



**EUROPEAN BOARD
FOR DIGITAL SERVICES**

The Secretariat



Baseline for the DSC's annual activity reports pursuant to Article 55 of the DSA

Digital Services Act

Executive summary

**Annual activity report of the Radiotelevision &
Digital Services Authority (RTDSA – Cyprus),
pursuant to Article 55 of the DSA**

11 July 2025 – 31 December 2025

Annual activity report of the Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority (RTDSA – Cyprus) pursuant to Article 55 of the DSA

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1. Introduction

General introduction DSA

The Digital Services Act (“DSA”) provides harmonised rules for a safe, predictable and trusted online environment when interacting with so called ‘intermediary services’, which include e.g. online platforms, hosting services or search engines. Examples of such harmonised rules are (1) additional transparency requirements on how online platforms moderate content, (2) citizens’ access to out-of-court dispute settlements and (3) rules for the status of trusted flaggers and transparency obligations for trusted flaggers. The DSA also aims at preventing illegal content online, protecting minors online as well as preventing the spread of disinformation. Providers of Very Large Online Platforms (“VLOPs”) and Very Large Online Search Engines (“VLOSEs”) face additional scrutiny, such as the obligation to provide transparency on advertisements or the publication of their assessment on systemic risks.

The DSA is enforced by the national Digital Services Coordinators (“DSCs”), other national regulators designated as competent authorities in their Member States and for VLOPs and VLOSEs by the European Commission. The *Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority* is the Digital Service Coordinator for *Cyprus*.

The DSA has fully applied since 11 July 2025.

Background information

Article 55 of the DSA requires every DSC to prepare and publish an annual report detailing its activities during the past year. The report must include information on complaints received under Article 53 of the DSA and more specific information such as the number and types of orders to act against illegal content or orders to provide information that were issued by national judicial or administrative authorities in the relevant Member State, according to Articles 9 and 10 of the DSA. The report should also include information on the actions taken in response to these orders, as communicated back to the DSCs.

The DSC will also share this report with the European Commission and the European Board for Digital Services.

For Member States that have designated several competent authorities to be responsible for the supervision and enforcement of the DSA, the DSC is required to consolidate the activities of all competent authorities into one comprehensive annual activity report.

In *Cyprus*, the other competent authorities for the supervision and enforcement of the DSA are the *Ministry of Energy, Commerce & Industry*, the *Office of the Commissioner for Electronic Communications & Postal Regulation* and the *Office of the Commissioner for the Protection of Personal Data*. This report incorporates all relevant information and data as provided by these other competent authorities, ensuring full compliance with the obligations of Article 55(3) of the DSA.

2. Complaints (Article 53 of the DSA)

Introduction

Article 53 of the DSA establishes the right of recipients of intermediary services, or any mandated organisation or association acting on their behalf, to lodge a complaint against providers of these intermediary services alleging an infringement of the DSA. Complaints should be directed to the DSC in the Member State where the recipient of the service is located or established.

The DSC will assess the complaint and, where appropriate, forward it to the DSC in the Member State where the provider of the intermediary services is established, possibly accompanied by an opinion. If the complaint falls under the responsibility of another competent authority within the same Member State, the DSC will transfer the complaint to the appropriate relevant authority.

Specifically:

The recipients of the service (users) may submit a complaint on issues related to intermediary digital services, alleging a violation of the DSA Regulation, in the ways mentioned in Regulation 6(1) of the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 on the Single Market for Digital Services (Procedures and Functioning of the Digital Services Coordinator), Regulations of 2025 (Regulation No. 218/2025), as follows:

- (a) By hand or by postal delivery of the complaint, to the Office of the Coordinator;*
- (b) Via fax or e-mail to the number and e-mail address of the Coordinator;*
- (c) Via the official website of the Coordinator.*

It is understood that the form for submitting the complaint is issued by the Coordinator. In the event that the submission form is not available on the official website of the Coordinator and/or at the Coordinator's Office, it is submitted in any form.

