

THE CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION:

the travaux préparatoires and selected documents

III.5. Miscellaneous Documents – Member Lists, Agendas and Work Plans, and European Parliament Delegation Documents

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5. *Miscellaneous Documents – Member Lists, Agendas and Work Plans, and European Parliament Delegation Documents*

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a. Member Lists and Curricula Vitae

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Document Reference	Title	Date	Language	Page
None	Liste des nominations avec addresses – État au 15 décembre 1999	15/12/1999	FR	5804
None	Liste des nominations avec addresses – État au 3 janvier 2000	03/01/2000	FR	5810
None	Liste des nominations – État au 9 février 2000	09/02/2000	FR	5816
None	Liste des nominations – État au 16 février 2000	16/02/2000	FR	5819
None	Liste des nominations – État au 9 mars 2000	09/03/2000	FR	5822
CHARTRE 4158/00	Note d'information: Projet de Charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne - Liste des nominations des membres de la Convention	15/03/2000	MULTI	5825
None	Liste des nominations – État au 23 mars 2000	23/03/2000	FR	6007
None	Liste des nominations – État au 24 mars 2000	24/03/2000	FR	6010
None	Liste des nominations – État au 5 avril 2000	05/04/2000	FR	6013
None	Liste des nominations – État au 19 avril 2000	19/04/2000	FR	6016
None	Liste des nominations – État au 29 mai 2000	29/05/2000	FR	6019
None	Liste des nominations – État au 7 juin 2000	07/06/2000	FR	6022

b. Agendas and Timetables of the Charter Convention

6025

None	Programmation des travaux	01/02/2000	EN	6026
SN 1743/00	Work programme for the Convention	22/02/2000	EN	6028
SN 2225/00	Work programme for the Convention Update	24/02/2000	EN	6030
SN 2785/00	Timetable and work programme for the Convention Updated on 12 May 2000	15/05/2000	EN	6032
SN 3295/00	Timetable and work programme for the Convention Updated as at 20 June 2000	21/06/2000	EN	6034
SN 5133/1/99/ REV 1	Draft Work Programme	13/12/1999	EN	6035
SN 1169/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Body on 1 February 2000	18/01/2000	EN	6037
SN 1538/00	Agenda for the meeting on 24-25 February 2000	09/02/2000	EN	6038
SN 1745/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 02-03/03/00	22/02/2000	EN	6040
SN 1949/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 20-21/03/00	09/03/2000	EN	6041
SN 2057/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 27-28/03/00	17/03/2000	EN	6043

Document Reference	Title	Date	Language	Page
SN 2195/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 03-04/04/00	27/03/2000	EN	6045
SN 2536/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 27-28/04/00	17/04/2000	EN	6046
SN 2595/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 03-04/05/00	26/04/2000	EN	6047
SN 2665/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 11-12/05/00	04/05/2000	EN	6048
SN 3021/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 05-06/06/00	26/05/2000	EN	6050
SN 3160/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 19-20/06/00	09/06/2000	EN	6052
SN 3294/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 28-30/06/00	21/06/2000	EN	6054
SN 3501/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 10-11/07/00	04/07/2000	EN	6055
SN 3502/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 17-19/07/00	05/07/2000	EN	6057
SN 3995/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 11-13/09/00	31/08/2000	EN	6059
SN 4236/1/00 REV 1	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 25-26/09/00	18/09/2000	EN	6061
SN 4291/00	Letter from President Herzog to the Members of the Convention	20/09/2000	EN	6063
SN 4376/00	Agenda for the meeting of the Convention on 02/10/00	27/09/2000	EN	6065

c. European Parliament Delegation Documents relating to the Charter Convention

6066

DE/OJ/001	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 24 November 1999	22/11/1999	EN/FR	6067
PE 168.636	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 24 November 1999	03/12/1999	EN	6068
PE 232.397	Duff et Voggenhuber: Document de travail sur l'élaboration d'une charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne	07/12/1999	FR	6069
PE 168.628	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 14 December 1999	30/11/1999	EN/FR	6076
PE 168.656	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 14 December 1999	14/12/1999	EN	6077
PE 288.132	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 8 January 2000	18/01/1999	EN	6082
PE 288.131	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 26 January 2000	19/01/2000	EN	6087
PE 288.134	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 26 January 2000	31/01/2000	EN	6088
PE 288.130	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 15 February 2000	03/02/2000	EN	6092
PE 288.590	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 15 February 2000	02/03/2000	EN	6093
PE 232.648	Committee on Constitutional Affairs: Report on the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights	03/03/2000	EN	6097
PE 288.595	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 14 March 2000	14/03/2000	EN	6148
PE 288.596	EP Delegates: Résumé Succinct des débats – 14 mars 2000	14/03/2000	FR	6150
PE 288.597	EP Delegates meeting Orde du Jour – 11 avril 2000	27/03/2000	FR	6151

Document Reference	Title	Date	Language	Page
PE 290.393	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 11 April 2000	11/04/2000	EN	6152
PE 290.394	EP Delegates: Résumé Succinct des débats – 11 avril 2000	02/05/2000	FR	6155
PE 290.395	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 16 May 2000	02/05/2000	EN	6156
PE 290.397	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 17 May 2000	17/05/2000	EN	6157
PE 290.396	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 8 June 2000	26/05/2000	EN	6160
PE 290.399	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 8 June 2000	08/06/2000	EN	6161
PE 290.400	EP Delegates: Summary of discussions – 8 June 2000	21/06/2000	EN	6164
PE 290.401	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 4 July 2000	27/06/2000	EN	6166
PE 290.402	EP Delegates meeting minutes – 4 July 2000	04/07/2000	EN	6167
PE 294.229	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 31 August 2000	05/07/2000	EN	6171
PE 294.236	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 6 September 2000	31/08/2000	EN	6172
PE 295.792	EP Delegates meeting agenda – 21 September 2000	21/09/2000	EN	6173
None	Table with EP Delegate position and CONVENT' 45 > CONVENT' 47 changes	21/09/2000	EN	6174
PE 294.705	Committee on Constitutional Affairs: Recommendation on the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union [Extract]	11/08/2000	EN	6186
[2001] OJ C223/74	EP Decision of 14 November 2000 approving the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union [Extract]	14/11/2000	EN	6192

d. Council Press Releases Concerning the Charter Convention

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6451/00	First informal working-party meeting of the Convention: 24-25 February 2000	25/02/2000	EN	6195
6593/00	Second informal working-party meeting of the Convention: 2-3 March 2000	06/03/2000	EN	6196
7095/00	Third plenary meeting of the Convention: 20-21 March 2000	21/03/2000	EN	6198
7531/00	Fourth informal working-party meeting of the Convention: 3-4 April 2000	06/04/2000	EN	6200
8059/00	Fifth informal working-party meeting of the Convention: 27-28 April 2000	02/05/2000	EN	6202
8388/00	Sixth informal working-party meeting of the Convention: 3-4 May 2000	10/05/2000	EN	6204
9272/00	Fourth plenary meeting of the Convention: 5-6 June 2000	08/06/2000	EN	6205
9550/00	Eighth informal working-party meeting of the Convention: 19-20 June 2000	27/06/2000	EN	6207
10076/00	Ninth informal working-party meeting of the Convention: 28-30 June 2000	05/07/2000	EN	6209
10576/00	Eleventh informal working-party meeting of the Convention: 24 July 2000	24/07/2000	EN	6210
11242/00	Fifth plenary meeting of the Convention: 11-12 September 2000	15/09/2000	EN	6212

Document Reference	Title	Date	Language	Page
11561/00	Sixth plenary meeting of the Convention: 25-26 September 2000	27/09/2000	EN	6214
11824/00	Seventh plenary meeting of the Convention: 2 October 2000	02/10/2000	EN	6215
11824/00 COR 1	Seventh plenary meeting of the Convention: 2 October 2000: Correction	05/10/2000	EN	6216

III. The Charter Convention

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III.5. Miscellaneous Documents – Member Lists, Agendas and Work Plans, and European Parliament Delegation Documents

III.5.a. Member Lists and Curricula Vitae


PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations avec adresses etc.État au 15 décembre 1999

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
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PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX


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État au 3 janvier 2000

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<p>Pays-Bas</p> <p>Parlement :</p>	<p>M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES (Président Sénat, 1ère chambre, VVD) M. Michiel PATIJN (T) (Sénat, 2ème chambre) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) (Sénat, 1ère chambre) M. Erik JURGENS (S) (Sénat, 1ère chambre) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S) (Sénat, 2ème chambre)</p>
<p>Luxembourg</p> <p>Parlement :</p>	<p>M. Paul-Henri MEYERS (Député) 1 Rue Auguste Trémont L2624 Luxembourg tél. 352 479 62 664 . [REDACTED] M. Ben Fayot (T) (Chambre des députés) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T) (Chambre des députés)</p>
<p>Royaume-Uni</p> <p>Parlement</p>	<p>Lord GOLDSMITH QC [REDACTED] M. Wyn GRIFFITHS (T) (MP) Lord BOWNESS (T) Both : House of Commons/House of Lords Parliament Square, London SW 1</p>
<p>Suède</p> <p>Parlement :</p>	<p>M. Daniel TARCHYS M. Goran MAGNUSSON (T) (Soc.Democ.Party) M. Lars F. TOBISSON (T) (Moderate Party)</p>

<p>Danemark</p> <p>Parlement</p>	<p>M. Erling OLSEN (T) (Former Minister Justice/ Speaker of the Danish Parliament) Søbredden 14 DK-2820 Gentofte Tél ; 45-3965-5838 ; Fax : 3965 8743 E-mail eoaul@post.11.tele.dk Mr. Tyge LEHMANN (S) (Ambassadeur/Chief Advisor) Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Asiasisk Plads 2 DK 1448 København K Tél ; 45-3392 1866 ; Fax 3392 1865 E-mail tygleh@um.dk M. Jacob BUKSTI (T) (MP, Soc.Democr.Party) Mme Ulla Tørnaes (T) (MP, Denmark's Liberal Party) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) (MP, Soc.Peoples Party) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S) (MP, Conservative Party) Courrier Parlement au Folketinget's représentation Bruxelles à Morten Knudsen: iamokn@ft.dk ou à Bjørn Einesen iabjei@ft.dk</p>
<p>Portugal</p> <p>Parlement</p>	<p>M. Pedro BACELAR DE VASCONCELLOS</p>  <p>M. José BARROS MOURA (T) Mme Maria Eduarda AZEVEDO (T)</p>
<p>Italie</p> <p>Parlement :</p>	<p>M. Giovanni Maria FLICK (ex-Ministre Justice) M. Andrea MANZELLA (T) (Sénat) M. Piero MELOGRANI (T) (Chambre Députés) M. Furio BOSELLA (S) (Sénat) Mme Maria Pia VALETTO BITELLI (S)(Chambre Dép.)</p>
<p>Irlande</p> <p>Parlement</p>	<p>M. Michael O'KENNEDY Houses of the Oireachtas, Room 550 Leinster House, Kildare Street Dublin 2 Tél. 353 1 516 3082 ; fax : 618 4533 e-mail m.o'kennedy@oireachtas.irlgov.ie M. Desmond O'MALLEY (T) (Chaiman Joint Ctee on Foreign Affairs) M. Bernard DURKAN (T) (Chairman Joint Ctee on European Affairs) (Brian Cahalane - Adviser) tél. 353-1-618 3924, fax: 618 4124</p>

Autriche	Franz Vranitzky (Former Federal Chancellor) Führichg. 8/11 1010 Vienne tél. 431-512 04 00, fax 431-512 04 00/20
Parlement	Heinrich Neisser (T) Parlamentsdirektion 1017 Vienne tél. 00431-40 110/0, fax 431-40 110/2537
	Harald Ofner (T) Parlamentsdirektion 1017 Vienne tél. 431-40 110 0, fax 431-40 110/2537

Autres instances	Nom
Comité économique et social 2, rue Ravenstein 1000 Bruxelles tél. 546 38 02; fax 546081029	M. Alan HICK
Comité des Régions 79 Rue Belliard, 1040 Bruxelles tél. 282 21 75 ; fax 282 23 26	Mme Béatrice TAULÉGNE
Le Médiateur	

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations

État au 9 février 2000

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <i>Président délégation PE : --></i>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T)
	Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T)
	M. Thierry CORNILLET (T)
	M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T)
	M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T)
	Mme Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (T)
	M. David MARTIN (T)
	Mme Pervenche BERES (T)
	M. Hans-Peter MARTIN (T)
	M. Martin SCHULZ (T)
	Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T)
	M. Andrew DUFF (T)
	M. Johannes VOGGENHUBER (T)
	Mme Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN (T)
	M. Georges BERTHU (T)
	M. Jens-Peter BONDE (T)
	Mme Teresa ALMEIDA GARRETT (S)
	M. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE (S)
	M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S)
	Mme Marie-Thérèse HERMANGE (S)
	M. Peter Michael MOMBAUR (S)
	M. Reinhard RACK (S)
	Mme Ieke van den BURG (S)
	Mme Catherine LALUMIERE (S)
	Mme Ulpu IIVARI (S)
	M. Phillip WHITEHEAD (S)
	M. Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE (S)
	M. Graham WATSON (S)
	Mme Kathalijne BUITENWEG (S)
	Mme Pernille FRAHM (S)
	M. Mauro NOBILIA (S)
	M. Rijk van DAM (S)

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Cour de Justice	M. SKOURIS (Juge) M. ALBER (Avocat général)
Conseil de l'Europe	M. KRUGER (Secrétaire général adjoint) M. FISCHBACH (Juge)
Commission	M. António VITORINO (Commissaire)
Finlande Parlement finlandais :	M. Paavo NIKULA (Chancelier de la justice) (T) M. Holger Rotkirch (S) M. Gunnar JANSSON Mme Tuija BRAX
Allemagne Parlement :	M. Roman HERZOG M. Jurgen MEYER (T) M. Jürgen GNAUCK (T) M. Peter ALTMAIER (S) M. Wolf WEBER (S)
Belgique Parlement :	M. Jean-Luc DEHAENE M. Roger LALLEMAND (T) M. Karel de GUCHT (T)
France Parlement	M. BRAIBANT (T) Mme Jacqueline Dutheil de la Rochère (S) M. François LONCLE (T) Mme Nicole Ameline (S) M. Hubert HAENEL (T) Mme Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD (S)
Espagne Parlement	M. RODRIGUEZ-BEREIJO M. Gabriel CISNEROS (T) M. Jordi SOLÉ TURA (T)
Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPADIMITRIOU M. Georgios ROMEOS M. Michael LIAPIS
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
Luxembourg Parlement :	M. Paul-Henri MEYERS M. Ben FAYOT (T) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T)
Royaume-Uni Parlement :	Lord GOLDSMITH QC M. David MORAN (S) M. Wyn GRIFFITHS (T) Lord BOWNESS (T)
Suède Parlement :	M. Daniel TARSCHYS M. Göran MAGNUSSON (T) M. Lars F. TOBISSON (T) M. Ingvar SVENSSON (S) Mr. Kenneth KVIST (S)

Danemark Parlement	M. Erling OLSEN (T) M. Tyge LEHMANN (S) M. Jacob BUKSTI (T) Mme Ulla TØRNAES (T) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S)
Portugal Parlement	M. Pedro BACELAR DE VASCONCELLOS M. José BARROS MOURA (T) Mme Maria Eduarda AZEVEDO (T)
Italie Parlement :	M. Giovanni Maria FLICK M. Andrea MANZELLA (T) M. Piero MELOGRANI (T) M. Furio BOSELLO (S) Mme Maria Pia VALETTO BITELLI (S)
Irlande Parlement	M. Michael O'KENNEDY (T) M. Mahon HAYES (S) M. Desmond O'MALLEY (T) Mme Madeline TAYLOR QUINN (S) M. Bernard DURKAN (T)
Autriche Parlement	M. Franz Vranitzky (T) M. Harald Dossi (S) M. Heinrich Neisser (T) M. Harald Ofner (T)

Autres instances	Nom
Comité économique et social	Madame Anne-Marie SIGMUND M. Roger BRIESCH M. Manuel CAVALEIRO BRANDAO M. Alan HICK
Comité des Régions	M. Jozef CHABERT M. Manfred DAMMEYER Mme Béatrice TAULÈGNE
Le Médiateur	M. Jacob SÖDERMANN

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations

État au 16 février 2000

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ « S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <i>Président délégation PE : --></i>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T)
	Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T)
	M. Thierry CORNILLET (T)
	M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T)
	M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T)
	Mme Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (T)
	M. David MARTIN (T)
	Mme Pervenche BERÈS (T)
	M. Hans-Peter MARTIN (T)
	M. Martin SCHULZ (T)
	Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T)
	M. Andrew DUFF (T)
	M. Johannes VOGGENHUBER (T)
	Mme Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN (T)
	M. Georges BERTHU (T)
	M. Jens-Peter BONDE (T)
	Mme Teresa ALMEIDA GARRETT (S)
	M. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE (S)
	M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S)
	Mme Marie-Thérèse HERMANGE (S)
	M. Peter Michael MOMBAUR (S)
	M. Reinhard RACK (S)
	Mme Ieke van den BURG (S)
	Mme Catherine LALUMIERE (S)
	Mme Ulpu IIVARI (S)
	M. Phillip WHITEHEAD (S)
	M. Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE (S)
	M. Graham WATSON (S)
	Mme Kathalijne BUITENWEG (S)
	Mme Pernille FRAHM (S)
	M. Mauro NOBILIA (S)
M. Rijk van DAM (S)	

Institution/Etat	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ « S » = Suppléant)
Cour de Justice	M. SKOURIS (Juge) M. ALBER (Avocat général)
Conseil de l'Europe	M. KRUGER (Secrétaire général adjoint) M. FISCHBACH (Juge)
Commission	M. António VITORINO (Commissaire)
Finlande Parlement finlandais :	M. Paavo NIKULA (Chancelier de la justice) (T) M. Holger Rotkirch (S) M. Gunnar JANSSON Mme Tuija BRAX
Allemagne Parlement :	M. Roman HERZOG M. Jurgen MEYER (T) M. Jürgen GNAUCK (T) M. Peter ALTMAIER (S) M. Wolf WEBER (S)
Belgique Parlement :	M. Jean-Luc DEHAENE M. Roger LALLEMAND (T) M. Karel de GUCHT (T)
France Parlement	M. BRAIBANT (T) Mme Jacqueline Dutheil de la Rochère (S) M. François LONCLE (T) Mme Nicole Ameline (S) M. Hubert HAENEL (T) Mme Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD (S)
Espagne Parlement	M. Alvaro RODRIGUEZ-BEREIJO (T) M. Francisco de ASIS SANZ GANDASEGUI (S) M. Gabriel CISNEROS (T) M. Jordi SOLÉ TURA (T)
Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPADIMITRIOU M. Georgios ROMEOS M. Michael LIAPIS
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
Luxembourg Parlement :	M. Paul-Henri MEYERS M. Ben FAYOT (T) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T)
Royaume-Uni Parlement :	Lord GOLDSMITH QC M. David MORAN (S) M. Wyn GRIFFITHS (T) Lord BOWNESS (T)
Suède Parlement :	M. Daniel TARSCHYS M. Göran MAGNUSSON (T) M. Lars F. TOBISSON (T) M. Ingvar SVENSSON (S) Mr. Kenneth KVIST (S)

Danemark Parlement	M. Erling OLSEN (T) M. Tyge LEHMANN (S) M. Jacob BUKSTI (T) Mme Ulla TØRNAES (T) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S)
Portugal Parlement	M. Pedro BACELAR DE VASCONCELLOS M. José BARROS MOURA (T) Mme Maria Eduarda AZEVEDO (T)
Italie Parlement : (à nommer) M. Andrea MANZELLA (T) M. Piero MELOGRANI (T) M. Furio BOSELLO (S) Mme Maria Pia VALETTO BITELLI (S)
Irlande Parlement	M. Michael O'KENNEDY (T) M. Mahon HAYES (S) M. Desmond O'MALLEY (T) Mme Madeline TAYLOR QUINN (S) M. Bernard DURKAN (T)
Autriche Parlement à nommer M. Harald Dossi (S) M. Heinrich Neisser (T) M. Harald Ofner (T) M. Michael Spindelegger (S) M. Willi Brauneder (S)

Autres instances	Nom
Comité économique et social	Madame Anne-Marie SIGMUND M. Roger BRIESCH M. Manuel CAVALEIRO BRANDAO M. Alan HICK
Comité des Régions	M. Jozef CHABERT M. Manfred DAMMEYER Mme Béatrice TAULÈGNE
Le Médiateur	M. Jacob SÖDERMANN

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations

État au 9 mars 2000

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ « S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <i>Président délégation PE : --></i>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T)
	Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T)
	M. Thierry CORNILLET (T)
	M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T)
	M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T)
	Mme Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (T)
	M. David MARTIN (T)
	Mme Pervenche BERÈS (T)
	M. Hans-Peter MARTIN (T)
	M. Martin SCHULZ (T)
	Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T)
	M. Andrew DUFF (T)
	M. Johannes VOGGENHUBER (T)
	Mme Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN (T)
	M. Georges BERTHU (T)
	M. Jens-Peter BONDE (T)
	Mme Teresa ALMEIDA GARRETT (S)
	M. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE (S)
	M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S)
	Mme Marie-Thérèse HERMANGE (S)
	M. Peter Michael MOMBAUR (S)
	M. Reinhard RACK (S)
	Mme Ieke van den BURG (S)
	Mme Catherine LALUMIERE (S)
	Mme Ulpu IIVARI (S)
	M. Phillip WHITEHEAD (S)
	M. Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE (S)
	M. Graham WATSON (S)
	Mme Kathalijne BUITENWEG (S)
	Mme Pernille FRAHM (S)
	M. Mauro NOBILIA (S)
	M. Rijk van DAM (S)

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Cour de Justice	M. SKOURIS (Juge) M. ALBER (Avocat général)
Conseil de l'Europe	M. KRUGER (Secrétaire général adjoint) M. FISCHBACH (Juge)
Commission	M. António VITORINO (Commissaire) M. Carlo TROJAN (Secrétaire général) (S)
Finlande Parlement finlandais :	M. Paavo NIKULA (Chancelier de la justice) (T) M. Holger Rotkirch (S) M. Gunnar JANSSON (T) Mme Tuija BRAX (T) M. Johannes LEPPÄNEN(S) Mme Riitta PRUSTI (S)
Allemagne Parlement :	M. Roman HERZOG M. Jurgen MEYER (T) M. Jürgen GNAUCK (T) M. Peter ALTMAIER (S) M. Wolf WEBER (S)
Belgique Parlement :	M. Jean-Luc DEHAENE (T) M. Erik DERYCKE (S) M. Roger LALLEMAND (T) M. Karel de GUCHT (T)
France Parlement	M. BRAIBANT (T) Mme Jacqueline Dutheil de la Rochère (S) M. François LONCLE (T) Mme Nicole Ameline (S) M. Hubert HAENEL (T) Mme Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD (S)
Espagne Parlement	M. Alvaro RODRIGUEZ-BEREIJO (T) M. Francisco de ASIS SANZ GANDASEGUI (S) M. Gabriel CISNEROS (T) M. Jorge TRIAS SAGNIER M. Jordi SOLÉ TURA (T)
Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPADIMITRIOU M. Georgios ROMEOS M. Michael LIAPIS
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
Luxembourg Parlement :	M. Paul-Henri MEYERS M. Ben FAYOT (T) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T)

Royaume-Uni Parlement :	Lord GOLDSMITH QC M. Martin EATON (S) M. Wyn GRIFFITHS (T) Lord BOWNESS (T) M. David CHIDGEY (S) The Baroness HOWELLS of St. Davids (S)
Suède Parlement :	M. Daniel TARSCHYS M. Göran MAGNUSSON (T) M. Lars F. TOBISSON (T) M. Ingvar SVENSSON (S) Mr. Kenneth KVIST (S)
Danemark Parlement	M. Erling OLSEN (T) M. Tyge LEHMANN (S) M. Claus Larsen JENSEN (T) Mme Ulla TØRNAES (T) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S)
Portugal Parlement	M. Pedro BACELAR DE VASCONCELLOS M. José BARROS MOURA (T) Mme Maria Eduarda AZEVEDO (T)
Italie Parlement :	M. Stefano RODOTA M. Andrea MANZELLA (T) M. Piero MELOGRANI (T) M. Furio BOSELLO (S) Mme Maria Pia VALETTO BITELLI (S)
Irlande Parlement	M. Michael O'KENNEDY (T) M. Mahon HAYES (S) M. Desmond O'MALLEY (T) Mme Madeline TAYLOR QUINN (S) M. Bernard DURKAN (T)
Autriche Parlement à nommer M. Harald Dossi (S) M. Heinrich Neisser (T) M. Harald Ofner (T) M. Michael Spindelegger (S) M. Willi Brauner (S)

Autres instances	Nom
Comité économique et social	Madame Anne-Marie SIGMUND M. Roger BRIESCH M. Manuel CAVALEIRO BRANDAO M. Alan HICK
Comité des Régions	M. Jozef CHABERT M. Manfred DAMMEYER Mme Béatrice TAULÈGNE
Le Médiateur	M. Jacob SÖDERMANN

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

Bruxelles, le 15 mars 2000DOCUMENT PARTIELLEMENT
ACCESSIBLE AU PUBLIC
(12.10.2020)**CHARTE 4158/00****CONVENT 16****NOTE D'INFORMATION**

Objet : **Projet de Charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne**
 — Curricula vitae des membres de la Convention

Veillez trouver ci-après la liste des nominations ainsi que les curricula vitae des membres de la Convention (état au 15 mars 2000).

* *

Liste des nominations**Etat au 9 mars 2000**

Institution/Etat	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <i>Président délégation PE : --></i>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T) Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T) M. Thierry CORNILLET (T) M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T) M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T) Mme Hanja MAIJ-WEGGEN (T) M. David MARTIN (T) Mme Pervenche BERÈS (T) M. Hans-Peter MARTIN (T) M. Martin SCHULZ (T) Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T) M. Andrew DUFF (T) M. Johannes VOGGENHUBER (T) Mme Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN (T) M. Georges BERTHU (T) M. Jens-Peter BONDE (T) Mme Teresa ALMEIDA GARRETT (S) M. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE (S) M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S) Mme Marie-Thérèse HERMANGE (S) M. Peter Michael MOMBAUR (S) M. Reinhard RACK (S) Mme Ieke van den BURG (S) Mme Catherine LALUMIERE (S) Mme Ulpu IIVARI (S) M. Phillip WHITEHEAD (S) M. Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE (S) M. Graham WATSON (S) Mme Kathalijne BUITENWEG (S) Mme Pemille FRAHM (S) M. Mauro NOBILIA (S) M. Rijk van DAM (S)

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Cour de Justice	M. SKOURIS (Juge) M. ALBER (Avocat général)
Conseil de l'Europe	M. KRUGER (Secrétaire général adjoint) M. FISCHBACH (Juge)
Commission	M. António VITORINO (Commissaire) M. Carlo TROJAN (Secrétaire général) (S)
Finlande Parlement finlandais :	M. Paavo NIKULA (Chancelier de la justice) (T) M. Holger Rotkirch (S) M. Gunnar JANSSON (T) Mme Tuija BRAX (T) M. Johannes LEPPÄNEN(S) Mme Riitta PRUSTI (S)
Allemagne Parlement :	M. Roman HERZOG M. Jürgen MEYER (T) M. Jürgen GNAUCK (T) M. Peter ALTMAIER (S) M. Wolf WEBER (S)
Belgique Parlement :	M. Jean-Luc DEHAENE (T) M. Erik DERYCKE (S) M. Roger LALLEMAND (T) M. Karel de GUCHT (T)
France Parlement	M. BRAIBANT (T) Mme Jacqueline Dutheil de la Rochère (S) M. François LONCLE (T) Mme Nicole Ameline (S) M. Hubert HAENEL (T) Mme Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD (S)
Espagne Parlement	M. Alvaro RODRIGUEZ-BEREJO (T) M. Francisco de ASIS SANZ GANDASEGUI (S) M. Gabriel CISNEROS (T) M. Jorge TRIAS SAGNIER M. Jordi SOLÉ TURA (T)
Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPADIMITRIOU M. Georgios ROMEOS M. Michael LIAPIS
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
Luxembourg Parlement :	M. Paul-Henri MEYERS M. Ben FAYOT (T) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T)

Royaume-Uni Parlement :	Lord GOLDSMITH QC M. Martin EATON (S) M. Wyn GRIFFITHS (T) Lord BOWNESS (T) M. David CHIDGEY (S) The Baroness HOWELLS of St. Davids (S)
Suède Parlement :	M. Daniel TARSCHYS M. Göran MAGNUSSON (T) M. Lars F. TOBISSON (T) M. Ingvar SVENSSON (S) Mr. Kenneth KVIST (S)
Danemark Parlement	M. Erling OLSEN (T) M. Tyge LEHMANN (S) M. Claus Larsen JENSEN (T) Mme Ulla TØRNAES (T) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S)
Portugal Parlement	M. Pedro BACELAR DE VASCONCELLOS M. José BARROS MOURA (T) Mme Maria Eduarda AZEVEDO (T)
Italie Parlement :	M. Stefano RODOTA M. Andrea MANZELLA (T) M. Piero MELOGRANI (T) M. Furio BOSELLO (S) Mme Maria Pia VALETTO BITELLI (S)
Irlande Parlement	M. Michael O'KENNEDY (T) M. Mahon HAYES (S) M. Desmond O'MALLEY (T) Mme Madeline TAYLOR QUINN (S) M. Bernard DURKAN (T)
Autriche Parlement à nommer M. Harald Dossi (S) M. Heinrich Neisser (T) M. Harald Ofner (T) M. Michael Spindelegger (S) M. Willi Brauneder (S)

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<u>Représentants personnels des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement ainsi que Représentants des Parlements nationaux</u>	
Roman HERZOG	1
Jean-Luc DEHAENE	6
Roger LALLEMAND	8
Karel DE GUCHT	11
Erling OLSEN	12
Tyge LEHMANN	14
Ulla Pedersen TØRNAES	15
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Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER	17
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* *

Roman Herzog

geboren 1934 in Landshut, war von 1994 bis 1999 Bundespräsident der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und davor von 1987 bis 1994 Präsident des Bundesverfassungsgerichts.

Herzog ist promovierter Rechts- und Staatswissenschaftler. Vor der Übernahme dieser hohen Staatsämter der Bundesrepublik Deutschland war er Professor für Staatswissenschaften, Rektor der renommierten Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften in Speyer, Staatssekretär und Bevollmächtigter des Bundeslandes Rheinland-Pfalz beim Bund, Kultus- und Innenminister in Baden-Württemberg und Vizepräsident des Bundesverfassungsgerichts. Er ist bis heute Mitherausgeber der bedeutenden Kommentarsammlung zum deutschen Grundgesetz, dem Maunz-Dürig. Sein Buch „Staaten der Frühzeit“ ist in zahlreichen Sprachen, unter anderem im Chinesischen, erschienen. Seine wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten sind Standardwerke für die Juristenausbildung. Er hat eine Reihe von Staaten, insbesondere im MOE-Raum, bei der Ausarbeitung ihrer Verfassung beraten.

Internationales Renommee genießt Roman Herzog auch wegen seiner maßgeblichen Beiträge zum Kulturdialog zwischen dem Westen und dem Islam. 1999 erschien im Verlag St. Martin's Press New York „Roman Herzog – Preventing the Clash of Civilization's – A Peace-Strategy for the 21st Century“: Ein Plädoyer für den Dialog und eine Strategie gegen den von Samuel Huntington prophezeiten Zusammenprall der Kulturen. Gemeinsam mit acht anderen Staatsoberhäuptern startete er im gleichen Jahr eine internationale Initiative im Sinne des Dialogs und des Zusammenlebens der Weltkulturen: Eine Strategie für den Frieden.

Das ehemalige Staatsoberhaupt gilt als ein Motor des Wandels und der Erneuerung in Deutschland. Die renommierte Financial Times titelte „A Man with a mission“. Als Bundespräsident wurde er nicht müde, unliebsame Reformen, Abstand von alten Besitzständen und vor allem mehr Begeisterung für die großen Chancen der Zukunft bei seinen Landsleuten anzunehmen und einzufordern. Sein Engagement galt in besonderer Weise der Förderung von Wissenschaft und Forschung sowie einschneidenden Reformen des Bildungswesens, Existenzgründungen und modernen Technologien. Seine „Berliner Rede“ an die Nation hat bis heute Bestand: „Es muß ein Ruck durch Deutschland gehen.“ Roman Herzog setzt dabei großes Vertrauen in die Jugend. Er galt als überaus politischer Präsident, der den Spielraum seines Amtes aktiv genutzt hat, ohne dabei die gebotene Überparteilichkeit zu verletzen. Daß er sich den entscheidenden Zukunftsfragen auch ohne das Präsidentenamt widmen wird, daran läßt er keinen Zweifel: „Ich scheidet ja nur aus dem Amt, nicht aus dem Leben“, sagte er mit dem ihm eigenen Humor am Tag des Amtswechsels im Deutschen Bundestag.

Roman Herzog wurde 1997 gemeinsam mit seinem Freund, dem tschechischen Staatspräsidenten Vaclav Havel, als „Staatsmann Europas“ vom Institute for East-West-Studies in New York ausgezeichnet. Für sein Eintreten für die europäische Idee erhielt er im gleichen Jahr den Internationalen Karlspreis zu Aachen. Er ist Mitglied der Russischen Akademie der Wissenschaften sowie der Juristenvereinigung Grey's Inn in London. Der deutsche Bundeskanzler hat ihn nach dem Ausscheiden aus dem höchsten Staatsamt gebeten, Deutschland als Beauftragter der Bundesregierung bei der Ausarbeitung einer europäischen Grundrechtscharta zu vertreten.

Roman Herzog,

né à Landshut en 1934, a été Président de la République fédérale d'Allemagne de 1994 à 1999 après avoir été Président de la Cour constitutionnelle fédérale de 1987 à 1994.

M. Herzog est docteur en droit et en sciences politiques. Avant d'accéder à ces hautes fonctions au service de la République fédérale d'Allemagne, il a été professeur de sciences politiques, Directeur de la célèbre École supérieure des sciences administratives de Spire, Secrétaire d'État et Plénipotentiaire du Land de Rhénanie-Palatinat au siège du gouvernement fédéral, Ministre des Affaires culturelles et Ministre de l'Intérieur du Land de Bade-Wurtemberg et Vice-président de la Cour constitutionnelle fédérale. Il est l'un des trois éditeurs du "Maunz-Dürig-Herzog", le recueil réputé de commentaires juridiques de la Loi fédérale allemande. Son livre "Staaten der Frühzeit" a été traduit dans de nombreuses langues et même en chinois. Ses travaux scientifiques sont considérés comme des ouvrages de base pour les études de droit. Il a prodigué ses conseils à toute une série d'États, notamment en Europe centrale et orientale, dans l'élaboration de leur constitution.

Les contributions remarquables que Roman Herzog a apportées au dialogue culturel entre l'Occident et l'Islam lui ont valu une renommée internationale. En 1999 est paru aux Editions St. Martin's Press New York son livre "Preventing the Clash of Civilizations - A Peace Strategy for the 21st Century", plaidoyer en faveur du dialogue et stratégie de lutte contre le choc des civilisations annoncé par Samuel Huntington. Aux côtés de huit autres chefs d'État il a lancé cette année-là une initiative internationale en faveur du dialogue et de la vie en commun des civilisations du monde, une stratégie pour la paix.

Cet ancien homme d'État est considéré comme l'un des moteurs du changement et du renouveau en Allemagne. Le célèbre Financial Times l'a qualifié de "A Man with a mission". Président de la République fédérale d'Allemagne, il n'a cessé d'en appeler à ses compatriotes pour qu'ils engagent des réformes, même impopulaires, qu'ils abandonnent les anciens acquis et qu'ils fassent surtout preuve de plus d'enthousiasme face aux grandes chances qu'offre l'avenir. Il s'est attaché en particulier à la promotion des sciences et de la recherche ainsi qu'à des réformes décisives de l'éducation nationale, à la création de nouvelles entreprises et aux technologies nouvelles. Son "Discours de Berlin" adressé à la nation n'a rien perdu de son actualité: "L'Allemagne doit se réveiller". Pour cela, Roman Herzog mise beaucoup sur la jeunesse. Il a été considéré comme un président à profil politique marqué, qui a su exploiter la marge de manoeuvre que lui donnaient ses fonctions sans pour cela manquer à son devoir

- 2 -

d'impartialité. Il n'a laissé planer aucun doute sur le fait qu'il continuerait de se consacrer aux grandes questions de l'avenir même après l'échéance de son mandat en disant, avec son humour particulier, au Bundestag, le jour de l'entrée en fonctions de son successeur, "je quitte mes fonctions certes, mais je ne quitte pas la vie".

Au même titre que son ami Vaclav Havel, Président de la République tchèque, il a été fait "homme d'État européen" par le Institute for East-West Studies de New York. Pour son engagement en faveur de la cause européenne, il s'est vu décerner la même année le Prix international Charlemagne de la Ville d'Aix-la-Chapelle. Il est membre de l'Académie russe des sciences et de l'Association des juristes Gray's Inn de Londres. À son départ de la Présidence de la République, le Chancelier fédéral l'a prié de bien vouloir représenter l'Allemagne en tant que Délégué du gouvernement fédéral participant à l'élaboration d'une charte européenne des droits fondamentaux.

Roman Herzog

Roman Herzog, born in Landshut (Bavaria) in 1934, was President of the Federal Republic of Germany from 1994 to 1999 and before that President of the Federal Constitutional Court from 1987 to 1994.

Herzog is a doctor of law and political science. Before assuming these high offices in the Federal Republic of Germany he was a Professor of Political Science, Vice-Chancellor of the renowned College of Administrative Sciences in Speyer, State Secretary and Commissioner of Land Rhineland-Palatinate to the Federation, Minister of Culture and the Interior of Land Baden-Württemberg and Vice-President of the Federal Constitutional Court. He remains a co-editor of the major collection of commentaries on the German Basic Law, Maunz-Dürig-Herzog. His book "Staaten der Frühzeit" (Ancient Civilizations) has appeared in several languages, including Chinese. His academic treatises are standard works for the study of law. He has advised a number of states, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, on the elaboration of their constitutions.

Roman Herzog enjoys an international reputation not least as a result of his key contributions to the cultural dialogue between the West and Islam. In 1999 St. Martin's Press New York published his "Preventing the Clash of Civilizations - A Peace Strategy for the 21st Century", which calls for dialogue and presents a strategy against the clash of civilizations prophesied by Samuel Huntington. That same year, together with eight other heads of state, he launched an international initiative to promote dialogue and the co-existence of world cultures - a strategy for peace.

The former head of state is regarded as a proponent of change and renewal in Germany. The Financial Times titled him "A man with a mission". As Federal President, he never shirked from calling upon his compatriots to accept unpopular reforms, to loosen themselves from their old ways and particularly to show greater enthusiasm for the tremendous opportunities the future offered. He was especially committed to promoting science and research, to decisive educational reform, to entrepreneurship and to modern technologies. His "Berlin speech" to the nation on emergence into the 21st century remains valid: "Germany must give itself a shake." Roman Herzog places great confidence in the young generation. He was regarded as an entirely political President, who made active use of the scope offered by his office without infringing the requirements of impartiality. He leaves no doubt but that he intends to devote his attention to the decisive issues of the future even after his term as President: on the day his

- 2 -

successor assumed office he said in the Bundestag, with his own typical brand of humour, "I am just departing office, not life."

In 1997, along with his friend the Czech President Vaclav Havel, Roman Herzog received the European Statesman Award of the Institute for East-West Studies in New York. In the same year he was awarded the International Charlemagne Prize of the City of Aachen for his commitment to the European ideal. He is a member of the Russian Academy of Science and of Gray's Inn in London. Following his departure from the country's highest office, the Federal Chancellor has asked him to represent Germany as the Federal Government Commissioner for the elaboration of a European Basic Rights Charter.

Jean-Luc DEHAENE

Ministre D'Etat

Sénateur

Né à Montpellier, le 7 août 1940

Études

. Licence en Droit et en Sciences économiques, Université de Namur et K.U.L.

Activités professionnelles

- . Commissaire du "Vlaams Verbond van Katholieke Scouts" (successeur de F. Nedée et P. Van Remoortere - 1963-1967)
- . Attaché au Service d'Étude de l'A.C.W. (1965-1972)

Activités politiques

- . Vice-Président national des Jeunes C.V.P. (1967-1971)
- . Membre du Bureau national du C.V.P. (depuis 1972)
- . Président du C.V.P. de l'arrondissement de Bruxelles-Hal-Vilvorde (1977-1981)
- . Collaborateur auprès de divers Cabinets ministériels (1971-1981)
- . Conseil l er au Cabinet des Travaux publics (Ministre J. de Saeger -1972-1973)
- . Conseiller au Cabinet de la Santé publique (Ministre J. De Saeger -1973-1974)
- . Conseiller et ensuite Chef de Cabinet du Ministre des Affaires économiques (Ministres Oleffe et Herman - 1974-1977)
- . Chef de Cabinet du Ministre des Affaires flamandes (Madame R. De Backer- Van Ocken -1977-1978)
- . Chef de Cabinet du Premier Ministre (W. Martens - 1979-1981)
- . Chef de Cabinet du Ministre des Réformes institutionnelles (J. Chabert - 1981)

Fonctions gouvernementales

- . Ministre des Affaires sociales et des Réformes institutionnelles (1981-1988)
- . Vice-Premier Ministre et Ministre des Communications et des Réformes institutionnelles (1988-1992)
- . Premier Ministre (1992-1995)
- . Premier Ministre (1995-1999)
- . Ministre d'Etat (1999)
- . Sénateur (1999)

Jean-Luc DEHAENE**Minister of State****Senator****Born in Montpellier. August 7, 1940****Studies**

- . **Master's degree of Law and Economics, University of Namur and K.U.L.**

Professional activities

- . **Commissioner of the "Vlaams Verbond van katholieke Scouts" (successor off. Nedée and P. Van Remoortere) (1963-1967)**
- . **Attaché to the Study Department . of the A.C.W. (1965-1972)**

Political activities

- . **Vice-President of the C.V.P.-youth (1967-1971)**
- . **Member of the National Bureau of the C.V.P. (since 1972)**
- . **President of the C.V.P. for Brussels-Halle- Vilvoorde (1977-1981)**
- . **Member of different ministerial Cabinets (1971-1981)**
- . **Advisor to the Cabinet of Public Works (Minister J. De Saeger) (1972-1973)**
- . **Advisor to the Cabinet of Public Health (Minister J. De Saeger) (1973-1974)**
- . **Advisor and later Head of Cabinet of the Minister for Economic Affairs (Ministers Oleffe and Herman) (1974-1977)**
- . **Head of Cabinet to the Minister for Flemish Affairs (R.De Backer-Van Ocken)(1977-1978)**
- . **Head of Cabinet to the Prime Minister (W. Martens) (1979-1981)**
- . **Head of Cabinet to the Minister of Institutional Reforms (Minister J. Chabert) (1981)**
- . **Minister for Social Affairs and for Institutional Reforms (N) (1981-1988)**
- . **Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Communications and for Institutional Reforms (1988-1992)**
- . **Prime Minister (1992-1995)**
- . **Prime Minister (1995-1999)**
- . **Minister of State (1999)**
- . **Senator (1999)**

- 1999 -

- **Member of the Board of directors – Union Minière**
- **Member of the Board of directors – Telinfo**
- **Chairman of the Board of directors – S.A.I.L Trust**



LALLEMAND Roger

PS

**Sénateur élu par
le collège électoral français.**

**Senator gekozen door
het Franse kiescollege.**

**Né à Quevaucamps,
le 17 janvier 1932.**

**Geboren te Quevaucamps,
op 17 januari 1932.**

Domicilié à [REDACTED]

Wonende te [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Docteur en droit (ULB).

Licencié en philologie romane (ULB).

Avocat.

**Depuis 1965 : administrateur de la Ligue belge pour la défense des
droits de l'homme.**

**Depuis 1970 : directeur du Centre de sociologie de la littérature
(ULB).**

**1970-1973 et depuis 1994 : membre du conseil d'administration de
l'Université libre de Bruxelles (ULB).**

1971-1972 : président de la Conférence du Jeune Barreau de Bruxelles.

1979-1985 : sénateur coopté.

1979-1981 : vice-président du groupe linguistique français du Sénat.

1979-1981 : président du Comité paritaire pour la coexistence harmonieuse des communautés.

Depuis 1981 : président du groupe linguistique français du Sénat.

1981-1990 : président du Conseil consultatif pour étrangers.

Depuis 1983 : conseiller communal (Ixelles).

Depuis 1984 : membre du Haut Conseil de la francophonie présidé par le président de la République française.

1985-1995 : sénateur de l'arrondissement de Bruxelles.

1985-1995 : membre du Conseil de la Communauté française.

1985-10 mars 1988 et depuis le 9 mai 1988 : président du groupe PS.

Depuis 1985 : vice-président du Conseil de la langue française.

10 mars-9 mai 1988 : président du Sénat.

Depuis le 21 mai 1995 : sénateur élu par le collège électoral français.

Président de la Commission de la Justice (depuis 1985).

Membre de la Commission des Affaires institutionnelles et de la Commission parlementaire de concertation.

Ancien président des Commissions de la Révision de la Constitution et des Réformes des Institutions, et du Règlement et du Travail parlementaire (mars-mai 1988).

Ancien président de la Commission d'enquête chargée d'examiner les révélations récentes quant à l'existence en Belgique d'un réseau de renseignements clandestin international connu sous le nom de *Gladio* (1990-1991).

Grand Officier de l'ordre de Léopold (14 novembre 1991).

Auteur des propositions devenues loi sous le titre suivant :

- modifiant l'article 764, 12°, du Code judiciaire.
(N° 75-1, 1985-1986).
Loi du 26 novembre 1986.

- relative à l'interruption de grossesse, tendant à modifier les articles 348, 350 et 351 du Code pénal et à abroger les articles 352 et 353 du même Code.
(N° 189-1, 1985-1986).
Loi du 3 avril 1990.

- modifiant le Code judiciaire en ce qui concerne le statut des huissiers de justice.
(N° 489-1, 1988-1989).
Loi du 6 avril 1992.

- révision de l'article 117 de la Constitution en y ajoutant un alinéa 2 élargissant éventuellement aux conseillers laïques les dispositions de l'alinéa 1°. (N° 100-3/1°, SE 1991-1992).
Modification de la Constitution du 5 mai 1993.

- modifiant la loi du 11 septembre 1933 sur la protection des titres d'enseignement supérieur.
(N° 75-1, SE 1991-1992).
Loi du 2 octobre 1992.

- relative au droit d'auteur, aux droits voisins et à la copie privée d'œuvres sonores et audio-visuelles.
(N° 145-1, SE 1991-1992).
Loi du 30 juin 1994.

- complétant l'article 21, § 1°, de la loi du 18 juillet 1991 modifiant les règles du Code judiciaire relatives à la formation et au recrutement des magistrats.
(N° 659-1, 1992-1993).
Loi du 6 août 1993.

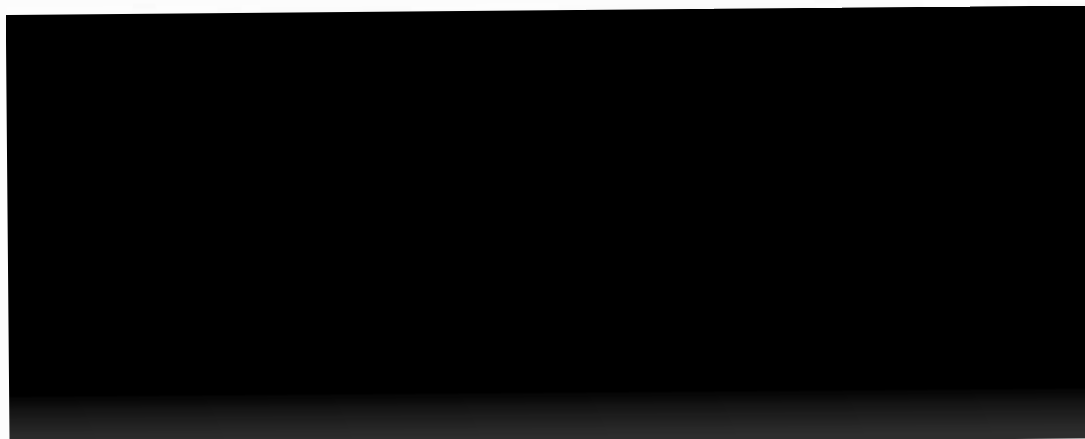
- prise en application de l'article 41, § 5 de la Constitution.
(N° 941-1, 1993-1994).
Loi du 6 avril 1995.

- relative aux mines anti-personnel et pièges ou dispositifs de même nature.
(N° 1009-1, 1993-1994).
Loi du 9 mars 1995.



De Voorzitter

CURRICULUM VITAE
Karel De Gucht



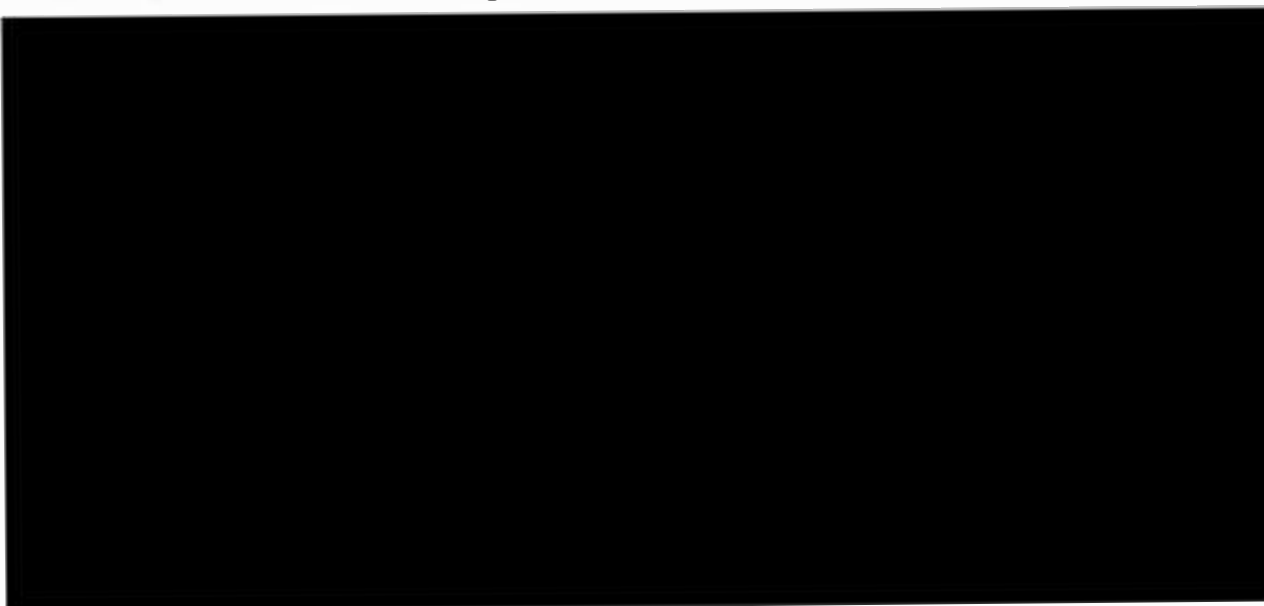
Membre du Parlement Européen de 1980 à 1994

Conseiller Communal à Berlare (1989-)

Sénateur de 1994 à 1995

Membre du Parlement Flamand (1995-)

Membre du Comité des Régions de l'Union Européenne



30 January 2000

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: OLSEN.

First name: Erling Heymann.

Nationality: Danish.

Born: 18 April 1927 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Education: Cand. polit. (M. A. in Economics), University of Copenhagen 1953.
Dr. polit., University of Copenhagen 1971, (Dissertation: International Trade Theory and Regional Income Differences – United States 1880-1950, published as no. 70 in the Series Contributions to Economic Analysis, North-Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam and London.

-2-

Studies abroad: International Fellow of the American Council of Learned Societies 1962-63. Fall semester 1962 at the Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, Winter and Spring semesters 1963 at the Department of Economics, University of Chicago and the Summer semester 1963 at the Department of Geography, University of Washington.
Research Staff Member 1966-1967 at Gunnar Myrdal's Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm, Sweden.

Teaching and Research jobs: Part time Lecturer, University of Copenhagen 1954-1959, Full time Lecturer 1959-1962, 1963-1966 and 1967-1970.
Professor of International Economics, University of Copenhagen 1970 and University of Roskilde 1974-1978.

Visiting Professorships: London School of Economics, January 1970.
Whittier College, California, and Grinnell College, Iowa, February 1993.

Administrative jobs: Staff Member, Det økonomiske Sekretariat, Ministry of Finance 1954-1959.
Rektor (Vice Chancellor), University of Roskilde 1970-1973.
Chairman, Trafikrådet, (the Copenhagen Metropolitan Area Council of Public Transportation) 1973-1978.

Political jobs: Member of the Folketing (the Danish Parliament) elected by Socialdemokratiet 1964-1966, 1971-1973 and 1975-1998.
Minister for Housing 1978-1982.
Minister for Justice 1993-1994.
Formand (Speaker), Folketinget, 1994-1998.

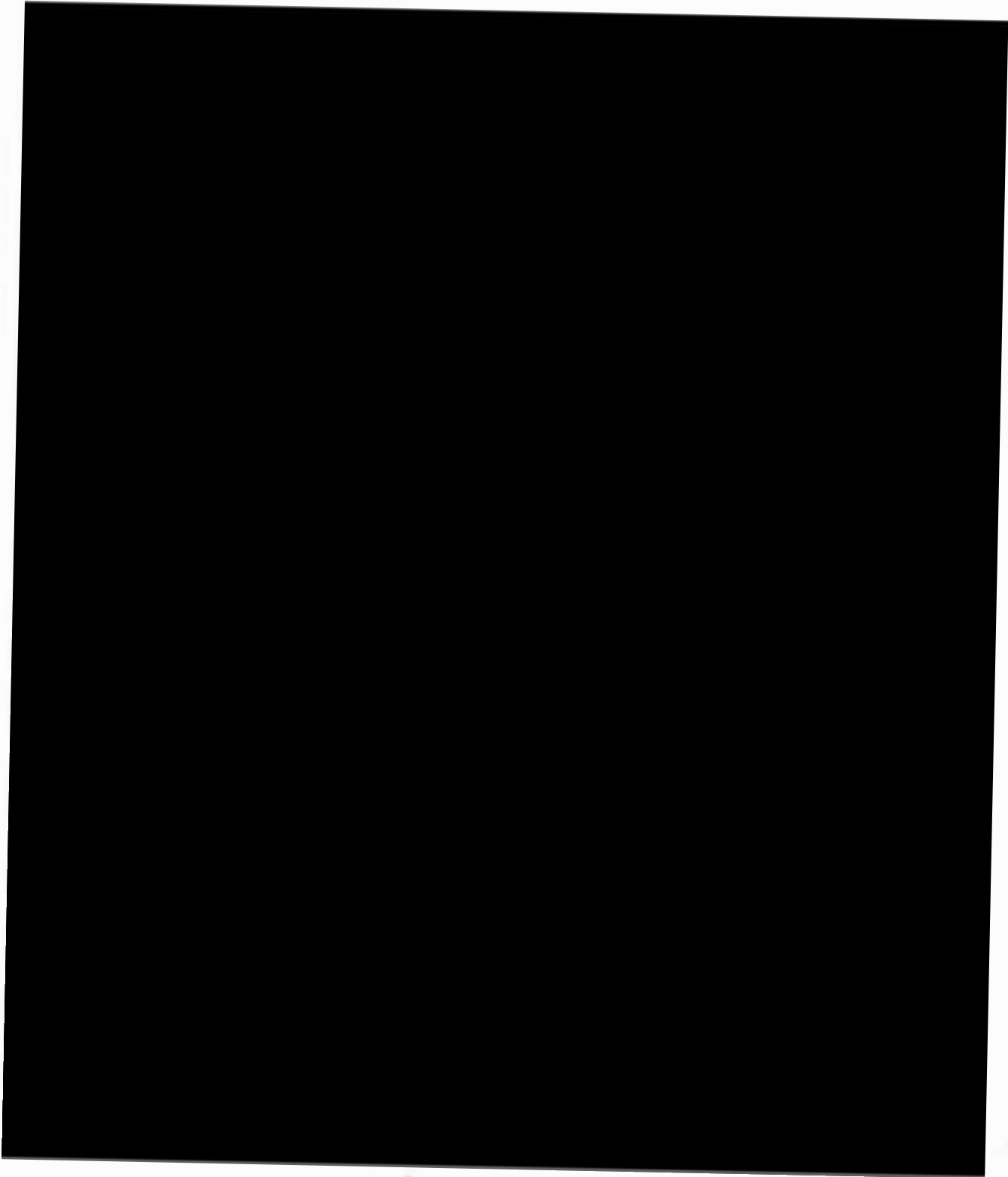
Publications: 12 books and numerous articles on economics, history and politics.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

for

TYGE LEHMANN
Ambassador, Legal Advisor
Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

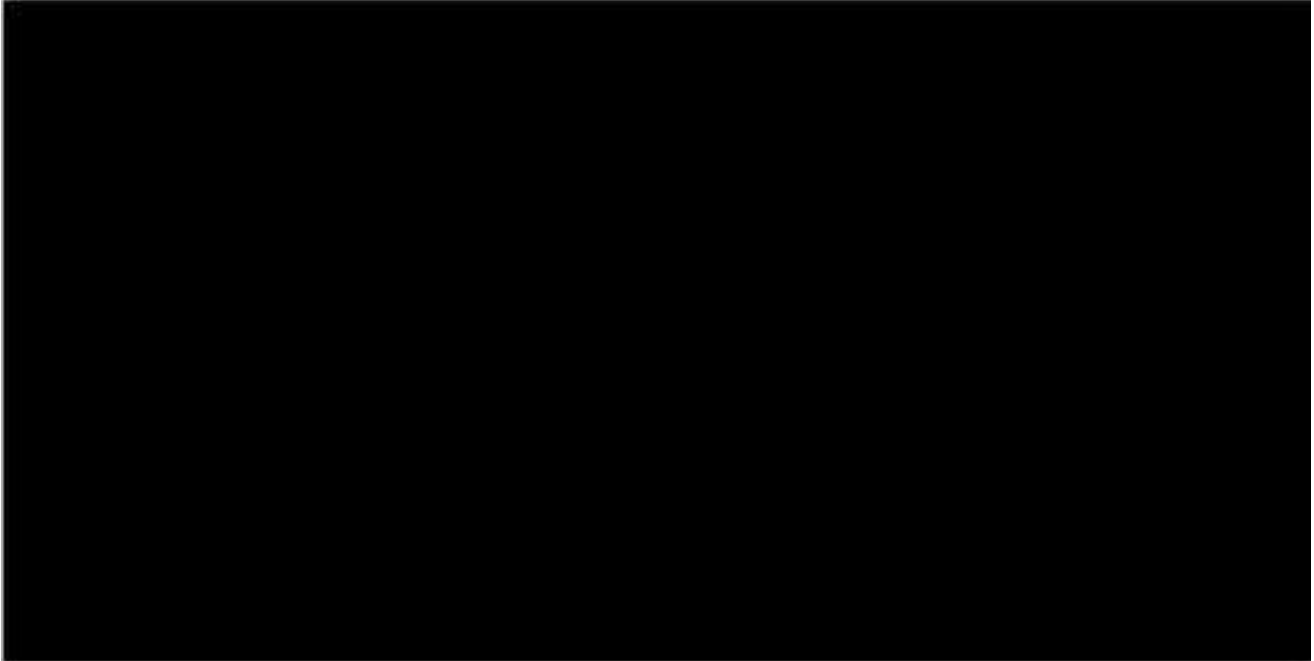


Ulla Tørnæs

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Tørnæs, Ulla Pedersen, [REDACTED]

Venstre. - Folketingsmedlem for Ribe Amtskreds fra 21. sept. 1994.

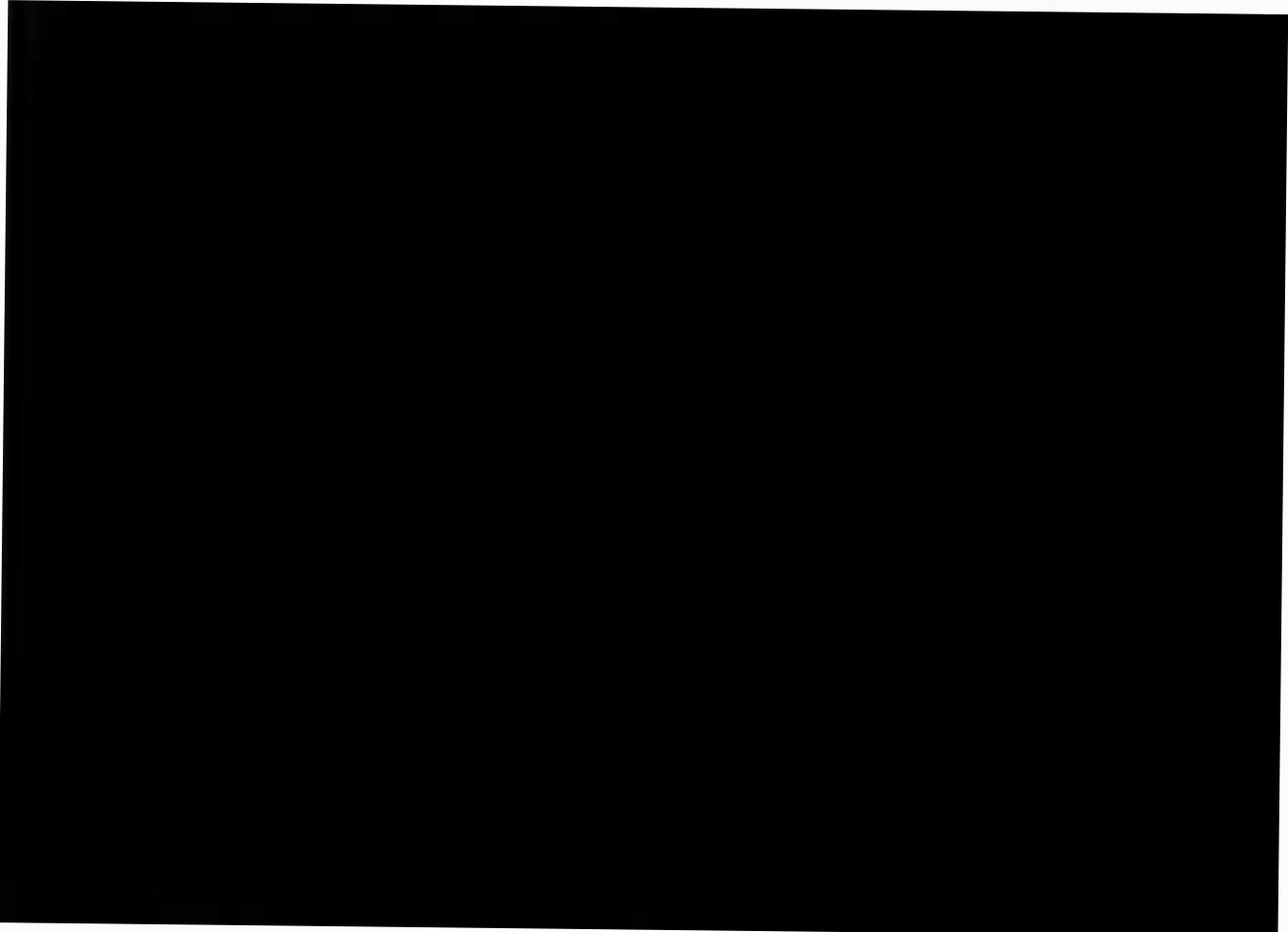


Knud Erik Hansen

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Socialistisk Folkeparti. Folketingsmedlem for Vestre Storkreds fra 20. juli 1999.



Christmas-Møller, Pia, 

Det Konservative Folkeparti. - Folketingsmedlem for Vejle Amtskreds fra 8. sept. 1987 og for Københavns Amtskreds fra 1998.





Deutscher Bundestag - Abgeordnete 14. Wahlperiode

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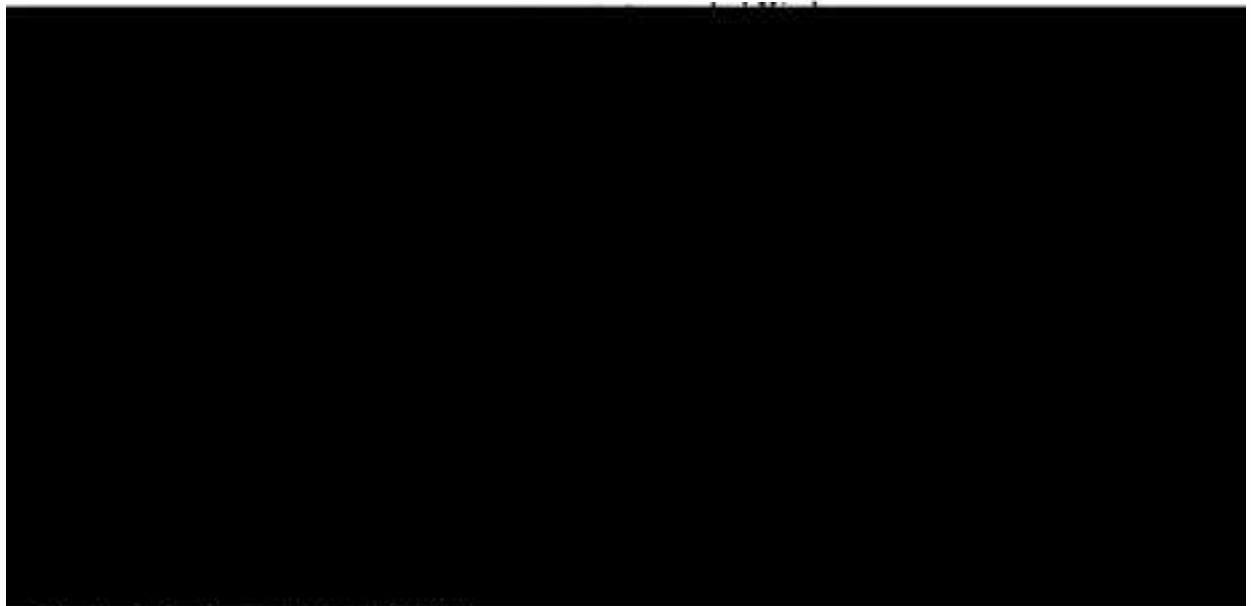


Dr. Jürgen Meyer (Ulm)



Platz der Republik 1
11011 Berlin

Baden-Württemberg, Landesliste

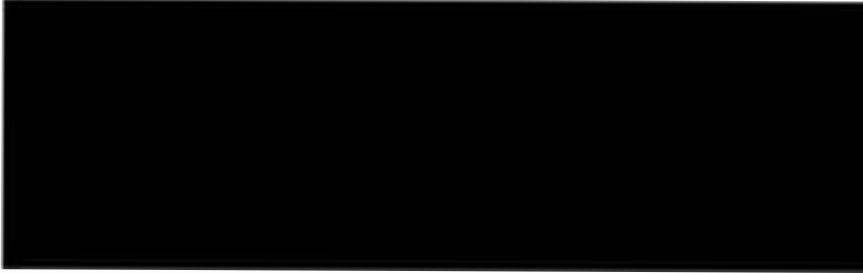


Mitglied des Bundestages seit 1990.

Mitgliedschaft in Gremien:

Deutscher Bundestag

- **Stellvertretender Vorsitzender**
Ausschuss für Angelegenheiten der Europäischen Union
- **Ordentliches Mitglied**
Rechtsausschuss



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Dr. Jürgen Meyer (Ulm)

S P D



**Platz der Republik 1
11011 Berlin**

Bade-Wurtemberg, Liste de Land



Membre du Bundestag depuis 1990.

Membre des organes suivants :

Bundestag allemand

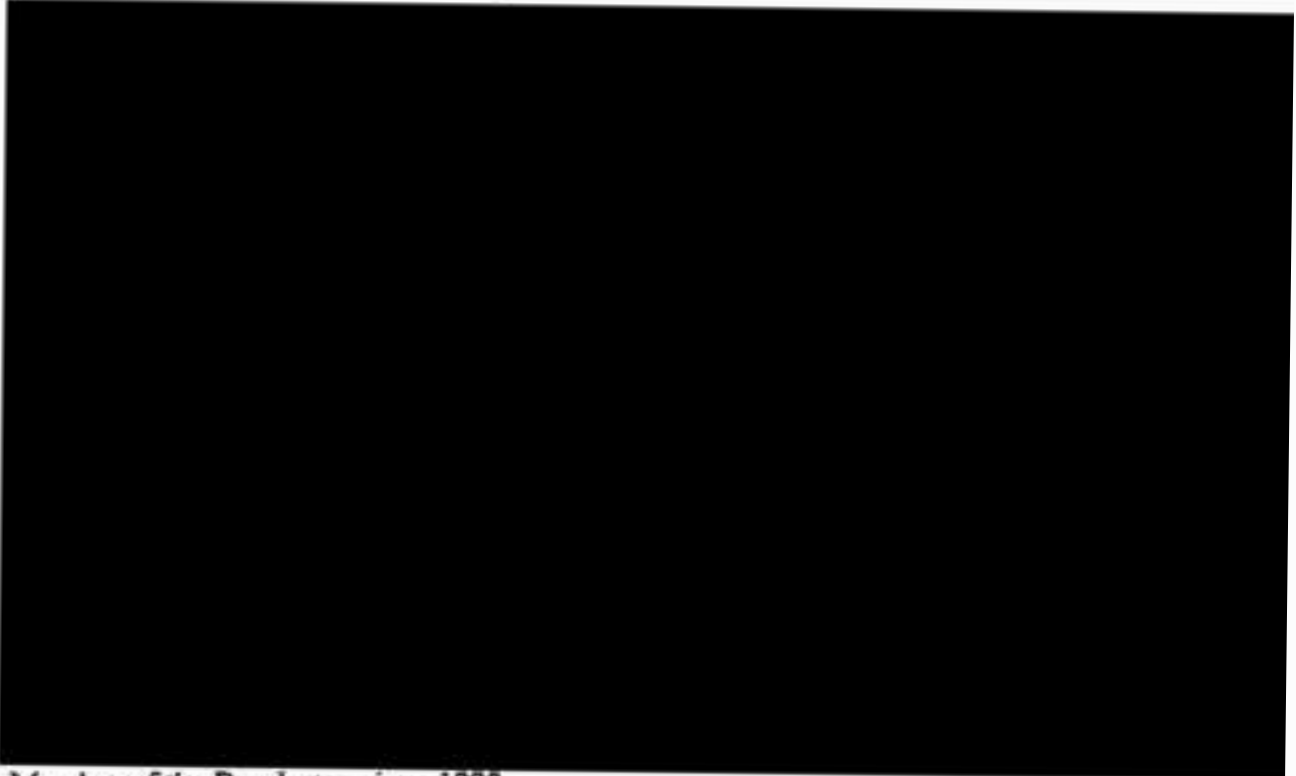
Vice-président

Commission des affaires de l'Union européenne

Membre titulaire

Commission juridique

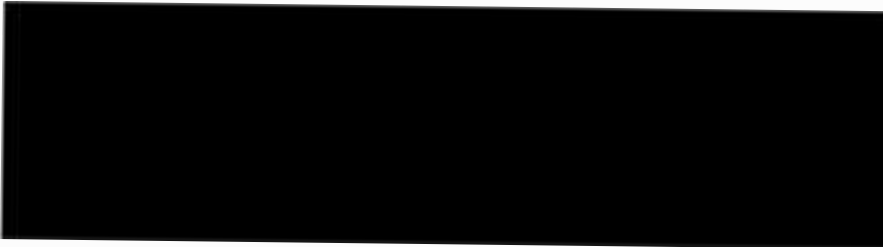


Dr. Jürgen Meyer

Member of the Bundestag since 1990.

