odstartoval nákupní rádce Heureka.cz ve středu 25. ledna. A to nejen v Česku a na Slovensku, ale v dalších 7 zemích, které patří pod hlavičku mezinárodní skupiny nákupn...

E-commerce skončila 12 % pod loňským rokem, nad úrovní covidového roku 2020

04. 01. 2023

Obrát e-shopů v roce 2022 skončil 12 % pod úrovní předešlého roku, o jednu miliardu překonal útraty Čechů na internetu v roce 2020. Online nákupy se nesly ve znamení rozšiřování sortimentu. Pod...

[Další články](#)

heureka!group

Zákaznická linka

+420 488 570 070

O nás

[Co je Heureka Group?](#)

[Kontakty](#)

[Podmínky používání](#)

[Pro média](#)

[Volná pracovní místa](#)

[Blog HeurekaDevs](#)

Pro e-shopy

[Služby pro e-shopy](#)

[Administrace e-shopu](#)

[Registrovat nový e-shop](#)

[Heureka Marketplace](#)

[Datové přehledy](#)

[ShopRoku](#)

[Udržitelny e-shop](#)

[Nápověda](#)

Pro partnery

[Heureka Blog](#)

[Webináře](#)

[Služby pro značky](#)

[Datové přehledy pro značky](#)

[ProduktRoku](#)

[Affiliate program](#)

[Certifikace partnerů](#)

Sledujte nás na sociálních sítích



Mentions légales & Conditions générales d'utilisation

Document historisé le
21/02/2023 à 11:09:01
(UTC)

Mentions légales

Le Site leboncoin.fr est édité par LBC FRANCE

Forme sociale : SASU au capital de 3.252.490 euros

Immatriculation au registre du commerce et des sociétés : Paris - 521 724 336.

Numéro de TVA intracommunautaire : FR32521724336

Siège social : 24 rue des Jeûneurs - 75002 Paris.

Directeur de Publication : Monsieur Marc Brandsma.

Hébergeur du Site et des Applications : société Amazon Web Services Inc - 410 Terry Avenue North - Seattle WA 98109-5210 - USA

Localisation de l'hébergement des données du Site et des Applications : Europe

Nombre de destinataires actifs moyens (du 01/07/2022 au 31/12/2022) : 26 616 000.

Conformément à l'article 24-2 du Règlement (UE) 2022/2065 (dit « Digital Services Act »), LBC France publie tous les six mois des informations relatives à la moyenne mensuelle des destinataires actifs du site leboncoin.fr sur le semestre écoulé. Le calcul du nombre moyen de destinataires actifs est basé sur des données d'audience établies par un fournisseur d'outils de suivi externe (Médiamétrie//NetRatings – Audience Internet Global – France). [En savoir plus sur la méthodologie de calcul d'audience.](#)

Contact :

- Un service dédié est chargé de répondre uniquement aux réquisitions et demandes de communication émanant des autorités publiques (autorités judiciaires, gendarmerie, police...) à l'adresse requisition@scmfrance.fr. Veuillez vous référer à l'article 11.6 des présentes Conditions Générales d'Utilisation pour nous transmettre votre demande.
- Pour toute demande ne provenant pas des autorités publiques, nous vous invitons à utiliser notre formulaire de contact en cliquant [ici](#). Vous pourrez sélectionner la raison de votre demande et expliquer votre situation en détail. L'équipe dédiée prendra alors toutes les mesures nécessaires.

Conditions générales d'utilisation du Site, des Applications et du Service LEBONCOIN

L'accès, la consultation et l'utilisation du Site leboncoin.fr, des Applications et du Service LEBONCOIN sont subordonnés à l'acceptation sans réserve des présentes Conditions Générales d'Utilisation, ainsi que des [règles de référencement et de déréférencement des Annonces](#), des [règles relatives aux Avis utilisateurs](#) et de la [Charte de bonne conduite](#), faisant partie intégrante desdites Conditions Générales d'Utilisation.

Définitions

Chacun des termes mentionnés ci-dessous aura dans les présentes Conditions Générales d'Utilisation du Site leboncoin.fr, des Applications et du Service LEBONCOIN (ci-après dénommées les " CGU ") la signification suivante :

Acheteur : désigne toute personne physique majeure titulaire d'un Compte Utilisateur qui procède, depuis une Annonce, à l'achat d'un ou plusieurs Biens sur le Site à un Vendeur via le Service de Paiement Sécurisé.



Help

LinkedIn

How can we help?



Sign in

Monthly active recipients of LinkedIn's services in the European Union

Last updated: 2 days ago

For the six-month period ending on 31 December 2022, a monthly average of: 41,861,416 logged-in users visited LinkedIn's services in the EU; and 122,054,946 site visits from EU-based users to LinkedIn occurred in a logged-out state.

Notes: Given the manner in which LinkedIn measures guest user traffic, the above logged-out site visit data has not been fully deduplicated. Additionally, recent data shows that a majority of site visits to LinkedIn by EU-based logged-out users result in the user being shown material that contains limited to no user generated content.

The above information is published in accordance with Article 24(2) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market for Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act).

Was this answer helpful?

Yes

No



Digital Services Act - Information on Average Monthly Active Recipients in the European Union

Pursuant to Article 24(2) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 (DSA), Meta Platforms Ireland Limited (Meta) is pleased to provide information on the average monthly active recipients in the European Union of its online platforms, as defined in Article 3(i) of the DSA.

We have estimated the average monthly active recipients of our relevant online platforms in the European Union during the applicable measurement period by reference to the average monthly active users on those services. For the six month period ending 31 December 2022, there were approximately 255 million average monthly active users on Facebook in the European Union and approximately 250 million average monthly active users on Instagram in the European Union. Meta's other intermediary services provided in the European Union either do not qualify as online platforms under the DSA or fall well below the 45 million average monthly active recipients in the European Union threshold for designation as a very large online platform.

Meta will continue to monitor its online platforms in the European Union and will continue to publish updated information on the average monthly active recipients of those services in accordance with Article 24(2) of the DSA.

Notes

This information on the use of Meta's online platforms in the European Union has been prepared for Article 24(2) of the DSA. This information may differ from user metrics reported in other contexts in certain key respects, including, for example, periodic reports filed with other regulatory authorities, and should not be used for other purposes.

For Facebook, we define a monthly active user as a registered and logged-in Facebook user who visited Facebook through our website or a mobile device in the last 30 days as of the date of measurement.

For Instagram, we define a monthly active user as a registered and logged-in Instagram account who visited Instagram through our website or a mobile device in the last 30 days as of the date of measurement.



There are inherent challenges in measuring usage of our services across large online and mobile populations across the world. Many people in our community have user accounts on more than one of our services, and some people have multiple user accounts within an individual service. The above monthly active user estimates by online platform do not represent estimates of the number of unique people using these services.

Date: 14 February 2023

EU Digital Services Act information

In accordance with the Digital Services Act (DSA), Microsoft Bing publishes information semi-annually on its average monthly active users in the European Union, calculated over a six-month period. For the six-month period ending December 31, 2022, Microsoft Bing had approximately 107 million average monthly active users. This information was compiled pursuant to the DSA and thus may differ from other user metrics published by Microsoft Bing.



Need more help?

How can we help you? [→](#)

Expand your skills

[EXPLORE TRAINING >](#)

Get new features first

[JOIN MICROSOFT 365 INSIDERS >](#)

Was this information helpful?

Yes

No

What's new

- Surface Pro 9
- Surface Laptop 5
- Surface Studio 2+
- Surface Laptop Go 2
- Surface Laptop Studio
- Surface Go 3
- Microsoft 365
- Windows 11 apps

Microsoft Store

- Account profile
- Download Center
- Microsoft Store Support
- Returns
- Order tracking
- Microsoft Experience Centre
- Recycling
- Microsoft Store Promise

Education

- Microsoft in education
- Devices for education
- Microsoft Teams for Education
- Microsoft 365 Education
- Office Education
- Educator training and development
- Deals for students and parents
- Azure for students

Business

- Microsoft Cloud
- Microsoft Security
- Azure
- Dynamics 365
- Microsoft 365
- Microsoft Industry
- Microsoft Teams
- Small Business

Developer & IT

- Developer Center
- Documentation
- Microsoft Learn
- Microsoft Tech Community
- Azure Marketplace
- AppSource
- Microsoft Power Platform
- Visual Studio

Company

- Careers
- About Microsoft
- Company news
- Privacy at Microsoft
- Investors
- Sustainability

OnlyFans Approach to Safety & Transparency

OnlyFans empowers creators from all genres to own their potential. We are committed to having robust protections and controls to ensure the safety, privacy, and well-being of the OnlyFans community while maximizing the freedom of our creators and fans to control and monetize the lawful content they produce and view. We do this by:

- **enforcing** a zero-tolerance policy against any content related to violence, trafficking, solicitation, child sexual exploitation, or child sexual abuse material (CSAM).
- **preventing** individuals from abusing our platform, and keeping off our platform, any individuals who would use OnlyFans in a way which negatively impacts creator and fan safety.
- **detecting and blocking or taking-down** any material which violates our Terms of Service.
- **identifying and reporting** illegal content to law enforcement agencies, NGOs such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), industry groups, and charities globally.
- **protecting** our creators and fans from infringements of their intellectual property rights, personality rights, privacy, and data protection rights including under the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA).

We continuously scan our platform to prevent the posting of material that breaches our Terms of Service which includes our Acceptable Use Policy. OnlyFans does not use end-to-end encryption which means that everything on the site is visible to OnlyFans moderation team. We can review and remove any content shared on OnlyFans at any time, including in all direct messages.

Before content can appear on a newsfeed, we inspect it with state-of-the-art digital technologies (including hashed images databases) to check whether the content is allowed on the platform. All content that passes this initial review is then manually reviewed by our trained human moderators.

Our moderators identify, and immediately escalate, any content which they suspect may breach OnlyFans Terms of Service. Any suspected breach of our Terms of Service is investigated and appropriate action is taken. With each of these controls, and many others across the platform, OnlyFans takes proactive and preventative measures that go above and beyond the legal requirements and our peers to provide a safe and very robust platform. You can find out more about the ways in which we keep our community safe by visiting our Safety & Transparency Center <https://onlyfans.com/transparency-center>.

OnlyFans Mission, Vision and Values

Quality Assurance & the Voluntary Independent Monitorship

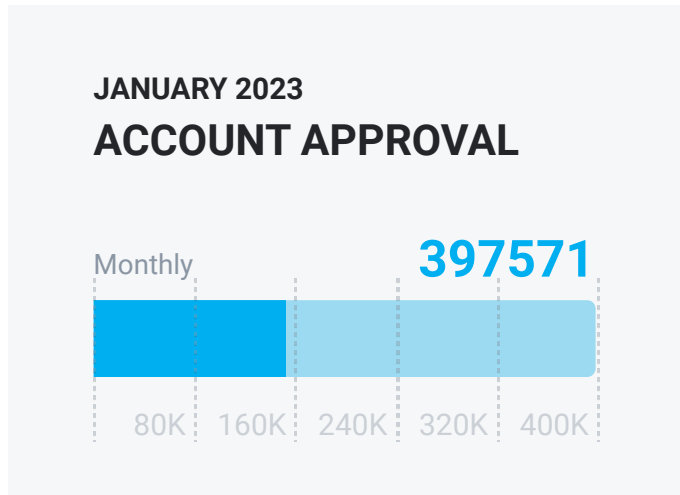
Key Transparency Data

Transparency matters. This Transparency Report is designed to give visibility to our community into how the steps we take to keep our community safe translates into data. If you would like any additional information please contact us on compliance@onlyfans.com.

Account Approval

Keeping our community safe is a priority for OnlyFans. It is very important that we know who is using our platform and that they are at least 18 years old. OnlyFans reviews all applications for accounts on OnlyFans using a combination of technology and human moderation teams

to verify age and identity of Creators. The tools, policies, and procedures we use to verify age and identity are always evolving to reflect best practices, state-of-the-art technology, and changes in the law. You can find out more information about the steps we take to verify the age and identity of our creators and fans by visiting <https://onlyfans.com/transparency-center/verification>.



	This Month
Creator accounts submitted	397571
Creator accounts approved	153179

Applications for Creator accounts are often rejected for reasons which can be easily rectified (for example failure to provide a clear picture of their government issued identification documents or failure to provide social media handles). Where the reason for rejection can be rectified our Support Team will work with the individual to try to address these issues.

Depending on their location, Fans have to provide a combination of personally identifying information, confirmations, payments details, documents and satisfy age estimation requirements to view media content on OnlyFans.

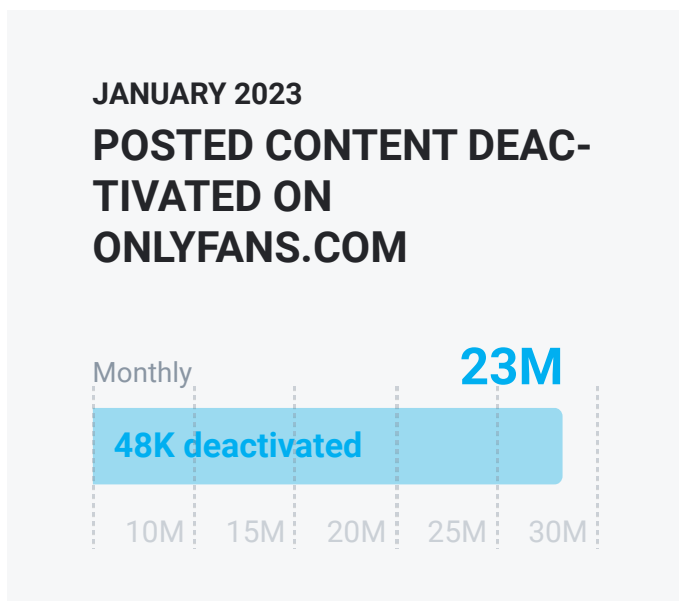
We continue to check both Creator and Fan accounts after an account is opened. We proactively re-check age and identity verification using both technology and human intelligence, and we investigate any concerns from our community or other interested third parties like law enforcement, commercial partners, or non-governmental organisations.

Enforcing our Terms of Service and Acceptable Use Policy

OnlyFans has a robust content moderation department with strict guidelines following our [Acceptable Use Policy](#). We review all content, including live streams, with state-of-the-art digital technologies within minutes of being posted to OnlyFans.com to check whether the content is allowed on the platform.

All content that passes this initial review is then manually reviewed by our trained human moderators within 24 hours. Our trained moderators identify, and immediately escalate, any content which they suspect may breach of Terms of Service or Acceptable Use Policy.

Content which breaches our Terms of Service or Acceptable Use Policy will be deactivated. Our [Creator's Guide to Content Moderation](#) sets out the most common reasons content is removed from OnlyFans. If your content has been deactivated and you believe that you have not violated our Terms of Service or Acceptable Use Policy please complete the [Deactivation Appeal Form](#).

