



Digital Services Act Transparency Report

April 2024

Introduction

LinkedIn is a real-identity online service for professionals to connect and interact with other professionals, learn, hire, and find jobs. LinkedIn’s vision is to create economic opportunity for every member of the global workforce. Its mission is to connect the world’s professionals to make them more productive and successful. As part of that mission, LinkedIn is committed to keeping its platform and services safe, trusted, and professional, and to providing transparency to its members, the public, and to regulators.

LinkedIn Ireland Unlimited Company (“LinkedIn”) – the provider of LinkedIn’s services in the European Union – has been designated by the European Commission as a Very Large Online Platform (VLOP) and is therefore subject to the European Commission’s Digital Services Act (DSA) Article 42 requirement to publish certain information in semi-annual disclosures. This DSA Transparency Report is responsive to the obligations under DSA Article 15(1), Article 24(1)-(2), and Article 42(1)-(3). This Report provides information regarding the following topics as they pertain to the European Union:

- Monthly Active Recipients of the Service
- Content Moderation following a User Report
- Content Moderation at LinkedIn’s Initiative
- Content Moderation Appeals
- Content Moderation & Automated Systems
- Account Suspensions
- Government Requests
- Out-of-Court Settlement Body Disputes

1. Monthly Active Recipients of the Service

LinkedIn provides the information below in response to DSA Articles 24(2) and 42(3).

For the six-month period ending on 31 December 2023, an estimated monthly average of: 47,900,000 logged-in users visited LinkedIn’s services in the EU; and 178,200,000 site visits to LinkedIn’s services from EU-based users occurred in a logged-out state.

The metrics by Member State are reported below. Metrics are rounded to the nearest one-hundred thousand.

Table 1 – EU monthly active recipients of the service, by Member State

Member State	Monthly average logged-in active users	Monthly average logged-out site visits
EU Overall	47,900,000	178,200,000
Austria	800,000	6,000,000
Belgium	1,700,000	3,800,000
Bulgaria	300,000	1,400,000
Croatia	300,000	1,400,000
Cyprus	100,000	500,000
Czechia	600,000	2,400,000
Denmark	1,400,000	2,700,000
Estonia	100,000	600,000

Finland	700,000	8,600,000
France	10,500,000	32,500,000
Germany	6,200,000	32,600,000
Greece	700,000	2,600,000
Hungary	400,000	2,500,000
Ireland	1,000,000	4,400,000
Italy	5,600,000	15,700,000
Latvia	100,000	700,000
Lithuania	200,000	1,500,000
Luxembourg	200,000	700,000
Malta	100,000	300,000
Netherlands	4,900,000	19,500,000
Poland	2,100,000	7,800,000
Portugal	1,400,000	3,700,000
Romania	900,000	4,300,000
Slovakia	200,000	1,000,000
Slovenia	100,000	700,000
Spain	5,200,000	14,700,000
Sweden	2,000,000	5,600,000

Member State totals may not sum to the EU total because of rounding. Given the manner in which LinkedIn measures guest user traffic, the above logged-out site visit data has not been fully deduplicated.

2. Content Moderation following a User Report

LinkedIn provides the information below in response to DSA Articles 15(1)(b)-(c) and 42(2)(a)-(b).

All content on LinkedIn must comply with LinkedIn's [Professional Community Policies](#), which set out in detail the content LinkedIn permits and does not permit to keep its platform safe, trusted, and professional. In addition to the Professional Community Policies, job posts on LinkedIn must also comply with LinkedIn's [Jobs Policies](#).

