

One Europe, One Market Roadmap

Joint declaration of the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission

Europe's prosperity, security, and global influence demand a strong and competitive economy.

In a world shaped by geopolitical rivalry, technological disruption, and economic uncertainty, Europe's economic strategy must combine three mutually reinforcing pillars: a stronger and more integrated Single Market, a trade policy that diversifies partnerships and reduces excessive dependencies, and an industrial policy that protects and strengthens Europe's capacity to produce, innovate and compete.

Achieving this ambitious objective will require political endeavour, engagement, and ambition from all institutional actors, at EU and national level.

With this Joint Roadmap, the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, and the European Commission commit to achieving One Europe, One Market by the end of 2027 at the latest through decisive progress across the following five strategic building blocks: (1) simplifying rules; (2) a more integrated Single Market; (3) championing strong trade; (4) reducing energy prices and decarbonising; and (5) driving the digital and AI transformation.

The Roadmap is a political and operational commitment: it sets out in its annex key legislative and policy initiatives across the five strategic building blocks and corresponding timelines for final adoption. The three institutions commit to respecting these timelines and giving these initiatives the highest political priority.

In addition, to complement these efforts and ensure a thorough and coordinated response to the identified challenges, they also commit to advancing the general objectives set out below.

Delivering One Europe, One Market

Simplifying rules

The institutions commit to a structural reduction of administrative burdens and regulatory complexity.

This entails: (1) reviewing the EU acquis to remove outdated, inconsistent or unnecessarily complex pieces of legislation; (2) monitoring regulatory burden throughout the legislative process in line with the 2016 interinstitutional agreement on Better Law Making; (3) refraining from introducing new obstacles or barriers, including through gold-plating and unduly divergent national approaches; (4) favouring Regulations over Directives whenever possible under the Treaties; (5) limiting the use of delegated and implementing acts to strictly technical elements; (6) introducing sunset clauses in new pieces of legislation whenever warranted; and (7) periodically withdrawing legislative initiatives in case of insufficient support or progress.

A more integrated Single Market

The institutions commit to removing barriers to the Single Market, starting with the ten most harmful ones: the 'terrible ten', with a view to achieving concrete and tangible progress by March 2027 at the latest. The Commission will track progress by means of key performance indicators, and will make use of all available instruments, including infringement procedures, to address implementation gaps. It will set clear priorities for targeted enforcement actions in the Annual Single Market and Competitiveness Report.

The institutions will organise joint and regular stocktaking and structured exchanges to ensure political oversight and systematic follow-up on national delivery.

Lacking sufficient progress, the institutions will consider enhanced cooperation to secure swift and ambitious delivery.

Championing strong trade

The institutions commit to the timely and effective implementation of trade agreements and to ensuring that trade policy is closely aligned with industrial and competitiveness objectives. This entails deploying all available instruments whenever warranted to address unfair trading practices, global overcapacity, hostile foreign direct investment, distortions in public procurement, and economic coercion.

Reducing energy prices and decarbonising

The institutions will make sure that our rules remain fit for purpose in light of evolving affordability, energy security, and climate objectives, and that our electricity market brings benefits to all our Member States.

Driving the digital and technological sovereignty

The institutions and Member States will develop and deploy advanced computing infrastructure, including by upgrading existing AI factories into AI gigafactories from June 2026 onwards.

EU budget toolbox

The institutions stress the importance of the timely adoption of the next Multiannual Financial Framework, which will support reforms, increase cross-border integration and scaling, mobilise public and private investment, and reinforce the Union's ability to compete globally.

Delivery Commitments and Measurement

Turning ambition into reality requires an unprecedented sense of urgency, political ownership, and measurable outcomes.

- The Commission commits to proposing the non-yet tabled legislative and policy initiatives set out in the annex.
- The European Parliament and Council commit to promptly reaching agreement on all the legislative proposals set out in the annex, treating them as political priorities and giving them precedence in annual interinstitutional programming.
- The Commission and Member States commit to stepping up implementation and enforcement to ensure that commitments are fully delivered and have measurable impact.

This Roadmap is a binding political and operational commitment. Delivery will be visible and measurable.

Governance

A Steering Group will be established to oversee and guide the implementation of this Roadmap. The Group will be composed of representatives from the European Parliament, the Council, and the European Commission, reflecting the shared responsibility of the three institutions.

It will meet at least every two months to review progress, identify obstacles, coordinate actions, and ensure alignment across the five pillars of the Roadmap.

PRIORITY DELIVERABLES

Proposals	Target for final adoption	Delivery focus
1. Simplifying rules		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Omnibus packages (Proposals: Throughout 2025) 	Q4 2026	Simplifying the regulatory framework for businesses without compromising the EU's high level of standards in the field of health, safety and the environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Omnibus VII – Digital (AI) (Proposal: Q4 2025) 	Jul 2026	Simplifying the EU's implementation of harmonised rules on AI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Omnibus in the area of taxation (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q4 2027	Simplifying rules in the area of taxation legislation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Omnibus in the area of energy products (Proposal: Q3 2026) 	Q4 2027	Simplifying rules in the area of energy product legislation
2. A more integrated Single Market		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EU Inc. (Proposal: Q1 2026) 	Q4 2026	Helping European companies, in particular SMEs and start-ups, to operate and scale up across the Single Market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ E-declaration for posting of workers (Proposal: Q4 2024) 	Jun 2026	Reducing administrative burdens when temporarily posting workers to other Member States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EU securitisation framework (Proposal: Q2 2025) 	Q4 2026	Strengthening securitisation as a financing tool for the real economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supplementary pensions package (Proposal: Q4 2025) 	Q4 2026	Promoting the development of supplementary pensions in the EU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market integration and Supervision package (Proposal: Q4 2025) 	Q4 2026	Mobilising European savings by creating a more integrated, efficient, and competitive financial system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industrial Accelerator Act (Proposal: Q1 2026) 	Q4 2026	Creating lead markets in strategic sectors, including European preference in line with the EU's relevant international obligations, and support the scaling-up of European production capabilities, based on robust economic analyses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of merger control guidelines 	Q4 2026	Enabling European companies to scale and compete globally, while preserving effective competition in the Single Market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public Procurement Act (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q4 2027	Modernising the legislative framework for public procurement and leveraging it for strategic investments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Critical Raw Materials Centre (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q4 2026	Strategic stockpiling, joint purchasing, supply chain monitoring and investment in raw materials sources outside and inside the EU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European Products Act (Proposal: Q3 2026) 	Q4 2027	Stronger trust and compliance across borders, and modernised products rules