The complaints submitted may concern issues such as:

- Difficulty in communicating with the provider of the intermediate digital service.*
- Restrictions on submitting a report for illegal content.*
- Insufficient justification by the provider for blocking the user's account due to content posted or deletion of the content itself.*
- Difficulty in submitting a complaint to the provider.*
- Difficulty in locating or unavailability of the terms of use of the service.*
- Insufficient information on the possibility of out-of-court dispute resolution or non-cooperation during the resolution process.*

- *Violations of obligations of the provider of intermediate digital services regarding the protection of minors.*
- *Misleading presentation of the service.*
- *Violations of obligations regarding the way in which personalized suggestions for content or product purchases are formed.*
- *Violations of obligations regarding the way in which advertisements are displayed and targeted.*

Each complaint must include all necessary information to substantiate the alleged violation of the Regulation, as well as any relevant communication between the complainant and the service provider.

After submitting the complaint, the Authority sends an acknowledgement of receipt. It then evaluates its content and, if it considers that it concerns a possible violation of the DSA Regulation, it takes the following actions, as appropriate:

- *It undertakes the management/ handling of the complaint, in cases where the intermediary service provider is established in the Republic of Cyprus and/or its legal representatives are established or reside in the Republic.*
- *Forwards the complaint to another competent authority of the Republic, provided that the subject of the complaint falls within its competence. Pursuant to article 6 of Law 122(I)/2025 which provides for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, on the single market for digital services, the other competent authorities designated in the Republic are the Ministry of Energy, Trade and Industry, the Office of the Communications Commissioner, and the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner.*
- *Forwards the complaint to the DSC of the Member State of establishment of the provider.*
- *Refers the complainant to the coordinator of his/her Member State of residence/establishment, for the submission of a complaint.*

In any case, as well as if the complaint does not concern a possible violation of the Regulation, the complainant is informed accordingly.

In the context of examining complaints, the Authority assesses whether intermediary service providers comply with the obligations set out in the Regulation. However, it does not have the authority to judge whether any content is illegal, nor does it decide on the withdrawal of illegal information or services or products. Furthermore, the Authority is not competent to resolve disputes regarding decisions taken by providers to impose restrictions on users.

Complaints in 2025

In 2025, the Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority received 16 complaints in total, of which 15 were directly submitted to the Authority and 1 was transferred to the Authority by another DSC. Out of the total number of complaints received by the Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority, 15 complaints were identified as an alleged infringement of the

DSA and 1 complaint was identified as being out of scope (not being an alleged infringement of the DSA).

- **Categorisation of the complaints**

>Number of complaints handled by the **DSC itself and/or other competent authorities in the Member State**

Authority	Number of complaints handled
The Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority – DSC	16

The following Table presents the categorisation of the complaints received by the Authority during the reported period, based on their handling:

Category of complaint	Number of complaints
<i>Relating to the DSA within the Authority's competence</i>	1 ¹
<i>Relating to the DSA: forwarded to another competent authority of the Republic</i>	0
<i>Relating to the DSA within the competence of another Digital Services Coordinator: transferred via the "Agora" system to the competent coordinator²</i>	7 ³
<i>Relating to the DSA: complainant referred to the Digital Services Coordinator of their Member State of residence/establishment to submit their complaint</i>	1 ⁴
<i>Relating to the DSA: awaiting additional information / clarifications from complainants</i>	3
<i>Submitted by natural/legal persons without complainant status (residing/established outside the EU)</i>	3
<i>Not related to the DSA</i>	1

¹Assessment whether the platform falls under the Authority's jurisdiction. The complaint was transmitted by the DSC of Germany.

² Complaints received during the reported period may have been forwarded to the competent coordinator via the "Agora" system at a later stage.

³ Six (6) were forwarded to the Coordinator of Ireland and one (1) to the Coordinator of Belgium.

⁴ Referral to the Coordinator of Germany.

The complaints concerned issues under the Regulation such as:

- *Restrictions in communication with the intermediary digital service provider*
- *Limitations on the ability to report illegal content*
- *Insufficient justification by the provider for user account suspension*
- *Restrictions on the ability to submit complaints to the provider*
- *Breaches of obligations relating to the presentation and targeting of advertisements*

>Categorization of the **total number of transmitted complaints by specific receiving DSC**

DSC in another Member State	Number of complaints transmitted
Coimisiún na Meán – Ireland	6
Belgian Institute for Postal Services and Telecommunications – Belgium	1
Etc.	

