

## Basic information

**2025/0176(COD)**

COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)  
Regulation

Defence readiness and facilitating defence investments and conditions for defence industry (Omnibus V)

Amending Regulation 2006/1907 [2003/0256\(COD\)](#)

Amending Regulation 2008/1272 [2007/0121\(COD\)](#)

Amending Regulation 2012/528 [2009/0076\(COD\)](#)

Amending Regulation 2019/1021 [2018/0070\(COD\)](#)

Amending Regulation 2021/697 [2018/0254\(COD\)](#)

### Subject

3.40.09 Defence and arms industry

6.10.02 Common security and defence policy (CSDP); WEU, NATO

### Legislative priorities

[Joint Declaration 2026](#)

Awaiting Parliament's position in 1st reading

## Key players

European  
Parliament

### Joint committee responsible

**SEDE**

Security and Defence

### Rapporteur

MIKSER Sven (S&D)

### Appointed

11/02/2026

**ENVI**

Environment, Climate and Food Safety

MARAN Pierfrancesco (S&D)

11/02/2026

**ITRE**

Industry, Research and Energy

SALLA Aura (EPP)

11/02/2026

### Shadow rapporteur

TONIN Matej (EPP)

KANEV Radan (EPP)

HEINÄLUOMA Eero (S&D)

NIKOLIC Aleksandar (PFE)

STEGER Petra (PFE)

NAGYOVÁ Jana (PFE)

ZALEWSKA Anna (ECR)

VONDRA Alexandr (ECR)


BOSSE Stine (Renew)

IJABS Ivars (Renew)

ŠAREC Marjan (Renew)


STAKIŠ Mārtiņš (Greens  
/EFA)

		<p>SINKEVIČIUS Virginijus (Greens/EFA)</p> <p>TEGETHOFF Kai (Greens/EFA)</p> <p>BOTENGA Marc (The Left)</p> <p>SARAMO Jussi (The Left)</p> <p>BOYLAN Lynn (The Left)</p> <p>SYPNIEWSKI Marcin (ESN)</p>	
	<p><b>Committee for opinion</b></p>	<p><b>Rapporteur for opinion</b></p>	<p><b>Appointed</b></p>
	<p><b>IMCO</b> Internal Market and Consumer Protection</p>	<p>The committee decided not to give an opinion.</p>	
Council of the European Union			
European Commission	<p><b>Commission DG</b></p>	<p><b>Commissioner</b></p>	
	<p>Defence Industry and Space</p>	<p>KUBILIUS Andrius</p>	
European Economic and Social Committee			
European Committee of the Regions			

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
17/06/2025	Legislative proposal published	<p>COM(2025)0822</p> 	Summary
10/07/2025	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
15/12/2025	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
15/12/2025	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
19/12/2025	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A10-0273/2025	Summary
19/01/2026	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 72)		
21/01/2026	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 72)		

Forecasts	
14/09/2026	Indicative plenary sitting date, 1st reading

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2025/0176(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Amending Regulation 2006/1907 <a href="#">2003/0256(COD)</a> Amending Regulation 2008/1272 <a href="#">2007/0121(COD)</a> Amending Regulation 2012/528 <a href="#">2009/0076(COD)</a> Amending Regulation 2019/1021 <a href="#">2018/0070(COD)</a> Amending Regulation 2021/697 <a href="#">2018/0254(COD)</a>
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 59 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 114 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 173-p3 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 192-p1 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 182-p4 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 188-p2 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 294-p7-ac Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 183
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	<a href="#">European Economic and Social Committee</a> <a href="#">European Committee of the Regions</a>
Stage reached in procedure	Awaiting Parliament's position in 1st reading
Committee dossier	CJ61/10/03169

Documentation gateway				
<b>European Parliament</b>				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE778.402</a>	29/10/2025	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE779.431</a>	29/10/2025	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">A10-0273/2025</a>	19/12/2025	<a href="#">Summary</a>
<b>European Commission</b>				
Document type	Reference	Date	Summary	
Legislative proposal	<a href="#">COM(2025)0822</a> 	17/06/2025	<a href="#">Summary</a>	
<b>National parliaments</b>				
Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	<a href="#">ES_PARLIAMENT</a>	<a href="#">COM(2025)0822</a>	30/09/2025	
Contribution	<a href="#">NL_SENATE</a>	<a href="#">COM(2025)0822</a>	06/10/2025	
Contribution	<a href="#">PT_PARLIAMENT</a>	<a href="#">COM(2025)0822</a>	04/02/2026	

## Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	<a href="#">CES2672/2025</a>	18/09/2025	

## Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

## Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

### Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
<a href="#">SALLA Aura</a>	Rapporteur	<a href="#">ITRE</a>	16/04/2026	Ambassador of Germany to the EU
<a href="#">SALLA Aura</a>	Rapporteur	<a href="#">ITRE</a>	16/04/2026	Ambassador of France to the EU
<a href="#">SALLA Aura</a>	Rapporteur	<a href="#">ITRE</a>	14/04/2026	Fabbrica d'Armi Pietro Beretta S.p.A.
<a href="#">MARAN Pierfrancesco</a>	Rapporteur	<a href="#">ENVI</a>	13/04/2026	FINCANTIERI SpA
<a href="#">MARAN Pierfrancesco</a>	Rapporteur	<a href="#">ENVI</a>	24/03/2026	MBDA
<a href="#">MARAN Pierfrancesco</a>	Rapporteur	<a href="#">ENVI</a>	17/03/2026	Leonardo S.p.A.
<a href="#">BOTENGA Marc</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">SEDE</a>	25/02/2026	industriAll European Trade Union
<a href="#">HEINÄLUOMA Eero</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">ITRE</a>	09/12/2025	Patria Oyj
<a href="#">STAČIS Mārtiņš</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">SEDE</a>	26/11/2025	Fabbrica d'Armi Pietro Beretta S.p.A. logos public affairs
<a href="#">HEINÄLUOMA Eero</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">ITRE</a>	13/11/2025	Patria Oyj
<a href="#">VONDRA Alexandr</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">SEDE</a>	12/11/2025	EXPLOSIA Ondrej Havlik Tomas Rubacek
<a href="#">STAČIS Mārtiņš</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">SEDE</a>	12/11/2025	Patria Oyj
<a href="#">VONDRA Alexandr</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">SEDE</a>	11/11/2025	CSG Ondřej Sojka
<a href="#">TONIN Matej</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">SEDE</a>	05/11/2025	German Investment Funds Association BVI
<a href="#">TONIN Matej</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">SEDE</a>	04/11/2025	French Banking Federation
<a href="#">TONIN Matej</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">SEDE</a>	21/10/2025	Deutsche Bank AG
<a href="#">BOSSE Stine</a>	Shadow rapporteur	<a href="#">ENVI</a>	21/10/2025	Green Transition Denmark

TONIN Matej	Shadow rapporteur	SEDE	20/10/2025	Airbus
TONIN Matej	Shadow rapporteur	SEDE	16/10/2025	Aerospace, Security & Defence Industries Association of Europe
BOSSE Stine	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	16/10/2025	European Environmental Bureau
BOSSE Stine	Shadow rapporteur	ENVI	16/10/2025	Confederation of Danish Industry

## Defence readiness and facilitating defence investments and conditions for defence industry (Omnibus V)

2025/0176(COD) - 19/12/2025 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Security and Defence, the Committee on Environment, Climate and Food Safety and the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy jointly adopted the report by Sven MIKSER (S&D, EE), Antonio DECARO (S&D, IT) and Aura SALLA (EPP, FI) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006, (EC) No 1272/2008, (EU) No 528/2012, (EU) 2019/1021 and (EU) 2021/697 as regards defence readiness and facilitating defence investments and conditions for defence industry.

As a reminder, the proposal is part of the omnibus package of measures on defence readiness. It consists of extending existing provisions of defence-specific legislation and the European Defence Fund, as well as non-defence-specific legislation, in order to remove regulatory obstacles and facilitate EU defence readiness and the strengthening of its industry.

The relevant committees recommended that the position adopted at first reading by the European Parliament amend the proposal as follows:

### ***Exemptions from European regulations on chemical substances (REACH, CLP, biocidal products) granted to the defence sector***

According to the amended text, exemptions should only be granted where demonstrably **necessary and proportionate** to the specific requirements in the interest of defence. Member States should ensure that requests for derogation demonstrate that the exemption is essential for maintaining defence capability.

Member States retain the competence to decide whether to grant exemptions but these should not compromise the Union's commitment to **ensuring a high level of protection of health and the environment**. They should be applied in accordance with the **precautionary** principle, be accompanied by monitoring, mitigation and protection measures for workers handling exempted substances (including military personnel, civilian defence workers and contractors), and include, where possible, environmental monitoring programmes, particularly with regard to soil and water contamination, air quality and the integrity of ecosystems near defence installations and training areas.

Certain defence-related industries operate production lines that serve both non-defence and defence purposes, wherein the manufacturing processes cannot be technically segregated or conducted in separate batches owing to objective technical constraints. It is therefore appropriate to afford Member States the discretion to extend the exemption to encompass the entire output of such production lines, provided that the technical inseparability of the production line or the infeasibility of batch-wise operation is substantiated through **comprehensive technical documentation**. Given the exceptional character of this extension, it should **not apply to substances that are classified, or are required to be classified as carcinogenic or toxic for reproduction** and should not be used to incentivise the restructuring or adaptation of production lines for the sole purpose of obtaining an exemption.

Any extension of the exemption should be subject to **regular review** in light of technical progress, the availability of substitutes, and advances in scientific knowledge and production technologies.

Where manufacturing facilities are used for both, non-defence and defence production, the defence exemptions should apply only to operations and output **servicing exclusively the interests of defence**, and not to non-defence manufacturing carried out on the same site. Where defence needs require a production line ordinarily dedicated to non-defence use to be temporarily repurposed for defence manufacturing only, the exemption should apply for as long as the line is repurposed for defence production only, within the period and scope notified to the competent authority.

