











Procedure file

Basic information	
<p>COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) 2017/0003(COD) Regulation</p>	<p>Awaiting Parliament 1st reading / single reading / budget 1st stage</p> <p>26/10/2017: Decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 69c)</p>
<p>Respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications</p> <p>Repealing Directive 2002/58/EC 2000/0189(COD)</p> <p>Subject 1.20.09 Protection of privacy and data protection 3.30.05 Electronic and mobile communications, personal communications</p> <p>Legislative priorities Joint Declaration 2018 Joint Declaration 2017</p>	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<p>LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs</p>	<p> SIPPEL Birgit</p> <p>Shadow rapporteur</p> <p> BONI Michał</p> <p> DALTON Daniel</p> <p> IN 'T VELD Sophia</p> <p> ERNST Cornelia</p> <p> ALBRECHT Jan Philipp</p> <p> LEBRETON Gilles</p>	11/12/2017
	<p>Committee for opinion</p> <p>ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety</p>	<p>Rapporteur for opinion</p> <p>The committee decided not to give an opinion.</p>	Appointed
	<p>ITRE Industry, Research and Energy</p>	<p> KALLAS Kaja</p>	16/03/2017
	<p>IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection</p>	<p> MAYDELL Eva</p>	09/02/2017
	<p>JURI Legal Affairs</p>	<p> SVOBODA Pavel</p>	28/02/2017
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date

European Commission	Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	3581	04/12/2017
	Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	3545	09/06/2017
	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Communications Networks, Content and Technology	ANSIP Andrus	

Key events

10/01/2017	Legislative proposal published	COM(2017)0010	Summary
16/02/2017	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		
09/06/2017	Debate in Council	3545	
19/10/2017	Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading		
19/10/2017	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
23/10/2017	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A8-0324/2017	Summary
04/12/2017	Debate in Council	3581	

Technical information

Procedure reference	2017/0003(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
	Repealing Directive 2002/58/EC 2000/0189(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 114; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 016-p2
Stage reached in procedure	Awaiting Parliament 1st reading / single reading / budget 1st stage
Committee dossier	LIBE/8/08979

Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal	COM(2017)0010	10/01/2017	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2017)0003	11/01/2017	EC	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2017)0004	11/01/2017	EC	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2017)0005	11/01/2017	EC	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2017)0006	11/01/2017	EC	
Document attached to the procedure	N8-0049/2017 OJ C 234 20.07.2017, p. 0003	24/04/2017	EDPS	Summary
Committee draft report	PE606.011	09/06/2017	EP	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES0655/2017	05/07/2017	ESC	
Amendments tabled in committee	PE608.159	14/07/2017	EP	

Amendments tabled in committee		PE608.160	14/07/2017	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE608.161	14/07/2017	EP	
Committee opinion	ITRE	PE602.722	04/10/2017	EP	
Committee opinion	JURI	PE605.986	05/10/2017	EP	
Committee opinion	IMCO	PE604.857	06/10/2017	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0324/2017	23/10/2017	EP	Summary

Additional information

Research document

[Briefing](#)

2017/0003(COD) - 10/01/2017 Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to enhance protection of confidentiality of electronic communications.

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: the ePrivacy Directive ([Directive 2002/58/EC](#)) ensures the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, in particular the respect for private life, confidentiality of communications and the protection of personal data in the electronic communications sector. It also guarantees the free movement of electronic communications data, equipment and services in the Union.

The Commission carried out an ex post evaluation of the ePrivacy Directive. It follows from the evaluation that the objectives and principles of the current framework remain sound. However, important technological and economic developments took place in the market since the last revision of the ePrivacy Directive in 2009. The Directive has not kept pace with technological developments, resulting in a void of protection of communications conveyed through new services.

A Eurobarometer survey on ePrivacy was conducted throughout the EU. The key findings are the following:

- 78% say it is very important that personal information on their computer, smartphone or tablet can only be accessed with their permission;
- 72% state that it is very important that the confidentiality of their e-mails and online instant messaging is guaranteed;
- 89% agree with the suggested option that the default settings of their browser should stop the sharing of their information.