Complaints that led to formal investigations in 2025

In 2025, *no* complaints have led to the opening of a formal investigation either by the *Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority* or *any other competent authority of the Republic*. A formal investigation is considered to have been opened when formal investigation powers according to national law stemming from the DSA have been used by the DSC and/or another competent authority.

3. Orders (Article 9 and 10 of the DSA)

Introduction

Article 9 of the DSA outlines the obligations of providers of intermediary services when they receive an order from national judicial or administrative authorities to act against illegal content. First, when a provider receives such an order, they must inform the issuing authority (or another specified authority) about any effect given to the order, specifying if and when effect was given to the order. The article also sets conditions for the orders issued by national authorities.

The issuing authority, or another specified authority if this is stated in the order, must share the order and any information about its implementation with the DSC in the Member State of the issuing authority. The DSC will then share this information with all other DSCs.

Article 10 of the DSA obliges providers of intermediary services to promptly inform the relevant national judicial or administrative authority, or any other authority specified in the order, upon receiving an order to provide specific information about individual recipients of their services. The article also sets conditions for the orders issued by national authorities. Similarly to Article 9 of the DSA, Article 10 of the DSA also sets conditions for the orders issued by national authorities. The issuing authority, or another specified authority if this is stated in the order, must also share the order and any information about

its implementation with the DSC in the Member State of the issuing authority. The DSC will then share this information with all other DSCs.

In 2025, the *Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority* did not receive any orders pursuant to Article 9 and Article 10 of the DSA.

Effects given to the orders

– NONE –

4. Out-of-court dispute settlement bodies (Article 21 of the DSA)

Introduction

Under the DSA, out-of-court dispute settlement bodies offer an additional opportunity for users to resolve content moderation disputes with online platforms. Online platforms must inform users of this option for resolving disputes and are also required to cooperate with the procedures of certified out-of-court dispute settlement bodies. Upon request, DSCs certify out-of-court dispute settlement bodies located in their Member State if they meet the statutory requirements set out in Article 21 of the DSA. For example, the out-of-court dispute settlement bodies must be independent. In addition, they must have sufficient expertise, for example, in a certain type of illegal content. The out-of-court dispute settlement bodies must handle disputes in at least one official EU language.

General Information

Out-of-Court Dispute Settlement Bodies (ODS), as provided for in Article 21 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, are independent entities that possess the necessary expertise to examine disputes out of court between users and providers of online platforms. They ensure a neutral, impartial, and objective assessment of each case. Users may refer their cases to certified out-of-court dispute settlement bodies within the European Union (EU) where their complaint could not be resolved through the complaint-handling system of online platform providers (Article 20(1) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065). Entities based in Cyprus are certified by the RadioTelevision and Digital Services Authority (RTDSA). To obtain certification from RTDSA, Out-of-Court Dispute Settlement Bodies must meet, throughout the validity period of their certification, specific criteria that ensure the independence, effectiveness, and transparency of the procedure. In particular, they must:

- Operate impartially and independently, both operationally and financially, in relation to online platform providers, users, and service recipients in general.
- Possess the necessary expertise regarding issues arising in one or more areas of illegal content and/or the application and enforcement of the terms and conditions of one or more types of online platforms.
- Ensure that the remuneration of their members is not linked to the outcome of the procedure.

- Provide the possibility of resolving disputes through electronic procedures.
- Ensure the rapid, effective, and cost-efficient resolution of disputes in at least one of the official languages of the European Union (EU).
- Apply clear and fair procedural rules that are easily and publicly accessible and comply with the applicable legislation.

The maximum certification period is five years and may be renewed, provided that the relevant criteria continue to be met. Services are offered either free of charge or for the payment of a nominal fee.

Decisions of the Out-of-Court Dispute Settlement Bodies are communicated to the interested parties and issued within 90 calendar days. In particularly complex cases, this period may be extended up to 180 days.

The outcome of out-of-court dispute settlement is not binding. However, both online platform providers and users are required to cooperate with the selected certified body with a view to resolving the dispute.

Certification of out-of-court dispute settlement bodies in 2025

In 2025, the *Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority* did not receive/ certify any request of out-of-court dispute settlement bodies.

