

Speech by Commissioner Gabriel on building the European digital economy and society at the DLD conference

Dear participants,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Building the Digital Single Market means bringing the benefits of the digital revolution to every student, artist, journalist, creator, entrepreneur – to every single European citizen.

To do so, we must implement concrete actions for access, skills, security, creativity and more opportunities for everybody. Today I would like to tell you how far we have come, what is important now, and what comes next.

The digital single market strategy is now becoming a reality. As you know, the European Commission has delivered on its promise of working to have one single, borderless digital market and so, we have put forward 43 initiatives, 24 of which are legislative.

Let's now focus on what really matters in the big picture.

First of all let me state the obvious, which is nevertheless still so relevant: we live in a world in which data and digital content grow exponentially. Instant global communication connects everybody, and anybody is able to reach anyone else at any time. The power of yesteryear's supercomputers is in today's smartphones. We expect fully autonomous cars rolling on our streets in the not too distant future. We see strings of bits being traded like securities, for thousands of Euros per digital coin. And our children grow up with any piece of information just a click away on a touchscreen.

However, this new reality is not just a wonderful digital world but can also create inequalities and conflicts. With everything changing around us at a very fast pace, it can feel as if digital is happening to us beyond our control. For example, the potential impact of technology on the labour market is already a worrying concern for many citizens – and quite rightly so.

The Digital Single Market is full of vast opportunities for all European citizens, but it is important that we address the downsides of digital transformation, perceived and real, so that its potential can be fully exploited.

We will not be successful in the digital revolution if we neglect the serious political questions. We have to find the right answers.

In lesser words, we must make sure that the digital transformation of our economy and society always has a human face.

How do we make sure that technology serves us, helps solving our problems and reduce our economic and societal divides?

Sometimes we have to regulate to get there – while in other cases we really should not. Think about copyright and the fair distribution between creators of content and platforms. Think about tax and the way it is calculated and collected in a world where physical and digital goods are not treated equally. But also think blockchain. Think artificial intelligence.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Inequality and fairness are not the only issues. It has been said that data is “the oil of the 21st century”. This is a simple fact and we are all aware of it. Therefore, data is not like any other commodity. Data needs more protection than ever, because it is more valuable and sensitive than ever. Every day, it becomes easier to digitise, analyse and share. Europe’s new rules for data protection do exactly this – and more. Your data is now portable, no longer locked into the systems of the companies we buy from, or tied to the countries we live in. Every citizen is an actor in the data economy. This is a huge step towards creating the trust and flexibility that are needed. This is vital for the sustainability of the digital single market and essential for having successful business models of the future.

Data crossing borders freely is central to our strategy, and this is not limited to personal data: we want to get rid of unnecessary borders for all data. Our proposal on this issue is straightforward and addresses the main question: if governments want security measures for data storage, they should ask for security measures – not act as if local storage in one’s country was automatically more secure than storage elsewhere.

Likewise, it should not make a difference for online shoppers or readers on which side of a border they live. For digital natives like me and you, it is simply a senseless situation that digital borders in Europe still stop us from buying goods, services or content online. This is a discrimination that we do not have in the physical world. Equally, your digital subscriptions should be available whether you are at home or travelling. And everybody should be able to access the television and radio programmes of their choice while following copyright rules for the 21st century.

Here is the good news: we have proposed solutions to all these issues. And guess what? Yes, they are all part of that digital single market strategy. Some proposals have already been accepted. Others are still under discussion, and we now need the speedy support of all stakeholders and Member States, to contribute constructively and make the borderless digital market a reality.

But there is even more that Europe can and should do together.

Take digital infrastructure. We need high-speed broadband and wireless Internet for all. In a few weeks we are launching our Wifi4EU initiative that will bring free access points to thousands of underserved municipalities across the European Union. We want all citizens to have access to quality media online. Companies all over Europe need to be able to do business

together remotely and communicate securely. And all researchers should have access to the digital resources they need, including large supercomputers.

We must invest in the technologies of the future together to make sure that Europe has access to the latest know-how and can take part in the next round of technological development and competition at the global level. Together, we are stronger on the world stage. We need to pool our strengths and resources and make sure we invest without gaps and overlaps – with every invested Euro providing added value. That is what we are discussing in Brussels right now: how much money should we invest together, and in which areas?

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The digital revolution not only concerns our jobs and businesses but also our daily lives, our security and our democracies.

We cannot create a citizen-centred digital single market if we do not defend and protect our dear values and principles in face of digital challenges.

This is why we need to tackle illegal activity online, across borders. Illegal online content, terrorism, hatred and abuse must not hide behind unknown addresses or unclear jurisdiction. Fake news undermines the trust in our institutions and in our fellow citizens.