This proposal seeks to update the legal framework. It aims at reinforcing trust and security in the Digital Single Market a key objective of the [Digital Single Market strategy](#). The draft Regulation also aligns the rules for electronic communications services with the new world-class standards of the [EU's General Data Protection Regulation](#) (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: the preferred option offers a measured reinforcement of privacy/confidentiality by extending the scope of the legal instrument to include new functionally equivalent electronic communications services and which protects against unsolicited communications and simplifies and clarifies the regulatory environment.

CONTENT: this proposed new Regulation seeks to enhance protection of confidentiality of electronic communications by extending the scope of the legal instrument to include new functionally equivalent electronic communications services. Like the European Electronic Communications Code, this proposal also brings the Over-the-Top (OTT) providers in its scope to reflect the market reality.

Confidentiality of electronic communications: the proposal:

- contains the key provisions ensuring the limited permitted purposes and conditions of processing such communications data: privacy will be guaranteed for both content and metadata derived from electronic communications (e.g. time of a call and location). Both have a high privacy component and, under the proposed rules, will need to be anonymised or deleted if users have not given their consent, unless the data is required for instance for billing purposes;
- addresses the protection of terminal equipment, by (i) guaranteeing the integrity of the information stored in it and (ii) protecting information emitted from terminal equipment, as it may enable the identification of its end-user;
- details the consent of end-users, where technically possible and feasible, consent may be expressed by using the appropriate technical settings of a software application enabling access to the internet. End-users who have consented to the processing of electronic communications data shall be given the possibility to withdraw their consent at any time and be reminded of this possibility at periodic intervals of 6 months, as long as the processing continue;
- imposes an obligation on providers of software permitting electronic communications to help end-users in making effective choices about privacy settings.

Rights of end-users to control the sending and reception of electronic communications: with a view to protecting their privacy, the new Regulation proposed:

- the right of end-users to prevent the presentation of the calling line identification to guarantee anonymity;
- the obligation for providers of publicly available number-based interpersonal communication to provide for the possibility to limit the reception of unwanted calls;

- the regulation of the conditions under which end-users may be included in publicly available directories and the conditions under which unsolicited communications for direct marketing may be conducted.

Supervision and enforcement of this Regulation: this shall be entrusted to the supervisory authorities in charge of the GDPR. The powers of the European Data Protection Board are extended and the cooperation and consistency mechanism foreseen under the GDPR will apply in case of cross-border matters related to this Regulation.

2017/0003(COD) - 24/04/2017 Document attached to the procedure

OPINION of the European Data Protection Supervisor on the Proposal for a Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications (ePrivacy Regulation).

The EDPS shares the view that there is a continued need to have specific rules to protect the confidentiality and security of electronic communications in the EU. He therefore welcomes the Commission proposal for a modernised, updated and strengthened ePrivacy Regulation. He also welcomes the declared ambition to provide a high level of protection with respect to both content and metadata.

However, the EDPS remains concerned about a number of provisions, particularly the following:

- the definitions under the proposal must not depend on the separate legislative procedure concerning the [Directive](#) establishing the European Electronic Communications Code;
- the provisions on end-user consent need to be strengthened. Consent must be requested from the individuals who are using the services, whether or not they have subscribed for them and from all parties to a communication;
- the relationship between the [General Data Protection Regulation](#) (GDPR) and the ePrivacy Regulation should not leave loopholes for the protection of personal data;
- access to websites must not be made conditional upon the individual being forced to consent to being tracked across websites (cookie walls);
- the proposal fails to ensure that browsers will by default be set to prevent tracking individuals' digital footsteps;
- the exceptions regarding tracking of location of terminal equipment are too broad and lack adequate safeguards.