5. Trusted flaggers (Article 22 of the DSA)

Introduction

Under the DSA, trusted flaggers are responsible for detecting potentially illegal content and alert online platforms. They are experts at detecting certain types of illegal content online, such as hate speech or terrorist content, and notifying it to the online platforms. The notices submitted by them must be treated with priority by online platforms as they are expected to be more accurate than notices submitted by an average user. The DSC of the Member State of establishment of the applicant entity awards the trusted flagger status. The DSCs oversee the application process, ensuring the entities meet the criteria laid down in Article 22 of the DSA, such as independence from any online platform or specific expertise. Pursuant to Article 22 (8) of the DSA, the Commission, after consulting the Board, shall, where necessary, issue guidelines to assist providers of online platforms and the DSCs in the application of these criteria. The guidelines are scheduled to be adopted in Q2 2025.

Article 22 DSA provides for the status of Trusted Flaggers (“TFs”). The grant of TFs status falls within the competence of the DSC of the

The Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority incorporated within its 2025 Action Plan the operationalisation of the TFs framework as a high-priority measure. Pursuant to this commitment, the Authority has developed an Application Form for the Recognition of the Trusted Flaggers status, in accordance with Article 22 DSA. Interested entities are

required to complete the application in full, with adequate substantiation of the relevant eligibility criteria and to submit it to the Authority in its capacity as the DSC in the Republic of Cyprus.

The Authority anticipates completing the preparatory procedural arrangements by the first quarter of 2026, at which point it will be in a position to formally receive and assess submitted applications.

6. Vetted researchers (Article 40 of the DSA)

Introduction

Vetted researchers are researchers that have the right to access non-public data for their research on systemic risks or measures to mitigate them at the Very Large Online Platforms and Search Engines. Systemic risks are risks that can inflict serious harm to society or the economy at large, for example the widespread dissemination of illegal content or election interference. In order to gain access to relevant data, the DSC of the Member State of establishment of the specific Very Large Online Platform or Search Engines can grant the status to a researcher when the researcher has demonstrated to meet the conditions laid down in Article 40 of the DSA. Very large online platforms and search engines are required to give researchers access to that data to the researchers that have been granted the status of vetted researcher.

Vetted researchers are researchers who may obtain access to non-publicly available data for the purpose of conducting research on systemic risks stemming from the operation and use of Very Large Online Platforms (VLOPs) and Very Large Online Search Engines (VLOSEs), as well as on measures adopted to mitigate such risks.

Systemic risks are risks that may have significant adverse effects on society or the economy, including, for example, the dissemination of illegal content, negative effects on fundamental rights, or interference with electoral processes.

Pursuant to Article 40 of the Digital Services Act (DSA), the status of “vetted researcher” may be granted by the Digital Services Coordinator (DSC) of Establishment of the relevant VLOP or VLOSE, provided that the conditions set out in Article 40 are fulfilled. VLOPs and VLOSEs are required to provide access to the relevant data to researchers who have been granted such status.

Following the entry into force of the Delegated Act adopted pursuant to Article 40(13) of the DSA on 29 October 2025, the Radiotelevision and Digital Services Authority (RTDSA), in its capacity as a Digital Services Coordinator, has not received any application for granting the vetted researcher status concerning a VLOP or VLOSE established in Cyprus.

During the reporting period RTDSA acted as the Digital Services Coordinator of the Member State where the applicant researcher was established. In accordance with Article 40(8) of the DSA, RTDSA carried out an initial assessment of the application and verified whether the supporting documentation demonstrated compliance with the applicable eligibility criteria.

The application together with the supporting documents and RTDSA's initial assessment was subsequently transmitted to the competent Digital Services Coordinator of Establishment, in this case the Irish DSC for further examination and decision.

Status granted to vetted researchers in 2025

As a result of the entry into force of the Delegated Act provided for in Article 40(13) of the DSA on 29 October 2025, the *Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority* has not granted the status of vetted researcher to any entity during the reported period.

7. Enforcement and (inter)national activities

Introduction

In 2025, DSCs and other competent authorities engaged in a range of enforcement activities, complemented by various international and national initiatives, both formal and informal, aimed at fostering compliance, enhancing cooperation, and ensuring the effective implementation of the DSA.

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES.