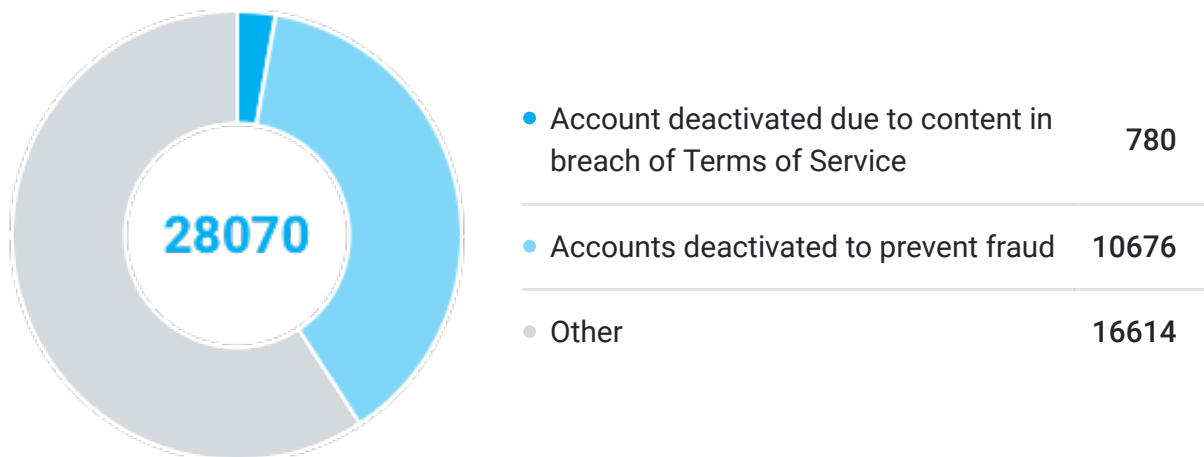


	This Month
Total Amount of Content Posted	23150433
Total Amount Content Deactivated	48268

Account Deactivation

OnlyFans goes above and beyond the legal requirements, and our peers, to provide a safe platform for Creator and Fans while maximizing the freedom of Creators and Fans to control and monetize the lawful content they produce and view.

To keep our community safe, where a Creator or Fan breaches our Terms of Service or Acceptable Use Policy OnlyFans will take appropriate action this may include warnings, account suspension or account deactivation. In addition, users may be reported to law enforcement or other authorities. If your or account has been deactivated and you believe that you have not violated our Terms of Service or Acceptable Use Policy please complete the [Deactivation Appeal Form](#).



Combatting CSAM

OnlyFans fights to combat the creation and distribution of child sexual abuse materials (CSAM). CSAM is any image or video of sexually explicit conduct, including nudity, involving a person less than 18 years old. These images amount to child sexual abuse and exploitation.

We do not tolerate CSAM on our platform, and actively work to block it. The creation or distribution of CSAM is illegal and against our Terms of Service and our Acceptable Use Policy. We invest heavily in fighting child sexual exploitation online and use a combination of technology and human review to deter, detect, and remove CSAM from our platforms. For more statistics reflecting how we and other peer companies are contributing hashes to NCMEC, visit the [NCMEC CyberTipline 2021 Reports](#) .

How does OnlyFans identify CSAM on its platform?

Our proactive prevention and detection efforts include both automated and human review. Additionally, we respond immediately to reports submitted by our users and third parties such as NGOs, in order to detect, remove, and report suspected CSAM on our platforms. We also deploy state of the art technology to discover never-before-seen CSAM, which is then confirmed by our specialist review teams. You can find out more about the steps we take to combat CSAM [here](#) .

Incidents of suspected CSAM make up less than 0.001% of all content submitted by creators to be posted (or attempted to be posted) on OnlyFans. We report all suspected incidents of CSAM to NCMEC via CyberTipline, which records the total number of reports made by OnlyFans and other digital media companies here. Once a CyberTipline Report is made, the suspected media is blocked and removed for investigation. Much of the suspected media does

not turn out to be CSAM and/or are duplicate images or videos.

What does OnlyFans do when it detects CSAM on its platform?

When we detect suspected CSAM on our platforms, we immediately remove it from public view, make a "CyberTipline" report to NCMEC, and deactivate the user's account and/or take appropriate action (we put accounts into a secure server for 90 days).

NCMEC serves as a clearinghouse and comprehensive reporting center in the United States for issues related to child exploitation. Once a report is received by NCMEC, they may forward it to law enforcement agencies around the world. OnlyFans cooperates with any follow up requests from law enforcement in reference to NCMEC reports. In addition to CyberTipline reports, where relevant we work directly with law enforcement as needed to ensure rapid reporting and provide relevant contact points. This policy covers all jurisdictions where we operate.

How can I report suspected CSAM?

Each post and account have a report button, you can also email support@onlyfans.com with any details you see. Community reporting is a very important part of our moderation.

CyberTipline reports to NCMEC

A report sent to NCMEC may include information identifying the user, the minor victim, and/or other helpful contextual facts to assist in protecting and safeguarding minors. It may be the case that more than one report is sent on a particular user or piece of content — for example, in cases where content is identified from multiple sources. It may also be the case where the same content is identified associated with a user with multiple accounts, we only report that matter once, per NCMEC guidelines and standard operation procedures. NCMEC may send those reports to law enforcement agencies around the world.



This Month

Pieces of suspect media reported to NCMEC	48
---	-----------

Our Transparency Reports sets out the number of instances of suspected CSAM reported on a rolling monthly basis. Any slight difference in the number of reports is due to false positives or duplicate reports.

Hashing and Hash Reporting

Hashing technology allows us, and others, to find previously identified CSAM. As part of our safety compliance programme all content on OnlyFans is compared against a number of known bad hash lists prior to being available for view on OnlyFans.com. We deploy hash matching from a number of third parties including Microsoft DNA, Thorn and NCMEC.

Where OnlyFans identifies new CSAM, where necessary or appropriate we create a hash of the content, add that to our internal repository and report it to NCMEC, and other third-party tools. We also share hash values with other providers so they can access these hashes as well. Contributing to NCMEC's and others hash databases is one of the key ways to fight online CSAM across industry.

This metric represents the cumulative number of hashes OnlyFans has contributed to this effort this month. For more statistics reflecting how we and other peer companies are contributing hashes to NCMEC, visit the [NCMEC CyberTipline 2021 Reports](https://www.ncmec.org/cyber-tipline-reports/) .

JANUARY 2023

HASHING AND HASH REPORTING

Monthly

48

This Month

Number of unique hashes contributed to NCMEC	48
--	-----------

Assisting Law Enforcement

As a global business, OnlyFans monitors developments in the legal and regulatory areas which impact our creators and our fans. We continue to make any necessary changes to our policies and procedures to ensure we comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

Keeping our community safe is a priority for OnlyFans. Having a close working relationship with law enforcement in all jurisdictions in which we operate is a key part of our efforts to keep our community safe.

OnlyFans help law enforcement in many ways including:

- helping them to investigate suspected criminal activity
- providing certified records in court proceedings
- reporting suspicious or illegal actions where appropriate or necessary
- sharing best practices on identifying suspicious/illegal activity online
- helping them to shape policy on online safety and harm prevention and detection techniques including age and user verification and content moderation.

Government agencies from around the world ask OnlyFans to disclose user information. When OnlyFans receives a request for assistance from Law Enforcement or NGOs, we carefully review each request to make sure it satisfies laws of the relevant jurisdiction. OnlyFans handles requests from government agencies in administrative and criminal cases, as well as requests related to civil law matters. In all cases our legal teams require the agencies to comply with formal legal processes such as obtaining a subpoena, production order, search warrant, or court order to compel disclosure of user information.

We have a dedicated team which responds to requests for information or assistance from law enforcement. We have a specific guide in place to help Law Enforcement to contact us, which can be found here and you can find out more information about how we work with law enforcement by visiting <https://onlyfans.com/transparency-center/assisting>.

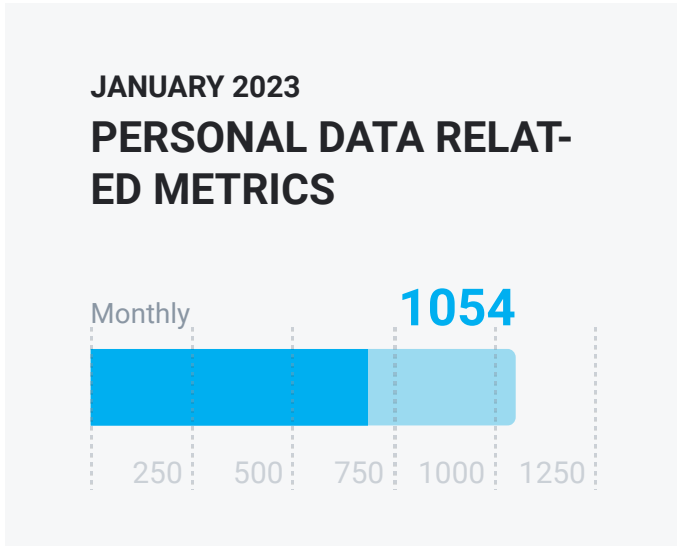
OnlyFans Transparency Report

January 2023



and how they are using it. A list of the types of data we collect can be found in our Privacy Policy .

OnlyFans Creator and Fans can request a removal or deletion of personal data from OnlyFans. When a User makes a request for the removal or deletion of personal data, we will balance their privacy and data protection rights with our legal obligations – for example, we may decline to remove certain information about identity information, content shared, financial scams, account behavior or other relevant conduct. More information can be found by visiting <https://onlyfans.com/transparency-center/privacy> and by reading our Privacy Policy.



	This Month
Total Requests	1054
Completed	686
Awaiting Information from user	368
In progress	0

Helping Creators Protect Their Copyright

OnlyFans' mission is to empower Creators to own their potential. We are committed to providing Creators with a safe environment, so that they can share and monetize the content which they create. Each Creator owns the content which they chose to post on OnlyFans. Each Creator grants OnlyFans a legal right to use the content on the platform by displaying the content to the Creator's Fans.

We respect and value the rights of our content creators in their works and images. OnlyFans supports those rights by policing the unauthorized use and/or re-publishing of those creations and images on other sites or for unauthorized purposes. OnlyFans submits DMCA requests to third party sites to enforce those rights. Just as we protect the property rights of our creators, OnlyFans respects the property rights of third parties and the unauthorized use of images or creations. You can find more information about how we help Creators protect their copyright by visiting <https://onlyfans.com/transparency-center/helping>.



	This Month
DMCA Notices made by OnlyFans on behalf of Creators to remove copyright infringing content from third party websites	1182
Enquiries regarding other Trade-mark/Copyright Issues	5

Our Partners in Safety

OnlyFans is committed to having robust protections and controls to ensure the safety, privacy, and well-being of the OnlyFans community while maximizing the freedom of our creators and fans to control and monetize the lawful content they produce and view.

Our safety compliance program is always evolving. We work with a range of partners including state-of-the-art technology providers, external risk intelligence experts, law enforcement, NGOs, charities and other third parties to protect our community. We are proud to work with the following third parties to deliver on our commitment to safety.



Ceartas



Child Rescue Coalition



Crisp



DMCA Force



Hive



Jumio



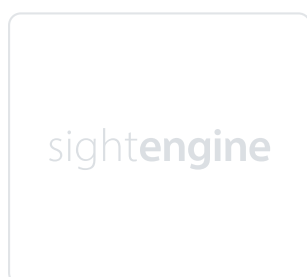
NCMEC



Ondato



Safer



Sightengine



Yoti

The EU Digital Services Act

The average monthly active recipients of OnlyFans platform services in the EEA, as of 31 Jan-

uary 2023, was below the 45 million user threshold for being designated as a "very large on-line platform" for the purposes of the Digital Services Act.

©2023 OnlyFans

[Help](#)

[About](#)

[Blog](#)

[Branding](#)

[Contact](#)

[Store](#)

[Terms of Service](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Complaints Policy](#)



[Cookie Notice](#)

[DMCA](#)

[USC 2257](#)

[Standard Contract
between Fan and
Creator](#)

[English](#) ▼

[OnlyFans Safety &
Transparency Center](#)

[Anti-Slavery and Anti-
Trafficking Statement](#)

[Acceptable Use Policy](#)

Digital Services Act

Pinterest has a longstanding commitment to creating a safe and positive place online. We continually invest in our policies, products and partnerships to support the safety and wellbeing of our community because it's the right thing for the people on our platform, and we view the Digital Services Act (DSA) as a continuation of our commitment to making Pinterest an inspiring and welcoming place for everyone.

The DSA is a uniform legal framework for providers of digital services in the European Union (EU). In order to create a safe, predictable, and trustworthy online environment, the DSA aims to create a single set of rules across the EU's Member States governing the transparency and accountability obligations of online platforms.

Under Article 24(2) of the DSA, online platforms are required to publish information on the average monthly active recipients of their service in the EU every six months. This requirement is for the purpose of determining whether an online platform is a "Very Large Online Platform" (VLOP), which the DSA defines as having at least 45 million monthly active users in the EU. We have calculated that in the period of July through December 2022, Pinterest was over the 45 million monthly active user threshold for being considered a VLOP. We define a monthly active user as an authenticated Pinterest user who visits our website, opens our mobile application or interacts with Pinterest through one of our browser or site extensions, such as the Save button, at least once during this period.

Consistent with Article 24(2), we will publish updated information in August 2023.

Other articles

Account privacy +

Data privacy +

Safety +

Legal -

Age requirements for using Pinterest

Content rights management

Copyright

Law enforcement guidelines

Platform to Business regulation

Terms of Service that apply to federal agencies using Pinterest

Age verification appeals

Digital Services Act

Still need help?

Contact us

Was this article helpful?



Languages

English (US)

About us

Impressum

What's Pinterest

Our Pinterest page

Engineering blog

Brand guidelines

Careers

Help Center

Pinterest Labs

Our policies

Copyright

Personalized ads

Terms of service

Privacy

More info

For businesses

For developers

For press

For investors



Search Pornhub

Upload Spicevids Free

Log In Sign Up

- HOME
- PORN VIDEOS ▾
- CATEGORIES ▾
- LIVE CAMS ▾
- PORNSTARS ▾
- MEET & FUCK
- COMMUNITY ▾
- PHOTOS & GIFS ▾

- Advertising
- FAQ
- Terms of Service
- Privacy Policy
- DMCA
- DMCA Takedown Form
- 2257
- EU DSA**
- Webmasters
- Content Partner Program
- Rating

EU Digital Services Act

As of January 31, 2023, Pornhub has 33 million average monthly recipients of the service in the European Union, calculated as an average over the period of the past six months.

