

Basic information	
2025/0360(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	Awaiting committee decision
Simplification of the digital legislative framework (Digital Omnibus) Repealing Regulation 2018/1807 2017/0228(COD) Repealing Directive 2019/1024 2018/0111(COD) Repealing Regulation 2019/1150 2018/0112(COD) Repealing Regulation 2022/868 2020/0340(COD) Amending Directive 2002/58/EC 2000/0189(COD) Amending Regulation 2016/679 2012/0011(COD) Amending Regulation 2018/1725 2017/0002(COD) Amending Regulation 2018/1724 2017/0086(COD) Amending Directive 2022/2555 2020/0359(COD) Amending Directive 2022/2557 2020/0365(COD) Amending Regulation 2023/2854 2022/0047(COD) Subject 1.20.05 Public access to information and documents, administrative practice 1.20.09 Protection of privacy and data protection 2.40 Free movement of services, freedom to provide 3.30.06 Information and communication technologies, digital technologies 3.30.25 International information networks and society, internet Legislative priorities Joint Declaration 2026	

Key players			
European Parliament	Joint committee responsible		Rapporteur
			Appointed
	<div>ITRE</div> Industry, Research and Energy		
	<div>LIBE</div> Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs		
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion
			Appointed
Council of the European Union	<div>IMCO</div> Internal Market and Consumer Protection		
	<div>JURI</div> Legal Affairs		DIEPEVEEN Ton (Pfe)
			03/12/2025
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner
	Communications Networks, Content and Technology		DOMBROVSKIS Valdis

Key events



Date	Event	Reference	Summary
19/11/2025	Legislative proposal published	COM(2025)0837 	Summary
19/01/2026	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
19/01/2026	Referral to joint committee announced in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2025/0360(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
Amendments and repeals	Repealing Regulation 2018/1807 2017/0228(COD) Repealing Directive 2019/1024 2018/0111(COD) Repealing Regulation 2019/1150 2018/0112(COD) Repealing Regulation 2022/868 2020/0340(COD) Amending Directive 2002/58/EC 2000/0189(COD) Amending Regulation 2016/679 2012/0011(COD) Amending Regulation 2018/1725 2017/0002(COD) Amending Regulation 2018/1724 2017/0086(COD) Amending Directive 2022/2555 2020/0359(COD) Amending Directive 2022/2557 2020/0365(COD) Amending Regulation 2023/2854 2022/0047(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 59 Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 016-p2 Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 294-p7-ac Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 114
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee
Stage reached in procedure	Awaiting committee decision
Committee dossier	CJ72/10/04598

Documentation gateway

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2025)0837 	19/11/2025	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2025)0836 	19/11/2025	

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

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

Other Members

Transparency		
Name	Date	Interest representatives
VANDENDRIESSCHE Tom	28/01/2026	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries
GYÜRK András	17/12/2025	Meta Platforms Ireland Limited and its various subsidiaries

Simplification of the digital legislative framework (Digital Omnibus)

2025/0360(COD) - 19/11/2025 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to simplify the digital legislative framework (Digital Omnibus).

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 its Communication on a simpler and faster Europe, the Commission announced its commitment to an ambitious programme to promote forward-looking, innovative policies that strengthen the EU's competitiveness and radically lighten the regulatory load for people, businesses and administrations, while maintaining the highest standard in promoting the EU's values.

Consequently, the Commission prioritised the proposal of immediate adjustments to legislation, including digital legislation, to address the competitiveness challenge of the Union.

The Digital Omnibus proposal **simplifies European data laws** and makes them easier for consumers and businesses to comply with. It comprises a set of technical amendments to a broad body of digital legislation, selected to provide immediate relief to businesses, public administrations, and citizens, thereby boosting competitiveness. The immediate objective is to ensure that compliance with the rules comes at a lower cost, delivers on the same objectives, and brings in itself a competitive advantage to responsible businesses.

The proposal groups all data-related rules into just two major laws: the Data Law and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which remains central.

At the same time, the proposed amendments remain technical in their nature, seeking to adjust the regulatory framework but not to amend its underlying objectives. The measures are calibrated to preserve the same standard for protections of fundamental rights.

The proposal is accompanied by a second proposal amending Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 (AI Law), together forming the "Omnibus" package in the digital field.

CONTENT: the principal amendments concern the following:

Modernising cookie rules

The Commission sets out provisions to reduce the number of times cookie banners pop up and allow users to indicate their consent with one-click and save their cookie preferences through central settings of preferences in browsers.

Clarifications to the GDPR to ease compliance

Targeted amendments to the GDPR will harmonise, clarify and simplify certain rules to boost innovation and support compliance by organisations, while keeping intact the core of the GDPR, maintaining the highest level of personal data protection. Draft amendments would bring greater legal certainty on pseudonymisation and the point at which data can be treated as nonpersonal for a given entity. The Commission also proposes to adjust breach notification by extending the authority notification deadline to 96 hours and aligning thresholds to focus on higherrisk incidents, coupled with a common EU reporting template.

Lawful basis for AI development and operation under the GDPR

The proposal clarifies how "legitimate interests" may apply to processing personal data for developing and operating AI systems, subject to safeguards and individuals' right to object. Moreover, a narrowly framed derogation would allow residual specialcategory data present in datasets to be handled for bias detection/correction or where removal is disproportionate, with technical measures to minimise and prevent disclosure of such data in outputs.

Streamlining the data acquis through the Data Act

The proposal consolidates elements of the EU's publicsector reuse and data intermediation frameworks into the Data Act to reduce fragmentation, remove outdated provisions and simplify reuse conditions. It narrows businesstogovernment data access to clearly defined "public emergencies" and introduces reinforced trade secret protections, including the ability to refuse disclosure where there is a substantial risk of unlawful acquisition or thirdcountry leakage. It also calibrates the cloud switching rules under the Data Act with targeted exemptions for custommade services and certain SME /SMC providers under legacy contracts.

Single entry point for cyber incident reporting

The Digital Omnibus also proposes a very clear solution for streamlining cybersecurity incident reporting, bringing under the umbrella of a single reporting mechanism all related reporting obligations. Through fostering a "report once, share many" principle, the single-entry point will reduce administrative burden for entities, while ensuring effective and secure flow of information about security incidents to the recipients defined in respective legislation. Currently, companies must report cybersecurity incidents under several laws, including among others the NIS2 Directive, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA).

The proposed regulation entails very strong burden reduction for businesses, as well as for public administrations and citizens. Initial estimates foresee possible savings of at least EUR 1 billion annually, from moment of entry into force, with an additional EUR 1 billion savings in one-off costs, amounting to a total of at least EUR 5 billion over 3 years by 2029.