Basic information

2000/2231(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Report on fundamental rights in the European Union for 2000 **Subject** 1.10 Fundamental rights in the EU, Charter	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
LIBE Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs	CORNILLET Thierry (PPE-DE)	06/06/2000

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
PETI Petitions	GONZÁLEZ ÁLVAREZ Laura (GUE/NGL)	28/11/2000

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
06/10/2000	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
09/10/2000	Non-legislative basic document published	11317/2000	Summary
20/06/2001	Vote in committee		Summary
20/06/2001	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0223/2001	
04/07/2001	Debate in Parliament		
05/07/2001	Decision by Parliament	T5-0400/2001	Summary
05/07/2001	End of procedure in Parliament		
14/03/2002	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2000/2231(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP P.F.

Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	LIBE/5/13723

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		B5-0034/2001	04/04/2001	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0223/2001	20/06/2001	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0400/2001 OJ C 065 14.03.2002, p. 0177-0350 E	05/07/2001	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	11317/2000	09/10/2000	Summary

Report on fundamental rights in the European Union for 2000

2000/2231(INI) - 09/10/2000 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE : to present the Union's second annual report on human rights in the European Union. CONTENT : this report examines closely the concrete activities led by the Union in view of conforming in principle to the respect and the protection of human rights in the Union. The main aspects highlighted in this report are: - the combat against racism and xenophobia : since the entry into force of the Amsterdam treaty, undebatable progress has been made in this area, notably, in relation to the reinforcement of judical and police co-operation (Article 29) and the fight against discrimination (Article 13). In this field in particular, one notes a number of new measures which prohibit discrimination in the field of employment, education, social protection and access to care and services. In parallel, the work done by the Observatory on racist and xenophobic phenomenon is continued due to its official opening in Vienna in April 2000; - jusice and security: the Tampere Summit of December 1999 highlighted in this regard, a particular importance on what concentrated entirely for the first time on the setting up of a Area of freedom, security and justice (AFSJ) by paving the way for actions to be carried out in this field. The Council in particular asked the Commission to set up a Scoreboard or a calendar indicating actions comprising step by step, the semistrial progress made by the Union in the various areas of AFSJ): ayslum and immigration (definition of a European policy on asylum and immigration, in partnership with the countries where a majority of political asylum seekers come from, creating a common European asylum system based on the principles of the Geneva Convention, management of migratory movements); definition of a European Area for Justice (creation of an area or judicial systems and adminstrations of the Member states which do not make up the social and economic development of companies in particular); fight against criminality at Community level (in particular the combat against the treatment of human beings and the sexual exploitation of chldren); - combat social exclusion : in this framework a global strategy was defined at the Lison Summit of which its objetcives were to modernise the European social model by investing in human resources. In this context,the Union set itself new challenges for the next ten years: to become a knowledge based economy, to be capable of sustainable economic growth accompanied by an improvement in qualititative and quantitative employment and a greater social cohesion. Four priority actions have been defined : development of an information society for all, life-long education /training, reinforcing the equality of opportunities in all aspects, modernisation of social protection systems; - children's rights : several projects have been launched in view of combatting against violence in relation to children and yound people (DAPHNE programme), to combat against the sexual exploitation of children (STOP Programme) and to protect non-accompanied minors; - fundamental women's rights: many initiatives have been set up to better associated women with the economic and political life in particular through the application of Article 2 of theTreaty; by leading actions aiming to grant a better access for women to the working world and the new economy in the context of the Lisbon process and centres on an improvement of the presence of women in the decision-making process. Other initiatives had been implemented in view of protecting women against the violence due to concrete actions of sensitisation and the continuation of the STOP Programme. It should also be noted that the actions aiming to associate the candidate countries to various actions in these area in order make conscious the future partners of the Union about the importance of these issues and the essential character of the respect of human rights for all current members and future members of the European Union.

Report on fundamental rights in the European Union for 2000

2000/2231(INI) - 05/07/2001 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

In adopting the report of Thierry CORNILLET (EPP-ED, F) on the situation as regards fundamental rights in the European Union, the European Parliament voted by 246 to 141 votes with 50 abstentions (refer to previous document). Among the amendments adopted, one calls for the 1961 Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations to be amended. This would enable the waiving of diplomatic immunity in the case of the violation of human rights carried out by diplomats in their private lives. Another amendment calls for the establishment of a European day for the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU and the distribution to all children of the text of the Charter. Parliament is also calling for the EU countries which had not yet done to sign and ratify the European social chater which was revised in May 1996. Finally, Parliament is calling for any form of wide scale general or exploratory electronic surveillance to be prohibited in line with the European Convention on human rights.