Information

- Sitemap
- Terms & Conditions
- Privacy Policy
- DMCA
- 2257
- EU DSA

Language: English ▾

Work With Us

- Content Partners
- Advertise
- Webmasters
- Model Program
- Press

Support and Help

- Content Removal
- Contact Support
- FAQ
- Trust and Safety
- Parental Controls
- Feedback

Discover

- Pornhub Blog
- Insights Blog
- Sexual Wellness Center
- Mobile
- Visually Impaired



Transparency Reports

DSA Transparency Information

Transparency ▾

Transparency

Transparency Reports

- [Mid-Year Transparency Report 2022](#)
- [2021 Transparency Report](#)
- [2020 Transparency Report](#)
- [2019 Transparency Report](#)
- [2018 Transparency Report](#)
- [2017 Transparency Report](#)
- [2016 Transparency Report](#)
- [2015 Transparency Report](#)
- [2014 Transparency Report \(PDF\)](#)

DSA Transparency Information

As of January 2023, Reddit (reddit.com and Reddit’s apps) has no more than 10.2 million monthly active recipients of the service in the European Union, calculated as an average over the period of 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022, in accordance with the EU Digital Services Act (DSA).



Articles in this section

[Roblox Terms of Use](#)

[Roblox Privacy and Cookie Policy](#)

[Roblox Community Standards](#)

[Roblox Dictionary](#)

[Developer Exchange Terms of Use](#)

[Roblox Name and Logo - Community Usage Guidelines](#)

[ROBLOX BIOMETRIC PRIVACY NOTICE](#)

[General Health Notice](#)

[Roblox Accessibility Statement](#)

[Roblox Rating Integrity](#)

[See more](#)

Digital Services Act

In accordance with [Regulation \(EU\) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market for Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC](#) (“Digital Services Act” - “DSA”), on this page you will find Roblox’s required disclosures under Article 24.

Article (24): Average number of Roblox’s EU monthly active recipients

According to Article 24 (2) of DSA, providers of online platforms are required to publish information on the average monthly active recipients of the service in the European Union (“EU”) every six months starting from February 17, 2023. Among other things, this number is for the purpose of determining whether such providers are considered a very large online platform (“VLOP”) or very large online search engine (“VLOSE”), i.e. more than 45 million monthly active users in the EU.

The estimated average number of monthly active recipients of Roblox in the EU based on the 6-month period ending on February 13, 2023 is 25.2 million.

This information is being provided solely for purposes of complying with Article 24(2) of DSA and the methods used for calculating the monthly active recipients of the service pursuant to Article 24(2) of the DSA do not correspond with the Company’s methods used to calculate our daily active users and the geographic breakdown regarding such users. Roblox does not otherwise publish EU user metrics.

[Need more help? Contact support here.](#)

Was this article helpful?

72 out of 87 found this helpful

Related articles

[Roblox Terms of Use](#)

[Roblox Privacy and Cookie Policy](#)

[Roblox Accessibility Statement](#)

[Roblox Community Standards](#)

[Roblox Dictionary](#)

Search



How Skyscanner Operates



This page provides information for Skyscanner's commercial partners pursuant to EU Regulation 2019/1150 on promoting fairness and transparency for business users of online intermediation services and to consumers pursuant to the "Directive on Better Enforcement and Modernisation of EU Consumer Protection" (Directive (EU) 2019/2161). On this page, we'll refer to these pieces of legislation as the "P2B Regulation" and the "Omnibus Directive" respectively. It also provides general information around Skyscanner's business model and how it operates.

If you're one of our travellers looking for information about our services, you'll find more relevant information elsewhere on our site, such as [here](#).

For our partners, the information below and the pages that are linked to are supplementary to any commercial agreements that we have with you.

The information below is not intended to replace those arrangements and, to the extent that there's any conflict between the information contained here and the agreements we have with you (as either may be superseded from time to time) then those agreements will prevail.

More detail about the benefits of partnering with Skyscanner are available at our dedicated [Partners](#) site.

Components of our relationship with our partners

Skyscanner partners engage with us on the basis of:

- A Partner Order Form – this details the specific commercial arrangements we have with each partner, including the type of content which our partners provide to us, which markets are served and the pricing information related to that content. The partner order form is issued at the conclusion of our commercial negotiations with partners. The partner order form incorporates the other components noted below into our contract with our partners by reference (along with other key policies that all our partners are subject to, such as our [anti-bribery code of conduct](#) and [modern slavery policy](#) all of which may be updated from time to time). Partner order forms can be replaced entirely with a new partner order form when we agree new or amended terms with our partners, or else they might be adjusted by written agreement (such as via a letter of variation).
- Skyscanner's standard [Partner Terms](#) – these are updated periodically. When we make changes to these terms, this will be indicated by a new date stamp at the footer of the partner terms. Unless we need to do so faster for urgent reasons (such as to protect our travellers or where we're legally required to) we will give at least 15 days' notice of changes. Historical versions of the Partner Terms will still be accessible through the Skyscanner partner [portal](#) (which you may need to register to access) or upon request from us. When we update the Partner Terms, we will highlight any material changes to our partners. The Partner Terms provide details of circumstances where a partner – or some or all of their content – may be removed from Skyscanner.

- Skyscanner's [Partner Policy](#) and [Payment Policy](#) – these policies help Skyscanner ensure that the information we provide to our travellers is clear, accurate and consistent. Our Partner Policy specifically sets out the basis on which our partners' content may need to be removed from Skyscanner, such as where we find it is not accurate and may harm or disadvantage our travellers. Removal of that content can happen automatically where our accuracy tools identify an issue, but also where we become aware of a potential issue that we need to investigate (such as an increase in traveller complaints about that partner).
- Any other agreement which we agree to implement, including in relation to data processing and controlling and any other policies which Skyscanner implements and provides notice of to you.

Information about how Skyscanner ranks results

Skyscanner seeks to be clear and transparent in how we rank results, and we provide results in the manner which we believe is best suited to the users of our site. We do not rank results based on commission levels, other than where as expressly set out below.

This section applies only to our search results and not to sponsored links or adverts that may be included within or near search results (which will be marked or distinguished accordingly). This will also not apply where our travellers have modified the criteria that applies to search results.

Where our users have requested or permitted that we provide personalised results, based on their preferences, these will affect the display of results, therefore content which does not meet the selection criteria will either not be displayed or will be ranked differently based on those criteria.

We have set out below the main parameters which influence how our results are ranked. Our partners can obtain more detailed information at any time by reaching out to their usual Skyscanner commercial manager, via the partner portal or other contact methods. If you are a new partner, please reach us via the dedicated [partner site](#) for more information.

We also add different coloured "call to action" (CTA) buttons on partner selection screens, as well as explanatory wording on or around the CTA, to distinguish whether the partner booking option is based on redirecting to a third-party site or part of our direct booking framework.

For Flights

We make it easy for travellers to filter results by several different parameters which we believe best meet what our travellers want. We add and remove filter options from time to time, based on user demand. The filters which our travellers search by naturally determine the ranking of results.

Our default ranking parameter for flight search results is "best".

Best is as explained on our site within the search results header and takes into account factors such as: (i) price; (ii) speed (i.e. overall time of journey, including layovers); (iii) whether or not a flight is direct or segmented; (iv) departure/arrival times; (v) our "Partner Quality Score" rating (explained below); (vi) click-through rate and other factors. We believe that these are the most useful criteria on which to sort results to deliver what our travellers need.

Additionally, we apply a "Greener Choice" tag to certain results to highlight the carbon dioxide output for that particular result, based on third party data we source, to demonstrate the relative carbon dioxide output for some operators over others. This is based on the result which provides the least CO2 output for the selected inventory, and will take into account relative efficiency and capacity of aircraft. More data can be found [here](#).

As explained in our [Partner Policy](#) we will remove content which fails to meet the standards we hold all of our partners to, which means that it will not appear (or re-appear) until the issue is resolved.

The operation of our Partner Quality Score, "PQS", typically means that, even where prices between different partners are equal, we are able to utilise criteria based on the PQS to rank those partners (to avoid a tie in ranking). In the limited circumstances where results are tied absolutely based on these criteria, we will rank as first the partner who provides to us a better click-through-rate and commission level.

For Accommodation

As with Flights, the hotels that we show are default ranked by "Best" which takes into account factors such as (i) price; (ii) location (based on proximity to city centres or key tourist attractions and customer review); (iii) the number of partners providing inventory for that hotel; (iv) the quality of content such as images that we are provided with; and (v) popularity (measured by click-through rates and ratio of clicks to bookings). For each hotel that we return a result for there will usually be several partners who can provide inventory for that hotel. We rank results for partners in order of the lowest price offered. We do not rank results based on the commission that Skyscanner receives, other than where the other criteria used for ranking results in a tied result, in which case the partner who pays us a higher commission level will be ranked higher.

For Car Hire

Our car hire results are displayed according to vehicle category based on: (i) [ACRIS codes](#) (ii) the supplier, if known, with the lowest price available for the inventory displayed; and (iii) the number of partners offering the vehicle category/supplier combination. An additional

element that defines which group a partner appears under is if they offer free cancellation up to 48 hours before pick-up.

Travellers can then expand the number of partners by clicking "select" for the type of vehicle, after which results from all partners offering the vehicle/supplier combination will be displayed in order of ascending price.

We display against each result other key information such as underlying vehicle provider and fuel policy, as well as a PQS rating against the partner, but this does not alter the ranking of results.

Where there is a tie on all other criteria, we randomly generate the order in which partners would be displayed so as to avoid any bias. We do not rank results based on commercial advantage to Skyscanner.

Our Partner Quality Score

This rating, which is displayed against a partner in a star format, takes into account several factors, including: (i) the volume of traffic and associated sales the partner has supplied to Skyscanner (because this directly influences our ability to score the remaining criteria with enough quantitative data); (ii) accuracy of pricing information and availability; (iii) number of user complaints about that partner and the speed of resolution of complaints; and (iv) the quality of service on the partner's website (such as the page loading speed). The rating only appears where we have a sufficient level of feedback on partners to allow for an accurate representative evaluation of performance. This allows us to maintain the integrity of the rating system used.

We work with the majority of our partners to provide feedback about PQS ratings, how these are calculated and how we can work together to improve them for the benefit of our travellers.

Self Preferencing

Other group companies of Skyscanner, such as our parent company Trip.com and our sister company Travix appear as suppliers on Skyscanner. Neither are subject to preferential ranking on our products, and in all cases, they are subject to the same criteria and policies as any third-party supplier.

Internal complaints handling

If you're one of our travellers looking to make a complaint about Skyscanner or about one of our partners, then please contact our user satisfaction team via this [link](#). The complaints handling process set out on this page is specifically for our commercial partners to raise issues with us.

For complaints about Skyscanner from our commercial partners, please first raise your concern or complaint with your regular commercial manager.

In the event your complaint is not resolved satisfactorily, and where it relates to a matter that's covered by the P2B Regulation, please contact your commercial manager at Skyscanner and ask them to commence the **P2B Regulation Complaint Process**.

Mediation

Where it has not been possible to resolve matters with Skyscanner through conversation with us in the usual commercial channels, and if the complaints handling procedure above has not yielded a satisfactory outcome, for complaints which relate to matters covered by the P2B Regulation it's possible to utilise a mediation process.

For those purposes, our mediators are the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution at 70 Fleet Street, London. More information can be found [here](#).

Information pursuant to Art. 11 of the P2B Regulation

We can provide following information on the functioning and effectiveness of our internal complaint-handling system under Regulation (EU) 2019/1150:

Total number of complaints lodged: 0

Main type of complaints: N/A

Average time to process and resolve complaints: N/A

Outcome of complaints on an aggregated basis: N/A

Last Updated: December 2022.

Average Monthly Active Recipients

The average monthly active recipients of Skyscanner's online platform services in the European Union calculated as an average over the past six months to 31 January 2023 is 33,999,923.

Published 16 February 2023

<h3>Explore</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic flights Cities + Airports Countries / Regions + Airlines Flights Hotels Car hire App Sitemap 	<h3>Partners</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with us Advertise with us Travel Insight Affiliates Travel APIs 	<h3>Company</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About us Why Skyscanner? Media Our people Accessibility Sustainability Brand story Company Details Jobs Travel features & news Cookie policy Privacy policy Terms of service Legal notices Modern slavery 	<h3>Help</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help Privacy settings Security
---	--	--	--

International Sites

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| 🇬🇧 Cheap flights | 🇦🇺 Australia - Cheap flights | 🇨🇳 中国 - 机票 | 🇩🇰 Flybilletter |
| 🇫🇮 Suomi - lennot | 🇫🇷 France - vols | 🇩🇪 Deutschland - Flüge | 🇮🇳 India - Flight tickets |
| 🇮🇪 Ireland - flights | 🇮🇹 Italia - voli | 🇯🇵 日本 - 航空券 | 🇲🇽 México - vuelos |
| 🇳🇱 Vliegtickets | 🇩🇰 Billige flybilletter | 🇵🇱 Polska - tanie loty | 🇷🇺 По вопросам - авиабилеты |
| 🇪🇸 España - vuelos | 🇸🇪 Sverige - flyg | 🇨🇭 Schweiz - Flüge | 🇹🇷 Türkiye - uçak biletleri |
| 🇦🇪 United Arab Emirates - flights | 🇺🇸 USA - flights | | |

▼ Transparency

[Transparency Report](#)

[About](#)

[Glossary](#)

[Previous Reports](#)

[Community Guidelines](#)

European Union

European Union

Last updated: 17 February, 2023

Welcome to our European Union (EU) transparency page, where we publish EU specific information required by the EU Digital Services Act (DSA).

Average Monthly Active Recipients

As at 1 February 2023, we have 96.8 million average monthly active recipients of our **Snapchat** app in the EU. This means that, on average over the last 6 months, 96.8 million registered users in the EU have opened the Snapchat app at least once during a given month.



Information on monthly active recipients in the EU under the DSA

The Digital Services Act (DSA) regulates the obligations of digital services that act as intermediaries in their role of connecting consumers with goods, services, and content in the European Union. The DSA defines certain types of services depending on those services' characteristics.

For the period 16 August 2022-16 February 2023, in the European Union, Spotify had fewer than 45 million average monthly active recipients of its service, as defined by the DSA. We will update this information at least once every six months in accordance with Article 24(2) DSA.

This information is provided for purposes of Article 24(2) DSA and should not be used for any other purpose. This information may differ from user metrics reported in other contexts, including, for example, filings with other regulatory authorities.

Information om aktiva tjänstemottagare per månad inom EU enligt DSA

Förordningen om digitala tjänster (Digital Services Act, DSA) innehåller regler för digitala tjänster som fungerar som mellanhänder genom att de förmedlar varor, tjänster och innehåll till konsumenter inom Europeiska Unionen. DSA identifierar vissa typer av tjänster beroende på dessa tjänsters egenskaper.

Under perioden 16 augusti 2022-16 februari 2023 hade Spotify färre än 45 miljoner genomsnittligt antal aktiva tjänstemottagare per månad inom Europeiska Unionen. Vi kommer att uppdatera den här informationen minst en gång var sjätte månad i enlighet med Artikel 24(2) i DSA.

Denna information tillhandahålls i enlighet med Artikel 24(2) i DSA och ska inte användas för något annat syfte. Informationen kan skilja sig från nyckeltal om användare som rapporteras i andra sammanhang inklusive t.ex. i rapporter till andra myndigheter.