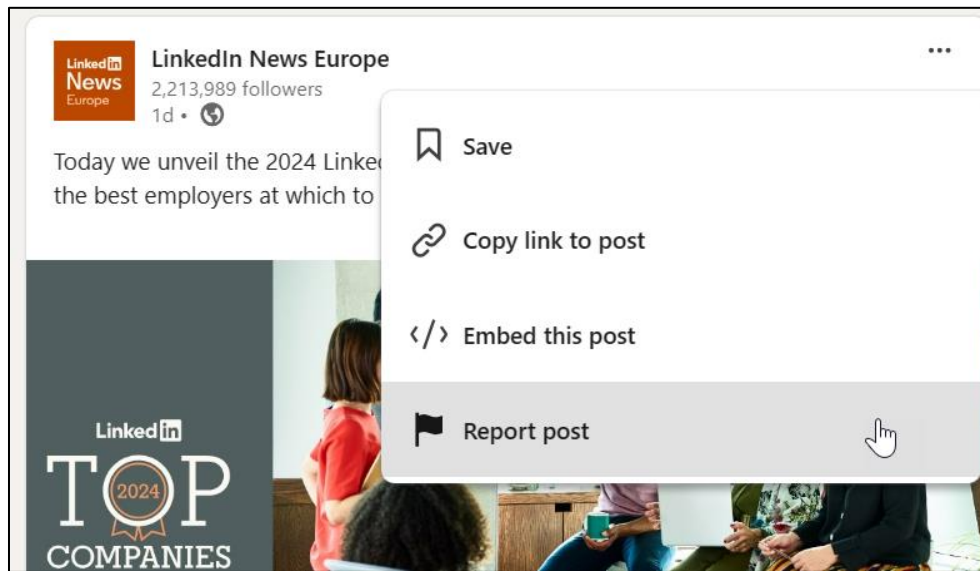
LinkedIn applies a three-layer, multidimensional approach to moderate content on LinkedIn:

- The first layer of protection is automated and proactive prevention. When a member attempts to create a piece of content on LinkedIn, various calls (or signals) are sent to LinkedIn's machine learning services. These services aim to automatically filter out certain policy-violating content at the time of creation.
- The second layer of protection is a combination of automated and human-led detection. LinkedIn's second layer of moderation detects content that is likely to be violative but for which LinkedIn is not sufficiently confident to warrant automatic removal, and sends it for human review.
- The third layer of protection is human-led detection. If users locate content that they believe violates LinkedIn's policies, they are able to report it using LinkedIn's in-product reporting functionality.

User reporting flow

To report content, members click the three-dot icon available in-product on the content and follow the in-product prompts. For example, to report a post on LinkedIn, members use the following process:

1. Select the three-dot icon in the upper-right corner of the post, and select 'Report post':



2. Select the reporting reason that applies to the post. For example, "Graphic content":

Report this post

Select a reason that applies

Harassment

Fraud or scam

Spam

Misinformation

Hateful speech

Threats or violence

Self-harm

Graphic content

Dangerous or extremist organizations

Sexual content

Fake account

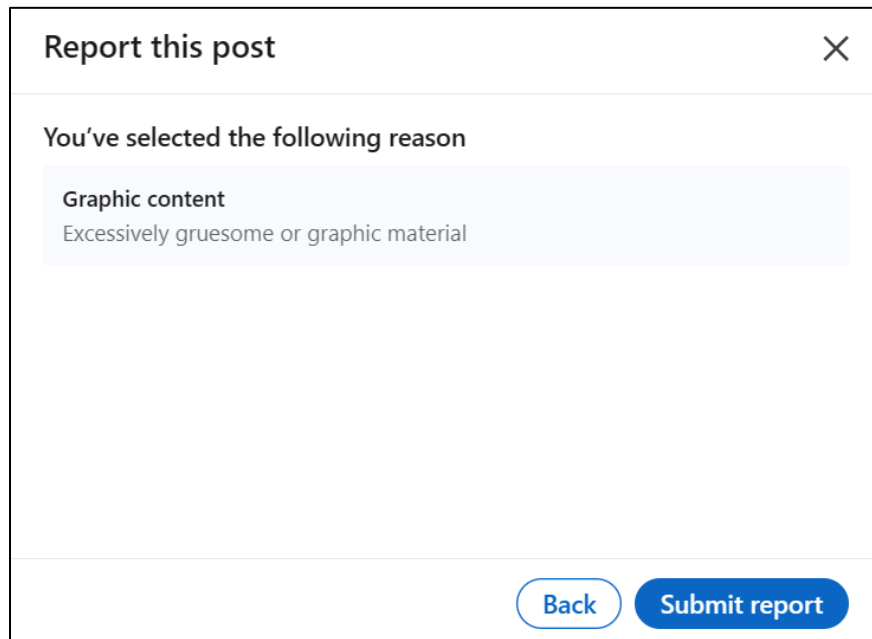
Child exploitation

Illegal goods and services

Infringement

Next

3. Review the selected reporting reason, and submit the report:



Report this post ✕

You've selected the following reason

Graphic content
Excessively gruesome or graphic material

[Back](#) [Submit report](#)

Logged-out users are also able to report content visible to them using our guest reporting functionality.

When users report content, those reports are sent for review and are resolved either by LinkedIn's Content Moderation team, discussed below, or by LinkedIn's automated system, described in Section 5. When users receive notification that their report has been resolved, the notice indicates whether the report was resolved by human review or LinkedIn's automated system.

LinkedIn's Content Moderation team

As of 31 December 2023, LinkedIn had approximately 1,150 content moderators globally and 180 content moderators located in the EU. These personnel review content reported by users, content reported by LinkedIn's systems, and reporter and author appeals, using policies and guidance developed by a policy team and lawyers who are experienced in content moderation and legal issues regarding takedown requests.¹ In addition to content moderators, policy managers, and in-house lawyers, LinkedIn employs a dedicated team of trainers and quality assurance analysts tasked with onboarding new content moderators, training content moderators on new policies and policy changes, and monitoring and improving moderator accuracy and consistency.

LinkedIn's website is currently available in and [supports](#) 12 of the 24 official languages of the EU. Content review is conducted via LinkedIn's custom-built internal review tool, which has built-in translation technology to assist reviewers. For the official languages of the EU LinkedIn's website supports, content moderators have the following linguistic expertise (defined as intermediate language expertise or above):

¹ LinkedIn did not receive any reports from Trusted flaggers during the reporting period.

Table 2 – Linguistic expertise of content moderators

Language	Content moderators
Czech	0
Danish	0
Dutch	8
English	1,152
French	31
German	23
Italian	23
Polish	10
Portuguese	34
Romanian	1
Spanish	40
Swedish	0

For situations where a content moderator lacks language proficiency and LinkedIn’s machine translation tools are insufficient for a review, moderators consult with their team lead and use translation services to complete the review.

LinkedIn has implemented robust training and quality assurance programs for content moderators, including regular audits on sample sets of content reviewed by moderation teams, regular group calibration sessions to address common error trends, and coaching for lower performers. With regard to internal training, LinkedIn utilizes a full-time team of trainers, who not only support the onboarding of new content moderators, but also provide ongoing educational opportunities for all moderators. Content moderators have direct access to the content policy managers through regular office hours and dedicated escalation pathways. For particularly complex decisions, content policy managers also have access to in-house lawyers who can consult country law experts as needed.

Content moderators apply the enforcement actions below to reported content.

Enforcement actions for policy-violating content

During the reporting period, 1 October – 31 December 2023 (“reporting period”), LinkedIn applied three actions to content because it violated LinkedIn’s policies:

1. Action 1: LinkedIn removed content that violated its policies;
2. Action 2: LinkedIn limited the visibility of content that violated its policies; and
3. Action 3: LinkedIn applied a sensitive content warning and limited the visibility of content that violated its policies.²

User reporting metrics

The tables below report information regarding the number of EU reports LinkedIn received during the reporting period by user-selected report reason. For each report reason, LinkedIn provides the number of reports received, the pieces of content underlying those reports, the number of reports where LinkedIn determined the content violated its policies, and the number of pieces of content where LinkedIn applied Action 1, Action 2, and Action 3. The tables separately report metrics for job posts from other content, given different report reasons for job posts.