Based on the Law on the Implementation of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 on a Single Market For Digital Services (Law 122(I)/2025)LL RG (article 6) as competent authorities for the supervision of intermediary service providers falling within the scope of this Law and the enforcement of the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, the following competent authorities have been designated, pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 49 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, with regard to the areas for which each has competence, provided that no competent authority has exclusive competence with regard to matters falling within the competence of other competent authorities and/or the Coordinator:

(a) The Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority shall be responsible for the supervision of intermediary service providers with regard to the application of points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of Article 26 and paragraph 1 of Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065;

(b) the Ministry of Energy, Trade and Industry shall be responsible for the supervision of intermediary service providers with regard to the application of paragraph 3 of Article 6, Article 14, paragraph 2 of Article 26 and Articles 30, 31 and 32 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065;

(c) the Office of the Commissioner for Communications shall be responsible for supervising intermediary service providers with regard to the application of the exemptions from liability imposed pursuant to Articles 4, 5 and 6 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065;

(d) the Office of the Commissioner for Personal Data Protection shall be responsible for supervising intermediary service providers with regard to the application of paragraph 2 of Article 25, point (d) of paragraph 1 and paragraph 3 of Article 26, as well as paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065.

COOPERATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Competent Authorities.

The Digital Services Coordinator and the competent authorities shall cooperate closely with each other, as well as with other relevant authorities, by, inter alia, exchanging information and data, with the aim of ensuring the correct application of the relevant national legislation and the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065.

This cooperation shall be based in particular on two main pillars:

- coordinating the collection of data and information, as well as their systematic exchange between authorities;
- defining common practices and developing procedures for receiving, managing and transmitting complaints.

In the above context, the Coordinator and the competent authorities may exchange and use data and information at their disposal, including personal data, as well as information covered by business or professional secrecy, to the extent necessary for the effective exercise of their duties. A relevant provision is included in article 7 of the Law of 2025 on the Implementation of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 on the Single Market for Digital Services (Law 122(I)/2025).

The Authority has developed effective and structured communication channels with the competent authorities, through designated contact points for each authority, enhancing coordination, interoperability of systems and operational cooperation. Furthermore, the Digital Services Coordinator and the competent authorities cooperate on a regular basis, both in the context of their participation in the eight working groups of the European Board for Digital Services, and on any other issue falling within their competences.

Other Authorities.

Other public sector authorities, including competent authorities, shall cooperate with the Digital Services Coordinator in the framework of the implementation of article 11 of the Law of 2025 on the Implementation of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 on the Single Market for Digital Services [Law 122(I)/2025].

In particular:

- cooperate with the Coordinator to achieve the objectives of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 and relevant national legislation, including by concluding agreements or memoranda of understanding, where necessary;
- provide, upon request, the necessary assistance and information, in particular for the handling of complaints;
- respond to written requests from the Coordinator within the specified deadlines, ensuring compliance with the timelines provided for in the Regulation.

The Cyprus Police is the competent authority, pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, which receives reports of suspicions of criminal offences and processes data

and information in the context of the performance of its legal duties. The Authority maintains communication with the Cyprus Police and specifically with the Cybercrime Unit, which is involved in the implementation of the Regulation for the restriction of illegal content on the Internet, with the aim of the timely and effective implementation of the Regulation.

The Deputy Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digital Policy, as the competent authority for the formulation and implementation of the Republic's digital policy and possessing specialized know-how and expertise, is a key partner of the Authority in achieving the objectives arising from the Regulation. Through this cooperation, the Authority's ability to effectively respond to the requirements of the Regulation is substantially strengthened, especially in areas such as the development and implementation of age assurance and age verification mechanisms by platforms, as well as the digital upgrading of its procedures.

Enforcement activities and investigation powers used in 2025

National activities in 2025

Throughout 2025, the Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority played an active role in national actions aimed at promoting the understanding of the Digital Services Act (DSA) and its implications in the Republic of Cyprus. Officers of the Authority participated in conferences, seminars and educational events with the aim of explaining the obligations and benefits arising from the DSA.

These initiatives were addressed to a wide range of stakeholders, including policymakers, law enforcement authorities, civil society representatives, as well as users and service providers who may fall within the scope of the Regulation.