Memberships:**German Bundestag**

- **Deputy chairman**
Committee on the Affairs of the European Union
- **Titular member**
Committee on Legal Affairs

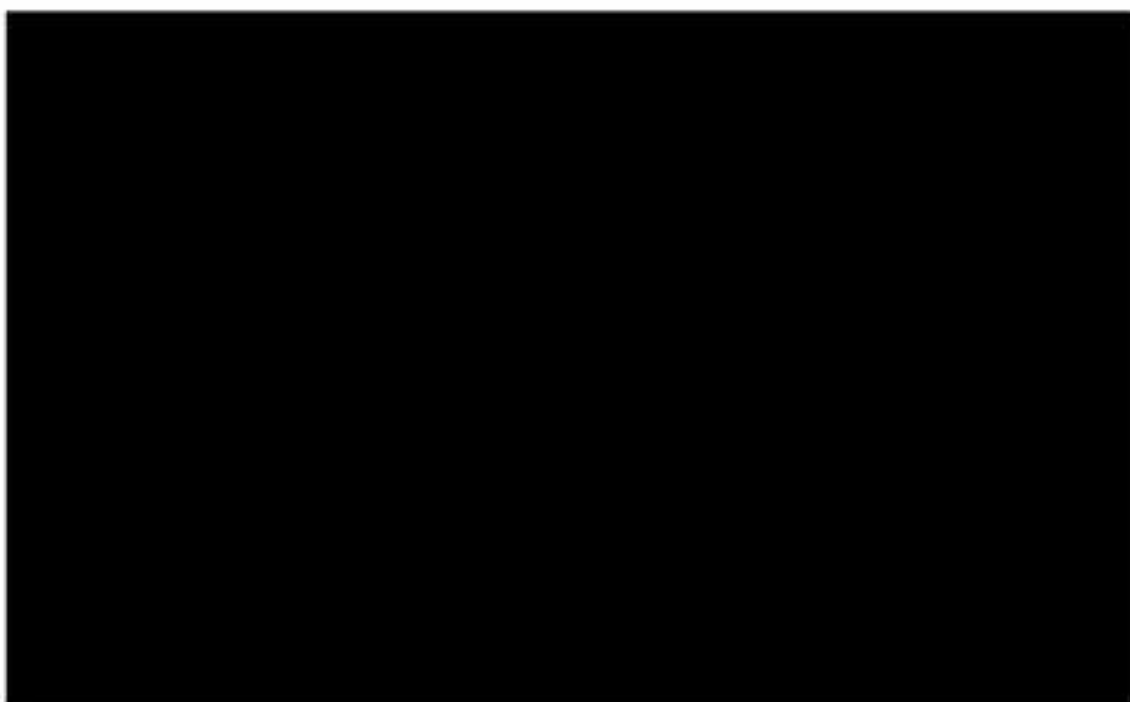


Jürgen Gnauck

Thüringer Minister für
Bundes- und
Europaangelegenheiten und
Chef der Staatskanzlei



LEBENS LAUF



1. Oktober 1999 Ernennung zum Thüringer Minister für Bundes- und
Europaangelegenheiten und Chef der Staatskanzlei



Deutscher Bundestag - Abgeordnete 14. Wahlperiode

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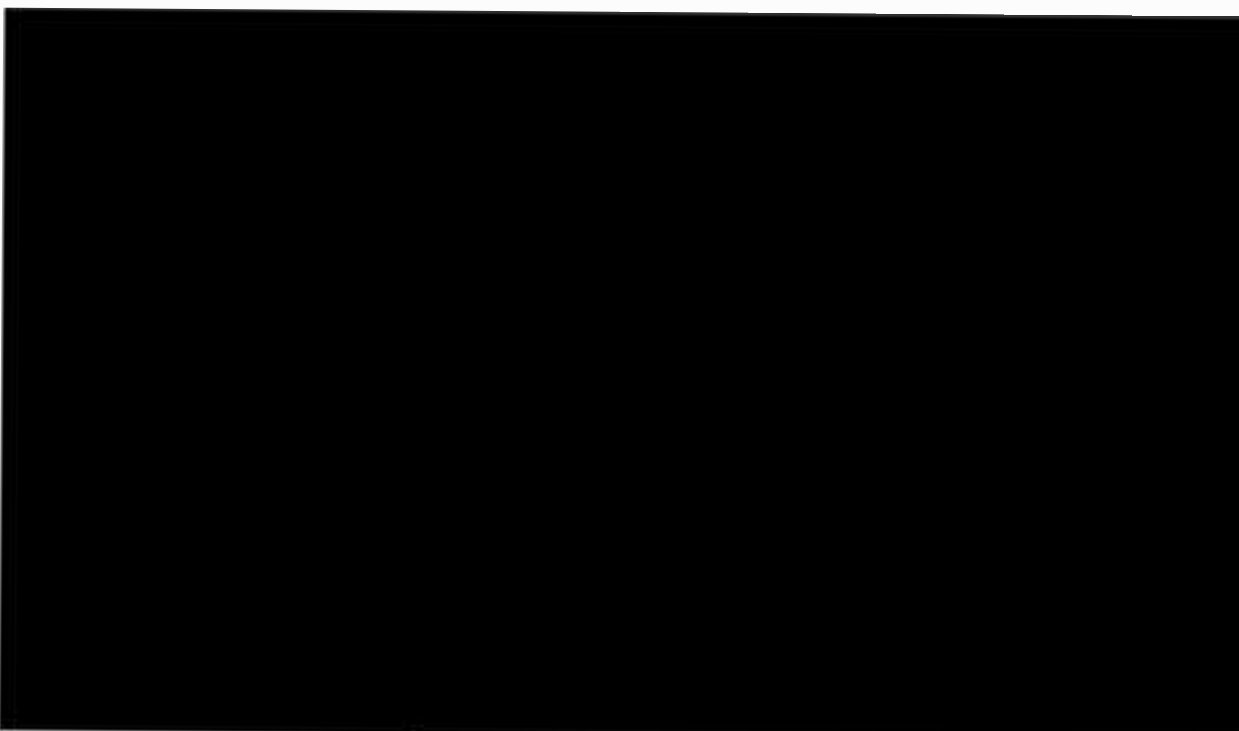


Peter Altmaier

CDU

Platz der Republik 1
11011 Berlin

Saarland, Landesliste

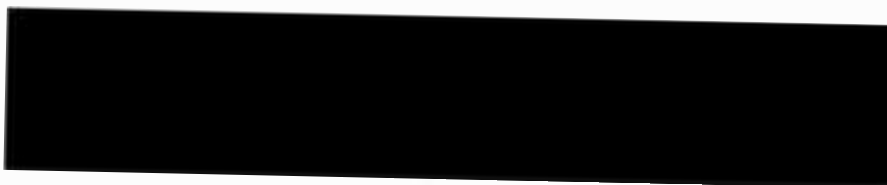


Mitglied des Bundestages seit 1994.

Mitgliedschaft in Gremien:

Deutscher Bundestag

- **Ordentliches Mitglied**
Ausschuss für Angelegenheiten der Europäischen Union
- **Stellvertretendes Mitglied**
Rechtsausschuss



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Peter Altmaier

CDU


**Platz der Republik 1
11011 Berlin**

Sarre, liste de Land


Membre du Bundestag depuis 1994.

Membre des organes suivants:

Bundestag allemand

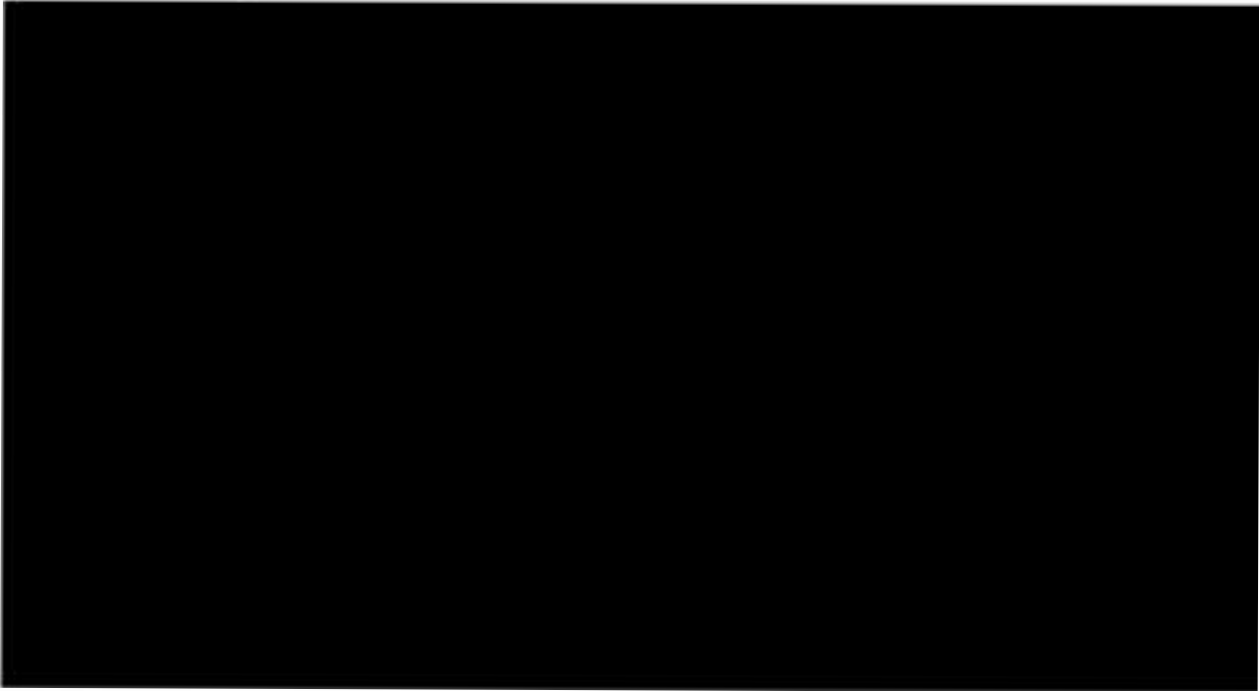
Membre titulaire

Commission des Affaires de l'Union européenne

Membre suppléant

Commission juridique



Peter Altmaier

Member of the Bundestag since 1994.

Memberships:**German Bundestag**

- **Titular member**
Committee on the Affairs of the European Union
- **Substitute member**
Committee on Legal Affairs



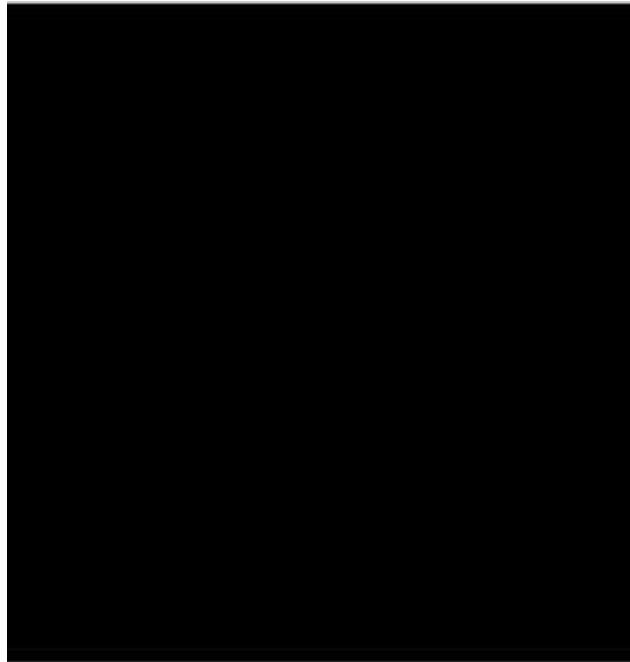
Members

■ Kurzbiographien



WEBER, Dr. Wolf

Minister für Justiz und
für
Europaangelegenheiten
Niedersachsen



Seit 15. 10. 1996 Sozialminister des Landes
Niedersachsen.

Seit 30. 03. 1998 Minister für Justiz und für
Europaangelegenheiten des Landes
Niedersachsen.

MdBR seit 22. 10. 1996.

[Zurück zur Liste](#)

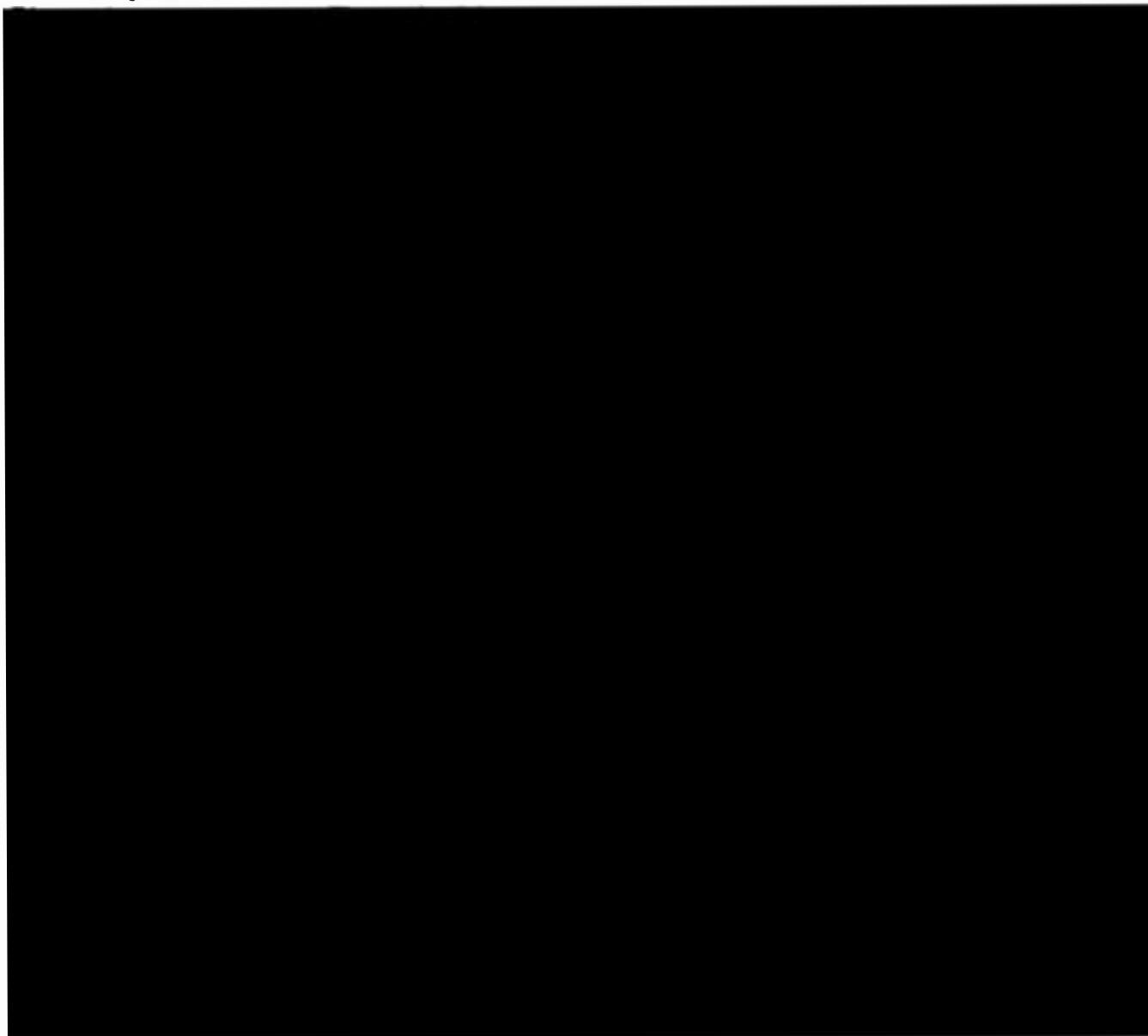
Prof. Dr. George Papadimitriou

Curriculum Vitae

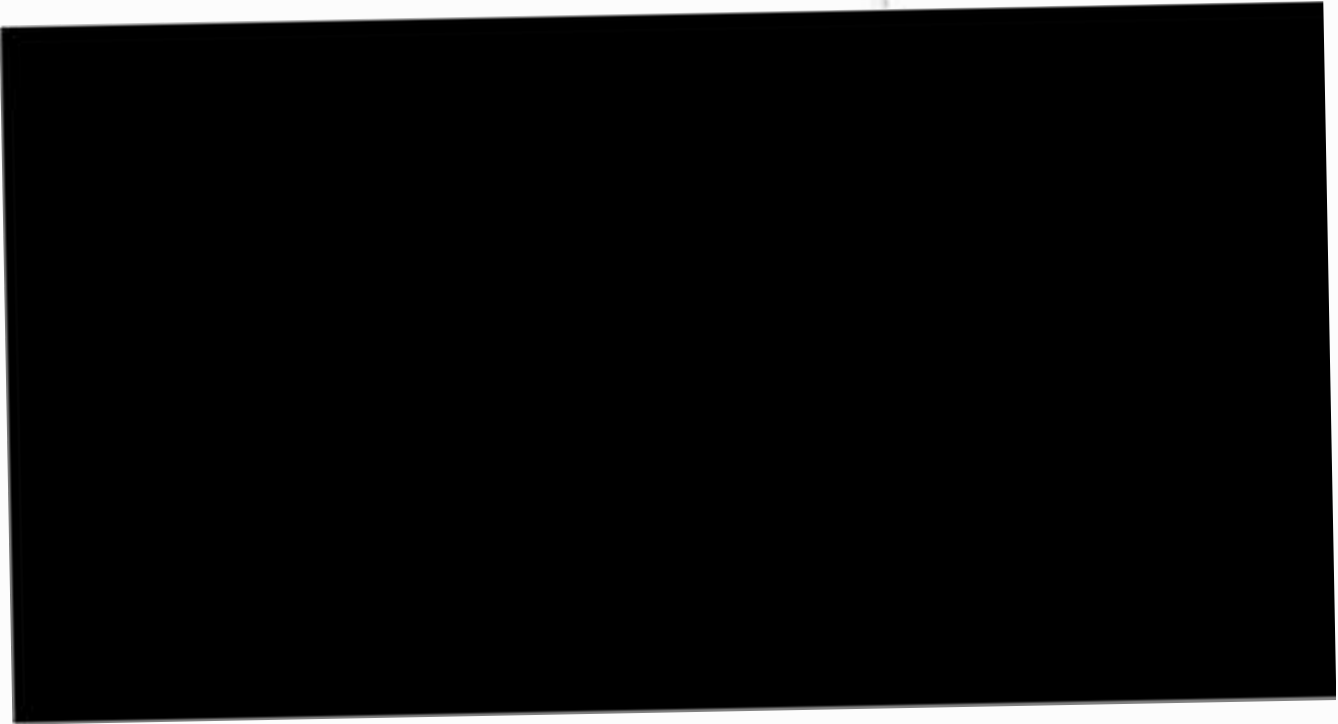
Name : Papadimitriou

Vomame : George

Nationality : Greek



George Papadimitriou :





Romeos T. Georgios
MP Athens A, PASOK



PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES:

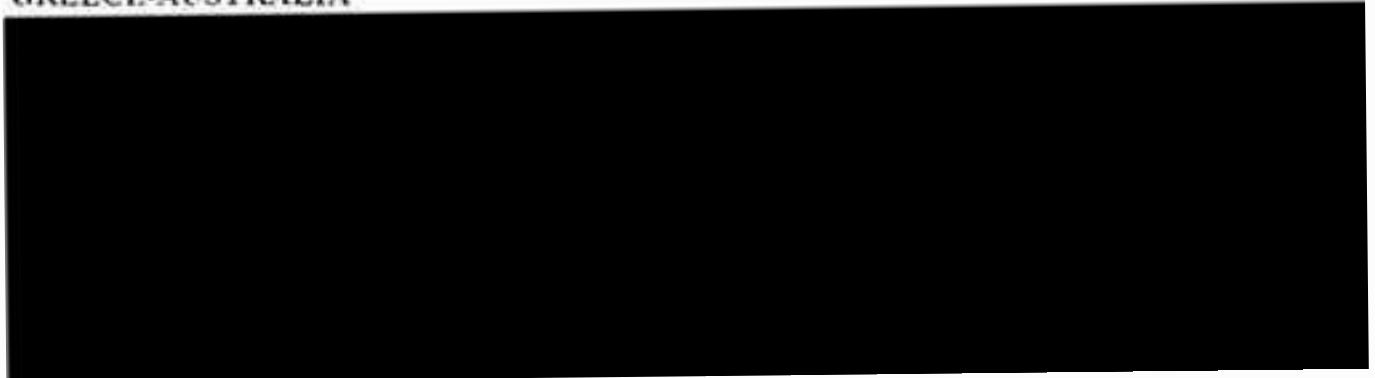
He was elected MP (PASOK) to Athens A constituency in the general election of 1996. He was also elected MEP with PASOK in 1984 and 1989.



From 1987 to 1989 he was deputy speaker of the European Parliament. On 25.7.89 he was re-elected deputy speaker of the European Parliament. On 14.1.92 he was elected anew to the post of deputy speaker of the European Parliament.

FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEES:

GREECE-AUSTRALIA



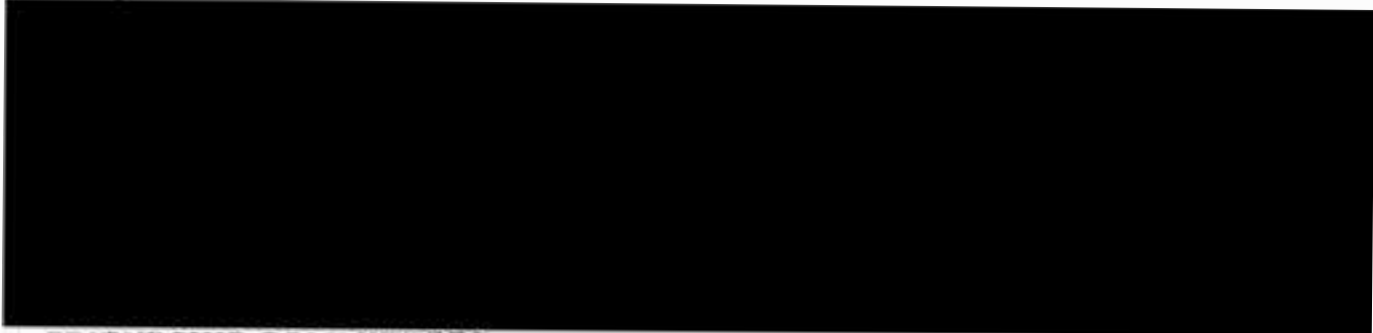


Liapis K. Michael-Georgios
MP Athens B, ND



PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES:

He was elected MP (ND) to Athens B constituency in the general elections of 1985, 1989 (June and November), 1990, 1993 and 1996. He is a member of the Parliamentary Convention of the Council of Europe, and of the Parliamentary Convention of the Western European Union.

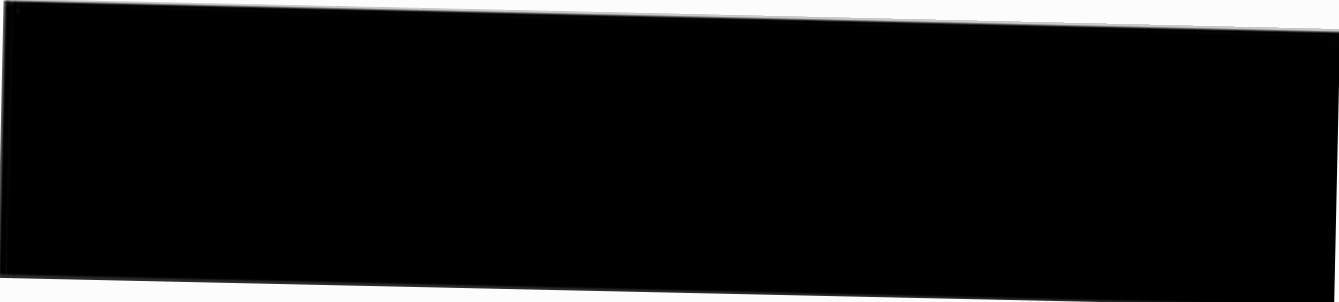


FRIENDSHIP COMMITTEES:

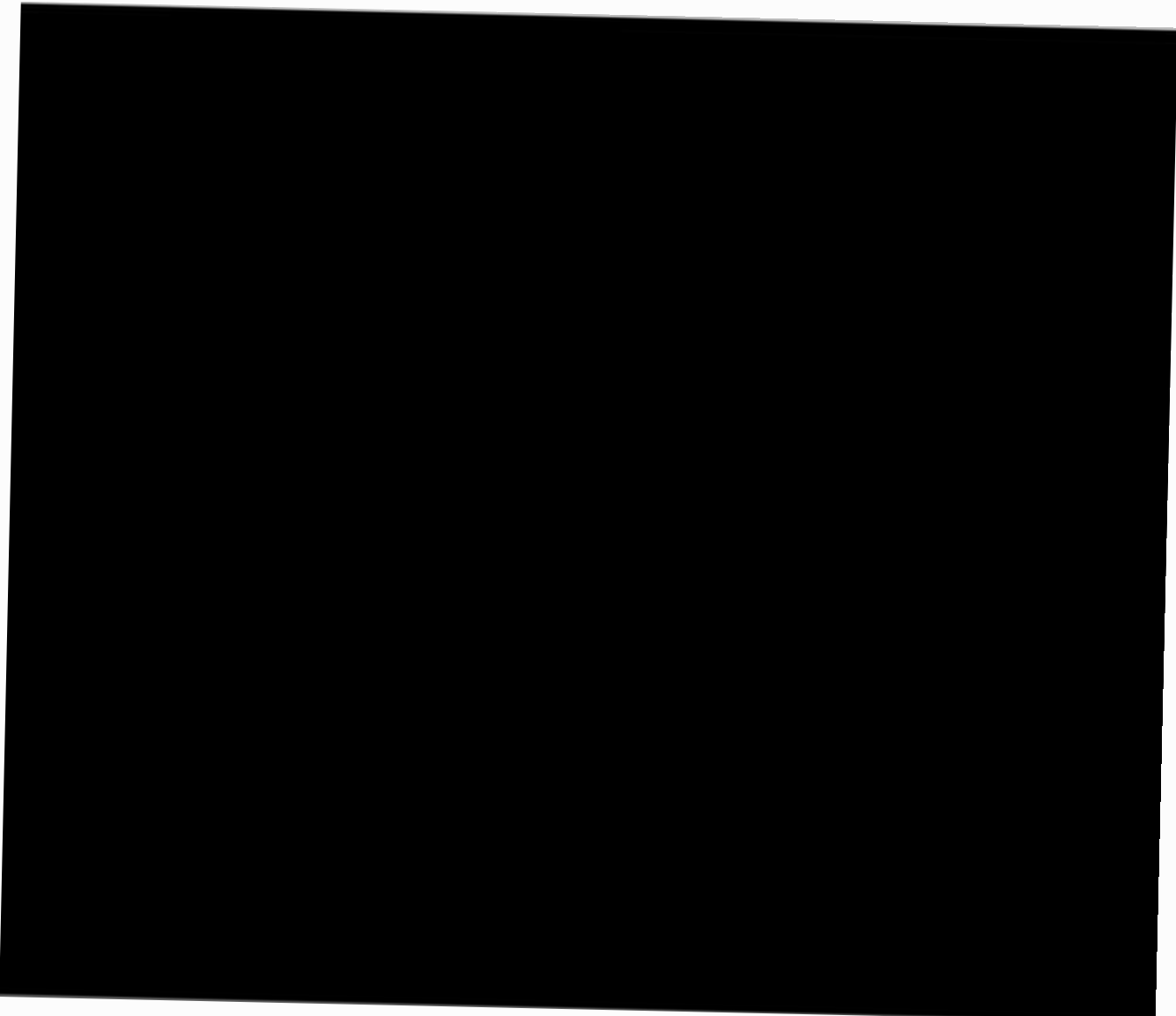
- GREECE-ARABIAN COUNTRIES
- GREECE-SPAIN-PORTUGAL



**CURRICULUM VITAE DEL PROF. DR. ALVARO RODRIGUEZ BERELIO
CATEDRÁTICO DE DERECHO FINANCIERO Y TRIBUTARIO Y
PRESIDENTE EMÉRITO DEL TRIBUNAL CONSTITUCIONAL**



Ha sido **MAGISTRADO DEL TRIBUNAL CONSTITUCIONAL** (desde el 27 de febrero de 1989) y **PRESIDENTE** del mismo (desde el 22 de abril de 1995 hasta el 18 de diciembre de 1998). Ha sido **CONSEJERO DEL TRIBUNAL DE CUENTAS**, elegido por el Senado (1986-1989). **DECANO** de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad Autónoma de Madrid y **Director** del Departamento de Derecho Financiero y Tributario de dicha Universidad.



IV.- INVESTIGACIONES Y PUBLICACIONES CIENTIFICAS

De ellas destacaríamos las que constituyen toda una línea de investigación sobre los fundamentos jurídicos y constitucionales del Derecho Financiero y Tributario y en particular sobre el Derecho Presupuestario y del Gasto Público y que ha venido desarrollando de modo coherente desde hace tiempo, así como los trabajos sobre Constitución, Derechos Fundamentales y los problemas de la Justicia Constitucional:

1. "El Presupuesto del Estado. Introducción al Derecho presupuestario". Edit. Tecnos, Madrid, 1970 (317 págs.).
2. "La limitación de la iniciativa parlamentaria en materia presupuestaria en el Derecho positivo Español", Rev. Fac. de Der. Univ. Madrid, núm. 33, 1968 (54 págs.).
3. "Deliberación del Proyecto de Ley General Presupuestaria", en Crónica Tributaria, núm. 17, 1976.
4. "Introducción al estudio del Derecho Financiero", Instituto de Estudios Fiscales. Ministerio de Hacienda, Madrid, 1976, (439 págs.).
5. "Derecho Financiero, Gasto Público y Tutela de los Intereses Comunitarios en la Constitución", en Estudios sobre el Proyecto de Constitución, C.E.C., Madrid, 1978 (17 págs.).
6. Presentación y Traducción castellana de la obra de V.E. Orlando "Principios de Derecho Administrativo. I.N.A.P.", Madrid 1978. (XXI + 298 págs.).
7. "La Ley de Presupuestos en la Constitución Española de 1978", en la obra Hacienda y Constitución, I.E.F., Madrid, 1979 (86 págs.).
8. "Laband y el Derecho Presupuestario del Imperio Alemán", Estudio preliminar a la traducción castellana de la obra de P. Laband, "Derecho Presupuestario", I.E.F., Madrid, 1979 (73 págs.).
9. "El Sector Público Español: su Déficit Sistemático", en Presupuesto y Gasto Público, núm. 3, 1979 (10 págs.).
10. "La Constitución Española de 1978 y el modelo de Estado: consideraciones sobre la función de la Hacienda Pública", en Sistema, núm. 53, 1983 (20 págs.).

11. "Política presupuestaria", en el Diccionario del Sistema Político Español, dirigida por José Juan González Encinar, Edit. Akal, Madrid, 1984 (págs. 741-755).
12. "Una reflexión sobre el sistema general de la financiación de las Comunidades Autónomas", en Revista Española de Derecho Constitucional, núm. 15, septiembre-diciembre, 1985, (págs. 65-78).
13. "El control parlamentario de la política económica", en Hacienda Pública Española, núm. 97, 1985 (págs. 127-138).
14. "Sobre Técnica Jurídica y Leyes del Presupuestos", en la obra "Estudios de Derecho y Hacienda", Homenaje a César Albiñana, Vol. I, Instituto de Estudios Fiscales, Madrid, 1987 (págs. 643-666).
15. "La eficacia temporal y el carácter normativo de la Ley de Presupuestos Generales del Estado", Centro de Estudios Constitucionales, Madrid, 1989, (en colaboración con L. Martín-Retortillo), (96 págs).
16. "Orçamento", I, II, III (extraído do libro inédito "Gobierno y Parlamento en la formación del Derecho Presupuestario"), publicado en los núms. 94, 95 y 96 de la Revista de Direito Publico de Brasil, 1990, (75 páginas).
17. "Los Fundamentos Constitucionales del control interno de la actividad financiera del Estado", en "Eficacia y legalidad en la Gestión pública", X Jornadas de control interno en el Sector Público, Intervención General de la Administración del Estado, Madrid, 1993 (págs. 21 a 32). Publicado también en la Revista de Direito Público de Brasil, 1994.
18. La jurisprudencia del Tribunal Constitucional sobre las Leyes de Presupuestos" en el libro "10 anys de Jurisprudencia Constitucional", Parlamento de les Illes Balears, 1993, (Edic. bilingüe) págs. 169-191 y 193-222.
19. "El sistema tributario en la Constitución (Los límites del Poder tributario en la Jurisprudencia del Tribunal Constitucional)", en el núm. 36 de la Revista Española de Derecho Constitucional, septiembre-diciembre 1992, (págs. 9-69).
Publicado también en "El Sistema económico en la Constitución Española", XV Jornadas de Estudio de la Dirección General del Servicio Jurídico del Estado, Madrid, 1994, Vol. II (págs. 1281-1348).
20. "Jurisprudencia constitucional y Derecho Presupuestario. Cuestiones resueltas y temas pendientes", en Revista Española de Derecho Constitucional, núm. 44,

mayo-agosto 1995, págs. 9 a 64.

Publicado también en los "Estudios Jurídicos en Homenaje al Profesor Aurelio Menéndez", Editorial Cívitas, Madrid 1996 (págs 4419-4461).

21. "Constitución y Tribunal Constitucional". Revista Española de Derecho Administrativo, núm. 91, julio-septiembre 1996, págs. 367-384.
22. "Los Derechos fundamentales: derechos subjetivos y derecho objetivo", en La Ley, año XVII, núm. 4000. Marzo 1996.
23. "Derecho Penal Tributario y Derecho Tributario Sancionador en España". Revista Iberoamericana de Derecho Tributario, núm. 4, enero-abril 1997, págs. 61-90.
24. "Tutela Constitucional de los Derechos Fundamentales" en "Deliberación". Revista de la Asociación Profesional de la Magistratura, n.º. 17, segundo trimestre 1997 (págs. 12-16).
25. Entrevista por Prof. Pierre Bon sobre "Le Tribunal Constitutionnel espagnol", en "Les Cahiers du Conseil Constitutionnel", n.º. 2, 1997, págs. 54-63.
26. "La libertad de información en la jurisprudencia constitucional". Claves de la Razón Práctica. Madrid, 1997 (págs. 2-10).
27. "Las Leyes de Presupuestos en la Jurisprudencia Constitucional". Actas de las Jornadas sobre la Función Consultiva. Consejo Consultivo de Andalucía. Granada, 1998, (págs. 17 a 53).
28. "La libertad religiosa en el Tribunal Constitucional español", en J. Martínez Torrón (Ed.). "La libertad religiosa y de conciencia ante la justicia constitucional". Actas del VIII Congreso Internacional de Derecho Eclesiástico del Estado, Editorial Pomares, Granada 1998, págs. 41-49.
29. "Las Garantías Constitucionales" en la Revista Temas, n.º. 49. Diciembre. 1998 (pág. 28).
30. "Una reflexión tras veinte años de Constitución", en el número monográfico de OTROSÍ, núm. 143. Diciembre, 1998.
31. "I principi della imposizione nella Giurisprudenza Costituzionale spagnola" en Scritti in Onore del Prof. Abbamonte. Nápoli, 1999.

- Y con el título "Los principios de la imposición en la jurisprudencia constitucional", en Cívitas, en Revista Española de Derecho Financiero. Núm. 100, octubre-diciembre 1998, págs. 593-626.
32. "El papel del Tribunal Constitucional en la transformación del Estado de Derecho", en Aula de Ciencia y Cultura. Ciclo Aranguren, noviembre-diciembre 1998. Fundación Caixa de Sabadell, junio 1999, págs. 21-31.

Otra de las líneas de investigación se ha centrado en estudios de Teoría de la Hacienda Pública, los sistemas fiscales y los problemas de la Reforma Fiscal y la llamada Crisis Fiscal del Estado así como sobre los límites constitucionales del sistema tributario, entre ellos se citan:

1. "La teoría de la ilusión financiera de Puviani; una contribución al estudio psicológico y sociológico de la Hacienda Pública", Estudio preliminar a la traducción castellana de la obra de A. Puviani, "Teoría de la ilusión financiera", Instituto de Estudios Fiscales, Madrid, 1972 (76 págs.)
2. "La Reforma Fiscal", en Revista de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid, núm. 53, 1978 (26 págs.).
3. "Lecturas sobre Sistema Tributario Español", Madrid, Curso académico 1978-79 (642 págs.).
4. "La Crisis Fiscal del Estado en España", en el volumen "Estado y Sector Público en España", Symposium organizado por la Fundación Hogar del Empleado, Madrid, 1981, (págs. 101-121).
5. "La Hacienda Pública y el modelo de Estado en la Constitución española: Una reflexión sobre la dimensión constitucional del gasto público en el Estado social de Derecho", en Revista de Direito Tributario, núm. 34, octubre-diciembre, 1985 (págs. 57-76).

Ha desarrollado también estudios dedicados a la vertiente de los ingresos públicos y orientados en particular a la teoría jurídica de la obligación tributaria, entre ellos citamos:

1. "La successione nell'obbligazione tributaria". Tesis Doctoral dirigida por el

- Profesor Antonio Berliri. Bologna, Università degli Studi, Anno academico 1966-67 (379 págs.).
2. "La sucesión en las relaciones tributarias" en Revista de Derecho Financiero y de Hacienda Pública, núm. 57, 1965.
 3. "Las garantías del crédito tributario", en Civitas, Revista Española de Derecho Financiero, núm. 30, 1981 (39 págs.).
 4. "Comentarios a la Ley General Tributaria", Tomo I, Edersa, Madrid, 1982 (con otros autores), art. 41 (págs. 360-363) y art. 71 a 76 (págs. 626 a 671).
 5. "Notas de Derecho Financiero", Tomo I, Vols. 2º y 3º, Madrid, 1972 (2ª edic.) (en colaboración con otros autores y dirigidos por el Profesor Fernando Sainz de Bujanda).



**CISNEROS LABORDA,
Gabriel.**

Diputado por Burgos

Grupo Parlamentario Popular en el Congreso (GP)

Nacido el 14 de agosto de 1940 en Tarazona (Zaragoza). Diputado en las Legislaturas Constituyente, I, II, IV y V. [REDACTED] Licenciado en Derecho. Funcionario del Cuerpo Superior de Administradores Civiles del Estado. Fundador de UCD. Ponente de la Constitución española. Ha desempeñado altos cargos en relación con la juventud, la educación, la asistencia social y la administración periférica. Ha sido Subsecretario y Secretario de Estado de Relaciones con las Cortes. Dilatada dedicación periodística. Miembro del CEN del PP. Secretario de Estudios y Programas del PP.

Vocal de la Diputación Permanente

Portavoz Sustituto de la Junta de Portavoces

Presidente de la Comisión Constitucional

Vocal de la Comisión de Reglamento

**SOLÉ TURA,
Jordi.**

Diputado por Barcelona
Grupo Socialista del Congreso (GS)

Nacido el 23 de mayo de 1930 en Mollet de Vallés (Barcelona). Diputado en las Legislaturas Constituyente, I, II, III, IV y V. **[REDACTED]** Doctor en Derecho. Doctor "Honoris Causa" UNED. Catedrático de Derecho Constitucional. Miembro del Consejo Federal del PSOE, de la Comisión Ejecutiva y del Consejo Nacional del PSC. Escritor y colaborador-columnista en diversos periódicos, especialmente El País, El Periódico de Catalunya y La Vanguardia.



PSC-PSOE

Vocal Suplente de la Diputación Permanente

Portavoz de la Comisión Constitucional

Vocal de la Comisión de Asuntos Exteriores

GUY BRAIBANT

Né le 5 septembre 1927

**DIPLÔMES**

Licence ès Lettres
Licence en Droit
Diplôme de l'Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris
Diplôme d'études supérieures de Sciences économiques
Ancien élève de l'École Nationale d'Administration

CARRIÈRE**Conseil d'Etat (1953-1995)**

Président de la Section du rapport et des études du Conseil d'Etat (1984-1992)

Institut International des Sciences Administratives

Collaborateur du Président René Cassin, Président de l'I.I.S.A. (1953-1958)
Secrétaire général adjoint de la section nationale française (1953-1966)
Secrétaire général de la section nationale française (1966-1979)
Directeur général (1979-1981) et Président (1992-1995)

Activités actuelles

Vice-Président de la Commission supérieure de codification (depuis 1988)

Membre de la Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme (depuis 1989)

Président du Groupe européen de droit public (depuis 1995)

Président de la Commission spécialisée de terminologie et de néologie au ministère de l'équipement (depuis 1998)

Représentant du Président de la République et du Premier ministre au sein de l'Instance chargée d'élaborer la Charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne (1999-2000)

ENSEIGNEMENTS

Cours sur le droit administratif et les institutions administratives à l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris de 1971 à 1996

Cours sur les institutions administratives comparées à l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris de 1975 à 1986

Cours de droit administratif, de science administrative et d'administration comparée à :

- l'Université de Paris I
- l'Institut International d'Administration Publique
- aux Ecoles Nationales d'Administration de Paris, Alger, Rabat et Tunis

TRAVAUX

- . **Les grands arrêts de la Jurisprudence Administrative (12^{ème} édition en 1999 en collaboration avec M. Long, P. Weil, P. Delvolvé et B. Genevois)**
- . **Le contrôle de l'administration et la protection des citoyens (en collaboration avec N. Questiaux et C. Wiener, 1973)**
- . **Le droit administratif français 5^{ème} édition en 1999 en collaboration avec B. Stirn)**
- . **Les institutions administratives comparées (cours polycopié, dernière édition en 1986)**
- . **Les archives en France (La Documentation française, 1996)**
- . **Données personnelles et société de l'information (La Documentation française, 1998)**

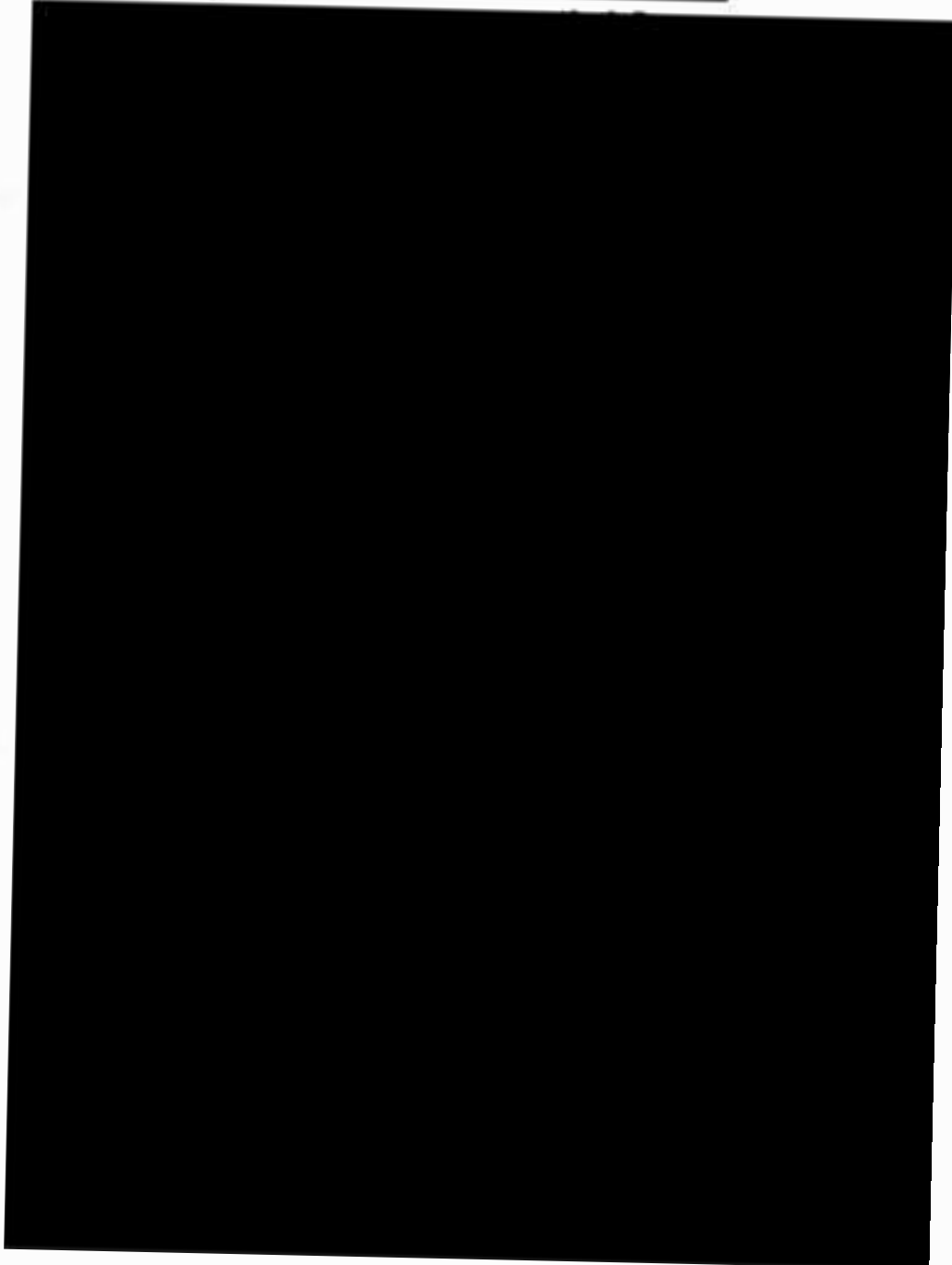
DISTINCTIONS

**Grand officier de la légion d'honneur
Commandeur de l'ordre du mérite**

Janvier 2000

CURRICULUM VITAE

Nom : **CHATIL de BRANCION, Jacqueline**



M. François Loncle**ÉTAT CIVIL****ADRESSE(S)****INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES****MANDATS ET FONCTIONS À L'ASSEMBLÉE
NATIONALE****ANCIENS MANDATS ET FONCTIONS A
L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE****ANCIENS MANDATS NATIONAUX OU
FONCTIONS MINISTERIELLES****MANDATS LOCAUX EN COURS****ANCIENS MANDATS LOCAUX****SUPPLÉANT****ÉTAT CIVIL**

M. François Loncle

**ADRESSE(S)****INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES**Circonscription d'élection : Eure (4^{ème})

Groupe politique : SOC



MANDATS ET FONCTIONS À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

RÉÉLU le 01/06/1997 (élections générales)

Date de début de mandat : 12/06/1997

Membre de la commission des affaires étrangères depuis le : 01/10/1999

Secrétaire de la commission des affaires étrangères depuis le : 01/10/1999

Membre de la délégation de l'Assemblée nationale pour l'Union européenne depuis le : 20/06/1997

Membre de la mission d'information commune sur les obstacles au contrôle et à la répression de la délinquance financière et du blanchiment de capitaux en Europe depuis le : 09/06/1999

Secrétaire du Groupe d'amitié France îles Maldives depuis le : 03/02/1998

Secrétaire du Groupe d'amitié France République Togolaise depuis le : 01/12/1997

Secrétaire du Groupe d'amitié France République fédérale de Yougoslavie depuis le : 03/12/1997

Vice-Président du Groupe d'amitié France Canada depuis le : 12/11/1997

Vice-Président du Groupe d'amitié France République de Chypre depuis le : 12/11/1997

Vice-Président du Groupe d'amitié France République arabe d'Égypte depuis le : 12/11/1997

ANCIENS MANDATS ET FONCTIONS A L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

ÉLU le 21/06/1981 (élections générales)

Mandat du 02/07/1981 au 01/04/1986

RÉÉLU le 16/03/1986 (élections générales)

Mandat du 02/04/1986 au 14/05/1988

RÉÉLU le 12/06/1988 (élections générales)

Mandat du 13/06/1988 au 03/07/1992

ANCIENS MANDATS NATIONAUX OU FONCTIONS MINISTERIELLES

Secrétaire d'Etat à la ville

Du 04/06/1992 au 26/12/1992

Secrétaire d'Etat au plan

Du 26/12/1992 au 29/03/1993

MANDATS LOCAUX EN COURS

Maire adjoint de Louviers, Eure (18348 habitants)

Depuis le 25/06/1995

ANCIENS MANDATS LOCAUX

Maire de Brionne ,Eure

Du 14/03/1983 au 12/03/1989

Du 24/03/1989 au 18/06/1995

Conseiller général (Eure)

Du 07/10/1988 au 26/05/1989

SUPLÉANT

[REDACTED]

Numéro de la place occupée dans l'hémicycle : 526

La zone en rouge situe le banc





Hubert HAENEL

Accédez aux pages personnelles du sénateur : [Cliquez ici](#)



Sénateur du Haut-Rhin (Alsace)

Né le 20 mai 1942

Secrétaire du Sénat

Membre de la Commission des finances, du contrôle budgétaire et des comptes économiques de la nation

Membre du Groupe du Rassemblement pour la République

Profession :

Maître des Requêtes au Conseil d'Etat

Mandats Locaux :

Maire de Lapoutroie

Vice-Président du conseil régional d' Alsace

Election :

Élu le 28 septembre 1986 ; Réélu le 24 septembre 1995

Autres Fonctions :

Président de la Délégation parlementaire pour l'Union européenne

Membre du Conseil supérieur de l'administration pénitentiaire

Membre du Conseil supérieur du service public ferroviaire

Membre de la Haute Cour de Justice

Mis à jour le 15 décembre 1999

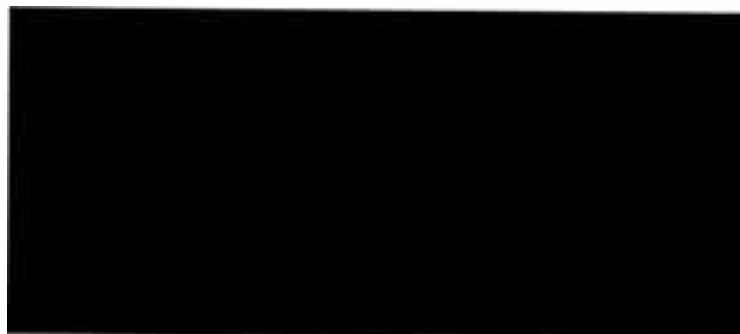


Mme Nicole Ameline

Page 1 of 3

Mme Nicole Ameline**ÉTAT CIVIL****ADRESSE(S)****INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES****MANDATS ET FONCTIONS À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE****ANCIENS MANDATS ET FONCTIONS A L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE****ANCIENS MANDATS NATIONAUX OU FONCTIONS MINISTERIELLES****MANDATS LOCAUX EN COURS****SUPPLÉANT****ÉTAT CIVIL**

Mme Nicole Ameline

**ADRESSE(S)****INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES**Circonscription d'élection : Calvados (4^{ème})

Groupe politique : DL

**MANDATS ET FONCTIONS À L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE**

RÉÉLUE le 01/06/1997 (élections générales)

Date de début de mandat : 12/06/1997

Membre de la commission des affaires étrangères depuis le : 01/10/1998

Membre de la délégation de l'Assemblée nationale pour l'Union européenne depuis le : 20/06/1997

Membre de la délégation de l'Assemblée nationale aux droits des femmes et à l'égalité des chances entre les hommes et les femmes depuis le : 15/10/1999

ANCIENS MANDATS ET FONCTIONS A L'ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

ÉLUE le 05/06/1988 (remplacement d'un député décédé)

Mandat du 09/03/1991 au 01/04/1993

RÉÉLUE le 28/03/1993 (élections générales)

Mandat du 02/04/1993 au 18/06/1995

RÉÉLUE le 17/12/1995 (élection partielle, remplacement d'un député démissionnaire)

Mandat du 17/12/1995 au 21/04/1997

ANCIENS MANDATS NATIONAUX OU FONCTIONS MINISTERIELLES

Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du ministre de la réforme de l'état, de la décentralisation et de la citoyenneté. à la décentralisation

Du 18/05/1995 au 07/11/1995

MANDATS LOCAUX EN COURS

Vice-Présidente (Basse Normandie)

Depuis le 23/03/1998

SUPPLÉANT



Numéro de la place occupée dans l'hémicycle : 188

La zone en rouge situe le banc



Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD



Sénateur de la Loire-Atlantique (Pays de la Loire)

Secrétaire du Sénat

Vice-Présidente de la Commission des affaires sociales

Membre du Groupe Socialiste

Mandats Locaux :

Adjoint au maire de Saint-Nazaire

Election :

Elue le 27 septembre 1992

Autres Fonctions :

Membre de la Délégation parlementaire pour l'Union européenne

Membre de la Délégation parlementaire pour les problèmes démographiques

Anciennes Fonctions :

Ancien député

Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD

Page 2 of 2



Mis à jour le 15 décembre 1999

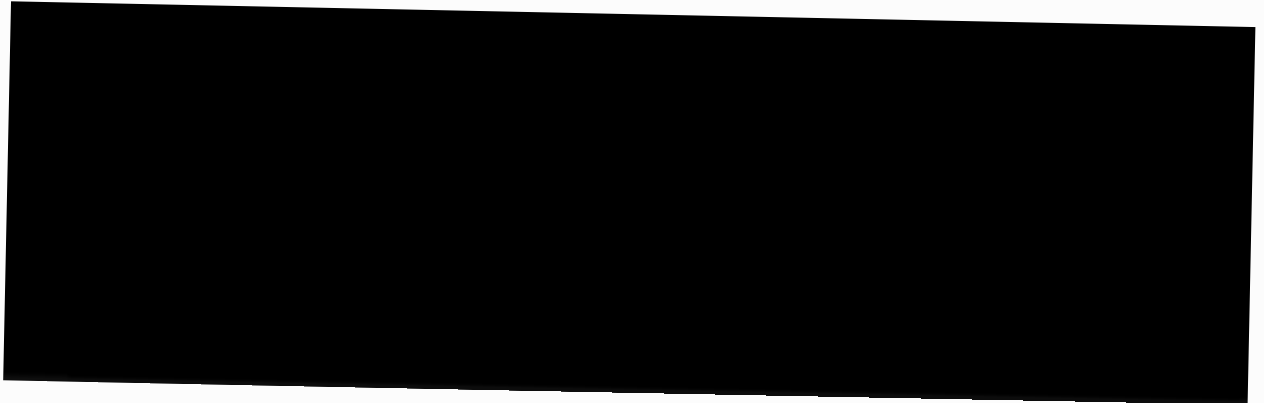
▲
haut



DÁIL ÉIREANN
BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH, 2.
(Dublin, 2).

CURRICULUM VITAE.

MICHAEL O'KENNEDY, S.C., T.D.,



POLITICAL:
(National)



Minister of State, Education 1970 - '72.
Minister for Transport & Power 1972-'73.
Opposition Spokesman, Foreign Affairs 1973 - '77.
Minister for Foreign Affairs 1977 - '79.
Minister for Finance 1979 - '80.
Opposition Spokesman for Finance 1983 - '87.
Minister for Agriculture & Food 1987 - '92.
Minister for Labour 1992.
Elected to Senate 1993 - Government Spokesman on Northern Ireland and Finance.
Re-Elected to Dail Eireann June 1997.
Co-Chairman British-Irish Parliamentary Body, September '97.

-2-

European Communities:

***Council of Ministers - Energy 1972-'73.
Council of Ministers (Foreign Affairs) 1977 - '79 (President - 1979)
Council of Ministers (Economic, Finance) 1979-1980.
President, Board of Governors, European Investment Bank 1979.
Member of Commission of European Community 1981-'82.***

Commissioner for General Policy, Administration - Personnel.

***Council of Ministers (Agriculture) 1987-'92 (President 1989).
Council of Ministers (Social Affairs) 1992.***

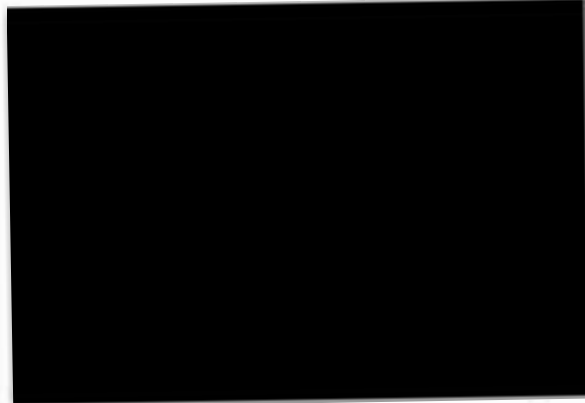
Tithe an Oireachtais

HOUSES OF THE OIREACHTAS

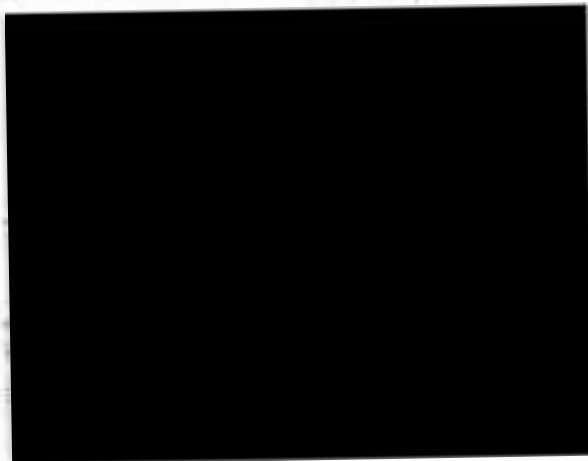
PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND



Desmond J. O'Malley



Des O'Malley was Minister for Industry and Commerce from July 1989 to November 1992, when he resigned. He was Minister for Trade, Commerce and Tourism March-October 1982. Minister for Industry, Commerce and Tourism December 1978-June 1981; Minister for Industry, Commerce and Energy November 1977-December 1979. Minister for Industry and Commerce July-November 1977; Minister for Justice 1970-73. Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence and Government Chief Whip 1969-70. Progressive Democrats spokesperson on Foreign Affairs and Northern Ireland 1993-97. Member, numerous Dáil Committees.



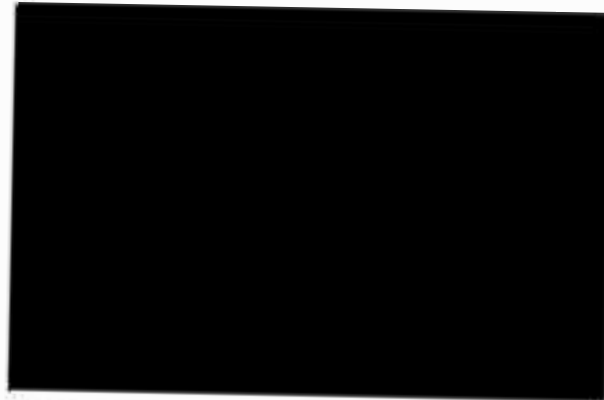
Tithe an Oireachtais

HOUSES OF THE OIREACHTAS

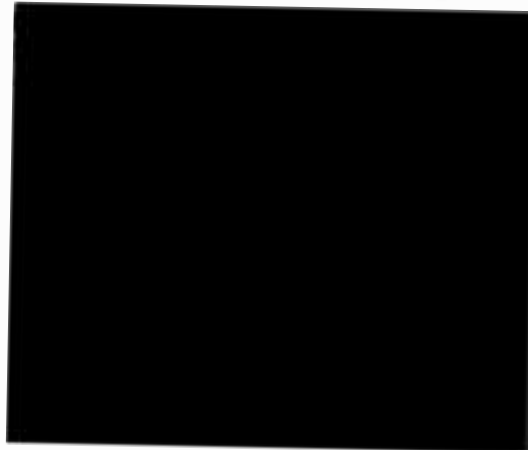
PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND



Bernard J. Durkan



Bernard Durkan was Minister of State at the Department of Social Welfare, with special responsibility for Information and Customer Services and the Integration of the Tax and Social Welfare Codes, 1994-97. He was first elected to the Dáil in 1981. He was unsuccessful in the February 1982 general election but regained his seat in the November 1982 general election. Senator, April-November 1982, Agricultural Panel.



05 6818663

PROF. STEFANO RODOTÀ

Stefano Rodotà. È professore ordinario di Diritto civile presso la Facoltà di Giurisprudenza dell'Università di Roma "La Sapienza".

Presidente dell'Autorità Garante per la protezione dei dati personali.

Ha insegnato in diverse università straniere. È stato Visiting Scholar, Stanford School of Law e Visiting Fellow, All Souls College, Oxford.

Deputato al Parlamento italiano (1979-1994), eletto al Parlamento europeo, membro dell'Assemblea parlamentare del Consiglio d'Europa (1983-1994). È stato Vice Presidente della Camera dei deputati.

È stato tra gli autori delle linee direttive dell'OCSE del 1980, sulla privacy.

È membro del Legal Advisory Board for Market Information della Commissione Europea.

È Vice Presidente del Gruppo Europeo per la tutela della persona con riguardo al trattamento dei dati personali.

È membro dell'European Group on Ethics in Science and New Technologies.

Ha sempre dedicato particolare attenzione al tema dei diritti. Tra i suoi libri più recenti:

"Il terribile diritto. Studi sulla proprietà privata" (1990), "Questioni di bioetica" (1993),

"Tecnologie e diritti" (1995), "Tecnopolitica" (1997), "Libertà e diritti in Italia" (1997),

"Repertorio di fine secolo" (1999).

Senato della Repubblica

Andrea MANZELLA

Regione di elezione : Emilia Romagna - Collegio: 1 (Forlì)



[REDACTED]

Gruppo Dem.Sin.-Ulivo
Eletto il 9 Maggio 1999
Proclamato in data 9 Maggio 1999
Convalida in data 2 Dicembre 1999

[REDACTED]

Membro della 1° Commissione permanente (Affari Costituzionali)
Membro della Giunta affari Comunità Europee



Scheda riepilogativa dell'attività svolta in Senato

Senato della Repubblica

URL: <http://www.senato.it/bd/senatori/12835.htm>

Ultimo aggiornamento: Thursday, 16-Dec-99 05:11:55

Dati Personali**MELOGRANI Piero**

Nato a Roma il 15 novembre 1930

Laurea in giurisprudenza; docente universitario di storia contemporanea

Eletto con il sistema proporzionale nella circoscrizione | PIEMONTE 1

Lista di elezione: FORZA ITALIA

Proclamato il 6 maggio 1996

Elezione convalidata il 16 aprile 1997

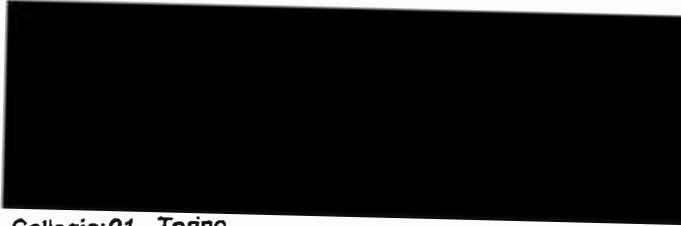
Iscritto al gruppo parlamentare Forza Italia

Indirizzo di posta elettronica |

◆ **Componente della VII Commissione permanente *Cultura* dal 28 luglio 1998**



MELOGRANI Piero

*Dati Personali***VALETTO BITELLI Maria Pia**

Collegio: 01 - Torino
 Liste collegate: P-S-P-U-P

Proclamata il 25 aprile 1996
Elezione convalidata il 22 gennaio 1997

Iscritta al gruppo parlamentare Popolari Democratici - Ulivo



VALETTO BITELLI Maria Pia

Azienda Legislativa

proposte di legge presentate come primo firmatario

- 5823 Istituzione del marchio etico dei prodotti e dei servizi realizzati e forniti senza l'impiego di lavoro minorile
- 5824 Norme concernenti la vigenza triennale dei contratti collettivi nazionali di lavoro stipulati per il personale delle Ferrovie dello Stato

Senato della Repubblica

Furio BOSELLO

Regione di elezione : Emilia Romagna



Gruppo AN

Eletto il 30 Aprile 1996

Proclamato in data 9 Maggio 1996

Convalida in data 20 Novembre 1997

Membro della 6^a Commissione permanente (Finanze e tesoro)

Membro della Giunta affari Comunita' Europee

Membro della Commissione consultiva in materia di riforma fiscale



Scheda riepilogativa dell'attivita svolta in Senato


Senato della Repubblica

URL: <http://www.senato.it/bd/senator/5889.htm>

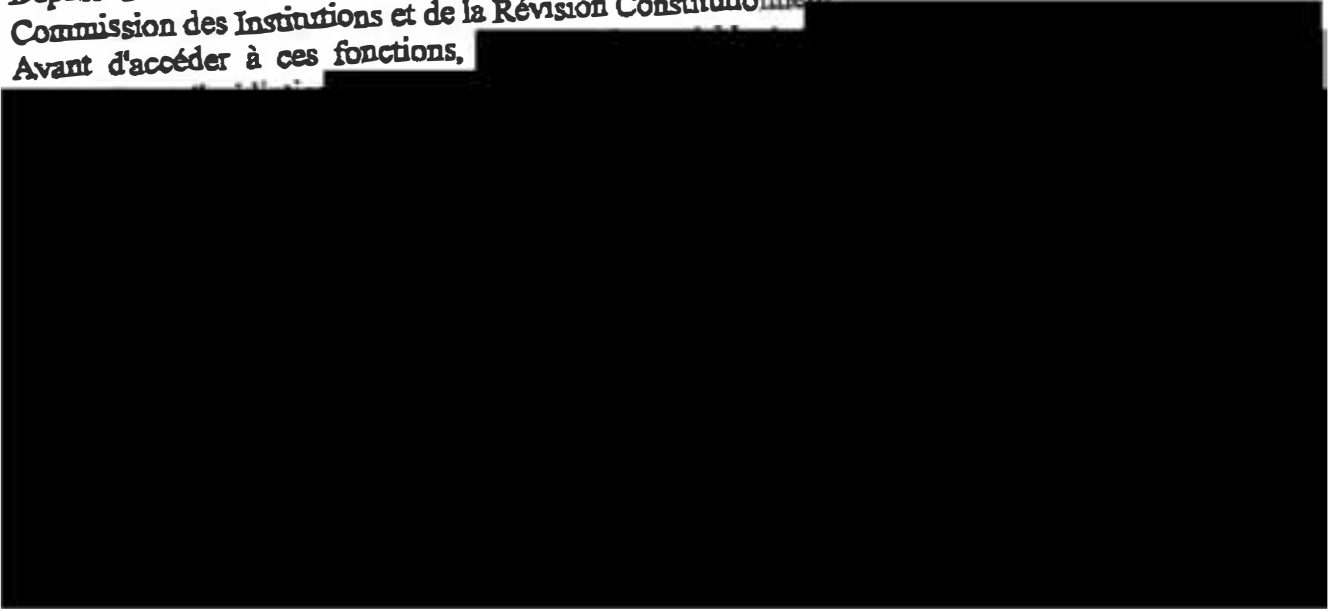
Ultimo aggiornamento: Thursday, 16-Dec-99 05:09:58

Curriculum Vitae

MEYERS Paul-Henri



Député de la Chambre des Députés depuis 1999, il assume les fonctions de président de la Commission des Institutions et de la Révision Constitutionnelle.
Avant d'accéder à ces fonctions,



Chambre des Députés



Liste des Députés



FAYOT Ben

(LSAP/Centre)

Membre de la Commission des Comptes

Membre de la Commission des Affaires étrangères et européennes

Membre de la Commission du Contrôle de l'Exécution budgétaire

Membre de la Commission de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de la Culture

Membre de la Commission de l'Environnement

Chambre des Députés



Liste des Députés



BEISSEL Simone

(DP/Centre)

[REDACTED]
Membre de la Chambre des Députés
depuis le 12 août 1999

[REDACTED]

Vice-Présidente de la Commission juridique
Vice-Présidente de la Commission des Media et des Communications
Membre de la Commission des Classes moyennes, du Tourisme et du Logement
Membre de la Commission de l'Enseignement supérieur, de la Recherche et de la Culture
Membre de la Commission des Institutions et de la Révision constitutionnelle
Membre suppléant de l'Assemblée parlementaire de l'OSCE

[REDACTED]
Conseiller communal de la Ville de Luxembourg

CURRICULUM VITAE

Frederik (Frits) KORTHALS ALTES.

Op 9 juni 1981 werd hij lid van de Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal.

Frits Korthals Altes maakte deel uit van de regering als Minister van Justitie van 4 november 1982 tot 7 november 1989 gedurende twee kabinetsperioden (kabinetten-Lubbers I en II). Van september 1989 tot 11 juni 1991 was hij lid van de Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal.

Op 11 juni 1991 werd hij opnieuw lid van de Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal.