Table 3(a) – EU reports received during the reporting period, by user-selected report reason (Content)

User-selected report reason	Number of reports	Number of underlying pieces of content	Number of reports where violation was found	Pieces of content where LinkedIn applied Action 1	Pieces of content where LinkedIn applied Action 2	Pieces of content where LinkedIn applied Action 3
Hacked Account	358	296	23	8	0	2
Misinformation	83,636	72,807	2,998	1,617	280	619
Hateful speech	77,265	67,386	5,006	3,613	49	613
Threats or violence	12,126	11,160	2,405	1,481	10	617
Self-harm	920	866	46	37	0	9
Graphic content	8,115	7,049	2,415	886	2	922
Dangerous or extremist organisations	12,720	12,035	1,001	660	8	292
Sexual content	5,318	4,644	594	464	1	4
Fake account	9,249	7,771	443	368	4	6
Spam	90,488	76,837	4,377	2,611	23	76
Fraud or scam	9,337	8,771	895	835	5	12
Illegal goods and services	716	699	52	42	0	0
Harassment	21,076	19,398	984	847	5	72
Impersonation	1,084	909	1	1	0	0
Child exploitation	127	126	15	4	0	11
Infringement or defamation	1,126	1,126	176	176	0	0
Total	333,661	270,867	21,431	12,342	367	2,897

Table 3(b) – EU reports received during the reporting period, by user-selected report reason (Job posts)

User-selected report reason	Number of reports	Number of underlying pieces of content	Number of reports where violation was found	Pieces of content where LinkedIn applied Action 1	Pieces of content where LinkedIn applied Action 2	Pieces of content where LinkedIn applied Action 3
Scam, phishing, or malware	4,809	3,997	1,037	866	0	0
Promotional or spam	4,359	3,989	1,046	993	0	0
Discriminatory, or advocates or supports discrimination	2,003	1,787	411	380	0	0
Offensive or harassing	382	345	35	33	0	0
I think it's an illegal good or service	107	105	18	17	0	
Extreme violence or terrorism	96	93	10	10	0	0
Job is closed	5,905	5,228	2,701	2,524	0	0

Job has an incorrect company	690	632	161	153	0	0
Job has an incorrect location	2,021	1,626	190	164	0	0
Job has incorrect formatting	2,468	2,315	449	434	0	0
Job does not belong on LinkedIn	1,016	939	205	198	0	0
Total	23,856	19,645	6,263	5,558	0	0

Reports resolved by automated means

As discussed above, user reports may be resolved either by LinkedIn's Content Moderation team or by LinkedIn's automated system. When users receive notification that their report has been resolved, the notice indicates whether the report was resolved by LinkedIn's automated system or human review.

For the reports in Tables 3(a)-(b) above, LinkedIn estimates the number of reports where the decision on the reported content was made by automated system to be: 106,833 reports.

Median time from report to decision

For the reports in Tables 3(a)-(b) above, the median time from report to decision during the reporting period was approximately: 12 minutes.

LinkedIn excludes from this calculation reports where the decision on the reported content was made by LinkedIn's automated system, as these reports are resolved quickly. The median time reported above thus may err on the side of overstating the median time experienced by many members for resolution of their reports.

Reports where action was taken on the basis of the law

For the reports in Tables 3(a)-(b) above, LinkedIn estimates the number of user reports where action was taken on the basis of the law to be 110 reports. LinkedIn's policies separately prohibit a wide range of content that also violates the law. In such cases, LinkedIn generally relies on its policies as the basis for action.

Reports submitted by Trusted flaggers

LinkedIn did not receive any reports from Trusted flaggers during the reporting period.

Notes:

1. For the purpose of this report, LinkedIn attributes reports as EU-reports in the tables above based on the IP address of the user on the day the report was submitted. Where IP address isn't available, LinkedIn uses a close-in-time IP address, within 7 days. Where that isn't available, LinkedIn uses the self-declared profile location of the member at the time the metrics for this report are generated.
2. Except where otherwise noted, 'content' addressed in this report includes user-generated content that appears in LinkedIn's Feed – for example, posts, articles, pages, groups, comments, newsletters, etc. – as well as job posts that appear on LinkedIn's [Jobs Board](#). The metrics do not include, e.g., messages, accounts/profiles, or ads. In some cases, LinkedIn separately reports jobs content broken out from other content. For example, in Tables 3(a) and 3(b) above, LinkedIn separately provides user reports for content and user reports for jobs content given different reporting reasons.