FÖRETAGET

[Om](#)

[Jobb](#)

[For the Record](#)

COMMUNITIES

[För artister](#)

[Utvecklare](#)

[Annonsering](#)

[Investerare](#)

[Försäljare](#)

ANVÄNDBARA LÄNKAR

[Support](#)

[Webbspelaren](#)

[Gratis mobilapp](#)



Telegram FAQ

This FAQ provides answers to basic questions about Telegram. Check out our [Advanced FAQ](#) for more technical information.

Telegram keeps evolving and adding new features, so this document may contain outdated information. We expect to finish updating the FAQ, Bot Manuals, and other documents within a few months.

General

- [What is Telegram?](#)
- [Who is it for?](#)
- [How is it different from WhatsApp?](#)
- [How old is Telegram?](#)
- [Is it available on my device?](#)
- [Who are the people behind Telegram?](#)
- [Where is Telegram based?](#)
- [How do you make money?](#)
- [What are your thoughts on internet privacy?](#)
- [What about GDPR?](#)
- [Do you process takedown requests?](#)
- [Do you process data requests?](#)

Telegram Basics

- [Who can I message?](#)
- [Who can message me?](#)
- [Who has Telegram?](#)
- [Inviting friends](#)
- [What do the check marks mean in Telegram?](#)
- [Can I hide my 'last seen'?](#)
- [Who can see me 'online'?](#)
- [What is 'People Nearby'?](#)
- [Can I delete my messages?](#)
- [Voice, Video and Group calls](#)
- [Using emoticons](#)

Groups and Channels

- [What makes Telegram groups cool?](#)
- [How are channels and groups different?](#)
- [Creating a group](#)
- [Adding members and using Invite Links](#)

Username and t.me

- [What are usernames? How do I get one?](#)
- [What are Collectible Usernames? How are they different from basic usernames?](#)

- [How many usernames can I link to my account?](#)
- [How does t.me work?](#)
- [What can I use as my username?](#)
- [Do I need a username?](#)
- [Will people know my number?](#)
- [How do I delete my username?](#)
- [What do I do if my username is taken?](#)
- [What if someone is pretending to be me?](#)

Security

- [How secure is Telegram?](#)
- [How do you encrypt data?](#)
- [Why should I trust you?](#)
- [Do I need to trust Telegram for it to be secure?](#)
- [What if my hacker friend doubts you?](#)
- [Can Telegram protect me against everything?](#)
- [How does 2-Step Verification work?](#)

Secret Chats

- [What is a *secret chat*?](#)
- [Starting a secret chat](#)
- [Using the self-destruct timer](#)
- [Screenshot alerts](#)
- [Encryption key picture](#)
- [Why not make all chats 'secret'?](#)

Your Account

- [Who can see my phone number?](#)
- [I have a new phone number, what do I do?](#)
- [Log out of Telegram](#)
- [Change your phone number](#)
- [Delete your Telegram account](#)
- [How does account self-destruction work?](#)
- [My phone was stolen. What do I do?](#)

Bots

- [How do I create a bot?](#)
- [How do I get rid of a bot?](#)
- [Are bots safe?](#)
- [Where can I get more bots?](#)

Deeper Questions

- [Can I get Telegram's server-side code?](#)
- [Can I use my own server?](#)
- [Can I use the Telegram API?](#)
- [Do you have a Privacy Policy?](#)
- [What does the iOS privacy sheet mean?](#)
- [Why do you have two apps in the Mac App Store?](#)
- [Can I translate Telegram?](#)
- [Can I help?](#)

Troubleshooting

- [SMS, login, register](#)
- [Getting a login code via a phone call](#)
- [Getting codes via Telegram](#)
- [Notification problems](#)
- [Problems with contacts](#)
- [Deleting contacts on Android](#)

- [Secret Chats](#)
- [Can't send messages to non contacts](#)
- [Telegram uses the camera or microphone in the background](#)

[Contact Telegram Support](#)

[Follow Us on Twitter](#)

[Facebook](#)

[Advanced FAQ](#)

General Questions

Q: What is Telegram? What do I do here?

Telegram is a messaging app with a focus on speed and security, it's super-fast, simple and free. You can use Telegram on all your devices **at the same time** — your messages sync seamlessly across any number of your phones, tablets or computers. Telegram has over **700 million** monthly active users and is one of the **10 most downloaded apps** in the world.

With Telegram, you can send messages, photos, videos and **files** of any type (doc, zip, mp3, etc), as well as create groups for up to **200,000** people or **channels** for broadcasting to **unlimited** audiences. You can write to your phone contacts and find people by their **usernames**. As a result, Telegram is like SMS and email combined — and can take care of all your personal or business messaging needs. In addition to this, we support end-to-end encrypted **voice** and **video calls**, as well as **voice chats in groups** for thousands of participants.

Follow our [Tips Channel](#) to learn more about Telegram features.

Q: Who is Telegram for?

Telegram is for everyone who wants fast and reliable messaging and **calls**. Business users and small teams may like the large groups, **usernames**, **desktop apps** and powerful **file sharing** options.

Since Telegram groups can have up to **200,000 members**, we support **replies**, **mentions** and **hashtags** that help maintain order and keep communication in large communities **efficient**. You can appoint **admins with advanced tools** to help these communities prosper in peace. **Public groups** can be joined by anyone and are powerful platforms for discussions and collecting feedback.

In case you're more into pictures, Telegram has animated **gif search**, a state of the art **photo editor**, and an **open sticker platform** (find some cool stickers [here](#) or [here](#)). What's more, there is no need to worry about disk space on your device. With Telegram's cloud support and **cache management options**, Telegram can take up nearly **zero** space on your phone.

Those looking for extra privacy should check out our **advanced settings** and rather revolutionary **policy**. And if you want secrecy, try our device-specific **Secret Chats** with self-destructing messages, photos, and videos — and lock your app with an additional **passcode**.

We keep evolving — check out our [Brief History of Telegram](#) and follow us on [twitter](#) and [Telegram](#) to stay in touch.

Q: How is Telegram different from WhatsApp?

Unlike WhatsApp, Telegram is a cloud-based messenger with **seamless sync**. As a result, you can access your messages from several devices at once, including tablets and computers, and share an unlimited number of photos, videos and files (doc, zip, mp3, etc.) of up to **2 GB each**.

Telegram needs less than **100 MB** on your device – you can keep **all your media** in the cloud without deleting things – simply [clear your cache to free up space](#).

Thanks to Telegram's multi-data center infrastructure and encryption, it is faster and way more **secure**. On top of that, private messaging on Telegram is free and will stay free — no ads, no subscription fees, forever.

Telegram's API and code is open, and developers are welcome to create their own Telegram apps. We also have a **Bot API**, a platform for developers that allows anyone to easily build specialized tools for Telegram, [integrate any services](#), and even [accept payments](#) from users around the world.

And that's just the tip of the iceberg.

Follow our [Tips Channel](#) to learn more about Telegram features.

Q: How old is Telegram?

Telegram for iOS was launched on **August 14, 2013**. The alpha version of Telegram for Android officially launched on October 20, 2013. More and more [Telegram clients](#) appear, built by independent developers using Telegram's [open platform](#).

Q: Which devices can I use?

You can use Telegram on smartphones, tablets, and even computers. We have apps for [iOS](#) (9.0 and above), [Android](#) (6.0 and up), a native [macOS app](#) and a universal [desktop app](#) for Windows, macOS, and Linux. [Telegram Web](#) can also help to quickly do something on the go.

You can log in to Telegram from as many of your devices as you like — all **at the same time**. Just use your main mobile phone number to log in everywhere, your cloud chats will sync instantly.

The [Telegram API](#) is open for developers, should you want to build your own applications for other platforms.

Q: Who are the people behind Telegram?

Telegram is supported by [Pavel Durov](#) and his brother Nikolai. Pavel supports Telegram financially and ideologically while Nikolai's input is technological. To make Telegram possible, Nikolai developed a unique custom data protocol, which is open, secure and optimized for work with multiple data-centers. As a result, Telegram combines security, reliability and speed on any network.

See also: [articles about Telegram](#)

Q: Where is Telegram based?

The Telegram development team is based in Dubai.

Most of the developers behind Telegram originally come from St. Petersburg, the city famous for its unprecedented number of [highly skilled engineers](#). The Telegram team had to leave Russia due to local IT regulations and has tried a number of locations as its base, including Berlin, London and Singapore. We're currently happy with Dubai, although are ready to relocate again if local regulations change.

Q: Will you have ads in my private chats and groups? Or sell my data? Or steal my beloved and enslave my children?

No. See [this post](#) for details.

Q: How are you going to make money out of this?

We believe in fast and secure messaging that is also 100% free.

Our founder and CEO [Pavel Durov](#), who financed Telegram throughout most of its history, has outlined a **strategy to make Telegram sustainable** in [this post](#).

Following this plan, Telegram has implemented sustainable forms of monetization that prioritize its users:

- In 2021, Telegram launched [Sponsored Messages](#) – minimalist, privacy-conscious advertisements that can appear in certain public channels.
- In 2022, Telegram launched a [Premium subscription](#) which users can purchase to both support the app and unlock additional exclusive features.

These revenue streams help us pay for infrastructure costs and developer salaries, however making profits will never be an end-goal for Telegram.

Learn more about subscriptions in the [Telegram Premium FAQ](#).

Q: What are your thoughts on internet privacy?

We think that the two most important components of Internet privacy should be:

1. Protecting your private conversations from snooping third parties, such as officials, employers, etc.
2. Protecting your personal data from third parties, such as marketers, advertisers, etc.

Telegram's aim is to create a truly free messenger, with a revolutionary [privacy policy](#).

Q: What about GDPR?

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into force in Europe on May 25, 2018. Since taking back our right to privacy was the reason we made Telegram, there wasn't much we had to change. We don't use your data for ad targeting, we don't sell it to others, and we're not part of any ~~mafia family~~ "family of companies."

Telegram only keeps the information it needs to function as a feature-rich cloud service. For example, your cloud chats – so that you can access them from any devices without using third-party backups, or your contacts – so that you can rely on your existing social graph when messaging people on Telegram. Please see our [Privacy Policy](#) for more information.

You can use [@GDPRbot](#) to:

- Request a copy of all your data that Telegram stores.
- Contact us about Data Privacy.

Q: There's illegal content on Telegram. How do I take it down?

All Telegram chats and group chats are private amongst their participants. We do not process any requests related to them.

But **sticker sets**, **channels**, and **bots** on Telegram are *publicly available*. If you find sticker sets or bots on Telegram that you think are illegal, please ping us at abuse@telegram.org.

You can also use the 'report' buttons right inside our apps, see [this post](#) on our official [@ISISwatch channel](#) for details.

Note: If a scammer is pretending to be you, contact [@NoToScam](#)

Q: How do I send a request under EU Regulation 2021/784?

The Regulation (EU) 2021/784 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 on addressing the dissemination of terrorist content online (Terrorist Content Online Regulation, or TCO) allows authorities in EU countries to send removal requests for terrorist content, if it is discovered on Telegram's public platform. To reach the Telegram team with TCO-related requests, competent EU authorities can send the [/tco_contact](#) command to [@GDPRbot](#).

Users whose publications were taken down in connection with the EU Regulation 2021/784 can contact [@GDPRbot](#) and use the command [/tco_ask](#) to ask why their publications were considered terrorist and how to challenge the removal.

Q: Is Telegram a "very large online platform" according to the EU Digital Services Act?

No. As of February 2023, Telegram had an estimated average of 38.5 million EU users over the preceding 6 months. This is lower than the threshold of 45 million users required for designation as a "very large online platform."

The number of active users relevant for calculating this threshold is believed to be even lower, since only some of Telegram's functions may qualify as "online platforms" under the Digital Services Act.

Q: A bot or channel is infringing on my copyright. What do I do?

All Telegram chats and group chats are private amongst their participants. We do not process any requests related to them. But **sticker sets**, **channels**, and **bots** on Telegram are *publicly available*.

If you see a bot, channel, or sticker set that is infringing on your copyright, kindly submit a complaint to dmca@telegram.org. Please note that such requests should only be submitted by the copyright owner or an agent authorized to act on the owner's behalf.

Q: Wait! 0_o Do you process take-down requests from third parties?

Our mission is to provide a secure means of communication that works everywhere on the planet. To do this in the places where it is most needed (and to continue distributing Telegram through the App Store and Google Play), we have to process legitimate requests to take down illegal **public** content (e.g., sticker sets, bots, and channels) within the app. For example, we can take down sticker sets that violate intellectual property rights or porn bots.

User-uploaded stickers sets, channels, and bots by third-party developers are not part of the core Telegram UI. Whenever we receive a complaint at abuse@telegram.org or dmca@telegram.org regarding the legality of public content, we perform the necessary legal checks and take it down when deemed appropriate.

Please note that this does **not** apply to local restrictions on freedom of speech. For example, if criticizing the government is illegal in some country, Telegram won't be a part of such politically motivated censorship. This goes against our founders' [principles](#). While we do block terrorist (e.g. ISIS-related) bots and channels, we will not block anybody who peacefully expresses alternative opinions.

Q: My bot or sticker set was banned unfairly, what do I do?

If you think we banned your bot, channel, or sticker set for no apparent reasons, drop us a line at abuse@telegram.org.

Q: Do you process data requests?

[Secret chats](#) use end-to-end encryption, thanks to which we don't have any data to disclose.

To protect the data that is not covered by end-to-end encryption, Telegram uses a distributed infrastructure. Cloud chat data is stored in multiple data centers around the globe that are controlled by different legal entities spread across different jurisdictions. The relevant decryption keys are split into parts and are never kept in the same place as the data they protect. As a result, several court orders from different jurisdictions are required to force us to give up any data.

Thanks to this structure, we can ensure that no single government or block of like-minded countries can intrude on people's privacy and freedom of expression. Telegram can be forced to give up data only if an issue is grave and universal enough to pass the scrutiny of several different legal systems around the world.

To this day, we have disclosed 0 bytes of user data to third parties, including governments.

Telegram Basics

Follow our [Tips Channel](#) to learn more about Telegram features.

Q: Who can I write to?

You can write to people who are in your phone contacts and have Telegram. Another way of contacting people is to type their Telegram [username](#) into the search field – you don't need to know their phone number to do this.

Q: Who can contact me?

People can contact you on Telegram if they **know your phone number** or if you **message them first**.

If they don't know your phone number, they can find you in these cases:

- When you both are members of the **same group**.
- If you set a [public username](#). Others can use **Global Search** and find you by your username.
- If you **opt-in** to appear in the [People Nearby](#) section (this is **turned off** by default).

Q: How do I know who in my contacts has Telegram?

Your contacts, who have Telegram, are shown at the top of your Contacts. They also have pictures.

Q: How do I invite my friends?

iOS: The basic invitations are simple SMS messages. They will be charged as standard outgoing SMS by your carrier (unless sent via iMessage). Naturally, you have other options to bring your friends here. Try sending them a download link via any other messaging service: email, Facebook, WhatsApp, an actual telegram — you name it. The link: <https://telegram.org/dl/>

Android: Open the app menu (swipe right in chat list) > Invite Friends. Then choose an application via which you would like to send out invitations.