De regering benoemde hem op 26 november 1999 tot haar vertegenwoordiger in de Conventie belast met de opstelling van een ontwerp van een handvest van de grondrechten van de Europese Unie.

's-Gravenhage, 31 januari 2000

CURRICULUM VITAE**Frederik (Frits) KORTHALS ALTES,**

[REDACTED]

On 9 June 1981 he became a member of the Upper House of the Dutch Parliament, the First Chamber of the States General.

Frits Korthals Altes served the government as Minister of Justice from 4 November 1982 to 7 November 1989 during two terms of office (Lubbers governments I and II). From September 1989 to June 1991 he was a member of the House of Representatives of the Dutch Parliament, the Second Chamber of the States General. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On 11 June 1991, he again became a member of the Upper House. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Dutch government appointed him on 15 November 1999 as its personal representative to the Convention to draw up a Draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

The Hague, 31 January 2000

Kamerlid Results

Page 1 of 2

Patijn, mr. M. (Michiel)**Algemeen****Adres****Postadres**

Tweede Kamer VVD-Fractie
Postbus 20018, 2500 EA
's-Gravenhage

Beschrijving**Geboortedatum**

Periode	Fractie	Functie
22-08-1994 t/m 03-08-1999	VVD	St.secr. BUZA
19-05-1998 t/m heden	VVD	2e Kamer



Prof.Dr. E.M.H. Hirsch Ballin



In de Eerste Kamer houdt hij zich onder meer bezig met Buitenlandse Zaken, Justitie en Defensie. Hij is voorzitter van de commissie voor Justitie.

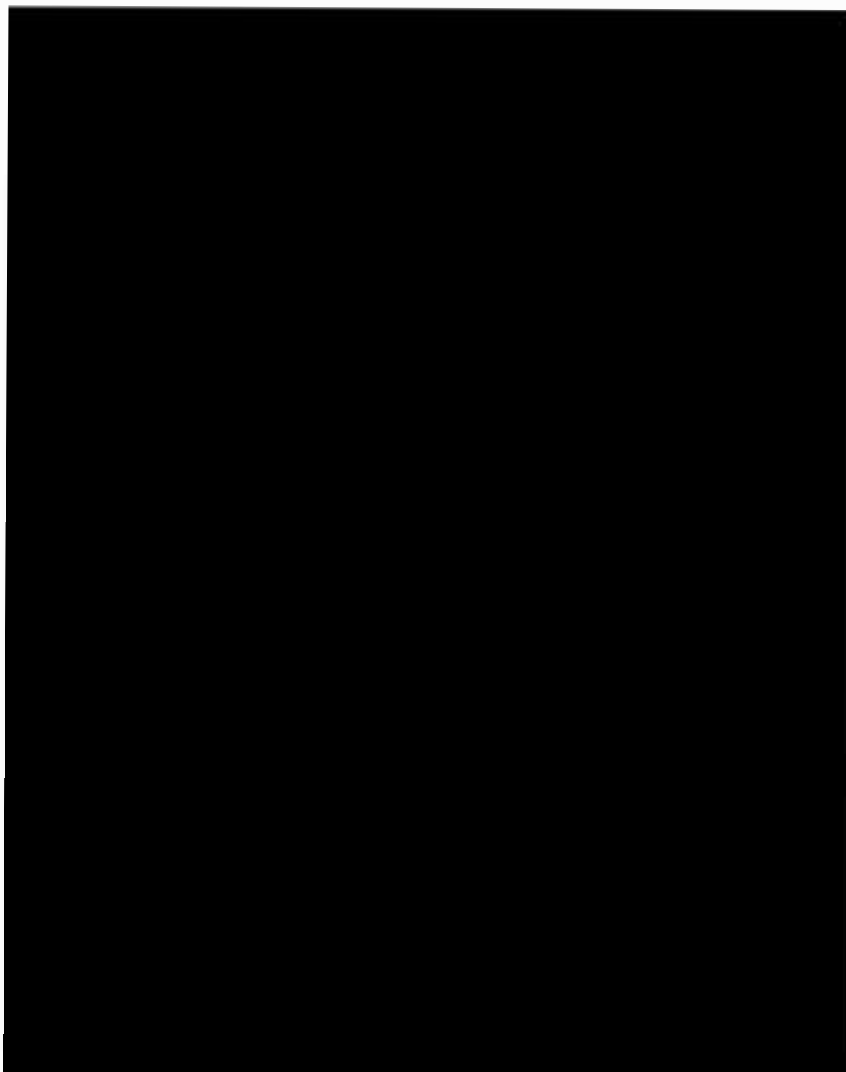
- ◆ biografie
- ◆ lid van commissie...

[nieuws Eerste Kamer](#)
[verkiezing Eerste Kamer](#) | [taken](#) | [werkwijze](#) | [geschiedenis](#)
[personen zoeken op naam](#) | [leden per fractie](#) | [de organisatie](#) | [overige personen](#)
[kamerstukken zoeken op trefwoord](#) | [zoeken op nummer](#) | [per commissie](#) | [wetgevingsprocedure](#)
[plenaire agenda](#) | [agenda overige vergaderingen](#) | [planning](#) | [meeluisteren](#)
[geïllustreerde rondleiding](#) | [virtuele rondleiding \(*plug-in nodig*\)](#) | [bezoekersinformatie](#)

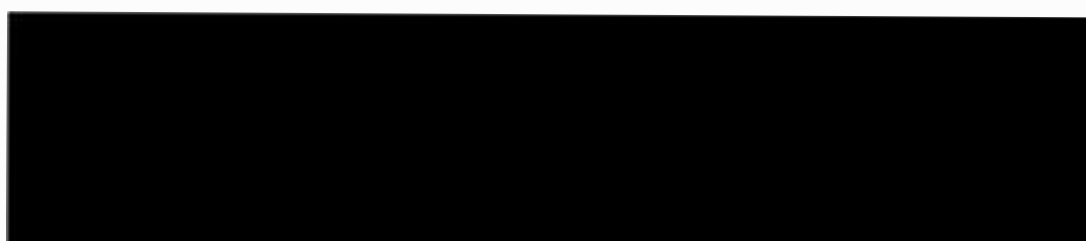
Aan de informatie op deze site kunnen geen rechten worden ontleend



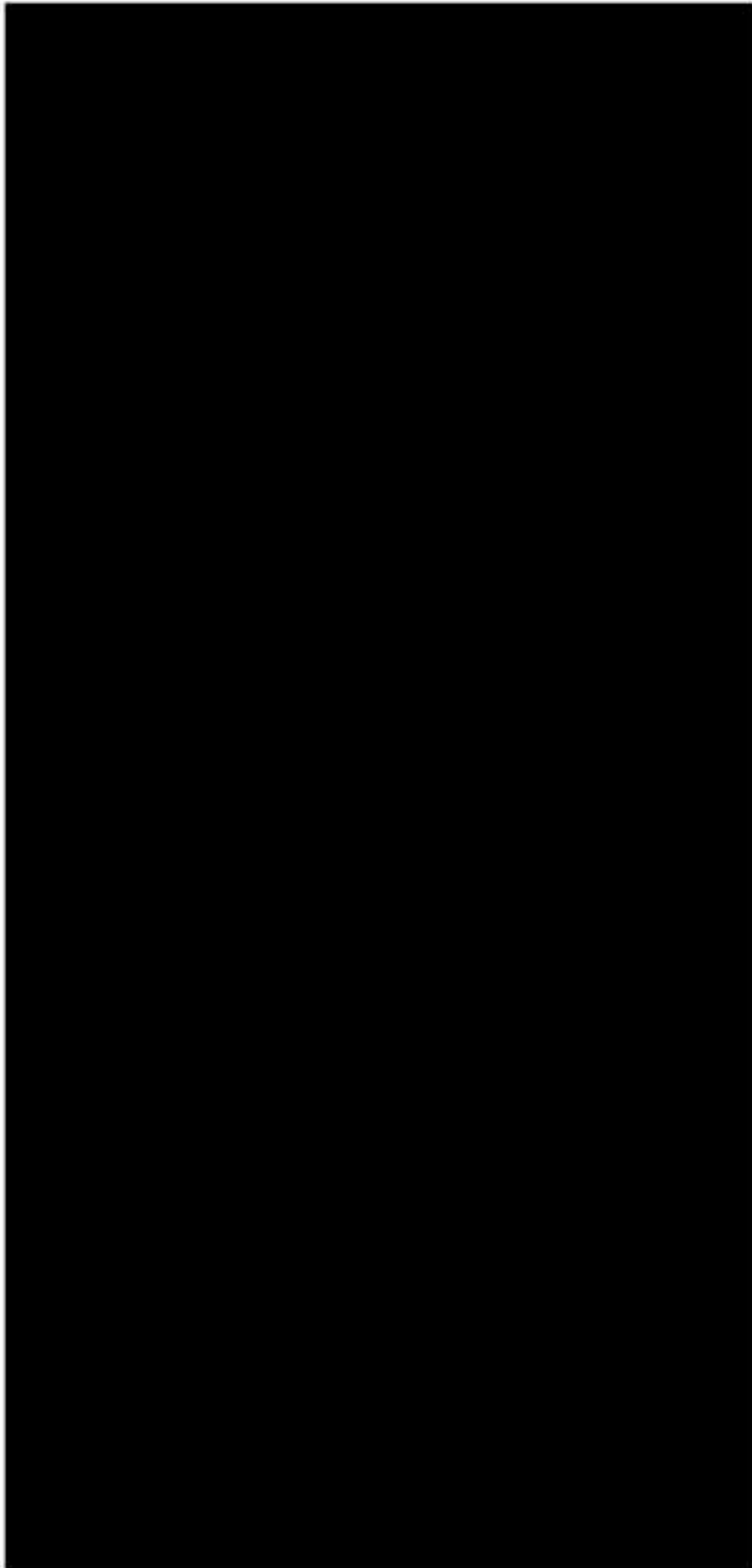
Prof.Dr. E.M.H. Hirsch Ballin (Ernst)

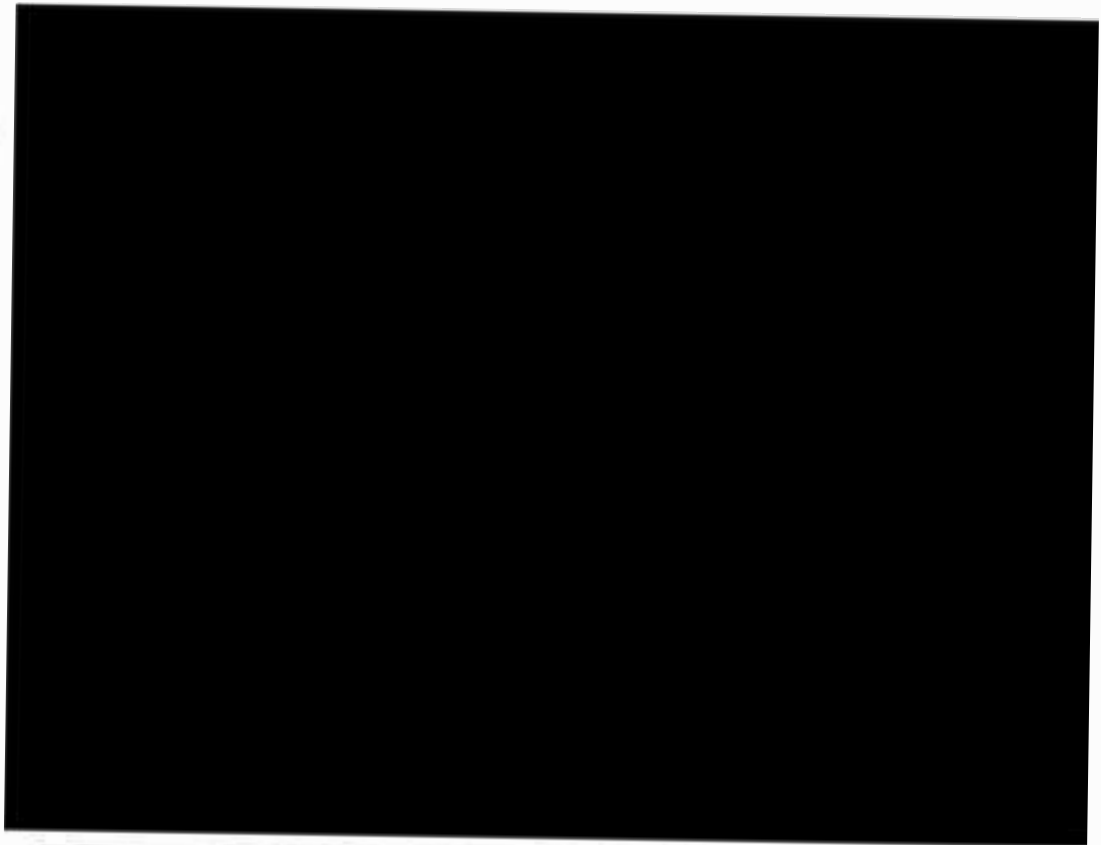


- lid Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal, vanaf 13 juni 1995
- lid Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal, van 17 mei 1994 tot 1 juni 1995
- minister van Binnenlandse Zaken, van 10 jan 1994 tot 18 jan 1994
- minister belast met coördinatie van aangelegenheden de Nederlandse Antillen en Aruba betreffend en met de zorg voor aan de Nederlandse Antillen en Aruba te verlenen hulp en bijstand, van 14 nov 1989 tot 27 mei 1994
- minister van Justitie, van 7 nov 1989 tot 27 mei 1994



-Prof.Dr. E.M.H. Hirsch Ballin (Ernst)





[nieuws Eerste Kamer](#)
[verkiezing Eerste Kamer](#) | [taken](#) | [werkwijze](#) | [geschiedenis](#)
[personen zoeken op naam](#) | [leden per fractie](#) | [de organisatie](#) | [overige personen](#)
[kamerstukken zoeken op trefwoord](#) | [zoeken op nummer](#) | [per commissie](#) | [wettgevingsprocedure](#)
[plenaire agenda](#) | [agenda overige vergaderingen](#) | [planning](#) | [meeluisteren](#)
[geïllustreerde rondleiding](#) | [virtuele rondleiding \(plug-in nodig\)](#) | [bezoekerinformatie](#)

Aan de informatie op deze site kunnen geen rechten worden ontleend

Oven, G.J.W. (Gerrit Jan) van**Algemeen****Adres****Postadres**

Alle correspondentie te richten aan:

Tweede Kamer PvdA-Fractie
Postbus 20018, 2500 EA
's-Gravenhage

Beschrijving**Geboortedatum****Periode****Fractie****Functie**

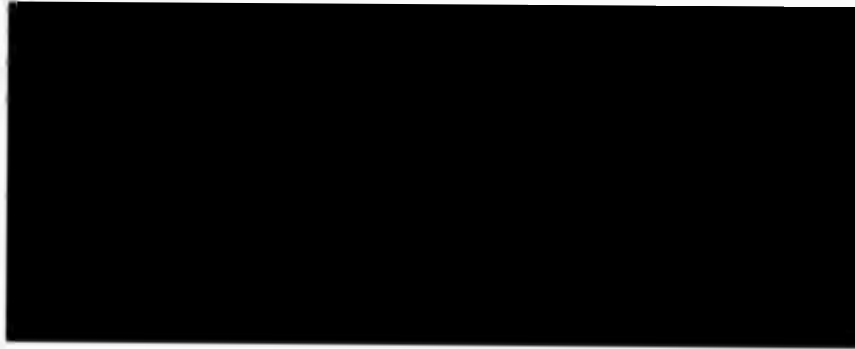
17-05-1994 t/m
heden

PvdA

2e Kamer



Prof.Mr. E.C.M. Jurgens



In de Eerste Kamer houdt hij zich onder meer bezig met Justitie en Europese Samenwerking. Sinds 15 juni 1999 is de heer Jurgens tweede ondervoorzitter van de Kamer.

- ◆ biografie
- ◆ lid van commissie...

in:zwa's Eerste Kamer

verkiezing Eerste Kamer | tussch | wetwijze | geschiedenis

personen zoeken op naam | leden per fractie | de organisatie | overige personen

kamerstukken zoeken en (tel)woorden | resolutie, moties, amendementen | parlementaire commissies | parlementaire commissies

nominatie agenda | agenda overige | erge deuren | planning | meetingen

penitentiële (on)toelating | virtuele rondleiding *(navigatie)* | bezoekersinformatie

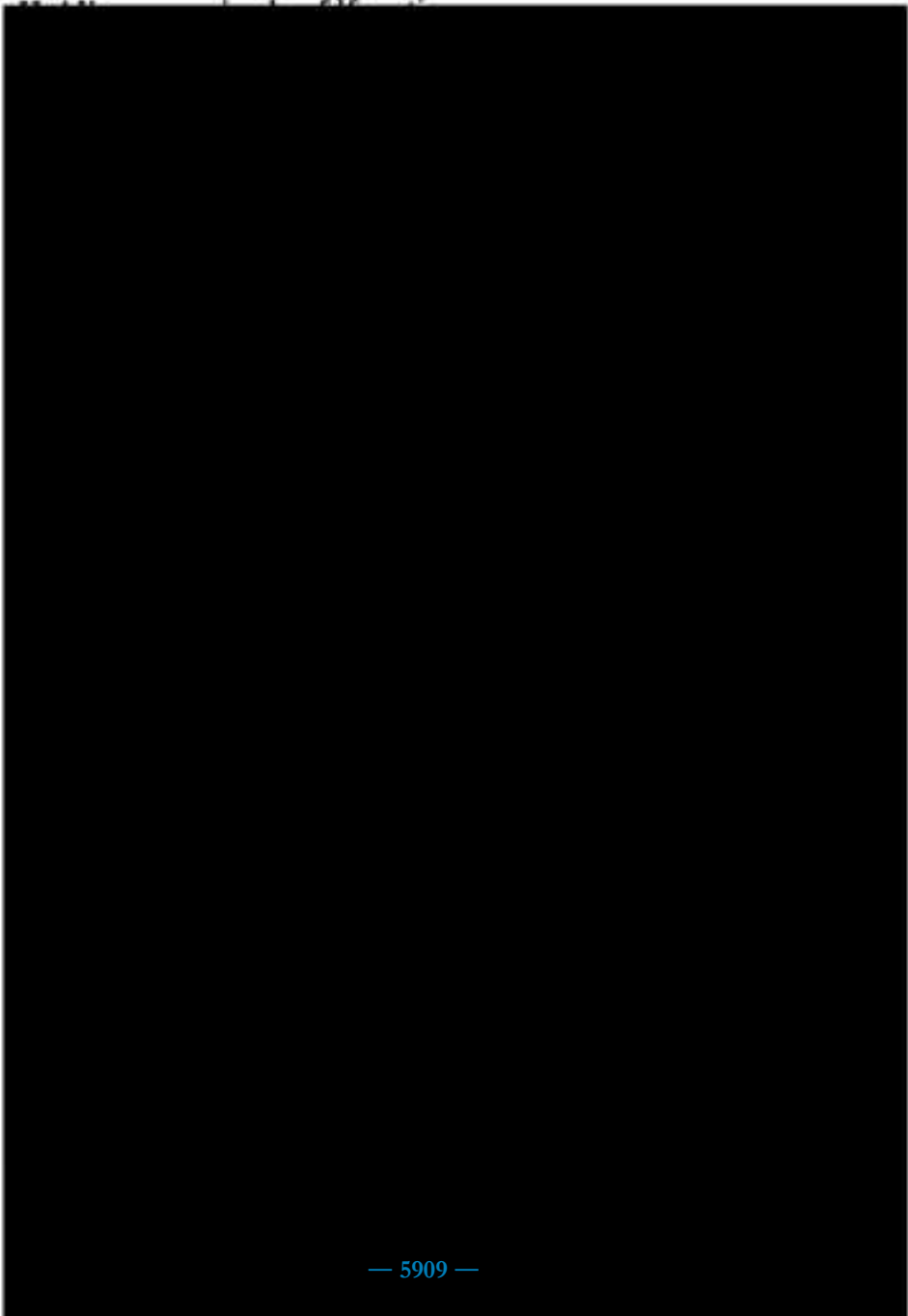
Aan de informatie op deze site kunnen geen rechten worden ontleend

Prof.Mr. E.C.M. Jurgens (Erik)

Page 1 of 4

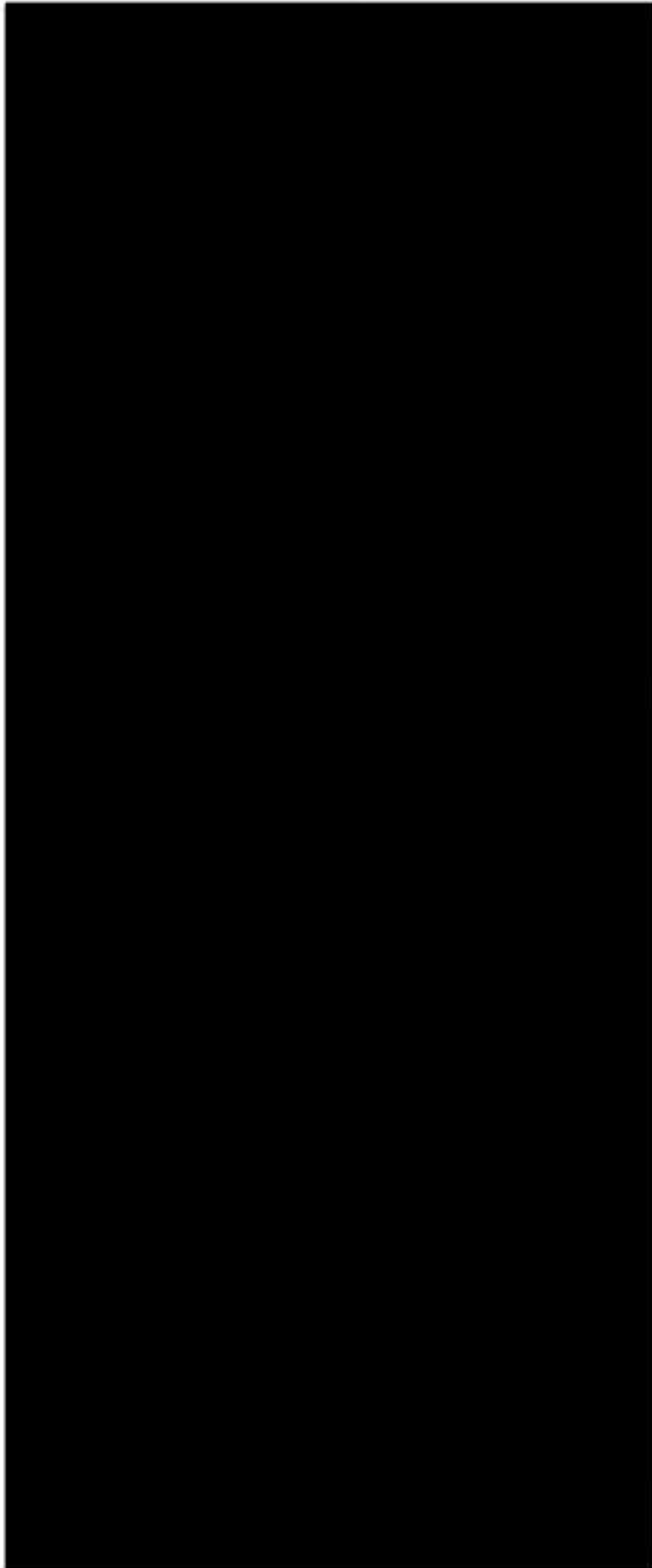


Prof.Mr. E.C.M. Jurgens (Erik)



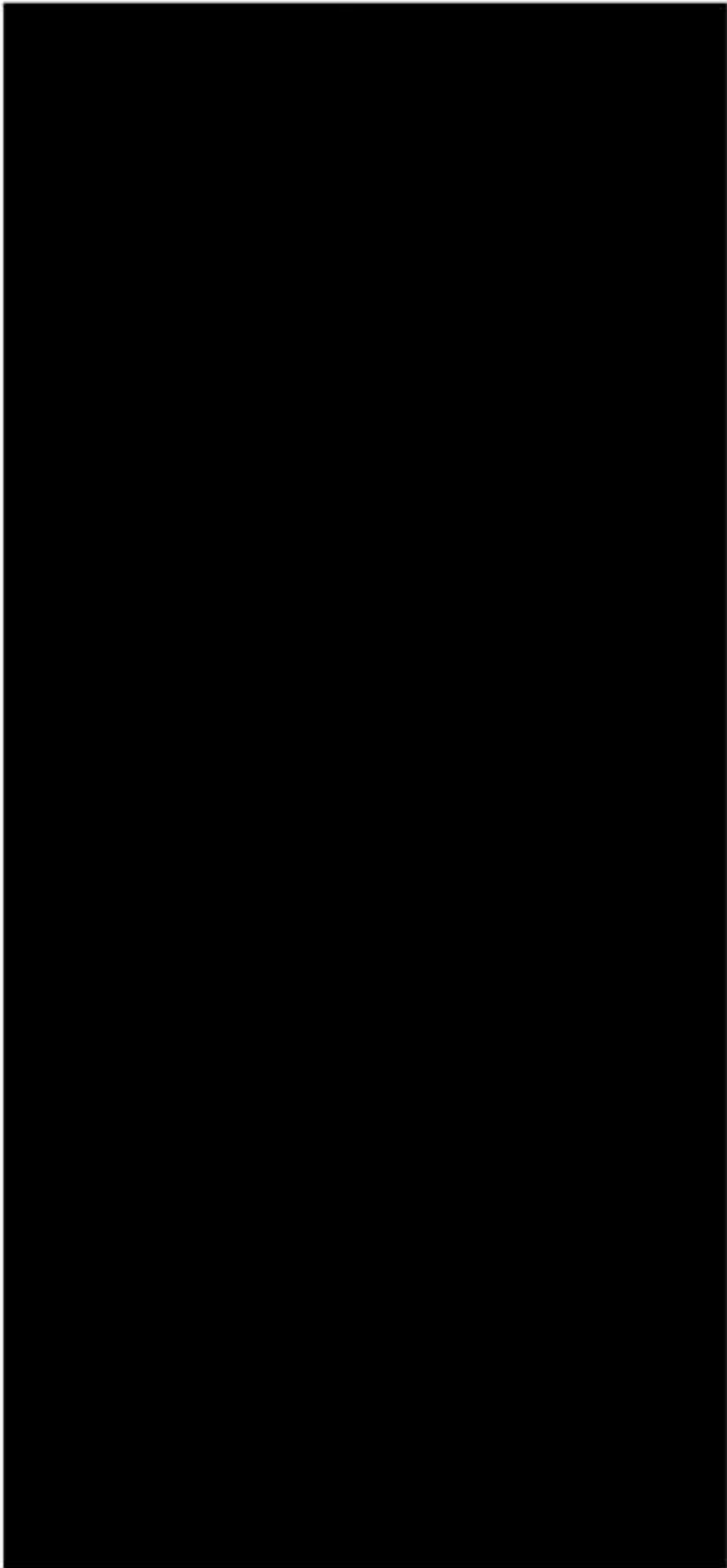
• Prof. Mr. E.C.M. Jurgens (Erik)

Page 2 of 4

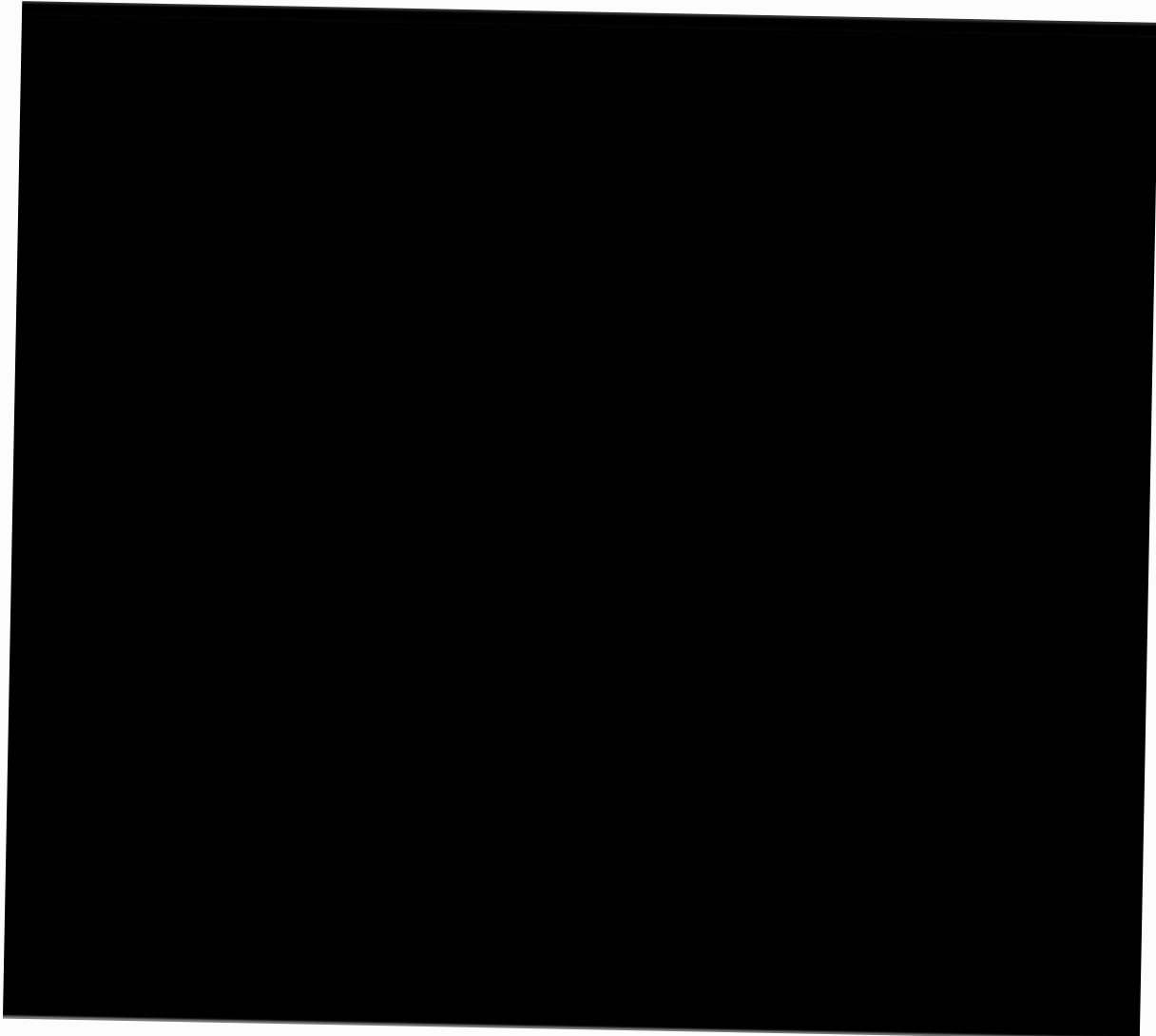


Prof. Mr. E.C.M. Jurgens (Erik)

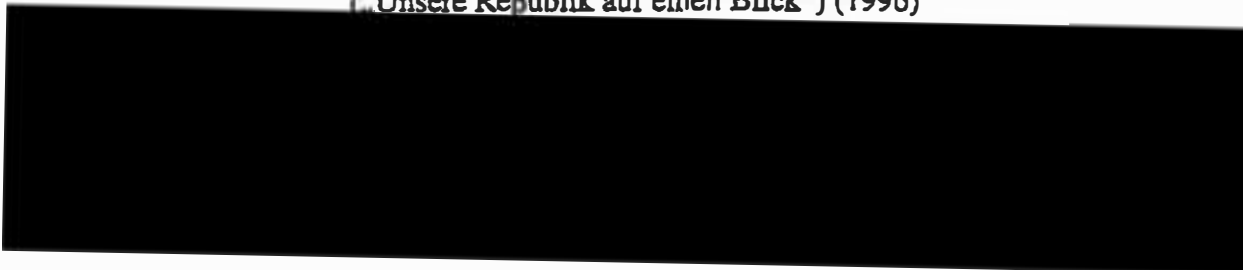
Page 3 of 4



Heinrich NEISSER

**Publications:**

- Books:**
- * Reform of political parties and of the parliament (1971)
 - * Reform of the electoral system (1971)
 - * The role of the Federal Chancellor in the Austrian Constitutional System (1971)
 - * Opposition in the Parliament (1972)
 - * The Federal electoral System in Austria (1990)
 - * The Political System of the EC (1993)
 - * The Republic of Austria – How does it work („Unsere Republik auf einen Blick“) (1996)



Dr. Harald Ofner

Page 1 of 2

Wahlkreis: 3F - Wien Umgebung**Dr. Harald Ofner**

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs



Abg. zum Nationalrat (XV.-XVI. GP)

FPO 21.12.1985-31.12.1986

Abg. zum Nationalrat (XVII.-XXI. GP)

FPO 17.12.1986-

Bundesminister für Justiz

24.12.1993-21.12.1997

Ausschussmitgliedschaften
 Debattenbeiträge in Plenarsitzungen

Nota biográfica

José Aurélio da Silva Barros Moura, [REDACTED]

É jurista e docente universitário. Especialista em Direito do Trabalho e Sindicalismo. Rege actualmente Direito Comunitário (Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa) e Integração Europeia (Mestrado em Relações Interculturais - Universidade Aberta).

Colaboração frequente na imprensa e em vários livros colectivos, revistas e colectâneas sobre temas da sua especialidade ou da sua intervenção cívica, sindical e política.

Principais obras: *Direito do Trabalho - Notas de Estudo*, Lisboa, 1978/82; *Compilação de Direito do Trabalho Sistematizada e Anotada*, Coimbra, 1980; *A Convenção Colectiva entre as Fontes de Direito do Trabalho*, Coimbra, 1984; *La Constitución Portuguesa y los Trabajadores. De la Revolución a la Integración en la CEE*, Madrid, 1988; *Tratados da União Europeia revistos pelo Tratado de Amsterdão*, Lisboa, 1^a edição, 1997, 2^a edição revista e aumentada, 1999; *Cidadania Europeia: Uma Construção Política Racional*, Lisboa, 1999.

Participante e dirigente do movimento estudantil de Coimbra e nacional nas "crises académicas" de 1965 e 1969

Militante e técnico sindical (Consultor Jurídico e Director do Contencioso do Sindicato dos Bancários do Sul e Ilhas -1970/73; Consultor Jurídico da Intersindical e Director do Gabinete de Estudos da CGTP -1976/1986).

Membro do MFA e do seu Secretariado na Guiné - Bissau (1973/74). Exerceu cargos de direcção superior da Administração do Trabalho (Director do Instituto

do Trabalho, Previdência e Acção Social, Guiné - Bissau, depois de Abril, 1974; Director-Geral das Relações Colectivas de Trabalho, Lisboa, 1975).

Foi Deputado ao Parlamento Europeu desde 1986 , tendo renunciado ao mandato em Dezembro de 1991, ao consumir-se, com a expulsão, a sua ruptura com o PCP a que pertenceu desde 1964.

Foi fundador e dirigente da Plataforma de Esquerda e organizou o Movimento Pró - Referendo ao Tratado de Maastricht.

Eleito para o Parlamento Europeu como independente pelo PS para a Legislatura 1994 - 1999. Exerceu vários cargos no Parlamento Europeu (Vice-Presidente da Comissão dos Assuntos Sociais; Vice-Presidente da Assembleia Paritária ACP-CEE; Observador para as questões de Macau) e foi autor de relatórios importantes (Abonos de Família dos trabalhadores comunitários em França; Convergência dos sistemas de protecção social na Comunidade Europeia; Liberdade, Segurança e Justiça no Tratado de União Europeia; Capítulo sobre Emprego do Tratado de Amsterdão; Implicações Constitucionais da União Económica e Monetária; Direitos do Homem no Mundo -1997/98).

Vice-Presidente do Conselho Português do Movimento Europeu (1998/99).

Presidente da Assembleia Municipal de Felgueiras pelo PS (1998 - ...).

Aderiu individualmente ao PS em Janeiro de 1999.

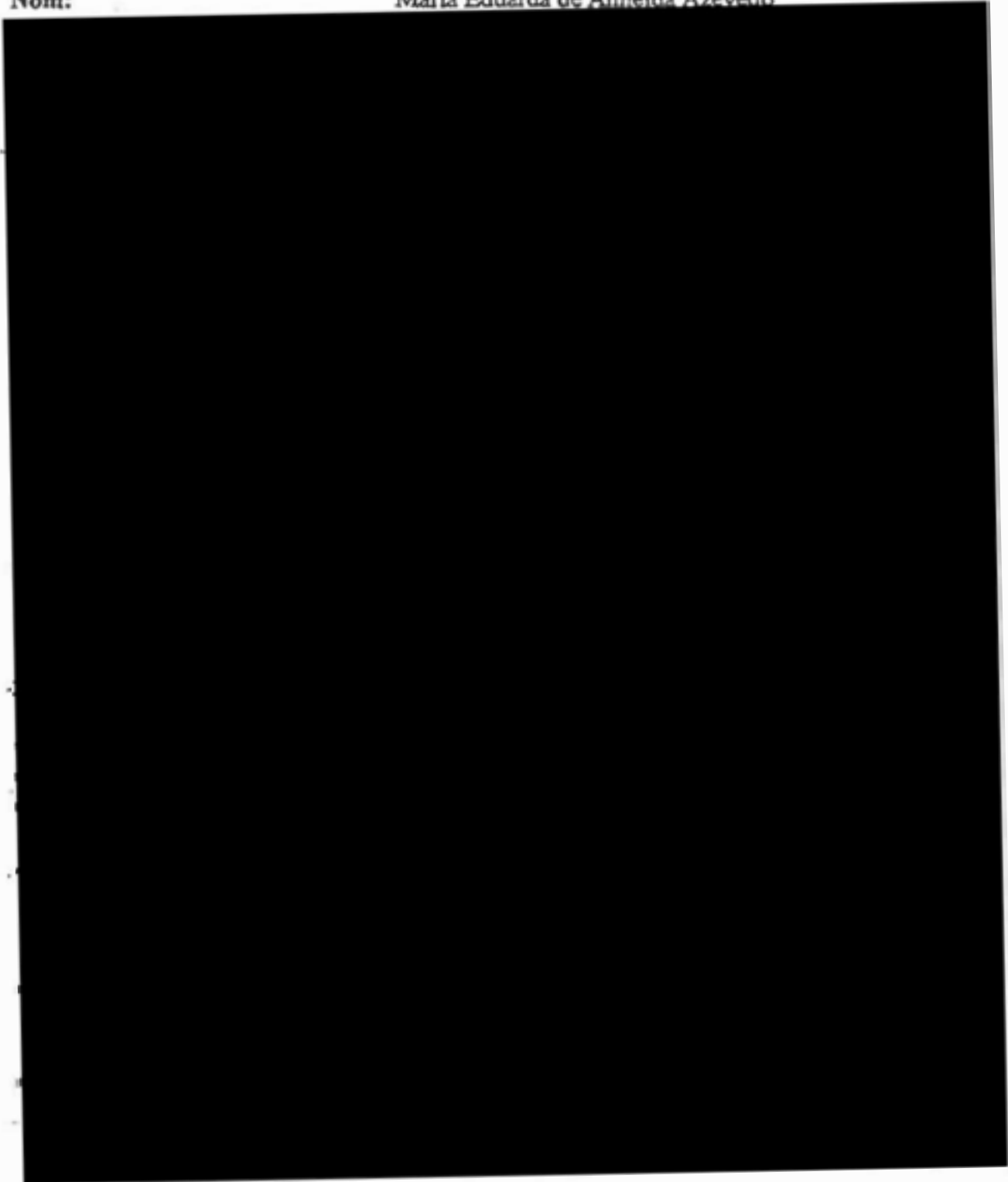
Deputado à Assembleia da República pelo círculo do Porto na VIII Legislatura (1999-...).

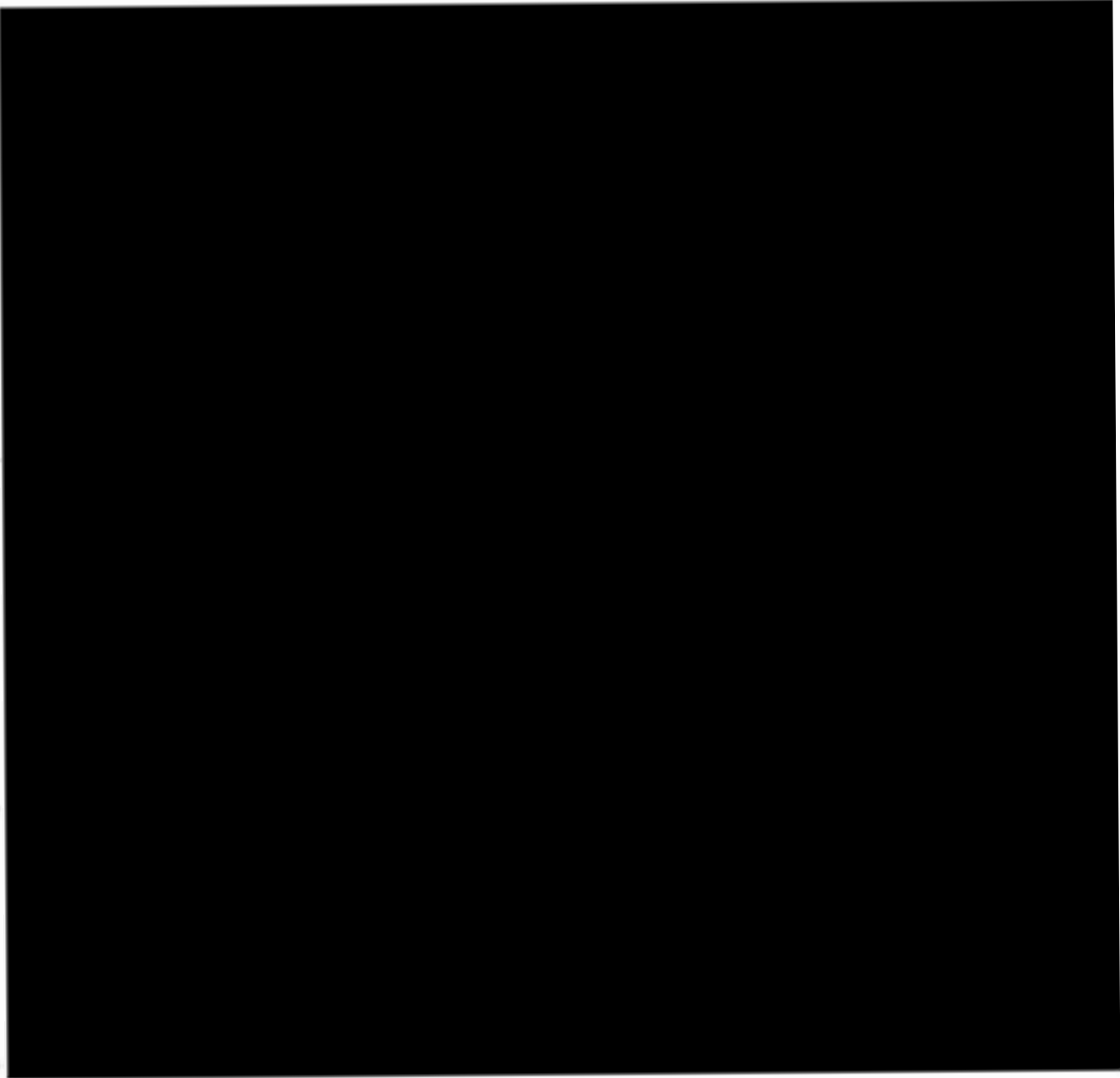
Curriculum Vitae

Maria Eduarda Azevedo


Nom:

Maria Eduarda de Almeida Azevedo

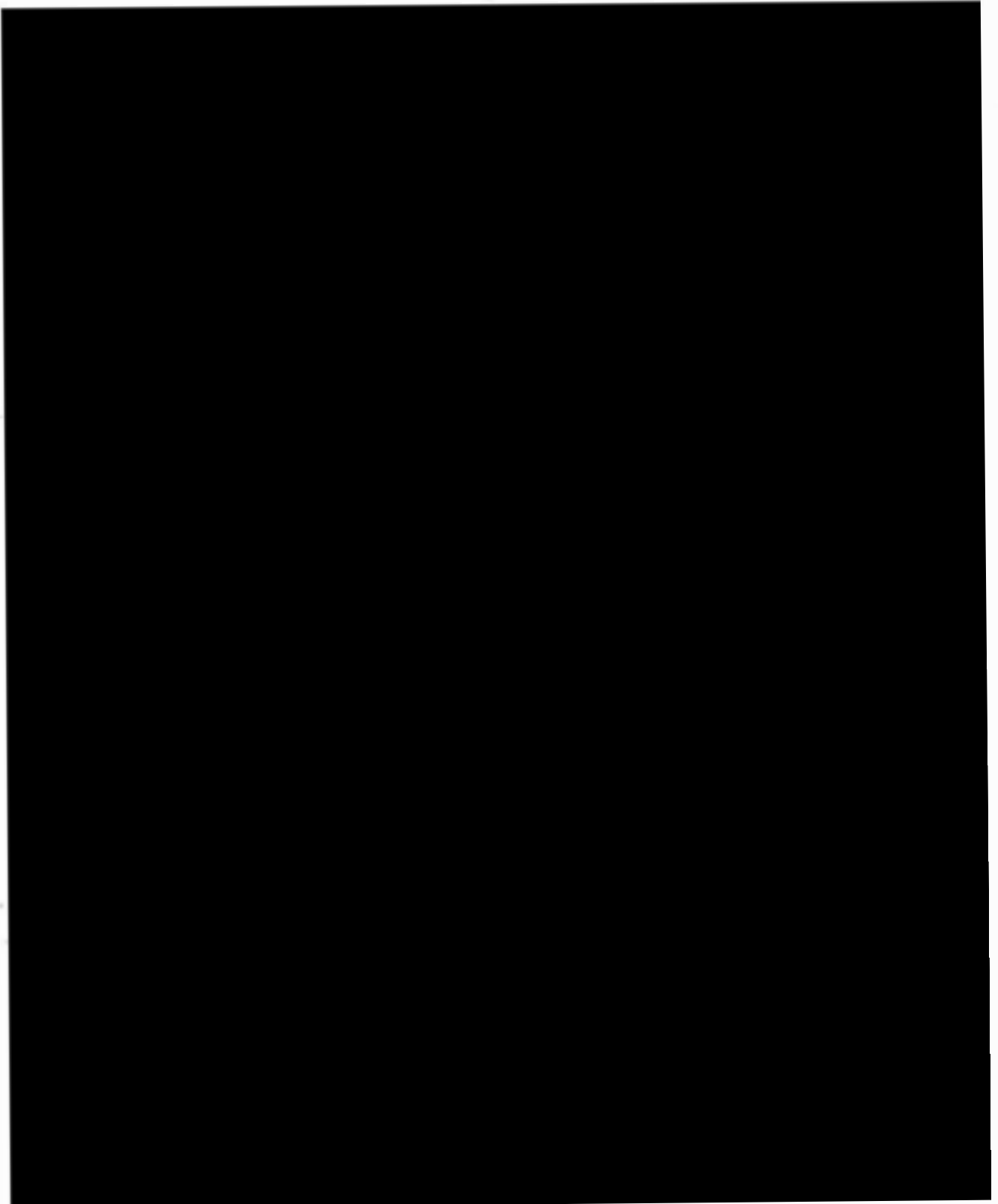




1995-1999 Députée à l'Assemblée de la République Portugaise

- Membre des Commissions Parlementaires des Affaires Européennes, de la Réforme de la Constitution Portugaise et de la Famille et de l'Égalité des Chances
 - Députée à l'Assemblée Parlementaire de l'OSCE
 - Membre de la Délégation Portugaise aux COSAC
- 

1991-1995 Secrétaire d'État à la Justice du XII Gouvernement Constitutionnel



7. Livres et Travaux Scientifiques Publiés

- “Renouveler le P̄ari Europ̄een”, Editora Quetzal, Lisboa,  dition portugaise 1999
- “L’Europe en Mouvement – Enjeux et D fis   l’Aube du XXI Si cle”, Editorial Noticias, Lisboa,  dition portugaise 1998

- “La Politique Agricole Commune en Mutation”, Editora Almedina, Coimbra, édition portugaise 1997
- “Le Pillier Trois de l’Union Européenne”, Editora Almedina, Coimbra, co-édition portugaise, 1996
- “La Politique Agricole Commune et la Réforme des Organisations Nationales de Marché Portugaises” (Thèse de Maîtrise), édition portugaise du Centre d’Études Fiscales, Lisbonne, 1987
- “Les Finances Publiques Régionales au Portugal”, Editora Danúbio, 1981
- Plusieurs Travaux et Articles Scientifiques Publiés dans les domaines suivants:
 - Questions Européennes, Politique Agricole Commune, Fiscalité, Questions Économiques et Commerciales au niveau national et international

PAAVO NIKULA

CHANCELLOR OF JUSTICE

3. PUBLIC OFFICE:

*Ministry of Justice: Legislative Counsellor (1973-1984)

*Justice, Court of Appeal (1985-)

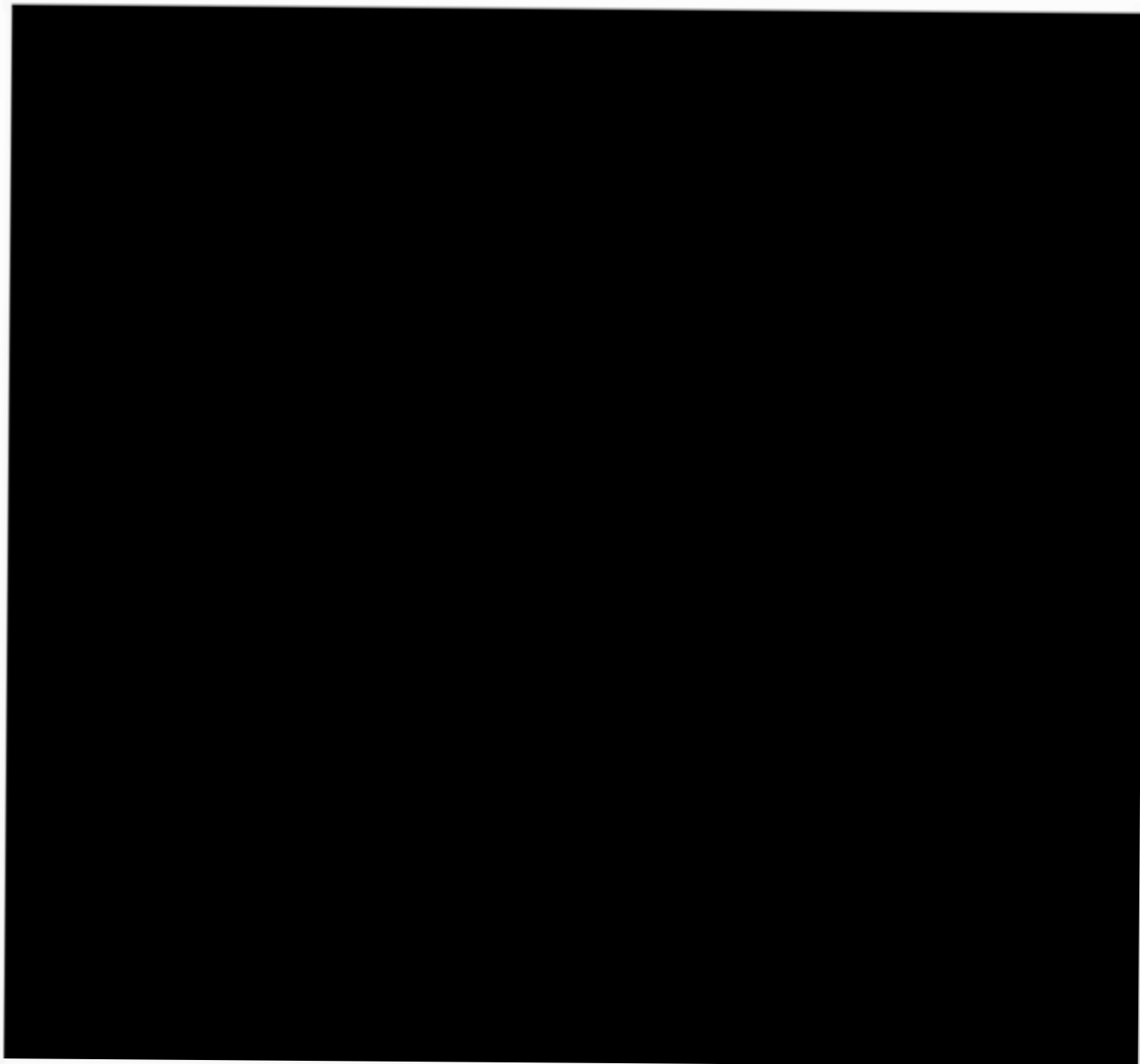
*Equality Ombudsman (1987-1991)

4. SOCIAL ACTIVITY:

*Minister of Justice (1978-1979)

*Member of Parliament (1991-1998)

5. APPOINTED TO THE CHANCELLOR OF JUSTICE: 1st April, 1998

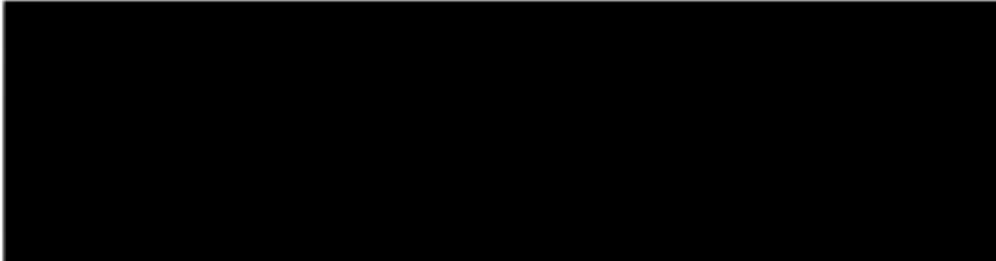
CURRICULUM VITAE**Ambassador Holger Bertil ROTKIRCH**

1999 Chairman of the Fundamental Rights Charter ad hoc Working Group
2000 Alternate representative of the Government of Finland to the Body to elaborate a draft EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

Published articles in books, professional journals and newspapers concerning various international legal questions (Law of the Sea, International Environmental Law, Antarctic Treaty System, Human Rights, Equal Rights)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Mr Frej Gunnar Erkki Jansson



Parliamentary constituency of land, Swedish People's Party



Publications: "Ahvenanmaan itsehallinto" [the Autonomy of land] (1983), "Homesteadright in the land Islands" [i.e. right of domicile -tr.] (1990). "New Autonomy Act of land" (1992). Member of Parliament since 1983.

Elector 1983-1991, Member of the Committee for Constitutional Law 1983-, Member of the Committee for Ordinary Law 1984-1986, Deputy Chair of the Committee for Foreign Affairs 1999-, Member of the Committee for Foreign Affairs 1999-, Member of the Committee for Law and Economy 1988-1991, Deputy Member of the Committee for Agriculture and Forestry 1995-1999, Member of the Banking Committee 1983-1985, Member of the Economy Committee 1991-1995, Deputy Chair of the Second Committee for Ordinary Law 1987-1988, Member of the Second Committee for Ordinary Law 1987-1988, Deputy Member of the Grand Committee 1983-1986, Member of the Parliamentary Salaries Delegation 1983-1986, Deputy Member of the Finnish Delegation to the Council of Europe 1989-, Deputy Member of the Finnish Delegation to the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe 1993-1995, Member of the Finnish Delegation to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe 1995-, Deputy Member of the Finnish Delegation to the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe 1995-1995.

CURRICULUM VITAE

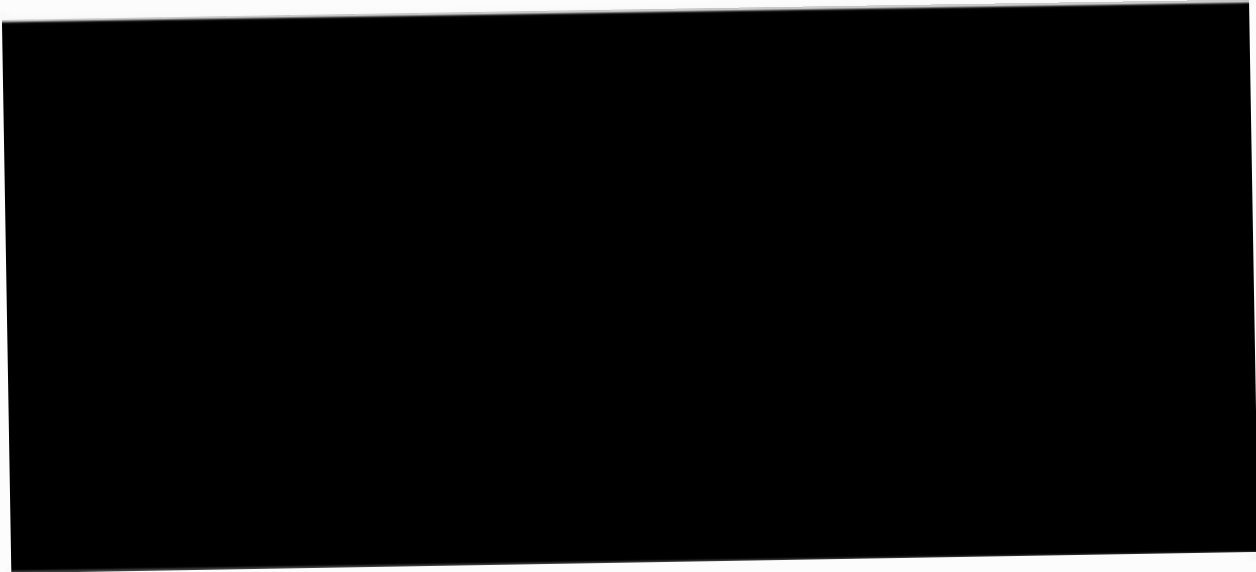
Ms Tuija Kaarina Brax



Parliamentary constituency of the City of Helsinki, Green Party

Member of Parliament since 1995.
Elector 1995-, Member of the Committee for Constitutional Law 1998-, Member of the Committee for Ordinary Law 1995-1995, Member of the Committee for the Environment 1998, Member of the Grand Committee 1995-1997, Member of the Grand Committee Deputy Member of the Grand Committee 1997-1997.

Daniel Tarschys



**Member of the Swedish Parliament, 1976-82 and 1985-1994;
Chairman of its Committee on Social Affairs, 1985-91; Chairman
of its Committee on Foreign Affairs, 1991-94.**

**Secretary of State in the Prime Minister's Office, 1978-79.
Adviser to the Minister of the Budget, 1976-78 and 1979-83.**

**Member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe,
1981-83 (alternate) and 1986-94.**



Secretary General of the Council of Europe, 1994-99.

**Publications on political philosophy, comparative government,
budgeting and public administration.**

Members of Parliament

SVERIGES 
RIKSDAG 

[ABOUT](#) [SEARCH](#) [E-MAIL](#) [GLOSSARY](#) [SWEDISH](#)

THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT

[Home](#) [Alphabetical order](#) [Ragnwi Marcelind](#)

Göran Magnusson (s)

Västmanland County, seat 283

Address: Riksdagen, S-100 12 Stockholm, Sweden



[Homepage](#)



Parliamentary missions:

Deputy chairman of [Committee on The Constitution](#)

Deputy member of [The Swedish Delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe](#)

Deputy member of [Advisory Committee on EU Affairs](#)

Deputy member of [Speaker's Conference](#)

Title: f.d. kommunalråd



More information is available in Rixlex.

Updated 1999-12-14

[Home](#) [Alphabetical order](#) [Ragnwi Marcelind](#)

[Back to the top of the page](#)

Members of Parliament

SVERIGES 
RIKSDAG 

[ABOUT](#) [SEARCH](#) [E-MAIL](#) [GLOSSARY](#) [SWEDISH](#)

THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT

[Home](#) [Alphabetical order](#) [Sten Tolgfors](#)

Lars Tobisson (m)

Stockholm County, seat 29

Address: Riksdagen, S-100 12 Stockholm, Sweden

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Homepage



Parliamentary missions:

Deputy member of Committee on Finance

Deputy member of Committee on Foreign Affairs

Deputy chairman of Advisory Committee on EU Affairs

Member of parliament/MP of Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs

Title: fil.dr

[REDACTED]

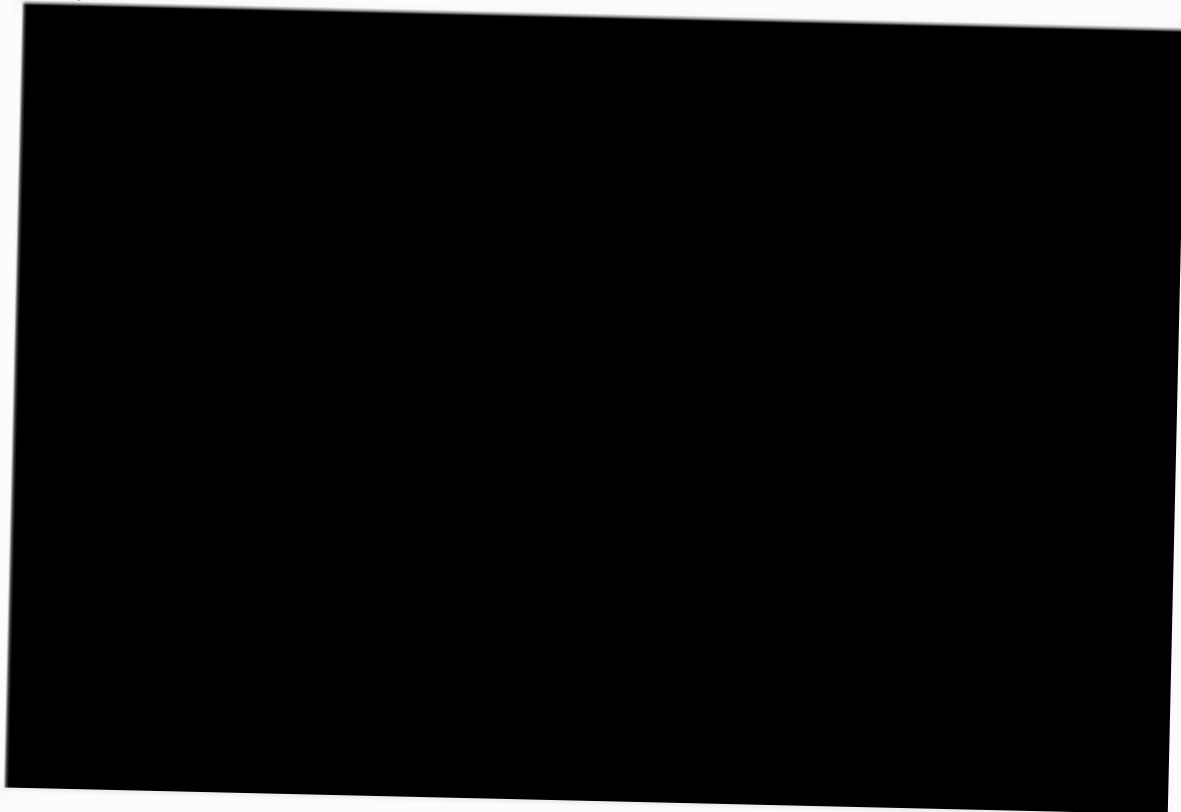
More information is available in Rixlex.

Updated 1996-12-14

[Home](#) [Alphabetical order](#) [Sten Tolgfors](#)

[Back to the top of the page](#)

Please find below the CV of Lord Goldsmith - the UK Government's representative on the Charter body. As discussed on the telephone - I would be most grateful for sight of the draft charter the secretariat is putting together.



Win Griffiths Esq, MP - Labour**HOUSE OF COMMONS**

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Welsh Office 1997-98

COUNCILS, PUBLIC BODIES

Vale of Glamorgan Borough Council:

Councillor (Chairman, Leisure Services Committee) 1973-76

Member, St Andrew's Major Community Council 1974-79

BACKBENCH COMMITTEES

Chairperson, Parliamentary Labour Party, Education, Arts and Science Committee 1988-90

ALL-PARTY COMMITTEES

Former Secretary:

East African Country Group

Tanzania Country Group

Member:

Objective One Group 1999-

Kidney Group 1999-

SPOKESMAN

Opposition Spokesman on:

The Environment 1990-92

Education 1992-94

Welsh Affairs 1994-97

INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Vice-President, European Parliament 1984-87

ELECTORAL NOTES

MEP for South Wales 1979-89; Member for Bridgend since June 1987

REGION (Col)

Wales

The Lord Bowness, CBE, DL - Conservative

COUNCILS, PUBLIC BODIES

Councillor, London Borough of Croydon 1968-, Leader 1976-94, Mayor 1979-80

Deputy Chairman, Association of Metropolitan Authorities 1978-80

Chairman, London Boroughs Association 1978-94

DL, Greater London 1981-

Member:

Audit Commission 1983-95

London Residuary Body 1985-93

National Training Task Force 1989-92

LORDS ALL-PARTY COMMITTEES

Member, All-Party:

London Group

Consumer Affairs and Trading Standards Group

LORDS SPOKESMAN

An Opposition Spokesman on Environment, Transport and the Regions (Local Government) 1997-98

INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Member:

UK Delegation to Congress of Regional and Local Authorities of Europe (Council of Europe) 1990-98

UK Delegation to the Committee of the Regions of the EU (COR) 1994-

Member of the Bureau and of Transport and Telecommunications Commission and of Institutional Affairs Commission (COR) 1994-98



PARTY AFFILIATION

Conservative

David Chidgey Esq, MP - Liberal Democrat

COUNCILS, PUBLIC BODIES

Winchester City Council:
Councillor, Alresford 1987-91
Spokesman for:
Health and Works 1987-90
Amenities 1987-89
Director, Direct Works Organisation 1990-91

SELECT COMMITTEES, ETC

(Current): Member:
Accommodation and Works 1998-
Foreign Affairs 1999-

ALL-PARTY COMMITTEES

Founder and Former Chairman, Hampshire Central Branch, European Movement, now Vice-President
Secretary:
The Built Environment Group
Engineering Development Group 1997-
Passenger Transport Group 1997-99
Non-Profit Making Clubs Group 1997-
Town Centre Management Issues Group 1998-
Road Passenger Transport Group 1997-
Joint Vice-Chairman, Aerospace Group 1997-

PARTY GROUPS

Regional Chairman, Hampshire and Wight Liberal Democrats 1992-94


SPOKESMAN

Spokesman for:
Employment 1994-95
Transport 1995-97
Trade and Industry 1997-99



ELECTORAL NOTES

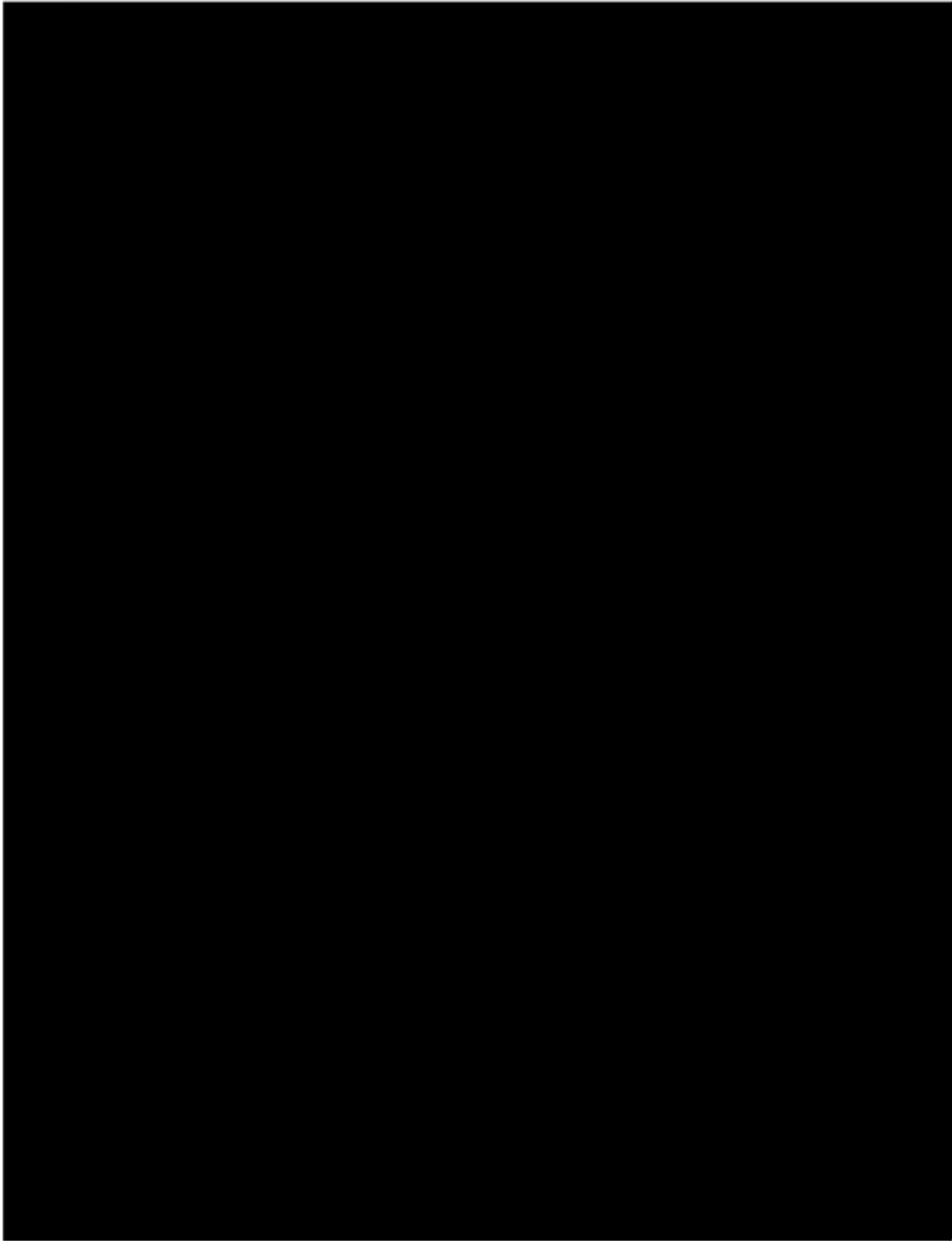
Contested Hampshire Central European Parliamentary Constituency (SLD) 1988 By-Election and 1991
Election: Contested Eastleigh (Lib Dem) 1992 General Election. Member for Eastleigh since June 4,
Election



REGION (CoI)

South East

The Baroness Howells of St Davids, OBE - Labour



Profil et attributions - António Vitorino

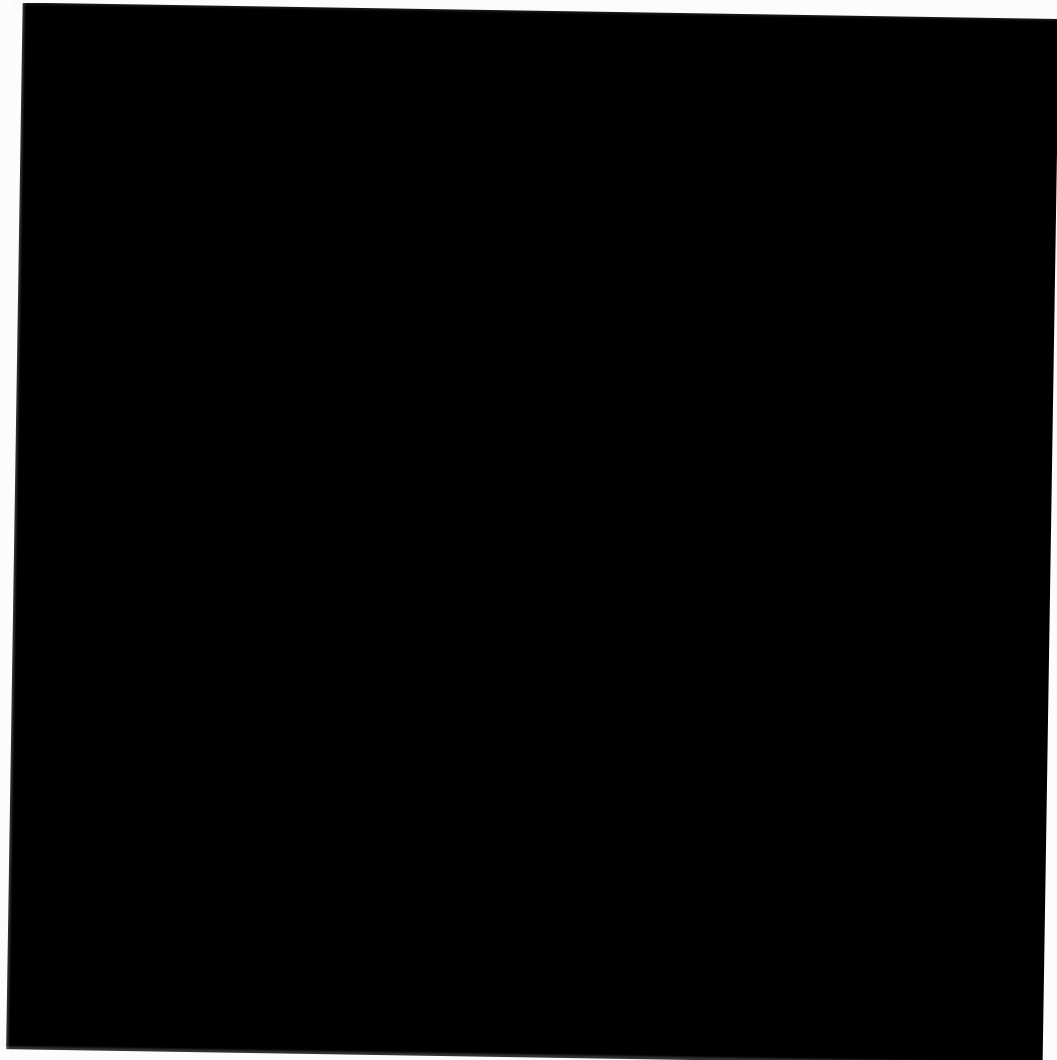
AVIS JURIDIQUE IMPORTANT - Les informations qui figurent sur ce site sont soumises à une clause de non-responsabilité et sont protégées par un copyright.