3. LinkedIn reports the metrics above based on the reporting reason selected by the user. The reporting reason selected by the user when reporting the content may or may not be the same as the policy basis on which LinkedIn actioned the content.
4. 'Underlying pieces of content' reports the number of unique pieces of content for each report reason. A single piece of content may be reported by multiple users for differing report reasons. For this reason, to avoid double counting, the content counts in the Total row may be less than the sum of each report reason.
5. The metrics LinkedIn provides in this report are best estimates provided the data available in LinkedIn's systems and methods used in the ordinary course of business. In some cases, metrics can be impacted by, e.g., account deletion, content deletion, as well as downtime or errors in LinkedIn's systems that may impact data recording. Certain data may also vary or change over time. For example, a user report received on 31 December may not be resolved until after the reporting period. Metrics in the report are based on data after close of the reporting period.

3. Content Moderation at LinkedIn's Initiative

LinkedIn provides the information below in response to DSA Article 15(1)(c). This section reports data regarding content moderation LinkedIn engaged in on its own initiative, absent a user report.

As referenced above, LinkedIn applies a three-layer, multidimensional approach to moderate content on LinkedIn. As part of LinkedIn's proactive moderation, in many cases LinkedIn removes policy-violating content before users encounter the content or submit a user report. LinkedIn's systems may remove policy-violating content or send content for human review. Similarly, LinkedIn investigations may proactively identify policy-violating content absent a user report.

The tables below report information regarding the number of pieces of EU-content LinkedIn actioned during the reporting period absent a user report, organized by policy violation. LinkedIn assigns each piece of content a single policy violation. For each category of policy violation, LinkedIn reports the number of pieces of content actioned and whether that content was detected by LinkedIn's automated systems or by manual investigation.

The tables separately report metrics for job posts from other content, given additional policies that apply to job posts. Tables 4(a) and (b) report data regarding content. Table 4(c) reports data regarding job posts. LinkedIn did not apply Actions 2 or 3 to any job posts during the reporting period.

Table 4(a) – EU-content where LinkedIn removed the content (Action 1) during the reporting period absent a user report, by policy violation (Content)

Policy Violation	Number of pieces of content where LinkedIn applied Action 1	Pieces of content detected by LinkedIn automated systems	Pieces of content detected by LinkedIn manual investigation
Hateful Speech	3,944	3,849	95
Adult Nudity and Sexual Activity	1,012	999	13
Graphic Content	3,882	3,709	173
Threats and Incitement to Violence	285	258	27
Misinformation	3,951	3,543	408

Spam and Artificial Engagement	10,850	10,846	4
Harassment	824	805	19
Child Exploitation	197	188	9
Fraud and Deception	394	370	24
Illegal and Regulated Goods and Services	7,726	7,652	74
Infringement and Defamation	3,176	3,057	119
Dangerous Organisations and Individuals	44	44	0
Other	4	4	0
Total	36,389	35,324	965

Table 4(b) – EU-content where LinkedIn applied Action 2 or 3 during the reporting period absent a user report, by policy violation (Content)

Policy Violation	Number of pieces of content where LinkedIn applied Action 2 or 3	Pieces of content detected by LinkedIn automated systems	Pieces of content detected by LinkedIn manual investigation
Hateful Speech	0	0	0
Adult Nudity and Sexual Activity	0	0	0
Graphic Content	6,882 ²	6,809	73
Threats and Incitement to Violence	0	0	0
Misinformation	2,132 ³	2,074	58
Spam and Artificial Engagement	0	0	0
Harassment	0	0	0
Child Exploitation	0	0	0
Fraud and Deception	0	0	0
Illegal and Regulated Goods and Services	0	0	0
Infringement and Defamation	0	0	0
Dangerous Organisations and Individuals	0	0	0
Total	9,014	8,883	131

² In all cases LinkedIn applied Action 3.