You can give your friends a [t.me link](#) with your username so that they can easily find you on Telegram even if they don't have your phone number.

Q: What do the check marks mean?

One check — message delivered to the Telegram cloud and your friend has been notified if he allows notifications.

Two checks — message read (your friend opened Telegram and opened the conversation with the message).

We don't have a 'delivered to device' status for messages because Telegram can run on as many devices as you want. So which particular one would that check mean?

Q: Can I hide my 'last seen' time?

You can choose who sees this info in [Privacy and Security](#) settings.

Remember that you won't see Last Seen timestamps for people with whom you don't share your own. You will, however, see an approximate last seen value. This keeps stalkers away but makes it possible to understand whether a person is reachable over Telegram. There are four possible approximate values:

- **Last seen recently** — covers anything between 1 second and 2–3 days
- **Last seen within a week** — between 2–3 and seven days
- **Last seen within a month** — between 6–7 days and a month
- **Last seen a long time ago** — more than a month (this is also always shown to blocked users)

Q: Who can see me 'online'?

The [last seen](#) rules apply to your online status as well. People can only see you online if you're sharing your last seen status with them.

There are some exceptions because sometimes it is obvious that you are online. Regardless of the last seen settings, people will see you online for a brief period (~30 seconds) if you do the following:

- Send them a message in a one-on-one chat or in a group where you both are members.
- Read a message they sent you in a one-on-one chat.
- Broadcast a "typing..." status to their chat with you or to a group where you both are members.

If you're not sharing your last seen timestamp with someone and don't do anything of the above, they'll never see you online. Another way of achieving this is to block that person.

Q: What is People Nearby?

People Nearby is an *optional* feature that allows Telegram users to **explore local groups**, **find friends** to chat with in their area, or quickly **exchange contacts** with people who are close.

You can find it in *Contacts > Find People Nearby*, as well as directly in the side menu on Android.

While you have the People Nearby section **open on your screen**, people who are *very close* will be able to see you there – so that it's easy to exchange contacts. If you don't open the section, others will **never** see you in 'People Nearby'.

Note: People Nearby is **never turned on by default** – users must manually enable it. If you are receiving messages from someone you don't know, see [Q: Who can contact me?](#)

You can also choose to permanently add your profile to the list of nearby people by tapping **Make Myself Visible**. After becoming visible, you can remove your profile from the list at any time by tapping **Stop Showing Me**.

To protect user privacy, 'People Nearby' always shows distances to **approximate locations**. As of February 2022, these distances are additionally offset by **700 meters** (previously 100 meters).

Q: Can I delete my messages?

Yes. You can always delete any messages you **sent** or **received** for *both sides* in *any* one-on-one conversation (in groups, it's still your own messages only). You can also clear the entire chat history on both ends. On Telegram, deleted messages do not leave a mark in the chat.



Together with privacy settings for [forwarded messages](#), this makes exchanging Telegram messages similar to talking face to face (without a tape recorder). As a result, users no longer need to worry about the data accumulating in their chats over the years. Both parties in a conversation have full control over what does and what doesn't belong to their online identity.

Q: Can I make calls via Telegram?

Yes! You can make end-to-end encrypted [Voice Calls](#) and [Video Calls](#).

If you want more participants, try starting a [Voice Chat](#) in one of the **groups** you created. Voice Chats add a live layer of ephemeral talk to the group. They can be used as virtual office spaces for teams or informal lounges for any community. While Voice Chats are not group calls, they can achieve similar goals.

Q: How can I use emoticons?

Type **one word** in your input field to get relevant [emoji suggestions](#). You can also type ":" followed by any keyword to open **emoji search** - like `:heart`.

You can suggest missing keywords for emoji in your language using [this interface](#) (this will open suggestions for *English*, don't forget to change to your *language* in the left menu).

Groups and Channels

Q: What makes Telegram groups cool?

Telegram groups can have up to **200,000 members** each and are extremely powerful communication tools. Here are a few key features that make them stand out in the messaging world:

Unified history

Edit your messages after posting, delete them so that they disappear for everyone.

Cross-platform availability

Access your messages anytime, from any number of your mobile or desktop devices.

Instant search

Find the message you're looking for, even among millions. Filter by sender to make searching easier.

Replies, mentions, hashtags

Easily trace a conversation and keep communication efficient, no matter the group size.

Smart notifications

Mute the group to get notifications only when people mention you or reply to your messages.

Pinned messages

You can pin any message to be displayed at the top of the chat screen. All members will get a notification — even if they muted ordinary messages from your group.

Moderation tools

Appoint administrators that can mass-delete messages, control membership, and pin important messages. Define their admin privileges with granular precision.

Group permissions

Set default permissions to restrict all members from posting specific kinds of content. Or even restrict members from sending messages altogether – and let the admins chat amongst themselves while everybody else is watching.

File sharing

Send and receive files of any type, up to 2 GB in size each, access them instantly on your other devices.

Public groups

Get a [short link](#) for your group and make it public, like t.me/publictestgroup. This way, anybody can view the group's entire chat history and join to post messages.

Customization via bots

Create custom tools for any specific needs using our [Bot API](#) and [Inline Bots](#).

Q: What's the difference between groups and channels?

Telegram **groups** are ideal for sharing stuff with friends and family or collaboration in small teams. But groups can also grow very large and support communities of up to 200,000 members. You can make any group **public**, toggle **persistent history** to control whether or not new members have access to earlier messages and appoint **administrators** with granular privileges. You can also pin important messages to the top of the screen so that all members can see them, including those who have just joined.

Channels are a tool for broadcasting messages to large audiences. In fact, a channel can have an unlimited number of subscribers. When you post in a channel, the message is signed with the channel's name and photo and not your own. Each message in a channel has a **view counter** that gets updated when the message is viewed, including its forwarded copies.

[Read more about channels in the Channels FAQ »](#)

Q: How do I create a group?

iOS: Start a new message (tap the icon in the top right corner in Chats) > 'New Group'.

Android: Tap the circular pencil icon in the chat list > 'New Group'.

Telegram Desktop: Click the menu button in the top left corner > 'New Group'.

Q: Can I assign administrators?

You can add administrators to help you manage your group and define their privileges with granular precision.

iOS: Go to Group Info (tap the photo in the top right corner on the group's chat screen) > Edit > Administrators.

Android: Go to Group Info (tap the name in the header) > the pencil icon (in the top right corner) > Administrators.

Telegram Desktop: When in the group, click '...' in the top right corner > Manage group > Administrators.

Q: How do I add more members? What's an invite link?

You can add your contacts, or using search by [username](#).

It is easy to migrate existing groups to Telegram by sending people an **invite link**. To create an invite link, go to Group Info > Add Member > Invite to Group via Link.

Anyone who has Telegram installed will be able to join your group by following this link. If you choose to revoke the link, it will stop working immediately.

[Read more about invite links in our blog »](#)

Username and t.me

Q: What are usernames? How do I get one?

You can set a **public** username on Telegram. It then becomes possible for other users to find you by that username – you will appear in search under 'global results'. Please note that people who find you will be able to send you messages, even if they don't know your number. If you are not comfortable with this, we advise against setting a username on Telegram.

You can set up a username in Settings and use the universal search box in the chat list to search for chats, messages, and usernames.

Q: What are Collectible Usernames? How are they different from basic usernames?

Collectible usernames work just like [basic usernames](#), they appear in Global Search results and have their own links that can be used outside of Telegram: [username.t.me](#) and [t.me/username](#).

They can be bought and sold through third-party platforms like [Fragment](#), giving a **simple** and **secure** way to acquire and exchange valuable Telegram domains. Acquiring a collectible username gives permanent ownership, verified by the TON blockchain. Owners of collectible usernames can freely **assign them** to chats, **sell them** to others, or **keep them** for later use.

Q: How does t.me work?

Once you've set a username, you can give people a [t.me/username](#) or a [username.t.me](#) link. Opening either of those links on their phone will automatically fire up their Telegram app and open a chat with you. You can share username links with friends, write them on business cards or put them up on your website.

This way people can contact you on Telegram without knowing your phone number.

If you don't want to set up a public username and don't mind sharing your number, you can also create a t.me link [with your phone number](#) in **international format** – for example, [t.me/+123456789](#). This type of link can quickly open a chat with you from any app, however, it will only work if your [privacy settings](#) let others find you by your phone number.

Q: What can I use as my username?

You can use a–z, 0–9 and underscores. Usernames are case-insensitive, but Telegram will store your capitalization preferences (e.g. Telegram and TeleGram is the same user).

Q: Do I need a username?

You don't have to get one. Remember that Telegram usernames are public and choosing a username on Telegram makes it possible for people to find you in global search and send you messages even if they don't have your number. If you are not comfortable with this, we advise against setting up a username.

Q: If someone finds me by username, messages and I reply — will they know my number?

No. Neither party will see another's phone number (unless this is permitted by your [privacy settings](#)). This is similar to the case when you message a person who you've met in a Telegram group.

Q: How do I delete my username?

Go to Settings and save an empty username. This will remove your username; people will no longer be able to find you via search. This will not affect existing conversations.

Q: What do I do if my username is taken?

There are two types of username on Telegram, [basic usernames](#) and [collectible usernames](#).

Basic Usernames

Telegram **basic** usernames are distributed on a first-come – first-serve basis.

We understand that certain usernames are part of an online identity for some of us. If your desired username is already taken and it is **not registered as a collectible**, we can help you acquire it for your account or channel, provided that you have that same username on at least two of these services: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram.

Due to the fact that one account can register multiple bot and channel usernames, we reserve the right to recall usernames assigned to unused bots and channels, as well as openly squatted usernames.

To request a username, contact [@Username_bot](#).

Collectible Usernames

If you want a collectible username but it is taken, you should check if it is available for [sale](#). We cannot assign collectible usernames, they can only be managed by their **respective owners**.

Q: What if someone is pretending to be me?

If a scammer is pretending to be you, please contact [@NoToScam](#).

Security

If you are an advanced user, you may find our [FAQ for the Technically Inclined](#) useful as well.

Q: How secure is Telegram?

Telegram is more secure than mass market messengers like WhatsApp and Line. We are based on the MTProto protocol (see [description](#) and [advanced FAQ](#)), built upon time-tested algorithms to make security compatible with high-speed delivery and reliability on weak connections. We are continuously working with the community to improve the security of our protocol and clients.

Q: What if I'm more paranoid than your regular user?

We've got you covered. Telegram's special [secret chats](#) use end-to-end encryption, leave no trace on our servers, support self-destructing messages and don't allow forwarding. On top of this, secret chats are not part of the Telegram cloud and can only be accessed on their devices of origin.

Q: So how do you encrypt data?

We support two layers of secure encryption. [Server-client encryption](#) is used in Cloud Chats (private and group chats), Secret Chats use an additional layer of [client-client encryption](#). All data, regardless of type, is encrypted in the same way — be it text, media or files.

Our encryption is based on 256-bit symmetric AES encryption, 2048-bit RSA encryption, and Diffie-Hellman secure key exchange. You can find more info in the [Advanced FAQ](#).

See also: [Do you process data requests?](#)

Q: Why should I trust you?

Telegram is open, anyone can check our [source code](#), [protocol](#) and [API](#), see how everything works and make an informed decision. Telegram supports [verifiable builds](#), which allow experts to independently verify that our code published on GitHub is the **exact same code** that is used to build the apps you download from App Store or Google Play.

We welcome security experts to audit our system and appreciate any feedback at security@telegram.org.

On top of that, Telegram's primary focus is not to [bring a profit](#), so commercial interests will never interfere with our mission.

See also: [articles about Telegram](#)

Q: Do I need to trust Telegram for this to be secure?

When it comes to [secret chats](#), you don't — just make sure that the visualized key of your secret chat matches the one in your friend's secret chat settings. [More about this below](#).

Q: What if my hacker friend says they could decipher Telegram messages?

See [this page](#) for the latest details about the [Telegram Bug Bounty Program](#).

Anyone who claims that Telegram messages can be deciphered is welcome to prove that claim in our competition and [win \\$300,000](#). You can check out the [Cracking Contest Description](#) to learn more.

Any comments on Telegram's security are welcome at security@telegram.org. All submissions which result in a change of code or configuration are eligible for bounties, ranging from [\\$100](#) to [\\$100,000](#) or more, depending on the severity of the issue.

Please note that we can not offer bounties for issues that are disclosed to the public before they are fixed.

Q: Can Telegram protect me against everything?

Telegram can help when it comes to data transfer and secure communication. This means that all data (including media and files) that you send and receive via Telegram cannot be deciphered when intercepted by your internet service provider, owners of Wi-Fi routers you connect to, or other third parties.

But please remember that we cannot protect you from your own mother if she takes your unlocked phone without a passcode. Or from your IT-department if they access your computer at work. Or from any other people that get physical or [root](#) access to your phones or computers running Telegram.

If you have reasons to worry about your personal security, we strongly recommend using only [Secret Chats](#) in official or at least verifiable open-source apps for sensitive information, preferably with a [self-destruct timer](#). We also recommend enabling 2-Step Verification and setting up a strong passcode to lock your app, you will find both options in Settings > Privacy and Security.

Q: How does 2-Step Verification work?

Logging in with an SMS code is an industry standard in messaging, but if you're looking for more security or have reasons to doubt your mobile carrier or government, we recommend protecting your cloud chats with an additional password.

You can do this in **Settings > Privacy and Security > 2-Step Verification**. Once enabled, you will need both an SMS code and a password to log in. You can also set up a recovery email address that will help regain access, should you forget your password. If you do so, please remember that it's important that the recovery email account is also protected with a strong password and 2-Step Verification when possible.

[Check this out](#) for tips on creating a strong password that is easy to remember.

Q: Why can jailbroken and rooted devices be dangerous?

Using a rooted or jailbroken device makes it easier for a potential attacker to gain full administrative control over your device — [root access](#).

A user with root access can easily bypass security features built into the operating system, read process memory or access restricted areas, such as the [internal storage](#). Once an attacker has root access, any efforts to mitigate threats become futile. No application can be called safe under these circumstances, no matter how strong the encryption.

Secret Chats

Q: How are secret chats different?

Secret chats are meant for people who want more secrecy than the average fella. All messages in secret chats use end-to-end encryption. This means only you and the recipient can read those messages — nobody else can decipher them, including us here at Telegram ([more on this here](#)). On top of this, Messages cannot be forwarded from secret chats. And when you delete messages on your side of the conversation, the app on the other side of the secret chat will be ordered to delete them as well.

You can order your messages, photos, videos and files to [self-destruct](#) in a set amount of time after they have been read or opened by the recipient. The message will then disappear from both your and your friend's devices.

All secret chats in Telegram are device-specific and are not part of the Telegram cloud. This means you can only access messages in a secret chat from their device of origin. They are safe for as long as your device is safe in your pocket.

Q: How do I start a secret chat?

Open the profile of the user you want to contact. Tap on '...', then 'Start Secret Chat'.