Europa

La Commission
européenne

es da -da el en fr it nl pt fi sv

**António Vitorino****Nationalité:** Portugaise**Carrière politique**

Profil et attributions - António Vitorino

1980 - Député

1980-1984 Membre de la commission mixte du Parlement européen et du Parlement portugais sur l'intégration européenne

1984 - 1985 Secrétaire d'Etat aux affaires parlementaires

1985 - 1986 Président de la commission parlementaire des affaires constitutionnelles et des droits civils

1986 - 1987 Secrétaire d'Etat à l'administration et à la justice du gouvernement de Macao

1987 - 1989 Représentant du Président Mario Soares, Groupe de liaison sino-portugais sur Macao

1994 Député européen

Président de la commission des libertés publiques et des affaires intérieures

1995 - 1997 Vice-premier ministre et ministre de la défense

Divers

Auteur de plusieurs ouvrages sur les affaires européennes, le droit constitutionnel et les sciences politiques.

▲
[Les 20 commissaires]

 DOSSIERS CLÉS

 QUOT DE NEUF ?

 BOITE POSTALE

 RECHERCHE

 INFORMATION

 ENQUETE

MÉNDEZ DE VIGO Y MONTOJO, Íñigo

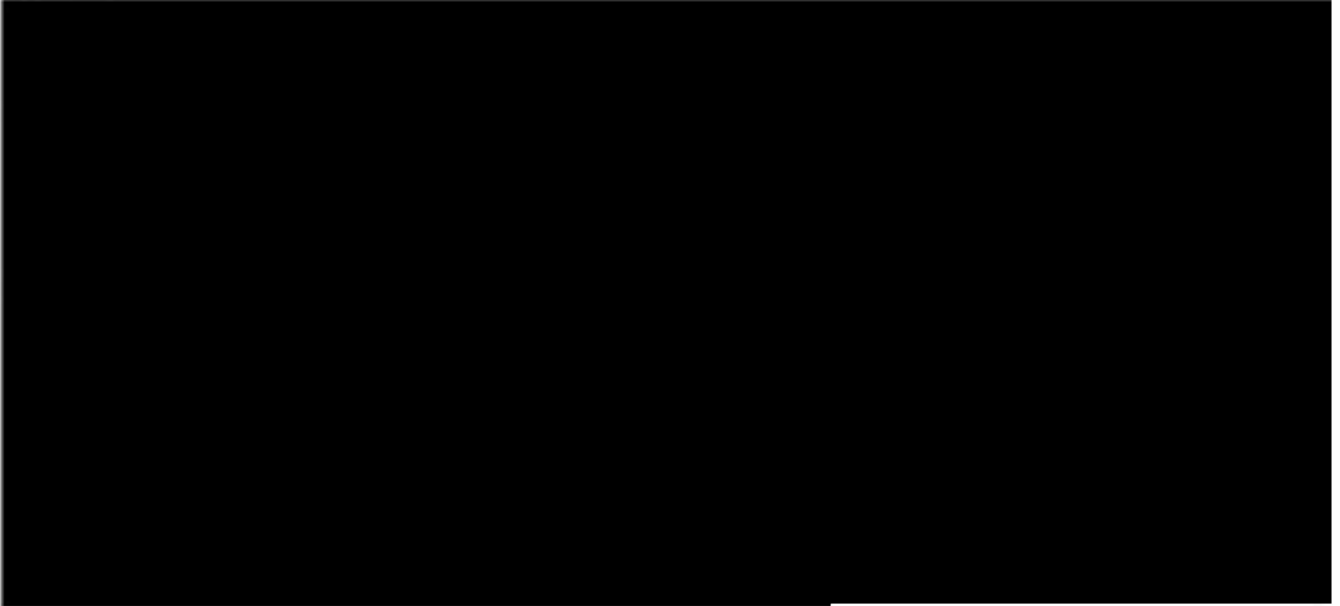


España

PP

DipPE: 19.10.1992

PPE/DE



Coautor de "Una reforma fiscal para España"; "Financiación autonómica y corresponsabilidad fiscal"; "La apuesta europea: de la moneda a la Unión Política".

MÉNDEZ DE VIGO Y MONTOJO, Íñigo



Spain

PP

MEP: 19.10.1992

PPE-DE



Co-author of "Una reforma fiscal para España"; "Financiación autonómica y corresponsabilidad fiscal"; "La apuesta europea: de la moneda a la Unión Política".

CEDERSCHIÖLD, Charlotte



Sverige

M

LEP: 01.01.1995

PPE-DE



CEDERSCHIÖLD, Charlotte

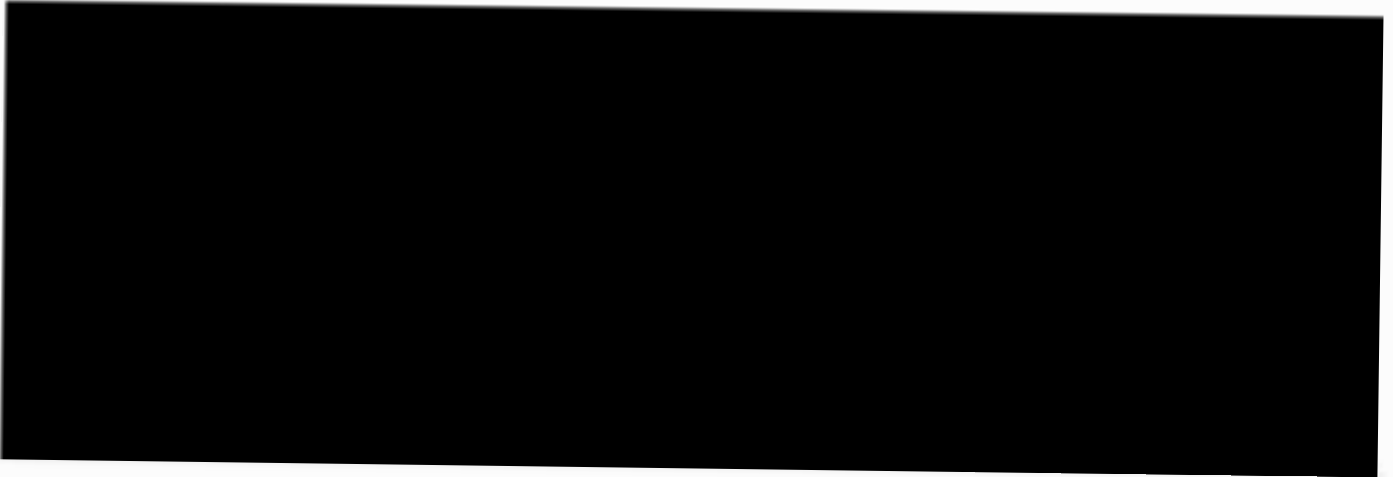


Sweden

M

MEP: 01.01.1995

PPE-DE



CORNILLET, Thierry

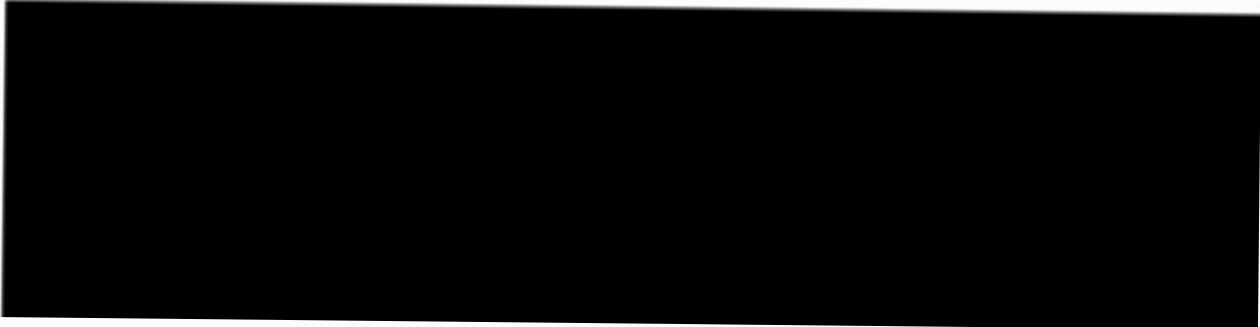


France

UDF

MdPE: 20.07.1999

PPE-DE



Maire de Montélimar et conseiller général de la Drôme (1985-1993). Député de la Drôme (1993-1997). Vice-président de la région Rhône-Alpes (depuis 1999).

CORNILLET, Thierry

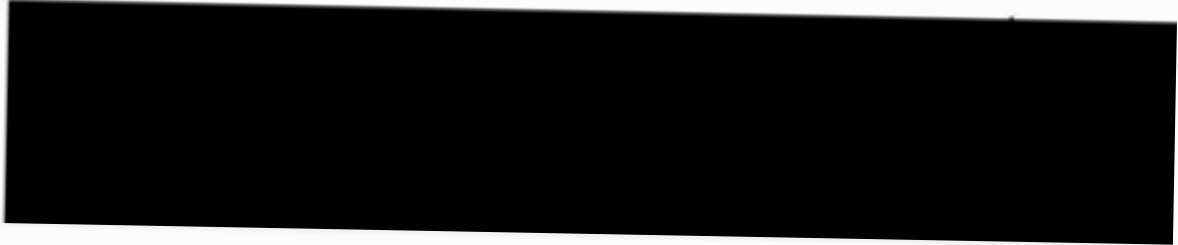


France

UDF

MEP: 20.07.1999

PPE-DE



Mayor of Montélimar and Member of the Drôme Departmental Council (1985-1993). Member of the National Assembly for the Drôme (1993-1997). Vice-Chairman of the Rhône-Alpes Regional Council (since 1999).



FRIEDRICH, Ingo



Deutschland

CSU

MdEP: 17.07.1979

PPE-DE



Delegationsleiter der CSU im EP (seit 1992). Präsidiumsmitglied der EVP (seit 1996).
Vizepräsident des EP.



FRIEDRICH, Ingo

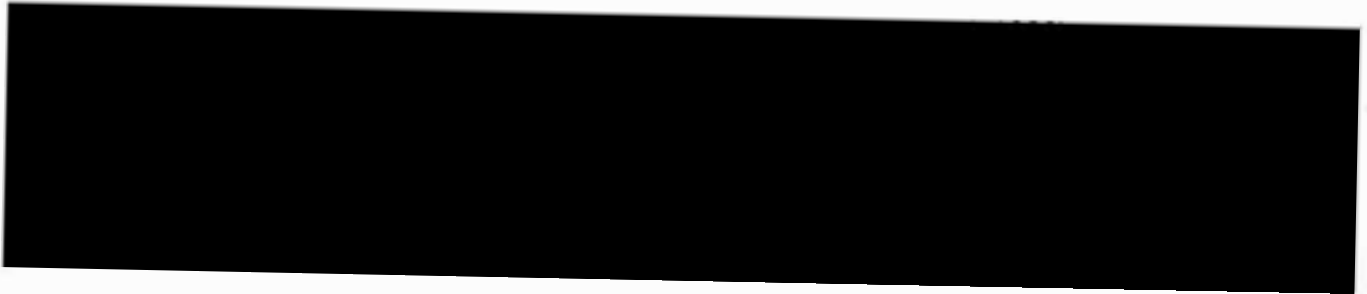


Germany

CSU

MEP: 17.07.1979

PPE-DE



Head of the CSU delegation to the European Parliament (since 1992). Member of the bureau of the EPP (since 1996). President of the European Parliament.



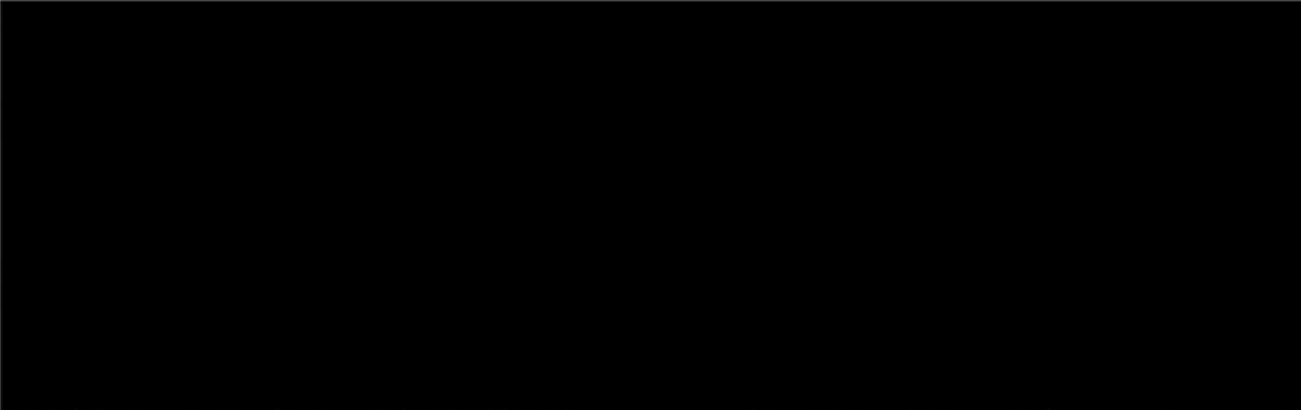
KIRKHOPE, Timothy


United Kingdom

Cons.

MEP: 20.07.1999

PPE-DE


MP for Leeds North-East (1987-1997). Government whip and Lord Commissioner to the Treasury (1990-1995). Vice-Chamberlain to H.M. Queen Elizabeth II (1995). Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office (immigration, international police cooperation) (1995-1997).

Represented the UK as Member of the Council of Ministers (1995-1997). 


KIRKHOPE, Timothy

[REDACTED]
Royaume-Uni

Cons.

MdPE: 20.07.1999

PPE-DE

[REDACTED]
Député de Leeds nord-est (1987-1997). Chef de file de la majorité et lord commissaire du ministère des finances (1990-1995). Vice-chambellan de Sa Majesté la Reine Elizabeth II (1995). Secrétaire d'État au ministère de l'intérieur (immigration, coopération policière internationale) (1995-1997).

A représenté le Royaume-Uni en qualité de membre du Conseil de ministres (1995-1997).
[REDACTED]

MAU-WEGGEN, Hanja



Nederland

CDA

Lid EP: 17.07.1979-07.11.1989

19.07.1994

PPE-DE



Minister Verkeer en waterstaat (1989-1994).

Vice-voorzitter EVP-Fractie (1986-1989). Voorzitter CDA-delegatie in EVP-Fractie (1994-).



MAIJ-WEGGEN, Hanja



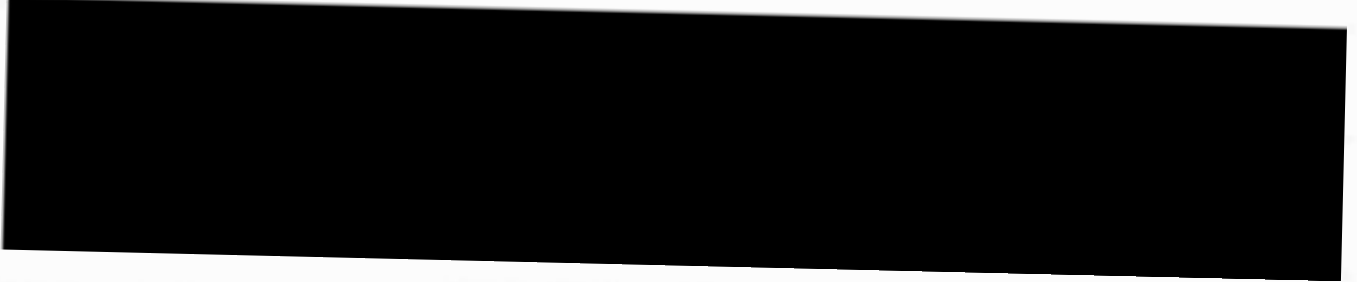
Netherlands

CDA

MEP: 17.07.1979-07.11.1989

19.07.1994

PPE-DE



Minister for Transport and Public Works (1989-1994).

Vice-Chairman of the PPE Group (1986-1994). Chairman of the CDA delegation in the PPE Group (1994-).



MARTIN, David W.



United Kingdom

Lab.

MEP: 24.07.1984


PSE



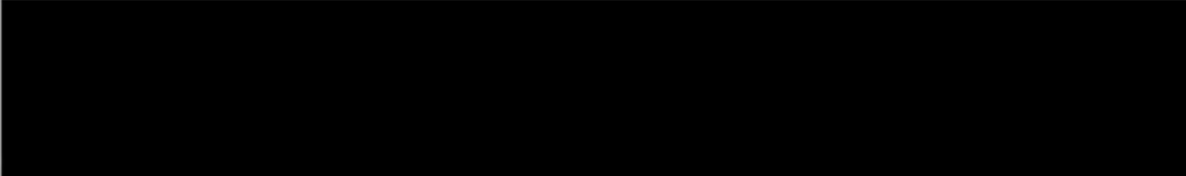
Councillor, Lothian Regional Council (1982-1984).

In the European Parliament: Vice-Chair, Socialist Group (1987-1988). Vice-President of the European Parliament (since 1989).

MARTIN, David W.



Royaume-Uni
Lab.
MdPE: 24.07.1984
PSE



Membre du conseil régional du Lothian (1982-1984).

Au Parlement européen: vice-président du groupe socialiste (1987-1988). Vice-président du Parlement européen (depuis 1989).

BERÈS, Pervenche

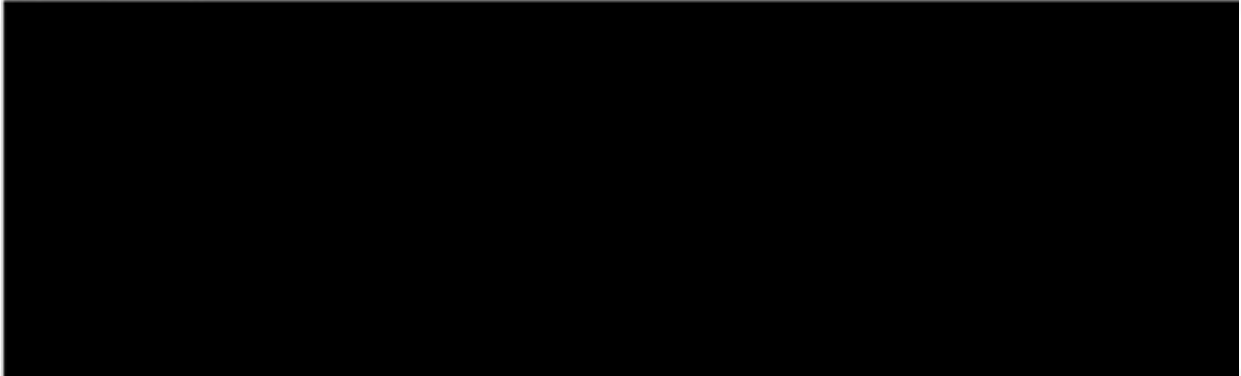


France

PS

MdPE: 19.07.1994

PSE



BERÈS, Pervenche


France

PS

MEP: 19.07.1994

PSE



MARTIN, Hans-Peter



Österreich

SPÖ

MdEP: 20.07.1999

PSE



MARTIN, Hans-Peter



Austria

SPÖ

MEP: 20.07.1999

PSE



SCHULZ, Martin



Deutschland

SPD

MdEP: 19.07.1994

PSE



Mitglied des Rates der Stadt Würselen (seit 1984). Bürgermeister von Würselen (1987-1998).

SCHULZ, Martin

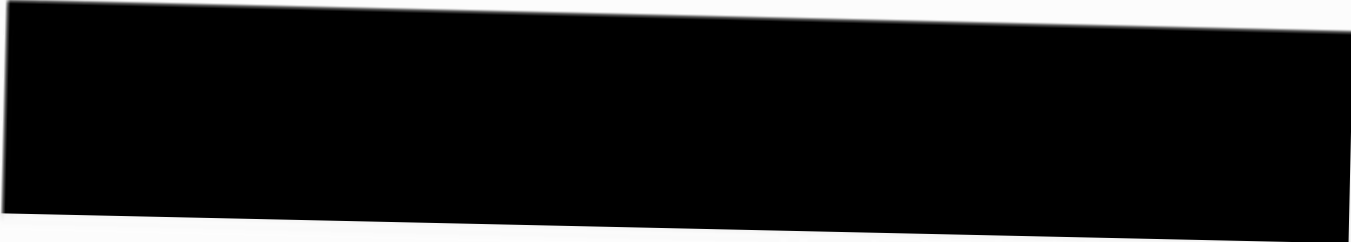


Germany

SPD

MEP: 19.07.1994

PSE



Municipal councillor in Würselen (since 1984). Mayor of Würselen (1987-1998).

DUFF, Andrew Nicholas



United Kingdom
LDP
MEP: 20.07.1999
ELDR



Councillor, City of Cambridge (1982-1990).

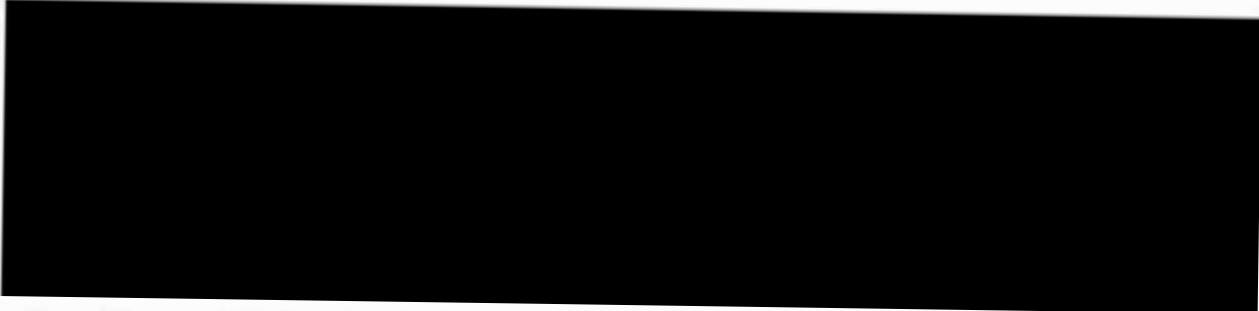


I

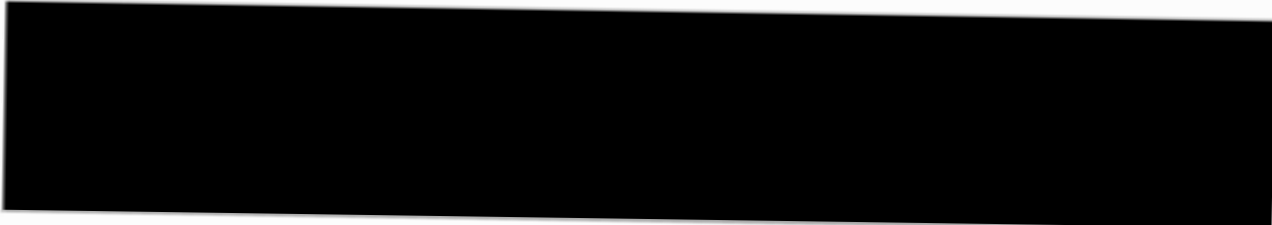
DUFF, Andrew Nicholas



Royaume-Uni
LDP
MdPE: 20.07.1999
ELDR



Conseiller municipal de Cambridge (1982-1990).



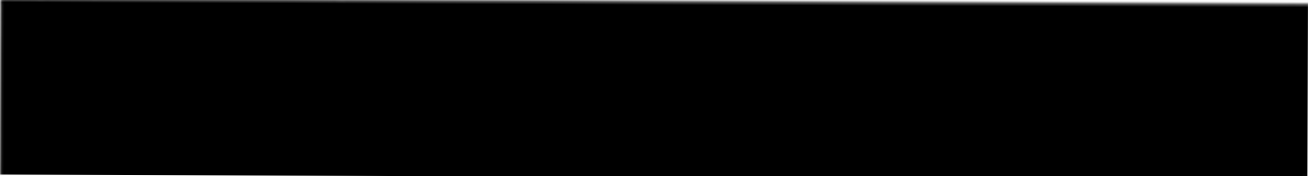
VOGGENHUBER, Johannes


Österreich

GRÜNE


MdEP: 01.01.1995

Verts/ALE

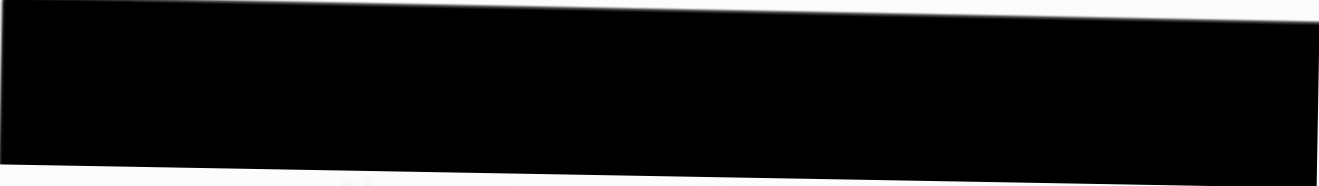

Stadtrat von Salzburg (1982-1987), zuständig für Stadtplanung, Bauen, Verkehr u. Umwelt und Altstadtsanierung. Abgeordneter zum Nationalrat (1990-1996).

Zahlreiche Veröffentlichungen zu den Themen Europäische Integration, Stadtplanung, Urbanistik und Demokratietheorie.

VOGGENHUBER, Johannes



Austria
Die Grünen
MEP: 01.01.1995
Verts/ALE



Executive member of Salzburg municipal council (1982-1987), responsible for town planning, building, transport and the environment and restoration of the old town. Member of the Nationalrat (1990-1996).

Numerous publications on European integration, town planning and democratic theory

KAUFMANN, Sylvia-Yvonne




Deutschland

PDS

MdEP: 20.07.1999

GUE/NGL



Abgeordnete der DDR-Volkskammer (1990). Mitglied des Deutschen Bundestages (1990).

Beobachterin im EP (1991-1994).

KAUFMANN, Sylvia-Yvonne

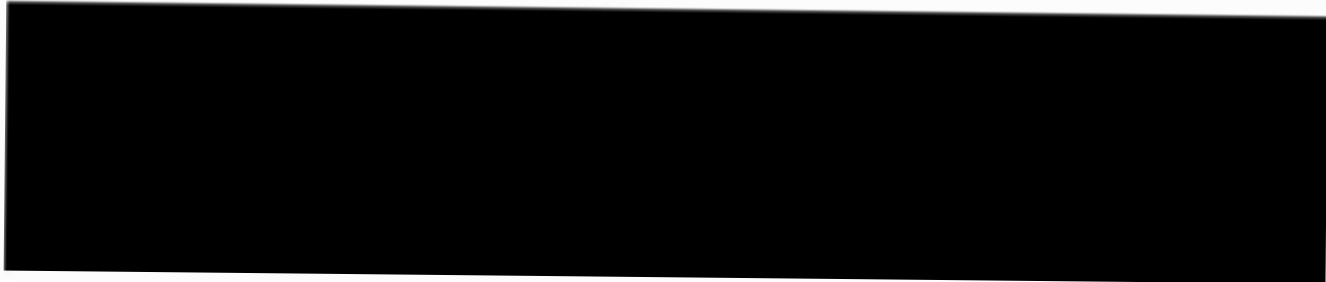


Germany

PDS

MEP: 20.07.1999

GUE/NGL



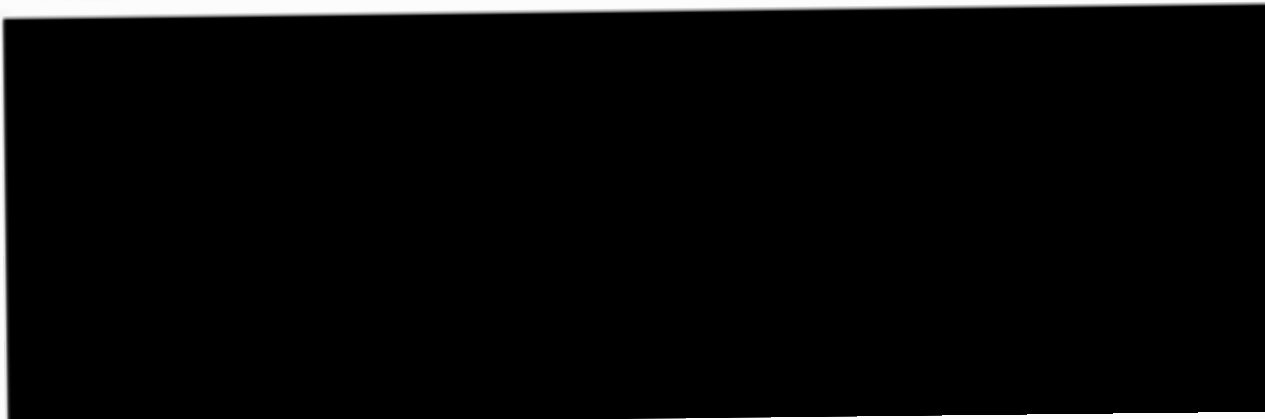
Member of the Volkskammer of the GDR (1990). Member of the German Bundestag (1990).

Observer in the European Parliament (1991-1994).

BERTHU, Georges



France
RPF
MdPE: 19.07.1994
UEN



Conseiller municipal de Congr  (depuis 1995).

BERTHU, Georges

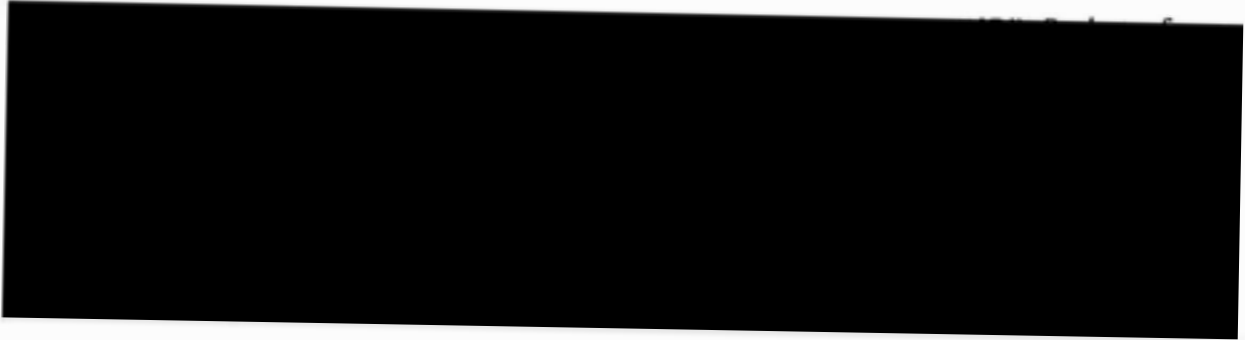


France

RPF

MEP: 19.07.1994

UEN



Member of Congr  municipal council (since 1995).


BONDE, Jens-Peter


Danmark

J

MEP: 17.07.1979

EDD


Medformand (1994-1997) og formand (1997-1999) for Nationernes Europa. Medformand for EDD.

Publikationer: 31 bøger, bl.a. EU's nye grundlov (1997), Et minuts taletid (1999), ØMU – hvad betyder den for mig (1999).

BONDE, Jens-Peter

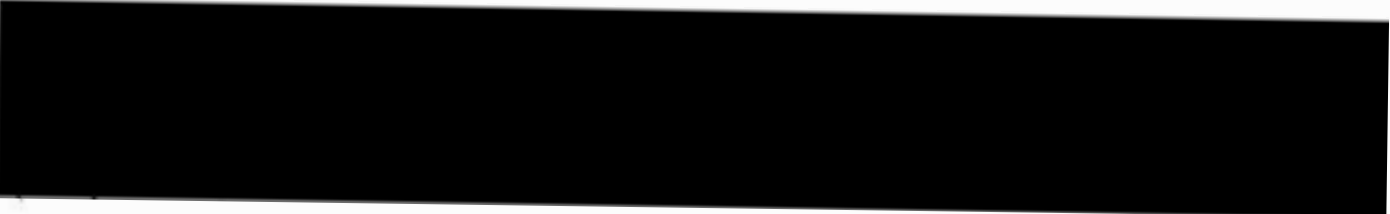


Denmark

J

MEP 17.07.1979

EDD



Co-Chairman (1994-1997) and Chairman (1997-1999) of the EDN Group. Co-Chairman of the EDD Group

Works published: 31 books, including "EU's nye grundlov" (1997), "Et minuts taletid" (1999), "ØMU - hvad betyder den for mig" (1999)

ALMEIDA GARRETT, Teresa


Portugal

PSD, ind.

DPE: 20.07.1999

PPE-DE


ALMEIDA GARRETT, Teresa



Portugal
PSD, ind.
MdPE: 20.07.1999
PPE-DE



ALMEIDA GARRETT, Teresa



Portugal

PSD, ind.

MEP: 20.07.1999

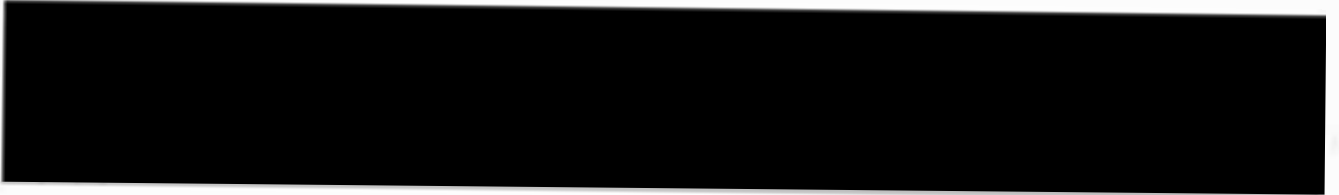
PPE-DE



ALMEIDA GARRETT, Teresa



Portugal
PSD, ind.
DPE: 20.07.1999
PPE-DE



BUTTIGLIONE, Rocco

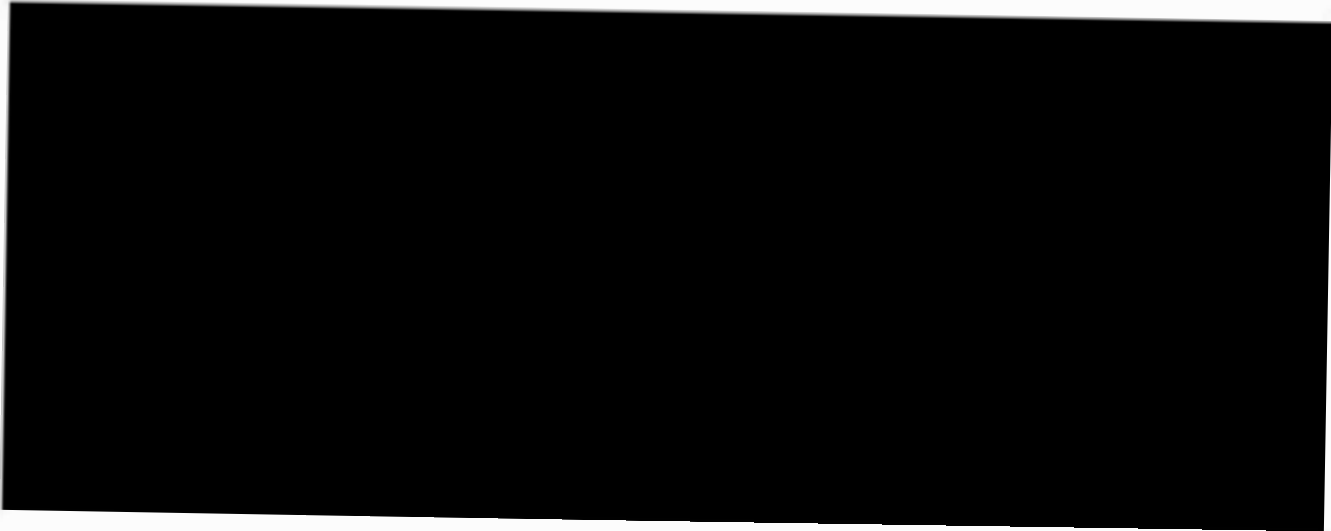


Italie

CDU

MdPE: 20.07.1999

PPE-DE



BUTTIGLIONE, Rocco

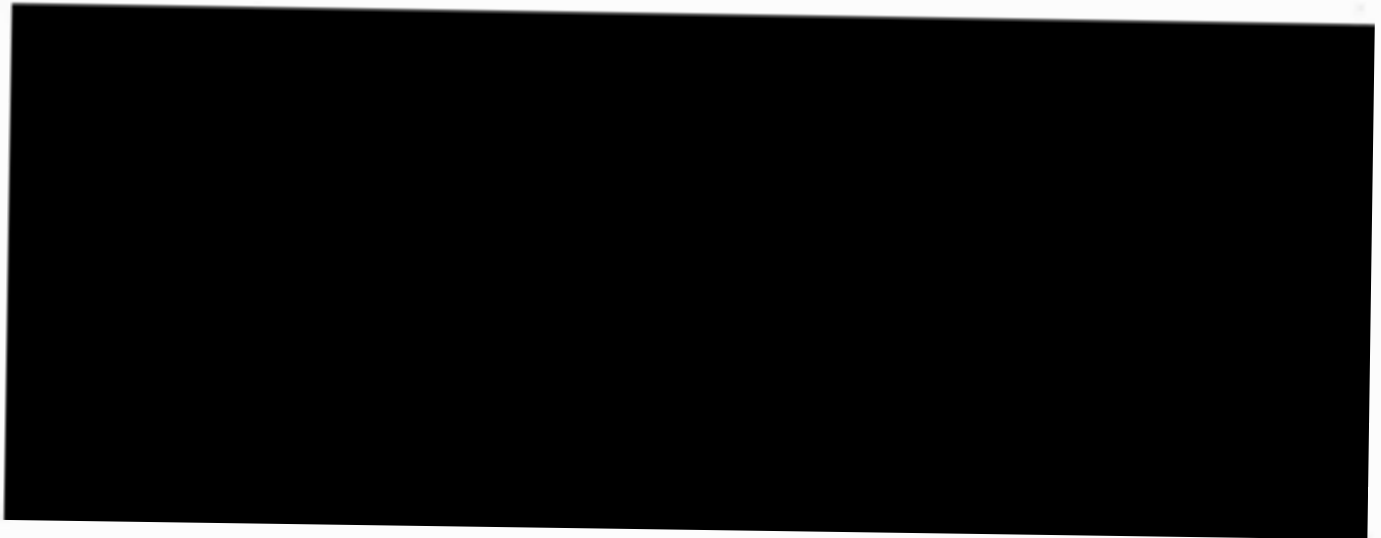


Italy

CDU

MEP: 20.07.1999

PPE-DE



HATZIDAKIS, Konstantinos

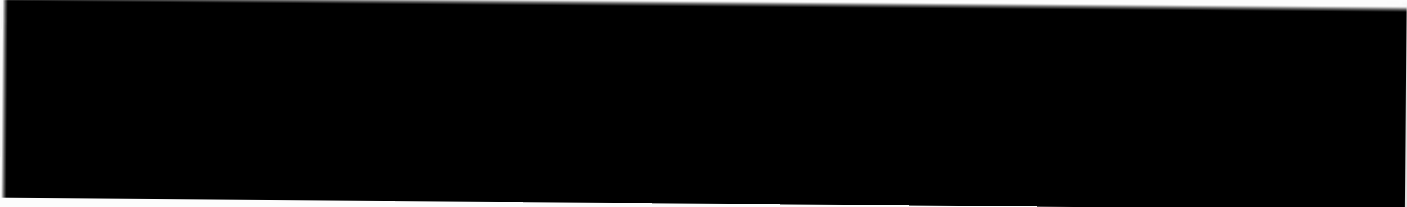


Grèce

N.D.

MdPE: 19.07.1994

PPE-DE



Coordinateur du groupe du PPE au sein de la commission de la politique régionale (1997-1999).

HATZIDAKIS, Konstantinos

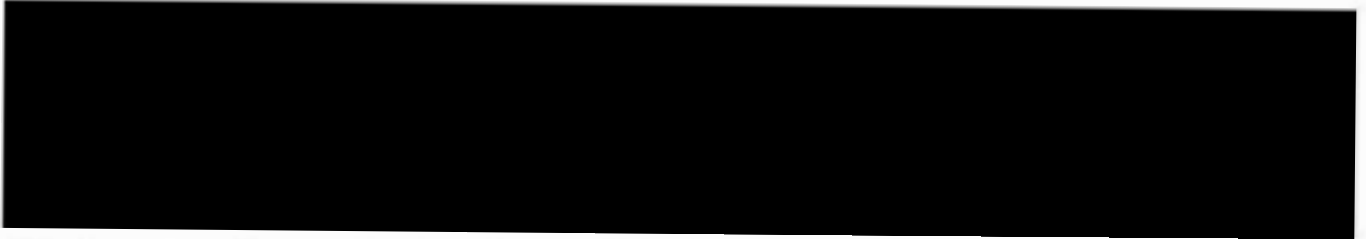


Greece

ND

MEP: 19.07.1994

PPE



PPE Group Coordinator in the Committee on Regional Policy (1997-1999).

ΧΑΤΖΗΔΑΚΗΣ, Κωνσταντίνος



Ελλάς

Ν.Δ.

ΒΕΚ: 19.07.1994

PPE



Συντονιστής της Ομάδας του PPE στην Επιτροπή Περιφερειακής Πολιτικής (1997-1999).


HERMANGE, Marie-Thérèse


France

RPR

MdPE: 19.07.1994

PPE-DE


maire de Paris (depuis 1989).

#jointe au


HERMANGE, Marie-Thérèse


France

RPR


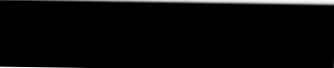
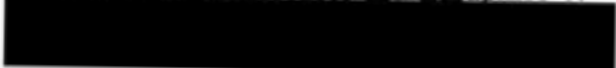
MEP: 19.07.1994

PPE-DE


Paris (since 1989).

Deputy mayor of

MOMBAUR Peter Michael


◇ Conseiller municipal de Solingen (1964-1969) et de Haan (1989-1994). ◇ Membre suppléant de la Cour constitutionnelle de Rhénanie du Nord-Westphalie. ◇ Auteur de nombreuses monographies et commentaires. Coéditeur de revues scientifiques.  ◇ 

MOMBAUR Peter Michael

[REDACTED]


◇ Municipal councillor in Solingen (1964-1969) and in Haan (1989-1994). ◇ Deputy member of the North Rhine-Westphalia Land Constitutional Court. ◇ Author of many monographs and commentaries. Co-publisher of academic journals. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RACK Reinhard

 Député au Nationalrat (nov. 1994 - mars 1995 et déc. 1995 - jan. 1996).

RACK Reinhard

 Member of Parliament (November 1994 -
March 1995 and December 1995 - January 1996).

van den BURG, Ieke (H.C.J.)

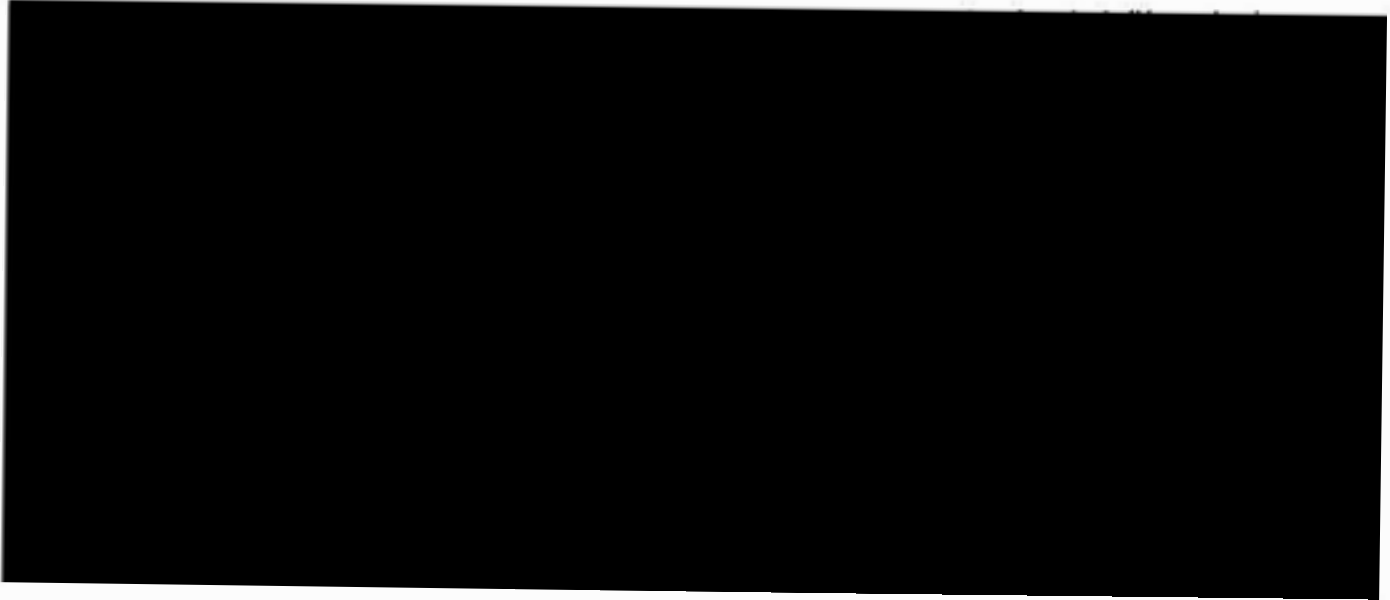


Pays-Bas

PvdA

MdPE: 20.07.1999

PSE



van den BURG, Ieke (H.C.J.)

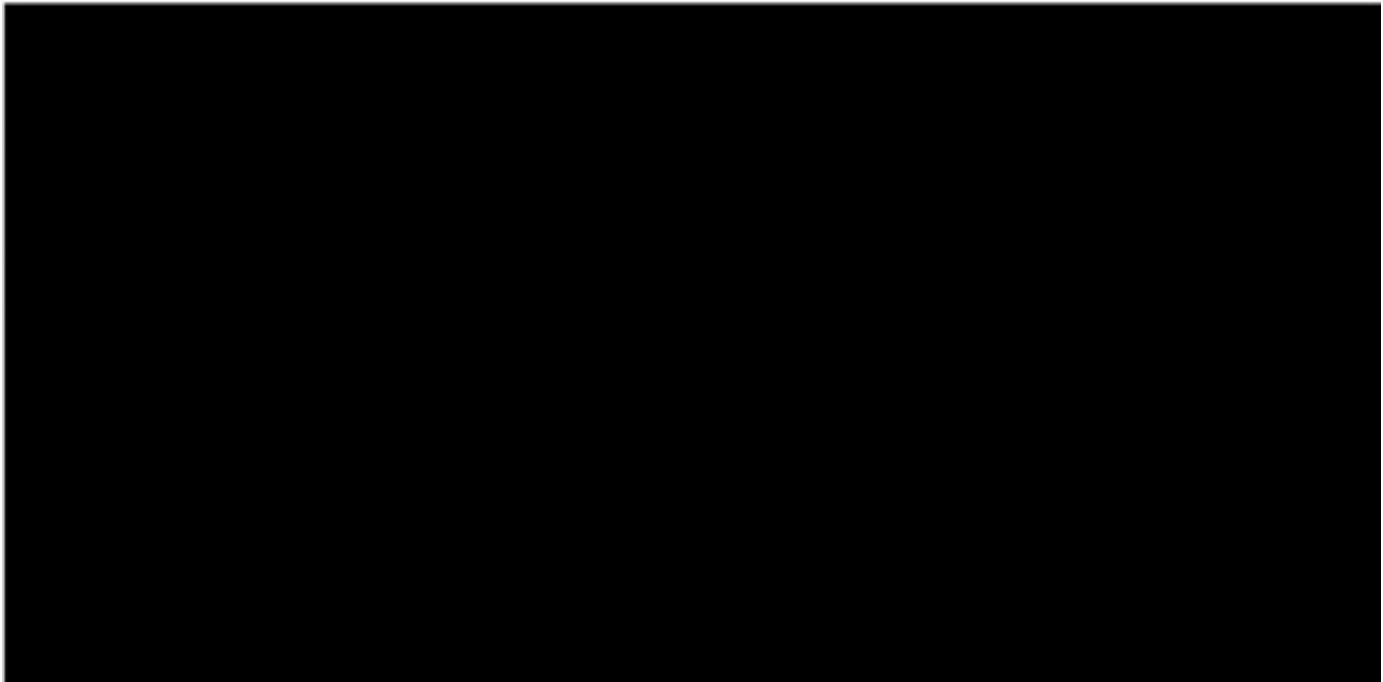


Netherlands

PvdA

MEP: 20.07.1999

PSE



LALUMIÈRE, Catherine

France

PRG

MdPE: 19.07.1994

PSE

**Conseillère régionale d'Île-de-France (1998). Députée à l'Assemblée nationale (1986-1989).
Secrétaire d'État à la fonction publique (1981). Ministre de la consommation (1981-1984).
Secrétaire d'État aux affaires européennes (1984-1986).**

Secrétaire générale du Conseil de l'Europe (1989-1994).

LALUMIÈRE, Catherine

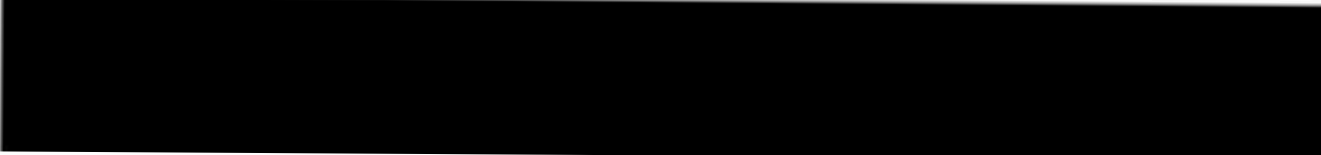


France

PRG

MEP: 19.07.1994

PSE



Member of the Île-de-France Regional Council (1998). Member of the National Assembly (1986-1989). State Secretary for the Civil Service (1981). Minister for Consumer Affairs (1981-1984). State Secretary for European Affairs (1984-1986).

Secretary-General of the Council of Europe (1989-1994).

IIVARI, Ulpu



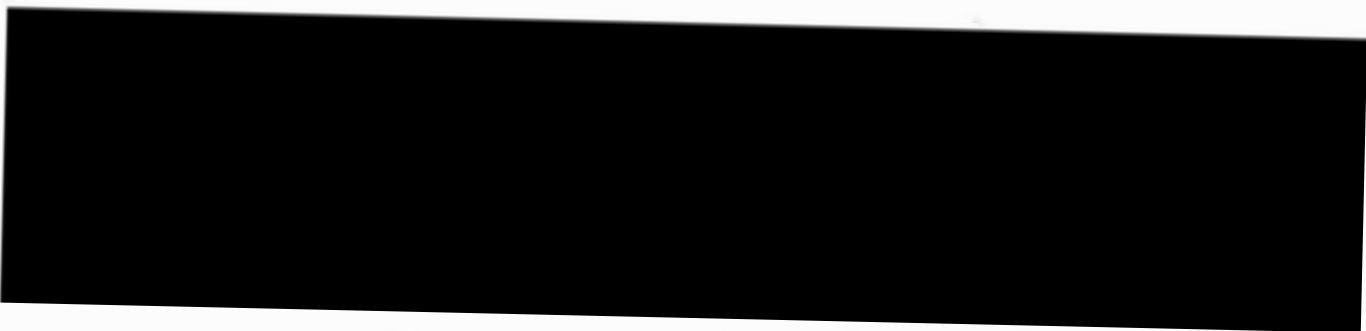
Finlande

SDP

MdPE: 01.01.1995-10.11.1996

20.07.1999

PSE



**Conseillère municipale d'Helsinki (1992-1996). Députée au parlement finlandais (1991-1995).
Vice-présidente de la commission de l'agriculture et de la forêt (1991-1995).**

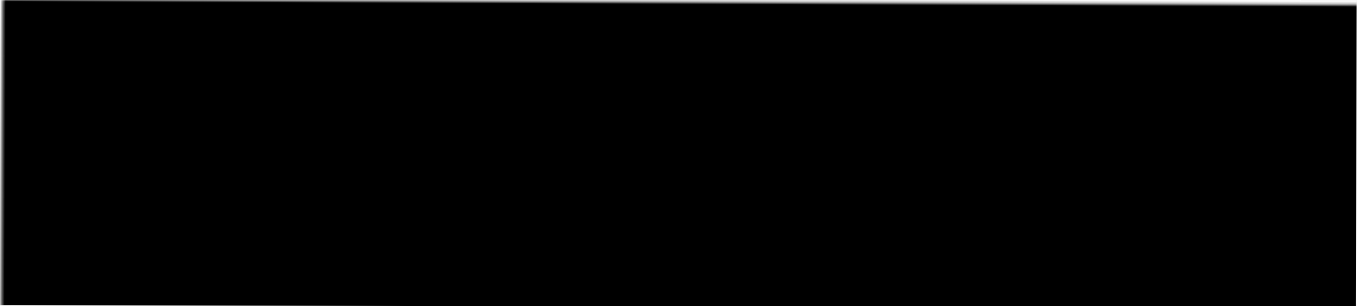
IVARI, Uipu


Finland

SDP

MEP: 01.01.1995-10.11.1996
20.07.1999

PSE


Member, Helsinki City Council (1992-1996). Member of Parliament (1991-1995). Vice-chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (1991-1995).

IIVARI, Ulpu

Suomi

SDP

EPJ: 01.01.1995–10.11.1996

20.07.1999

PSE

Helsingin kaupunginvaltuuston jäsen (1992–1996). Kansanedustaja (1991–1995). Maa- ja metsätalousvaliokunnan varapuheenjohtaja (1991– 1995).

WHITEHEAD, Philip



Royaume-Uni

Lab.

MdPE: 19.07.1994

PSE



Au Parlement européen: Président du groupe du Parti travailliste au Parlement européen (depuis 1999). Président de l'intergroupe "Politique des consommateurs" (depuis 1994).

Membre de l'Assemblée du Conseil de l'Europe (1974-1979).



WHITEHEAD, Phillip



United Kingdom

Lab.

MEP: 19.07.1994

PSE







**In the European Parliament: Chair of the European Parliamentary Labour Party (since 1999).
Chair, Consumer Policy Intergroup (since 1994).**

Member, Council of Europe Assembly (1974-1979).

Phillip Whitehead (1985)



DEHOUSSE, Jean-Maurice
Belgique**PS****MdPE: 16.09.1999****PSE**

Conseiller communal (1976) et bourgmestre à Liège (1995-1999). Membre du conseil de la communauté française (1971-1995). Membre du conseil régional wallon (1980-1995). Ministre de la région wallonne chargé des affaires économiques (1981-1982). Ministre-président de la région wallonne (1982-1985). Membre de la Chambre des représentants (1971-1981). Sénateur (1981-1991). Député régional (1991-1995). Chef de cabinet adjoint (1970) et chef de cabinet du ministre des relations communautaires (1971). Ministre de la culture française puis ministre de la région wallonne (1977-1981). Ministre de la politique scientifique (1992-1995).


DEHOUSSE, Jean-Maurice
Belgium**PS****MEP:** 16.09.1999**PSE**

Member of municipal council (1976) and mayor of Liège (1995-1999). Member of the French Community Council (1971-1995). Member of the Walloon Regional Council (1980-1995). Walloon Region Minister for Economic Affairs (1981-1982). Prime Minister of the Walloon Region (1982-1985). Member of the House of Representatives (1971-1981). Senator (1981-1991). Member of regional parliament (1991-1995). Deputy head (1970) and head of the office of the Minister for Community Relations (1971). Minister for French Culture, then Minister for the Walloon Region (1977-1981). Minister for Science Policy (1992-1995).


WATSON, Graham R.



Royaume-Uni

LDP

MdPE: 19.07.1994

ELDR



Au Parlement européen: chef de file du groupe ELDR (1994-1996).

WATSON, Graham R.


United Kingdom

LDP

MEP: 19.07.1994

ELDR


In the European Parliament: whip, ELDR Group (1994-1996).

BUITENWEG, Kathalijne Maria


Pays-Bas

Gauche verte

MdPE: 20.07.1999

Verts/ALE



BUITENWEG, Kathalijne Maria

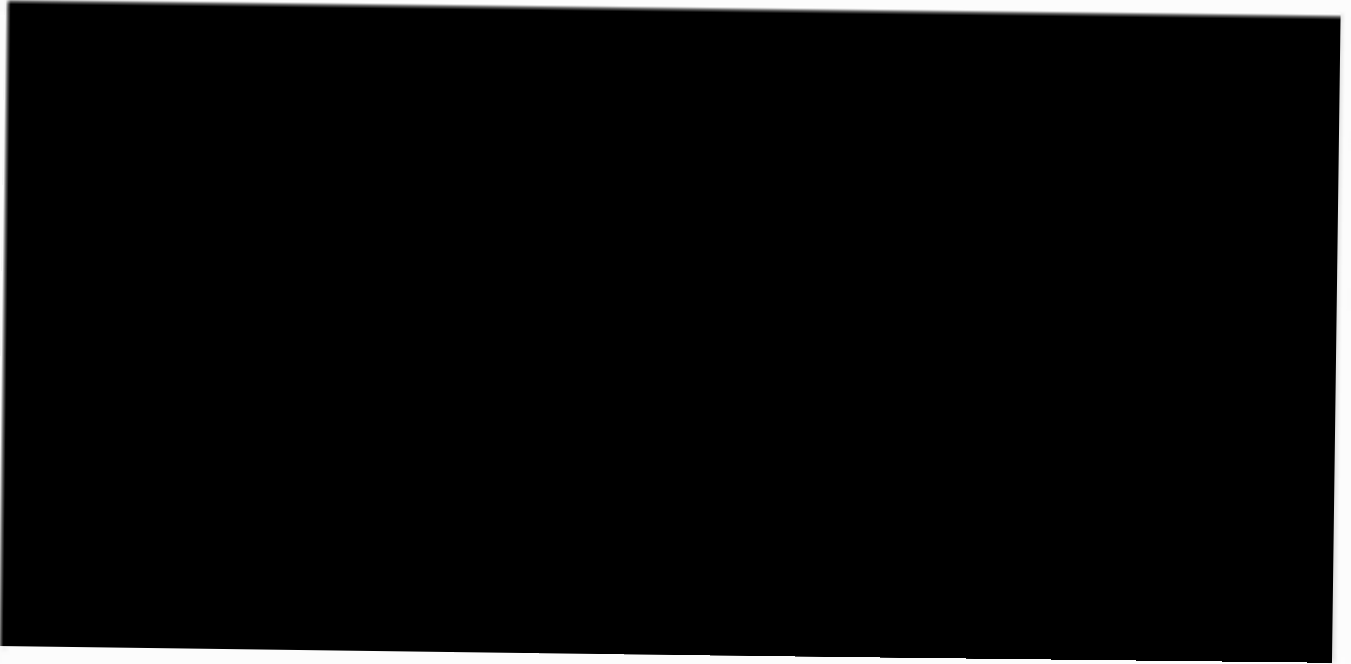


Netherlands

Green Left

MEP: 20.07.1999

Verts/ALE



FRAHM, Pernille



Danemark

F

MdPE: 20.07.1999

GUE/NGL



Membre du

Folketing (1990-1994 et 1998-1999).

Vice-présidente du GUE/NGL.


FRAHM, Pernille


Denmark

F

MEP 20.07.1999

GUE/NGL


Member of the Folketing (1990-1994 and 1998-1999).

Vice-chair of the GUE/NGL Group.

NOBILIA, Mauro



Italie

AN

MdPE: 20.07.1999

UEN



NOBILIA, Mauro

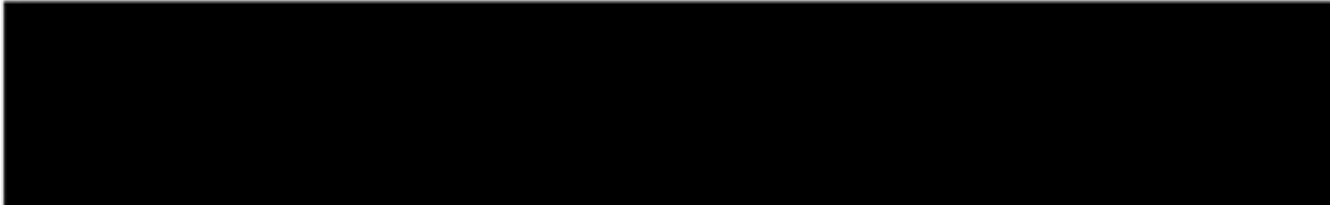


Italy

AN

MEP: 20.07.1999

UEN



van DAM, Rijk

[REDACTED]

Pays-Bas

RPF

MdPE: 02.09.1997

EDD

[REDACTED]

Membre des États provinciaux de la Gueldre (1989-1997). Conseiller municipal de Barneveld (1994-1998).

van DAM, Rijk

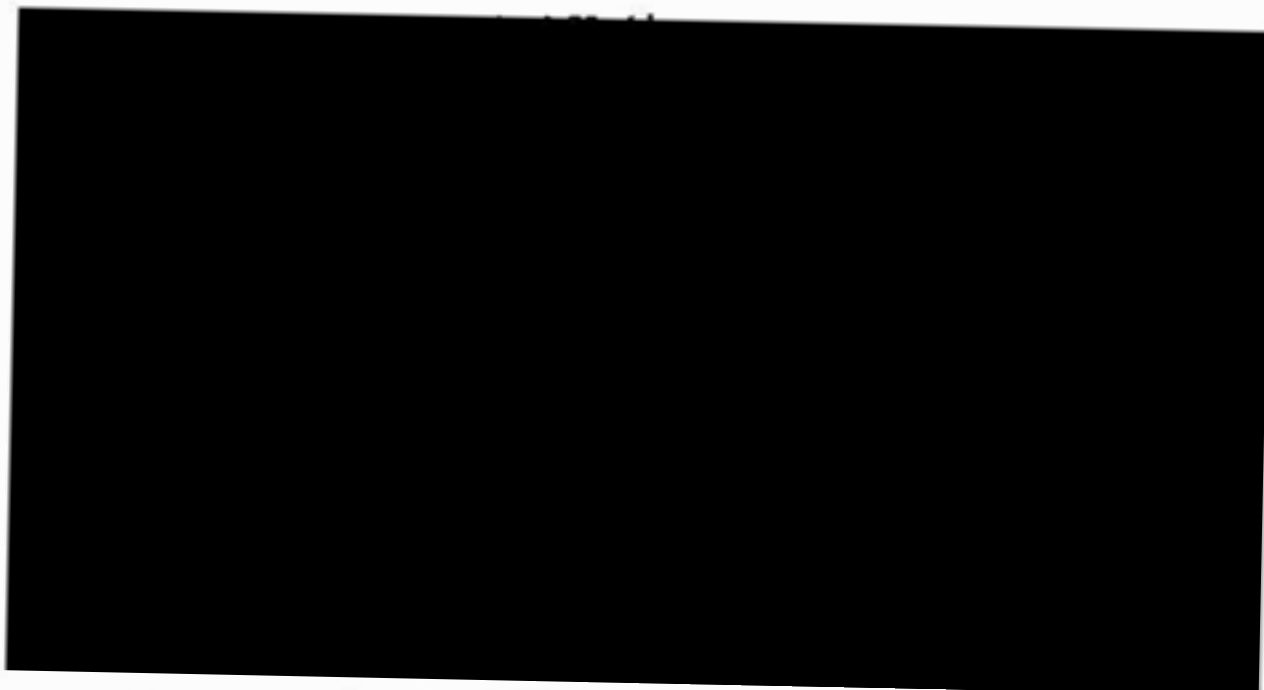
Netherlands

RPF

MEP: 02.09.1997

EDD

Member of the Gelderland Provincial States (1989-1997). Member of Barneveld Municipal Council (1994-1998).

*Curriculum vitae***Siegbert Alber**

- 1969-1980 Membre du Bundestag
- 1970-1980 Membre de l'Assemblée parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe et de l'Assemblée de l'Union de l'Europe occidentale (dans les deux instances, plusieurs années en qualité de président de la commission budgétaire)
- Janvier 1977-
Octobre 1997 Membre du Parlement européen

Fonctions parlementaires:

- 1979-1982 Vice-président de la commission de l'Environnement,
- 1982-1984 Vice-président du groupe PPE,
- 1984-1992 Vice-président du Parlement européen,
- 1993-1994 Président de la commission juridique,

- 2 -

jusqu'en 1997 Porte-parole de politique juridique
et coordinateur du groupe PPE au
sein de la commission juridique.

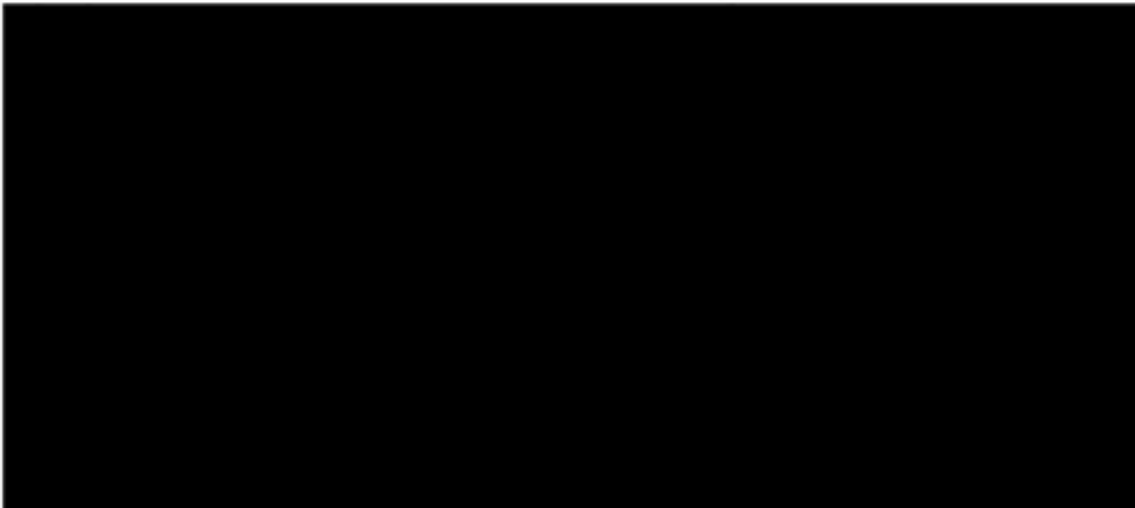
Président – pendant la durée d'exercice – de la sous-
commission "protection des données" et de la
Commission d'Enquête "substances toxiques et
dangereuses" (Commission SEVESO)

Autres fonctions (en tant que membre du Parlement
européen):

- Président du groupe de travail intergroupe
"Amici Poloniae",
- Vice-président de l'Intergroupe "Israel",
- Vice-président de l'intergroupe "Animal
Welfare".
- Président de l'Association Parlementaire
Européenne (Strasbourg, Bruxelles)

Fonctions actuelles:

Depuis le 7.10.1997 Avocat général à la Cour de justice des
Communautés européennes



Wfa

Vassilios Skouris

CURRICULUM VITAE

Ministre des Affaires Intérieures, chargé de l'organisation des élections législatives du 5 novembre 1989.