Through these actions, the Authority raised awareness of digital rights and obligations, promoted dialogue and contributed to a more evidence-based and coherent approach to compliance across sectors.

Examples of Actions:

1. The Authority has prepared an action plan with 21 deliverables, which will serve as tools for the effective implementation of the Regulation on Digital Services in the Republic. The plan was prepared considering the existing infrastructure, as well as the limited human, technical and financial resources of the Authority. The completion and implementation of the deliverables is ongoing and within the time limits set.
2. Initial work has been completed on the development of an internal procedure.
3. The forwarding of complaints to DSCs in other Member States commenced.
4. A public information campaign has been organized on the Regulation and users' rights on digital platforms. At the same time, interviews have been given to local and European media and presentations and interventions have been made to television and radio organizations.

5. A new central email address for digital services was launched: dsa@rtdsa.org.cy
6. A new section was created on the Authority's website with information and useful forms and announcements. The section is being updated.
7. Informative posts about digital services are being made on its social media accounts, as well as republishing relevant content from relevant bodies.
8. Synergies were created with other competent authorities of the Republic for the implementation of the most technically complex tools such as electronic forms and electronic procedures for submitting complaints and applications for (e.g. registration in the register of supervised service providers, assignment of the status of Trusted Flaggers, certification of out-of-court dispute resolution bodies and vetted researchers investigators).
9. Participation in working groups and official meetings in the Republic on digital services issues.
10. Regular communication is maintained and online meetings are held with the European Commission on issues of implementation and interpretation of the Regulation.
11. Regular meetings and contacts with corresponding authorities/coordinators of other member states for the exchange of good practices and alignment in the handling of critical issues.
12. Bilateral meetings with supervised entities, service providers related to the Regulation, digital platform representation companies.
13. Staff Training Actions on Digital Services:
 - i. The Authority organized training workshops for all its Officers, in collaboration with the Mediterranean Digital Media Observatory (MEDDMO), on the topic of "Disinformation and Fact-Checking." Through real case studies—such as state-sponsored disinformation, pandemic-related hoaxes, and manipulated news—participants gained insight into the mechanisms of disinformation and its impact on democracy.
 - ii. Officers of the Authority participated in a workshop for students titled "Information and Disinformation in the Age of AI," delivered by Dr. Haris Xinari, contributing to the discussion with their own experiences and knowledge.
 - iii. The Authority's Officers attended a 10-hour training program covering media literacy, tackling disinformation, managing digital footprint, and online reputation.
 - iv. The Authority's Officers participated in the European research project "Teachers 4.0 Digital Age: Tackling Disinformation and Promoting Digital Literacy through Education and Training in European Classrooms," co-funded by the Erasmus+ programme. Their participation included training through ten (10) instructional modules on the project's online learning platform (<https://learn-teachers4digitalage.eu/>). Within this framework, the Officers will also attend six (6) online sessions of the seminar titled "Digital Literacies: Encouraging Critical Thinking in the Classroom," organized by the Pedagogical Institute (PI).

14. Media Education Center “EVRYPEDIA”:

The construction and technical installations of the Media Education Center in Evrychou, “EVRYPEDIA,” have been completed. The issuance of the fire safety certificate is pending, after which the Authority will be able to proceed with staffing and the full commencement of its operations.

The Center is a modern, pedagogically designed learning space dedicated to developing media literacy skills, in line with the goals of contemporary education and digital citizenship. It includes two television studios, two radio studios, as well as a lecture hall and spaces for other activities. It can accommodate 40–50 participants across four rooms and is fully accessible to persons with disabilities.

It is an innovative initiative that aims to function as a hub for media literacy education. The Center is housed in a historic building dating back to 1910, which has been transformed—while respecting its historical value—into a modern, technologically equipped facility featuring four state-of-the-art studios (two television and two radio) that fully simulate a professional broadcasting production environment.

The operation of the Center is based on the principle that responsible media use is an essential skill for the modern citizen. Especially in the digital era, where misinformation and online risks are increasing, the Center aims to educate, raise awareness, and empower citizens of all ages through experiential workshops focused on cultivating critical thinking and responsible digital participation.