³ In all cases LinkedIn applied Action 2.

Table 4(c) – EU-content where LinkedIn removed the content (Action 1) during the reporting period absent a user report, by policy violation (Job posts)

Policy Violation	Number of job posts where LinkedIn applied Action 1	Job posts detected by LinkedIn automated systems	Job posts detected by LinkedIn manual investigation
Illegal and Regulated Goods and Services	27	25	2
Discrimination	3,283	3,112	171
MLM and franchises	368	337	31
Illegitimate job post	1,975	1,909	66
Fraud and deception	2,336	2,201	135
Adult nudity and sexual activity	10	10	0
Hateful speech	1	1	0
Phishing	0	0	0
Job requirements: Relevant and factual	8,323	8,088	235
Job requirements: Professionalism	306	302	4
Total	16,629	15,985	644

Notes:

1. For the purpose of this report, LinkedIn attributes content as EU-content in Tables 4(a)-(c) based on the IP address of the user on the day the content was created. LinkedIn maintains records of IP address associated with content creation for a limited period of time – as a result, the data in Tables 4(a)-(c) reports content moderation for content created within the last two years.

Within the two-year window, LinkedIn attributes content as EU-content based on the IP address of the user on the day the content was created. Where that IP address isn't available, LinkedIn uses a close-in-time IP address, within 7 days. Where that isn't available, LinkedIn uses the self-declared profile location of the member at the time the metrics for this report are generated.

2. That a piece of content was "detected by" LinkedIn's automated systems or by manual investigation refers to the method by which the content was found, not the method by which the content was determined to violate LinkedIn's policies. A piece of content may be detected by LinkedIn's automated systems and sent for human review.

4. Content Moderation Appeals

LinkedIn provides the information below in response to DSA Article 15(1)(d).

When LinkedIn makes an enforcement decision, the reporter and author generally are notified of the decision and given an opportunity to appeal. Notices are typically sent by email and contain a link to a notice page containing additional information (for example, regarding the content at issue, the policy violated, the action LinkedIn has

taken, redress information and, in most instances, a link to allow the user to appeal LinkedIn's decision). LinkedIn reviews submitted appeals and notifies the user of its appeal decision.

The table below reports data regarding appeals of the enforcement decisions in Sections 2 and 3 above. The appeals include both appeals from reporters (i.e., when a user's report is rejected) and appeals from authors (i.e., when an author's content is actioned). The table reports the number of appeals received during the reporting period, the number of appeals granted (i.e., where LinkedIn reversed its decision), and the median time from appeal to appeal decision. Certain appeals may be initiated within the reporting period but not resolved within the reporting period; those appeals are excluded from the median time calculation. The basis for all user appeals is to challenge LinkedIn's decision.

Table 5 – Appeals of the enforcement decisions in Sections 2 and 3

Number of appeals	7,620
Number of appeals granted	1,193
Median time from appeal to appeal decision	5 hours 4 minutes

5. Content Moderation & Automated Systems

LinkedIn provides the information below in response to DSA Articles 15(1)(e) and 42(2)(c).

LinkedIn uses two types of automated systems for content moderation relevant to this report:

1. LinkedIn uses an automated system to resolve certain user reports;
2. LinkedIn uses an automated system to identify and remove policy-violating content.

Automated system to resolve user reports

LinkedIn utilizes an automated system to resolve certain user reports and decide whether the report is valid or invalid. The automated system is based in part on past decisions human reviewers have made regarding whether content violates LinkedIn's policies. When users receive notification that their report has been resolved, the notice indicates whether the report was resolved by LinkedIn's automated system or human review.