Ministre des Affaires Intérieures, second mandat, pour les élections législatives du 22 septembre 1996.

Depuis juin 1999 Juge à la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes.

Il a publié quinze livres et un nombre important d'études (plus de 90) en matière de droit administratif, constitutionnel et communautaire, en grec, allemand, français et anglais.



Council of Europe
Conseil de l'Europe



Briefing de Presse

Hans Christian KRÜGER
Secrétaire Général adjoint

40 Membres

Albanie
Allemagne
Andorre
Autriche
Belgique
Bulgarie
Chypre
Croatie
Danemark
Espagne
Estonie
Finlande
France
Grèce
Hongrie
Irlande
Islande
Italie
Lettonie
l'ex-République
yougoslave de
Macédoine
Liechtenstein
Lituanie
Luxembourg
Malte
Moldova
Norvège
Pays Bas
Pologne
Portugal
République Tchèque
Roumanie
Royaume Uni
Russie
Saint Marin
Slovaquie
Slovénie
Suède
Suisse
Turquie
Ukraine

Carrière au Conseil de l'Europe

Juriste au Secrétariat de la Commission européenne des Droits de l'Homme (septembre 1966-67)

Administrateur (juriste) au Secrétariat de la Commission européenne des Droits de l'Homme (1967-73)

Administrateur Principal au Secrétariat de la Commission européenne des Droits de l'Homme (1973-76)

Secrétaire de la Commission européenne des Droits de l'Homme (1976-97)

Elu Secrétaire Général adjoint par l'Assemblée parlementaire (septembre 1997)

CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE
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Fax: +33/3 88 41 27 09
Email: Pressunit@coe.fr
Internet: www.coe.fr

Council of Europe
 Conseil de l'Europe

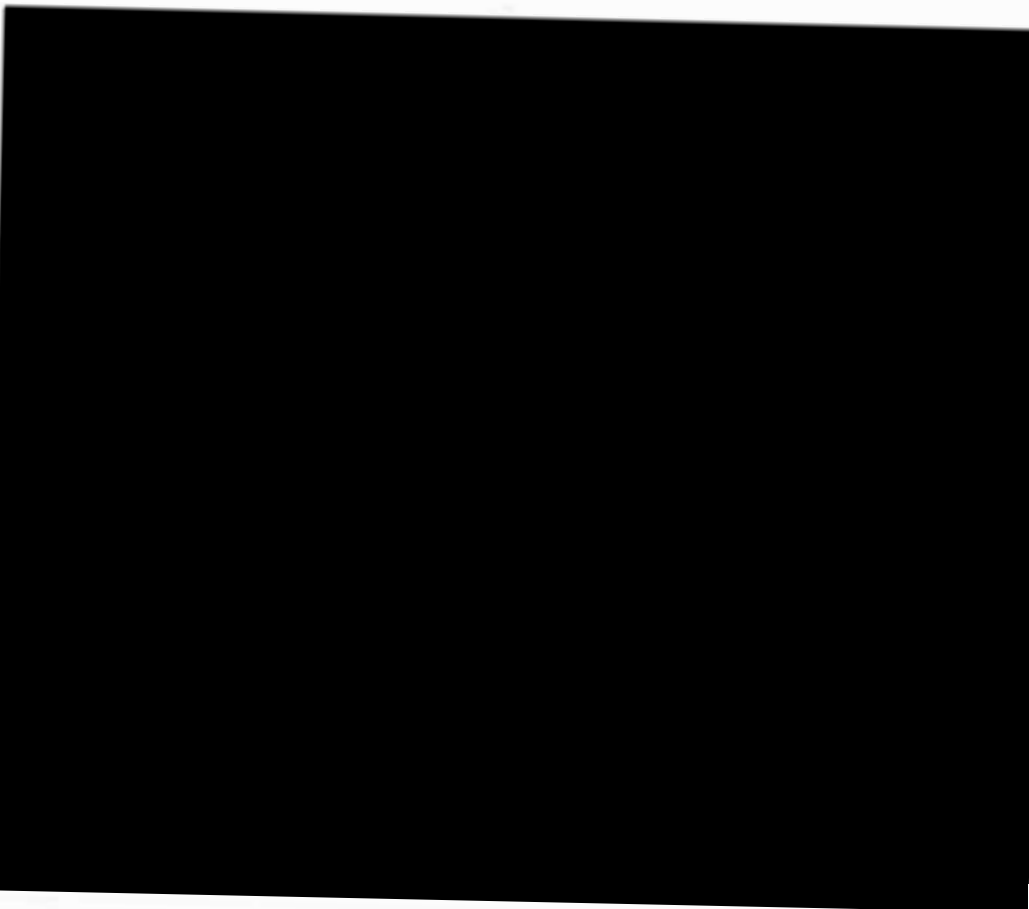


Media Briefing

Hans Christian KRÜGER
 Deputy Secretary General

40 Members

Albania
 Andorra
 Austria
 Belgium
 Bulgaria
 Croatia
 Cyprus
 Czech Republic
 Denmark
 Estonia
 Finland
 France
 Germany
 Greece
 Hungary
 Iceland
 Ireland
 Italy
 Latvia
 Liechtenstein
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Malta
 Moldova
 Netherlands
 Norway
 Poland
 Portugal
 Romania
 Russia
 San Marino
 Slovakia
 Slovenia
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 "the former Yugoslav
 Republic of Macedonia"
 Turkey
 Ukraine
 United Kingdom



Council of Europe

Legal officer in the Secretariat of the European Commission of Human Rights (September 1966-1967)

Administrative Officer in the Secretariat of the European Commission of Human Rights (1967-73)

Principal Administrative Officer in the Secretariat of the European Commission of Human Rights (1973-76)

Secretary to the European Commission of Human Rights (1976-1997)

Elected Deputy Secretary General by the Parliamentary Assembly (September 1997)

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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F- 67075 Strasbourg

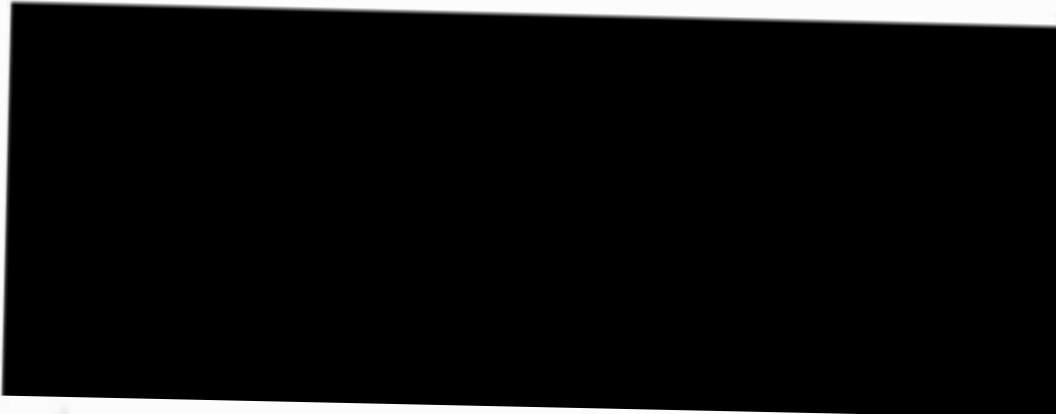
France


Tel: +33/3 88 41 25 60

Fax: +33/3 88 41 27 89

Email: Pressmit@coe.fr

Internet: www.coe.fr



Mr Marc FISCHBACH


Member of the Law Commission of European Parliament Committee on Legal Affairs, member of the Law Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, 1979-1984

Deputy Burgomaster of the City of Luxembourg, 1982

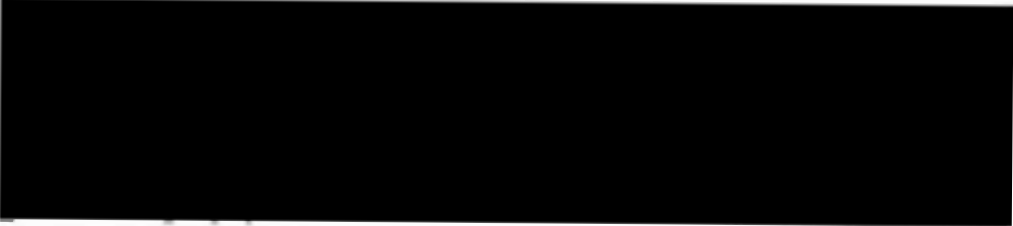


Minister of Public Force and of Agriculture, 1984-1989

Minister of Justice and of National Education, 1989-1995

Minister of Justice and Budget, 1995-1998

Judge at the European Court of Human Rights, 1998

M. Marc FISCHBACH
(Luxembourgeois)

Membre de la Commission juridique du Parlement européen, membre de la Commission juridique de la Chambre des députés, 1979-1984

Echevin de la ville de Luxembourg, 1982



Ministre de la Force publique et de l'Agriculture, 1984-1989

Ministre de la Justice et de l'Education nationale, 1989-1995

Ministre de la Justice et du Budget, 1995-1998

Juge à la Cour européenne des Droits de l'Homme, 1998

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations

État au 23 mars 2000

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <i>Président délégation PE : --></i>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T)
	Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T)
	M. Thierry CORNILLET (T)
	M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T)
	M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T)
	Mme Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (T)
	M. David MARTIN (T)
	Mme Pervenche BERÈS (T)
	M. Hans-Peter MARTIN (T)
	M. Martin SCHULZ (T)
	Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T)
	M. Andrew DUFF (T)
	M. Johannes VOGGENHUBER (T)
	Mme Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN (T)
	M. Georges BERTHU (T)
	M. Jens-Peter BONDE (T)
	Mme Teresa ALMEIDA GARRETT (S)
	M. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE (S)
	M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S)
	Mme Marie-Thérèse HERMANGE (S)
	M. Peter Michael MOMBAUR (S)
	M. Reinhard RACK (S)
	Mme Ieke van den BURG (S)
	Mme Catherine LALUMIERE (S)
	Mme Ulpu IIVARI (S)
	M. Phillip WHITEHEAD (S)
	M. Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE (S)
	M. Graham WATSON (S)
	Mme Kathalijne BUITENWEG (S)
	Mme Pernille FRAHM (S)
	M. Mauro NOBILIA (S)
	M. Rijk van DAM (S)

Institution/Etat	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Cour de Justice	M. SKOURIS (Juge) M. ALBER (Avocat général)
Conseil de l'Europe	M. KRUGER (Secrétaire général adjoint) M. Johan CALLEWAERT (S) M. FISCHBACH (Juge)
Commission	M. António VITORINO (Commissaire) M. Carlo TROJAN (Secrétaire général) (S)
Finlande Parlement finlandais :	M. Paavo NIKULA (Chancelier de la justice) (T) M. Holger Rotkirch (S) M. Gunnar JANSSON (T) Mme Tuija BRAX (T) M. Johannes LEPPÄNEN(S) Mme Riitta PRUSTI (S)
Allemagne Parlement :	M. Roman HERZOG M. Jurgen MEYER (T) M. Jürgen GNAUCK (T) M. Peter ALTMAIER (S) M. Wolf WEBER (S)
Belgique Parlement :	M. Jean-Luc DEHAENE (T) M. Erik DERYCKE (S) M. Roger LALLEMAND (T) M. Karel de GUCHT (T) M. Jacky MORAEL (S Lallemand)
France Parlement	M. BRAIBANT (T) Mme Jacqueline Dutheil de la Rochère (S) M. François LONCLE (T) Mme Nicole Ameline (S) M. Hubert HAENEL (T) Mme Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD (S)
Espagne Parlement	M. Alvaro RODRIGUEZ-BEREIJO (T) M. Francisco de ASÍS SANZ GANDASEGUI (S) M. Gabriel CISNEROS (T) M. Jordi SOLÉ TURA (T)
Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPADIMITRIOU M. Georgios ROMEOS M. Michael LIAPIS
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
Luxembourg Parlement :	M. Paul-Henri MEYERS M. Ben FAYOT (T) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T)

Royaume-Uni Parlement :	Lord GOLDSMITH QC M. Martin EATON (S) M. Wyn GRIFFITHS (T) Lord BOWNESS (T) M. David CHIDGEY (S) The Baroness HOWELLS of St. Davids (S)
Suède Parlement :	M. Daniel TARSchYS M. Göran MAGNUSSON (T) M. Lars F. TOBISSON (T) M. Ingvar SVENSSON (S) Mr. Kenneth KVIST (S)
Danemark Parlement	M. Erling OLSEN (T) M. Tyge LEHMANN (S) M. Claus Larsen JENSEN (T) Mme Ulla TØRNAES (T) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S)
Portugal Parlement	M. Pedro BACELAR DE VASCONCELLOS M. Miguel DE SERPA SOARES (S) M. José BARROS MOURA (T) Mme Maria Eduarda AZEVEDO (T)
Italie Parlement :	M. Stefano RODOTÀ M. Andrea MANZELLA (T) M. Piero MELOGRANI (T) M. Furio BOSELLO (S) Mme Maria Pia VALETTO BITELLI (S)
Irlande Parlement	M. Michael O'KENNEDY (T) M. Mahon HAYES (S) M. Desmond O'MALLEY (T) Mme Madeline TAYLOR QUINN (S) M. Bernard DURKAN (T)
Autriche Parlement	M. Heinrich NEISSER (T) M. Harald Dossi (S) M. à nommer (T) M. Harald OFNER (T) M. Michael SPINDELEGGER (S) M. Willi BRAUNEDER (S)

Autres instances	Nom
Comité économique et social	Madame Anne-Marie SIGMUND M. Roger BRIESCH M. Manuel CAVALEIRO BRANDAO M. Alan HICK
Comité des Régions	M. Jozef CHABERT M. Manfred DAMMEYER Mme Béatrice TAULÈGNE
Le Médiateur	M. Jacob SÖDERMANN

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations

État au 24 mars 2000

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <i>Président délégation PE : --></i>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T)
	Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T)
	M. Thierry CORNILLET (T)
	M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T)
	M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T)
	Mme Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (T)
	M. David MARTIN (T)
	Mme Pervenche BERÈS (T)
	M. Hans-Peter MARTIN (T)
	M. Martin SCHULZ (T)
	Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T)
	M. Andrew DUFF (T)
	M. Johannes VOGGENHUBER (T)
	Mme Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN (T)
	M. Georges BERTHU (T)
	M. Jens-Peter BONDE (T)
	Mme Teresa ALMEIDA GARRETT (S)
	M. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE (S)
	M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S)
	Mme Marie-Thérèse HERMANGE (S)
	M. Peter Michael MOMBAUR (S)
	M. Reinhard RACK (S)
	Mme Ieke van den BURG (S)
	Mme Catherine LALUMIERE (S)
	Mme Ulpu IIVARI (S)
	M. Phillip WHITEHEAD (S)
	M. Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE (S)
	M. Graham WATSON (S)
	Mme Kathalijne BUITENWEG (S)
	Mme Pernille FRAHM (S)
	M. Mauro NOBILIA (S)
	M. Rijk van DAM (S)

Institution/Etat	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Cour de Justice	M. SKOURIS (Juge) M. ALBER (Avocat général)
Conseil de l'Europe	M. KRUGER (Secrétaire général adjoint) M. Johan CALLEWAERT (S) M. FISCHBACH (Juge)
Commission	M. António VITORINO (Commissaire) M. Carlo TROJAN (Secrétaire général) (S)
Finlande Parlement finlandais :	M. Paavo NIKULA (Chancelier de la justice) (T) M. Holger Rotkirch (S) M. Gunnar JANSSON (T) Mme Tuija BRAX (T) M. Johannes LEPPÄNEN(S) Mme Riitta PRUSTI (S)
Allemagne Parlement :	M. Roman HERZOG M. Jurgen MEYER (T) M. Jürgen GNAUCK (T) M. Peter ALTMAIER (S) M. Wolf WEBER (S)
Belgique Parlement :	M. Jean-Luc DEHAENE (T) M. Erik DERYCKE (S) M. Roger LALLEMAND (T) M. Karel de GUCHT (T) M. Jacky MORAEL (S Lallemand)
France Parlement	M. BRAIBANT (T) Mme Jacqueline Dutheil de la Rochère (S) M. François LONCLE (T) Mme Nicole Ameline (S) M. Hubert HAENEL (T) Mme Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD (S)
Espagne Parlement	M. Alvaro RODRIGUEZ-BEREIJO (T) M. Francisco SANZ GANDASEGUI (S) M. Gabriel CISNEROS (T) M. Jordi SOLÉ TURA (T)
Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPADIMITRIOU M. Georgios ROMEOS M. Michael LIAPIS
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
Luxembourg Parlement :	M. Paul-Henri MEYERS M. Ben FAYOT (T) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T)

Royaume-Uni Parlement :	Lord GOLDSMITH QC M. Martin EATON (S) M. Wyn GRIFFITHS (T) Lord BOWNESS (T) M. David CHIDGEY (S) The Baroness HOWELLS of St. Davids (S)
Suède Parlement :	M. Daniel TARSchYS M. Göran MAGNUSSON (T) M. Lars F. TOBISSON (T) M. Ingvar SVENSSON (S) Mr. Kenneth KVIST (S)
Danemark Parlement	M. Erling OLSEN (T) M. Tyge LEHMANN (S) M. Claus Larsen JENSEN (T) Mme Ulla TØRNAES (T) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S)
Portugal Parlement	M. Pedro BACELAR DE VASCONCELLOS M. Miguel DE SERPA SOARES (S) M. José BARROS MOURA (T) Mme Maria Eduarda AZEVEDO (T)
Italie Parlement :	M. Stefano RODOTÀ M. Andrea MANZELLA (T) M. Piero MELOGRANI (T) M. Furio BOSELLO (S) Mme Maria Pia VALETTO BITELLI (S)
Irlande Parlement	M. Michael O'KENNEDY (T) M. Mahon HAYES (S) M. Desmond O'MALLEY (T) Mme Madeline TAYLOR QUINN (S) M. Bernard DURKAN (T)
Autriche Parlement	M. Heinrich NEISSER (T) M. Harald Dossi (S) M. Caspar EINEM (T) M. Harald OFNER (T) ... à nommer (S) M. Willi BRAUNEDER (S)

Autres instances	Nom
Comité économique et social	Madame Anne-Marie SIGMUND M. Roger BRIESCH M. Manuel CAVALEIRO BRANDAO M. Alan HICK
Comité des Régions	M. Jozef CHABERT M. Manfred DAMMEYER Mme Béatrice TAULÈGNE
Le Médiateur	M. Jacob SÖDERMANN

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations

État au 5 avril 2000

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <u>Président délégation PE : --></u>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T)
	Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T)
	M. Thierry CORNILLET (T)
	M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T)
	M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T)
	Mme Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (T)
	M. David MARTIN (T)
	Mme Pervenche BERÈS (T)
	M. Hans-Peter MARTIN (T)
	M. Martin SCHULZ (T)
	Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T)
	M. Andrew DUFF (T)
	M. Johannes VOGGENHUBER (T)
	Mme Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN (T)
	M. Georges BERTHU (T)
	M. Jens-Peter BONDE (T)
	Mme Teresa ALMEIDA GARRETT (S)
	M. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE (S)
	M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S)
	Mme Marie-Thérèse HERMANGE (S)
	M. Peter Michael MOMBAUR (S)
	M. Reinhard RACK (S)
	Mme Ieke van den BURG (S)
	Mme Catherine LALUMIERE (S)
	Mme Ulpu IIVARI (S)
	M. Phillip WHITEHEAD (S)
	M. Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE (S)
	M. Graham WATSON (S)
	Mme Kathalijne BUITENWEG (S)
	Mme Pernille FRAHM (S)
	M. Mauro NOBILIA (S)
	M. Rijk van DAM (S)

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Cour de Justice	M. SKOURIS (Juge) M. ALBER (Avocat général)
Conseil de l'Europe	M. KRUGER (Secrétaire général adjoint) M. Alexander Bartling (S) M. FISCHBACH (Juge) M. Johan CALLEWAERT (S)
Commission	M. António VITORINO (Commissaire) M. Carlo TROJAN (Secrétaire général) (S)
Finlande Parlement finlandais :	M. Paavo NIKULA (Chancelier de la justice) (T) M. Holger Rotkirch (S) M. Gunnar JANSSON (T) Mme Tuija BRAX (T) M. Johannes LEPPÄNEN(S) Mme Riitta PRUSTI (S)
Allemagne Parlement :	M. Roman HERZOG M. Jurgen MEYER (T) M. Jürgen GNAUCK (T) M. Peter ALTMAIER (S) M. Wolf WEBER (S)
Belgique Parlement :	M. Jean-Luc DEHAENE (T) M. Erik DERYCKE (S) M. Roger LALLEMAND (T) M. Karel de GUCHT (T) M. Jacky MORAEL (S Lallemand)
France Parlement	M. BRAIBANT (T) Mme Jacqueline Duheil de la Rochère (S) M. François LONCLE (T) Mme Nicole Ameline (S) M. Hubert HAENEL (T) Mme Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD (S)
Espagne Parlement	M. Alvaro RODRIGUEZ-BEREIJO (T) M. Francisco SANZ GANDASEGUI (S) M. Gabriel CISNEROS (T) M. Jordi SOLÉ TURA (T)
Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPADIMITRIOU M. Georgios ROMEOS M. Michael LIAPIS
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES (T) M. Bernard BOT (S) M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
Luxembourg Parlement :	M. Paul-Henri MEYERS M. Ben FAYOT (T) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T)

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Suède Parlement :	M. Daniel TARSCHYS M. Göran MAGNUSSON (T) M. Lars F. TOBISSON (T) M. Ingvar SVENSSON (S) Mr. Kenneth KVIST (S)
Danemark Parlement	M. Erling OLSEN (T) M. Tyge LEHMANN (S) M. Claus Larsen JENSEN (T) Mme Ulla TØRNAES (T) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S)
Portugal Parlement	M. Pedro BACELAR DE VASCONCELLOS (T) M. Miguel DE SERPA SOARES (S) M. José BARROS MOURA (T) Mme Maria Eduarda AZEVEDO (T)
Italie Parlement :	M. Stefano RODOTÀ M. Andrea MANZELLA (T) M. Piero MELOGRANI (T) M. Furio BOSELLO (S) Mme Maria Pia VALETTO BITELLI (S)
Irlande Parlement	M. Michael O'KENNEDY (T) M. Mahon HAYES (S) M. Desmond O'MALLEY (T) Mme Madeline TAYLOR QUINN (S) M. Bernard DURKAN (T) M. Paschal MOONEY (S)
Autriche Parlement	M. Heinrich NEISSER (T) M. Harald Dossi (S) M. Caspar EINEM (T) M. Harald OFNER (T) ... à nommer (S) M. Willi BRAUNEDER (S)

Autres instances	Nom
Comité économique et social	Madame Anne-Marie SIGMUND M. Roger BRIESCH M. Manuel CAVALEIRO BRANDAO M. Alan HICK
Comité des Régions	M. Jozef CHABERT M. Manfred DAMMEYER Mme Béatrice TAULÈGNE
Le Médiateur	M. Jacob SÖDERMANN

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations

État au 19 avril 2000

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <u>Président délégation PE : --></u>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T)
	Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T)
	M. Thierry CORNILLET (T)
	M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T)
	M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T)
	Mme Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (T)
	M. David MARTIN (T)
	Mme Pervenche BERÈS (T)
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	M. Martin SCHULZ (T)
	Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T)
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	M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S)
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Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPANIMITRIOU ... à nommer ... à nommer
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES (T) M. Bernard BOT (S) M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
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Comité des Régions	M. Jozef CHABERT, M. Manfred DAMMEYER M. Albert BORE, Mme Claude du GRANRUT Mme Béatrice TAULÈGNE
Le Médiateur	M. Jacob SÖDERMANN

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations

État au 29 mai 2000

Institution/État	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <i>Président délégation PE : --></i>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T)
	Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T)
	M. Thierry CORNILLET (T)
	M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T)
	M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T)
	Mme Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (T)
	M. David MARTIN (T)
	Mme Pervenche BERÈS (T)
	M. Hans-Peter MARTIN (T)
	M. Jo LEINEN (T)
	Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T)
	M. Andrew DUFF (T)
	M. Johannes VOGGENHUBER (T)
	Mme Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN (T)
	M. Georges BERTHU (T)
	M. Jens-Peter BONDE (T)
	Mme Teresa ALMEIDA GARRETT (S)
	M. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE (S)
	M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S)
	Mme Marie-Thérèse HERMANGE (S)
	M. Peter Michael MOMBAUR (S)
	M. Reinhard RACK (S)
	Mme Ieke van den BURG (S)
	Mme Catherine LALUMIERE (S)
	Mme Ulpu IIVARI (S)
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	M. Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE (S)
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Allemagne Parlement :	M. Roman HERZOG M. Jurgen MEYER (T) M. Jürgen GNAUCK (T) M. Peter ALTMAIER (S) M. Wolf WEBER (S)
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France Parlement	M. BRAIBANT (T) Mme Jacqueline Dutheil de la Rochère (S) M. François LONCLE (T) Mme Nicole Ameline (S) M. Hubert HAENEL (T) Mme Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD (S)
Espagne Parlement	M. Alvaro RODRIGUEZ-BEREIJO (T) M. Francisco SANZ GANDASEGUI (S) M. Gabriel CISNEROS (T) Mme Alicia DE CASTRO MASAVEU (S) M. Jordi SOLÉ TURA (T)
Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPANIMITRIOU ... à nommer ... à nommer
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES (T) M. Bernard BOT (S) M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
Luxembourg Parlement :	M. Paul-Henri MEYERS M. Ben FAYOT (T) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T)

Royaume-Uni Parlement :	Lord GOLDSMITH QC M. Martin EATON (S) M. Wyn GRIFFITHS (T) Lord BOWNESS (T) M. David CHIDGEY (S) The Baroness HOWELLS of St. Davids (S)
Suède Parlement :	M. Daniel TARSCHYS (T) M. Lars MAGNUSON (S) M. Göran MAGNUSSON (T) M. Lars F. TOBISSON (T) M. Ingvar SVENSSON (S) Mr. Kenneth KVIST (S)
Danemark Parlement	M. Erling OLSEN (T) M. Tyge LEHMANN (S) M. Claus Larsen JENSEN (T) Mme Ulla TØRNAES (T) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S)
Portugal Parlement	M. Pedro BACELAR DE VASCONCELLOS (T) M. Miguel DE SERPA SOARES (S) M. José BARROS MOURA (T) Mme Maria Eduarda AZEVEDO (T)
Italie Parlement :	M. Stefano RODOTÀ M. Andrea MANZELLA (T) M. Piero MELOGRANI (T) M. Furio BOSELLO (S) Mme Maria Pia VALETTO BITELLI (S)
Irlande Parlement	M. Michael O'KENNEDY (T) M. Mahon HAYES (S) M. Desmond O'MALLEY (T) Mme Madeline TAYLOR QUINN (S) M. Bernard DURKAN (T) M. Paschal MOONEY (S)
Autriche Parlement	M. Heinrich NEISSER (T) M. Harald Dossi (S) M. Caspar EINEM (T) M. Harald OFNER (T) M. Michael Holoubek (S) M. Willi BRAUNEDER (S)

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Comité des Régions	M. Jozef CHABERT, M. Manfred DAMMEYER M. Albert BORE, Mme Claude du GRANRUT Mme Béatrice TAULÈGNE
Le Médiateur	M. Jacob SÖDERMANN

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

Liste des nominations

État au 7 juin 2000

Institution/Etat	Nom (« T » = titulaire/ »S » = Suppléant)
Parlement européen <u>Président délégation PE : --></u>	M. Inigo MÉNDEZ DE VIGO (T)
	Mme Charlotte CEDERSCHIÖLD (T)
	M. Thierry CORNILLET (T)
	M. Ingo FRIEDRICH (T)
	M. Timothy KIRKHOPE (T)
	Mme Johanna MAIJ-WEGGEN (T)
	M. David MARTIN (T)
	Mme Pervenche BERÈS (T)
	M. Hans-Peter MARTIN (T)
	M. Jo LEINEN (T)
	Mme Elena PACIOTTI (T)
	M. Andrew DUFF (T)
	M. Johannes VOGGENHUBER (T)
	Mme Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN (T)
	M. Georges BERTHU (T)
	M. Jens-Peter BONDE (T)
	Mme Teresa ALMEIDA GARRETT (S)
	M. Rocco BUTTIGLIONE (S)
	M. Konstantinos HATZIDAKIS (S)
	Mme Marie-Thérèse HERMANGE (S)
	M. Peter Michael MOMBAUR (S)
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	Mme Ieke van den BURG (S)
	Mme Catherine LALUMIERE (S)
	Mme Ulpu IIVARI (S)
	M. Phillip WHITEHEAD (S)
	M. Jean-Maurice DEHOUSSE (S)
	M. Graham WATSON (S)
	Mme Alima BOUMEDIENNE-THIERY (S)
	Mme Pernille FRAHM (S)
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Commission	M. António VITORINO (Commissaire) M. Carlo TROJAN (Secrétaire général) (S)
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Allemagne Parlement :	M. Roman HERZOG M. Jurgen MEYER (T) M. Jürgen GNAUCK (T) M. Peter ALTMAIER (S) M. Wolf WEBER (S)
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France Parlement	M. BRAIBANT (T) Mme Jacqueline Dutheil de la Rochère (S) M. François LONCLE (T) Mme Nicole Ameline (S) M. Hubert HAENEL (T) Mme Marie-Madeleine DIEULANGARD (S)
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Grèce Parlement	M. George PAPADIMITRIOU M. Loukas APOSTOLIDIS (T) Mme Anna BENAKI-PSAROUDA (T)
Pays-Bas Parlement :	M. Frits KORTHALS ALTES (T) M. Bernard BOT (S) M. Michiel PATIJN (T) M. Ernst HIRSCH BALLIN (T) M. Erik JURGENS (S) M. Gerritjan van OVEN (S)
Luxembourg Parlement :	M. Paul-Henri MEYERS M. Ben FAYOT (T) Mme Simone BEISSEL (T)

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Danemark Parlement	M. Erling OLSEN (T) M. Tyge LEHMANN (S) M. Claus Larsen JENSEN (T) Mme Ulla TØRNAES (T) M. Knud Erik HANSEN (S) Mme Pia CHRISTMAS-MØLLER (S)
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III.5.b. Agendas and Timetables of the Charter Convention

PROJET DE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int****Bruxelles, le 1er février 2000****Programmation des travaux**

Enceinte (plénière) *	Comité de rédaction	Enceinte informelle * (en groupe de travail) PE=Parlement/C=Conseil
1er février 2 février		
	24 février matin	24 février PE 25 février PE
	2 mars matin	2 mars PE 3 mars PE
	semaine du 6 au 10 mars	
20 mars 21 mars		
	27 mars matin	27 mars PE 28 mars PE
	3 avril matin	3 avril PE 4 avril PE
	semaine du 17 au 20 avril	
		27 avril PE 28 avril PE
	semaine du 2 au 5 mai	
	11 mai matin	11 mai C 12 mai C
	22 mai matin	22 mai C 23 mai C
	semaine entre le 29 et 31 mai	

* Les réunions de l'enceinte commenceront généralement à 14h00 et se poursuivront, sauf nécessité particulière, jusqu'au lendemain à 12h30.

Enceinte (plénière)	Comité de rédaction	Enceinte informelle (en groupe de travail) PE=Parlement/C=Conseil
5 juin 6 juin	5 juin matin	
	19 juin matin	19 juin C 20 juin C
	29 juin matin	29 juin C 30 juin C
	17 juillet matin	17 juillet C 18 juillet C
	19 juillet	
11 septembre 12 septembre		
		25 septembre PE 26 septembre PE
		[9 octobre] PE éventuellement [10 octobre] PE éventuellem.
18 octobre 19 octobre		

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNIONfundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int

Brussels, 22 February 2000 (23.02)

SN 1743/00
(OR. fr)**Work programme for the Convention**

24 – 25 February	(informal meeting) Consideration of the first section of civil and political rights (Articles 1 to 9)
2 – 3 March	(informal meeting) Consideration of the second section of civil and political rights (Articles 10 to 20)
week beginning 6 March (date to be decided)	Praesidium: Drawing up of a text on civil and political rights in the light of discussions
20 – 21 March	(formal meeting) Examination of the text and its preliminary approval
27 – 28 March	(informal meeting) Consideration of the rights of the citizen
3 – 4 April	(informal meeting) Further consideration of the rights of the citizen and if possible social rights + on 4 April, all day: hearings
week beginning 17 April (date to be decided)	Praesidium: Drawing up of a text on the rights of the citizen and on certain social rights
27 – 28 April	(informal meeting) Further consideration of social rights
week beginning 2 May (date to be decided)	Praesidium: Continuation of work on drawing up a text, in the light of discussions
11 – 12 May	(informal meeting) Social rights continued
22 – 23 May	(informal meeting) Continuation and completion of social rights
week 29 – 31 May (date to be decided)	Praesidium: Finalisation of the text to be submitted to the formal meeting
5 – 6 June	(formal meeting) Discussion of the text submitted by the Praesidium
19 – 20 June	(informal meeting) Examination of the text as a whole (architecture, horizontal clauses, etc.) + hearings of applicant countries

29 – 30 June	(informal meeting) Continued examination of whole text
17 – 18 July	(informal meeting) End of examination of whole text
19 July	Praesidium: Drawing up of definitive text
11 –12 September	(formal meeting) Examination of definitive text
25 – 26 September	(informal meeting) Examination of text revised on the basis of discussions on 11 and 12 September
18 – 19 October	(formal meeting) Adoption of definitive text

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int****Brussels, 24 February 2000****SN 2225/00****(OR. fr)****Work programme for the Convention****Update**

3 April: 14.00-18.00 4 April: 9.00-12.30 at the Parliament	(informal meeting) economic and social rights
17 April: 11.30-17.00 at the Council	Praesidium/Drafting Committee Drawing up of draft Charter Meeting with Council of Europe
27 April: 9.00-12.30 and 14.00-18.00 28 April: 9.00-12.30 14.00-18.00 at the Parliament	(informal meeting) Hearing of civil society (27 April all day) Further consideration of social rights
3 May: 11.00-12.30 3 May: 14.00-18.00 4 May: 9.00-12.30 at the Parliament	Praesidium (informal meeting) Further consideration of social rights
11 May: 10.00-12.30 11 May: 14.00-18.00 12 May: 9.00-12.00 at the Council	Praesidium (informal meeting) Social rights continued
22 May: 10.00 22 May: 14.00-18.00 23 May: 9.00-12.00 at the Council	Praesidium (informal meeting) Examination of the text as a whole
31 May: 14.30-17.00 at the Council	Praesidium/Drafting Committee Finalisation of the text to be submitted to the formal meeting
5 June: morning 5 June: 14.00-18.00 6 June: 9.00-12.00 at the Parliament	Coordination of Personal Representatives Coordination of national Parliamentary Representatives poss. Praesidium (formal meeting) Examination of final list of rights

19 – 20 June at the Council	(informal meeting) Examination of the text as a whole (architecture, horizontal clauses, etc.) + hearings of applicant countries
29 – 30 June at the Council	(informal meeting) Continued examination of whole text
17 – 18 July at the Council	(informal meeting) End of examination of whole text
19 July (all day) at the Council	Praesidium/Drafting Committee Drawing up of definitive text
11 – 12 September at the Council	(formal meeting) Examination of definitive text
25 – 26 September at the Parliament	(informal meeting) Examination of text revised on the basis of discussions on 11 and 12 September
18 – 19 October at the Parliament	(formal meeting) Adoption of definitive text

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int

Brussels, 15 May 2000 (16.05)
(OR. fr)

SN 2785/00

**Timetable and
work programme for the Convention
Updated on 12 May 2000**

<i>12 May: Forwarding of the list of civil and political rights and citizens' rights to the members of the Convention</i>	
<i>from 12 to 23 May: Period for members of the Convention to submit amendments to the list of civil and political rights and citizens' rights</i>	
<i>19 May: Forwarding of the list of social rights and horizontal clauses to the members of the Convention</i>	
<i>from 19 May to 5 June: Period for members of the Convention to submit amendments to the list of social rights and horizontal clauses</i>	
22 May: 10.00 – 12.30 and 14.00 – 17.00 at the Parliament	Praesidium <u>Informal plenary meeting cancelled</u>
25 May: 9.00 – 12.00 at the Council	Praesidium/Drafting Committee
31 May: 10.15 – 17.00 at the Council	Praesidium/Drafting Committee
5 June: morning 5 June: 14.00 – 18.00 6 June: 9.00 – 12.00 at the Parliament	Coordination by Personal Representatives Coordination by national Parliamentary Representatives poss. Praesidium (formal meeting) General discussion on social rights + amendments to civil and political rights 6 June: Convention "Open Day" (organised by the European Parliament)
19 June: 10.00 – 12.30 14.00 – 18.00 20 June: 9.00 – 12.30: at the Council	Praesidium (informal meeting): Hearing of applicant countries Amendments to civil and political rights (poss. continuation) and Amendments to social rights and horizontal clauses
29 and 30 June at the Council	(informal meeting) continuation of the meeting on 20 June

17-18 July at the Parliament	(informal meeting) end of examination as a whole
19 July: 10.00 – 17.00 at the Council	Praesidium/Drafting Committee Drawing up of definitive text
11-12 September at the Parliament	(formal meeting) Examination of definitive text
25-26 September at the Parliament	(informal meeting) Examination of text revised on the basis of discussions on 11 and 12 September
18-19 October at the Parliament	(formal meeting) Adoption of definitive text



DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int****Brussels, 21 June 2000 (21.06)
(OR. fr)****SN 3295/00****Timetable and
work programme for the Convention
updated as at 20 June 2000**

28 June: 09.00-12.30 28 June: 14.00-18.00 28 June: 19.00-24.00 29 June: 09.00-12.00 and 14.00-18.00 30 June: 09.00-12.00 and 14.00-16.00 at Parliament/Chamber	Praesidium Informal meeting Praesidium Informal meeting Discussion of horizontal clauses and statement of reasons Continuation and completion of examination of Articles 1 to 30
10 July: 09.00-12.00 10 July: 14.00-18.00 11 July: 09.00-12.00 and 14.00-18.00 at Parliament/Chamber	Praesidium Informal meeting Examination of Articles 31 to 50
17 July: 09.00-12.30 and 17 July: 14.00-18.00 18 July: 09.00-12.00 and 14.00-18.00 19 July: 09.00-12.00 and 14.00-18.00 at Parliament/P1A002	Praesidium/Drafting Committee Informal meeting: Completion of examination of Articles 31 to 50 Structure – Preamble
11-12 September at Parliament	Formal meeting Examination of final text
25-26 September at Parliament	Formal meeting Consideration of a revised version based on discussions on 11 and 12 September

13-4111

Draft European Charter of Fundamental Rights**Brussels, 13 December 1999 (16.12)****SN 5133/1/99 REV 1
(OR. f)****DRAFT****WORK PROGRAMME**

The body's terms of reference cover three main areas:

- civil and political rights;
- citizens' rights;
- social and economic rights.

Work should be shaped by that distinction. The body's first three plenary meetings could provide an opportunity for in-depth discussion of the three areas. On the basis of such discussion, committees could be set up to map out the broad lines of the final document to be drawn up by the body's officers and submitted to the body for consideration.

The body will also have to hear the Committee of the Regions, the Economic and Social Committee and the Ombudsman. It will invite interest groups to put forward their views.

In view of the above, the work programme could take the following form:

- 1 (afternoon) and 2 (morning) February: meeting of the body, at the European Parliament: general matters; civil and political rights; possible hearing of the Economic and Social Committee, Committee of the Regions and Ombudsman;

- during February: meeting of the committees;
- March: second meeting of the body, at the Council;
- during March: NGO forum;
- late April to early June: third meeting of the body;
- July: fourth meeting of the body: consideration of drafts;
- September: fifth meeting of the body: consideration of a combined draft;
- October: finalisation of the wording;
- November: meeting, if necessary, for any last adjustments.

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int

Brussels, 18 January 2000

SN 1169/00
(OR.f)

For the attention of members of the Body

I enclose herewith the agenda for the next meeting of the Body which will be held **at 16.00 on 1 February 2000 in the amphitheatre of the Paul Henri Spaak Building at the headquarters of the European Parliament, 43 rue Wiertz, 1040 Brussels.** It will go on until **the end of the morning of 2 February.**

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Name of the Body
3. Participation of alternate members in meetings
4. Timetable
5. Working method and functioning of the Body
6. Hearings of representatives of the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the Ombudsman
7. General discussion on the horizontal issues
8. Other business.

Please note that the hearings will be held on 2 February, beginning at 9.00.

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
President of the Body

**DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION**

fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int

Brussels, 9 February 2000 (10.02)

SN 1538/00
(OR. f)

For the attention of members of the Convention

For your information, the next meeting of the Convention will be held on

Thursday 24 and Friday 25 February 2000

at the seat of the European Parliament in Brussels. An informal group/working party will discuss the initial draft of the Articles, which will be circulated in good time with the reference CHARTE 4123/00 CONVENT 5.

Below is the work programme for the two days:

Thursday 24 February 2000:

- 09.00-11.00: Meeting of personal representatives, Altiero Spinelli building, room A3 G-2**
- 09.00-11.00: Meeting of representatives of national parliaments, Altiero Spinelli building, room A5 E-2**
- 11.00-12.30: Praesidium meeting, Paul Henri Spaak building, room P1 C051 (followed by working lunch)**
- 14.00-18.00: Meeting of informal plenary/working group, Paul Henri Spaak building, room P1 A 002
(overflow room for the public: P4 B 001)**

Friday 25 February 2000:

**09.00-12.30: Follow-up to plenary, room P 1 A 002
(overflow room for the public: P 4 B 001).**

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a. D.
Convention President

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int

Brussels, 22 February 2000 (23.02)

**SN 1745/00
(OR. fr)**

For the attention of members of the Convention

For your information, the next meeting of the Convention will be held on

Thursday 2 and Friday 3 March 2000

at the seat of the European Parliament in Brussels. The meeting will be on an informal/working group basis, and will discuss the draft of Articles 10 to 20, which will be circulated in good time.

Below is the work programme for the two days:

Thursday 2 March 2000:

09.00-11.00: Meeting of personal representatives, Altiero Spinelli building, room A3 E-2

09.00-11.00: Meeting of representatives of national parliaments, Altiero Spinelli building, room A5 E-2

11.00-12.30: Praesidium meeting, Paul Henri Spaak building, room P1 C051 (followed by working lunch)

**14.00-18.00: Plenary informal/working group meeting, Paul Henri Spaak building, room P1 A 002
(overflow room for the public: P5 B 001)**

Friday 3 March 2000:

**09.00-12.30: Continuation of plenary, room P 1 A 002
(overflow room for the public: P 5 B 001).**

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a. D.
Convention Chairman

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 9 March 2000 (13.03)
(OR. fr)****SN 1949/00****For the attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next formal meeting of the Convention will be held on

Monday 20 and Tuesday 21 March 2000

at the headquarters of the Council of the European Union in Brussels (175 Rue de la Loi). The Convention will discuss the draft of Articles 1 to 15, submitted to the Convention by the Praesidium in **CHARTE 4149/00 CONVENT 13**. The procedure for submitting requests for amendments is explained in **CHARTE 4156/00 CONVENT 15**.

The meeting will be preceded by coordination meetings for representatives of national parliaments and for personal representatives.

Below is the work programme for the two days:

Monday 20 March 2000:

9.00 – 10.00: Meeting of representatives of national parliaments, Room 50.1

10.00 – 11.00: Meeting of personal representatives, Room 50.1

11.00 – 12.00: Praesidium meeting, Room 50.4

14.00 – 18.00: Formal plenary meeting, Room 50.1

Tuesday 21 March 2000:

09.00 – 12.00: Continuation of plenary meeting, Room 50.1

An overflow room will be available for the plenary meeting: Room 20.1.

Please note that only Convention members and their alternatives are allowed into the formal plenary meeting in Room 50.1. All other assistants and the public can follow the discussions from the overflow facility in Room 20.1.

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 17 March 2000
(OR. fr)****SN 2057/00****For the attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on

**Monday 27 and Tuesday 28 March 2000
at the seat of the European Parliament, Rue Wiertz, Brussels
Paul Henri Spaak Building, Room P 3 CO50**

Agenda:

- Possible discussion of draft Articles 10 to 19 (Note from the Praesidium of 24 February 2000, CHARTE 4137/00 **CONVENT 8**)
- Discussion of the draft rights of the citizen (Note from the Praesidium to be distributed shortly, CHARTE 4170/00 **CONVENT 17**)

There will be no coordination meetings.

Below is the work programme for the two days:

Monday 27 March 2000:

10.00 – 12.30: Praesidium meeting, Paul Henri Spaak Building, Room P1 C051

14.00 – 18.00: Informal plenary meeting, Room P3 C050

Tuesday 28 March 2000:

9.00 – 12.30: Continuation of plenary meeting, Room P3 C050

During the informal plenary meeting, the public will be admitted to the meeting room.

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int

Brussels, 27 March 2000 (28.03)
(OR. fr)

SN 2195/00

For the attention of members of the Convention

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on

Monday 3 and Tuesday 4 April 2000
at the seat of the European Parliament, Rue Wiertz, Brussels
Paul Henri Spaak Building, Room P 1 A 002.

The Convention will discuss an initial draft of Articles on social rights, which will be distributed shortly as **CHARTE 4192/00 CONVENT 18**.

Please note that there will be no coordination meetings.

Below is the work programme for the two days:

Monday 3 April 2000:

10.00 – 12.30: Praesidium meeting, Paul Henri Spaak Building, Room P 1 C051

14.00 – 18.00: Informal plenary meeting, Room P 1 A 002

Tuesday 4 April 2000:

9.00 – 12.30: Continuation of plenary meeting, Room P 1 A 002.

During the informal plenary meeting, the public will be admitted to the meeting room.

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 17 April 2000 (18.04)
(OR. fr)****SN 2536/00****For the attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on

**Thursday 27 and Friday 28 April 2000
at the seat of the European Parliament, Rue Wiertz, Brussels
Paul Henri Spaak Building, Room P 1 A 002.**

All day on 27 April will be devoted to hearing civil society (see timetable distributed separately). The Convention will then continue discussions on a first set of draft Articles on social rights:

Reference documents:

**CHARTE 4192/00 CONVENT 18 + CHARTE 4193/00 CONVENT 19 (already distributed).
CHARTE 4227/00 CONVENT 26 (document to be distributed shortly).**

Please note that there will be no coordination meetings.

Below is the work programme for the two days:

Thursday 27 April 2000:

9.00 – 12.30 and 14.00 – 18.00: Hearings of civil society, Room P 1 A 002

Friday 28 April 2000:

9.00 – 12.30 and 14.00 to 18.00: Plenary meeting, Room P 1 A 002.

During both days, there will be a listening room for the public: **P 4 B 001.**

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 26 April 2000 (27.04)
(OR. fr)****SN 2595/00****For the attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on

**Wednesday 3 and Thursday 4 May 2000
at the seat of the European Parliament, Rue Wiertz, Brussels
Paul Henri Spaak Building, Room P 1 A 002.**

The Convention will continue discussions on social rights and commence discussions on horizontal clauses.

Reference documents:

**CHARTE 4192/00 CONVENT 18 + CHARTE 4193/00 CONVENT 19 + CHARTE 4227/00
CONVENT 26 (Social rights, already distributed).**

CHARTE 4235/00 CONVENT 27 (Horizontal clauses: already distributed).

Please note that there will be no coordination meetings.

Below is the work programme for the two days:

Wednesday 3 May 2000:

11.00 – 12.30: Praesidium meeting, Room P 1 C 051

14.00 - 18.00: Informal plenary meeting, Room P 1 A 002

Thursday 4 May 2000:

9.00 – 12.30: Continuation of plenary meeting, Room P 1 A 002.

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 4 May 2000 (05.05)
(OR. fr)****SN 2665/00****For the attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on

**Thursday 11 and Friday 12 May 2000
at the seat of the Council, 175 rue de la Loi, Brussels
Justus Lipsius Building, Room 50.1**

Draft agenda:

1. Further rights (Reference document: CHARTE 4112/2/00 BODY 4 REV 2)
2. Exchange of views on
 - the preamble to the Charter
 - the structure of the Charter

Please note that there will be no coordination meetings.

The work programme for the two days is as follows:

Thursday 11 May 2000:**10.00 – 13.00 and 14.30 – 16.00 : Praesidium meeting, Room 50.1****16.00 - 18.00 : Informal plenary meeting, Room 50.1****Friday 12 May 2000:****9.00 – 12.00 : Continuation of plenary meeting, Room 50.1**

**Please note that only Convention members and their alternates will be admitted to Room 50.1.
All other assistants can follow the discussions from the overflow facility in Room 50.2.**

Members of the public can follow the proceedings in the Council Press Room.

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 26 May 2000 (29.05)
(OR. fr)****SN 3021/00****For the attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on

Monday 5 June 2000 (14.00 – 18.00) and Tuesday 6 June 2000 (9.00 – 12.00)**at the seat of the European Parliament, Rue Wiertz, Brussels****Paul Henri Spaak Building, hemicycle****Draft agenda:**

- 5 June: discussion of social rights
Reference document: CHARTE 4316/00 CONVENT 34, already distributed
- 6 June: Discussion of amendments on civil and political rights
Reference documents:
 - = Draft Articles: CHARTE 4284/00 CONVENT 28, already distributed
 - = Amendments received: CHARTE 4332/00 CONVENT 32; this document will be distributed at the meeting
 - = Compromise proposals submitted by the Praesidium: CHARTE 4333/00 CONVENT 36; this document will be distributed at the meeting.

The work programme for the two days is as follows:

Monday 5 June 2000:**11.00 – 12.30: Coordination meeting for representatives of the national parliaments:
Spinelli building, Room A3 E-2****14.00 – 18.00: Informal plenary meeting, hemicycle****Tuesday 6 June 2000:****9.00 – 12.00: Continuation of plenary meeting, hemicycle**

Tuesday 6 June 2000:**9.00 – 13.00: OPEN DAY, Paul Henri Spaak Building, Room P5 B 001****13.00 – 18.00: OPEN DAY, Spinelli Building, Room A1 E-2.****Please note that there will be no coordination meeting of personal representatives.**

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

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**Brussels, 9 June 2000 (13.06)
(OR. fr)****SN 3160/00****For the attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on

**Monday 19 June 2000 (16.00-20.00) and Tuesday 20 June 2000 (9.00-13.00)
at the seat of the Council of the European Union, 175 Rue de la Loi, Brussels,
Justus Lipsius building, Room 50.1.**

Please note that there will be no coordination meetings.

The work programme for the two days is as follows:

Monday 19 June 2000:

16.00-20.00: Hearing of and exchange of views with the 13 applicant states, Room 50.1

Tuesday 20 June 2000:

9.00-13.00: Informal plenary meeting, Room 50.1

The Convention will continue its examination of amendments relating to civil and political rights and citizens' rights.

Reference documents:

- Amendments: CHARTE 4332/00 CONVENT 35 + ADD 1 + ADD 2
- Compromise proposals from the Praesidium: CHARTE 4333/00 CONVENT 36;
- Summary of amendments submitted by the Praesidium: CHARTE 4360/00 CONVENT 37 (this document will be distributed in due course).

- The compilation of contributions from and speeches made by civil society at the hearing on 27 April 2000 will also be made available to the Convention:
CHARTE 4358/00 CONTRIB 222 (morning) and CHARTE 4359/00 CONTRIB 223 (afternoon).

I would draw your attention to the fact that, given the high number of participants, the arrangements for use of Room 50.1 will be different during the hearings on 19 June.

Please note that only Convention members and their alternates will be admitted to Room 50.1. All other assistants can follow the discussions from the overflow facility in Room 50.2.

Members of the public can follow the proceedings in the Press Room (ground floor).

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int

**Brussels, 21 June 2000
(OR. fr)**

SN 3294/00

For the attention of members of the Convention

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on

**Wednesday 28 June, Thursday 29 June and Friday 30 June 2000
at the seat of the European Parliament, Rue Wiertz, Brussels, hemicycle.**

Please note that there will be no coordination meetings.

The work programme for the three days is as follows:

Wednesday 28 June 2000:	14.00 to 18.00
Thursday 29 June 2000:	9.00 to 12.00 and 14.00 to 18.00
Friday 30 June 2000:	9.00 to 12.00 and 14.00 to 16.00

The Convention will hold an exchange of views on the horizontal clauses and on the statement of reasons. It will then continue its examination of Articles 1 to 30.

Reference documents:

- Amendments: CHARTE 4332/00 CONVENT 35 + ADD 1 + ADD 2 (**already distributed**)
- Praesidium compromise proposal: CHARTE 4333/00 CONVENT 36 (**already distributed**)
- Summary of amendments presented by the Praesidium: CHARTE 4360/00 CONVENT 37 (**distributed in FR, EN, DE; the other language versions will be sent out on 23 June**).

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int

Brussels, 4 July 2000 (04.07)
(OR. fr)

SN 3501/00

For the attention of members of the Convention

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on

Monday 10 July and Tuesday 11 July 2000
at the seat of the European Parliament, Rue Wiertz, Brussels, hemicycle.

Please note that there will be no coordination meetings.

The work programme for the two days is as follows:

Monday 10 July 2000:	14.00 to 18.00
Tuesday 11 July 2000:	9.00 to 12.00 and 14.00 to 18.00

The Convention will complete its examination of Articles 1 to 30 (civil and political rights and citizens' rights) and will begin its examination of Articles 31 to 50 (social rights).

Reference documents:

Articles 1 to 30:

- Amendments: CHARTE 4332/00 CONVENT 35 + ADD 1 + ADD 2 + ADD 3 (**already distributed**)
- Praesidium compromise proposal: CHARTE 4333/00 CONVENT 36 (**already distributed**)
- Summary of amendments presented by the Praesidium: CHARTE 4360/00 CONVENT 37 (**already distributed**).

Articles 31 to 50:

- Amendments: CHARTE 4372/00 CONVENT 39 (**already distributed**)
- Praesidium compromise proposal I: CHARTE 4373/00 CONVENT 40 (**already distributed**)
- Praesidium compromise proposal II: SN/3340/00 (**already distributed**)
- Praesidium compromise proposal III: CHARTE 4399/00 CONVENT 42 (**distributed in FR; translations will be available in due course**)
- Summary of amendments presented by the Praesidium: CHARTE 4383/00 CONVENT 41 (**distributed in FR; translations will be available in due course**).

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int

Brussels, 5 July 2000 (07.07)
(OR. fr)

SN 3502/00

For the attention of members of the Convention

For your information, the next informal meeting of the Convention (meeting as a working group) will be held on:

Monday 17, Tuesday 18 and Wednesday 19 July 2000
at the seat of the European Parliament, rue Wiertz, Brussels,
Paul Henri Spaak building, room P1 A 002.

Please note that there will be a coordination meeting of representatives of national parliaments.

The work programme for the three days is as follows:

Monday 17 July 2000: from 14.00 to 18.00: informal plenary meeting, room P1 A 002
Monday 17 July 2000: from 18.00 to 20.00: coordination meeting of representatives of national parliaments, room P1 A 002
Tuesday 18 July 2000: from 9.00 to 12.00 and from 14.00 to 18.00: plenary meeting, P1 A 002
Wednesday 19 July 2000: from 9.00 to 12.00 and from 14.00 to 18.00: plenary meeting, P1 A 002

The Convention will complete examination of Articles 31 to 50 and of the structure and preamble.

Reference documents:

- Amendments: CHARTE 4372/00 CONVENT 39 **(already circulated)**
- Praesidium compromise proposal I: CHARTE 4373/00 CONVENT 40 **(already circulated)**
- Praesidium compromise proposal II: SN 3340/00 **(already circulated)**
- Praesidium compromise proposal III: CHARTE 4399/00 CONVENT 42 **(circulated)**
- Summary of amendments submitted by the Praesidium: CHARTE 4383/00 CONVENT 41 **(circulated)**.

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 31 August 2000 (01.09)
(OR. fr)****SN 3995/00****For the attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next **formal** meeting of the Convention will be held on:

**Monday 11, Tuesday 12 and Wednesday 13 September 2000
at the seat of the European Parliament, rue Wiertz, Brussels,
Paul Henri Spaak building, Hemicycle.**

Please note that there will be a coordination meeting of personal representatives, representatives of national parliaments and the European Parliament delegation.

The work programme for the three days is as follows:

Monday 11 September, 14.00 to 18.00, and Tuesday 12 September, 9.00 to 12.00:

**Coordination meeting of representatives of national parliaments:
Hemicycle**

Monday 11 September, 14.00 to 18.00, and Tuesday 12 September, 9.00 to 12.00:

**Meeting of personal representatives of the Heads of State or Government:
Room A 5 E 02**

Monday 11 September, 14.00 to 18.00, and Tuesday 12 September, 9.00 to 12.00:

**Meeting of the European Parliament delegation:
Room P 5 B 001.**

Monday 11 September, after 18.00: Invitation by the President of the Commission to members, alternates, observers and Task Forces. Invitation cards will be distributed in the meeting room.

Tuesday 12 September, 14.00 to 18.00 and Wednesday 13 September, 9.00 to 12.00 and 14.00 to 18.00:

**Formal plenary meeting of the Convention:
Hemicycle.**

The Convention will examine the complete text of the Charter proposed by the Praesidium, as set out in CHARTE 4422/00 CONVENT 45 (**already circulated**).

The text of the explanations relating to the complete text of the Charter (CHARTE 4423/00 CONVENT 46) (**already circulated**) will also be available in the meeting room.

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

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DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 18 September 2000 (19.09)
(OR. fr)****SN 4236/1/00 REV 1****For the attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next **formal** meeting of the Convention will be held on:

**Monday 25 and Tuesday 26 September 2000
at the seat of the European Parliament, rue Wiertz, Brussels,
Paul Henri Spaak building, Room P 3 C 50.**

Please note that there will be a coordination meeting of personal representatives, representatives of national parliaments and the European Parliament delegation.

The work programme for the two days is as follows:

Monday 25 September, 14.30 to 18.00, and Tuesday 26 September, 9.00 to 12.30:

**Coordination meeting of representatives of national parliaments:
Hemicycle**

Monday 25 September, 14.30 to 18.00, and Tuesday 26 September, 9.00 to 12.30:

**Meeting of personal representatives of the Heads of State or Government:
Room P 3 C 50**

Monday 25 September, 14.30 to 18.00, and Tuesday 26 September, 9.00 to 12.30:

**Meeting of the European Parliament delegation:
Room A 3 E 2**

Tuesday 26 September, 14.30 to 17.00:

**Formal plenary meeting of the Convention:
Room P 3 C 50**

The Convention will examine the complete text of the Charter proposed by the Praesidium following the proceedings on 11 and 12 September, as set out in CHARTE 4470/00 CONVENT 47 (**already circulated**). That text will be revised by Legal/Linguistic Experts on 21 September with a view to settling any linguistic questions and making the Charter's language "gender-neutral".

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 20 September 2000 (21.09)
(OR. de)****SN 4291/00****Letter from Roman Herzog, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany,
to the Members of the Convention**

Given the intensive and comprehensive discussions within the Convention and its four constituent Working Groups, I have the impression that we should be able to conclude our proceedings on the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union at the forthcoming meeting on 25 and 26 September. We will thereby be able to meet the wish expressed by the President of the European Council of receiving the draft in time for the European Council meeting in Biarritz.

I therefore suggest the following procedure for the forthcoming meeting:

The four Working Groups should meet from 14.30 to 18.00 on **25 September** to express their opinions on Charte 4470/00 CONVENT 47. Afterwards the Praesidium will discuss in my absence the amendments to CONVENT 47 which it will recommend to the Chairman of the Convention.

The Members of the Convention will subsequently have the opportunity to express their opinions on those recommendations at the plenary session from 11.00 to 17.00 on **26 September**.

As Chairman of the Convention, in accordance with the conclusions of the Tampere European Council, I therefore intend to forward to the President of the European Council on **2 October** the version of the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights which, in my opinion, in consultation with the Vice-Chairs, is acceptable to all sides.

A formal concluding meeting of the Convention is scheduled from **11.00 to 12.30 on 2 October**.

I hope you will all be able to attend that meeting.

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**fundamental.rights@consilium.eu.int**

**Brussels, 27 September 2000
(OR. fr)****CHARTE SN 4376/00****For the Attention of members of the Convention**

For your information, the next formal meeting of the Convention will be held on

**Monday 2 October 2000, from 11.00 to 12.30,
at the seat of the European Parliament, rue Wiertz, Brussels,
Paul Henri Spaak building, Hemicycle.**

The work programme is as follows:

- 11.00 to 12.30: formal closing ceremony, Hemicycle**
- 12.30: Press Conference (the room will be communicated in situ)**
- 12.30: Reception given by the French Presidency (to members of the Convention, alternates, observers, task forces) in the Parliament Members' reception rooms, Spinelli building.**

The final text of the draft Charter will be circulated at the meeting (CHARTE 4487/00
CONVENT 50)

Roman Herzog
Bundespräsident a.D.
Chairman of the Convention

III.5.c. European Parliament Delegation Documents relating to the Charter Convention

DE/OJ/001
22.11.1999

**DELEGATION DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN
AUPRES DE L'ENCEINTE
CHARGÉE DE L'ÉLABORATION DE
LA « CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX
DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE »**

REUNION CONSTITUTIVE

**24 novembre 1999 – 11 heures
Salle P 7 C 050 – Bât. Paul-Henri Spaak
Bruxelles**

Projet d'ordre du jour

- 1. Election du Président de la délégation (sous la présidence du doyen d'âge)**
 - 2. Communications du Président**
 - 3. Echange de vues : préparation de la première réunion de l'enceinte (fixée au 17.12.1999)**
-

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
IN THE BODY
IN CHARGE OF ELABORATING
A « CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS »**

**CONSTITUTIVE MEETING
November 24, 1999 - 11.00 a.m.
Room P 7 C 050 – Paul-Henri Spaak
BRUSSELS**

Draft agenda

- 1. Election of the Chair of the delegation (chaired by the senior member)**
- 2. Communications of the Chair**
- 3. Exchange of views : preparation of the first meeting of the body (scheduled on 17.12.1999)**

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

PV\01\99

European Parliament delegation to the body responsible for drafting the European Union's Charter of Fundamental Rights

MINUTES

of the meeting

of 24 November 1999

BRUSSELS

The meeting opened at 11 a.m. with the oldest member, Mrs Paciotti, in the chair.

1. Adoption of agenda.

The agenda was adopted.

2. Election of the delegation chairman.

Mr Mendez de Vigo was proposed by Mr Freidrich and Mr Martin, and elected delegation chairman by acclamation, duly replacing Mrs Paciotti in the chair.

3. General exchange of views on drafting the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights.

The chairman briefly introduced the delegation's work and asked for members' observations with regard to the working methods envisaged for drafting the Charter.

The following spoke: Beres, Friedrich, D.Martin, van den Berg, Maij-Weggen, Frahm, Bonde, Cederschiöld, H.P. Martin, Cornillet, Rack, Buttiglione, Schulz, Mr Duff and Mr Voggenhuber, the Constitutional Affairs Committee draftsman, wound up the exchange of views.

4. Date and place of next meeting.

The next meeting was scheduled for Tuesday, 14 December in Strasbourg, time to be established.

3 December 1999

PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

7 décembre 1999

DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL

sur l'élaboration d'une charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne

Commission des affaires constitutionnelles

Rapporteur: Andrew Duff et Johannes Voggenhuber

VERS UNE CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX

1. Le Conseil européen de Cologne a décidé que les "droits fondamentaux applicables à l'échelle de l'Union devaient être ancrés dans une charte afin d'en accroître, par là même, la visibilité". Un projet de charte des droits fondamentaux doit être soumis d'ici la fin de l'an 2000. Le Parlement européen s'est félicité de cette décision, que le Conseil de Tampere a confirmée à une large majorité. Nous ne devons toutefois avoir aucun doute sur la complexité de la tâche qui nous attend, ni sur l'importance de ses implications pour l'avenir de l'Union européenne.

2. Le présent document de travail envisage certains des points qui devront être abordés par la délégation du Parlement européen auprès de l'enceinte chargée d'élaborer le projet de charte. Si certaines des questions évoquées ici ne pourront être résolues que par l'enceinte dans son ensemble, la délégation du Parlement n'en devra pas moins, en tout état de cause, arrêter sans tarder ses positions en la matière.

3. La première réunion de l'enceinte doit se réunir à Bruxelles le 17 décembre. À l'issue de cette réunion, les corapporteurs de la commission des affaires constitutionnelles seront chargés d'élaborer un premier rapport, qui sera mis aux voix lors de la période de session de mars et qui aura pour objectif de conférer un mandat à la délégation du Parlement européen.

4. Il apparaît d'ores et déjà clairement que d'éventuelles divergences pourraient entraver les travaux de l'enceinte, concernant les cinq points suivants:

- i) la procédure décisionnelle,
- ii) le caractère juridique de la charte,
- iii) son champ d'application,
- iv) son contenu,
- v) les relations avec la CIG.

I. La procédure décisionnelle

5. Le Parlement européen reconnaît que les critiques qu'il a de bonne heure formulées sur la procédure envisagée ont été prises en considération par le Conseil européen. Nous nous félicitons de la décision visant à garantir une représentation paritaire du Conseil européen et du Parlement, l'élection de son président par l'enceinte et l'accès du public aux réunions et à la documentation.

6. Nous insistons sur la nécessité d'instaurer une coopération aussi étroite que possible entre l'enceinte et la CIG, afin que la charte puisse, au stade final, être dûment intégrée au traité.

7. Il convient de prévoir les voies et moyens nécessaires pour associer les pays candidats aux travaux de l'enceinte.

8. Les modalités de fonctionnement de l'enceinte elle-même soulèvent certaines ambiguïtés. Le Conseil européen a proposé que le projet final soit "adopté par toutes les parties". Nous en déduisons donc que ce ne sont pas seulement les 16 députés au Parlement qui devront se prononcer en ce sens (au besoin, par un vote à la majorité qualifiée), mais que l'ensemble du Parlement devra également donner son avis conforme.

9. Les 62 membres de l'enceinte devront faire preuve d'une certaine flexibilité afin que, non seulement les questions importantes soient dûment prises en considération, mais aussi que l'enceinte fasse montre d'une certaine détermination. Il est probable que les délégations les plus cohérentes seront les plus influentes, et nous souhaitons voir la délégation composée des 16 membres du Parlement européen parvenir à un solide consensus. M. Iñigo Mendez de Vigo a été élu président de cette délégation et vice-président de l'enceinte, lors de la première réunion du 24 novembre. D'autres postes, parmi lesquels ceux de vice-présidents et de rapporteurs doivent encore être pourvus.

Propositions des rapporteurs sur la procédure

10. Les corapporteurs soumettront au mois de janvier un projet de premier rapport qui aura pour objectif de mandater la délégation du Parlement européen auprès de l'enceinte.

11. Nous proposons que le terme d'"enceinte" soit dorénavant remplacé par celui de "convention".

12. En ce qui concerne les travaux de la convention, nous proposons que les décisions portant sur le contenu soient adoptées sur la base d'une voix par membre, mais que les décisions sur la procédure soient prises moyennant un accord entre les quatre parties (Parlement européen, Conseil européen, Commission européenne, membres des parlements nationaux).

13. L'élaboration d'un projet de charte des droits fondamentaux étant, par excellence, une tâche parlementaire, nous proposons que le président de la convention soit un parlementaire.

14. La délégation du Parlement à la convention devra envisager l'éventualité de proposer l'un de ses membres à la présidence de la convention.

15. Nous proposons l'organisation, dans les plus brefs délais, d'une réunion d'experts qui seront chargés de conseiller le Parlement.

16. Nous demandons, en outre, l'organisation d'une audition publique de représentants de la société civile. Cette audition et cette réunion devront avoir eu lieu avant les consultations officielles envisagées par le Conseil européen de Tampere.

17. Nous proposons que la Conférence européenne fasse office de plate-forme de consultation des pays candidats afin de comparer leurs régimes respectifs et celui de l'UE au chapitre des droits fondamentaux.

18. Nous devons encourager une collaboration aussi étroite que possible avec le Conseil de l'Europe, pour qui la charte devrait offrir une occasion unique de combler les lacunes constatées dans le régime actuel des droits fondamentaux.

II. Caractère juridique

19. Bien que la plupart des dispositions de la charte doivent être arrêtées lors des négociations relatives à sa rédaction, la procédure ne pourra progresser de façon substantielle aussi longtemps que la question - fondamentale - de son caractère juridique n'aura pas été réglée. Les différentes options seraient classées par ordre d'importance croissante les suivantes :

A. Une charte qui ne serait qu'une simple "proclamation" approuvée par toutes les parties

afin de sensibiliser l'opinion publique sur le "visage humain" de l'Union européenne.

- B. Une charte qui s'efforcerait de rendre compte de la situation actuelle en matière de droits fondamentaux et d'informer les institutions européennes des obligations qui leur sont dévolues pour les respecter. Un tel document pourrait être annexé au traité sur l'Union européenne à titre de déclaration.
- C. Une charte qui se proposerait de définir le concept de citoyenneté européenne en élargissant la définition des droits qui en découlent, non seulement pour les institutions de l'UE et ses agences, mais aussi pour les gouvernements des États membres (y inclus les autorités locales et régionales) quant à la mise en œuvre de la législation et des politiques de l'Union. Ce type de charte pourrait être joint en annexe au traité en tant que protocole, ce qui contraindrait à notifier ses dispositions à la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes (CCJCE) et aux juridictions nationales.
- D. Une charte dont les dispositions seraient immédiatement impératives pour toutes les institutions et agences de l'UE, y inclus les États membres, au chapitre de la législation et des politiques communautaires (questions relevant des deuxième et troisième piliers comprises). Cette charte serait consacrée par le traité lui-même (et dans sa partie constitutionnelle, à supposer que les traités soient réformés conformément aux propositions du Parlement et de la Commission). Son application relèverait de la compétence des tribunaux nationaux et, en dernier ressort, de la CJCE, auxquels les citoyens auraient directement accès.