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Research Area Act (Proposal: Q3 2026) 	Q4 2027	Strengthening the circulation of knowledge, research, innovation and talent - towards a stronger "fifth freedom"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Circular Economy Act (Proposal: Q3 2026) 	Q3 2027	A single rulebook to facilitate circulation of secondary materials and increase the competitiveness of recycling in the EU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair labour mobility package (Proposal: Q3 2026) 	Q3 2027	Reducing administrative barriers for mobility, strengthening portability of rights and qualifications, and accelerating digital tools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills Portability Initiative (Proposal: Q3 2026) 	Q3 2027	Strengthening the portability of qualifications and skills across borders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the Consumer Protection Cooperation Regulation (Proposal: by Q4 2026) 	Q4 2027	Enhancing consumer protection and enforcement of EU standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on competitiveness of banking sector 	Jul 2026	Enhancing the capacity of the EU banks to finance the European economy while safeguarding financial stability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to the banking framework (Proposal: by Q1 2027) 	Q4 2027	Ensuring competitiveness of the EU banks, promoting simplification of EU banking rules and advancing the single market in banking
3. Championing strong trade		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade agreements with Mexico, Mercosur, Switzerland, Indonesia, India, and Australia 	Rolling basis	Swift finalisation and implementation of newly agreed trade agreements, to ensure that benefits reach businesses and consumers in a timely manner
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade agreements with Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and the United Arab Emirates 	Throughout 2026-27	Diversification of our trade network with focus on Indo Pacific and Gulf regions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal on addressing supply chain dependencies (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q4 2026	Strengthening the availability of aluminium scrap on the EU market and other sectors, as detailed in RESourceEU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal for a revised FDI screening regulation (Proposal: Q1 2024) 	Q2 2026	Ensuring consistency of national FDI screening approaches and investment conditioning, including in strategic sectors
4. Reducing energy prices and decarbonising		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Grids package (Proposal: Q4 2025) 	Jul 2026	Enabling faster cross-border interconnections, removing permitting bottlenecks, and accelerating grid deployment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Highways (Proposal for investment projects: Q4 2025) 	April 2026 onwards (Launch of projects)	Addressing eight key bottlenecks across Europe which represent the most urgent energy infrastructure needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendment to the Market Stability Reserve (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q4 2026	Strengthening the reserve's role as a buffer, improving its ability to respond to future market developments, while preserving the system's rules-based design
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network charges and taxation (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q4 2026	Amending the electricity market rules with the objective of structurally reducing system costs and taxes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy security package (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q1 2027	Enhancing security of supply and resilience of the energy infrastructure and system as whole, ensuring that gas and electricity are no longer handled in silos

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ETS review (Proposal: Q3 2026) 	Q1 2027	Preserving the essential role of the ETS in the climate and energy transition while reducing the volatility of the carbon price and mitigating its impact on electricity prices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update of the governance of the Energy Union (Proposal: Q4 2026) 	Q4 2027	Ensuring a genuine Energy Union by improving its governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting-up of the energy efficiency framework (Proposal: Q3 2026) 	Q4 2027	Strengthening the EU's energy resilience, affordability and climate neutrality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting-up of the renewable energy framework (Proposal: Q3 2026) 	Q4 2027	Securing affordable home-grown energy
5. Driving the digital and AI transformation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Digital Euro (Proposal: Q2 2023) 	Q4 2026	Developing a sovereign digital currency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ European Business Wallet (Proposal: Q4 2025) 	Q4 2026	Enabling companies to operate across the EU with one digital identity and one entry point to public authorities, reducing red tape for cross-border activity and speeding up digital procedures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Digital Networks Act (Proposal: Q1 2026) 	Q2 2027	Reducing regulatory fragmentation for telecoms networks and enabling investments for EU-wide deployment next-generation networks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EU Cybersecurity Act (Proposal: Q1 2026) 	Q4 2026	Adopting and implementing swiftly to be able to ban high-risk ICT suppliers and diversify via EU alternatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cloud and AI Development Act (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q2 2027	Expanding European data-centre and sovereign cloud capacity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chips Act 2 (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q2 2027	Strengthening Europe's independence in critical technologies by boosting semiconductor manufacturing and supply chains
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantum Act (Proposal: Q2 2026) 	Q3 2027	Scaling up Europe's quantum ecosystem by speeding up deployment and securing key capabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AI Gigafactories (Proposal for investment projects: Q2 2026) 	Q4 2026 onwards (Launch of projects)	Turning Europe's AI ambition into concrete capacity and faster uptake by industry