The EDPS notes the importance of a swift processing of this dossier by the legislators, to ensure that the ePrivacy Regulation, as intended, may apply as of 25 May 2018, the date when the GDPR itself will also become applicable.

2017/0003(COD) - 23/10/2017 Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs adopted the report by Marju LAURISTIN (EE, S&D) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications and repealing Directive 2002/58/EC (Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications).

The present ePrivacy proposal seeks to achieve the modernisation of the Union data protection legal framework commenced by the General Data Protection Regulation ([Regulation \(EU\) 2016/679](#) (GDPR)) and repeals the current ePrivacy Directive 2002/58/EC in order to align its rules to those of the GDPR and to establish a legal framework, which takes account of the important technological and economic developments in the electronic communication sector.

The committee recommended that the European Parliaments position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the Commission proposal as follows:

Scope: Members stated that the proposal shall apply to:

- the processing of information related to or processed by the terminal equipment of end-users;
- the placing on the market of software permitting electronic communications;
- the provision of publicly available directories of users of electronic communications;
- the sending of direct marketing electronic communications to end-users.

Members also introduced the definition of "end user", which is a legal entity or natural person using or requesting a publicly available electronic communications service; and that of "user" which covers any natural person using a publicly available electronic communications service for private or business purposes without necessarily having subscribed to that service.

Confidentiality of communications: Members proposed that the confidentiality of electronic communications shall also apply to data related to or processed by terminal equipment.

Providers of electronic communications networks and services may process electronic communications data only if it is technically necessary to achieve the transmission of the communication, for the duration necessary for that purpose.

Any interference with the content of electronic communications shall be allowed only under very clear defined conditions, for specific purposes and be subject to adequate safeguards against abuse.

Protection of information stored in or related to users terminal equipment: the Commission proposal aims to protect the information stored in the users terminal equipment from accessing it or installing or placing software or information without the consent of the user.

The amendments tabled are intended to provide a higher level of protection by ensuring legal consistency with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). In this regard, the conditions allowing access to users terminal equipment or to information emitted by it are better framed and the conditions for users consent is brought in line with the GDPR.

In the context of employment relationships, access to the user's terminal equipment shall only be possible if it is strictly technically necessary for the execution of an employee's task, where: (i) the employer provides and/or is the user of the terminal equipment; (ii) the employee is the user of the terminal equipment; and (iii) it is not further used for monitoring the employee.

It is also specified that no user may be denied access to any information society service or functionality, regardless of whether this service is remunerated or not, on grounds that the end-user does not provide consent for processing any data that is not strictly necessary for the functionality requested by the end-user.

Options for privacy settings: this Regulation shall prevent the use of so-called "cookie walls" and "cookie banners" that do not help users to maintain control over their personal information and privacy or become informed about their rights.

Electronic communications software (such as browsers, operating systems and applications) shall be configured in a way that privacy is protected, and the tracking and storage of information on the terminal equipment by third parties are prohibited by default. Software providers of this type shall provide sufficiently detailed options to allow the user to consent to each distinct category of purposes.

At the same time, the user shall have the option to change or confirm the privacy setting options any time after installation.

The settings shall include a signal which is sent to the other parties to inform them about the user's privacy settings. These settings shall be binding on, and enforceable against, any other party.

Unsolicited communications for direct marketing: the use by natural or legal persons of electronic communications services, including automated calling, communications systems, semi-automated systems that connect the call person to an individual, faxes, e-mail or other use of electronic communications services for the purposes of presenting or sending direct marketing communications to users, shall be allowed only in respect of users who have given their prior consent.

The Regulation shall prohibit the masking of the identity and the use of false identities, false return addresses or numbers while sending unsolicited communications for direct marketing purposes is prohibited.

Restrictions on the confidentiality of communications: the scope of the rights provided for in the Regulation may be restricted by law provided that the restriction fully respects the essence of fundamental rights and freedoms and is a necessary and proportionate measure in a democratic society to safeguard (i) national security, (ii) defence; iii) public security.