LinkedIn employs the following safeguards, among others, to this automated system: LinkedIn's monitors the aggregate performance and accuracy of the system, and sets minimum thresholds for performance; LinkedIn sets thresholds for individual decisions made by the system, such that the system will not act on a given report and will wait for human review when those thresholds are not met; LinkedIn limits the types of reports the system acts on (e.g., the system will not act on reports of terrorist content); LinkedIn generally allows reporters to appeal a decision if they believe the decision is incorrect; and LinkedIn periodically retrains its system to account for, e.g., changes in human-reviewer decisions, content trends, and user report trends over time.

The table below reports estimated error rates of the automated system globally and by EU-supported language for the reporting period.⁴

⁴ LinkedIn's website currently [supports](#) 12 of the 24 official languages of the EU.

Table 6 – Estimated error rate for Automated System 1, by supported language

Language	Estimated Error Rate
Global	<1%
English	<1%
Czech	<1%
Danish	<1%
Dutch	<1%
French	<1%
German	<1%
Italian	<1%
Polish	<1%
Portuguese	<1%
Romanian	<1%
Spanish	<1%
Swedish	<1%

Automated system to identify and remove policy-violating content

LinkedIn also utilizes an automated system to identify and remove policy-violating content absent a user report. The automated system is based in part on past decisions human reviewers have made regarding whether content violates LinkedIn's policies. When users receive notification that their content has been removed, the notice indicates whether the content was detected and removed as a result of LinkedIn's automated system.

LinkedIn employs the following safeguards, among others, to this automated system: LinkedIn's monitors the aggregate performance and accuracy of the system, and sets minimum thresholds for performance; LinkedIn sets thresholds for individual decisions made by the system, such that the system will not act and will send the content for human review if thresholds are not met; LinkedIn limits the types of violating content the system will act on; LinkedIn generally allows authors to appeal a decision if they believe the decision is incorrect; and LinkedIn regularly retrain its system to account for, e.g., changes in human-reviewer decisions and content trends over time.

The table below reports estimated error rates of the automated system globally and by EU-supported language for the reporting period.

Table 7 – Estimated error rate for Automated System 2, by supported language

Language	Estimated Error Rate
Global	4.9%
English	4.7%
Czech	12.5%
Danish	26.7%
Dutch	8.0%
French	14.9%
German	12.8%
Italian	8.0%

Polish	8.0%
Portuguese	5.6%
Romanian	<1%
Swedish	5.1%
Spanish	5.0%

Notes:

1. The estimated error rates in Tables 6 and 7 above are based on the number of enforcement decisions made by the automated system that are overturned following appeal (i.e. the automated system made an error). To calculate error rates, LinkedIn takes the number of decisions by the automated system that were overturned divided by the number of appealable decisions made by the automated system during the reporting period.

The error rate for certain languages may appear high due to the low number of pieces of content actioned by the automated system in that language during the reporting period. For example, during the period LinkedIn's automated system actioned just eight Czech-language pieces of content subject to appeal. After review, LinkedIn overturned one of those decisions, resulting in an estimated error rate of 12.5%.

2. LinkedIn also utilizes an internal system to queue content for human review. LinkedIn doesn't calculate an error rate for this system as it doesn't make moderation decisions or apply enforcement actions to content; whether a piece of content violates LinkedIn's policies is determined by LinkedIn human reviewers.

6. Account Suspensions

LinkedIn provides the information below in response to DSA Article 24(1)(b). This section reports data on the number of suspensions imposed pursuant to DSA Article 23.

Permanent account suspensions due to repeatedly providing policy-violating content

The metric below reports the number of EU accounts LinkedIn permanently suspended during the reporting period due to repeatedly providing policy-violating content, which includes illegal content. In some cases, LinkedIn may permanently suspend an account after a single egregious content policy violation (e.g., in the case of child exploitation material). [Learn more](#). LinkedIn includes such suspensions within this metric.

Accounts are attributed as EU-accounts based on the self-declared profile location for the account. The metric below does not include account suspensions for reasons other than repeatedly providing policy-violating content – for example, account suspension because the account is fake, account suspension for data scraping or automated activity, and so on. Similarly, the metric does not include temporary account suspensions.

