



Out of scope

Readout of video call between EU Commissioner Thierry Breton and Twitter CEO Elon Musk | 31 January 2023

Today Commissioner Thierry Breton had a meeting with Twitter CEO Elon Musk to take stock of Twitter's preparedness for the DSA.

Following up from their discussion on 30 November 2022, Commissioner Breton and his enforcement team had a presentation by Twitter on its preparation for DSA compliance.

While taking note of the commitment of Twitter to be fully compliant with the DSA obligations, the Commissioner reiterated that he is vigilant regarding the resources and tools that the company is allocating to address trust and safety issues across the Union, in all European languages.

Commissioner Breton welcomes Twitter's willingness of conducting a "stress-test" in the coming weeks.

Commissioner Breton said:

"By 1 September at the latest, major online platforms will have to be fully compliant with the DSA. And by 17 February, platforms will have to communicate their users numbers.

I take note of the path that Twitter is committed to take in Europe to comply with DSA rules. The next few months will be crucial to transform commitments into reality. We need to see progress towards full compliance with the DSA. My team will follow closely the work by Twitter and by all other online platforms."

To conclude, Commissioner Breton underlined the importance of delivering on the commitments Twitter undertook by signing the Code of Practice on Disinformation, in anticipation of compliance with the DSA obligations.

Background: The Digital Services Act (DSA), which entered into force in November 2022, creates comprehensive new obligations for online platforms to reduce harms and counter risks online. Designed as a single, uniform set of rules for the EU, these rules will give users new protections and businesses legal certainty across the whole Single Market. The DSA obligations are expected to apply to very large online platforms at the latest on 1 September 2023. In case of non-compliance, companies face fines of up to 6% of global turnover, enhanced supervision and even a temporary ban on operating in the EU single market in case of repeated serious breaches threatening people's life or safety.