Thus, we have launched a process of discussion with online platforms large and small on how to deal with illegal content in a fair and effective way. Also, we put in place a High level Group of Experts and a public consultation to give us insights in what can be done about fake news and disinformation online.

These all are difficult questions and there are clear pros and cons in many of the proposed ways of tackling them. We don't have the final answers. However, I am convinced that it is through a permanent and an inclusive dialogue, that all of us, together, we will find the most adequate solutions.

In all of this, I am optimistic that part of the answer to the challenges caused by digital technology will be even more technology. There are promising examples: we employ blockchain technology to secure elections. We combine high-speed communications, global positioning systems and data analysis to make our cars more secure than ever before. We deploy pattern recognition at a new sophisticated level to find the cyber-attack needle in the general network traffic haystack.

We launch digital learning platforms to address the challenge of acquiring digital skills – which are the skills needed to acquire even more skills over a life-time. Our jobs will change as data-driven science, technology and businesses flourish. We will be making the next step with new proposals on the data economy in spring.

As regards artificial intelligence, the experts will probably continue to disagree what automation and robots will exactly do to our jobs. However, we can safely expect that the vast majority of our jobs will change. We need to

prepare for this now. Thus, we are working now on a communication that will deliver a European approach to artificial intelligence in the spring.

Finally, allow me some words on cybersecurity. It is one of those topics we would all prefer not having to talk about. Unfortunately that is not an option because the danger is clear, present and growing. An ever-increasing share of our economy and of our daily lives depends on connected devices. However, these networks are also vulnerable. Often the weakest link is the key to whole systems. We all know that there is need for action, and that we need to make progress fast. So I am looking forward to our panel on cybersecurity, one of the most important digital single market policies, and one of my top priorities for the next two years.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Dear organisers and participants,

Allow me once more to thank you for your warm welcoming here today. I am eager to our exchanges.

Thank you very much!

[EU-Chile association agreement: negotiating directives made public](#)

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On 22 January, the Council decided to publish the mandate given to the Commission on 13 November 2017 to modernise the existing association agreement with Chile.

This is the first time that the Council has decided to make public the entire mandate for an association agreement covering political and trade aspects. It responds to calls for greater transparency and the need to better communicate the contents and the objectives of the negotiations.

Political and economic relations between the EU and Chile have so far been governed by an association agreement which was signed in 2002 and fully implemented in 2005. The aim of a modernised agreement is to deepen EU-Chile relations by enhancing existing cooperation on political, security and trade

matters. Negotiations were launched on 16 November 2017 on the basis of the agreed mandate.

On trade issues, the current agreement has led to a substantial increase in trade in goods and services between the EU and Chile: Chilean exports of agricultural/food products and services to the EU have nearly tripled, while EU exports to Chile have doubled across most sectors. However, the existing agreement does not address some important trade and investment issues, such as specific provisions on investment, non-tariff barriers, intellectual property rights and some geographical indications and contributions to sustainable development.

By filling these gaps, a modernised EU-Chile association agreement will provide for the possibility of strengthening existing cooperation, lowering consumer prices, improving market access and creating job and growth opportunities. Throughout the negotiations, the EU will aim to ensure the highest levels of social, labour and environmental protections and to promote social justice and sustainable development.

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North Korea: EU sanctions 17 DPRK nationals involved in activities aimed at evading sanctions

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Venezuela: EU sanctions 7 individuals holding official positions

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In view of the continuing deterioration of the situation in Venezuela, the Council decided to put 7 individuals holding official positions under restrictive measures, with immediate effect. These individuals are involved in the **non-respect of democratic principles or the rule of law as well as in the violation of human rights**. The measures include a travel ban and an asset freeze.

Today's decision was adopted as the **political, social and economic situation**

in Venezuela continues to deteriorate, and as negotiations between the government and the opposition have not yet delivered concrete results. It is an expression of the Council's concern with this current state of affairs.

The restrictive measures aim to help **foster democratic shared solutions** that can bring political stability to the country and allow it to address the **pressing needs of the population**.

As indicated in Council conclusions of 13 November 2017, constructive dialogue and negotiation are the only sustainable way to address the current crisis and to respond to the pressing needs of the people of Venezuela. The Council indicated that the EU fully supports credible negotiations between all relevant actors that can lead to shared solutions to the multiple challenges in the country.

The conclusions also underlined that the restrictive measures can be reversed depending on the evolution of the situation in the country, in particular the holding of credible and meaningful negotiations, the respect for democratic institutions, the adoption of a full electoral calendar and the liberation of all political prisoners. The Council also recalled that these are targeted measures designed not to harm the Venezuelan population whose plight the EU wishes to alleviate.

On 13 November 2017, the Council adopted a ban on arms and equipment for internal repression and a framework decision on targeted restrictive measures without listing any individual or entity.

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