The “EVRYPEDIA” Center seeks to implement structured experiential learning programs (hands-on learning) that enhance creativity, collaboration, and active participation. Through the production of audiovisual content—such as television programs, radio broadcasts, podcasts, advertisements, and more—participants develop communication skills, critical analysis abilities, and responsible media use.

At the same time, the Center will provide systematic education in media literacy, covering both traditional media and modern digital developments and challenges, such as misinformation, fake news, deepfakes, and artificial intelligence. Particular emphasis is placed on developing critical thinking, the ability to evaluate information, communication ethics, and fostering responsible, informed, and active citizens, in full alignment with the goals of education for democracy and the digital age.

The Center’s programs will primarily target students through educational visits, while also being available for teacher training, adult education, and participation by other organized groups, thereby strengthening lifelong learning and the connection between school and society.

15. Media Literacy:

i. Journalist Training:

The Authority organized three (3) workshops titled “Uncovering Disinformation: Essential Verification Skills for Journalists,” in collaboration with the Mediterranean Digital Media Observatory (MEDDMO), aiming to train journalists on issues of misinformation.

ii. Experiential workshops/seminars for primary and secondary school students aimed at developing media literacy skills. Topics included, among others, news literacy and tackling forms of misinformation, advertising literacy, and digital literacy. During the 2024–2025 school year, 68 workshops/seminars were offered in 25 different schools, attended by 1,427 students.

iii. Development of online quizzes on topics such as personal data protection and user safety when playing online games.

iv. Teacher Training:

The Authority co-organized, with the Pedagogical Institute, a conference titled “News Literacy in Education.” At the conference, held on 10 December 2025, 90 teachers from all levels participated and had the opportunity to learn about best practices for integrating news literacy into the teaching process.

v. The program included presentations and experiential workshops by distinguished academics from Cyprus and Greece.

vi. Professional Training:

A two-day training program was delivered to members of the Cyprus Police on the topic “Media and Police: how the public is served and how police officers are protected.”

International activities

“Agora” collaboration platform.

AGORA is the secure information-sharing system established by the European Commission pursuant to Article 85 of the Digital Services Act (DSA) to facilitate cooperation and communication among Digital Services Coordinators, the European Commission and the European Board for Digital Services.

AGORA serves as a key operational tool for the implementation and enforcement of the DSA across the European Union. It enables the secure exchange of information, supports case management and facilitates coordination in cross-border matters and other cooperation mechanisms provided for under the DSA.

The Authority actively uses AGORA in the performance of its duties as Digital Services Coordinator. During 2025, the Authority continued to strengthen its operational use of the platform through the registration of authorised users, the establishment of internal procedures and the integration of AGORA into its day-to-day cooperation with the European Commission and other DSCs.

Cooperation with other authorities.

In addition to transmitting complaints, the Authority cooperated with other Digital Service Coordinators (DSCs) in a variety of ways, including responding to requests for information, as well as conducting bilateral exchanges with the competent authorities of other Member States on issues of common interest.

Monitoring and supporting the activities of the European Commission.

During 2025, the Authority supported the activities of the European Commission in relation to Regulation (EU) 2022/2065, through the regular dissemination of relevant updates, in particular regarding the launch of formal procedures and public consultations within the framework of the Regulation.

In this context, the Authority made public, through its website and social media accounts, relevant invitations and consultations of the European Commission, contributing to informing and strengthening the participation of stakeholders in Cyprus.

European Board for Digital Services

The European Board for Digital Services (the "Board") aims to contribute to a safe, predictable, and trusted online environment that promotes innovation while safeguarding the protection of fundamental rights. Through the Board, the European Commission and the Digital Services Coordinators work together as a cohesive team, adopting a European approach to the enforcement of the DSA. The Board thus plays a vital role in ensuring the consistent application of the DSA across the European Union, benefiting all European citizens, society, and the economy.

The Board is the platform for discussing all relevant issues and priorities regarding the application of the DSA. Close, trustful cooperation and coordination, taking into account the specific impact of intermediary services in individual Member States, are essential for effective and coherent enforcement of the DSA throughout the European Union.

For DSCs participating in the Board, it is important to actively contribute to this process. Board members support, advise, and assist the European Commission and the other DSCs in their supervisory tasks. They provide each other with insights and expertise, consult external experts when necessary, and contribute to the analysis of emerging issues related to digital services within the internal market. Therefore, participation in the Board requires an active role in collaboration and working together to ensure DSA compliance, with attention to the specific context of each Member State.