### ***European Defence Fund***

The Fund should be open to the participation of the following third countries (associated countries): (a) Members of the European Free Trade Association, which are members of the EEA, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Agreement on the European Economic Area; (b) **Ukraine**, in accordance with the general principles and general terms and conditions for the participation of Ukraine in Union programmes established in the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement.

Each proposal should be evaluated based on **criteria** such as:

- its contribution to excellence in the defence domain, in particular by showing that the expected results of the proposed action present significant advantages over existing defence products or technologies;
- its quality and efficiency of the implementation of the action;
- its contribution to addressing the needs of the Member States and the associated countries with the highest exposure to the risk of materialisation of conventional military threats.

An action developed in the context of a project of PESCO, as established by Council Decision (CFSP) 2017/2315, or in the context of a Structure for European Armament Programme SEAP, as established by EDIP Regulation, may benefit from a **funding rate increased** by an additional 10 percentage points.

An activity may benefit from an increased funding rate, where at least 10 % of the total eligible costs of the activity are allocated to SMEs established in Member States or in associated countries and which participate in the activity as recipients.

For **SMEs** participating as recipients, administrative requirements should be proportionate to their size and role. The Commission may establish simplified reporting templates and reduced documentation requirements for SMEs.

## Defence readiness and facilitating defence investments and conditions for defence industry (Omnibus V)

2025/0176(COD) - 17/06/2025 - Legislative proposal

**PURPOSE:** to extend existing provisions in defence-specific legislation and the European Defence Fund to remove regulatory barriers and facilitate EU defence preparedness and industrial strengthening.

**PROPOSED ACT:** Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

**ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT:** the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

**BACKGROUND:** in order to facilitate investments by Member States in defence, it is necessary to remove regulatory burdens for defence readiness. This facilitation will support the defence industry's growth over time and contribute to support the defence readiness of Member States. While several instruments of Union legislation provide the necessary flexibility for Member States to take actions to facilitate the ramp-up of the defence industry, often national legislation and implementation hamper defence readiness.

The present proposal aims to make the Union legislative framework conducive to the **swift scaling up of defence industrial capacities** and the **strengthening of innovation** in order to reach defence readiness levels that can credibly deter and counter any risk of armed aggression.

The proposal considers the significant defence investment gaps that have accumulated over past decades, which require extraordinary efforts to restore defence readiness by 2030. It also considers the fact that the current regulatory framework is not adapted to this need and requires to be adapted to achieve the defence readiness 2030 objective.

More specifically, the Commission's current proposal involves **extending existing provisions in defence-specific legislation and the European Defence Fund**, as well as in non-defence specific legislation, to remove regulatory barriers and facilitate EU defence readiness and industrial build-up.

This proposal is a part of the **Defence Readiness Omnibus**.

**CONTENT:** the Commission proposal concerns targeted changes to the following chemicals regulations to accommodate defence needs:

### ***Regulation (EU) No 1907/2006 (REACH)***

The Commission notes that the existing possibility for Member States to allow for exemptions in specific cases for certain substances where necessary in the interests of defence has been used in a restrictive way, that does not correspond to the needs of the defence industry to develop, produce and maintain defence material. Therefore, it proposes to amend the REACH Regulation so that it should not only be applicable to specific cases for certain substances.

### ***Regarding Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances (CLP)***

To ensure a coherent exemption across chemicals legislations, the Commission proposes that the same exemption for defence as proposed for the REACH amendment should also be introduced in Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008.

### ***Regarding Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 on Biocidal Products***

To ensure a coherent exemption across relevant legislations, the Commission proposes that the similar wording as proposed for the REACH amendment should also be introduced in the Biocidal Products Regulation.

### ***Regarding Regulation (EU) No 2019/1021 on Persistent Organic Pollutants***

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 implements the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants. A party cannot grant exemptions once a decision has been adopted under the Convention to list a chemical in Annex A, B or C to the Convention beyond those granted under the Convention, unless the Party does not accept that listing; thus, defence readiness needs, should be addressed in the EU's preparatory stages before prohibitions or restrictions are established at the international level in the Convention. For this reason, it is important that relevant information is collected, assessed and submitted for the purpose of the risk management evaluation stage within the process of listing a substance within the Convention, as it is at that stage where the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee may consider potential exemptions from possible control measures for that substance. It cannot be excluded that information on the use of chemical substances can contain information that could be sensitive. The Commission therefore proposes that Member

States may **make exemptions from the reporting requirements** embedded in art 13(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on grounds of protection of national or EU security interests.

***Regarding Regulation (EU) 2021/697 establishing the European Defence Fund***

Proposed changes aim to:

- clarify and simplify award criteria, introducing the possibility of selecting only the most relevant award criteria, and implementing the EDF through annual or multiannual work programmes;
- clarify the rules applicable to direct awards;
- facilitate the use of indirect management;
- simplify pre-commercial procurement and access rights of co-financing Member States to the results of development projects;
- make costs for testing activities conducted outside of the Union territory (e.g. Ukraine) eligible for funding.