Remember that Telegram secret chats are device-specific. If you start a secret chat with a friend on one of your devices, this chat will only be available on that device. If you log out, you will lose all your secret chats. You can create as many different secret chats with the same contact as you like.

Q: How do self-destructing messages work?

The Self-Destruct Timer is available for **all messages** in Secret Chats and for **media** in private cloud chats.

To set the timer, simply tap the clock icon (in the input field on iOS, top bar on Android), and then choose the desired time limit. The clock starts ticking the moment the message is displayed on the recipient's screen (gets two check marks). As soon as the time runs out, the message disappears from **both** devices. We will try to send a notification if a screenshot is taken.

Please note that the timer in Secret Chats only applies to messages that were sent **after** the timer was set. It has no effect on earlier messages.

Q: Can I be certain that my conversation partner doesn't take a screenshot?

Unfortunately, there is no bulletproof way of detecting screenshots on certain systems (most notably, some Android and Windows Phone devices). We will make every effort to alert you about screenshots taken in your Secret Chats, but it may still be possible to bypass such notifications and take screenshots silently. We advise to share sensitive information only with people you trust. After all, nobody can stop a person from taking a picture of their screen with a different device or an old school camera.

Q: What is this 'Encryption Key' thing?

When a secret chat is created, the participating devices exchange encryption keys using the so-called [Diffie-Hellman key exchange](#). After the secure end-to-end connection has been established, we generate a picture that visualizes the encryption key for your chat. You can then compare this image with the one your friend has — if the two images are the same, you can be sure that the secret chat is secure, and no [man-in-the-middle attack](#) can succeed.

Newer versions of Telegram apps will show a larger picture along with a textual representation of the key (this is not the key itself, of course!) when both participants are using an updated app.

Always compare visualizations using a channel that is known to be secure — it's safest if you do this in person, in an offline meeting with the conversation partner.

Q: Why not just make all chats 'secret'?

All Telegram messages are always securely encrypted. Messages in Secret Chats use **client-client** encryption, while Cloud Chats use **client-server/server-client** encryption and are stored encrypted in the Telegram Cloud (more [here](#)). This enables your cloud messages to be both [secure](#) and immediately accessible from any of your devices – even if you lose your device altogether.

The problem of restoring access to your chat history on a newly connected device (e.g. when you lose your phone) does not have an elegant solution in the end-to-end encryption paradigm. At the same time, reliable backups are an essential feature for any mass-market messenger. To solve this problem, some applications (like Whatsapp and Viber) allow [decryptable backups](#) that put their users' privacy at risk – even if they do not enable backups themselves. Other apps ignore the need for backups altogether and leave their users vulnerable to data loss.

We opted for a third approach by offering two distinct types of chats. Telegram disables default system backups and provides all users with an integrated security-focused backup solution in the form of Cloud Chats. Meanwhile, the separate entity of Secret Chats gives you full control over the data you do not want to be stored.

This allows Telegram to be widely adopted in broad circles, not just by activists and dissidents, so that the simple fact of using Telegram does not mark users as targets for heightened surveillance in certain countries. We are convinced that the separation of conversations into Cloud and Secret chats represents the most secure solution currently possible for a massively popular messaging application.

See also: [Why Telegram isn't End-to-End Encrypted “by Default”](#)

Your Account

Q: Who can see my phone number?

On Telegram, you can send messages in private chats and groups without making your phone number visible. By default, your number is only visible to people who you've added to your address book as contacts. You can further modify this in *Settings > Privacy and Security > Phone Number*.

Note that people will always see your number if they know it already and **saved** it in their address book.

Q: I have a new phone number, what do I do?

Each phone number is a **separate** account on Telegram. You have several options if you are using multiple phone numbers:

- If you will **no longer use the old number** (e.g., you moved to a new country or changed your number for good), simply go to Settings and [change the number](#) connected to your Telegram account to the new number. **Important:** make sure you have access to your connected phone number – otherwise you risk losing access to your account.
- If you will use the new number for a **limited time** (e.g., you're on a trip or vacation), there's no need to do anything.
- If you want to keep using **both numbers** (e.g., you have a work phone and personal phone), choose one as your Telegram number. You *may* create another Telegram account on the second number as well, for example, if you want to keep work and personal chats separated. It is possible to log in to one Telegram app with up to **3** different [accounts](#) at once.

Q: How do I log out?

Most users don't need to log out of Telegram:

- You can use Telegram on many devices **at the same time**. Just use the same phone number to log in on all devices.
- You can go to *Settings > Data and Storage > Storage Usage > Clear cache* to **free up space** on your device without logging out.
- If you use Telegram with **multiple phone numbers**, you can [switch between accounts](#) without logging out.
- If you use Telegram on a **shared device**, you can set up a passcode in *Settings > Privacy and Security* to make sure only you have access to your account.

If you do want to log out for some reason, here's how you do that:

iOS: Go to Settings > Edit > Log out.

Android, Telegram Desktop: Go to Settings > ... (in the top right corner) > Log out.

If you log out, you will keep all your cloud messages. However, you **will lose** all your **Secret Chats** and **all messages** inside those secret chats when you log out.

Note that logging out does **not** trigger remote deletion of your secret chat messages on your partner's device — to do that, choose 'Clear History' first.

Q: How do I change my phone number?

You can change your number in Telegram and keep **everything**, including all your contacts, messages, and media from the Telegram cloud, as well as all your Secret Chats on all devices.

To change your number, go to Settings, then tap on your phone number (just above the username), then 'Change Number'. If you already have a different Telegram account on the target number, you'll need to [delete](#) that account first.

Q: How do I delete my account?

If you would like to delete your account, you can do this on the [deactivation page](#). Deleting your account permanently removes all your **messages** and **contacts**. All groups and channels that you've created are orphaned and left without a creator but admins retain their rights.

This action must be confirmed via your Telegram account and cannot be undone.

We recommend using a non-mobile browser for this process.

Note that you'll receive the **code** via **Telegram**, not SMS.

Q: What happens if I delete my account?

As was just mentioned above, all your data will be flushed from our system: all messages, groups, and contacts associated with your account will be deleted. That said, your contacts will still be able to chat in the groups that you have created, and they will still have *their* copy of the messages you sent them. So if you want to send messages that can vanish without a trace, try using our [self-destruct timer](#) instead.

Termination of a Telegram account is irreversible. If you sign up again, you will appear as a new user and will not get your history, contacts or groups back. People, who have your phone number in their contacts, will be notified. The new user will be displayed as a separate conversation in their messages list and their conversation history with this new user will be empty.

Q: How does account self-destruction work?

Telegram is not a commercial organization, and we value our disk space greatly. If you stop using Telegram and don't come online for at least six months, your account will be deleted along with all messages, media, contacts and every other piece of data you store in the Telegram cloud. You can change the exact period after which your inactive account will self-destruct in Settings.

Q: My phone was stolen, what do I do?

First of all, sorry about your phone. Unfortunately, the phone number is the only way for us to identify a Telegram user at the moment. We don't collect additional information about you, so whoever has the number, has the account. This means we can't help you unless you have access either to the phone number or to Telegram itself on any of your devices.

I have access to Telegram on another device

1. Go to Telegram Settings > Privacy and Security and turn on Two-Step Verification. This way the phone number alone will not be enough to log in to your account.
2. Go to Settings > Devices (or Privacy & Security > Active Sessions) and terminate your Telegram session on the old device. Whoever has your phone will not be able to log in again, since they don't know your password.
3. Contact your phone provider, so that they block your old SIM and issue a new one with your number.
4. If you decide to switch to a new phone number, don't forget to go to Settings, tap on your phone number and change your Telegram number to the new one.

I don't have access to Telegram on any other devices

1. First and foremost, you need to contact your phone provider, so that they block your old SIM and issue a new one with your number.
2. Wait till you receive your new SIM with the old number, log in to Telegram, then go to Settings > Devices (or Privacy & Security > Active Sessions) and terminate your Telegram session on the old device.

Removing sensitive data

Common thieves usually throw out the SIM card immediately (the phone is harder to locate this way), then wipe the devices and sell them, so there isn't much risk for the data in case of regular petty theft. But if you have reasons to worry about the data on the device and are unable to [log out the other device](#), it is best that you wipe it remotely. You can read more about it here: [Apple iOS](#), [Android](#). Unfortunately, this requires you to have prepared in advance for this scenario.

You can [delete your Telegram account](#) if you are logged in on at least one of your other devices (mobile or desktop). Note that inactive Telegram accounts self-destruct automatically after a period of time — 6 months being the default setting.

Bots

If you're a developer, you may find our [Bots FAQ](#) more useful.

Q: What are bots?

Bots are like small programs that run right inside Telegram. They are made by third-party developers using the [Telegram Bot API](#).

Q: How do I create a bot?

Creating Telegram bots is super-easy, but you will need at least some skills in computer programming. If you're sure you're up to it, our [Introduction for Developers](#) is a good place to start.

Unfortunately, there are no out-of-the-box ways to create a working bot if you are not a developer. But we're sure you'll soon find plenty of bots created by other people to play with.

Q: A bot is sending me messages, how do I make it stop?

If you don't want a bot to send you messages, feel free to block it – same as you would block a human user. Some Telegram clients have a 'Stop Bot' button right in the bot's profile.

That said, most bot developers offer commands that silence the bot, check its `/help` for clues.

Q: Are bots safe?

Yes. Bots are no different from human users that you meet in groups for example. They can see your public name, username, and profile pictures, and they can see messages you send to them, that's it. They can't access your last seen status and **don't** see your phone number (unless you decide to give it to them yourself).

Naturally, any bot should be treated as a stranger — don't give them your passwords, Telegram codes or bank account numbers, even if they ask nicely. Also, be careful when opening files sent by bots, same as you would deal with ordinary humans. Example: If a bot sent us a file called *OpenMe.exe*, we probably wouldn't open it.

Q: If I add a bot to my group, can it read my messages?

Bots can work in two modes when you add them to groups. By default, bots only see messages that are meant for them. In this case, you'll see 'has no access to messages' in the group members list next to the bot.

Some bots need more information to work, so developers may disable the privacy mode. In this case, the bot will see all messages sent to the group, and you will see 'has access to messages' in the members list next to the bot.

[Learn more about privacy mode for bots »](#)

If your group contains very sensitive information, maybe it's better to avoid adding bots you don't trust 100%.

Q: Are bots made by Telegram?

No. While we have some official bots for specific purposes (like [@gif](#) or [@GDPRbot](#)), we don't usually make bots. Bots are made by third-party developers using the [Telegram Bot API and platform](#).

Q: Where can I find more bots?

There is no official store at the moment, so you'll have to ask your friends or search the web for now. We're pretty sure you'll find some bots to play with.

Deeper questions

Q: Can I get Telegram's server-side code?

All Telegram client apps are fully open source. We offer [verifiable builds both for iOS and Android](#) – this technology allows to independently verify that the application you download from the app stores was built using the **exact same code** that we publish.

By contrast, publishing the server code doesn't provide security guarantees neither for Secret Chats nor for Cloud Chats. This is because – unlike with the client-side code – there's no way to verify that the **same code** is run on the servers.

As for Secret Chats, you don't need the server-side code to check their integrity – the point of end-to-end encryption is that it must be solid regardless of how the servers function.

In a [post on his channel](#), Pavel Durov explained why Telegram hasn't published the server code, even as a publicity stunt.

The [encryption](#) and [API](#) used on Telegram's servers are fully documented and open for review by security experts. We welcome any comments at security@telegram.org

Q: Can I run Telegram using my own server?

Our architecture does not support federation yet. Telegram is a unified cloud service, so creating forks where two users might end up on two different Telegram clouds is unacceptable. To enable you to run your own Telegram server while retaining both speed and security is a task in itself. At the moment, we are undecided on whether or not Telegram should go in this direction.

Q: Can I use the Telegram API?

Yes. Developers for all platforms are welcome to use our [protocol](#), [API](#) and even [source code](#). Check out the [Getting started](#) section of the docs.

Don't forget about our [Bot API](#) that lets you build cool stuff on our platform.

Q: Do you have a Privacy Policy?

Sure. Check [this](#) out.

Q: What does the iOS privacy sheet mean?

Apple created privacy sheets to inform users about what data apps may collect, but information there is vague and can be

misleading. You can see a detailed explanation of Telegram's sheet [here](#).

Q: Why do you have two apps in the Mac App Store?

One is our [app for macOS](#), the other is Telegram Lite, the macOS version of our [multi-platform client](#). Both apps are official. Both started out as unofficial applications by two different developers and vary in design and functionality.

[Telegram for macOS](#) supports many platform-specific features, such as the MacBook Pro Touch Bar, gesture navigation, integration with the Mac's Share menu and more. It has every feature from the iOS version of the app including Secret Chats.

[Telegram Lite](#) is a lightning-fast app, optimized for work-related tasks and handling large communities. It offers a three-column interface, perfect for multitasking and quick access to media, files and links shared in your chats. This app can also be used to [export your Telegram data and chats](#).

Q: Can I translate Telegram?

Telegram is officially available in English, Spanish, German, Dutch, Italian, French, Arabic, Portuguese, Korean, Malay, Russian and Ukrainian on most platforms, and we are gradually expanding the list of languages built into the apps.

If you don't like how a specific element in Telegram's interface is translated in your language, or would like to help us maintain the translation, check out our [localization platform](#). Everyone can suggest translations and vote for the best ones, making Telegram localization a community-driven effort.

If you're looking to go beyond suggestions for individual phrases and would like to help us maintain the official translation to your language on a continuous basis, you can contact [@TelegramAuditions](#). Please include a hashtag with the English name of your language (e.g. #Albanian) and a few links to phrases on this platform with your **translation suggestions** or **comments**. Be sure to read the [Style Guide](#) carefully before you apply.

Q: Can I help?

Yes, we are always looking for volunteers to help us with user support. If you would be interested in answering questions about Telegram to users from your country, contact our auditions account.

Before you apply, please check out the [Telegram Support Initiative](#).

Passport

Telegram Passport is a unified authorization method for services that require personal identification. With Telegram Passport, you can upload your documents once, then instantly share your data with services that require real-world ID (finance, ICOs, etc.).

Your identity documents and personal data will be stored in the Telegram cloud using **End-to-End Encryption**. To Telegram, this data is just random gibberish, and we have no access to the information you store in your Telegram Passport. When you share data, it goes directly to the recipient.

You can find more information about Telegram Passport on our [blog](#).

If you're a developer or owner of a service that requires real-life ID, kindly take a look at [this manual](#). You can also try requesting Telegram Passport data using [this page](#).

Troubleshooting

Login and SMS

Please make sure you are entering your mobile phone number in the international format.

I.e.: `+(country code)(city or carrier code)(your number)`

If you are having registration or login problems, please contact us using [this form](#).

Getting a code via a phone call

For security reasons, login codes dictated via a phone call are only available for accounts that have **two-step verification** enabled (Settings > Privacy & Security > Two-Step Verification).