20. Les options A et B ne contribueraient guère à remédier à la situation peu satisfaisante qui règne actuellement, et qui se caractérise par le fait que les institutions ne sont pas directement assujetties à un éventail de droits fondamentaux spécifiques. Les options C et D auraient des incidences concrètes et, nous en sommes persuadés, bénéfiques sur les relations entre les institutions de l'UE et les citoyens.

21. Il convient d'observer que, après le Conseil de Tampere, le Parlement a indiqué qu'il serait souhaitable que la charte ait valeur contraignante pour les instances communautaires relevant de la législation de l'UE et ayant un impact direct sur les citoyens de l'Union. Dans sa récente résolution (Dimitrakopoulos/Leinen) sur la CIG, le Parlement a indiqué que la charte fait "partie intégrante" d'un "processus constitutionnel qui consolidera les droits des États membres et la citoyenneté de l'Union européenne". Il a également évoqué la nécessité pour la CIG de "... renforcer les procédures, en vue d'améliorer notamment l'accès des citoyens à la CJCE".

Propositions des rapporteurs sur le caractère juridique

22. Nous proposons donc que la convention décide d'emblée de rendre la charte obligatoire, et d'inviter la CIG à habilitier la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes à définir une jurisprudence dans ce domaine sur la base des demandes soumises individuellement par des citoyens de l'Union.

23. Nous proposons que le Parlement précise d'emblée que son avis conforme à la charte dépendra dans une très large mesure du caractère obligatoire de celle-ci et de l'accès des citoyens à la Cour de justice.

III. Champ d'application

24. Les droits fondamentaux sont indissolubles. La charte étant proposée à l'échelle de l'*Union européenne*, nous en déduisons donc qu'elle couvrira également les secteurs de la politique étrangère et de sécurité commune et la coopération en matière criminelle et juridique, y compris la mise en œuvre de l'accord de Schengen et les agences communautaires comme Europol. Ces secteurs relevant, par nature, de la compétence de plusieurs gouvernements, ils sont particulièrement exposés aux controverses touchant aux libertés civiles.

25. La question de la subsidiarité se posera avec une acuité particulière lorsqu'il s'agira de définir le champ d'application de la charte. Cette dernière n'est pas censée se substituer aux régimes nationaux en vigueur au chapitre des libertés civiles, mais les compléter au contraire, en ne portant que sur les actes adoptés par les institutions communautaires elles-mêmes et ceux adoptés par les gouvernements des États membres pour se conformer aux décisions de l'UE. La mesure dans laquelle la charte pourrait, le cas échéant, empiéter sur les préférences culturelles nationales – et la jurisprudence – demeure toutefois à déterminer.

26. Le Parlement doit admettre que l'intégration européenne n'a pas cessé d'apparaître comme un processus controversé, y compris dans les États membres où l'adhésion à l'UE n'est plus sérieusement contestée. En Allemagne, par exemple, une série d'arrêts de la Cour constitutionnelle ont ainsi remis en cause la légitimité de l'Union. La question des droits pose indirectement celle de la légitimité, et il ne fait aucun doute que l'élaboration d'une charte européenne provoquera des réactions hostiles dans certains milieux politiques.

27. Aux yeux des rapporteurs, il ne serait toutefois guère rationnel de restreindre le champ d'application de la charte en se bornant aux domaines (de fait, très peu nombreux) relevant de la compétence exclusive de l'UE. Si l'on veut que la charte ait un sens, elle doit nécessairement concerner les questions sociales, économiques et culturelles pour lesquelles l'UE dispose de compétences substantielles mais partagées avec les gouvernements des États membres, ainsi que les questions relatives à la sécurité.

28. Le champ d'application de la charte aux particuliers n'est pas non plus sans soulever certaines interrogations. Il est clair qu'elle aura un impact pour les citoyens de l'Union européenne (c'est-à-dire les ressortissants des États membres). Mais s'efforcera-t-on également d'étendre son champ d'application à certains ressortissants de pays tiers qui se trouvent sur le territoire de l'Union? Et, dans l'affirmative, lesquels : les résidents permanents, les travailleurs migrants, les touristes, les immigrants clandestins?

29. Cette charte aura également d'importantes implications internationales dans la mesure où elle est appelée à s'intéresser aux activités des sociétés étrangères opérant sur le territoire de l'Union. Il n'est pas non plus exclu qu'elle ait des incidences sur les activités d'entreprises implantées dans l'UE, y compris les firmes étrangères, opérant dans d'autres pays du monde.

Propositions des rapporteurs sur la mise en œuvre

30. Nous devons, sans tarder, tirer au clair les intentions du Conseil européen au regard des deuxième et troisième piliers, et faire pression pour que ceux-ci soient également couverts par la charte. Obtenir satisfaction sur ce point devrait constituer la seconde condition indispensable pour que le Parlement donne son avis conforme au projet final.

31. La délégation du Parlement devrait également insister pour que le champ d'application de la charte soit, dans la plus large mesure possible, étendu aux citoyens à l'intérieur des frontières de l'UE même si, conformément au statut, différentes catégories de droits et d'obligations peuvent être envisagées. Les rapporteurs estiment que la charte devrait, en l'occurrence, comporter les trois chapitres suivantes:

- * les droits de l'homme consacrés par le droit international et qui sont d'application universelle;
- * les droits fondamentaux applicables à l'espace judiciaire européen;
- * les droits civils applicables aux seuls citoyens de l'Union européenne.

32. Nous devons être pleinement informés des implications de la charte sur le fonctionnement du marché intérieur et la politique commerciale de l'Union.

IV. Contenu

33. Le Parlement européen a souligné, dans la première résolution qu'il a adoptée sur la charte, en septembre 1999, que celle-ci devait témoigner d'une approche ouverte et novatrice, et ne pas apparaître d'emblée comme un simple descriptif des dispositions légales en vigueur.

34. La charte devra néanmoins faire référence au corpus actuel des droits en vigueur dans l'UE et dans ses États membres. Outre les traités communautaires et l'accord de Schengen, on compte près de 14 conventions signées par un ou tous les États membres pendant la période de l'après-guerre. Ces conventions émanent des Nations unies, du Conseil de l'Europe, de l'Organisation internationale du travail et de l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe.

35. Dans la mesure où la charte doit surpasser la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales (1950), elle constituera un témoignage actualisé des relations entre les citoyens et le nouveau système de gouvernement supranational ou transnational qui prévaut actuellement dans la plupart des pays d'Europe.

36. La mesure dans laquelle la charte doit s'employer à réactualiser ou à affiner le corpus existant des droits afin que ceux-ci soient davantage à l'unisson des préoccupations et aspirations actuelles donnera lieu à un vaste débat. Ce dernier pourra, entre autres, porter sur les droits liés aux polémiques qui agitent actuellement l'opinion : technologies de l'information ou modifications génétiques, par exemple.

Propositions des rapporteurs sur le contenu

37. Les rapporteurs estiment que la convention devrait s'employer à rechercher un vaste consensus européen sur les droits fondamentaux. Si la CEDH et toutes les autres conventions internationales visées dans ce domaine doivent en constituer la base, les autres catégories de droits à inclure devraient relever des catégories suivantes :

- * droits communs à tous les États membres;
- * droits sociaux et économiques;
- * droits dérivés des clauses du traité sur l'UE sur la citoyenneté;
- * droits "modernes" (société de l'information, identité génétique, par exemple);
- * droits spécifiques à une catégorie de la population (femmes, enfants, par exemple).

38. La convention devrait instituer des comités de rédaction chargés de couvrir chacun de ces éventails de questions.
39. Il importe de clarifier aussi tôt que possible le point de savoir si le Conseil européen préconise de se référer à la Charte sociale européenne signée à Turin en 1961, ou à sa version profondément remaniée de 1996, qui n'a pas encore été signée ou ratifiée par tous les États membres.

V. Relations avec la CIG

40. Les rapporteurs estiment qu'il convient d'établir la plus étroite corrélation possible entre la charte et la CIG. Certaines questions importantes se posent en effet, dont celle de savoir si l'Union doit être dotée d'une personnalité juridique pour pouvoir signer la CEDH n'est pas la moindre.
41. Si les droits prescrits dans la charte sont susceptibles d'un recours judiciaire, la Cour européenne de justice de Luxembourg sera tôt ou tard amenée à développer une jurisprudence dans ce domaine. D'où une concurrence éventuelle – et, en tout état de cause, une coordination indispensable – avec l'ordre juridique et judiciaire de la Cour européenne des droits de l'homme. Nul doute que des divergences d'opinion se feront jour dans les milieux spécialisés ou judiciaires quant à la mesure dans laquelle une telle situation peut être gérable.
42. Comme toujours lorsqu'il s'agit de questions constitutionnelles, l'un des problèmes les plus fondamentaux, mais généralement guère pris en considération, a trait à la conception des voies et moyens qui permettront à l'avenir d'amender la charte pour tenir compte d'une conjoncture politique changeante et de l'évolution du partage des pouvoirs entre les institutions de l'Union européenne et les États membres.
43. Compte tenu de la complexité de la tâche qui nous attend, et dont le présent document n'offre qu'un aperçu, il apparaît clairement que l'élaboration de cette charte aura un impact significatif sur l'issue de la CIG – ne fût-ce que pour ce qui est du rôle, des ressources et des pratiques de la CJCE, de la personnalité juridique de l'Union, de la définition du principe de subsidiarité et des modalités de la future révision du traité.

REMARQUE FINALE

La commission des affaires constitutionnelles a saisi du présent document de travail les autres commissions parlementaires concernées (LIBE, AFET, EMPL, FEMM, JURI, PETI) ainsi que la délégation du Parlement à la convention.

DE/OJ/002
30.11.1999

**DELEGATION DU PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN
AUPRES DE L'ENCEINTE
CHARGÉE DE L'ÉLABORATION DE
LA « CHARTE DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX
DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE »**

2ème Réunion

**14 décembre 1999 – 16 h 30
Salle LOW R 3.1
Strasbourg**

Projet d'ordre du jour

- 1. Election des Vice-Présidents de la délégation**
 - 2. Préparation de la réunion constitutive de l'enceinte (17.12.1999)**
-

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
IN THE BODY
IN CHARGE OF ELABORATING
A « CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS »**

**Second meeting
December 14, 1999 - 16.30
Room LOW R 3.1
Strasbourg**

Draft agenda

- 1. Election of Vice Chairpersons of the delegation**
- 2. Preparation of the constitutive meeting of the body (17.12.1999)**

PE 168.628

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

PV/02/99

DELEGATION OF THE BODY DEALING WITH THE CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

MINUTES

of the meeting

of 14 December 1999

STRASBOURG

SUMMARY

1. Opening statement by the Chairman of the Delegation

Mr Mendez de Vigo, Chairman of the Delegation, opened the meeting. He first announced that the Delegation's decision on the election of Vice-Presidents would be postponed until the next meeting, to permit the Socialist Group to choose its candidate. He then outlined the outcome of his discussions with the Council presidency on the organisation of the constituent meeting of the Charter Body on Friday 17 December in Brussels on the Council's premises. There had been a number of positive developments (for instance the acceptance of the Delegation's idea that Members of the Body should sit in alphabetical order), but one negative development, that the Council would only allow full members of the Body into the main meeting room, with substitute members being relegated to a "salle d'écoute".

Mr Mendez de Vigo went on to describe the proposed order of business of the constituent meeting. The Finnish Presidency representative (Mr Nikula) would chair the beginning of the meeting, until the Body had elected its new President. The next step would consist of the election of the Body's Bureau. If a Member State representative were chosen (e.g. Mr Herzog) there would be a Vice-President from the European Parliament delegation, and a further Vice-President from among the national parliament representatives. If a Member State representative were chosen, the Council would also be seeking a representative, who would be a Portuguese national for the first six months, and a French national for the rest of the year.

Mr Mendez de Vigo concluded his opening remarks by outlining the proposed future timetable for the work of the Body. The month of January would be used for the preparation of the necessary organisational decisions. The next meeting of the full Body would take place on 1-2 February 2000 on the Parliament's premises. From February to June the proposed three Working Groups (on civil and political rights, economic and social rights, and the rights linked with European citizenship) would establish their initial lists of rights. A member of the Body could sit in any or all of these Working Groups. From July to October there would be more detailed examination of the

outstanding legal problems, such as the issue of the binding nature of the Charter, insertion into the Treaty, jurisdictional control and links with the Council of Europe Convention.

In the subsequent discussion the following spoke: **Mr Watson, Ms Maij-Weggen, Mr Schulz, Mr Bonde, Mr Berthu, Mr Voggenhuber, Ms Paciotti, Ms Frahm, Mr Duff, Ms Cederschiöld, Mr Friedrich, Ms Iivari, Mr Rack, Ms Kaufmann, Ms van den Burg, Mr Dehousse and Ms Beres.** The following main issues were raised.

2. Name of the Body

Most of those who spoke supported the use of the name “Convention” (and its different transcriptions into other languages), rather than the “Body” or the “Enceinte”. The suggested use of the term “Grand Committee” in English was strongly opposed by Graham Watson and Andrew Duff. The only member who dissented was Mr Berthu, who supported use of the term “Délégation Conjointe”.

3. Composition of the Body

It was considered to be positive that there were so many former MEPs among the national parliament representatives, and that two of the drafters of the current Spanish Constitution were among the Spanish representatives. On the other hand, a negative factor was that there were too few women. A couple of speakers thus suggested that it would be appropriate for a woman to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Body.

4. The need for autonomy of the Body

Mr Schulz, Ms Beres and a number of other speakers emphasised the central need for the Body, once constituted, to see itself as independent, and not to be bound by decisions of third parties. It should thus have autonomy in establishing its own rules and procedures.

5. The issue of substitutes/alternates

Practically all who spoke objected strongly to the decision to exclude substitutes from the main meeting room at the constituent meeting of the Body. Mr Mendez de Vigo pointed out that this would not be the case at the next meeting of the Body on the Parliament’s premises, but undertook to make further efforts as regards the Council decision on attendance at the constituent meeting.

6. The President of the Body

Support was expressed by many members for the candidacy of Mr Herzog as President of the Body.

7. Composition of the Bureau of the Body

Concern was expressed at the proposal that there be an additional Council representative on the Bureau, besides the representative of the Member States, of the European Parliament, of the national parliaments and of the Commission.

8. Feedback from the Bureau

The importance of the European Parliament Delegation being regularly and properly notified of the results of the Bureau's deliberations was emphasised, notably by Mr Rack.

9. Number and subject matter of the Working Groups

Dissatisfaction was expressed (notably by Ms Paciotti) at the third of the three proposed Working Groups, that concerning rights linked to citizenship, which was considered to totally overlap the first two proposed Working Groups. In addition, Mr Bonde and others supported the creation of an additional Working Group on collective rights. The issue of the working method of these groups was also raised, such as whether they should each have their own rapporteur.

10. Proposed timetable

Concern was expressed that time had already been lost, and that scheduling the second meeting of the full Body at the beginning of February meant that too much time would elapse before the proper work would begin, and that the rhythm of subsequent meetings of the full Body was also too leisurely.

11. The issue of the Body's secretariat

The nature of the relationship between the Council secretariat and that of the Parliament's responsible services was raised, in particular, by Ms Maij-Weggen and Mr Schulz.

12. Language regime

Ms Kaufmann called for there to be full linguistic coverage of the various documents at subsequent meetings.

13. Media/information strategy

Several speakers raised the issue of the nature of relations with the press, and of information strategy in general.

14. Openness of proceedings

The need for openness of the proceedings to NGOs and to civil society was emphasised by certain participants. It was pointed out that the meetings of the Body would, as a matter of principle, be open to the public.

15. Overall method for the work of the Body

Should it be evolutionary rather than revolutionary, or should "audace" prevail over "prudence"?

16. Next meetings

It was proposed that there be further meetings of Parliament's Delegation to the Body on 18 January 2000 in Strasbourg (at 11 a.m.), and on 26 January in Brussels (at 9 a.m.).

BILAG/ANLAGE/ILVA/ΠΡΩΤΗΛΟ/ANNEX/
ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE/ANEXO/BILAGA

**DELTAGERLISTE/ANWESENHEITSLISTE/ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣ/LITE RECORD
OF ATTENDANCE/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/LISTE DE PRESENCE/ELENCO DEI
PRESENTI/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Til stede	Formandskabet/Vorstand/Πρόεδρος/Bureau/Ufficio di Presidenza/Mesa/Puhemiesistö/J.L. Presidium: (*) Mendez de Vigo
Anwesend	Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Μέλη/Members/Diputados/Députés/Deputati/Leden/Deputados/jäsenet/ Ledamöter:
Παρόντες	Beres, Berthu, Bonde, Cederschiöld, Cornillet, Duff, Friedrich, Kaufmann, Maij-Weggen, Martin, D., Martin, H-P., Paciotti, Schulz, Voggenhuber
Present	Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Υπερστηθες/Substitutes/Suplentes/Suppléants/ Membri supplenti/Plaatsvervangers/Membros suplentes/Varjäsener/Suppleanter:
Presentes	van den Burg, van Dam, Dehousse, Frahm, Iivari, Lalumiere, Mombaue, Rack, Watson
Présents	
Presenti	
Aanwezig	
Lasna	
Närvarande	

Art. 166,3	
Endv. Deltog/Weitere Teiln./ Συμμετέχω/Also present Participaron igualmente/ Participaient également/ Hanno partecipato altresì / Andere deelnemers/ Outros participantes/ Muut osallistujat/ Dessutom deltog (Dagsorden/Tagesordnung Pkt/Πρόγραμμα Ημερήσιων Έργων Σημείο/Point OJ/Punto OG/Agenda Punt/Ordem do dia- punto/punto orden del dia/ Esityslista Kohta/Föredragningslista punkt):	

* (P) = Formand/Vorsitzen der/Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Président/Presidente/Voorzitter/Presidente/Puhemies/Ordförande
(VP) = Næstform./Stellv. Vorsitz./Υπερπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Président/Vicepresidente/Varapuhemies
Ondervoorz./Vice-Pres./Vicepres/Vice ordförande.

Til stede den/Anwesend am/Παρόντες/Present on/Présent le/Presente il/Aanwezig op/Presente em/Presente el/Läsnä/Närvarande den.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

PE/PV/2000-01

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
TO THE BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING
THE EUROPEAN UNION'S CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

MINUTES

of the meeting

of Tuesday, 8 January 2000

STRASBOURG

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. Adoption of draft agenda.....	2
2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 14 December 1999	2
3. Chairman's announcements	2
4. Exchange of views on preparations for the second meeting of the body on 1 and 2 February 2000	2
5. Date and place of next meeting	2

Annex: Record of attendance

18 January 2000

The meeting opened at 9.15 a.m. with Mr Mendez de Vigo in the chair.

1. The draft agenda was adopted.
2. The minutes of the delegation meeting of 14 December 1999 were approved, no remarks having been made by the end of the meeting.
3. The chairman reported on the meeting of the body's drafting committee of 17 January 2000.
4. The chairman's announcements were followed by a general discussion, in which the following took part: the chairman, Berès, Duff, Friedrich, Rack, van den Burg, Schulz, Voggenhuber, Watson, Mombaur, Kirkhope, Paciotti, Hermange, Buitenweg, Berthu, Bonde, Kaufmann and Frahm.
5. The next meeting would be held on 26 January 2000 from 9 a.m. to 12 noon in Brussels.

* * *

The meeting closed at 10.45 a.m.

* * *

BILAG/ANLAGE/ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ/ANNEX/
ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE/ANEXO/BILAGA

**DELTAGERLISTE/ANWESENHEITSLISTE/ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣ/LIITE RECORD
OF ATTENDANCE/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/LISTE DE PRESENCE/ELENCO DEI
PRESENTI/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LÁSNÁOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Til stede	Formandskabet/Vorstand/Πρόεδρος/Bureau/Ufficio di Presidenza/Mesa/Puhemiesistw/J.L. Presidium: (*) Méndez de Vigo (P)
Anwesend	Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Ἐπίτροποι/Members/Diputados/Diputs/Deputati/Leden/Deputados/jósenet/ Ledamöter:
Παρόντες	Beres, Berthu, Bonde, Duff, Friedrich, Kaufmann, Kirkhope, H.-P. Martin, Paciotti, Schulz, Voggenhuber Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Ἀντιπρόσωποι/Substitutes/Suplentes/Suppliants/ Membri supplenti/Plaatsvervangers/Membros suplentes/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter:
Present	Almeida Garrett, van den Burg, Buitenweg, Buttiglione, van Dam, Dehousse, Frahm, Hermange, Iivari, Lalumiere, Mombaur, Rack, Watson
Presentes	
Présents	
Presenti	
Aanwezig	
Lasna	
Närvarande	

Art. 151,4	
Endv. deltog/Weitere Teiln./ Ἐπίσης παρόντες/Also present Participaron igualmente/ Participaient également/ Hanno partecipato altresì/ Andere deelnemers/ Outros participantes/ Muut osallistujat/ Dessutom deltog	
(Dagsorden/Tagesordnung Pkt/Πρόγραμμα ἑργῶν Ἐπισημ.:/Point OJ/Punto OG/Agenda Punt/Ordem do dia- punto/punto orden del dia/ Esityslista Kohta/Föredragningslista punkt):	

* (P) =Formand/Vorsitzender/Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Präsident/Presidente/Voorzitter/Presidente/Puhemies/Ordförande
(VP) =Næstform./Stellv. Vorsitz./Ἀντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Präsident/Vicepresidente/Varapuhemies
Ondervoorz./Vice-Pres./Vicepres/Vice ordförande.

Til stede den/Anwesend am/Παρόντες ἡμέρας/Present on/Prisent le/Presente il/Aanwezig op/Presente em/Presente el/Lásná/Närvarande den.

- (1) 18.01.2000
- (2)
- (3)

Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung d. Vorsitzenden/أى: قىصم-مؤق-ق قىمى //قنمؤق قىمى/At the invitation of the Chairman/Por invitación del presidente/Sur l'invitation du président/Su invito del presidente/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/A convite do presidente/Puhemiehen kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan:

Radet/Rat/ᐃᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ/Council/Consejo/Conseil/Consiglio/Raad/Conselho/Neuvosto/Radet: (*)

Kommissionen/Kommission/ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ/Commission/Comisión/Commissione/Commissie/Commissão/Komissio/Kommissionen: (*)

Arenshond

Cour des comptes:

C.E.S.: Kowalsky

C.D.R.:

Andre deltagere/Andere Teilnehmer ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ/Also present Otros participantes/Autres participants/Altri partecipanti Andere aanwezigen/Outros participantes		
Gruppernes sekretariat Sekretariat der Fraktionen ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ Secretariat political groups Secr. de los grupos políticos Secr. groupes politiques Segr. dei gruppi politici Secr. van de fracties Secr. dos grupos políticos Puolueryhmien sihteeristö Gruppernas sekretariat	PPE PSE ELDR Verts/ALE GUE/NG UEN EDD NI	Artis, Salafranca, Scarascia-Mugnozza Henriques, Triacca Trauffer Pichot
Cab. du Président		
Cab. du Secrétaire Général		
Generaldirektorat Generaldirektion ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ Directorate-General Dirección general Direction générale Direzione generale Directoraat-generaal Direcção general Generaldirektorat Pääosasto Contrôle financier Service juridique Suivi des actes	I II III IV V VI VI	Brulant, Dastoli, De Capitani, Du Rietz, Nickel, Perillo Duch Guillot Baviera Caiola, Passos, Schoo Delahaye

* (P) =Formand/Pres./ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ/Chairman/Präsident/Voorzitter/Puhemies/Ordförande

(VP) =Næstform./Vize-Pres./ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Präsident/On der voorz./Vice-pres/V arapuhemies/Vice ordförande

(M) =Medlem./Mitglied/أى: قىصم-مؤق-ق قىمى/Member/Miembro/Membre/Membro/Lid/Membro/Jósen/Ledamot

(F) =Tjenestemand/Beamter/أى: قىصم-مؤق-ق قىمى/Official/Funcionario/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/Ambtenaar/ Functionario/Virkamies/Tjänsteman

Udvalgssekretariatet Ausschubsekretariat Γραμματεία Επιτροπών Committee secretariat Secretaria de la comisión Secrétariat de la commission Segretariato della commissione Commissiesecretariaat Secretaria de comissão Valiokunnan sihteeristö Utskottssekretariatet	Réchar
Assist./Assistent	Schmidt

DE/OJ/04
19 January 2000

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
TO THE BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING
THE EUROPEAN UNION'S CHARTER
OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

Fourth meeting

**26 January 2000
Room A5E-2
Brussels**

Draft agenda

1. Adoption of draft agenda
2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 18 January 2000
3. Election of vice-chairmen of the delegation
4. Preparation for meeting of the body (1-2 February 2000)
5. Date and place of next meeting

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

PE/XV/PV/2000-2

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION TO THE BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING THE EUROPEAN UNION'S CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS

MINUTES

of the meeting of
Tuesday, 26 January 2000

BRUSSELS

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1. Adoption of draft agenda	2
2. Approval of minutes of the meeting of 18 January 2000	2
3. Exchange of views on the preparation for the meeting of the body on 1 and 2 February 2000	2
3. Date and place of next meeting	2

Annex: Record of attendance

31 January 2000

The meeting opened at 9.15 a.m., with Mr Méndez de Vigo in the chair.

1. Mr Dehousse spoke on a point of order, concerning the political situation in Austria. The chairman decided to include this in the minutes, and that the matter should be referred to Parliament's authorities.

The draft agenda, thus amended (the item concerning the election of vice-chairmen of the delegation was held over), was then adopted.

2. The minutes of the meeting of 18 January 2000 were approved.

3. The chairman announced the arrangements for 1 and 2 February, when the body would hold its second meeting, this time at the European Parliament.

The following spoke: Kirkhope, Berès, Paciotti, Duff, Voggenhuber, Friedrich, Mombaur, Bonde, Voggenhuber, Schulz, Berthu, Maij-Weggen, Cornillet, Cederschiöld, Frahm and Lalumière.

The chairman replied to a number of the points raised and closed the debate.

4. It was decided to wait until the meeting on 1 and 2 February to set the date for the next meeting, although 9 a.m. on Tuesday, 15 February in Strasbourg was suggested.

The meeting closed at 10.50 a.m.

BILAG/ANLAGE/IL ĠP IPTILW/ANNEX/

ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE/ANEXO/BILAGA

**DELTAGERLISTE/ANWESENHEITSLISTE/ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣ/LIITE RECORD
OF ATTENDANCE/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/LISTE DE PRESENCE/ELENCO DEI
PRESENTI/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LÁSNAÓLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Til stede	Formandskabet/Vorstand/Ilqanqan/Bureau/Ufficio di Presidenza/Mesa/Puhemiehist./J.L. Presidium: (*) Méndez de Vigo (P)
Anwesend	Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Λεξιπρωτομνημονεύματα/Members/Diputados/Diputs/Deputati/Leden/Deputados/j'isenet/ Ledamöter:
Ilqanqan	Berès, Berthu, Bonde, Cederschiöld, Cornillet, Duff, Friedrich, Kaufmann, Kirkhope, Maij-Weggen, Paciotti, Schulz, Voggenhuber
Present	Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/ Αντιπροσώπων/Substitutes/Suplentes/Suppliants/ Membri supplenti/Plaatsvervangers/Membros suplentes/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter:
Presentes	van den Burg, Buitenweg, Dehousse, Frahm, Iivari, Lalumière, Mombaur, Watson
Présents	
Presenti	
Aanwezig	
Lasna	
Närvarande	

Art. 151,4	
Endv. deltog/Weitere Teiln./ Συμμετείχεσαν επίσης/Also present Participaron igualmente/ Participaient également/ Hanno partecipato altresì/ Andere deelnemers/ Outros participantes/ Muut osallistujat/ Dessutom deltog	
(Dagsorden/Tagesordnung Pkt/Ilqanqan qanqan Σημείο/Point OJ/Punto OG/Agenda Punt/Ordem do dia- punto/punto orden del dia/ Esityslista Kohta/Föredragningslista punkt):	

* (P) =Formand/Vorsitzender/Ilqanqan/Chairman/Prsident/Presidente/Voorzitter/Presidente/Puhemies/Ordförande
(VP)=Næstform/Stellv. Vorsitz./ Αντιπρωτομνημονεύματα/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Prsident/Vicepresidente/Varapuhemies
Ondervoorz./Vice-Pres./Vicepres/Vice ordförande.

Til stede den/Anwesend am/Ilqanqan/ Present on/Prsente le/Presente il/Aanwezig op/Presente em/Presente el/Lasna/Närvarande den.

- (1) 26.01.2000
- (2)
- (3)

Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung d. Vorsitzenden/באמצעות הזמנת היו"ר/At the invitation of the Chairman/Por invitación del presidente/Sur l'invitation du président/Su invito del presidente/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/A convite do presidente/Puhemieshen kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan:

Radet/Rat/מועצה/Conseil/Consejo/Conseil/Consiglio/Raad/Conselho/Neuvosto/R.:det: (*)

Kommissionen/Kommission/מועצה/Commission/Comisión/Commissione/Commissie/Comissão/Komissio/Kommissionen: (*)

Cour des comptes:

C.E.S.: Kowalsky

C.D.R.:

Andre deltagere/Andere Teilnehmer למשתתפים/Also present Otros participantes/Autres participants/Altri partecipanti Andere aanwezigen/Outros participantes		
Gruppernes sekretariat Sekretariat der Fraktionen למחלקות המפלגות Secretariat political groups Secr. de los grupos politicos Secr. groupes politiques Segr. dei gruppi politici Secr. van de fracties Secr. dos grupos politicos Puolueryhmien sihteeristö Gruppemas sekretariat	PPE PSE ELDR Verts/ALE GUE/NG UEN EDD NI	Salafranca, Scarascia-Mugnozza Henriques Prossliner
Cab. du Président		
Cab. du Secrétaire Général		
Generaldirektorat Generaldirektion למחלקת הכלכלה Directorate-General Dirección general Direction générale Direzione generale Directoraat-generaal Direcção general Generaldirektorat Pääosasto Contrôle financier Service juridique Suivi des actes	I II III IV V VI VI	Brulant, Gomez Martos, Dastoli, Nickel Duch Guillot Garzón Clariana (Jurisconsulte), Passos Delahaye
Udvalgssekretariatet Ausschubsekretariat למחלקת הוועדות Committee secretariat Secretaria de la comisión Secrétariat de la commission Segretariato della commissione Commissiesecretariaat Secretaria de comissão Valiokunnan sihteeristö Utskottssekretariatet		Giraud, Réchard
Assist./מזכיר		J. Schmidt

* (P) =Formand/Pres./יו"ר/Chairman/Präsident/Voorzitter/Puhemies/Ordförande
 (VP) =Næstform./Vize-Pres./מזכיר/副主席/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Präsident/Ondervoorz./Vice-pres/Varapuhemies/Vice ordförande.
 (M) =Medlem./Mitglied/חבר/Member/Miembro/Membre/Membro/Lid/Membro/Íslen/Ledamot
 (F) =Tjenestemand/Beamter/מזכיר/Official/Funcionario/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/Ambtenaar/Virkamies/Tjänsteman

DE/OJ/05
3.2.2000

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
TO THE BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING
THE EUROPEAN UNION'S CHARTER OF
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

5th Meeting

**15 February 2000
from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.
Room SDM-S7
STRASBOURG**

Draft agenda

- 1. Adoption of draft agenda (PE 288.130)**
- 2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 26 January 2000 (PE 288.134)**
- 3. Further deliberations in the light of the discussions at the meeting of the body (1 and 2 February 2000)**
- 4. Date and place of next meeting**

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

PE/ XV/PV/2000-03

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION TO THE CONVENTION RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING A EUROPEAN UNION CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

MINUTES

of the meeting of

Monday, 15 February 2000

STRASBOURG

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1. Adoption of draft agenda	2
2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 26 January 2000	2
3. Exchange of views on future work in the light of the discussions at the Convention's meeting of 1 and 2 February 2000	2
4. Date and place of next meeting	2

Annex: Record of attendance

2 March 2000

PV\407236EN.doc

PE 288.590

The meeting opened at 9.40 a.m. with Mr Méndez de Vigo in the chair.

1. First of all, the chairman answered a question from Mr Mombaur about the availability of documents. The draft agenda was then adopted.
2. The minutes of the delegation meeting of 26 January 2000 were approved, no remarks having been made by the end of the meeting.
3. The chairman first of all reminded the members of the delegation who were not also members of the Constitutional Affairs Committee that the deadline for tabling amendments to the draft report by Mr Duff and Mr Voggenhuber on the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights was noon on the following day, 16 February 2000.

The chairman then introduced the exchange of views by reminding those present of the decisions taken at the convention's last plenary meeting concerning its working methods.

The following spoke: Voggenhuber, Schulz, Frahm, Cedershiöld, Paciotti, Friedrich, Kaufmann, Cornillet, Mombaur, Lalumière and Duff.

Mr Méndez de Vigo concluded the exchange of views.

4. No date was set for the next meeting. This would be decided on in accordance with the date of availability in all languages of the convention's working documents.

* * *

The meeting closed at 11 a.m.

BILAG/ANLAGE/ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΤΑ/ANNEX/

ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BILAGE/ANEXO/BILAGA

**DELTAGERLISTE/ANWESENHEITSLISTE/ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣ/LIITE RECORD
OF ATTENDANCE/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/LISTE DE PRESENCE/ELENCO DEI
PRESENTI/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Til stede	Formandskabet/Vorstand/Πρόεδρος/Bureau/Ufficio di Presidenza/Mesa/Puhemieshisto/J.L. Presidium: (*) Méndez de Vigo (P)
Anwesend	Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Μέλη/Members/Diputados/Diputus/Deputati/Leden/Deputados/Íðáset/ Ledamöter:
Πρόεδροι	Berthu, Cederschiöld, Cornillet, Duff, Friedrich, Kaufmann, H.-P. Martin, Paciotti, Schulz, Voggenhuber
Πρόεδροι	Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/ Αντιπρόεδμοι/Substitutes/Suplentes/Suppliants/ Membri supplenti/Plaatsvervangers/Membros suplentes/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter:
Present	Buitenweg, Buttiglione, Dehousse, Frahm, Iivari, Lalumiere, Mombaur, Watson
Presentes	
Présents	
Presenti	
Aanwezig	
Lasna	
Närvarande	

Art. 151,4	
Endv. deltog/Weitere Teiln./ Συμμετέχοντες/Also present Participaron igualmente/ Participaient également/ Hanno partecipato altresì/ Andere deelnemers/ Outros participantes/ Muut osallistujat/ Dessutom deltog	
(Dagsorden/Tagesordnung Pkt/Προεδρικό Πρόγραμμα Σημείο/Point OJ/Punto OG/Agenda Punt/Ordem do dia- punto/punto orden del dia/ Esityslista Kohta/Föredragningslista punkt):	

* (P) =Formand/Vorsitzender/Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Präsident/Presidente/Voorzitter/Presidente/Puhemies/Ordförande
(VP) =Næstform./Stellv. Vorsitz./ Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Präsident/Vicepresidente/Varapuhemies
Ondervoorz./Vice-Pres./Vicepres/Vice ordförande.

Til stede den/Anwesend am/Παρουσίαση/Present on/Prisent le/Presente il/Aanwezig op/Presente em/Presente el/Läsna/Närvarande den.

- (1) 15.02.2000
(2)
(3)

Editors' note to PE 232.648,
Committee on Constitutional Affairs:
Report on the drafting of a European Union Charter
of Fundamental Rights:

For the resulting resolution, see CHARTE 4199/00.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1999



2004

Session document

3 March 2000

FINAL
A5-0064/2000

REPORT

on the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights
(C5-0058/1999 – 1999/2064(COS))

Committee on Constitutional Affairs

Rapporteurs: Andrew Duff and Johannes Voggenhuber

<i>Symbols for procedures</i>	<i>Abbreviations for committees</i>
* Consultation procedure <i>majority of the votes cast</i>	I. AFET Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy
**I Cooperation procedure (first reading) <i>majority of the votes cast</i>	II. BUDG Committee on Budgets
**II Cooperation procedure (second reading) <i>majority of the votes cast, to approve the common position</i>	III. CONT Committee on Budgetary Control
<i>majority of Parliament's component Members, to reject or amend the common position</i>	IV. LIBE Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs
*** Assent procedure <i>majority of Parliament's component Members except in cases covered by Articles 105, 107, 161 and 300 of the EC Treaty and Article 7 of the EU Treaty</i>	V. ECON Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
***I Codecision procedure (first reading) <i>majority of the votes cast</i>	VI. JURI Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market
***II Codecision procedure (second reading) <i>majority of the votes cast, to approve the common position</i>	VII. INDU Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy
<i>majority of Parliament's component Members, to reject or amend the common position</i>	VIII. EMPL Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
***III Codecision procedure (third reading) <i>majority of the votes cast, to approve the joint text</i>	IX. ENVI Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy
(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the Commission)	X. AGRI Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
	XI. PECH Committee on Fisheries
	XII. REGI Committee on Regional Policy, Transport and Tourism
	XIII. CULT Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport
	XIV. DEVE Committee on Development and Cooperation
	XV. AFCO Committee on Constitutional Affairs
	XVI. FEMM Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities
	XVII. PETI Committee on Petitions

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At the sitting of 13 September 1999 the President of Parliament announced that she had referred the Council decision on the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Committee on Constitutional Affairs as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy, the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market and the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs for their opinions.

At the sitting of 1 March 2000 the President announced that she had also referred this decision to the Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities and the Committee on Petitions for their opinions.

The Committee on Constitutional Affairs appointed Mr Duff and Mr Voggenhuber rapporteurs at its meeting of 22 September 1999.

It considered the draft report at its meetings of 23 September 1999, 14 October 1999, 8 November 1999, 22 November 1999, 29 November 1999, 10 January 2000, 14 February 2000 and 29 February 2000.

At the last meeting it adopted the motion for a resolution by 18 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

The following were present for the vote: Giorgio Napolitano, chairman; Johannes Voggenhuber, vice-chairman and co-rapporteur; Ursula Schleicher, Christopher J.P. Beazley, vice-chairmen; Andrew Nicholas Duff, co-rapporteur; Teresa Almeida Garrett, Pervenche Berès (for Dimitrios Tsatsos), Georges Berthu, Carlos Carnero González, Richard Graham Corbett, José María Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado, Michel Hansenne (for Ciriaco De Mita), Sylvia-Yvonne Kaufmann, Jo Leinen, Hanja Maij-Weggen, Inigo Méndez de Vigo, Gérard Onesta (for Monica Frassoni), Jacques F. Poos (for Hans-Peter Martin), Reinhard Rack (for Francois Bayrou), Lennart Sacrédeus, Konrad K. Schwaiger (for Giorgos Dimitrakopoulos), The Earl of Stockton, Rijk van Dam (for Jens-Peter Bonde) and Margrietus J. van den Berg (for Enrique Barón Crespo).

The opinions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy, the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs, the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market, the Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities, the Committee on Petitions and the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs are attached.

The report was tabled on 3 March 2000.

The deadline for tabling amendments will be indicated in the draft agenda for the relevant part-session.

A
MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

European Parliament resolution on the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights (C5-0058/1999 – 1999/2064 (COS))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the decision of the European Council on the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights (C5-0058/1999),
- having regard to its position as representative of the peoples of the European Union,
- considering that the Union should strengthen the protection of the rights and interests of the nationals of its Member States through the introduction of a citizenship of the Union (Article 2 of the EU Treaty),
- having regard to the fact that the Union must respect fundamental rights 'as they result from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, as general principles of Community law' (Article 6 of the EU Treaty),
- having regard to the Preamble of the *United Nations Charter* and the '*Universal Declaration on Human Rights*' adopted by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 217 A (III), on 10 December 1948 in Paris,
- having regard to its numerous initiatives in the matter of fundamental and citizens' rights, in particular to its Declaration of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of 12 April 1989¹,
- having regard to its initiatives in the matter of a constitution for the European Union, in particular its resolution of 12 December 1990 on the constitutional basis of European Union² and its resolution of 10 February 1994 on the Constitution of the European Union³,
- having regard to the conclusions of the Cologne European Council and the conclusions of the Tampere European Council,
- having regard to its resolution of 16 September 1999 on the drawing up of a Charter of Fundamental Rights⁴,
- having regard to its resolution of 27 October 1999 on the European Council meeting in Tampere⁵,

¹ OJ C 120, 16.5.1989, p. 51.

² OJ C 19, 28.1.1991, p. 65.

³ OJ C 61, 28.2.1994, p. 155.

⁴ OJ C 54, 25.2.2000, p.93

⁵ Minutes of the sitting of 27 October 1999, point 15

- having regard to the outstanding importance of the forthcoming enlargement of the Union and the Intergovernmental Conference,
 - having regard to the setting-up on 17 December 1999 in Brussels of the Convention to draft a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights,
 - having regard to Rule 47(1) of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs and the opinions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy, the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs, the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market, the Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities, the Committee on Petitions and the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (A5-0064/2000),
- A. whereas the Union is founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law (Article 6 of the EU Treaty),
- B. whereas the creation of an ever closer Union among the peoples of Europe (Article 1 of the EU Treaty) and the maintenance and development of the Union as an area of freedom, security and justice (Article 2 of the EU Treaty) are based on general and absolute respect for human dignity, which is unique to each person, yet common to all, and inviolable,
- C. whereas the Union must respect 'fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed in Rome on 4 November 1950 and as they result from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, as general principles of Community law' (Article 6 of the EU Treaty),
- D. whereas some specific rights are already enshrined in the Treaties,
- E. whereas the fundamental freedoms, rights and obligations unavoidably stemming from the recognition of human dignity require genuine, comprehensive legal protection and effective legal guarantees,
- F. whereas the primacy of Union law and significant powers of its institutions, which affect individuals make it necessary to strengthen the protection of fundamental rights at European Union level,
- G. whereas the increase in the powers of the Union and the European Community, especially in the sensitive field of internal security, together with the limits on parliamentary or judicial controls in that field, make it obvious that there is an urgent need for a European Charter of Fundamental Rights,
- H. whereas as the Union develops an imbalance must not be created between the objective of security and the principles of freedom and law,
- I. whereas fundamental freedoms can be restricted without parliamentary approval, both in the framework of the Union Treaty and of Community law, despite the fact that this is incompatible with the common constitutional traditions of Member States,

- J. whereas, even in the case of legitimate restrictions of fundamental rights, the inherent nature of such rights may in no case be infringed,
- K. whereas fundamental social freedoms ought to be strengthened and developed at European Union level,
- L. whereas the Union's common foreign and security policy, which will in future include defence, must be developed in compliance with fundamental rights,
- M. whereas new conflicts with fundamental freedoms can arise from developments in, for example, biotechnology or information technology, which can better be dealt with by means of a European consensus on fundamental rights,
- N. whereas there are serious indications of a rise in racism and xenophobia,
- O. whereas the human right to asylum must be maintained according to the provisions of the Amsterdam Treaty,
- P. whereas a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights, in the same way as the existing provisions concerning fundamental rights in the Member States, should not in any way conflict with the European Convention on Human Rights,
- Q. whereas the Union's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights following the necessary amendments to the EU Treaty would represent an important step towards the strengthening of the protection of fundamental rights in the Union,
- R. whereas the creation of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe is inseparably linked with the task of increasing, in addition to fundamental rights, citizens' rights, namely the political, economic and social rights associated with Union citizenship,
- S. whereas a charter of fundamental rights constituting merely a non-binding declaration and, in addition, doing no more than merely listing existing rights, would disappoint citizens' legitimate expectations,
- T. whereas the Charter of Fundamental Rights should be regarded as a basic component of the necessary process of equipping the European Union with a constitution,
1. Welcomes the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights, which will contribute to defining a collective patrimony of values and principles and a shared system of fundamental rights which bind citizens together and underpin the Union's internal policies and its policies involving third countries; welcomes therefore the progress made in this connection since the European Council meeting in Tampere, in particular the successful establishment of the joint Convention composed of representatives of the Heads of State and Government, the European Parliament, the parliaments of the Member States and the Commission;
2. Offers its full support and cooperation in drafting the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;

3. Notes that the recognition and shaping of fundamental and citizens' rights is one of the primary tasks of parliaments;
4. Calls on its delegation to the Convention drafting the charter vigorously to defend the position set out in this resolution;
5. Intends to vote in plenary on the adoption of the Charter at the appropriate time and deems it advisable to publish in advance its objectives regarding the Charter of Fundamental Rights as set out hereunder;
6. Points out that its final assent to a Charter of Fundamental Rights depends to a large extent upon whether the charter:
 - a. has fully binding legal status by being incorporated into the EU Treaty;
 - b. subjects any amendment of the Charter to the same procedure as its original drafting, including the formal right of assent for the European Parliament;
 - c. contains a clause, requiring the consent of the European Parliament whenever fundamental rights are to be affected;
 - d. contains a clause stipulating that none of its provisions may be interpreted in a restrictive manner with regard to the protection guaranteed by Article 6(2) of the Treaty on European Union;
 - e. recognises that fundamental rights are indivisible by making the charter applicable to all the European Union's institutions and bodies and all its policies, including those contained in the second and third pillars in the context of the powers and functions conferred upon it by the Treaties;
 - f. is binding upon the Member States when applying or transposing provisions of Community law;
 - g. is innovative in nature by also giving legal protection to the peoples of the European Union in respect of new threats to fundamental rights, for example from the fields of information technology and biotechnologies, and establishes new agreements on fundamental rights, in relation for example to equal treatment for women, the general non-discrimination clause and environmental protection;
7. Resolves to hold a scientific colloquium to advise Parliament and to carry out public hearings of representatives of society in general;
8. Will strongly support initiatives for a broad societal discussion in the Member States, involving social partners, NGOs and other representatives of civil society.
9. Calls for recognition of the contribution that can be made by organisations representing civil society to the drafting of the Charter;

10. Proposes to grant the States applying for accession observer status in the Convention drafting the Charter and to begin a continuous exchange of opinions with them in the context of the European Conference;
11. Emphasises that the charter should not replace or encroach upon the Member States' provisions concerning fundamental rights;
12. Supports the agreement reached by the Convention that the charter should be drafted on the presumption that it will have full legal force;
13. Emphasises the need to incorporate in the charter, in addition to the rights already enshrined in the EU Treaty, the standards applicable to the Union that are set out in the international conventions signed by the Member States within the context of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the International Labour Organisation and the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe;
14. Calls upon the IGC to:
 - (a) put the incorporation into the Treaty of the Charter of Fundamental Rights on its agenda and to give it at that conference the position which it deserves in view of its paramount importance for an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe;
 - (b) enable the Union to become a party to the ECHR so as to establish close cooperation with the Council of Europe and to avoid possible conflicts or overlapping between the Court of Justice of the European Communities and the European Court of Human Rights;
 - (c) give all persons under its protection access to the Court of Justice of the European Communities by supplementing existing mechanisms for judicial review;
16. Calls on its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Court of Justice, the European Court of Human Rights, the IGC, the Convention responsible for drafting the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights and the parliaments of the Member States..

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Purposes of the Union

1. The European Union is ‘founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law’ (Article 6(1) TEU). It aims to promote universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms as proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948. **By entrenching the duty to solidarity, the Union has enshrined the right of its citizens to peace.** One of the Union’s main political and economic objectives is to enable the free movement of people between its Member States. Discrimination on the grounds of nationality is prohibited (Article 12 TEC), and the Union ‘may take appropriate action to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation’ (Article 13 TEC).

Shortcomings in present rights regimes

2. However, **the current situation is unsatisfactory in at least three respects.** First, the rights regime of the European Union is inconsistent in terms of content as well as variable in terms of implementation and levels of enforcement between Member States. For example, although one feature common to all Member States is the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) of 1950, not all its subsequent protocols have been signed or ratified by all Member States. The variation in the field of social policy conventions of the Council of Europe and the International Labour Organisation is yet more marked.

3. Second, although the European Union ‘shall respect fundamental rights, as guaranteed by the ECHR and as they result from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, as general principles of Community law’ (Article 6(2) TEU), it is in an anomalous situation with respect to its Member States because it is not itself a signatory of the Convention. Arguments about Union competence, however, should not be allowed to get in the way of action to prevent the further deterioration of human rights in Europe. The European Union needs a human rights policy to combat racism and xenophobia, to improve the treatment of refugees, and to eliminate vicarious discrimination.

4. Third, the steady but complex development of European integration over fifty years has left the relationship between the citizen and the European Union authorities somewhat lacking in clarity and precision. Behind the question of citizens’ rights lies the problem of democratic legitimacy. The European Parliament believes that a consolidation of the one will enhance the other.

European Union citizenship

5. Within the Treaties of the European Union that bind the Union institutions and Member States together, and in the jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice (ECJ), the recognition of the need to define and ensure observance of fundamental rights for the citizen of the European Union has developed gradually. The Treaty of Amsterdam even goes so far as to allow membership of the Union to be suspended in the case of a ‘serious and persistent breach’ of human rights (Article 7 TEU).

6. The Treaty of Maastricht established citizenship of the Union, which it defined as having the

nationality of a member state. ‘Citizenship of the Union shall complement and not replace national citizenship’ (Article 17(1) TEC); but Article 18 opens up the prospect of further enhancement of the concept of EU citizenship in order to facilitate freedom of movement. This underscores the importance of the principle of subsidiarity in developing EU citizenship.

Subsidiarity

7. The application of the principle of subsidiarity to the EU Charter implies non-interference in the relationship between national citizens and their own state authorities in matters that do not concern the implementation of EU law and policy. However, in the European Union such rigid distinctions are difficult to draw. Powers and responsibilities are more often shared between the EU level and member state governments than they are delegated exclusively to the EU institutions. There is no right of general competence for the EU, and all efforts to establish a definitive catalogue of competences in the classical federal sense are likely to be in vain.

8. The fact is that the federalist principle of subsidiarity does not sit easily alongside the concept of fundamental rights. Whereas, on the one hand, it is legitimate for the drafters of the Charter to take cognisance of subsidiarity, it is also legitimate to argue that subsidiarity should take its place only as one of several general principles that guide the Union. **Subsidiarity should not be regarded as an overriding constraint on the central powers of the Union; nor should it be elevated beyond its station to become an impediment to the fundamental nature of a European Union rights regime.**

The Charter as means of reform

9. Indeed, the fundamental nature of the rights enshrined in the Charter is destined to become another driving force behind the European Union. To some extent, the introduction of binding rights alters the paradigm of European integration. The Charter is a dynamic project, which will redefine where power lies. The Charter will have consequences for the share out of competency within the Union. The Charter is a means towards the further political reform of the Union.

10. The Union has still not absorbed all the changes wrought by the last Treaty revision at Amsterdam, in particular the advances being made towards creating an area of freedom, security and justice. But the prospect of imminent further enlargement as well as the failure of Amsterdam to solve all the outstanding constitutional problems of the Union has made a new Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) both inevitable and desirable. The European Parliament confirms its belief that it is in the interests of all its present and future citizens that **the Union should now collect, review, distil and then write down in simple and elegant language a set of European fundamental rights in the form of a Charter.**

11. The June 1999 decision of the European Council at Cologne, which the Parliament welcomes, to draft a **Charter of Fundamental Rights should not be seen as an attempt to subvert the existing constitutional order of Member States, but, rather, to strengthen the identity of the European Union.** The Charter will contribute to the definition of the collective patrimony of values and rights which bind Europeans together and underpin all the Union’s policies.

12. The prospect of imminent enlargement of the Union to countries whose democratic history is shorter than that of the current Member States accentuates the need to **sharpen the profile of the Union in terms of democracy, social justice, ecology and human rights.** The Charter will do

that, even if it effectively raises the eventual threshold of membership. It is part of the process of preparing the Union for enlargement.

Mandatory effect

13. The European Union is not a state but a powerful union of states exercising authority over people whose rights deserve credible and comprehensive protection. For this reason, the Parliament insists that **the Charter should be included eventually within the Treaty on European Union so that it should have legal effect upon the institutions and agencies of the European Union**. There are various ways in which incorporation in the Treaty could be achieved, and each would have a different legal effect. The Parliament will wish to return to this issue as the Convention and the IGC begin to make headway in their work.

14. But we can see no real benefit in a Charter of Rights which merely proclaims an existing set of rights. Indeed, we fear that the public may be rather cynical about the publication of yet another piece of Euro-rhetoric, however stylish and well-meaning.

15. A non-binding Charter would also have no relevance at all for third countries in informing their relations with the Union.

16. Furthermore, **a Charter that was a non-binding declaration would fail to resolve one of the existing serious contradictions in the constitutional development of the European Union**. The Union would be laying claim to the existence of fundamental rights at Union level, yet in striking breach of the constitutional traditions of Member States that it is pledged to uphold, it would not be installing a concomitant legal remedy. Due process of judicial review and the capacity to seek redress is an integral part of the rights regimes of Member States. Do we really want the Union to be less than the sum of its parts in respect of citizens' rights?

17. That is why we propose that, notwithstanding a final decision about the legal character of the Charter, **the Convention should proceed on the presumption that it will have a mandatory character**.

18. The Parliament is also anxious to ensure **the closest possible collaboration between the work of the Convention and the IGC**. A mandatory Charter will require several adjustments to be made to the Treaty as well as other, sub-Treaty, reforms.

Respect for the acquis

19. **The European Union Charter must not reduce the rights of any existing citizen. Nor should it undermine the ECHR**. On the contrary, it should expressly safeguard the existing human rights acquis of each member state, after the manner of Article 53 of the ECHR, while not undermining the important general principle of European Community law concerning uniformity of application. The Charter must maximise legal certainty in all cases.

Community or Union?

20. With regard to the question of the demarcation between the European Community and the European Union, the European Council has proposed a Charter of the *Union*. As referred to above, citizenship of the *Union* is established under the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European *Community*, and it is only the European Community at present that enjoys legal

personality in international law.

21. As the Treaty of Amsterdam is brought into effect, and as the international profile of the Union continues to grow, **the distinction between the three pillars of Maastricht becomes increasingly academic**. Convergence between the three would be the natural consequence of a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to integration by all concerned. The distinction of the pillars is not, at any rate, appreciated by the citizen, for whom, no doubt, a single Charter of Rights covering the whole spectrum of EU activity would make sense. This is also true for foreign companies operating inside the EU, for whom the Charter may have some profound implications.

22. Moreover, **many of the most sensitive questions concerning fundamental rights lie in the second and third pillars**. The effective incarnation of a common foreign and security policy poses new challenges for the Union in the field of ethics, in the behaviour of EU representatives abroad, and in the treatment of foreign nationals. Progress towards common asylum and immigration policies promotes new categories of legitimate minorities within the Union. And developments in cooperation between member state police and judicial authorities, such as the creation of Europol and the incorporation of the Schengen Agreement within the Treaty on European Union, have a potentially dramatic impact on the relationship between the EU institutions and its agencies on the one hand and the citizen on the other. We are also mindful of the likelihood that the IGC will further extend the competence of the Union to cover defence policy.

23. The European Parliament believes that all fundamental rights are interdependent, and that it would be crazy to connive in allowing two competing legal systems to develop for the protection of fundamental rights according to whether the measures at issue were covered by the EEC Treaty (crossing external borders, asylum, immigration, legal cooperation in civil matters) or by the Treaty on European Union (criminal matters). Therefore, **notwithstanding the different mix of competences between Member States and institutions according to policy area and legal base, we are reinforced in our view that the Charter must embrace the whole work of the Union**. This implies that the Union itself must obtain legal personality.

Relationship with the Council of Europe

24. It is clear that the European Convention is to be the foundation document of the Charter. The accession of the European Community to the Convention has been under discussion for many years. The launching of the project of the Charter adds new urgency to that debate. In order to guarantee scrupulous respect of the ECHR and to overcome the current anomalous position of the EU institutions, the European Parliament believes that **the Union itself should sign up to and ratify the ECHR and all its protocols. As the Court of Justice has proposed (Opinion 2/94), this requires Treaty amendment in order to obtain full legal personality for the European Union**.

25. The Union should not seek to become a 'Member State' of the Council of Europe but, merely, a 'High Contracting Party' to the ECHR. In this way problems of dual representation and the participation of the Union in the political organs of the Council could be avoided.

26. There are, however, legitimate fears that for the Union to become a High Contracting Party of the ECHR would threaten conflict and duplication between the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg and the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. However, under Article 32.2 of the ECHR in the event of any dispute as to whether the Strasbourg Court has jurisdiction, it is that Court that shall decide. Article 55 (ECHR) precludes other means of dispute settlement except by special agreement. Such an arrangement would be required to square the obligations of signing the ECHR with Article 292 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, in which Member States undertake not to submit a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Treaty to any third party method of settlement. A special protocol could be arranged to manage the transverse relationship between the Court of Justice and their colleagues down the road in the Court of Human Rights.

27. The Treaty of Amsterdam has already granted the ECJ competence over human rights issues (Article 46 TEU). **The Luxembourg Court would certainly be capable of developing its own jurisprudence in human rights issues, as national courts have done, while recognising the supremacy of Strasbourg in the last resort.** The risk of duplication with Strasbourg can be minimised by respecting Article 35.2(b) of the ECHR, which states that the Strasbourg Court will decline the admissibility of applications that have ‘already been submitted to another procedure of international investigation or settlement and contains no relevant new information’.

28. The role of the Council of Europe’s Court of Human Rights is to hear cases that concern breaches of the ECHR. The role of the EU’s Court of Justice is to hear cases that concern breaches of the EU Treaties. Both Courts are supreme in their own field of application. To date, both Courts have shown mutual respect for the other’s jurisdiction, and they can be expected to continue to use common sense in this regard. The ECJ will be able to accept the supremacy of Strasbourg in the human rights field in just the same way as it has accepted the arbitration of the WTO in trade disputes.

29. **The ECHR, while universal in its application to individuals, is likely to remain more restricted in substantive terms than that of the EU Charter.** Not only will the latter bear upon special categories of rights for EU citizens and resident foreigners, but it is also likely to be more egalitarian and progressive in its formulation of certain rights in civic, social, environmental and other fields. In that the ties that bind Member States of the European Union are much tighter than those that commit Member States of the Council of Europe, the EU Charter is bound to have a wider scope than that of the ECHR. For example, whereas Protocol No. 4 of the ECHR lays down the right to move freely *within* and to leave its signatory states, the EU Charter will seek to give effect to the right to freedom of movement and residence *between* its Member States.⁶

Reform of the Court of Justice

30. That the ECJ will become competent in human rights issues offers the prospect of speedier and cheaper form of judgments than that which is possible under current procedures at the European Court of Human Rights. **If the Charter is to be justiciable by the Court of Justice, Article 230 TEC will need to be given a more flexible interpretation in order to improve the individual access of the EU citizen.** It may even need Treaty amendment to reclassify the EU citizen as a privileged litigant: Article 34 ECHR concerning individual applications may be a

⁶ Another example: whereas the EU Charter is likely to insist on a general prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of gender, Article 14 ECHR only pertains to sex discrimination in relation to the other rights of the Convention.

model. In any case, changes to the working methods of the Court and an increase in its resources will be necessary to ensure the smooth and speedy administration of justice in more case-work over a wider field.

Field of application

31. In the Roman tradition, **rights exist only by virtue of law**. Rights can be permissive (by granting liberties), immunity (by offering protection), prohibitive (by imposing duties and impediments) or procedural (by regulating the legal system). The Charter will need to establish coherence and interdependence between these all these types of rights, and consistency between the internal and external stance of the Union.

32. The Parliament wants the Charter to be ambitious, and to write down in Treaty form modern fundamental civil and social rights as well as to reiterate rights well established elsewhere. This does not mean that the Union would be thereby granting itself new competences directly by virtue of the Charter. EU competences, after all, can only be extended by precise Treaty provision (constrained by the twin principles of subsidiarity and proportionality). **The main purpose of the Charter is to establish for the sake of the citizen that the Union fully respects and guarantees modern standards of fundamental rights in those areas where it is competent to do so. Its purpose is not to compensate for legislative shortcomings in all and sundry policy areas.** But the Charter can point the way towards future changes in the dispersal of competency between the supranational and national authorities.

33. To whom, then, is the Charter to be addressed? Broadly speaking, bearers of rights are either individuals or groups. They will enjoy one or more of three broad categories of rights, as follows:

- **human rights** as enshrined in international law claiming universal application;
- **fundamental rights** applicable to all those within the judicial area of the European Union;
- **civil rights** applying only to citizens of the European Union.

Human rights content

34. **Once the Union has ascribed to the European Convention, the Charter should reaffirm the fundamental human rights contained therein**, along with the prescribed procedures. The principal conditions of the ECHR are as follows:⁷

Right to life
 Abolition of the death penalty
 Prohibition of torture
 Prohibition of slavery and forced labour
 Right to liberty and security
 Prohibition of discrimination
 Right to a fair trial
 No punishment without law
 Right to an effective remedy
 Right of appeal in criminal matters
 Compensation for wrongful conviction

⁷ The headings listed were added to the original Convention and subsequent Protocols by the provisions of Protocol No. 11 of 1994.

Right not to be tried or punished twice
 Prohibition of imprisonment for debt
 Right to respect for private and family life
 Protection of property
 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
 Freedom of expression
 Freedom of assembly and association
 Right to marry
 Equality between spouses
 Right to education
 Right to free elections
 Freedom of movement
 Prohibition of expulsion of nationals
 Prohibition of collective expulsion of aliens
 Procedural safeguards relating to expulsion of aliens

Obligation to respect human rights
 Derogation in time of emergency
 Restrictions on political activity of aliens
 Prohibition of abuse of rights
 Limitation on use of restrictions on rights
 Safeguard for existing human rights

Social rights content

35. In June 1999 the European Council at Cologne already proposed that in addition to containing the ‘fundamental rights and freedoms as well as basic procedural rights guaranteed by the ECHR and derived from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States’, the EU’s Charter should also include the ‘fundamental rights that pertain only to the Union’s citizens’. In addition, account should be taken of ‘economic and social rights as contained in the European Social Charter and the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (Article 136 TEC), insofar as they do not merely establish objectives for action by the Union’⁸.

36. Controversy over the application of the principle of subsidiarity is likely to be greatest in the social field. Many, for example, have argued for a complete integration of social and civic rights; some have argued for specific demands for social progress, such as good housing, to become a fundamental right. As the Treaty stands at present, however, such a ‘right’ would not be a matter for the European Union but for Member States. The Union is not yet competent in housing policy and cannot offer legal remedies to the homeless. The same would apply to the jobless, where the Union currently only has the power to encourage high levels of employment. The Union has no existing competence in pay, freedom of association or the right to strike.

37. The Parliament believes, nevertheless, that **the Charter should fully reflect the importance of the social dimension of the activities of the Union**, including the centrality of social cohesion to its economic policy orientations. The single market has implications for social policy that are not yet legislated for at the EU level. Special emphasis should be given to equality

⁸ The Preamble of the Treaty on European Union (third recital) also confirms the Union’s ‘attachment’ to the 1961 Turin European Social Charter of the Council of Europe and the 1989 Community Charter.

between men and women, to the rights of the disabled and of children. The core texts on which to draw are Articles 13 and 136 TEC, the Council of Europe's European Social Charter of 1996 and the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers adopted by eleven members of the European Council in Strasbourg in December 1989.

38. The Treaty recognises that sex equality is not restricted to employment policy. Article 3.2 TEC should form the basis of a fundamental individual civil right of a generalised prohibition against discrimination on the grounds of gender.

39. Similar general anti-discrimination clauses should be included to address the issues of race, belief, disability, age and sexual orientation.

Other content

40. Existing Union competences that may engender legitimate proposals for the inclusion of individual or collective rights in the Charter are as follows:

- i. the refinement, consolidation and development of European Union citizenship;
- ii. the treatment of third country nationals;
- iii. the position of regional and ethnic minorities;
- iv. the operation of the single market, including commercial policy;
- v. the operation of the common policies on money, agriculture, fisheries, transport and environment;
- vi. the operation of programmes to foster employment, economic and social cohesion, research and technological development, vocational training, consumer protection, public health protection and cultural activity;
- vii. overseas aid and development cooperation.

41. Relevant parts of the formal or informal *acquis communautaire* include the following:

- 1) Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1977
- 2) Joint Declaration by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission against Racism and Xenophobia, 1979
- 3) European Parliament Declaration of fundamental rights and freedoms, 1989

The Parliament would wish to draw special attention to No. (3), the De Gucht Report.

42. Member States may wish to elevate some elements drawn from their common constitutional traditions into the Charter. Apart from those established within the ECHR, relevant international treaties (and their subsequent protocols) would include:

- 4) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- 5) UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948
- 6) UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951
- 7) UN Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, 1954
- 8) UN International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965
- 9) UN International Covenant on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- 10) UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- 11) UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979

- 12) UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984
- 13) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
- 14) UN Basic principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1990
- 15) UN Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998
- 16) Council of Europe European Convention on the legal status of migrant workers, 1977
- 17) Council of Europe Convention for the protection of individuals with regard to automatic processing of personal data, 1981
- 18) Council of Europe Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1987
- 19) Council of Europe European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages, 1992
- 20) Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, 1995
- 21) Council of Europe European Convention on the exercise of children's rights, 1996
- 22) Council of Europe Additional protocol to the Convention for the protection of human rights and dignity of the human being with regard to the application of biology and medicine, on the prohibition of the cloning of human beings, 1998
- 23) UNESCO Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, 1997
- 24) ILO Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, 1948
- 25) ILO Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively, 1949
- 26) ILO Convention concerning Employment Promotion and Protection against Unemployment, 1988
- 27) ILO Declaration on Fundamental principles and Rights at Work, 1988
- 28) OSCE Charter of Paris for a New Europe, 1990

Amendment and derogation

43. Writing constitutions is usually easier than amending them afterwards. The IGC will need to adopt a provision to revise the Charter. The Parliament has welcomed the innovation of the Convention as a superior method of working to that of the IGC itself. We would support - but insist upon - a repeat of this exercise to supplement or limit the Charter in the future. Similarly, no act of the Commission or Council to derogate from the Charter will be admissible without the Parliament's agreement.

44. If the Convention were to draft a Charter along these lines it would be making a profound contribution towards the constitutionalisation of the European Union. Citizens, candidate countries and the world at large would have a clearer definition of the purpose of the European Union. The concept of a 'people's Europe' would be translated from rhetorical device into political reality.

Minority opinion

By Mr Georges Berthu (Union for Europe of the Nations Group)

The only purported aim of the decision by the Cologne European Council which launched the process of drafting a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights was to bring together the rights existing at European level in order to give them a higher profile. Unfortunately, this ill-prepared, ambiguous and - from some points of view – even inconsistent decision was bound to open the way for abuses. Indeed, perhaps that is what it was meant to do.

The Duff-Voggenhuber report is the first example. It wants to give the charter an innovative character by adding numerous new rights; it wants to give it independent European status, with the assent of the European Parliament (the Cologne European Council having already ‘forgotten’ the role of the national parliaments in the proclamation of the charter); lastly, it wants to give it binding force and make its application subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice.

To accept this report would be to move towards the adoption of a detailed charter, binding on and common to the whole of Europe, imposing rigid rules on the different peoples defining their rights. In particular, each people could in future alter these rights only with the agreement of the other fourteen. This would be a stifling system, ill-suited to the nature and interests of Europe.

In a Europe of nations, however, each national democracy must retain control over the definition of the rights of its citizens, in accordance with its own culture and evolution. This Europe has no need of some kind of rigid legal coverall. It needs respect for its national democracies and for the identity of its peoples. It needs freedom and diversity.

That is why we are proposing on the one hand a joint declaration setting out the main values shared by the countries of Europe and, on the other, a charter laying down the rules which should govern relations between national democracies, to ensure that they respect each other. This is the thrust of the proposal submitted by Mr Georges Berthu to the body responsible for drafting the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

7 December 1999

OPINION

(Rule 162)

for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

on the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights (C5-0058/1999 – 1999/2064(COS))

Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs

Draftsman: Mrs Elena Paciotti

PROCEDURE

At its meeting of 29 July 1999 the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs appointed Mrs Elena Paciotti draftsman.

It considered the draft opinion at its meetings of 22 November and 6 December 1999.

At the last meeting it adopted the following conclusions by 18 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

The following were present for the vote: Watson, chairman; Evans, vice-chairman; Paciotti, draftsman; von Bötticher, Boumediene-Thiery, Cashman, Cederschiöld, Cerdeira Morterero (for Sousa Pinto), Ceyhun, Coelho, Deprez, Di Lello Finuoli, Dupuis (for Vanhecke pursuant to Rule 153(2)), Giannakou-Koutsikou (for Ferri), Hazan (for Vattimo), Karamanou, Kessler, Krivine (for Frahm), Lehne (for Hannan), Ludford, Nassauer, Newton Dunn (for Kirkhope), Oostlander (for Klamt), Pirker, Schmid, Sörensen, Swiebel, Sylla, Turco (for Cappato), Van Lancker (for Terrón i Cusi) and Wiebenga.

Drawing up the Charter of Fundamental Rights: principles and criteria

A vast amount of material has been produced on the subject of human rights in Europe and the legal and political issues under discussion are very complex. Nevertheless, it is important for the European Parliament to adopt an initial broad position as soon as possible since, following the decision taken by the Tampere European Council to set up the body responsible for drawing up the draft Charter, Parliament has appointed its 16 representatives and will have to provide them with guidelines within which to work.

The following should be borne in mind:

- On several occasions in recent years Parliament has proposed the adoption of a declaration of fundamental rights as part of a 'Constitution' for the European Union (resolutions of 12 April 1989 and of 10 February 1994);
- In its most recent resolutions, it welcomed 'the decision taken at the Cologne European Council to proceed with drawing up a draft European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights in good time for the December 2000 European Council' (resolution of 16

September 1999); and following the Tampere European Council it welcomed ‘the composition and method of work agreed upon for the body set up to draw up a draft EU Charter of Fundamental Rights’, and declared that it ‘will participate wholeheartedly in this task’ (resolution of 27 October 1999).

The specific task of the Committee on Citizens’ Freedoms and Rights should be to address the issue of what the future Charter should contain. This discussion should in future accompany the work on preparing the draft and contribute to defining the rights which the Charter will enshrine.

