

BTO meeting CNECT-Airbnb on DSA on 27 January 2020

Airbnb representatives: [REDACTED]

COM representatives: [REDACTED]

- Airbnb raised the need for a harmonized approach for the registration of hosts in various cities (example of Berlin where a personal meeting with the authority is needed before the registration is completed).
- More clarity on what is allowed by GDPR is needed. Local authorities often request data which according to Airbnb cannot be given due to GDPR constraints.
- Some laws require additional personal data to be collected, for example the ES law requiring cadastral registration number to be collected by Airbnb. The law has been challenged before the Courts.
- Airbnb explained that the notification procedure of the E-Commerce Directive raises challenges because they are often not informed about notifications and local authorities do not know about the obligation to notify. They would be in favor of a more standardized procedure at central national level.
- Regarding tax data, Airbnb said that they have a pretty good functioning system currently; tax authorities cooperate among each other and Airbnb generally agrees that it can hand over nationals' names and income earned.
- As regards noise laws etc., there is no European framework for cooperation - Airbnb prepared to help workout solutions, but they consider that EU level action will be key to success.
- For interactions with law enforcement, Airbnb has an online portal specifically designed for contacts with police. Airbnb will also launch a hotline for government interactions.
- Booking, Airbnb, Tripadvisor are about to sign an agreement with Eurostat to share aggregate data for statistics and policy-making purposes. This could serve as a starting point for sharing more information in the future.
- In the next five years, Airbnb will probably add more services in its platform such as transportation becoming more hybrid. Competition with Expedia, Booking will intensify.