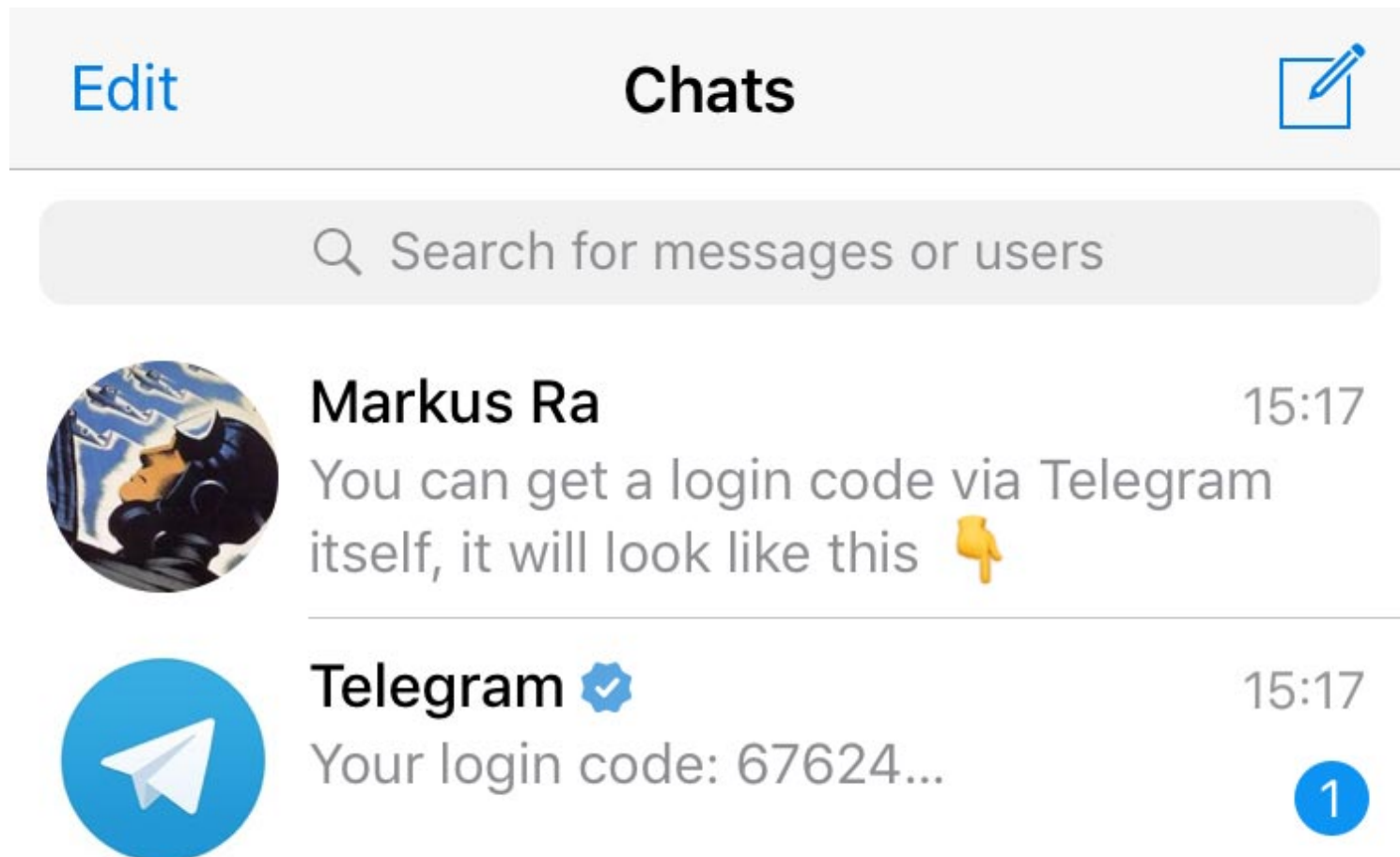
Please also note that Telegram accounts can only be connected to a mobile number. We currently don't support landline

numbers.

Getting a code via Telegram

If you have recently used one of our apps on **another device** (it could also be a different app on the same device), we may send the login code **via Telegram** instead of SMS.

To receive such a code, just check Telegram from any of your connected devices. You will find it in the chat with Telegram, a verified profile with a blue check:



Login code sent via Telegram

WARNING! Please note that getting codes via Telegram should not be considered an alternative to using an **up-to-date phone number**. In case of a change in numbers, always make sure [Telegram is connected](#) to a phone number **you control**, otherwise you risk losing access to your account forever.

Notification problems

If the tips below don't help, check out this detailed guide on [Troubleshooting Notification Issues](#).

ANDROID

1. Go to Telegram Settings — Notifications and Sounds, make sure that notifications are **ON** and Importance is set to **“High”** or greater.
2. Check whether contact or group is *muted*.
3. Make sure [Google Play Services](#) are installed on your phone.
4. Check **notification priority** for Telegram in **Android settings**, it can be called *Importance* or *Behaviour* depending on your device.
5. If your phone uses some **battery saving software**, make sure that Telegram is whitelisted in that application.

NOTE: **Huawei** and **Xiaomi** devices have evil task killer services that interfere with the Telegram

notification service. For our notifications to work, you need to add Telegram to allowed apps in those devices' security settings. Huawei: Phone Manager App > Protected Apps > Add Telegram to the list. Xiaomi: Services > Security > Permissions > Autostart, find Telegram and enable autostart.

iOS

1. Go to Telegram Settings — Notifications and Sounds, make sure that notifications are ON in Telegram.
2. Check that notifications are **ON** in phone Settings.
3. Check, whether contact or group is *muted*.
4. Shut down Telegram (go to home screen, double tap home button, swipe upwards on Telegram), then go to phone settings, set the alert style for Telegram to NONE. Relaunch Telegram, go to phone settings, set alert style back to banners.

Problems with contacts

If you know your friends have Telegram, but you can't see them — or they appear as numbers instead of names.

Android:

1. Make sure you are using the latest version of the app.
2. Relaunch the app (by terminating it from processes list and launching again).
3. Temporarily change the name of the contact in phone contacts (add a few symbols, then change back again).
4. If that didn't help, re-login. Remember that logging out kills your Secret Chats.

iOS:

1. Force quit the app (double tap home button, then swipe up on Telegram), then relaunch and check if it helped.
2. If that doesn't help, temporarily change the name of the contact in phone contacts (add a few symbols, then change back again).
3. If that doesn't work, re-login: Settings > Edit > Log Out. Remember that logging out kills all your Secret Chats. Then log in again.

Deleting contacts on Android

To delete a contact, open a chat with the person, tap the title in the top area of the chat screen to open their profile, then tap on (:) in the top right corner > 'Delete contact'.

If you want to delete the contact completely, make sure you also delete them from your phone contacts. Telegram stays in sync and will add the contact back if you don't.

Where did my Secret Chat messages go?

Secret Chats are established between the two devices they were created on. This means that all those messages are not available in the cloud and cannot be accessed on other devices.

Moreover, Secret Chats are also tied to your current login session on the device. If you log out and in again, you will lose all your Secret Chats.

Can't send messages to non-contacts

When users report unwanted messages from a Telegram account, we apply a limit: Reported accounts can only send messages to people who have their number saved as a contact.

This means that if you randomly contact people you don't know and send them annoying messages, you may lose the ability to do so in the future.

If you think that this limit was applied to your account wrongly, please visit [this page](#).

Telegram uses the camera or microphone in the background!

Telegram can use the **microphone** in the background if you minimize the app when making a call, recording a video, or recording a voice/video message.

Permission monitors on Samsung and Xiaomi can inadvertently flag and notify you that Telegram requested access to **camera** in the background. This happens when the app requests info about the camera — it isn't using the camera. Unfortunately it may

look the same to the Samsung and Xiaomi permission monitors.

Camera info is requested by the app when you tap on the attachment button, or start recording a video or a video message. If you do this and quickly close the app, the already initiated request may try to run asynchronously when the app is already in the background, or be sent when the system wakes up the app to show a notification about a new message. In any case, these requests are only for the camera info, the app *never* uses the camera itself in the background.

Anyone can check Telegram's [open source code](#) and confirm that the app is not doing anything behind their back. We also offer [reproducible builds](#) that can help you prove that the version you downloaded from App Store or Google Play is built from the exact same source code we publish.

Telegram Support

If you have any other questions, please contact Telegram Support (in Telegram go to Settings — Ask a question). Note that we rely on volunteers for support.

If you can't log in to your account, please use [this form](#).

For **media requests**, please contact [@PressBot](#) on Telegram.

Twitter?

Yep. Follow us! [@telegram](#)

Our twitter account in Spanish: [@telegram_es](#)

In Italian: [@telegram_it](#)

In Korean: [@Telegram_kr](#)

In German: [@de_telegram](#)

For users from Brazil: [@Telegram_br](#)

Our Arabic-speaking users may find [@telegram_arabic](#) more interesting.

@SmsTelegram, login help on Twitter

We have a special account that can help you with login problems, [@smstelegram](#). This account is official. Don't be afraid to DM it the number you use for Telegram, we need this info to investigate issues.

Be careful, we don't have any other support accounts on any social media platforms.

Facebook or other platforms?

If anyone on Facebook or any other platform is telling you they're us, they are **not**.

Telegram

Telegram is a cloud-based mobile and desktop messaging app with a focus on security and speed.

About

- [FAQ](#)
- [Privacy](#)
- [Press](#)

Mobile Apps

- [iPhone/iPad](#)
- [Android](#)
- [Mobile Web](#)

Desktop Apps

- [PC/Mac/Linux](#)
- [macOS](#)
- [Web-browser](#)

[Platform](#)

- [API](#)
- [Translations](#)
- [Instant View](#)

[About](#)

[Blog](#)

[Apps](#)

[Platform](#)

[Twitter](#)

[Go up](#)

Our commitments

Reports

Community Guidelines Enforcement

Government Removal Requests

Intellectual Property Removal Requests

Information Requests

Code of Practice on Disinformation

Digital Services Act

Terrorist Content Online Regulation

Notices

European Union (EU) – Monthly Active Recipients Report

Information about TikTok’s Monthly Active Recipients number for the European Union

In accordance with our obligations under the Digital Services Act (Article 24(2)), TikTok Technology Limited reports that it had on average 125 million ‘monthly active recipients’ in the European Union member state countries between August 2022 to January 2023.

We have produced this calculation for the purposes of complying with our DSA requirements and it should not be relied on for other purposes. Where we have shared users metrics in other contexts, the methodology and scope may have differed.

Our approach to producing this calculation may evolve or may require altering over time, for example, because of product changes or new technologies.

Was this helpful?

Yes

No

Company

About TikTok

TikTok Browse

Newsroom

Contact

Careers

ByteDance

Programs

TikTok for Good

TikTok Embeds

Effect House

TikTok for Developers

Advertise on TikTok

TikTok Rewards

Resources

Help Center

Safety Center

Creator Portal

Community Guidelines

Transparency

Accessibility

Legal

Cookies Policy

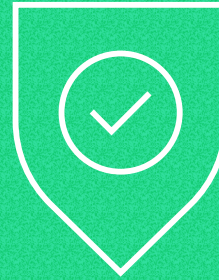
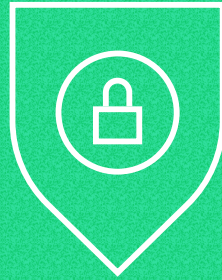
Privacy Policy for Younger Users

Intellectual Property Policy

Law Enforcement

Privacy Policy

Terms of Service

[Home](#)[Community Standards & Guidelines](#) ▾[Website Policies](#) ▾[Traveller Safety](#) ▾[Content Integrity](#) ▾[Transparency Report](#) ▲[2019 Transparency Report](#)[Digital Services Act - DSA](#)[Accessibility Statement](#)

Regulatory Requirements

Tripadvisor and the DSA

The European Union's (EU) Digital Services Act (DSA), which entered into force in 2022, seeks to establish a consistent, powerful transparency and accountability framework for all online platforms operating in the EU. It obligates platforms acting as intermediaries, connecting EU consumers with goods, services, and content, to provide heightened protection to their users.

Tripadvisor has been committed to the principles of trust, safety, and transparency for the travelers and businesses using its services for more than two decades, and now uses the DSA's guidance and requirements to enhance and further those efforts.

Article 24 of the DSA requires platforms to publish information on the average monthly active recipients (as defined in DSA, Article 3(b)) of their intermediary services in the EU. Tripadvisor has calculated that, during the period beginning 1 August 2022 and ending 31 January 2023, the average number of monthly active recipients of our services in the EU was below 45 million. Tripadvisor will update this information on its website in accordance with DSA, Article 24.

Last updated on 1 March 2023

https://www.tripadvisor.ie/Trust-1sBAfQ4XYMrI-Regulatory_requirements.html

Accessed 1 September 2023



© 2023 Tripadvisor LLC All rights reserved.

[Terms of Use](#) [Privacy and Cookies Statement](#) [Cookie consent](#) [Site Map](#)
[How the site works](#) [Contact us](#)

€ EUR

Ireland

This is the version of our website addressed to speakers of English in Ireland. If you are a resident of another country or region, please select the appropriate version of Tripadvisor for your country or region in the drop-down menu. [more](#)



Published 21 March 2023

Transparency reporting of active recipients under the Digital Services Act

Trustpilot is required to report on the number of active recipients within the European Union, in accordance with transparency reporting obligations under section 24(2) of the Digital Services Act (Regulation (EU) 2022/2065).

Trustpilot's **average monthly active recipients*** in the European Union, as at 28 February 2023, is 23.4 Million.

*We have calculated this as an average over the period of the past six months, from September 2022 to February 2023, across Trustpilot's services, including our consumer site and mobile app, business website and business-to-business app. Our figure counts EU-based users that have loaded a page on Trustpilot's website or mobile app, and to the extent possible (also with respect to privacy laws), excludes duplicates, bots and crawlers, in accordance with recital 77 of the Digital Services Act ("DSA").

Our figure is based on the data available to Trustpilot at the time of publication, and is calculated in accordance with the guidance provided under the DSA. We have published it to comply with requirements specific to the DSA and therefore this number should not be used for any other purpose.

For Trustpilot business results and key metrics, please see our [Investor Relations Centre](#).

`https://assets.ctfassets.net/b7g9mrbfayuu/tHyJSsKiNJxZvAuGPr6hz/5c6a42f3719debd02ca25989a7225222/Trustpilot_Transparency_Reporting_Active_Recipients_under_the_Digital_Services_Act_-_21_March_2023.pdf`

Accessed 1 September 2023

The Wayback Machine - https://web.archive.org/web/20230221081615/https://www.viber.com/en/terms/the-di...



Download

Features

Communities

Security

Business

Viber Out

Blog

The Digital Services Act

The new Digital Services Act ("DSA") of the European Union ("EU"), which entered into force on 16 November 2022, imposes new obligations on digital service providers, including Rakuten Viber.

Under Article 24 (2) of the DSA, we are required to publish 'information on the average monthly active recipients of the service' in the EU over the period of the past six months. This is to determine whether an online platform falls under the definition of a 'very large online platform' ("VLOP"), meaning that it reaches an average of at least 45 million users per month in the EU.

