# Article information:

Digital Single Market – Portability of online content services
<https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/MEMO_18_2601>

# Article summary:

1. The Digital Single Market Regulation, which comes into force on April 1, 2018, aims to allow Europeans to access their online content services when traveling or staying temporarily in another EU country.

2. Paid-for online content service providers, such as Netflix, will be required to offer the same service to subscribers regardless of their location within the EU.

3. Free online content service providers have the option to opt-in to the regulation and provide portability of their services, but it is not mandatory for them.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article provides information about the new Regulation on the portability of online content services in the European Union (EU). It explains that the objective of the regulation is to allow Europeans to access their online content when they travel or stay temporarily in another EU country. The article states that consumers and providers of online content services will benefit from these new rules.

One potential bias in the article is that it primarily focuses on the benefits of the regulation for consumers and service providers, without discussing any potential drawbacks or challenges. For example, it does not address how this regulation may impact licensing agreements between content providers and distributors, or how it may affect revenue streams for certain services.

The article also lacks evidence to support some of its claims. For instance, it states that service providers will be able to verify a subscriber's country of residence through various means, such as payment details or IP checks. However, it does not provide any data or examples to demonstrate how effective these verification methods are in practice.

Additionally, the article does not explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the issue. It presents the regulation as a positive development without acknowledging any potential criticisms or concerns raised by stakeholders.

Furthermore, there is a lack of discussion about possible risks associated with portability of online content services. For example, there could be increased piracy or unauthorized access to content if verification methods are not robust enough.

Overall, while the article provides basic information about the new Regulation on portability of online content services in the EU, it lacks depth and fails to address potential biases and limitations in its reporting.

# Topics for further research:

* Criticisms of the new Regulation on portability of online content services in the EU
* Impact of the regulation on licensing agreements between content providers and distributors
* Potential challenges and drawbacks of the new regulation on portability of online content services
* Effectiveness of verification methods for determining a subscriber's country of residence
* Risks associated with portability of online content services
* such as increased piracy or unauthorized access
* Alternative perspectives on the new Regulation on portability of online content services in the EU

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/233451c3f682cfb1c1ad8e70b7fe23f6>