In the meantime, however, Parliament may adopt a resolution of a general nature setting out the basic reasoning underlying the definition of the fundamental rights to be enshrined in the Charter in order to provide an initial response to the least controversial problems it raises.

The aim is not to create a new constitutional order designed to take precedence over the constitutional law of the Member States but to:

- strengthen the protection of fundamental rights in relation to the Union’s new tasks and powers, in particular with regard to the gradual establishment of an ‘area of freedom, security and justice’ based on the principles of freedom, equality, solidarity, security and respect for diversity;
- contribute to defining a set of principles capable of providing Europe with an identity as a community of citizens bound together by shared values and of underpinning the Union’s internal policies and its policies involving third countries.

It is important therefore to bear in mind the values and principles - of freedom, democracy and the rule of law – which are already part of the European Union’s shared patrimony and which are specific characteristics of Europe. It has been on the strength of these principles that Europe has been able to build not only an area of economic freedom but an organisation based on solidarity between Member States which, above all else, has ensured peace in Europe, following the disastrous wars of the first half of the century. The creation of the European Union on the basis of the shared values of democracy and the rule of law has not merely resulted in peace now, but has produced a system which ensures peace in the future: in this sense it could perhaps be said that European citizens have won the right to peace.

Clearly, as part of the process that has been outlined, the aim is not merely for the Charter to lay down the rights specific to European citizens, but also the fundamental rights the European Union intends everyone to enjoy.

Although it is the body appointed in line with the Tampere decision which is responsible for identifying the rights to be enshrined in the Charter, Parliament may at this stage point out that the body’s task is not to produce something entirely new but rather to rely on the common legal culture of the countries of Europe as a source of fundamental principles and rights, including the binding international treaties to which the Member States are signatories and their common constitutional traditions. The search for a European identity will thus focus less on territorial or ethnic allegiances and more on ideas of cultural allegiance, based on shared aims. This is the reasoning behind the following conclusions forwarded to the committee responsible for its consideration.

N.B.: *The main international conventions referred to have been ratified by all the Member*

States with the following exceptions: Luxembourg has not ratified ILO Convention No 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Council of Europe Convention No 126 for the Protection of National Minorities has not been signed by Belgium or France and has not been ratified by Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal or Sweden; the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court has been ratified only by Italy.

CONCLUSIONS

In the context of the appointment by Parliament of its representatives in the body responsible for drawing up the text of the Charter of Fundamental Rights it is important to spell out the fundamental principles and criteria which must guide the drawing up of the Charter. With this in mind, the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs calls on the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following principles and criteria in its proposal:

1. The drawing up of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union should have a dual aim:
 - (a) to lay down the principles and safeguards which underpin the establishment of the European Union as an 'area of freedom, security and justice' (Article 2(4) of the Treaty on European Union) and therefore the establishment of the Union as a system founded on the principles of the constitutions and legal systems of the Member States (Article 6(1) of the Treaty on European Union);
 - (b) to contribute to defining a collective patrimony of values and principles and a shared system of fundamental rights which bind citizens together and underpin the Union's internal policies and its policies involving third countries;
2. It is essential, in this connection, to bear in mind that the Union is based on the principles of freedom, democracy, the rule of law, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; that on the strength of these principles the Union is able to operate on the basis of cooperation and solidarity between the Member States and the peoples of Europe; and that on the strength of these principles the Union has implicitly enshrined its citizens' right to peace.
3. It is also essential for the fundamental rights recognised by the Union to include the rights of Union citizens, the rights of residents of the Union and the rights of all human beings, in accordance with the universal value attached to the dignity of every individual.
4. The fundamental rights recognised by the Union must be drawn from:
 - (a) the rights under the Treaties and secondary legislation: including the traditional freedoms of movement, the principle of non-discrimination, social and political rights and rights relating to the protection of personal data;
 - (b) the rights expressly referred to by the Treaty or the Protocols to the Treaty, such as, primarily, the rights enshrined by the European Convention for the Protection of

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, with particular emphasis on judicial safeguards.

- (c) the rights under the common constitutional traditions of the Member States, in so far as they constitute general legal principles of the Union, in accordance with the methods of the Court of Justice;
- (d) the rights recognised by international acts and covenants entered into by the Member States, including those agreed within the framework of organisations to which all the Member States belong, such as:

UN

- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (UN, 9 December 1948)
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UN, 10 December 1999)
- Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (UN, 28 July 1951, with a subsequent protocol of 1967)
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (UN, 1965)
- International Covenant on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights (UN, 1966)
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (UN, 1966)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (UN, 1979)
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UN, 1984)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1989)
- Basic principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (UN, 1990)
- Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (UN, 1998)

Council of Europe

- European Social Charter (Council of Europe, 1961, with subsequent protocols)
- European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Council of Europe, 1987)
- Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Council of Europe, 1995, with subsequent protocols)

UNESCO

- Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights (UNESCO, 1997)

ILO

- Convention concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise (No 87, 1948)
- Convention concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively (No 98, 1949)
- Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (ILO, 1988)

5. The Charter must be incorporated into the Treaty and the proclamation of the Charter must be followed by whatever changes to international treaties and conventions are needed in order to ensure that:
- the Charter is genuinely binding on the bodies and institutions of the Union and that it serves as a guideline for the policies thereof;
 - all natural and legal persons present within the Union can seek to ensure through the courts that the fundamental rights recognised by the Union are upheld.

15 December 1999

OPINION

(Rule 162)

for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

on the drafting of a Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (C5-0058/99 – 1999/2064(COS))

Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities

Draftsperson: Joke Swiebel

PROCEDURE

At its meeting of 21 September 1999 the Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities appointed Joke Swiebel draftsperson.

It considered the draft opinion at its meetings of 24 November 1999 and 14 December 1999.

At the latter meeting it adopted the following conclusions by 19 votes to 12, with 1 abstention.

The following were present for the vote: Theorin, chairperson; Eriksson, Van Lancker and Evans, vice-chairpersons; Swiebel, draftsperson; Auroi (for Sørensen), Aviles Perea, Berger (for Ghilardotti), Gröner, Gutiérrez-Cortines (for Costa Neves pursuant to Rule 153(2)), Hautala, Hieronymi (for Müller, pursuant to Rule 153(2)), Karamanou, Klass, Korhola (for De Sarnez pursuant to Rule 153(2)), Kratsa, Lulling, McNally, Mann, Martens, Napolitano (for Torres Marques), Paciotti, Plooij-van Gorsel (for Dybkjær), Prets, Rodríguez Ramos, Schmidt (for Sanders-Ten Holte), Smet, Sudre, Thomas-Mauro, Valenciano Martínez-Orozco and Zissener.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Drafting the Charter of Fundamental Rights :some general principles from a gender perspective

The European Parliament has to mandate its delegation to the Body that is being formed with a view to the drafting of the Charter of Fundamental Rights. Many complex questions of both a political and legal nature have to be answered. Given the terms of reference of the Parliament's Committee for Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities the following principles should be taken into account:

1. Since the seventies women's equality in Europe has received an enormous impetus from legally binding instruments developed at the European Community level. Although symbolic politics made by solemn declarations and resolutions are not without meaning, real equality can only be supported by binding instruments. Women as a politically relevant group of European citizens will not be served by more lip-service. In the discussion on the legal character and the scope of application of the envisaged Charter, it is important to bear in

mind the people in Europe, women and men, who would like to know the rights concerned and understand the practical relevance.

2. The actual provisions in EU law concerning equal treatment of women and men are accepted as part of the *acquis communautaire*. They are rooted in the forming of the internal market; this explains their restriction to the labour market. In a Charter of fundamental rights such a limitation of the scope of the sex discrimination clause is no longer justified. The right to equal treatment without distinction based on sex should be extended to all relevant areas of society. The new ‘mainstreaming’ article of the TEC - article 3(2)⁹ – also points in that direction.
3. Such an extension of the sex discrimination clause should not be too difficult to accept for the EU Member States, as they have included such clauses in their national constitutions and/or legislation, and/or have accepted such clauses by their ratification of the relevant UN conventions (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - ICCPR, art 26¹⁰; Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women - CEDAW, art. 2¹¹).
4. Accession of the EU to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) – discussed as a possible alternative strategy in relation to the drafting of the new EU-Charter of fundamental rights – has, as far as the mandate of the Women’s Rights Committee is concerned - one serious flaw. The ECHR (article 14¹²) does not directly rule out sex discrimination, but only pertains to sex discrimination in relation to other rights incorporated in that Convention. The drafting process within the Council of Europe of an additional protocol to the Convention with a general anti-discrimination clause is not yet concluded. Regardless of other problems

⁹ “In all the activities referred to in this Article, the Community shall aim to eliminate inequalities, and to promote equality, between men and women.”

¹⁰ “All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”

¹¹ “States Parties condemn discrimination against women in all its forms, agree to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating discrimination against women and, to this end, undertake:

- (a) To embody the principle of the equality of men and women in their national constitutions or other appropriate legislation if not yet incorporated therein and to ensure, through law and other appropriate means, the practical realisation of this principle;
- (b) To adopt appropriate legislative and other measures, including sanctions where appropriate, prohibiting all discrimination against women;
- (c) To establish legal protection of the rights of women on an equal basis with men and to ensure through competent national tribunals and other public institutions the effective protection of women against any act of discrimination;
- (d) To refrain from engaging in any act or practice of discrimination against women and to ensure that public authorities and institutions shall act in conformity with this obligation;
- (e) To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women by any person, organisation or enterprise;
- (f) To take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which constitute discrimination against women;
- (g) To repeal all national penal provisions which constitute discrimination against women.”

¹² “The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.”

concerning such an accession – from the perspective of sex equality policy such a step could therefore only build a partial solution.

5. Serious attention has to be paid to the issue of positive action. The sex-neutral formulation agreed to in the Treaty of Amsterdam (TEC, art. 141(4)¹³) will have to be reconsidered; it contradicts the political will to advance the position of women expressed in EU policy to promote the equality of women and men (articles 2 and 3 of the TEC). Theory building and policy discussion at the global level are far ahead. Art. 4(1) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) states that ‘... *temporary special measures* aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination...’, but rules out the maintenance of unequal or separate standards. More attention has to be paid to the growing body of international literature and jurisprudence on women’s human rights, in particular to the recommendations and conclusions of the CEDAW-Committee.
6. Discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation (or: sexual preference) has a special link to sex discrimination. Both phenomena are rooted in a vision of a society where men and women have to play fixed and complementary roles; and where the expression of personal choices outside that given order is felt a threat. The emancipation of women cannot come about without changing that order. Therefore – looking at the Charter of fundamental rights from a gender perspective – the right to equal treatment without distinction based on sexual orientation has to be included.
7. Any suggestion that women’s human rights should come under a heading such as ‘special’ or ‘group’ rights, should be firmly rejected. Women are not a minority or a special kind of human being, let alone a species that has to be protected as such. Women’s rights are an integral part of universal human rights. This principle should not only be recognised at the global level (UN World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 1993; Fourth UN World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995), but also in the EU.
8. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the field of fundamental rights would also mean looking critically at some concepts included in previous draft texts, resolutions etc. Some clearly outdated notions have to be modernised. In particular, clauses concerning the so-called rights of the family are debatable; human rights are individual rights and not rights of institutions. Moreover, different members of a family often will have different interests and internal power relations within the family may determine the outcome. Likewise, texts that restrict the meaning of ‘work’ to paid employment have to be revised to include – where relevant - unpaid work. The trap of ‘wages for housework’ has to be avoided, however.

¹³ “With a view to ensuring full equality in practice between men and women in working life, the principle of equal treatment shall not prevent any Member State from maintaining or adopting measures providing for specific advantages in order to make it easier for the under-represented sex to pursue a vocational activity or to prevent or compensate for disadvantages in professional careers.”

CONCLUSIONS

The Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities calls on the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following conclusions in its report:

1. The Charter of Fundamental Rights should contain a general anti-sex discrimination clause that is mandatory and which can be invoked before the ECJ by individual citizens/ residents.
2. As long as the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms does not include a general anti-discrimination clause, a possible accession to this Convention by the EU will not solve the issue.
3. An anti-discrimination clause and a provision concerning positive action are two sides of the same coin. Both have to be considered in the political perspective of the promotion of the advancement of women, a long standing priority of the European Union.
4. Women's rights are not 'special' rights, but an integral part of universal human rights. In this respect attention should be paid to the right to physical integrity, which is not adequately guaranteed by the Universal Declaration.
5. The Charter of Fundamental Rights should contain an anti-discrimination clause on the grounds of sexual orientation.
6. More attention has to be paid to the growing body of international literature and jurisprudence on women's human rights, in particular to the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
7. Gender mainstreaming in the drafting process of the Charter would comprise, *inter alia*, a critical revision of concepts in "other" parts of the text. Rights of the family as such do not exist, there are only rights of individual women, men and children.

27 January 2000

OPINION
(Rule 162)

for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

on the drafting of a Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (C5-0058/99 – 1999/2064(COS))

Committee on Petitions

Draftsperson: Janelly Fourtou

PROCEDURE

The Committee on Petitions appointed Janelly Fourtou draftsman at its meeting of 18 November 1999.

It considered the draft opinion at its meeting of 24 January 2000.

At its meeting of 25 January 2000 it adopted the following conclusions unanimously.

The following were present for the vote: Gemelli, chairman; De Rossa, vice-chairman; Fourtou, draftsman; Gonzalez Álvarez, Lambert, H-P. Mayer, Sornosa Martínez and Wyn.

I. Petitions to the European Parliament and fundamental rights

1. 'I am a European citizen and hence entitled to rights which no-one can ignore or deny me without the European Union intervening'. This is the underlying message behind many of the petitions which European citizens submit to the European Parliament when complaining that their rights have been infringed. People petitioning us demonstrate an obstinate and unflinching conviction that they are entitled to a variety of rights, either recently acquired or the legacy of a culture whose richness and diversity appeal to a number of shared values: for Europeans, what being a citizen of the Union means is sharing in a common destiny.

2. The conviction that these fundamental rights are 'necessary and obligatory' suggests that European citizens are persuaded that there already exists a 'written European constitution' in which all these rights are enshrined. Moreover, these rights should, in their opinion, 'keep pace with' advances in new information technologies (protection of personal data) and genetic engineering, preserve the biosphere and biological diversity, or take account of new lifestyles and do justice to equality between the sexes and, finally, respect the diverse wealth and cultural identities of Europe.

3. Non-Community residents have the same right as European Union citizens to petition the European Parliament. Persons who have found asylum in the European Union are particularly anxious to have these fundamental rights upheld if they are flouted in their country of origin.

4. This is an aspect which the Committee on Petitions should take into consideration when it examines the requests submitted to it in petitions concerning fundamental rights. We set out below the rights most frequently invoked by petitioners complaining to the Committee on Petitions. The list is not intended to be exhaustive; nor does it present the points in any order of importance.

II. List of rights most frequently invoked by petitioners

- a) the right to equality of treatment (non-discrimination);
- b) freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
- c) respect for private life (data-protection);
- d) the right to work and non-discrimination between pay for men and women;
- e) the right to education;
- f) the right to health protection;
- g) the right to the protection of the environment, fauna and flora;
- h) consumer protection;
- i) freedom of movement and right of residence;
- j) the right of asylum and the protection of minorities;
- k) protection of private property;
- l) protection by social security schemes.

III. Final considerations

1. The Committee on Petitions believes it should be fully involved in drawing up the Charter, since it falls within its remit. The fundamental civil right to petition is quite clearly one of the fundamental rights which European citizens wish to exert and which are recognised by the Member States, the Community Institutions, in their own countries and wherever they choose to

go in the Union or elsewhere, thanks to diplomatic protection abroad.

2. Furthermore, there is no doubt in the mind of the petitioner that the 'fundamental' nature of these fundamental rights should include protection at law before the courts of the Union, i.e. the acknowledgement that petitioners have the right to appear, as individuals, before the Court of Justice to defend their rights.

3. The body responsible for drawing up the Charter of Fundamental Rights should list, in a single text, the rights recognised as fundamental in the European Union. Once adopted in plenary the draft report should serve as a mandate for Parliament's representatives since it will express the views of Parliament as a whole.

4. The body's work should be guided by two important points:

a) Firstly, it should rectify the fact that provisions on fundamental rights are scattered throughout the Treaties, conventions and protocols. They should be set out in a single, unified text which has the highest possible profile for every citizen of the Union.

b) Fundamental rights must be enforceable at law in view of the fact that the Charter will be binding on the European Institutions, the Member States and citizens of the Union.

This second exchange of views is intended to enable our committee's expectations to be made known to the committee responsible and also to Parliament's delegation to the body drawing up the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The Committee on Petitions calls on the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following points in its draft resolution:

1. whereas it should be recognised that citizens of the Member States have the right to exercise and defend a set of fundamental rights, as basic elements of European citizenship and - through the values they express - of the very cultural identity of the Union,
2. whereas the numerous petitions submitted to the European Parliament make it possible to define the perception which people have of the Union and the rights which it has to protect,
3. whereas European citizens regard fundamental rights as being in a state of evolution, having to protect them from dangers which might arise from new information technologies, genetic engineering and pollution of the environment etc.,
4. whereas there is a need to ensure as high a profile as possible for the fundamental rights enjoyed by each citizen of the Union, and whereas maximum protection of such rights should be guaranteed by different instruments ranging from the right to petition to individual recourse to the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

15 February 2000

OPINION
(Rule 162)

for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

on drafting of a Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (C5-0058/1999 – 1999/2064(COS))

Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

Draftsperson: Ieke van den Burg

PROCEDURE

At its meeting of 14 October 1999 the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs appointed Ieke van den Burg draftsperson.

It considered the draft opinion at its meetings of 30 November 1999, 31 January and 15 February 2000.

At the last meeting it adopted the following conclusions by 24 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions.

The following took part in the vote: Michel Rocard, chairman; Winfried Menrad, vice-chairman; Ieke van den Burg, draftsman; Sylviane H. Ainaridi, Jan Andersson, María Antonia Avilés Perea, Theodorus J.J. Bouwman (for Jillian Evans), Alejandro Cercas Alonso, Luigi Cocilovo, Brian Crowley, Elisa Maria Damião, Proinsias De Rossa, Harald Ettl, Ilda Figueiredo, Hélène Flautre, Fiorella Ghilardotti, Marie-Hélène Gillig, Richard Howitt (for Helle Thorning-Schmidt), Stephen Hughes, Anne Elisabet Jensen (for Massimo Cacciari), Karin Jöns, Piia-Noora Kauppi (for Ilkka Suominen), Ioannis Koukiadis, Rodi Kratsa, Arlette Laguiller, Jean Lambert, Elizabeth Lynne, Toine Manders (for Daniel G.L.E.G. Ducarme), Thomas Mann, Manuel Pérez Álvarez, Bartho Pronk, Herman Schmid, Peter William Skinner, Miet Smet, Gabriele Stauner (for Anne-Karin Glase), Ursula Stenzel (for Mario Mantovani), Anne E.M. Van Lancker, Barbara Weiler and Sabine Zissener (for James L.C. Provan).

BACKGROUND/GENERAL COMMENTS

1. When in March 1996, the Comité des Sages, appointed by the Commission and chaired by Mrs Lourdes de Pintasilgo, presented its report at the first Social Policy Forum, the debate on the question of fundamental (social) rights as a constitutional element of the European Union was finally given a place on the political agenda. The Comité pleaded for the recognition of a series of fundamental civil and social rights and for the incorporation of those rights into the Amsterdam Treaty, based on a two-phase approach. In the short term the European Union should include in the Treaty a minimum set of core fundamental rights and, for the medium term set in motion a broad consultation process. This broad debate in society should update and complete the list of civil, political and social rights and duties, including rights that reflect technological change, the growing awareness of the environment, and the demographic developments. The result of the debate should be an updated "bill of rights" to be incorporated in the EU Treaty.

2. In order to look more deeply into this matter, DG V established an independent group of experts, chaired by Professor Simitis. The expert group's report "Affirming Fundamental Rights in the European Union: Time to Act", published in February 1999, stresses the indivisibility of civil and social rights and pleads for an integrative approach in the European debate. The experts suggest an incorporation of the complete European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the Protocols to the ECHR as a "common European Bill of Rights", and, as far as social rights are concerned, ask for special attention to be given to the conventions of the ILO. Just like the Comité des Sages, the Simitis-group sees the recognition of fundamental rights as an open process that should lead, in its first phase, to the enumeration of a set of rights incorporating and expanding the ECHR, which, in particular against the background of the decisions of the ECJ and the European Court of Human Rights, should ultimately result in a reformulation of fundamental rights adapted to the experiences and exigencies of the European Union.
3. The Amsterdam Treaty does not contain a basic set of fundamental civil and social rights in the form of a Bill of Rights. Only the principle of equal pay for men and women has been codified in Art. 141 of the EC Treaty. Furthermore, the Treaty explicitly confirms the Union's attachment to fundamental social rights (preamble, fourth recital) without changing the previously adopted system of references. This means that the EU's commitment to the Community Charter is, in fact, rather weak. Also, both the Preamble and Art. 136 of the EC Treaty refer to fundamental social rights by pointing to the 1961 European Social Charter (Council of Europe) and the 1989 Community Charter.
4. Art. 13 of the EC Treaty empowers the Council to take appropriate action to combat discrimination, after consultation of the European Parliament. The possible grounds of intervention are explicitly indicated in Art. 13 and range from discrimination concerning sex, racial or ethnic origin to discrimination regarding religion, belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. Moreover, provisions such as Art. 3 (2) and 141 (4) of the EC Treaty lay the grounds for measures designed to achieve an effective equality of men and women including positive action. The European Commission has recently adopted a communication based on Art. 13, two proposals for legislation and an action programme. The inclusion of equal treatment as a fundamental right in the Treaty as a basic guarantee against discrimination on the grounds mentioned in Art. 13 would help to provide a sounder legal basis for the decision and legislation process in this area.
5. Art. 136 qualifies fundamental social rights, as determined by the European Social Charter and the Community Charter. Both documents are only seen as a basis for Community policies. Art. 137, however, explicitly excludes the right of association, as well as the right to strike and the right to impose lock-outs, from the duty to support and complete the efforts of the Member States designed to implement the social policy aims defined in Art. 136. This means that the European Union is prevented from acting to protect rights that traditionally belong to the core of social rights, and that have been affirmed over and over again by both national laws and international treaties.
6. The Cologne European Council re-launched the debate on fundamental rights, and decided that they should be consolidated in a Charter, to be drafted by a specific body before the European Council in December 2000. The Council stated in particular that, at the drawing up stage of the European Charter of Fundamental Rights, economic and social rights as set out in the European Social Charter and in the Community Charter on Social Rights of Workers should be

taken into consideration. The Charter could represent a genuine milestone in the building of a Citizens' Europe.

7. Fundamental social and socio-economic rights have also been formulated in several widely ratified and acknowledged international standards, to which EU Member States have committed themselves, such as:

- The Council of Europe's Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental freedoms (ECHR) (1951)
- The Council of Europe's revised European Social Charter (1960/1996)
- The Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (1989)
- The core Conventions of the International Labour Organisation, summarised and referred to in the recent ILO Declaration on Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (1998)
- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
- The UN convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (1979).

8. The reason for explicitly committing the European Union to fundamental civil and social rights is the present imbalance in its legal system. The more competencies the EU gets throughout the three pillars, the more it should be made clear to Europe's citizens that the EU fully respects and guarantees fundamental rights and standards. This does not automatically imply an extension of its competencies, as these are defined by precise Treaty provisions and policy chapters and restricted by the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality.

9. The fundamental rights and freedoms to be enshrined in the European legal system should at least conform to the international standards to which most of the Member States are bound.

10. Accession of the EU as a legal entity to these international standards (after solving the current legal problems) would be one method of incorporating fundamental rights and the accompanying procedures for infringement and complaints; explicitly committing the EU and its institutions to the content (including the relevant jurisprudence) of these standards by an explicit formulation and reference in the Treaty would be another.

11. From the perspective of visibility and transparency the inclusion of a well-defined package of rights, inspired by the standards listed under 8, and formulated on the basis of a broad societal debate as promoted by the Comité des Sages (Pintasilgo), would be the optimal final outcome.

12. Fundamental social, and particularly socio-economic, rights often have the characteristics of instruction norms that oblige governments or authorities at lower levels to develop and implement policies that bring these rights within reach for all persons under their jurisdiction. Whereas classical fundamental human rights and freedoms imply an obligation to respect and protect, these social rights merely include the obligation to ensure and promote. Commitment to rights such as the right to work or decent housing thus asks for an active programme of action by the authorities, and not just for passive custody. On the other hand, such rights are less easy for individual persons to seek to uphold in court.

13. Some important fundamental social rights, though, do not differ in nature from the other fundamental (individual or collective) human rights and freedoms. The rights contained in the core ILO conventions for instance, protect against forced labour, child labour and discrimination,

and guarantee the right to organise, to bargain collectively and to take recourse to forms of collective action. They contain an obligation to respect and protect. These social rights should thus give individual persons or organisations full access to the courts.

14. The drafting process of the Charter and the parallel discussion on the aims of the Intergovernmental Conference, that should decide to make the Charter a major binding element of the revised Treaty, should be open and transparent. The Tampere mandate provides for hearings and special meetings; the European Parliament should try to be a good host for European NGO's and trade unions, and other organisations, that are likely to have an input into the discussion, and - together with the representatives of the national parliaments - be an intermediary to the general public and stimulate public debate. A working group consisting of members of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs of the European Parliament and of the Committee on Social Affairs of the Council of Europe has been established in order to discuss how to avoid overlaps and complications, and how to learn from the experiences of implementation and jurisdiction in the Council of Europe's procedures.

CONCLUSIONS

The Committee on Employment and Social Affairs calls on the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following conclusions in its resolution:

1. Advocates simultaneously accession of the EU as a legal entity to international standards, including the accompanying procedures for infringements and complaints, and urges the IGC to extend the reference in Article 6 of the Treaty to the ECHR with references to the European Social Charter, the Community Charter and the core ILO and UN Conventions;
2. Believes that fundamental human and social rights are indivisible and, therefore, stresses the importance of incorporating fundamental social rights in the new EU Treaty with as main objectives:
 - to make them a condition for membership of the EU as is now the case with the reference to the ECHR in Art. 6 and 7 TEU
 - to commit the EU and its institutions to comply with these rights not only in the Social Chapter but in all policy fields
 - to commit EU Member States to comply with these rights in the implementation of EU legislation
 - to provide a legal basis for initiatives of the EU and its institutions
 - to give individual (natural and legal) persons and/or their organisations in the EU (directly or indirectly via national court) access to the European Court of Justice with complaints about infringement by the EU (either the EU institutions or Member States executing EU legislation) on these fundamental rights
 - to make the social dimension of the European Union visible, and enhance the legitimacy and relevance of the EU institutions to public opinion as recommended recently by the Dehaene report;
3. Believes that the content of the set of fundamental social and socio-economic rights should be derived from, and based on, already existing widely ratified and acknowledged international standards, to which EU Member States have committed themselves, such as:

- The Council of Europe's Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental freedoms (ECHR) (1951)
 - The Council of Europe's revised European Social Charter (1960/1996)
 - The Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (1989)
 - The core Conventions of the International Labour Organisation, summarised and referred to in the recent ILO Declaration on Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (1998)
 - The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
 - The UN convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (1979);
4. Asks for due attention for the differences in character of fundamental rights in the social and economic field: some have a more programmatic character and require for action by the authorities, but may be less easily enforceable and justiciable; others are comparable to, and may be integrated in the set of classical fundamental human rights;
 5. Stresses that it is necessary to ensure compliance with such standards and that these standards might need "upgrading" based on new insights and new developments as referred to in the Simitis report and in Art. 13 of the Amsterdam Treaty which contains an extension of the grounds on which discrimination should be fought and, therefore, should also explicitly be included in the formulation of the fundamental equal treatment provision;
 6. Believes that the explicit incorporation of fundamental rights in the EU Treaty should be accompanied by a non-regression-clause ensuring that better or farther reaching provisions in other Member States' (constitutional) legislation and jurisprudence and in international law and jurisdiction, to which Member States are bound, will prevail;
 7. Stresses that it would be logical to revise the present Treaty provisions (Art. 137, 6 TEC) which explicitly exclude EU competence with respect to such fundamental rights such as the freedom of association;
 8. Asks the Convention to take account in the Charter both of the substantive and of the procedural recommendations made by the Pintasilgo Comite and the Simitis group, inter alia regarding the recommendation to incorporate the right to a minimum income, and as to the working method: to launch a broad debate on fundamental rights and to consult and involve civil society, especially non-governmental organisations, in the debate;
 9. Is, however, of the opinion that the Charter of Fundamental Rights, unlike the recommendations made in the Simitis report, must also incorporate the contents of Article 1 of the ECHR, which guarantee persons from third countries the same fundamental rights and freedoms as those enjoyed by the citizens of the signatory states, with the exception of rights granted exclusively to citizens of those states, such as the right to stand for election and the right to vote in elections;
 10. Calls for a good co-operation with the Council of Europe's respective bodies, including also those dealing with the (revised) European Social Charter, throughout the process of dealing with the Charter;

11. Stresses the need to have a further opportunity at a later phase of the proceedings in the Convention to evaluate the development of the draft Charter on Fundamental rights, and to present a more detailed report with recommendations considering its final text;
12. Calls on the European Union, in view of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, to include a reference in its Charter to the special rights of children;
13. Considers that recognition of social rights as fundamental rights, and therefore their inclusion in the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights, will, once economic and political union has been achieved, constitute the social and economic dimension of European integration.

22 February 2000

OPINION
(Rule 162)

for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

on the drafting of a Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
(C5-0058/1999 – 1999/2064 (COS))

Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market

Draftsperson: Charlotte Cederschiöld

PROCEDURE

At its meeting of 30 November 1999 the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market appointed Charlotte Cederschiöld draftsperson.

It considered the draft opinion at its meetings of 31 January 2000 and 22 February 2000.

At the last meeting it adopted the following conclusions by 12 votes to 8, with 4 abstentions.

The following were present for the vote: Ana Palacio Vallelersundi, chairman; Willi Rothley and Eduard Beysen, vice-chairmen; Charlotte Cederschiöld, draftsperson; Maria Berger, Rolf Berend, (for Joachim Wuermeling, pursuant to Rule 153(2)), Enrico Boselli, Jean-Maurice Dehousse, Enrico Ferri, Janelly Fourtou, Evelyne Gebhardt, Françoise D. Grossetête, Malcolm Harbour, Heidi Anneli Hautala, Ioannis Koukiadis, Kurt Lechner, Donald Neil MacCormick, Toine Manders, Hans-Peter Mayer, Manuel Medina Ortega, Ria G.H.C. Oomen-Ruijten, Carlos Ripoll i Martínez Bedoya, Francesco Enrico Speroni, Antonio Tajani, Felekna Uca, Diana Paulette Wallis, Stefano Zappalà and François Zimeray.

1. Introduction to the legal problem

In all Member States fundamental rights serve mainly in order to *protect individuals* against possible abuses of public authority and to safeguard the civil society.

Fundamental rights may be used to determine the lawfulness of both individual acts and ordinary laws only if they rank as *constitutional law*.

The practical value of fundamental rights thus depends on their legal value, in other words on their place in the *hierarchy of norms*.

According to one possible classification, three sorts of fundamental rights may be distinguished:

- a) *'protective rights'* which protect the individual against possible abuse of public authority (e.g. freedom of expression) (*'status negativus'*).

- b) ***'political rights'*** which enable the individual to participate in the exercise of public authority (e.g. the right to participate in elections) (*'status activus'*).
- c) ***economic rights***.
- d) ***social rights*** (which are difficult to guarantee).

The European Union, however, has no text explicitly stating the fundamental rights enjoyed by its citizens. Since 1969 the *Court of Justice* has developed a rich fundamental rights *case-law* inspired by the following principles:

“Fundamental rights form an integral part of the general principles of the law, the observance of which is ensured by the Court. In safeguarding those rights, the latter is bound to draw inspiration from constitutional traditions common to the Member States, so that measures which are incompatible with the fundamental rights recognised by the constitutions of those States are unacceptable in the Community. International treaties for the protection of human rights on which the Member States have all collaborated or of which they are signatories, can also supply guidelines which should be followed within the framework of Community law.”

The Court has considered in turn rights such as the right to property, the right to privacy, the right to a fair trial, freedom of expression, the principle of equal treatment, protection of family life, the right to free exercise of professional activities, and many other, mainly procedural, rights.

It may be regretted that the Court's case law resulted in effective protection on rare occasions only. This means that there is good reason for a more elaborate protection of fundamental rights at EU level.

2. Introduction to the political problem

Fundamental rights have symbolic value. The European Union would be the first international organisation to apply fundamental rights to its internal sphere.

Some objections to the idea of fundamental rights might be based on a misunderstanding. The European Union will not order Member States which fundamental rights to apply in *their* internal sphere. The purpose of fundamental rights in the EU is to control the acts of its bodies and institutions which might be found to be excessive and to codify and secure the individual rights within the jurisdiction of the EU.

Indeed, some national constitutional courts, such as the German Bundesverfassungsgericht, are experiencing some difficulties in applying certain EU directives on the ground that they are conflict with national fundamental rights. This is the case e.g. in the context of the EU banana regime, the EU anti-tobacco-advertising directive and the EU laying-hens directive. If German courts and authorities no longer applied parts of EU law or German legislation passed to implement directives, the unity of the EU legal order would be threatened.

The only viable solution to this problem would be to introduce a high-profile set of EU fundamental rights which would allow EU acts to be reviewed at European level, thus maintaining the unity of the EU legal order. It should also be stressed how important enforceable procedural rights are for the rule of law.

Besides this protective aspect, fundamental rights could contribute to developing a *citizenship of*

the European Union which does not compete with national citizenships – it would merely supplement them at the EU level. The Charter could thus contribute to the development of a European identity. The forthcoming enlargement of the EU stresses the importance of well-functioning fundamental-rights protection on EU level. This would be an important measure to secure the full respect of fundamental rights in the newcoming Member States. It should be stressed how important enforceable procedural rights are for the rule of law. The introduction of a European code of due process could become the instrument to guarantee these rights of the individuals.

3. **Binding instrument vs. non binding instrument**

According to the Cologne conclusions the European Council “propose[s] to the European Parliament and the Commission that, together with the Council, they should solemnly proclaim on the basis of the draft document a European Charter of Fundamental Rights.”

At its first meeting on 17 December 1999 the Chair of the ‘Convention’ responsible for drawing up the FRC seemed to assume that the FRC would not be binding immediately, but that it should be framed as if it were to become binding.

From a strictly legal point of view, only a legally binding instrument forming part of primary EU law (i.e. an amendment or protocol to the Treaties) and susceptible of interpretation and application by the Court of Justice (justiciability) makes sense. Only in this way would it be possible for the EU to secure the full respect of fundamental rights in all Member States, including the newcoming Member States.

The legal control of political decisions is weaker in a system based on soft law. The possibilities for the individual citizen to uphold and safeguard his/her rights against authorities are weaker with soft law.

4. **How would fundamental rights operate in the EU?**

The European Union is not a State. Accordingly, the contents and function of its fundamental rights will not be the same as in a State.

The main function of EU fundamental rights should be to **protect individuals** in the EU against abusive action by EU institutions and bodies. Such action might consist of decisions applying to individual persons (e.g. a subsidy granted in one case but not granted in an identical case; an undertaking is condemned after an irregular procedure for anti-competitive behaviour), regulations or directives applying to a restricted number of or all individuals (e.g. a regulation prescribes that certain personal data are to be collected), or physical action (e.g. an illegal search of company’s premises by OLAF agents; Europol storing wrong and prejudicial data relating to an individual).

Should a **legal act** violate an EU fundamental right, the Court of Justice could annul it. Individuals may institute proceedings against decisions and regulations provided that they are directly and individually concerned by them (Article 230 EC). The Court could under certain circumstances also order that a compensation for the damages caused has to be paid to the victim.

In case of illegal *physical action*, the Court award *damages* be paid to the victim and/or that the result of the illegal action has to be *remedied* (e.g. the data unlawfully stored by Europol) and *may not be used* in other proceedings. The latter mechanisms would have to be put in place by means of an adaptation of the EC Treaty.

Were the FRC to grant *positive rights* the EU should possess the competences necessary to effectuate them.

All fundamental rights must be seen in relation to EU competences. E.g.: A right of objection to military service would make sense only if there were a European army governed by EU law. It should be noted that EU competences are evolving *dynamically*. Growing EU competences should thus go hand in hand with the development of corresponding fundamental rights protection.

5. Limits to fundamental rights

In the interest of other right holders and the general public, fundamental rights can obviously not remain without limits.

The Court of Justice has restricted their application in the following way:¹⁴

„As regards the infringement of the right to property, the Court has consistently held that, while the right to property forms part of the general principles of Community law, it *is not an absolute right* and must be viewed in relation to its social function. Consequently, *its exercise may be restricted*, provided that those restrictions in fact correspond to objectives of *general interest* pursued by the Community and do not constitute a disproportionate and intolerable interference, impairing *the very substance* of the rights guaranteed [...]“

Article 8(2) of the European Human Rights Convention reads as follows:

“There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.”

The right to pursue a professional activity is another important fundamental right. However, also in this case it will be necessary to allow certain limits in the interest of public security, the well-being of consumers etc.

Another issue to be addressed is *the relationship of certain new fundamental rights to the four freedoms and other rights enshrined in the EC Treaty* (e.g. the right of assembly (strike) and the free movement of goods).

6. Implementing provisions

Wherever a fundamental right is not just of protective nature it must be implemented by

¹⁴ Cf. Case C-293/97, Standley, para. 54.

secondary legislation. EU legislation passed as implementing legislation to EU fundamental rights must be proportionate and should avoid any violation of rights of Member States or individuals.

7. Accession to the European Human Rights Convention – role of the European Human Rights Court

In Opinion 2/94 of 28 March 1996, the Court of Justice has ruled out an EC accession to the EHRC as Community law stood at that date for lack of competence of the EC to legislate in the field of human rights. One crucial underlying reason may have been the Court's unwillingness to submit to the rulings of a court where judges from the (presently) 41 Council of Europe Member States would be ruling in Chambers (7 judges) and in a Grand Chamber (17 judges) on the lawfulness of the actions of the European Union, including judges from systems for a long time substantially differing from EU Member States, such as i.e. Albania, Moldavia, Ukraine and Russia.

On the other hand the ECJ indirectly implements the European Convention through general principles of law.

Already in the 70s the ECJ brought attention to the question of fundamental rights application. It is now time to decide if parallel instances in co-operation could better safeguard the rights of present and future citizens, and to create a pan-European fundamental rights protection.

CONCLUSIONS

The Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market calls upon the Committee on Constitutional Affairs to incorporate the following conclusions into its report:

The European Parliament,

1. Underlines the need for developed, codified and secured rights in the European Union;
2. Stresses that the Charter should strive to make existing fundamental rights more visible and deepen and strengthen the culture of rights and responsibilities at all levels across the EU expressing our underlying unity of moral purpose, reinforcing in the minds of administrators, governments, legislators, judges, lawyers and all other citizens the rights they possess and the need to respect them.
3. Takes the view that a Charter of Fundamental Rights should guarantee a comprehensive and effective legal protection of individuals and defined groups of individuals; is of the opinion that the scope of fundamental rights has to cover all the activities of the EU institutions, bodies and agencies, including the second and third pillar and actions of national authorities when they apply EU law and that they should be considered as a complement and not as a substitute to the existing legal systems and traditions of the Member States;
4. Is of the opinion that, from a legal point of view, only a binding fundamental rights charter with the highest legal rank as have the founding Treaties would result in an

effective fundamental rights protection;

5. Considers it vitally important to consider the Charter's relationship with other international human rights' instruments and, in particular recalls the unequal value of the European Social Charter in Member States, which does not coincide with the scope of rights contained in Articles 137 et seq. of the TEC;

In the same context, the question of incorporation into the Charter of the public policy clause, which appears in the ECHR, must be given due consideration.

6. Insists that the rights contained in the Charter must be made justiciable by the Court of Justice of the European Communities, subject to careful consideration concerning, and adequate legislative provision forestalling, the risk of multiple, and potentially conflicting, jurisdictions as between the European Court of Human Rights, the Court of Justice, and the highest Constitutional Courts of the Member States;
7. Believes that the issue of balancing fundamental rights in the interest of the general public and other right holders and the issue of legal bases for provisions to implement fundamental rights require in-depth analysis;
8. Believes that the problem of the scope of the Charter which should protect all individuals and the list of rights reserved for European Union citizens require in-depth analysis; the issue of legal bases for implementing provisions for fundamental rights should also be looked at;
9. Considers that the present mechanisms for judicial review (Articles 230, 232, 234, 235, 243 ECT) should be supplemented so as to afford effective fundamental rights protection in the case of illegal physical and other actions performed by institutions and bodies of the EU or actions of national authorities when they apply EU law;
10. Is of the opinion that, from a legal point of view, every effort should be made to ensure that provision is made for an adequate protection procedure in respect of each right recognised by the Charter;

11. Calls upon the General Affairs Council and the Presidency in office of the Council to put the Charter of Fundamental Rights on the agenda for the Intergovernmental Conference;
12. Believes that the adoption of an EU Fundamental Rights Charter will be to the advantage of high-profile pan-European fundamental rights protection;
13. Believes that the European Court of Justice must continue to be the supreme court in the judicial system of the European Union;
14. Asks that the question of some form of co-operation between the ECJ and the European Human Rights Court be studied in order to avoid incongruities arising in the development of European fundamental rights protection;
15. Takes the position that it is one matter to decide on a Fundamental Rights Charter, and another to incorporate it into the Treaty;
16. The Fundamental Rights Charter can lead to a more consistent interpretation of the rule of law, and foster European Identity and European Citizenship;
17. Believes that a charter proposal concentrating on the most fundamental rights which are justiciable in a court would favour the quality of these rights in the Union;

28 February 2000

OPINION

for the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

on the drafting of a Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (C5-0058/99 – 1999/2064(COS))

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy

Draftsman: Mrs Catherine Lalumière

PROCEDURE

At its meeting of 23 September 1999 the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy appointed Mrs Catherine Lalumière draftsman.

It considered the draft opinion at its meetings of 25 November 1999, 24 January 2000, 22, 23 and 24 February 2000.

At the latter meeting it adopted the following conclusions by 36 votes to 2, with 1 abstention.

The following took part in the vote Gary Titley (chairman); Andre Brie, Carlos Carnero González (for Emilio Menéndez del Valle), Gérard Caudron (for Sami Naïr), John Walls Cushnahan, Giorgos Dimitrakopoulos (for Franco Marini), Juan Manuel Fabra Vallés, Giovanni Claudio Fava (for Claudio Martelli), Monica Frassoni (for Daniel Marc Cohn-Bendit), Michael Gahler, Per Gahrton, Vitalino Gemelli (for Jas Gawronski), Marietta Giannakou.Koutsikou, Alfred Gomolka, Klaus Hänsch, Magdalene Hoff, Georg Jarzembowski (for Ingo Friedrich), Giorgos Katiforis (for Petro Efthymiou), Efstratios Korakas, Jan Joost Lagendijk, Cecilia Malmström (for Francesco Rutelli), Pedro Maset Campos, Patricia McKenna (for Elisabeth Schroedter), Philippe Morillon, Pasqualina Napolitano, Arie M. Oostlander, Jacques F. Poos, Luís Queiró, Lennart Sacrédeus (for Gunilla Carlsson), Jannis Sakellariou, Jacques Santer, Pierre Schori, Mariotto Segni (for Cristiana Muscardini), Ioannis Souladakis, Hannes Swoboda, Freddy Thielemans, Johan Van Hecke, Jan Marinus Wiersma and Matti Wuori.

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

I. General remarks on the Charter's features

The Committee on Foreign Affairs wishes to highlight the following points:

1. Should the Charter apply solely to EU citizens within the meaning of Article 8 of the Maastricht Treaty or also cover anyone in the territory of the Union, which includes foreigners and, in particular, immigrants?

The Committee on Foreign Affairs is clearly in favour of the second option because human rights should not be reserved for a category of persons in a given territory. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent the inclusion in the Charter of a section dealing with citizenship and the specific rights of EU citizens; but such provisions would only concern the right to vote, the right to free movement in the Union, the right to a passport and to diplomatic protection and a few other rights of similar nature. The rights that are truly fundamental must apply to everyone, both citizens and non-citizens.

2. What should be the status and force of the Charter?

Some seem to believe that the Charter should simply be a political statement, albeit highly symbolic, but without any legal force.

The rapporteurs, Mr Duff and Mr Voggenhuber, on the other hand, have clearly indicated that they wish the Charter to have an unchallengeable legal force and the Committee on Foreign Affairs supports this point of view. Given the texts we already have in Europe (in particular the Council of Europe's European Convention on Human Rights) and the fact that the European Union is seeking to be the region where human rights standards are highest, it could hardly be content with a declaration that would not only fail to add anything to the existing provisions but would actually constitute a step backwards.

This leads us to another consideration, namely the connection between the Charter and the Treaties. In our view, the European Parliament should firmly advocate the incorporation of the Charter into the Treaties. At the very least, the principles of the Charter should be clearly set out in the Treaties, possibly by including the most detailed provisions in an annex.

3. As regards its actual substance, Committee on Foreign Affairs wishes to stress that the Charter should not compete or clash with legal instruments that are already binding on the Member States, e.g. the Council of Europe's European Convention on Human Rights and the European Social Charter. It would be most inappropriate, in terms of the Union's credibility, especially in the eyes of the rest of the world, for the EU Charter to have less legal force than existing instruments. It is also important to avoid the risk of introducing contradictions between the different texts. Such contradictions would not only create internal difficulties, but would also undermine Europe's message in the field of human rights.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs is therefore in favour of further consideration being given to the prospect of European Union accession to the European Convention on Human Rights, which would contribute to more unified standards and greater consistency in case-law. This would mean that, charter provisions on rights covered by the Convention would simply refer to the Convention.

4. As regards the categories of rights to be included in the Charter, our committee has considered the issue of minority rights or, to be more precise, the rights of persons belonging to minority groups. The draftsman considers that this issue is of such importance, especially in the applicant countries, that it would be inconceivable for the subject to be left out of the Charter. However, committee members are divided on this issue, some believing that the Charter should not deal with such a controversial matter.

5. Lastly, the future Charter, whether or not it takes the form of a legally binding commitment, will be part of the EU 'acquis'. The applicant countries must therefore be involved in the drafting of the Charter. Discussions with representatives of those countries should be held as a matter of urgency.

Moreover, the proposed instruments are so important in terms of consolidating the high level of human rights protection in Europe that it would seem inconceivable for the Council of Europe not to be involved, as an organisation, in the drafting of the Charter.

II. The Charter and the EU's external relations

In the many texts which call for a European Union Charter of fundamental rights to be drawn up, the question of links with the Union's external relations or, where appropriate, the CFSP, is scarcely mentioned. However, there are in fact interactions between them, which must be taken into account before adopting the Charter.

1. What can be the significance for third countries of a text adopted by and for the European Union?

First of all, we should note a rather remarkable feature of the European Union. Since Maastricht, the Treaty on European Union stipulates not only that the EU must respect human rights within its borders but also that one of the objectives of its foreign and security policy is 'to develop and consolidate democracy and the rule of law, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms'. This is obviously a laudable objective and every effort must be made to achieve it. However, it is an unusual provision in the context of international relations which are traditionally based on power and influence rather than values.

In any case, in terms of standard international law, the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights has absolutely no legal value in third countries! States are only bound by agreements which they have signed (or ratified). What is more, under the traditional rule of state sovereignty, countries have no right to pass judgement on the way in which other governments treat their own populations.

However, we are currently experiencing a period of change in which state sovereignty is increasingly being challenged in the name of principles deemed to be universal and the emergence of a right, or even a duty, of intervention.

Where the Charter simply refers to United Nations texts (United Nations Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the various protocols thereto, Declaration on Women's Rights, Declaration on the Rights of the Child, Declaration on the Rights of Migrant Workers, etc.), it will be possible to invoke such provisions even though, in practice, many signatory states show little respect for them.

However, where the European Charter goes beyond these texts – and this is likely to be often the case – it will be more difficult to enforce its provisions in third countries. This is already a problem in the absence of a European Union Charter. It will continue to be a problem after its adoption.

The objections of third countries are based not only on legal arguments (no legally binding texts) but also on cultural and philosophical grounds. These concern, in particular, the fundamental question of the universality of human rights, which is more difficult to deal with when seeking to enforce a text originally drawn up for a limited geographical area (European Union).

2. *What are the means available to the European Union?*

Direct intervention by the European Union is only possible on the basis of contractual clauses that are included in bilateral agreements with the relevant country. This is the case with regard to the clause on democracy and human rights which is now part of association, partnership and cooperation agreements. However, to ensure that such clauses are actually implemented, the Union is obliged to use indirect measures which can actually be applied even where there is no such clause. The democracy clause has therefore very little practical impact.

The European Union can resort to measures which are all forms of indirect pressure.

- *Economic pressure*

As a prosperous and powerful partner, the European Union can exert economic pressure. However, there are limits to what can be achieved in this area. First of all, economic sanctions tend to penalise poor populations more than their leaders, which is obviously not the aim of the exercise. The European Union may also have to deal with conflicting interests: applying an economic embargo may adversely affect EU exporters or investors. In this case, defending human rights clashes with defending one's own economic interests, which can create a difficult situation.

It is also important to mention humanitarian aid. Theoretically, such aid should not be made conditional upon respect for human rights in the recipient country. In actual practice, however, it can be used as an instrument by the country granting the aid just as it can be used for its own benefit by the government of the recipient country.

- *Diplomatic and political pressure*

The European Union institutions, and the European Parliament in particular, have often used such methods in different ways:

- adoption of resolutions and recommendations on human rights as part of the topical and urgent procedure;
- debates and hearings on the situation in specific countries or regions;
- pressure brought to bear during negotiations on bilateral agreements or treaties;
- pressure brought to bear during negotiations in international fora to draft multilateral texts or agreements;
- sending observers or mediators;
- the Council of Ministers may also decide to send official negotiators;

- threats of military intervention and military sanctions;
- use of force. Recent conflicts involving widespread violations of human rights in certain countries have shown the need for the use of force. However, they have also highlighted the serious problems this raises, including the obvious legal and political issues arising from intervention in a sovereign state.

3. *Need for a general political framework to justify European Union human rights activities worldwide*

There is therefore a danger that the European Union's action in support of human rights around the world may lead to a potentially chaotic proliferation of denunciations or interventions, thereby devaluing the notion of human rights and undermining the credibility of such action. The European Union is not an NGO. It is a political organisation which is expected to take political decisions and to show a sense of political responsibility. While it is extremely desirable for the EU to uphold the highest values, this is only possible subject to the following:

- First, a genuine common foreign and security policy which can define strategies vis-à-vis the Union's principal partners and promote coherent human rights action.
- A clear understanding of what fundamental rights we expect our partners to respect. This will not necessarily coincide with the content of the European Union Charter even though the latter may be used as a guide. This clarification is needed to ensure that the Union does not treat its partners differently and in a discriminatory manner according to its preferences.
- Information that is as accurate as possible on the human rights situation in the partner country. This implies that the Union should set up reliable means of investigation.
- Effective coordination between the three EU institutions (even though the European Parliament should continue to play a pioneering role) and within each of the institutions to avoid conflicting statements. The same applies to relations between the European Union, the Council of Europe and the OSCE. If they wish to defend human rights around the world, Europeans must seek to adopt positions that are as close and consistent as possible.
- The determination to avoid any temptation to adopt a post-colonialist or imperialistic attitude, in order to ensure that human rights action is never seen as being motivated by economic or power considerations.

CONCLUSIONS

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, Human Rights, Common Security and Defence Policy calls on the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following paragraphs in its report:

1. Stresses that the adoption of the EU Charter must not in any way reduce the existing level of protection of human rights within the European Union;
2. Calls on the Member States in that connection to sign and ratify all Council of Europe conventions on human rights;
3. Urges all Member States to ensure that the Charter is given binding legal force, for example by incorporating it into the Treaty or in the form of an annex to the Treaty to which explicit reference is made in the body of the Treaty;
4. Considers that the Charter should apply to everyone in the European Union, and not be reserved exclusively for citizens, even though a section may be devoted to the rights specific to European citizenship;
5. Insists that the Charter should incorporate new concepts in the field of human rights, in response to the rapid pace of change in many fields of human endeavour in recent decades, most notably in relation to economic, social, technological, cultural and environmental factors;
6. Considers that a modern approach to fundamental rights also embraces the problems associated with the Internet, which require both internal regulation in the Union and, above all, Union initiatives at international level to promote financial regulation;
7. Recommends that the countries negotiating for accession to the European Union be associated with the drafting process, and proposes that hearings with representatives of the governments, parliaments, and the people of these countries be arranged as a matter of urgency, to enable them not only to adhere to the Charter, but also to apply it in their day-to-day affairs. Under no circumstances may association with the drafting process of a country negotiating for accession lead to negotiations for special treatment of that country in terms of the obligations and the level of human rights protection entailed by the Charter;
8. Reiterates its support for the accession of the European Union to the European Convention on Human Rights;

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION TO THE CONVENTION RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING THE EUROPEAN UNION CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

MINUTES of the meeting of 14 march 2000 Strasbourg

The meeting opened at 9.15 a.m. on Tuesday 14 march 2000 with Mr Mendez de Vigo in the chair.

1. Adoption of draft agenda PE 288.592

The agenda was adopted, with the addition of an item on the election of vice chairmen.

2. Election of delegation vice chairmen

Mrs Beres (PSE group) and Mrs Kaufman (GUE group) were elected by acclamation first and second vice chairmen respectively.

3. Approval of minutes of meeting of:

15 February 2000 PE 288.590

4. Chairman's announcements

The chairman provided the following information;:

(a) An account of the lunch with Mr Moscovici, French Minister for European Affairs, on 7 March in Paris;

(b) The need to bring forward the conventions work programme by one month to ensure that a text can be drafted by mid october for the Biarritz European Council;

(c) The convention will meet with NGOs on 27 April 2000 and with representatives of the applicant states on 18 July 2000.

5. Further deliberations in the light of the convention meetings of the convention meetings of 24/25 February and 2/3 March 2000)

The deliberations in the light of the previous meetings gave rise to a discussion, in which the following took part: the chairman, MENDEZ DE VIGO, DUFF, KIRKHOPE, FRIERICH, VOGGENHUBER, CEDERSCHIÖLD, MAIJ-WEGGEN, BERES, WATSON, MOMBAUR, PACIOTTI and LALUMIERE.

6. Date and place of next meeting

This would depend on the progress of the Convention's work.

* * *

The meeting closed at 11.00 a.m.

* * *

PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

Délégation du Parlement Européen au sein de la Convention chargée de l'élaboration de la Charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union Européenne

COMMUNICATION AUX MEMBRES

04/2000

Les membres de la délégation trouveront ci-après un résumé succinct des débats de la 6^{ème} réunion de la délégation qui a eu lieu à Strasbourg le 14 mars 2000.

* * *

La délégation a tout d'abord élu par acclamation Mmes BERES et KAUFMANN respectivement 1^{ère} et 2^{ème} vice-présidentes.

Monsieur MENDEZ DE VIGO, rendant compte du déjeuner du Bureau de la Convention le 7 mars à Paris avec le Ministre français des affaires européennes, a mentionné la nécessité d'avancer d'un mois la fin des travaux de la Convention, dans le but de pouvoir disposer d'un texte prêt dès la mi-octobre, pour le Conseil européen informel de Biarritz. Cette accélération a donné lieu à différentes appréciations de la part des membres, certains craignant qu'elle ne rende plus difficile la réunion du consensus nécessaire, d'autres soulignant qu'en revanche elle laisse plus favorablement augurer d'une incorporation de la Charte dans le Traité.

La méthode de travail de la Convention a suscité quelques questions, auxquelles M. MENDEZ DE VIGO a répondu que les membres étaient invités, en vue de la réunion plénière de la Convention des 20/21 mars 2000, à présenter avant le 17 mars 2000 leurs observations écrites sur la première série de droits soumis à l'examen de la Convention (articles 1 à 12 initialement, devenus 1 à 16, document CONVENT 13), sans préjudice bien entendu de leurs interventions orales au cours de la séance elle-même. Quant à la présentation éventuelle de la Charte en deux parties (partie A et partie B), M. MENDEZ DE VIGO a remarqué qu'elle équivalait à la méthode, adoptée d'emblée par le Présidium, de l'adjonction d'un commentaire juridique en italiques sous chaque article.

La difficulté de trouver un équilibre entre, d'une part, la nécessité que la Charte soit compréhensible pour le "simple citoyen", et, d'autre part, celle de tenir compte très précisément des dispositions de la CEDH (et de la jurisprudence que la Cour des droits de l'homme a élaborée sur la base de celle-ci) a fréquemment été relevée.

Sur le fond, les débats se sont concentrés sur la portée du droit à la vie, les implications des avancées scientifiques dans le contexte du respect de l'intégrité de l'être humain et de la liberté de la recherche, la définition de la famille et la gratuité de l'enseignement.

Bruxelles, 30 mars 2000

**DELEGATION DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN
AUPRES DE LA CONVENTION
CHARGÉE DE L'ÉLABORATION DE LA CHARTE
DES DROITS FONDAMENTAUX DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE**

**7ème REUNION
11 avril 2000
9 h à 11 h
salle SDM-S5
STRASBOURG**

PROJET D'ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Adoption du projet d'ordre du jour (PE 288.597)
2. Adoption du procès-verbal de la réunion du 14 mars 2000 (PE 288.595)
3. Poursuite des travaux à la lumière des débats des réunions de la Convention des 20/21 mars et 27/28 mars
4. Date et lieu de la prochaine réunion

27.03.2000

PE 288.597

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION TO THE CONVENTION RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING THE EUROPEAN UNION CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

MINUTES

of the meeting of 11 April 2000
STRASBOURG

The meeting opened at 9 a.m. on Tuesday 11 April 2000 with Mr MENDEZ DE VIGO, chairman, in the chair.

1. Adoption of draft agenda PE 288.597

The agenda was adopted.

2. Approval of minutes of meeting of:

14 March 2000 PE 288.595

3. Further deliberations in the light of the convention meetings of 20/21 March and 27/28 March 2000

Mr MENDEZ DE VIGO outlined the projected programme of work for forthcoming meetings of the convention.

The following Members spoke: FRIEDRICH, CEDERSCHIÖLD, PACIOTTI, DUFF, MAIJ-WEGGEN, VOGGENHUBER, VAN DEN BERG and KIRKHOPE.

Mr MENDEZ DE VIGO replied to Members' questions about the further deliberations.

4. Date and place of next meeting

This would depend on the progress of the convention's work.

* * *

The meeting closed at 10.45 a.m.

BILAG/ANLAGE/ILVALIPIINEN/ANNEX/

ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE/ANEXO/LIITE/BILAGA

**DELTAGERLISTE/ANWESENHEITSLISTE/ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣ/RECORD
OF ATTENDANCE/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/LISTE DE PRESENCE/ELENCO DEI
PRESENTI/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Til stede	Formandskabet/Vorstand/Πρόεδρος/Bureau/Ufficio di Presidenza/Mesa/Puheenjohtajisto/J.L. Presidium: (*) Méndez de Vigo (P). Berès (VP)
Anwesend	Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Μέλη/Members/Diputados/Diputs/Deputati/Leden/Deputados/Jäsenet/ Ledamöter: Berthu, Cederschiöld, Cornillet, Duff, Friedrich, Kirkhope, Maij-Weggen, Martin, H.-P., Paciotti, Voggenhuber
Ilkyllyk	Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Αντιπρόεδμοί/Substitutes/Suplentes/Suppliants/ Membri supplenti/Plaatsvervangers/Membros suplentes/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter: van den Burg, Buitenweg, Frahm, Lalumière, Mombaur, Rack
Present	
Presentes	
Présents	
Presenti	
Aanwezig	
Läsna	
Närvarande	

Art. 151,4	
Endv. deltog/Weitere Teiln./ Συμμετέλασαν/Also present Participaron igualmente/ Participaient également/ Hanno partecipato altresì/ Andere deelnemers/ Outros participantes/ Muut osallistujat/ Dessutom deltog	
(Dagsorden/Tagesordnung Pkt/Πρόγραμμα Ημερήσιων Έργων/Point OJ/Punto OG/Agenda Punt/Ordem do dia-punto/punto orden del dia/ Esityslistan kohta/Föredragningslista punkt):	

* (P) =Formand/Vorsitzender/Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Präsident/Presidente/Voorzitter/Presidente/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande
(VP) =Næstform./Stellv. Vorsitz./Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Präsident/Vicepresidente/Varapuheenjohtaja
Ondervoorz./Vice-Pres./Vicepres/Vice ordförande.

Til stede den/Anwesend am/Ilkyllyk päivänä/Present on/Prisent le/Presente il/Aanwezig op/Presente em/Presente el/Läsna/Närvarande den.

- (1) 11.04.2000
(2)
(3)

<p>Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung d. Vorsitzenden/Αφ' επικοινωνίας του Προέδρου/At the invitation of the Chairman/Por invitación del presidente/Sur l'invitation du président/Su invito del presidente/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/A convite do presidente/Puheenjohtajan kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan:</p> <p>Radet/Rat/Συμβούλιο/Council/Consejo/Conseil/Consiglio/Raad/Conselho/Neuvosto/Rådset: (*)</p> <p>Kommissionen/Kommission/Λειτουργία/Commission/Comisión/Commissione/Commissie/Comissão/Komissio/Kommissionen: (*)</p> <p>Cour des comptes:</p> <p>C.E.S.:</p>

<p>Andre deltagere/Andere Teilnehmer Λειτουργία Πρωτοκόλλου/Also present Otros participantes/Autres participants/Altri partecipanti Andere aanwezigen/Outros participantes</p>		
<p>Gruppernes sekretariat Sekretariat der Fraktionen Γραφείο της Ομάδας Πολιτικών Ομάδων Secretariat political groups Secr. de los grupos políticos Secr. Groupes politiques Segr. dei gruppi politici Secr. van de fracties Secr. dos grupos políticos Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristö Gruppernas sekretariat</p>	<p>PPE PSE ELDR Verts/ALE GUE/NGL UEN EDD NI</p>	<p>Salafranca Henriques Trauffer</p>
<p>Cab. du Président</p>		
<p>Cab. du Secrétaire Général</p>		
<p>Generaldirektorat Generaldirektion Γενική Διεύθυνση Directorate-General Dirección general Direction générale Direzione generale Directoraat-generaal Direcção general Contrôle financier Service juridique Pääosasto Generaldirektorat</p>	<p>I II III IV V VI VII VIII</p>	<p>Brulant, Dean, Du Rietz, Reich Duch Guillot</p> <p>Caiola</p>
<p>Udvalgssekretariatet Ausschubsekretariat Γραφείο της Επιτροπής Committee secretariat Secretaria de la comisión Secrétariat de la commission Segretariato della commissione Commissiesecretariaat Secretaria de comissão Valiokunnan sihteeristö Utskottssekretariatet</p>		<p>Giraud, Réchard</p>
<p>Assist./Βοηθός</p>		<p>Schmidt</p>

- * (P) =Formand/Pres./Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Prsident/Voorzitter/Puheenjohtaja/Ordførande
(VP) =Næstform./Vize-Pres./Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Prsident/Ondervoorz./Vice-pres/V arapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordførande.
(M) =Medlem./Mitglied/Μέλος/Member/Miembro/Membre/Membro/Lid/Membro/Jäsen/Ledamot
(F) =Tjenestemand/Beamter/Υπάλληλος/Official/Funcionario/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/Ambtenaar/ Functionário/Virkamies/Tjänsteman

PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN

Délégation du Parlement européen au sein de la Convention chargée de l'élaboration de la Charte des droits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne

COMMUNICATION AUX MEMBRES

05/2000

Les membres de la délégation trouveront ci-après un résumé succinct des débats de la 7^{ème} réunion de la délégation qui a eu lieu le 11 avril 2000.

* * *

M. MENDEZ DE VIGO a introduit la réunion en faisant le point sur le programme des travaux de la Convention, ainsi que sur leur calendrier prévisionnel : la Convention doit achever l'examen de la suite des droits sociaux et aborder celui des clauses horizontales ; un avant-projet de Charte devrait être adopté les 5/6 juin sur la base des amendements déposés par les membres de la Convention et d'un compromis présenté par le Praesidium ; quant à la poursuite ultérieure des travaux, la question du meilleur moment, pour le Parlement, pour prendre position sur la Charte constitue un point stratégique difficile à trancher, sur lequel il importe de réfléchir assez tôt ; des invitations en direction des ONG sont programmées (audition les 27/28 avril ; journées portes ouvertes le 6 juin) ; un colloque universitaire est envisagé d'ici à la fin du mois de juin ; enfin la Convention recevra les représentants d'Etats candidats le 20 juin.

Au cours du débat qui a suivi, des doutes se sont exprimés quant à la possibilité pour la Convention, compte tenu de l'absence de consensus en particulier sur les droits sociaux, de parvenir à un résultat dans un délai si bref ; à l'encontre de cette opinion, une charte *a minima* peut paraître inopportune, au regard notamment du mandat fixé à Cologne : la Charte, selon cette opinion, devrait en particulier expressément consacrer les droits sociaux et le droit à l'environnement.

Plusieurs voix ont mis en garde contre une expression trop précoce du Parlement sur la Charte, qui donnerait "trop" de temps au Conseil européen : novembre pourrait suffire.

La rédaction de l'exposé des motifs soulève certaines inquiétudes : il a été peu discuté ; et présente encore de nombreuses insuffisances. De plus il y a lieu de s'interroger sur l'éventuelle rédaction d'une partie pédagogique sur les compétences des institutions.

Tous ces débats, cependant, ne manquent-ils pas de réalisme, demande un membre ? Il convient en effet de ne pas oublier que le sort de la Charte dépend des Parlements nationaux et des gouvernements.

En ce qui concerne l'organisation d'un colloque universitaire, une décision rapide est désormais nécessaire ; de nombreux noms, au demeurant, peuvent être évoqués.

Bruxelles, 2 mai 2000

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
TO THE CONVENTION RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING
THE EUROPEAN UNION CHARTER OF
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

DE/OJ/008
2.5.2000

8th Meeting

**16 May 2000
from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Room 5 SDM
STRASBOURG**

DRAFT AGENDA

- 1. Adoption of draft agenda (PE 290.395)**
- 2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 1 April 2000 (PE 290.393)**
- 3. Further deliberations in the light of the discussions at the Convention meetings of 27/28 April, 3/4 May (and 11/12 May)**
- 4. Date and place of next meeting**

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION TO THE CONVENTION RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING A EUROPEAN UNION CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

MINUTES

of the meeting of
17 May 2000

STRASBOURG

The meeting opened at 9.15 a.m. on Wednesday, 17 May 2000, with Mr Méndez de Vigo, chairman, in the chair.

1. Adoption of draft agenda PE 290.395

The agenda was adopted.

2. Approval of minutes of meeting of:

11 April 2000 PE 290.393
The minutes of the Delegation meeting of 11 April were approved.

3. Further work in the light of discussions at the Convention's meetings of 27/28 April and 3/4 May (and 11/12 May) 2000

The chairman announced several items of information to the Members.

In the ensuing general exchange of views, the following spoke:
Kirkhope, Cederschiöld, Friedrich, Duff, Berès, Voggenhuber, Leinen, Mombaur, Kaufmann, van Dam, Buttiglione, van den Berg and Paciotti.

Mr Méndez de Vigo concluded the meeting.

4. Date and place of next meeting:

The date and place of the next meeting would be set on the basis of progress made in the Convention's work.

The meeting closed at 10.45 a.m.

* * *

BILAG/ANLAGE/ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΑ/ANNEX/
ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE/ANEXO/LIITE/BILAGA

**DELTAGERLISTE/ANWESENHEITSLISTE/ΚΑΤΑΣΤΗΛΙΣΤΗΛΟΓΙΟ/RECORD
OF ATTENDANCE/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/LISTE DE PRESENCE/ELENCO DEI
PRESENTI/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Til stede	Formandskabet/Vorstand/Πρόεδρος/Bureau/Ufficio di Presidenza/Mesa/Puheenjohtajisto/J.L. Presidium: (*) Méndez de Vigo (P). Berès (VP)
Anwesend	Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Μέλη/Members/Diputados/Diputis/Deputati/Leden/Deputados/Jäsenet/ Ledamöter: Berthu, Cederschiöld, Duff, Friedrich, Kaufmann, Kirkhope, Leinen, Martin, H.-P., Paciotti, Voggenhuber
Πρόεδρος	Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Αντιπρόεδρος/Substitutes/Suplentes/Suppliants/ Membri supplenti/Plaatsvervangers/Membros suplentes/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter: van den Burg, Buttiglione, van Dam, Dehousse, Iivari, Mombaur
Present	
Presentes	
Présents	
Presenti	
Aanwezig	
Läsnä	
Närvarande	

Art. 151,4	
Endv. deltog/Weitere Teiln./ Συμμετέχοντες/Also present Participaron igualmente/ Participaient également/ Hanno partecipato altresì/ Andere deelnemers/ Outros participantes/ Muut osallistujat/ Dessutom deltog	
(Dagsorden/Tagesordnung Pkt/Πρόγραμμα Ημερήσιων Έργων/ Σημείο/Point OJ/Punto OG/Agenda Punt/Ordem do dia- punto/punto orden del dia/ Esityslistan kohta/Föredragningslista punkt):	

* (P) =Formand/Vorsitzender/Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Präsident/Presidente/Voorzitter/Presidente/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande
(VP) =Næstform./Stellv. Vorsitz./Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Präsident/Vicepresidente/Varapuheenjohtaja
Ondervoorz./Vice-Pres./Vicepres/Vice ordförande.

Til stede den/Anwesend am/Πρόεδρος/ Present on/Prisnt le/Presente el/Aanwezig op/Presente em/Presente el/Läsnä/Närvarande den.

