

# POLICY PULSE

# **Navigating The Digital Markets Act (DMA)**

## What It Means?

The Digital Markets Act, **DMA** is a landmark regulation enacted by the European Union (EU) to foster fair competition in the digital economy. It targets gatekeepers, large online platforms that dominate the market and create barriers for smaller businesses. By addressing issues like unfair practices, lack of contestability, and market fragmentation, the DMA seeks to ensure a level playing field and enhance consumer benefits.

### **Key Provisions:**

- Platforms cannot favor their own products/services over competitors'.
- Gatekeepers must enable fair access to their platforms.
- Businesses using gatekeepers' services can access relevant data.

The DMA redefines the operations of major tech companies in the EU market.

- Companies that dominate online platforms face challenges such as prioritizing their own products over third-party sellers, which risks their revenue streams.
- Policies related to app stores must be adapted, potentially reducing

#### control over in-app purchases.

 Restrictions on data-driven advertising practices also affect revenue models, requiring adjustments.

These changes are likely to ripple across global markets, pushing the gatekeepers to reform also their practices outside the EU to maintain consistency and potentially set new global standards.

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The Digital Markets Act has significant implications for **Egyptian businesses engaging with the EU**, offering a pathway to strengthen trade ties and enhance competitiveness.

By promoting a fair and transparent digital ecosystem, the DMA enables **Egyptian companies to access European markets on more equitable terms,** reducing obstacles often imposed by dominant digital platforms.

This **regulatory shift** fosters innovation and levels the playing field, creating new opportunities for businesses to showcase their potential in the global market.

The DMA opens doors for Egyptian businesses to provide alternative services, particularly in high-growth sectors like cloud computing, digital marketing, and app development.

Compliance with EU regulations positions Egyptian companies as reliable partners, attracting international collaborations and investments.

However, adapting to these changes may require resource allocation and strategic adjustments, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises.

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By embracing innovation, diversifying partnerships, and understanding regulatory frameworks, Egyptian businesses can transform these challenges into avenues for growth and sustainable engagement with European markets.

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- Market Access: SMEs can gain fairer access to digital marketplaces without gatekeeper-imposed barriers.
- Cross-Border Growth: Harmonized regulations reduce complexity, making it easier for Egyptian firms to expand into the EU.
- Innovation Boost: Egyptian startups can enter EU markets with fewer barriers.
- Enhanced Competition: Reduced gatekeeper dominance allows smaller firms to showcase innovative products/services.

**Compliance burden:** Understanding and adhering to DMA requirements could be resource-intensive, especially for SMEs.

**Competitive pressure:** The DMA's contestability provisions might lead to increased competition from EU-based startups or other international players.

**Dependency on gatekeepers:** For businesses still reliant on gatekeeper platforms, adapting to new terms might disrupt existing operations.

**C**ompanies need to enhance their digital capabilities and foster strategic partnerships to leverage the opportunities created by the DMA, particularly in sectors like cloud computing and digital marketing.

**P**rovide training and resources for small and medium-sized enterprises to navigate DMA requirements effectively, enabling them to capitalize on growth opportunities and sustainable engagement with European markets.

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