In 2025, the European Board for Digital Services held a total of 6 meetings and 3 ad hoc meetings.⁵ These meetings served as a critical platform for discussing the ongoing implementation and enforcement of the Digital Services Act (DSA) across the European Union. The meetings provided an opportunity for Board members to engage in in-depth deliberations on a variety of issues and priorities related to the digital services landscape. Each meeting played a significant role in advancing the collective goals of ensuring a safe, transparent, and innovative digital environment across the EU.

The Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority attended all Board meetings. In addition, experts of the Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority have participated in a number of Working Groups that have been established under the Board, i.e.:

⁵ <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/policies/dsa-board> - European Board for Digital Services

Working Group 1 – Horizontal and legal issues: Definitions and scope of DSA; general legal issues; fees (levied by the Digital Service Coordinators); cooperation with civil society.

Working Group 2 – Working together: General working arrangements; cross border cooperation; annual report and early systemic risks detection; rules of procedure; capacity building; complaints; incident and threat response.

Working Group 3 – Content moderation and data access: Trusted flaggers (supporting the guidance by the European Commission); out-of-court dispute settlement; transparency; Intellectual Property Rights issues; data access/article 40.

Working Group 4 – Integrity of the information space: Electoral process; foreign information manipulation and interference; mis- and disinformation; other civic discourse issues.

Working Group 5 – Consumers and online marketplaces: Articles 30-32; interplay between DSA and Consumer protection law; cooperation with consumer protection, customs, market surveillance and other relevant authorities.

Working Group 6 – Protection of minors: Article 28 Guidelines; Task Force on Age Verification; adult content; media literacy.

Working Group 7 – Orders and criminal issues: Articles 9-10 (orders); article 18; cooperation with law enforcement authorities; illegal content.

Working Group 8 – IT Issues: Maintaining AGORA; new functionalities in AGORA; future ICT developments.

The RTDSA participated in all eight (8) Working Groups of the Board through its officials. In accordance with their respective competences, the Ministry of Energy, Commerce and Industry participated in Working Group 5, while the Office of the Commissioner for Personal Data Protection participated in Working Group 6.

8. Conclusions

Key Takeaways, Achievements and Progress in 2025

As of 11 July 2025 the Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority (RTDSA) assumed its role as the national Digital Services Coordinator. Significant progress was achieved in establishing the operational framework necessary for effective DSA enforcement, including the handling and cross-border transmission of complaints, the development of internal procedures, the launch of dedicated communication channels and digital resources, and the implementation of a comprehensive 21-point action plan.

The Authority strengthened cooperation with national competent authorities, actively participated in all European Board for Digital Services meetings and working groups and integrated the AGORA platform into its daily operations. Considerable efforts were also dedicated to awareness-raising, stakeholder engagement, staff training, media literacy

initiatives, and preparations for the implementation of key DSA mechanisms such as Trusted Flaggers, Out-of-Court Dispute Settlement Bodies, and Vetted Researchers.

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The Authority acknowledges the valuable cooperation and support of the Ministry of Interior, the Deputy Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digital Policy, the European Commission, fellow Digital Services Coordinators, and members of the European Board for Digital Services. Their collaboration has been instrumental in establishing a coordinated and effective framework for the implementation of the DSA in Cyprus.

Future Outlook for 2026

In 2026, the Authority will focus on further strengthening its supervisory and enforcement capabilities, completing the remaining deliverables of its DSA Action Plan, and operationalising procedures for Trusted Flaggers, Out-of-Court Dispute Settlement Bodies, and other regulatory mechanisms. Priority will also be given to enhancing digital tools, increasing stakeholder engagement, promoting media literacy and child online protection, and deepening cooperation at both national and European levels to ensure consistent and effective application of the DSA.

Closing Statement

The Radiotelevision & Digital Services Authority remains committed to fostering a safer, more transparent, and accountable digital environment for all users in Cyprus. Building on the foundations established during 2025, the Authority will continue to work closely with national and European partners to promote compliance, protect fundamental rights, and support the objectives of the Digital Services Act in an evolving digital landscape.