LinkedIn estimates the number of EU accounts permanently suspended during the reporting period due to repeatedly providing policy-violating content to be: 2,876 accounts.

Suspension of reporting functionality due to repeatedly submitting manifestly unfounded reports

LinkedIn did not suspend the reporting functionality for any EU accounts during the reporting period.

Suspension of appeal functionality due to repeatedly submitting manifestly unfounded appeals

LinkedIn did not suspend the appeal functionality for any EU accounts during the reporting period.

7. Government Requests

LinkedIn provides the information below in response to DSA Article 15(1)(a).

This section reports data on requests from Member State government authorities: (1) to remove content and (2) to provide user account information. LinkedIn carefully considers all government requests for content removal and account information, and works to mitigate any implications they may have on freedom of expression and human rights. For government demands, LinkedIn employs safeguards to ensure any actions taken are narrow, specific, submitted in writing, and based on valid legal orders. Through its parent company, Microsoft, LinkedIn also engages with broader civil society organizations on best practices related to government requests and participates in human rights impact assessments.

Government requests to remove content

The table below reports information regarding the number of requests LinkedIn received from Member State government authorities to remove content during the reporting period, organized by Member State and by illegal content type. Government requests to remove content include requests reporting violations of our terms of service or violations of local law. LinkedIn did not receive any government requests to remove content during the reporting period.

Table 8(a) – Government requests to remove content, by Member State

Member State	Government requests received	Government requests where at least some action was taken
Austria	0	0
Belgium	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0
Croatia	0	0
Cyprus	0	0
Czechia	0	0
Denmark	0	0
Estonia	0	0
Finland	0	0
France	0	0
Germany	0	0
Greece	0	0
Hungary	0	0
Ireland	0	0
Italy	0	0
Latvia	0	0
Lithuania	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Malta	0	0
Netherlands	0	0
Poland	0	0

Portugal	0	0
Romania	0	0
Slovakia	0	0
Slovenia	0	0
Spain	0	0
Sweden	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 8(b) – Government requests to remove content, by illegal content type

Illegal content type	Government requests received
Animal welfare	0
Data protection and privacy violations	0
Illegal or harmful speech	0
Intellectual property infringements	0
Negative effects on civic discourse of elections	0
Non-consensual behavior	0
Pornography or sexualized content	0
Protection of minors	0
Risk for public security	0
Scams and/or fraud	0
Self-harm	0
Unsafe and/or illegal products	0
Violence	0
Total	0

Because LinkedIn did not receive any requests, there is no median time to confirm receipt of the requests or give effect to the requests.

Government requests to provide account information

The table below reports information regarding the number of requests LinkedIn received from Member State government authorities to provide account information during the reporting period.

Table 9 – Government requests to provide account information, by Member State

Member State	Government requests received	Government requests where at least some information was provided
Austria	1	0
Belgium	4	4
Bulgaria	0	0
Croatia	1	1
Cyprus	0	0
Czechia	0	0
Denmark	0	0
Estonia	0	0
Finland	1	0
France	225	75
Germany	45	31
Greece	2	0
Hungary	0	0
Ireland	0	0
Italy	3	1
Latvia	0	0
Lithuania	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0
Malta	0	0
Netherlands	6	4
Poland	5	3
Portugal	1	1
Romania	0	0
Slovakia	0	0
Slovenia	0	0
Spain	9	3
Sweden	1	0
Total	304	123

LinkedIn estimates the median time to confirm receipt of the requests in Table 9 above to be: 28 hours.

LinkedIn estimates the median time to give effect to the requests in Table 9 above to be: 54 hours 30 minutes. Certain requests may be received within the reporting period but not confirmed or resolved within the reporting period; those requests are excluded from the median time calculations.

8. Out-of-Court Settlement Body Disputes

LinkedIn provides the information below in response to DSA Article 24(1)(a).

LinkedIn did not receive notice of any disputes submitted to out-of-court dispute settlement bodies during the reporting period.