- (1) 17.05.2000
(2)
(3)

Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung d. Vorsitzenden/Νέ: πρόεδρος/ηγή του Προεδρείου/At the invitation of the Chairman/Por invitación del presidente/Sur l'invitation du président/Su invito del presidente/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/A convite do presidente/Puheenjohtajan kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan:

Radet/Rat/Συμβούλιο/Council/Consejo/Conseil/Consiglio/Raad/Conselho/Neuvosto/R.adet: (*)

CUNHA

Kommissionen/Kommission/Επιτροπή/Commission/Comisión/Commissione/Commissie/Comissão/Komissio/Kommissionen: (*)

Cour des comptes:

C.E.S.:

Andre deltagere/Andere Teilnehmer Επίσης παρόντες/Also present Otros participantes/Autres participants/Altri partecipanti Andere aanwezigen/Outros participantes		
Gruppernes sekretariat Sekretariat der Fraktionen Γραφεία των πολιτ. Ομάδων Secretariat political groups Secr. de los grupos politicos Secr. Groupes politiques Segr. dei gruppi politici Secr. van de fracties Secr. dos grupos politicos Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristö Gruppernas sekretariat	PPE PSE ELDR Verts/ALE GUE/NGL UEN EDD NI	Salafranca Geuthner, Henriques Trauffer Prossliner Rizza
Cab. du Président		
Cab. du Secrétaire Général		
Generaldirektorat Generaldirektion Γενική Διεύθυνση Directorate-General Dirección general Direction générale Direzione generale Directoraat-generaal Direcção general Contrôle financier Service juridique Pääosasto Generaldirektorat	I II III IV V VI VII VIII	Brulant, Dastoli, du Rietz, Gomez Martos, Leonhardt, Noonan Lehmann Caiola
Udvalgssekretariatet Ausschußsekretariat Γραφείο της Επιτροπής Committee secretariat Secretaria de la comisión Secrétariat de la commission Segretariato della commissione Commissiesecretariaat Secretaria de comissão Valiokunnan sihteeristö Utskottssekretariatet		Giraud, Réchard
Assist./Βοηθός		Schmidt

* (P) =Formand/Pres./Πρόεδρος/Chairman/President/Voorzitter/Puheenjohtaja/Ordførande
 (VP) =Næstform./Vize-Pres./Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-President/Ondervoorz./Vice-pres/V arapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordførande.
 (M) =Medlem./Mitglied/Μέλος/Member/Miembro/Membre/Membro/Lid/Membro/Jäsen/Ledamot
 (F) =Tjenestemand/Beamter/Υπάλληλος/Official/Funcionario/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/Ambtenaar/ Fonctionnaire/Virkamies/Tjénsteman

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE DRAWING UP OF A DRAFT CHARTER OF
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

DE/OJ/009
26 May 2000

Ninth meeting

**8 June 2000
10 a.m. – 1 p.m.
Room P5B001
Brussels**

Draft agenda

1. Adoption of draft agenda (PE 290.396)
2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 16 May 2000 (PE 290.397)
3. Continuation of work in the light of discussions at the Presidium and Convention meetings on 5-6 June
4. Date and place of next meeting

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION TO THE CONVENTION RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAFTING A EUROPEAN UNION CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

MINUTES

of the meeting of
8 June 2000

BRUSSELS

The meeting opened at 10.20 a.m. on Thursday, 8 June 2000, with Mr Méndez de Vigo in the chair.

1. Adoption of draft agenda PE 290.396

The agenda was adopted.

2. Approval of minutes of meeting of:

17 May 2000

PE 290.397

Since the minutes of the meeting of 17 May 2000 were unavailable, approval was postponed.

3. Further work in the light of discussions at the Convention's meetings of 5/6 June 2000

The Chairman introduced the debate.

The following spoke: Voggenhuber, Cederschiöld, Duff, Friedrich, Kaufmann, Leinen, Paciotti, Berès, Berthu and Dehousse.

Following this discussion it was decided that Mr Méndez de Vigo, the chairman, would send President Herzog a letter summarising the Delegation's proposals for the procedure.

4. Date and place of next meeting:

The date and place of the next meeting would be set on the basis of progress made in the Convention's work.

The meeting closed at 12.04 p.m.

* * *

BILAG/ANLAGE/ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΡΙΑ/ANNEX/
ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE/ANEXO/LIITE/BILAGA

**DELTAGERLISTE/ANWESENHEITSLISTE/ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΡΟΣΗΥΣΗΣ/RECORD
OF ATTENDANCE/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/LISTE DE PRESENCE/ELENCO DEI
PRESENTI/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LÁSÑÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Til stede	Formandskabet/Vorstand/Πρόεδρος/Bureau/Ufficio di Presidenza/Mesa/Puheenjohtajisto/J.L. Presidium: (*) Méndez de Vigo (P). Berès (VP)
Anwesend	Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Μέλη/Members/Diputados/Diputts/Deputati/Leden/Deputados/Jäsenet/ Ledamöter: Berthu, Cederschiöld, Duff, Friedrich, Kaufmann, Leinen, Martin, H.-P., Paciotti, Voggenhuber
Παρόντες	Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Αντιπρόεδμοί/Substitutes/Suplentes/Suppliants/ Membri supplenti/Plaatsvervangers/Membros suplentes/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter:
Present	van den Burg, Dehousse, Iivari, Whitehead
Presentes	
Présents	
Presenti	
Aanwezig	
Läsna	
Närvarande	

Art. 151.4	
Endv. deltog/Weitere Teiln./ Συμμετείχαν επίσης/Also present Participaron igualmente/ Participaient également/ Hanno partecipato altresì/ Andere deelnemers/ Outros participantes/ Muut osallistujat/ Dessutom deltog	
(Dagsorden/Tagesordnung Pkt/Πρόγραμμα Ημερήσιων Έργων/ Σημείο/Point d'Ordre/Punto OG/Agenda Punt/Ordem do dia- punto/punto orden del dia/ Esityslistan kohta/Föredragningslista punkt):	

* (P) =Formand/Vorsitzender/Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Präsident/Presidente/Voorzitter/Presidente/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande
(VP) =Næstform./Stellv. Vorsitz./Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Präsident/Vicepresidente/Varapuheenjohtaja
Ondervoorz./Vice-Pres./Vicepres/Vice ordförande.

Til stede den/Anwesend am/Παρόντες/Present on/Prisente il/Presente el/Aanwezig op/Presente em/Presente el/Läsna/Närvarande den.

- (1) 08.06.2000
(2)
(3)

Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung d. Vorsitzenden/Αντιπρόεδρος/Πρόεδρος/Πρόεδρος/At the invitation of the Chairman/Por invitación del presidente/Sur l'invitation du président/Su invito del presidente/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/A convite do presidente/Puheenjohtajan kutsusta/

<p>På ordförandens inbjudan:</p> <p>Radet/Rat/Συμβούλιο/Council/Consejo/Conseil/Consiglio/Raad/Conselho/Neuvosto/R.adet: (*)</p> <p>Kommissionen/Kommission/Likvidatsiya/Commission/Comisión/Commissione/Commissie/Comissão/Komissio/Kommissionen: (*)</p> <p>Cour des comptes:</p> <p>C.E.S.:</p>
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<p>Andre deltagere/Andere Teilnehmer Επίσημοι/Επίσημοι/Also present Otros participantes/Autres participants/Altri partecipanti Andere aanwezigen/Outros participantes</p>		
<p>Gruppernes sekretariat Sekretariat der Fraktionen Γραφεία των Ομάδων Πολιτικών Secretariat political groups Secr. de los grupos políticos Secr. Groupes politiques Segr. dei gruppi politici Secr. van de fracties Secr. dos grupos políticos Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristö Gruppernas sekretariat</p>	<p>PPE PSE ELDR Verts/ALE GUE/NGL UEN EDD NI</p>	<p>Salafranca Geuthner, Henriques Prossliner Soibinet</p>
<p>Cab. du Président</p>		
<p>Cab. du Secrétaire Général</p>		
<p>Generaldirektorat Generaldirektion Γενική Διεύθυνση Directorate-General Dirección general Direction générale Direzione generale Directoraat-generaal Direcção general Contrôle financier Service juridique Pääosasto Generaldirektorat</p>	<p>I II III IV V VI VII VIII</p>	<p>Dastoli Duch Lehmann Caiola</p>
<p>Udvalgssekretariatet Ausschusssekretariat Γραφείο της Επιτροπής Committee secretariat Secretaria de la comisión Secrétariat de la commission Segretariato della commissione Commissiesecretariaat Secretaria de comissão Valiokunnan sihteeristö Utskottssekretariatet</p>		<p>Giraud, Réchard</p>
<p>Assist./Βοηθός</p>		<p>Schmidt</p>

- * (P) =Formand/Pres./Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Präsident/Voorzitter/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande
 (VP) =Næstform./Vize-Pres./Βιце-Президент/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Präsident/Ondervoorz./Vice-pres./Varapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordförande.
 (M) =Medlem./Mitglied/Μέλος/Member/Miembro/Membre/Membro/Lid/Membro/Jäsen/Ledamot
 (F) =Tjenestemand/Beamter/Υπάλληλος/Official/Funcionario/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/Ambtenaar/ Functionário/Virkamies/Tjänsteman

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

European Parliament Delegation to the Convention for the drawing up of a draft Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

09/2000

Please find attached a summary of the discussions held at the 9th meeting of the delegation on 8 June 2000.

* * *

The chairman proposed that the delegation should consider the procedure for the provisional approval of articles in the Charter, in the light of, on the one hand, the very large number of amendments and, on the other, the pressure generated by the desire to produce a text approved by consensus in time for the Biarritz European Council.

As one member pointed out, a crucial point had been reached in the drawing up of the Charter, at which the divide between the two cultures within the Convention – the diplomatic and the parliamentary – had become patent.

Although it did embody a risk, the confrontation between these two cultures provided a precedent to illustrate the richness of the process involved in drawing up the Charter. There was therefore a compelling need to succeed so that the experiment might be used in future in other contexts. Early solutions were therefore needed to the problems which had recently held up progress.

The Convention therefore needed a real decision-making procedure; while a consensus could always be found when it was simply a question of negotiating a compromise between different expressions of the same approach, it became impossible when there were fundamental divergences on questions of principle. Could a vote really be avoided in such cases? It had to be realised that, failing that, the field was left to those who were monopolising debate as they did not want the Charter. In any case, as one member pointed out, while the conclusions of the Tampere European Council required the *final* adoption to be by consensus among the four parts, they in no way rule out simple majority voting on the articles.

Some members suggested that, if there were not to be a formal vote on each amendment, the authors of amendments falling completely outside the compromises tabled by the Presidium should have one minute's speaking time and should then have their amendments voted on. Mr Méndez de Vigo replied that that was precisely the procedure being considered by the Presidium.

One partial solution might be to give the chairman of the sitting formal authorisation to cut off any speech relating to a matter outside the terms of reference of the Convention or that had been

dealt with in a previous debate. Debates might also be facilitated if the Presidium were to produce a summary of the amendments and an explanatory statement to justify the compromise being proposed.

After the meeting it was decided that Mr Méndez de Vigo should write on behalf of the delegation to the Chairman of the Convention describing these procedural proposals.

The delegation also touched on the question of what might be put forward at Feira, in view of the present state of progress. There could be no talk of a text. On the other hand, it would certainly be worth letting the Heads of State or Government know that the Convention was working, and working with a view to incorporation in the Treaty.

In reply to one member who appeared to cast doubt on the cohesion of the European Parliament delegation and hence its authority in its dealings with the representatives of the national governments, there were several references to the existence of a clear European Parliament position which could provide guidance for the members of the delegation.

Brussels, 21 June 2000

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE
DRAWING UP OF A DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE
EUROPEAN UNION**

DE/OJ/0010

27 June 2000

Tenth meeting

4 July 2000, 9 – 10.30 a.m.

**SDM - Room I
Strasbourg**

Draft agenda

1. Adoption of draft agenda
2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 17 May 2000 (PE 290.397) and 8 June 2000 (PE 290.399)
3. Further deliberations in the light of the Presidium and Convention meetings on 28, 29 and 30 June
4. Date and place of next meeting

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE DRAWING UP OF A DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

MINUTES of the meeting of 4 July 2000 STRASBOURG

On Tuesday 4 July, the meeting opened at 9.10 a.m. with Mr Méndez de Vigo in the chair.

1. Adoption of draft agenda PE 290.401

The agenda was adopted.

2. Approval of minutes of meetings of:

17 May 2000	PE 290.397
8 June 2000	PE 290.399

The minutes of the delegation meetings of 17 May and 8 June 2000 were adopted.

3. Further deliberations in the light of the Convention meetings on 28, 29 and June 2000

The chairman reported on progress to date and the Convention's projected programme of work.

The following spoke in the ensuing general discussion: Voggenhuber, Duff, Cederschiöld, Friedrich, van den Burg, Maij-Weggen, Beres, Paciotti and van Dam.

Mr Méndez de Vigo wound up the debate.

4. **Date and place of next meeting**

The date and place of the next meeting would be decided in the light of developments in the Convention's work.

The meeting closed at 10.20 a.m.

* * *

BILAG/ANLAGE/ΠΑΡΑΡΤΗΜΑ/ANNEX/
ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/BIJLAGE/ANEXO/LIITE/BILAGA**DELTAGERLISTE/ANWESENHEITSLISTE/KATAΣΤΑΣΗ ΠΑΡΟΝΤΩΝ/RECORD
OF ATTENDANCE/LISTA DE ASISTENCIA/LISTE DE PRESENCE/ELENCO DEI
PRESENTI/PRESENTIELIJST/LISTA DE PRESENÇAS/LÄSNÄOLOLISTA/DELTAGARLISTA**

Til stede	Formandskabet/Vorstand/Προεδρείο/Bureau/Ufficio di Presidenza/Mesa/Puheenjohtajisto/J.L. Presidium: (*) Méndez de Vigo (P), Berès (VP), Kaufmann (VP)
Anwesend	Medlemmer/Mitglieder/Μέλη/Members/Diputados/Diputs/Deputati/Leden/Deputados/Jäsenet/ Ledamöter: Cederschiöld, Cornillet, Duff, Friedrich, Maij-Weggen, Martin, H.-P., Paciotti, Voggenhuber
Παρόντες	Stedfortrædere/Stellvertreter/Αναπληρωτές/Substitutes/Suplentes/Suppliants/ Membri supplenti/Plaatsvervangers/Membros suplentes/Varajäsenet/Suppleanter:
Present	van den Burg, Boumedienne-Thiery, van Dam, Dehousse, Lalumière, Rack
Presentes	
Présents	
Presenti	
Aanwezig	
Läsnä	
Närvarande	

Art. 151,4	
Endv. deltog/Weitere Teiln./ Συμμετείχαν επίσης/Also present Participaron igualmente/ Participaient également/ Hanno partecipato altresì/ Andere deelnemers/ Outros participantes/ Muut osallistujat/ Dessutom deltog	
(Dagsorden/Tagesordnung Pkt/Ημερήσια Διάταξη Σημεί/Point OJ/Punto OG/Agenda Punt/Ordem do dia- punto/punto orden del dia/ Esityslistan kohta/Föredragningslista punkt):	

* (P) =Formand/Vorsitzender/Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Prsident/Presidente/Voorzitter/Presidente/Puheenjohtaja/Ordförande
(VP) =Næstform./Stellv. Vorsitz./Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Prsident/Vicepresidente/Varapuheenjohtaja
Ondervoorz./Vice-Pres./Vicepres/Vice ordförande.

Til stede den/Anwesend am/Παρόν στις/Present on/Prsient le/Presente il/Aanwezig op/Presente em/Presente el/Läsnä/Nδrvarande den.

- (1) 04.07.2000
(2)
(3)

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Efter indbydelse fra formanden/Auf Einladung d. Vorsitzenden/Με πρόσκληση του Προέδρου/At the invitation of the Chairman/Por invitación del presidente/Sur l'invitation du président/Su invito del presidente/Op uitnodiging van de voorzitter/A convite do presidente/Puheenjohtajan kutsusta/På ordförandens inbjudan:

Radet/Rat/Συμβούλιο/Council/Consejo/Conseil/Consiglio/Raad/Conselho/Neuvosto/Rædet: (*)

Kommissionen/Kommission/Επιτροπή/Commission/Comisión/Commissione/Commissie/Commissão/Komissio/
Kommissionen: (*)

Cour des comptes:

C.E.S.:

Andre deltagere/Andere Teilnehmer Επίσης Παρόντες/Also present Otros participantes/Autres participants/Altri partecipanti Andere aanwezigen/Outros participantes		
Gruppernes sekretariat Sekretariat der Fraktionen Γραμματεία των Πολ. Ομάδων Secretariat political groups Secr. De los grupos politicos Secr. Groupes politiques Segr. Dei gruppi politici Secr. Van de fracties Secr. Dos grupos politicos Poliittisten ryhmien sihteeristö Gruppernas sekretariat	PPE-DE PSE ELDR Verts/ALE GUE/NGL UEN EDD NI	Scarascia Mugnozza Geuthner, Henriques Prossliner
Cab. du Président		
Cab. du Secrétaire Général		
Generaldirektorat Generaldirektion Γενική Διεύθυνση Directorate-General Dirección general Direction générale Direzione generale Directoraat-generaal Direcção general Contrôle financier Service juridique Pääosasto Generaldirektorat	I II III IV V VI VII VIII	Brulant, Dean, Reich Lehmann
Udvalgssekretariatet Ausschubsekretariat Γραμματεία επιτροπής Committee secretariat Secretaria de la comisión Secrétariat de la commission Segretariato della commissione Commissiesecretariaat Secretaria de comissão Valiokunnan sihteeristö Utskottssekretariatet		Giraud, Réchard
Assist./Βοηθός		Schmidt

* (P) =Formand/Pres./Πρόεδρος/Chairman/Präsident/Voorzitter/Puheenjohtaja/Ordførande

(VP) =Næstform./Vize-Pres./Αντιπρόεδρος/Vice-Chairman/Vice-Präsident/Ondervoorz./Vice-pres/Varapuheenjohtaja/Vice ordførande.

(M) =Medlem./Mitglied/Μέλος/Member/Miembro/Membre/Membro/Lid/Membro/Jäsen/Ledamot

(F) =Tjenestemand/Beamter/Υπάλληλος/Official/Funcionario/Fonctionnaire/Funzionario/Ambtenaar/ Functionario/Virkamies/Tjønsteman

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE DRAWING UP
OF A DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

DE/OJ/0011
5 July 2000

11th meeting

**31 August 2000, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.
Room P5B001
Brussels**

Draft agenda

1. Adoption of draft agenda (PE 294.229)
2. Approval of minutes of meeting of 4 July 2000 (PE 290.402)
3. **The delegation's position on the full preliminary draft of the Charter as drawn up by the Convention**
4. Date and place of next meeting

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
TO THE CONVENTION RESPONSIBLE FOR DRAWING UP THE
CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

DE/OJ/012
31 August 2000

Twelfth meeting

**6 September 2000
9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Room SDM 5
Strasbourg**

Draft agenda

1. Adoption of draft agenda (PE 294.236)
2. Opinion of the Delegation regarding the preliminary draft Charter
3. Date and place of next meeting

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PE 294.236

EN

EN

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION
TO THE CONVENTION
FOR THE DRAWING UP
OF A DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

DE/OJ/014
21.9.2000

14th meeting

**21 September 2000
9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Room P7C50
Brussels**

Draft Agenda

1. Adoption of draft agenda (PE 295.792)
2. Delegation's position on draft Charter.
3. Date and place of next meeting.

Consideration given to the position of the European Parliament delegation by document CONVENT 47

CONVENT 45	POSITION PE	CONVENT 47
1. The peoples of Europe have established an ever closer union between them and are resolved to share a peaceful future based on common values.	idem	The peoples of Europe, in developing an ever closer union between them, are resolved to share a peaceful future based on common values.
2. The Union is founded on the indivisible, universal principles of the dignity of men and women, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is based on the principle of democracy and the rule of law.	2. Drawing upon its cultural, humanistic and religious heritage , the Union is founded on the indivisible, universal principles of the dignity of men and women, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is based on the principle of democracy and the rule of law.	Taking inspiration from its cultural, humanist and religious heritage , the Union is founded on the indivisible, universal principles of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. It places the individual at the heart of its activities, establishing the citizenship of the Union and creating an area of freedom, security and justice.
3. The Union contributes to the development of these common values while respecting the diversity of the cultures and traditions of the peoples of Europe as well as the national identities of the Member States and the organisation of their public authorities at national, regional and local levels; it ensures balanced and sustainable development through the free movement of persons, goods, capital and services.	idem <i>Though an amendment has not been tabled, this paragraph has been criticized within the EP delegation..</i>	The Union contributes to the development of these common values while respecting the diversity of the cultures and traditions of the peoples of Europe as well as the national identities of the Member States and the organisation of their public authorities at national, regional and local levels; it aims to promote balanced and sustainable development and ensures free movement of persons, goods, capital and services, and the freedom of establishment.
4. In adopting this Charter the Union intends to enhance the protection of fundamental rights in the light of changes in society, social progress and scientific and technological developments by making those rights more visible.	idem	idem
5. This Charter reaffirms, with due regard for the powers and tasks of the Community and the Union and the principle of subsidiarity, the rights as they result, in particular, from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, the Treaty on European Union, the Community Treaties, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Social Charters adopted by the Community and by the Council of Europe and the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Communities and of the European Court of Human Rights.	idem	idem
6. Enjoyment of these rights entails responsibilities and duties with regard to other persons, to the human community and to future generations.	idem	idem
7. Each person is therefore guaranteed the rights and freedoms set out hereafter.	idem	Each person is therefore recognised as having the rights and freedoms set out hereafter.

CONVENT 45	POSITION PE	CONVENT 47
<u>CHAPTER I. DIGNITY</u>		
<u>Article 1. Dignity of the person</u>		
The dignity of the person must be respected and protected.	Human dignity is inviolable; it must be respected and protected.	Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected.
<u>Article 2. Right to life</u>		
1. Everyone has the right to life.	idem	idem
2. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed.	idem	idem
<u>Article 3. Right to the integrity of the person</u>		
1. Everyone has the right to respect for his physical and mental integrity.	idem	idem
2. In the fields of medicine and biology, the following principles must be respected in particular:	idem	idem
– free and informed consent of the person concerned,	idem	- the free and informed consent of the person concerned, according to the procedures laid down by law,
– prohibition of eugenic practices, in particular those concerned with the selection of persons,	– prohibition of eugenic practices, in particular those concerned with the selection of persons, and of the cloning of human beings,	- the prohibition of eugenic practices, in particular those aiming at the selection of persons,
– prohibition on making the human body and its parts a source of financial gain,	idem	- the prohibition on making the human body and its parts as such a source of financial gain,
– prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings.	(delete)	- the prohibition of the reproductive cloning of human beings. <i>The explanations emphasizes that it remains up to the legislator to forbid other forms of cloning, even if the Charter itself only forbids the reproductive cloning.</i>
<u>Article 4. Prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment</u>		
No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.	idem	idem
<u>Article 5. Prohibition of slavery and forced labour</u>		
1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.	idem	idem
2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.	idem	idem
3. Trafficking in human beings is prohibited.	idem	idem
<u>CHAPTER II. FREEDOMS</u>		

CONVENT 45	POSITION PE	CONVENT 47
Article 6. Right to liberty and security		
Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person.	idem	idem
Article 7. Respect for private and family life		
Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and the confidentiality of his communications.	idem	Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and [...] his communications.
Article 8. Protection of personal data		
Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law. Everyone has the right of access to data which has been collected concerning him, and the right to have it rectified. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to control by an independent authority.	idem	<p>1. Everyone has the right to the protection of personal data concerning him.</p> <p>2. Such data must be processed fairly for specified purposes on the basis of the consent of the person concerned or some other legitimate basis laid down by law. Everyone has the right of access to data which has been collected concerning him, and the right to have it rectified.</p> <p>3. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to control by an independent authority.</p>
Article 9. Right to marry and right to found a family		
The right to marry and the right to found a family shall be guaranteed in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of these rights.	idem	idem
Article 10. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion		
Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change religion or belief and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or in private, to manifest religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance.	1.	1.
	2. The right to conscientious objection is acknowledged.	2. The right to conscientious objection is recognised, in accordance with the national laws regulating its implementation.
Article 11. Freedom of expression and information		
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.	idem	idem
2. Freedom of the media and freedom of information shall be guaranteed with due respect for pluralism and transparency.	<i>Though an amendment has not been tabled, this paragraph has been criticised within the EP delegation, especially because of the word "transparency".</i>	Freedom of the media and of its pluralism shall be guaranteed.
Article 12. Freedom of assembly and of association		
Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and	Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and	1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful

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to freedom of association, in particular in political, trade union and civic matters.	to freedom of association, including at European level , in particular in political, trade union and civic matters.	assembly and to freedom of association at all levels , in particular in political, trade union and civic matters. In particular, everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.
Political parties at European level contribute to expressing the political will of the citizens of the Union.	idem	idem
Article 13.		
<u>Freedom of research</u>	<u>Freedom of arts and sciences</u>	<u>Freedom of the arts and sciences</u>
Scientific research shall be free of constraint.	Arts and scientific research shall be free of constraint. Academic freedom is respected.	The arts and scientific research shall be free of constraint. Academic freedom shall be respected.
Article 14. <u>Right to education</u>		
1. Everyone has the right to education and to have access to vocational and continuing training. This right includes the right to receive free compulsory education.	idem	idem
		2. This right includes the right to receive free compulsory education.
2. The freedom to found educational establishments with due respect for democratic principles and the right of parents to ensure the education and teaching of their children in conformity with their religious, philosophical and pedagogical convictions shall be guaranteed, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of such freedom and right.	idem	3. The freedom to found educational establishments with due respect for democratic principles and the right of parents to ensure the education and teaching of their children in conformity with their religious, philosophical and pedagogical convictions shall be respected, in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of such freedom and right.
Article 15.		
<u>Freedom to choose an occupation</u>	<u>Right to work and freedom to choose an occupation</u>	<u>Freedom to choose an occupation</u>
1. To earn a living, everyone has the right to engage in a freely chosen occupation.	1. [...] Everyone has the right to work and to engage in a freely chosen or accepted occupation.	1. Everyone has the right to work for his living and to engage in a freely chosen or accepted occupation.
2. Every citizen of the Union has the freedom to seek employment, to work, to exercise the right of establishment and to provide or receive services in any Member State.	idem	idem
3. Nationals of third countries who are authorised to reside in the territories of the Member States are entitled to working conditions equivalent to those of citizens of the Union.	idem	3. Nationals of third countries who are authorised to work in the territories of the Member States are entitled to working conditions equivalent to those of citizens of the Union.
Article 16. <u>Freedom to conduct a business</u>		
The freedom to conduct a business is recognised.	idem	idem
Article 17. <u>Right to property</u>		
1. Every person has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his lawfully acquired possessions. No one	1. Every person has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his lawfully acquired possessions. No one	1. Everyone has the right to own, use, dispose of and bequeath his lawfully acquired possessions. No one may be

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may be deprived of his possessions, except in the public interest and in the cases and under the conditions provided for by law, subject to fair compensation. The use of property may be regulated insofar as is necessary for the general interest.	may be deprived of his possessions, except in the public interest and in the cases and under the conditions provided for by law, subject to fair compensation for his/her loss in due time. The use of property may be regulated insofar as is necessary for the general interest.	deprived of his possessions, except in the public interest and in the cases and under the conditions provided for by law, subject to fair compensation being paid within a reasonable period for their loss. The use of property may be regulated insofar as is necessary for the general interest.
2. Intellectual property shall be protected.	idem	idem
Article 18. Right to asylum		
The right to asylum shall be guaranteed with due respect for the rules of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees and in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community.	idem	idem
Article 19. Protection in the event of removal, expulsion or extradition		
1. Collective expulsions are prohibited.	idem	idem
2. No one may be removed, expelled or extradited to a State where he could be subjected to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment.	idem	2. No one may be removed, expelled or extradited to a State where there is a serious risk that he may be subjected to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment.
CHAPTER III. EQUALITY		
Article 20. Equality before the law		
Everyone, man or woman, is equal before the law.	Everyone [,,] is equal before the law.	Everyone [,,] is equal before the law.
Article 21. Equality and non-discrimination		
	1. The Union respects the cultural, religious, ethnic and linguistic diversity.	
1. Any discrimination based on any ground such as sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation shall be prohibited.	2. idem	idem
2. Within the scope of application of the Treaty establishing the European Community and of the Treaty on European Union, and without prejudice to the special provisions of those Treaties, any discrimination on grounds of nationality shall be prohibited.	3. idem	idem
Article 22 (new) Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity		
		The Union shall respect cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.

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Article 22 (new 23). Equality between men and women		
Equal opportunities and equal treatment for men and women as regards employment and work, including equal pay for equal work or for work of equal value, must be ensured.	Equality between men and women must be ensured in all fields, including employment, work and remuneration.	Equality between men and women must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and pay.
The principle of equal treatment shall not prevent the maintenance or adoption of measures providing for specific advantages in order to make it easier for the under-represented sex to pursue a vocational activity or to prevent or compensate for disadvantages in professional careers.	The principle of equality shall not prevent the maintenance or adoption of measures in favour of the under-represented sex.	The principle of equality shall not prevent the maintenance or adoption of measures in favour of the under-represented sex.
Article 23 (new 24).		
Protection of children		The rights of the child
1. Children shall have the right to such protection and care as is necessary for their well-being. They may express their views freely. Such views shall be taken into consideration on matters which concern them in accordance with their age and maturity.	idem	idem
2. In all actions relating to children, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions, the child's best interests must be a primary consideration.	idem	idem
	3. Every child has the right to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis unless it is contrary to his/her interest.	3. Every child shall have the right to maintain a personal relationship and direct contact with both his parents, unless that is contrary to his interests.
Article 24 (new 25). Integration of persons with disabilities		
Persons with disabilities have the right to benefit from measures designed to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration and participation in the life of the community.	idem	The Union recognises and respects the right of persons with disabilities to benefit from measures designed to ensure their independence, social and occupational integration and participation in the life of the community.
<u>CHAPTER IV. SOLIDARITY</u>		
Article 25 (new 26). Workers' right to information and consultation within the undertaking		
Workers and their representatives must be guaranteed information and consultation in good time on matters which concern them within the undertaking, in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.	Workers and their representatives must be guaranteed, including at European level , information and consultation in good time on matters which concern them within the undertaking, in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.	Workers or their representatives must at all levels be guaranteed information and consultation in good time on matters which concern them within the undertaking, in the cases and under the conditions provided for by Community law and national laws and practices.
Article 26 (new 27). Right of collective bargaining and action		

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Employers and workers have the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements and, in cases of conflicts of interest, to take collective action to defend their interests, in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.	Organisations of workers have the right, including at European level , to negotiate and conclude collective agreements with employers or their organisations and, in cases of conflicts of interest, to take collective action to defend their interests, in particular the right to strike , in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.	Workers and employers, or their respective organisations , have, at all levels , the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements and, in cases of conflicts of interest, to take collective action to defend their interests, including strike action , in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices.
Article 27 (new 28). Right of access to placement services		
Everyone has the right of access to a placement service.	idem	Everyone has the right of access to a free placement service.
Article 28 (new 29). Protection in the event of unjustified dismissal		
Every worker has the right to protection against unjustified dismissal.	idem	idem
Article 29 (new 30). Fair and just working conditions		
1. Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity.	idem	idem
2. Every worker has the right to limitation of maximum working hours, to daily and weekly rest periods and to an annual period of paid leave.	idem	idem
Article 30 (new 31).		
Protection of young people at work	idem	Prohibition of child labour and protection of young people at work
The employment of children is prohibited. The minimum age of admission to employment must not be lower than the minimum school-leaving age without prejudice to such rules as may be more favourable to young people and except for limited derogations.	idem	The employment of children is prohibited. The minimum age of admission to employment may not be lower than the minimum school-leaving age without prejudice to such rules as may be more favourable to young people and except for limited derogations.
Young people admitted to work must have working conditions appropriate to their age and be protected against economic exploitation and any work likely to harm their safety, health or physical, mental, moral or social development or to interfere with their education.	idem	idem
Article 31 (new 32).		
Reconciling family and professional life	idem	Family and professional life
The family shall enjoy legal, economic and social protection.	idem	idem
Everyone shall have the right to reconcile their family and professional lives, which includes in particular the right to protection from dismissal because of pregnancy and the right to paid maternity leave and to parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child.	idem	2. To reconcile their family and professional lives, everyone shall have the right to protection from dismissal for a reason connected with pregnancy and the right to paid maternity leave and to parental leave following the birth or adoption of a child.

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Article 32 (new 33). Social security and social assistance		
1. The Union recognises and respects the entitlement to social security benefits and social services providing protection in the event of maternity, illness, industrial accidents, dependency or old age and in the event of loss of employment, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.	idem	1. The Union recognises and respects the entitlement to social security benefits and social services providing protection in such events as pregnancy, illness, industrial accidents, dependency or old age, and in the case of loss of employment, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.
2. Workers who are nationals of a Member State residing in another Member State, and members of their families, have the right to the same social security benefits, social advantages and access to health care as nationals of that State.	idem	2. Every person residing and moving legally within the European Union is entitled to social security benefits and social advantages in accordance with Community law and national laws and practices. <i>This modification avoids the limitation of applying § 2 only to Community citizens.</i>
3. The Union recognises and respects the right to social assistance and housing benefit in order to ensure a decent existence for persons lacking sufficient resources, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.	idem	3. The Union recognises and respects the right to social assistance and housing assistance in order to ensure a decent existence for all those who lack sufficient resources, in accordance with the rules laid down by Community law and national laws and practices.
Article 33 (new 34). Health care		
Everyone has the right of access to preventive health care and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices.	idem	Everyone has the right of access to preventive health care and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices. A high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Community policies and activities.
Article 34 (new 35). Access to services of general economic interest		
The Union respects the access to services of general economic interest as provided for in national laws and practices in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Community in order to promote the social and territorial cohesion of the Union.	The Union recognises and respects the access to services of general economic interest as provided for in national laws and practices in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Community in order to promote the social and territorial cohesion of the Union.	The Union recognises and respects the access to services of general economic interest as provided for in national laws and practices in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Community in order to promote the social and territorial cohesion of the Union.
Article 35 (new 36). Environmental protection		
All Union policies shall ensure the protection and preservation of a good quality living environment and the improvement of the quality of the environment, taking into account the principle of sustainable development.	All Union policies shall ensure the protection and preservation of a good quality living environment and the improvement of the quality of the environment, in conformity with the principle of sustainable development.	A high level of environmental protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment shall be integrated into the policies of the Union and ensured in accordance with the principle of sustainable development.
Article 36 (new 37). Consumer Protection		
Union policies shall ensure a high level of protection as	idem	Union policies shall ensure a high level of consumer

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regards the health, safety and interests of consumers.		protection.
<u>CHAPTER V. CITIZENSHIP</u>		
<u>Article 37 (new 38). Right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament</u>		
1. Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament in the Member State in which he resides, under the same conditions as nationals of that State.	idem	idem
2. Members of the European Parliament shall be elected by direct universal suffrage by free and secret ballot.	idem	idem
<u>Article 38 (new 39). Right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections</u>		
Every citizen of the Union has the right to vote and to stand as a candidate at municipal elections in the Member State in which he resides under the same conditions as nationals of that State.	idem	idem
<u>Article 39 (new 40). Right to good administration</u>		
1. Every person has the right to have his affairs handled impartially, fairly and within a reasonable time by the institutions and bodies of the Union.	1. Every person has the right to have his affairs handled impartially, fairly, according to the principle of neutrality of public action and within a reasonable time by the institutions and bodies of the Union.	1. Every person has the right to have his affairs handled impartially fairly, in accordance with the principle of the neutrality of public action (policy?) , and within a reasonable time by the institutions and bodies of the Union.
2. This right includes:	idem	idem
– the right of every person to be heard before any individual measure which would affect him adversely is taken in relation to him;	idem	idem
– the right of every person to have access to his file, while respecting the legitimate interests of confidentiality and of business secrecy;	idem	– the right of every person to have access to his file, while respecting the legitimate interests of confidentiality and of business secrecy;
– the obligation of the administration to give reasons for its decisions.	idem	idem
3. Every person has the right to have the Community make good any damage caused by its institutions or by its servants in the performance of their duties, in accordance with the general principles common to the laws of the Member States.	idem	idem
4. Every person may write to the institutions of the Union in one of the official languages of such institutions and have an answer in the same language.	idem	4. Every person may write to the institutions of the Union in one of the official languages of such institutions and must have an answer in the same language.
<u>Article 40 (new 41). Right of access to documents</u>		

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Any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State, has a right of access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents.	idem	idem
Article 41 (new 42). Ombudsman		
Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to refer to the Ombudsman of the Union cases of maladministration by Community institutions and bodies, with the exception of the Court of Justice and the Court of First Instance acting in their judicial role.	idem	idem
Article 42 (new 43). Right to petition		
Any citizen of the Union and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State has the right to petition the European Parliament.	idem	idem
Article 43 (new 44). Freedom of movement and of residence		
1. Every citizen of the Union has the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States.	idem	idem
2. Freedom of movement may be granted, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, to nationals of third countries legally resident in the territory of a Member State.	idem	2. Freedom of movement and residence may be granted, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, to nationals of third countries legally resident in the territory of a Member State.
Article 44 (new 45) Diplomatic and consular protection		
Every citizen of the Union shall, in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of which he is a national is not represented, be entitled to protection by the diplomatic or consular authorities of any Member State, on the same conditions as the nationals of that Member State.	idem	idem
<u>CHAPTER VI. JUSTICE</u>		
Article 45 (new 46). Right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial		
1. Everyone whose rights and freedoms are violated has the right to an effective remedy before a court.		1. Everyone whose rights and freedoms guaranteed by the law of the Union are violated has the right to an effective remedy before a court.
2. Everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal previously established by law. Everyone shall have the possibility of being advised, defended and represented.	idem	idem

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3. Legal aid shall be made available to those who lack sufficient resources insofar as such aid is necessary to ensure effective access to justice.	idem	idem
Article 46 (new 47). Presumption of innocence and right of defence		
1. Everyone who has been charged shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.	idem	idem
2. Respect for the right of defence of anyone who has been charged shall be guaranteed.	idem	idem
Article 47 (new 48). Principles of legality and proportionality of criminal offences and penalties		
1. No one shall be held guilty of any criminal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a criminal offence under national law or international law at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the criminal offence was committed. If, subsequent to the commission of the criminal offence, the law provides for a lighter penalty, that penalty shall be applicable.	idem	idem
2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to international law.	idem	2. This Article shall not prejudice the trial and punishment of any person for any act or omission which, at the time when it was committed, was criminal according to the general principles recognised by all nations.
3. The severity of penalties shall be proportional to the gravity of the criminal offence.	idem	3. The severity of penalties must not be disproportionate to the criminal offence.
Article 48 (new 49). Right not to be tried or punished twice in criminal proceedings for the same criminal offence		
No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again in criminal proceedings for an offence for which he has already been finally acquitted or convicted in accordance with the law.	idem	No one shall be liable to be tried or punished again in criminal proceedings for an offence for which he has already been finally acquitted or convicted within the European Union in accordance with the law.
<u>CHAPTER VII. GENERAL PROVISIONS</u>		
Article 49(new 50). Scope		
1. The provisions of this Charter are addressed to the institutions and bodies of the Union with due regard for the principle of subsidiarity and to the Member States only when they are implementing Union law. They shall therefore respect the rights, observe the principles and promote the application thereof in accordance with their respective powers.	idem	idem

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2. This Charter does not establish any new power or task for the Community or the Union, or modify powers and tasks defined by the Treaties.	idem	idem
Article 50 (new 51). Scope of guaranteed rights		
1. Any limitation on the exercise of the rights and freedoms recognised by this Charter must be provided for by the competent legislative authority. Subject to the principle of proportionality, limitations may be made only if they are necessary and genuinely meet objectives of general interest being pursued by the Union, other legitimate interests in a democratic society or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others.	1. Any limitation on the exercise of the rights and freedoms recognised by this Charter must be provided for by the competent legislative authority and respect the essential content of those rights and liberties. Subject to the principle of proportionality, limitations may be made only if they are necessary and genuinely meet objectives of general interest being pursued by the Union, or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others.	1. Any limitation on the exercise of the rights and freedoms recognised by this Charter must be provided for by law and respect the essential content of those rights and freedoms. Subject to the principle of proportionality, limitations may be made only if they are necessary and genuinely meet objectives of general interest being pursued by the Union, other legitimate interests in a democratic society or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others.
2. Rights recognised by this Charter which are based on the Community Treaties or the Treaty on European Union shall be exercised under the conditions and within the limits defined by those Treaties.	idem	idem
3. Insofar as this Charter contains rights which correspond to rights guaranteed by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the meaning and scope of those rights shall be similar to those conferred on them by the said Convention unless this Charter affords greater or more extensive protection.	3. Insofar as this Charter contains rights which correspond to rights guaranteed by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the meaning and scope of those rights shall be the same than those conferred on them by the said Convention unless this Charter affords greater or more extensive protection.	3. Insofar as this Charter contains rights which correspond to rights guaranteed by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the meaning and scope of those rights shall be the same as those laid down by the said Convention unless this Charter affords greater or more extensive protection.
Article 51 (new 52). Level of protection		
Nothing in this Charter shall be interpreted as restricting or adversely affecting human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognised, in their respective fields of application, by international law and international agreements to which the Union, the Community or all the Member States are party, including the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and by the Member States' constitutions.	idem	idem
Article 52 (new 53). Prohibition of abuse of rights		
Nothing in this Charter shall be interpreted as implying any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms recognised in this Charter or at their limitation to a greater extent than is provided for herein.	idem	idem

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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8 November 2000

FINAL
A5-0325/2000

RECOMMENDATION

on approval of the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
(C5-0570/2000)

Committee on Constitutional Affairs

Rapporteurs: Andrew Nicholas Duff and Johannes Voggenhuber

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PROCEDURAL PAGE

By letter of 6 November 2000 the Presidency of the Council forwarded to Parliament the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (C5-0570/2000).

At its meeting of 28 September 2000 the Conference of Presidents had decided that the Parliament report on the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union would take the form of an "assent" report.

At the sitting of 13 November 2000 the President of Parliament will announce that she had asked the Committee on Constitutional Affairs to submit a recommendation on the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

The committee had appointed Andrew Nicholas Duff and Johannes Voggenhuber rapporteurs at its meeting of 16 October 2000.

It considered the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the draft recommendation at its meeting of 7 November 2000.

At the latter meeting it adopted the draft decision by 18 votes to 5.

The following were present for the vote: Giorgio Napolitano, chairman; Christopher J.P. Beazley, vice-chairman; Andrew Nicholas Duff, rapporteur; Margrietus J. van den Berg (for Enrique Barón Crespo), Georges Berthu, Jens-Peter Bonde, Marielle de Sarnez (for François Bayrou), Carlos Carnero González, Richard Graham Corbett, Giorgos Dimitrakopoulos, Olivier Duhamel, Monica Frassoni, José María Gil-Robles Gil-Delgado, Sylvia-Yvonne Kaufmann, Alain Lamassoure (for Hanja Maij-Weggen), Jo Leinen, Cecilia Malmström, Hans-Peter Martin, Iñigo Méndez de Vigo, Jacques F. Poos (for Dimitrios Tsatsos), Mariotto Segni, António José Seguro and The Earl of Stockton.

The recommendation was tabled on 8 November 2000.

DRAFT DECISION**European Parliament decision on approval of the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union
(C5-0570/2000)**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (C5-0570/2000),
 - having regard to its resolution of 16 March 2000 on the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights¹,
 - having regard to its resolution of 13 April 2000 on the Intergovernmental Conference²,
 - having regard to its resolution of 3 October 2000 on the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union³,
 - having regard to articles 54 and 86 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the recommendation of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (A5-0325/2000),
- A. whereas the European Council at Cologne in June 1999 decided ‘to establish a Charter of Fundamental Rights in order to make their overriding importance and relevance more visible to the Union's citizens’,
- B. whereas the European Council resolved that the Charter ‘should contain the fundamental rights and freedoms as well as basic procedural rights guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and derived from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, as general principles of Community law; the charter should also include the fundamental rights that pertain only to the Union's citizens; In drawing up such a Charter account should furthermore be taken of economic and social rights as contained in the European Social Charter and the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (Article 136 TEC), in so far as they do not merely establish objectives for action by the Union’,
- C. whereas the European Council decided that the Convention established to draft the Charter should present a draft document in advance of the European Council of December 2000, and that the European Council ‘will propose to the European Parliament and the Commission that, together with the Council, they should solemnly proclaim on the basis of the draft document a European Charter of Fundamental Rights’,

¹ Text adopted on that date, Item 4

² Text adopted on that date, Item 7

³ Texte adopted on that date, Item 10

- D. whereas the European Parliament will address itself in its second November session to the question of the Charter's legal character,
- E. whereas on 2 October the Convention achieved a wide consensus on a final draft of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Convent 50),
- F. whereas the informal European Council at Biarritz on 13-14 October 2000 accepted as definitive the Convention's final draft of the Charter and invited the Parliament to join with it and the Commission in a solemn proclamation of the Charter,
 - 1. Considers that the Convention has fulfilled its mandate from the European Council;
 - 2. Approves the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union as appended hereto;
 - 3. Instructs its President to proclaim the Charter at Nice jointly with the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission;
 - 4. Instructs its President to forward this decision to the President of the Council, the President of the European Commission and the President of the Convention.

Tuesday 14 November 2000

3. Charter of Fundamental Rights ***

A5-0325/2000

European Parliament decision approving the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (C5-0570/2000)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (C5-0570/2000),
 - having regard to its resolution of 16 March 2000 on the drafting of a European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights ⁽¹⁾,
 - having regard to its resolution of 13 April 2000 containing its proposals for the Intergovernmental Conference ⁽²⁾,
 - having regard to its resolution of 3 October 2000 on the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ⁽³⁾,
 - having regard to Rules 54 and 86 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the recommendation of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (A5-0325/2000),
- A. whereas the European Council of Cologne of 3/4 June 1999 decided 'to establish a Charter of Fundamental Rights in order to make their overriding importance and relevance more visible to the Union's citizens',
- B. whereas the European Council resolved that the Charter 'should contain the fundamental rights and freedoms as well as basic procedural rights guaranteed by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and derived from the constitutional traditions common to the Member States, as general principles of Community law; the Charter should also include the fundamental rights that pertain only to the Union's citizens; In drawing up such a Charter account should furthermore be taken of economic and social rights as contained in the European Social Charter and the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers (Article 136 TEC), in so far as they do not merely establish objectives for action by the Union',
- C. whereas the European Council decided that the Convention established to draft the Charter should present a draft document in advance of the European Council of December 2000, and that the European Council 'will propose to the European Parliament and the Commission that, together with the Council, they should solemnly proclaim on the basis of the draft document a European Charter of Fundamental Rights',
- D. whereas the European Parliament will address the question of the Charter's legal character at its part-session of 29/30 November 2000,
- E. whereas on 2 October 2000 the Convention achieved a wide consensus on a final draft of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (Convent 50),
- F. whereas the informal European Council at Biarritz on 13/14 October 2000 accepted as definitive the Convention's final draft of the Charter and invited the Parliament to join with it and the Commission in a solemn proclamation of the Charter,
1. Considers that the Convention has fulfilled its mandate from the European Council;
 2. Approves the draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union as appended hereto;

⁽¹⁾ 'Text Adopted', Item 4.

⁽²⁾ 'Text Adopted', Item 7.

⁽³⁾ 'Text Adopted', Item 10.

Tuesday 14 November 2000

3. Instructs its President to proclaim the Charter at the Nice European Council jointly with the President of the Council and the President of the Commission;
4. Instructs its President to forward this decision to the President of the European Council, the President of the Council, the President of the Commission and the President of the Convention.

ANNEX

DRAFT CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

PREAMBLE

The peoples of Europe, in creating an ever closer union among them, are resolved to share a peaceful future based on common values.

Conscious of its spiritual and moral heritage, the Union is founded on the indivisible, universal values of human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity; it is based on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. It places the individual at the heart of its activities, by establishing the citizenship of the Union and by creating an area of freedom, security and justice.

The Union contributes to the preservation and to the development of these common values while respecting the diversity of the cultures and traditions of the peoples of Europe as well as the national identities of the Member States and the organisation of their public authorities at national, regional and local levels; it seeks to promote balanced and sustainable development and ensures free movement of persons, goods, services and capital, and the freedom of establishment.

To this end, it is necessary to strengthen the protection of fundamental rights in the light of changes in society, social progress and scientific and technological developments by making those rights more visible in a Charter.

This Charter reaffirms, with due regard for the powers and tasks of the Community and the Union and the principle of subsidiarity, the rights as they result, in particular, from the constitutional traditions and international obligations common to the Member States, the Treaty on European Union, the Community Treaties, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Social Charters adopted by the Community and by the Council of Europe and the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Communities and of the European Court of Human Rights.

Enjoyment of these rights entails responsibilities and duties with regard to other persons, to the human community and to future generations.

The Union therefore recognises the rights, freedoms and principles set out hereafter.

CHAPTER I – DIGNITY

Article 1

Human dignity

Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected.

Article 2

Right to life

1. Everyone has the right to life.
2. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed.

III.5.d. Council Press Releases Concerning the Charter Convention

CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 25 February 2000

6451/00 (Presse 50)

(OR. fr)

**First informal
working-party meeting
of the Convention**

entrusted with drawing up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

Brussels, 24 and 25 February 2000

1. In accordance with its agenda, this first informal working-party meeting of the Convention considered an initial set of rights in the category of civil and political rights. A detailed discussion of these rights also broached the more general questions of how to use existing sources, present the results of work and structure debates by swiftly defining a complete though modifiable framework for all the work facing the Convention in the coming months.
2. The Convention decided, in line with the agreed timetable, to meet again as a working party on 2 and 3 March 2000.

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CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 6 March 2000

6593/00 (Presse 59)

(OR. fr)

**Second informal meeting
as a working party
of the Convention
to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**

Brussels, 2 and 3 March 2000

1. The second informal meeting of the Convention as a working party provided an opportunity to continue the examination of rights falling under the category of civil and political rights. Accordingly, the working party dealt with the proposals for Articles 4 to 12, respectively covering:
 - a number of procedural rights;
 - respect for private and family life;
 - family life;
 - freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
 - freedom of expression;
 - right to education.

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2. The examination led to proposals for amendments which will be embodied in a revised wording of these articles. At its next meeting - 7 March 2000 in Paris - the Praesidium will review a revised draft document before sending it to members with a view to a second reading.
 3. Alongside this meeting, the Praesidium held another meeting during which it heard the views of NGOs with an input into the Forum of Civil Society. It also clarified some conditions related to the internal functioning of the Convention, notably the time limit for interventions. The Convention, meeting as a working party, approved the conditions, with effect from that date.
 4. Winding up the meeting, the Chairman, Mr Roman HERZOG, invited members to reconvene at the plenary session on 20 and 21 March 2000 in Brussels.
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CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 21 March 2000 (24.03)

7095/00 (Presse 76)

**Third plenary meeting of the
Convention for the drawing up of a draft
Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**

(Brussels, 20 and 21 March 2000)

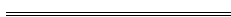
1. During its third plenary meeting chaired by Mr MENDES de VIGO and Mr Gunnard JANSONN, the Convention held the second reading of certain civil and political rights as reformulated by the Praesidium to take account of the discussions held at informal meetings. That meeting enabled the first fifteen articles under this category of rights to be reviewed. The discussions were held on the basis of CHARTE 4149/00 CONVENT 13 and the list of written proposals for amendments sent to the Convention secretariat.
2. At the meeting, the Presidency announced that on 22 March the members of the Convention would receive electronically a new document recapitulating the proposed articles concerning citizens' rights. That document will be examined initially by the Convention's next meeting in the form of a working party on 27 and 28 March 2000.

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7095/00 (Presse 76 - G)

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3. At the next meeting, in addition to that initial examination, discussions will be resumed on Articles 13 to 19 (see CHARTE 4137/00 CONVENT 8) which will bring to a conclusion the first reading of all the civil and political rights. To allow the Convention sufficient time to cover its agenda, it has been decided that its proceedings will resume in the afternoon of 28 March at 14.15.
4. An important aspect of the Convention's timetable of work was highlighted at the beginning of the meeting by Mr MENDES de VIGO following the meeting on 7 March in Paris between the members of the Praesidium and the French Minister with responsibility for European Affairs. In view of the future Presidency of the Union, the need to terminate the proceedings in time for the informal European Council meeting in Biarritz was put forward. That deadline, combined with that of the European Council meeting in June 2000 under the Portuguese Presidency, at which the submission of a first preliminary draft of the complete text is planned, leads the Convention to abide strictly by its advance timetable.
5. At the end of its meeting, the Convention agreed to meet again in plenary session on 5 and 6 June 2000.



CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 6 April 2000

7531/00 (Presse 99)

(OR. fr)

**Fourth informal meeting as a working party
of the Convention
to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights
of the European Union**

Brussels, 3 and 4 April 2000

1. At its fourth informal meeting as a working party, the Convention, chaired by Mr Gunnard JANSSON and then by Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO tackled for the first time the issue of social rights on the basis of documents CHARTE 4192/00 CONVENT 18 and CHARTE 4193 CONVENT 19.
2. The Convention successfully concluded the first reading of eight of the twelve proposed texts for articles submitted by the Praesidium. Examination of the remaining articles together with the three texts proposed by the Commission (see CONVENT 19) was postponed until the next meeting.
3. Commenting on the revised provisional timetable for the Convention's discussions, the Chairman Mr Gunnard JANSSON said that the meetings normally reserved for further examination of social rights could, if necessary, be devoted to an examination of horizontal questions. He also confirmed the additional meeting scheduled for 8 May 2000.

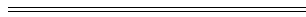
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7531/00 (Presse 99 - G)

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Regarding the work of the Praesidium, he informed the Convention that it would be submitting a preliminary draft Charter for mid-May to give members time to submit written amendments. The June European Council would be given a progress report on the basis of this preliminary draft text as it stood following the Convention's examination. He also said that the Praesidium would shortly be submitting draft horizontal articles.

4. The Convention's next meeting as a working party will be held on 27 April 2000 and the first working day will be devoted to hearing the views of NGOs dealing with fundamental rights.



CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 2 May 2000

8059/00 (Presse 128)

(OR. fr)

**Fifth informal meeting as a working party
of the Convention
to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights
of the European Union**

(Brussels, 27 and 28 April 2000)

1. At its fifth informal meeting as a working party, the Convention, chaired by Mr Roman HERZOG, devoted its first working day to a public hearing of the NGOs representing civil society.

2. This hearing, which was in response to the wish expressed by the European Council in Cologne that all the bodies involved in preparing the draft Charter should give their views, was held in a climate of mutual receptivity which enabled the Convention to be directly apprised, by the organisations present, of the general or sectoral aspects deemed essential for the draft Charter under preparation. The 66 NGOs, all representative at European level and each of them grouping together in this capacity a series of associations, federations or other NGOs, having made a request to this effect, had an opportunity to present verbally the main points of positions which were very often expressed in greater detail in written documents that were either distributed in the meeting-room or had already been posted on the Convention's internet site.

A list of these NGOs is annexed to this communiqué.

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8059/00 (Presse 128 - G)

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3. On the second day the Convention began the examination of social rights, on the basis of CHARTE 4192/00 CONVENT 18, CHARTE 4193/00 CONVENT 19 and CHARTE 4227/00 CONVENT 26. This gave rise to a detailed discussion on the place that such rights should be given in the draft Charter and on the most appropriate way of including them. The Convention reviewed Articles 9 to 15 and XIII to XVIII as set out in the documents mentioned.
 4. At the end of the second working day, the Convention agreed to meet again on 3 and 4 May 2000 for another working session.
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CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 10 May 2000 (11.05)
8388/00 (Presse 148)
(OR. fr)

**Sixth informal meeting, at Working Party level,
of the Convention
responsible for drawing up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights
of the European Union**

(Brussels, 3 and 4 May 2000)

1. At its sixth informal meeting, at Working Party level, the Convention, chaired by Mr Roman HERZOG and Mr Gunnar JANSSON, addressed the horizontal clauses, on the basis of proposals for texts drawn up by the Praesidium (CHARTE 4235/00 CONVENT 27).
2. The Convention completed the first reading of the five proposals for the texts of Articles. However, the general discussion highlighted certain differences of opinion within the Convention. During the discussion, Mr Fischbach, in his capacity as the Council of Europe's observer at the Convention, took the floor at the invitation of the Presidency to talk about all the horizontal clauses under discussion. He agreed overall with the draft proposed.
3. The Presidency specified the future timetable for meetings and confirmed that, at that stage, all the scheduled meetings were due to go ahead. However, bearing in mind the need to make progress on the revised draft of the Articles that had already been examined by the Convention, it announced that the meeting on 11 and 12 May 2000 would begin only at 16.00 on the first day, to enable the Praesidium to meet for longer.
4. The next meeting of the Convention will therefore take place at Working Party level on 11 and 12 May 2000.

CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 8 June 2000

9272/00 (Presse 203)

(OR. fr)

**Fourth plenary meeting of the Convention
to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights
of the European Union**

(Brussels, 5 and 6 June 2000)

1. At its fourth plenary meeting, the Convention to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, chaired by Mr Roman HERZOG and Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO, worked for the first time on a full version of the forthcoming draft Charter.
2. Work began with a reminder of the latest occurrences in Spain and a minute's silence in memory of the victims of terrorism.
3. The agenda of the meeting was divided into two parts. On 5 June 2000, the members of the Convention conducted a general debate on the question of social rights and the horizontal clauses, on the basis of CHARTE 4316/00 CONVENT 34. This discussion, which allowed positions to be clarified, certainly brought out some divergence among members regarding ways to include the social rights in the Charter, but also allowed the Praesidium to note that of the members who expressed a point of view, a fairly large majority supported its approach.

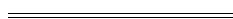
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9272/00 (Presse 203 - G)

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4. On 6 June 2000, the members of the Convention met with a programme to examine the 600 or so amendments submitted on the Articles concerning civil and political rights and the rights of citizens. These amendments were assembled and arranged in a master document with the reference CHARTE 4332/00. At its earlier meetings, the Praesidium had looked at each of these amendments and attempted wherever possible to formulate compromise amendments that would take account of the essence of the submissions formulated, with the twofold aim of lightening the workload of the Convention and approaching a possible consensual formulation while not depriving any members of the Convention of the right to bring up at a meeting any of the amendments filed. These compromise amendments were distributed the day before the meeting, with the reference 4333/00 CONVENT 36. The proposed procedure gave rise to a general discussion which led Chairman Roman Herzog to sketch, for the future, outlines for submission of amendments to the Convention to meet the objections raised.

5. In conclusion, the Chairman noted that the discussions that had taken place in the Convention proved above all that the Convention had reached a crucial stage in the accomplishment of its mandate. He announced that at its next meeting on 19 June 2000, the Convention would be meeting representatives of the countries applying for accession. On 20 June 2000, the meeting would continue according to the planned schedule and programme. That meeting would take place at the premises of the Council of Ministers.



CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 27 June 2000 (29.06)

9550/00 (Presse 227)

(OR. fr)

**Eighth informal meeting, in working group formation, of the Convention to draw up a draft
Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**

(Brussels, 19 and 20 June 2000)

1. At its eighth informal meeting, in working group formation, the Convention, chaired by Mr Gunnar JANSSON and Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO, began proceedings by observing a minute's silence as a mark of deepest sympathy for the bereavement suffered by its Chairman, Mr Roman Herzog. Speaking on behalf of the Convention, Mr Gunnar JANSSON expressed the hope that, in its work, the Convention might continue to benefit from Mr Herzog's remarkable contribution to the draft Charter.
2. The Convention divided its work into two phases. Firstly, as provided for in the timetable, and pursuant to the brief given by the European Council, the Convention heard representatives of the countries which have applied for accession. Secondly, the next morning, the Convention continued to examine the amendments previously lodged to the draft Articles concerning civil and political rights, and citizens' rights.
3. The contributions of the representatives of the applicant countries made it clear to what extent the latter were aware of the issues on which debate in the Convention focused, and the considerable importance they attached to ensuring that they fully understood the texts being prepared. No differences regarding the substance or the objectives emerged during the discussion which followed the short statement by each national delegation. The open nature of the discussion was welcomed by both sides. The list of participants from the applicant countries is annexed.
4. On Tuesday 21 June, the Convention continued its work, concentrating on three major aspects:

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- it resumed the discussions begun on 6 June on the amendments to the Articles on civil and political rights. It worked on the basis of CHARTE 4332/00 CONVENT 35 + ADD 1 + ADD 2 (compendium of all amendments lodged), CHARTE 4333/00 CONVENT 36 (compromise proposed by the Praesidium) and CHARTE 4360/00 CONVENT 37 (summary of amendments presented by the Praesidium). The discussions enabled progress to be made; the remainder of the Articles will be submitted to the next meeting of the Convention;
 - it heard an oral report by Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO on the Feira European Council's discussions on the draft Charter. Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO had had to replace Mr Roman Herzog, in view of the circumstances;
 - it adopted a new meeting timetable which took account of the need to allow enough discussion time to enable the work to be completed in time for the Biarritz European Council in October 2000.
5. The next meeting of the Convention would take place on 28, 29 and 30 June 2000 in working group formation.
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CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 5 July 2000

10076/00 (Presse 240)
(OR. fr)

**Ninth informal meeting, in working group formation, of the Convention to draw up a draft
Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**

(Brussels, 28, 29 and 30 June 2000)

1. At its ninth informal meeting, in working group formation, the Convention was chaired by Mr Gunnar JANSSON and Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO.
2. The Convention divided its work into two phases:
 - Firstly, the Convention continued its second reading of the draft Articles on civil and political rights, starting with draft Article 9 (Presumption of innocence and right of defence) concluding with draft Article 22 (Equality and non-discrimination). The discussion was based on CHARTE 4284/1/00 REV 1 CONVENT 28, CHARTE 4333/00 CONVENT 36 (Compromise proposals made by the Praesidium) and CHARTE 4360/00 CONVENT 37 (summary of amendments presented by the Praesidium).
 - Secondly, the Convention inserted a discussion that had been much awaited by its members into its second day of work, on 29 June, on the horizontal clauses. This discussion, based on a meeting document (SN 3340/00) that had been prepared by the Praesidium and distributed at the meeting itself, mainly enabled the members to express their individual views on the substance of the clauses. The members all agreed that this was one of the most difficult and crucial subjects of the draft being drawn up. Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO and Mr Braibant were asked to conclude this discussion. Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO thought that the reactions had been positive and constructive, thus confirming that the large majority of members of the Convention shared a common objective.
3. The next meeting of the Convention will be held on 10 and 11 July 2000 in working group formation.

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CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels 24 July 2000
10576/00 (Presse 270)
(OR. fr)

Eleventh informal meeting as a working party of the Convention to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**(Brussels, 17 to 19 July 2000)**

1. The Convention to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union held its eleventh meeting as a working party from 17 to 19 July 2000, under the chairmanship of Mr Guy BRAIBANT and Mr Gunnard JANSSON.
2. The Convention greeted the news that Chairman Roman Herzog would return on 20 August with great satisfaction.
3. Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO announced that, acting on behalf of the Convention, the Praesidium would send a letter of condolences to the family of the victim of the latest attack in Spain.
4. The Convention had a particularly full agenda at this meeting, the last before the summer, to allow the Praesidium to finalise a text following an agreed structure, and with all its articles and a preamble, before the end of August.
5. The Convention:
 - completed the second reading of Articles 31 to 45, including the final social rights and the horizontal articles, on the basis of CHARTE 4372/00 CONVENT 39, CHARTE 4373/00 CONCENT 40, SN 3340/00, CHARTE 4399/00 CONVENT 42 and CHARTE 4383/00 CONVENT 41,

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- held a thorough and fruitful discussion of the draft preamble. All the contributions illustrated how the Convention's work over recent months, despite the emergence of different options, has forged a common spirit and a common desire to complete this task. Discussion was based on a draft presented by the Praesidium (CHARTE 4400/00 CONVENT 43) and alternative versions drafted by some members; it also included consideration of a proposed overall structure for the draft Charter (CHARTE 4412/00 CONVENT 44). The Praesidium's proposals were accepted by a majority of members of the Convention as a basis to work on, subject to modifications, amendments and borrowings from the alternative versions which had been submitted.,
- finalised the timetable for forthcoming work and the procedure which it would use to consider the complete draft of the Charter as it emerged from its second reading.

In summary:

- the text resulting from the Praesidium's current work will be sent to members during the last week of July;
- members will have until 1 September to formulate their comments on the whole text and to hold consultations within their component groups with a view to the meetings in September, it being understood that from now on no further article-by-article discussion is planned;
- the Convention will meet again on 11 and 12 September 2000 to examine any action to be taken following consultations within its various component groups;
- on 26 and 27 September 2000, the Convention will be asked to give its agreement on a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, with a view to the meeting of the Biarritz European Council on 18 and 19 October 2000.

6. In conclusion, the Convention agreed to meet again on 11 and 12 September 2000 in Brussels.

CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 15 September 2000

11242/00 (Presse 313)

(OR. fr)

**Fifth plenary meeting of the Convention
to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights
of the European Union**

(Brussels, 11 and 12 September 2000)

1. At its fifth meeting, the Convention to draft a Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union supplied each of its component parts with the text of the preliminary draft Charter set out in CHARTE 4422/00 CONVENT 45 (already distributed) and in CHARTE 4423/00 CONVENT 46 (already distributed). The text had been sent to the Members of the Convention for comments at the end of July.
2. The discussions by each of the component parts, chaired by the Vice-Chairpersons with Roman HERZOG making up the Praesidium, continued until 12 noon and identified the terms of a possible compromise. In its capacity as the fourth component part, the European Commission, represented in the Convention by Mr Vittorino, had entered the item on the agenda for its meeting on 13 September 2000.

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11242/00 (Presse 313 - G)

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3. On 13 September, instead of a plenary meeting of the Convention, the Praesidium met to establish this compromise thanks to a revised preliminary draft Charter. It will be distributed to Members as soon as possible.
 4. A further meeting of the Convention is scheduled for 25 and 26 September 2000 in order to finalise, both at the level of the component parts and in the plenary, this revised text, and to note that, in keeping with the terms used by the Tampere European Council, "the text of the draft Charter can eventually be subscribed to by all the parties". Under the terms of these same Conclusions, it is for the Chairperson, Mr Roman HERZOG, in close concert with the Vice-Chairpersons, to note that this is the case.
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CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 27 September 2000 (28.09)
(OR. fr)
11561/00 (Presse 331)

Sixth meeting of the Convention for the drawing up of a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

(Brussels, 25 and 26 September 2000)

1. At its sixth meeting, in accordance with its timetable, the Convention for the drawing up of a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union was scheduled to give its opinion on the draft Charter to be sent to the European Council. To that end, it agreed to proceed in two stages:
2. Firstly, during the afternoon of 25 September, the text of the preliminary draft Charter as set out in CHARTE 4470/00 CONVENT 47 (already distributed) was discussed by each of the component parts of the Convention, with its respective Vice-Chairperson in the chair. The Praesidium then met in order to reflect the wishes expressed by each of the component parts in a document intended to be consensual. The amendments thus made to CONVENT 47 were made available to Members on the morning of 26 September in the form of 4470/1 REV 1 ADD 1 CONVENT 47.
3. Secondly, on 26 September the Convention meeting in plenary, chaired in turn by Mr Gunnar JANSSON and Mr Inigo MENDES DE VIGO, held a general debate on the draft Charter thus amended, on which it then unanimously expressed its very broad agreement. In addition, it asked the Praesidium to forward the text to Mr Roman HERZOG, who was absent for health reasons, so that he could formally note the existence of the necessary consensus. The Convention accompanied its request with its most cordial wishes for a speedy recovery.
4. A further plenary meeting of the Convention is scheduled for 2 October 2000, in order to declare formally the existence of a consensus meeting the requirements set out in the mandate given by the Tampere European Council and the decision to present the consolidated text to the European Council to be held in Biarritz later that month.

CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 3 October 2000

11824/00 (Presse 352)

(OR. fr)

**Seventh plenary meeting of the Convention to draw up a
draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**

(Brussels, 2 October 2000)

1. At its seventh plenary meeting, held on 2 October 2000, the Convention to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, chaired by Mr Guy BRAIBANT, noted the agreement of its component parts to the draft Charter as set out in CHARTE 4487/00 CONVENT 50.
2. During this final meeting, the Convention listened to speeches by each of its Vice-Presidents, Mr Antonio VITTORINO, Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO, Mr Gunnar JANSSON and Mr Guy BRAIBANT. Besides their support for the draft on behalf of the components chaired by them, the twelve key words used by Mr BRAIBANT to describe the text should also be remembered: originality, transparency, consultation and consensus, which he said were the salient features of the drafting process; and balance, dignity, liberty, equality, solidarity, citizenship, justice and horizontal clauses, the foundations supporting the draft. At the beginning of the meeting Mr Alber, President of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, also spoke as an observer, stating his support for the outcome of the Convention's deliberations.
3. Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO then read the letter from Mr Roman HERZOG by which Mr HERZOG intends to announce to Mr Jacques CHIRAC, President of the European Council, that he is able to confirm in close collaboration with the members of the Praesidium that consensus has been achieved on the text mentioned above, meeting the requirements set out in the mandate from the Tampere European Council. The text will accordingly be submitted to Mr CHIRAC at the European Council in Biarritz in October 2000. Sustained and unanimous praise for Mr Roman HERZOG, who has unfortunately been prevented by health problems from attending the Convention in the last few weeks, followed.
4. At the end of their proceedings and before they parted, the members of the Convention once again listened together to the European hymn.

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CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Brussels, 5 October 2000

11824/00 (Presse 352)

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(OR. fr)

Seventh plenary meeting of the Convention
to draw up a draft Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

(Brussels, 2 October 2000)

The second paragraph should read as follows (amendment in bold):

2. During this final meeting, the Convention listened to speeches by each of its Vice-Presidents, Mr Antonio VITTORINO, Mr Inigo MENDES de VIGO, Mr Gunnar JANSSON and Mr Guy BRAIBANT. Besides their support for the draft on behalf of the components which they chaired, the twelve key words used by Mr BRAIBANT to describe the text should also be remembered: originality, transparency, consultation and consensus, which he said were the salient features of the drafting process; and balance, dignity, liberty, equality, solidarity, citizenship, justice and horizontal clauses, the foundations supporting the draft. At the beginning of the meeting Mr ALBER, **Advocate-General** at the Court of Justice of the European Communities spoke as an observer, stating his support for the outcome of the Convention's deliberations.