Basic information

2002/2013(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Report on fundamental rights in 2002 in the European Union **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	SYLLA Fodé (GUE/NGL)	10/10/2001

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
EMPL Employment and Social Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
CULT Culture, Youth, Education, Media and Sport	WYN Eurig (V/ALE)	18/03/2003
FEMM Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities	KARAMANOU Anna (PSE)	17/03/2003
PETI Petitions	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
17/01/2002	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
10/07/2003	Vote in committee		Summary
10/07/2003	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0281/2003	
03/09/2003	Debate in Parliament		
04/09/2003	Decision by Parliament	T5-0376/2003	Summary
04/09/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2002/2013(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/5/15682

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		B5-0154/2003	21/02/2003	
Document attached to the procedure		B5-0155/2003	21/02/2003	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0281/2003	10/07/2003	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0376/2003 OJ C 076 25.03.2004, p. 0245-0412 E	04/09/2003	Summary

Report on fundamental rights in 2002 in the European Union

2002/2013(INI) - 04/09/2003 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Fodé SYLLA (EUL/NGL, France) on fundamental rights in the EU in 2002. (Please see the summary dated 10/07/03.) On the subject of terrorism, Parliament again stated its support for measures to combat terrorism, but pointed out that the adoption of these measures must fall within the bounds of the rule of law and ensure full respect for human rights and public freedoms. It expressed concern at the consequences of international cooperation with the United States, which applies different and lower standards than the EU as regards both notification of personal data required from airline companies or by Europol and the conditions of detention of Community nationals at the Guantanamo base. On the matter of data protection, the House expressed serious concern at the agreements involving the forwarding of personal data between the EU and third bodies such as Interpol or third States such as USA, which do not offer the same level of data protection. Such agreements must at all events maintain the level of data protection guaranteed by Directive 95/46/EC. These agreements should systematically make provision for the establishment of a supervisory body responsible for monitoring full compliance with the guarantees when the agreements are implemented. Particular concern was shown at the requirement imposed by the US authorities on airlines to provide access to the personal data they hold concerning passengers on transatlantic flights. Turning to asylum, Members felt that some progress was made in 2002 towards a harmonised common asylum and immigration policy. It regretted that the common policy agreed between the Member States is based on minimum standards which have been set too low and that the emphasis in asylum and immigration policy is on repressive and negative measures. The detention of asylum-seekers should be restricted solely to exceptional cases which comply with the grounds laid down in the UNHCR guidelines on the criteria and standards applicable to the detention of asylum-seekers. Parliament was concerned by the high number of persons who lost their lives in 2002 whilst seeking refuge in the European Union. This dramatic situation called for the implementation of a balanced policy providing for legal immigration channels. On combating racism and xenophobia, there is at the increase in anti-Islamic and anti-Semitic manifestations of hatred and discrimination following the 11 September 2001 attacks. Parliament welcomed the awareness-raising campaigns conducted by several governments (UK, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Portugal), forewarning the public against the dangers of stereotyping and the Manichaean view of a clash of 'civilisations'. Finally, with regard to discrimination, Parliament noted that in Europe four main social groups are subjected to discrimination (foreigners, temporary workers, persons with disabilities and women). It urged the Member States and the institutions to take the necessary action to put an end to such discrimination. Methods suggested include ensuring respect for maximum working hours, guaranteeing genuine occupational safety (5 000 fatal accidents in the EU in 2002), safeguarding against harassment at work (9% of EU workers) and setting a fair minimum wage (Ireland, Spain and Greece, where the minimum wage is less than 50% of theaverage net wage).