Procedure file

Basic information

INI - Own-initiative procedure	2019/2199(INI)	Procedure completed
Situation of Fundamental Rights in the European Union - Annual Report for the years 2018-2019 Subject 1.10 Fundamental rights in the EU, Charter		

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	Shadow rapporteur	
	RESSLER Karlo	
	INCIR Evin	
	PAGAZAURTUNDÚA Maite	
	RIBA I GINER Diana	
	FEST Nicolaus	
	WIŚNIEWSKA Jadwiga	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
AFCO Constitutional Affairs		28/01/2020
	TAJANI Antonio	
FEMM Women?s Rights and Gender Equality		16/01/2020
	RAFAELA Samira	
PETI Petitions		02/12/2019
	TOOM Jana	

Key events

19/12/2019	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
	Vote in committee		

17/11/2020			
19/11/2020	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0226/2020	
24/11/2020	Debate in Parliament		
26/11/2020	Results of vote in Parliament		
26/11/2020	Decision by Parliament	T9-0328/2020	Summary
26/11/2020	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2019/2199(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	LIBE/9/02092

Documentation gateway

Committee draft report		PE646.996	03/02/2020	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE648.414	03/03/2020	EP	
Committee opinion	FEMM	PE646.838	04/03/2020	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE648.415	12/03/2020	EP	
Committee opinion	AFCO	PE647.015	03/06/2020	EP	
Committee opinion	PETI	PE646.879	07/09/2020	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A9-0226/2020	19/11/2020	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0328/2020	26/11/2020	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2021)129	02/06/2021	EC	

Situation of Fundamental Rights in the European Union - Annual Report for the years 2018-2019

The European Parliament adopted by 330 votes to 298, with 65 abstentions, a resolution on the situation of Fundamental Rights in the European Union - Annual Report for the years 2018 - 2019.

Members recalled that in the years 2018 and 2019, the EU has faced serious and multifaceted challenges in relation to the protection of fundamental rights, the rule of law and democracy.

Few citizens are aware of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. According to the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), in 2018, not only human rights violations but also the rejection of human rights protection systems as a whole have been observed in the EU.

Economic and social rights

Parliament called on the EU to develop specific programmes to eradicate child poverty, as children are at disproportionate risk of social and economic exclusion and face the violation of their fundamental rights resulting from abusive treatment, violence, exploitation and all forms of social exclusion.

In the face of growing inequalities that particularly affect women, people with disabilities, the elderly, children, Roma, Travellers, LGBTI+ people and members of other disadvantaged groups, Members called on Member States to ensure appropriate working conditions and

protection against economic exploitation and discrimination, especially for those groups most vulnerable to such inequalities, including young people.

The resolution called on Member States to make citizens' right to adequate housing one of their social policy priorities and to increase investment in social and affordable housing. It called on Member States to ensure equal access to healthcare, quality education and housing for all.

Right to equal treatment

Parliament condemned the organised backlash against womens and girls rights in recent years, where some Member States have sought to roll back on sexual and reproductive health and rights, such as existing legal protections for womens access to abortion care. It strongly condemned the alarming number of feminicides in the EU, calling on the Council to finalise the Union's ratification of the Istanbul Convention.

Members also warned against the trivialisation of hate speech and different forms of racism, such as Islamophobia, anti-Gypsyism, anti-Semitism and racism against black people and people of colour in many Member States, encouraged by the rise of extremist movements and by political leaders in some Member States who use hate speech by spreading racist, xenophobic and anti-LGBTI invectives.

Member States should ensure that hate crimes and hate speech are recorded, investigated, prosecuted and brought to justice. They should also impose an effective ban on neo-fascist and neo-Nazi groups.

Freedoms

Parliament called on Member States to protect a vibrant, independent, pluralistic and free media sector. In this regard, it condemned all measures aimed at silencing critical media and undermining media freedom and pluralism.

The Commission was invited to present a proposal for strong and comprehensive mechanisms to protect freedom of expression and media freedom and to enhance the protection of journalists, including: (i) guaranteeing transparency of media ownership; (ii) adopting an EU-wide anti-SLAPP directive; (iii) establishing a permanent EU fund for independent media and investigative journalists and (iv) establishing a rapid reaction mechanism for journalists at risk.

Parliament condemned the violent and disproportionate interventions by law enforcement authorities during peaceful demonstrations. It called on Member States to ensure that any use of force by law enforcement authorities is always lawful, proportionate and necessary, that it is used as a last resort and that it safeguards the life and physical integrity of individuals.

Concerned about the increasingly limited space for independent civil society in some Member States, Members called on the Commission to propose an action plan to protect and promote civil society, including the adoption of guidelines for the protection of freedom of expression, freedom of association and freedom of peaceful assembly and the protection of human rights defenders at risk, and to set up an emergency fund for their protection.

The resolution also stressed that the approach to artificial intelligence (AI) should be human-centred, seeking to ensure that human values are central to the way in which AI systems are developed.

Fundamental rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees

Parliament called for placing the human rights of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, as well as the principle of shared responsibility, at the centre of migration and asylum policies. It called on the Commission to propose an urgent solution to resolve the flagrant cases of human rights violations in reception centres for refugees and migrants on European soil.

The resolution stressed that saving lives is a legal obligation under international and EU law and that undocumented migrants should have full access to their basic fundamental rights. The detention of children should be ended, particularly in the context of migration in the EU.

Rule of law and fight against corruption

Stressing that the rule of law is a cornerstone of democracy, Parliament condemned the efforts made by the governments of some Member States to weaken the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary. It called on the Commission to react in a timely manner to all violations of Article 2 of the EU Treaty, in particular those affecting fundamental rights, reaffirming the crucial need for an EU mechanism on democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, as proposed by Parliament.

Members called for the development of effective instruments for preventing, combating and punishing corruption, fighting fraud and regularly monitoring the use of public funds.