We have calculated the average monthly active users of our service in the EU between 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022 in accordance with Recital 77 of the DSA and "Guidance on the requirement to publish user numbers" provided by the European Commission. We have concluded that the average number of monthly active recipients of our service in the EU falls under 45 million users.

We will continue to monitor the number of average monthly active recipients of our service in the EU, and, as required, will publish updated information later in 2023.

VIBER

Features

Communities

Blog

Security

Viber Out

Business

Support

COMPANY

About Viber

Brand Center

Careers

Terms & Policies

Terms of Service

Privacy Policy

Ads Policy

CCPA Do Not Sell Or Share

My Personal Information

DOWNLOAD

Android

iPhone & iPad

Windows PC

Mac

Linux

English



© 2023 Viber Media S.à r.l.

INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES ET BONNES PRATIQUES

QU'EST-CE QUE VINTED ?

Vinted est un service d'hébergement et d'intermédiation en ligne qui permet aux Utilisateurs d'échanger, de vendre et d'acheter des objets sur sa plateforme (le « **Site** »).

Vinted facilite ces transactions et permet aux Utilisateurs de communiquer par messages privés ou en postant des messages sur le [forum](#). Vinted propose également des services supplémentaires payants pour sécuriser ces transactions (les « **Services de Protection Acheteur** ») ou pour améliorer la visibilité des articles qu'ils mettent en vente (comme le « boost d'article » ou le « Dressing en Vitrine »).

Vinted ne vend pas, n'achète pas et n'échange pas d'articles et n'est pas partie aux transactions entre les Utilisateurs.

Le nombre mensuels moyen de destinataires actifs de Vinted au sein de l'Union européenne, calculé comme une moyenne sur la période des six derniers mois, conformément au règlement (UE) 2022/2065 (sur un marché unique des services numériques) était de **37.4 millions** en date du 31/01/2023.

QUI PEUT DEVENIR UN UTILISATEUR OU UN VISITEUR DE VINTED ?

Un **visiteur** est une personne qui utilise le Site sans être enregistrée, conformément aux [Conditions Générales de Vinted](#).

Les **Utilisateurs** sont soit :

- les personnes qui ont créé un compte sur Vinted, accepté les [Conditions Générales de Vinted](#) et agissent en tant que consommateurs lorsqu'elles mettent en vente des articles et effectuent des transactions sur Vinted (les « **Utilisateurs** ») ; ou
- Les entreprises individuelles basées en France, les organisations sans but lucratif (associations ou fondations) qui ont accepté les [Conditions Générales de Vinted](#), les [Conditions d'Utilisation applicables aux Vendeurs Professionnels](#) et les [Conditions de Vente des Vendeurs Professionnels](#) et qui mettent en vente des articles sur Vinted dans le cadre de leur activité professionnelle (les « **Utilisateurs Professionnels** » ou les « **Vendeurs Professionnels** »). Les Utilisateurs Professionnels et les Vendeurs Professionnels ont un statut, des droits et des obligations spécifiques qui sont décrits dans les [Conditions d'Utilisation applicables aux Vendeurs Professionnels](#), les [Conditions de Vente des Vendeurs Professionnels](#) et le [Guide des Vendeurs Professionnels](#). Ils ont notamment des obligations [sociales](#) et [fiscales](#) spécifiques. Les Vendeurs Professionnels sont identifiés sur le Site par une icône « Pro » affichée à côté de leur nom. Toutefois, cette icône ne sera pas visible dans le flux, mais uniquement sur la page de l'article et dans le profil.

Seuls les Utilisateurs ou les Utilisateurs Professionnels peuvent inscrire des articles et conclure des transactions sur le Site.



EU DSA Userbase Statistics

*This page will be periodically updated with key userbase statistics required by the EU Digital Services Act ("**EU DSA**"). For data relating to content reports/takedowns, user data requests from authorities, etc., you should instead consult the Wikimedia Foundation's latest [Transparency Report](#).*

Average monthly active recipients of the service, in the EU region, over the prior 6 months

The following table provides a reasonable estimate of monthly "active", "unique" human users of our main project families, across the European Union ("EU"), averaged over a 6 month period. This is for [EU DSA Article 24\(2\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2065#d1e3117-1-1) (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R2065#d1e3117-1-1>) purposes.

It is based on our existing data collected about visits to our sites: unique device counts (see also: [WikiStats](https://stats.wikimedia.org/#/all-projects/reading/unique-devices/normal%7Cline%7C2-year%7C(access-site)~mobile-site*desktop-site%7Cdaily) ([https://stats.wikimedia.org/#/all-projects/reading/unique-devices/normal%7Cline%7C2-year%7C\(access-site\)~mobile-site*desktop-site%7Cdaily](https://stats.wikimedia.org/#/all-projects/reading/unique-devices/normal%7Cline%7C2-year%7C(access-site)~mobile-site*desktop-site%7Cdaily))). **No new data is collected from visitors** in order to produce this table. It is based on reasonable estimations that the "average" EU visitor to our projects will use more than one machine that we detect as a Unique Device. This conversion factor may evolve according to changing internet usage patterns and survey methodologies. The table includes the conversion factor used in a given period, together with notes and/or citations.

For important information about our Unique Device counting methodology - including how we attempt to discount bots - see [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#). Significant, observed anomalies are logged [here](https://meta.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=Config:Dashiki:Annotations/Wikistats/uniqueDevices) (<https://meta.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=Config:Dashiki:Annotations/Wikistats/uniqueDevices>).

The table does not include minisites that serve a primarily technical or organizational role (with limited audiences), rather than general audiences. Examples of these include chapter and usergroup pages, API Portal, Meta, Wikiversity Beta, sites dedicated to Wikimania events, Wikimedia Foundation Governance Wiki, Wikimedia Incubator, Wikitech, MediaWiki, and Phabricator. For the full range of sites for which data like this could be obtained upon request, see the "Wiki" dropdown on [this page](https://stats.wikimedia.org/#/all-projects/reading/unique-devices/normal%7Cline%7C2-year%7C(access-site)~mobile-site*desktop-site%7Cmonthly) ([https://stats.wikimedia.org/#/all-projects/reading/unique-devices/normal%7Cline%7C2-year%7C\(access-site\)~mobile-site*desktop-site%7Cmonthly](https://stats.wikimedia.org/#/all-projects/reading/unique-devices/normal%7Cline%7C2-year%7C(access-site)~mobile-site*desktop-site%7Cmonthly)).

Average monthly active recipients of the service, in the EU region over prior 6 months (est.)

	Aug. 2022 - Jan. 2023	Feb. 2023 - July 2023
Wikibooks	6,919,000	1,611,000
Wikidata	1,056,000	1,051,000
Wikimedia Commons	2,845,000	3,272,000
Wikinews	6,283,000	1,035,000
Wikipedia	151,556,000	151,088,000
Wikiquote	6,811,000	1,548,000
Wikisource	7,106,000	1,845,000
Wikispecies	29,000	37,000
Wikiversity	6,360,000	1,082,000
Wikivoyage	616,000	632,000
Wiktionary	8,955,000	8,425,000
<i>Est. devices per person</i>	2.4 ^[1]	2.4 ^[1]

Further general remarks:

- These estimates have been rounded to the nearest '000 (e.g. '1499' rounds to '1000'. '1500' rounds up to '2000').
- Device geolocation is generally inaccurate. For example, some users living in non-EU countries may be using VPNs to the EU, in order to avoid local surveillance and/or censorship. The converse may also be true.
- The "Est. devices per person" factor for the period Aug. 2022- Jan. 2023 is conservative. It uses the Global "devices per person" value provided by its source^[1] for 2018; it does not use the (larger) devices-per-person estimates provided for 2023 (global: 3.6), nor estimates given for Europe specifically (**2018**: range 2.5 - 5.6; **2023** (est.): range 4.0 - 9.5). This is due to uncertainty regarding the impact of Internet-connected devices that cannot be used with our projects (e.g. some IoT devices), or device sharing (e.g. within households or libraries). The Wikimedia Foundation reserves the right to update its methodology at any time, including to adopt less conservative approaches to conversion factor selection.
- For convenience, data on this page is not currently broken out by language. However, exactly what qualifies as a "service" or "platform" for EU DSA purposes is unclear. The current presentation of this data - grouping languages together for immediate convenience - is strictly without prejudice regarding such questions.
- We have observed a trend with data over a 5-year period, where we see a seasonal decline in the first half of the year, in Unique Devices for smaller project families such as Wikisource, Wikibooks, Wikiquote, Wikiversity and Wikinews. See, for example, this chart showing seasonal spikes in Wikiquote's Unique Device statistics ([https://stats.wikimedia.org/#/all-wikiquote-projects/reading/unique-devices/normal%7Cline%7C2016-01-01~2023-09-01%7C\(access-site\)~mobile-site*desktop-site%7Cmonthly](https://stats.wikimedia.org/#/all-wikiquote-projects/reading/unique-devices/normal%7Cline%7C2016-01-01~2023-09-01%7C(access-site)~mobile-site*desktop-site%7Cmonthly)).

References

1. [Cisco Annual Internet Report \(2018–2023\) White Paper \(https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/executive-perspectives/annual-internet-report/white-paper-c11-741490.html\)](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/solutions/collateral/executive-perspectives/annual-internet-report/white-paper-c11-741490.html). 9 March 2020



This content is only available in English. There are currently no plans to translate it into other languages. We apologize for any inconvenience. If you believe this content should be made available in other languages, please [bring it to the attention of the wiki's administrators](#). Thank you!

Retrieved from "https://foundation.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?title=Legal:EU_DSA_Userbase_Statistics&oldid=280374"

■



AMARS in the EU

About this report

Twitter Average Monthly Active Recipients of Service (AMARS) in the EU
 Twitter is committed to transparency with its users and appreciates the importance of consistent reporting regarding the number of service recipients active in the EU online ecosystem in accordance with the requirement to art. 24(2) DSA. Our understanding of the requirement and compliance approach is outlined below.

EU Active Recipients of the Service - Average last 45 days estimation	
Logged In Twitter Users	59.8M
Logged Out Guests	41.1M
Total	100.9M

Twitter Average Monthly Active Recipients of Service (AMARS) in the EU

01. The AMARS requirement
02. Monetizable Daily Active Users (mDAU) and AMARS

01.

The AMARS requirement

Twitter has analyzed the DSA's guidance on AMARS, including the definitions for "recipient of the service" and "active recipient of an online platform", and recital 77. As a result, it has developed the following methodology for counting AMARS:

- all natural and legal persons in the EU who upload content to Twitter or are exposed to Twitter content through Twitter's application interface
- inclusive non-authenticated users (i.e. users without an account or logged-out users, assuming they are able to engage with the service e.g. by reading or listening to or clicking on content)
- a single user accessing through multiple interfaces should be counted only once
- a single user accessing with multiple accounts should be counted only once
- bots or scrapers are *excluded*.

02.

Monetizable Daily Active Users (mDAU) and AMARS

Twitter's mDAU methodology considers only monetizable users on Twitter. However, our AMARS count includes all (non-)authenticated recipients who can access any type of content on Twitter through Twitter interfaces.

Twitter utilized several elements of its mDAU transparency practices to calculate Twitter's AMARS. In fact, there is significant overlap between the mDAU methodology and the AMARS methodology as outlined above. For instance:

- mDAU also includes both natural and legal persons
- mDAU also excludes use of Twitter through third-party applications (i.e. they only included the Twitter website and the Twitter app)
- the mDAU methodology excludes bots and scrapers to the extent identified by Twitter in our internal random sampling review.

Including non-authenticated users

Twitter makes most of its content accessible to non-authenticated users. Persons without a Twitter account, or logged-out Twitter users, are able to access most content on Twitter.com without being required to log in. This accessibility is fundamental to Twitter's mission to serve the public conversation and help ensure the freedom of expression and access to information of its users. Twitter is presenting the specific average active recipients of the service represented by logged out guest users.

Geographic location

For purposes of consistency with our practices under the GDPR, we will be basing the geographic location of our AMARS on the IP address associated with the recipient at the moment the recipient accesses Twitter.

<p>X platform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> X.com Status Accessibility Embed a post Privacy Center Transparency Center 	<p>X Corp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About the company Company news Brand toolkit Jobs and internships Investors 	<p>Help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help Center Using X X for creators Ads Help Center Managing your account Email Preference Center 	<p>Developer resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developer home Documentation Forums Communities Developer blog Engineering blog 	<p>Business resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertise X for business Resources and guides X for marketers Marketing insights Brand Inspiration
---	--	---	---	---

Did someone say ... cookies?

Twitter and its partners use cookies to provide you with a better, safer and faster service and to support our business. Some cookies are necessary to use our services, improve our services, and make sure they work properly. [Show more about your choices.](#)

[Accept all cookies](#)

[Refuse non-essential cookies](#)

Mentions légales

Service client gratuit:
0800 797 34 (Gratuit depuis une ligne fixe en Belgique)

[Aide & contact](#)

Zalando.be est édité et exploité par:
Zalando SE
Valeska-Gert-Str. 510243 Berlin
Telephone: 0800 797 34
Fax: +49 30 2759 46 93
E-mail: mentionslegales@zalando.be
Website: www.zalando.be www.zalando.be

Représentants légaux:
Robert Gentz & David Schneider (tous deux co-présidents-directeurs généraux), Dr. Astrid Arndt, Dr. Sandra Dembeck, James Freeman II, David Schröder

Présidente du conseil de surveillance:
Cristina Stenbeck

Registre du commerce: 0845.876.820
UID: CHE-221.479.187 TVA
N° d'identification fiscal: 37/132/45004

Informations légales
[Lien vers la plate-forme de la Commission européenne](#) conformément à la réglementation sur la résolution des litiges en ligne en matière de consommation

Information on the average monthly active recipients of the platform service in the Union (Art. 24 (2) Digital Services Act): 30.836 million (83.341 million for retail service and platform service)

Votre boîte mail Remplie de style

Inscrivez-vous à la newsletter de zalando.be

Votre adresse e-mail

Configurez vos préférences
Que souhaitez-vous voir ?
 Mode pour femme
 Mode pour homme

Contenu

Inscrivez-moi

Merci de vous référer à notre [politique de protection des données](#) pour savoir comment Zalando traite vos données. Vous pouvez vous [désinscrire](#) gratuitement et à tout moment.

Aide & Contact

- Questions fréquentes**
- Remboursement
- Moyens de paiement
- Paielement par facture
- Suivre un colis
- Délais de livraison
- Effectuer un retour
- Lexique de la mode

Cartes Cadeaux et Bons

- Cartes cadeaux
- Utiliser une carte cadeau
- Utiliser un bon de réduction
- Conditions des bons
- Acheter une carte cadeau
- Les cartes cadeaux d'entreprises

À propos de Zalando

- Corporate Website
- Emplois
- Presse
- Investisseurs

Modes de Livraison



Moyens de Paiement



Nos avantages

- Paielement sécurisé
- Livraison gratuite*
- Retour gratuit sous 100 jours

Nos services

- Connected Retail
- Services Marketing
- En savoir plus