

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2004



2009

Session document

7.3.2007

A6-0034/2007/err

ERRATUM

to the report on

compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights in the Commission's legislative proposals:
methodology for systematic and rigorous monitoring

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Rapporteur: Johannes Voggenhuber
A6-0034/2007

Recital C to read as follows:

C. whereas this responsibility is all the greater because, as the Treaties currently stand:

- the right of individuals to bring an action directly before the European courts remains very limited¹,
- collective action is not possible,
- in a number of fields, even the jurisdiction of the Court is limited (cf. Title IV of the EC Treaty and Article 35 of the Treaty on European Union) if not non-existent (second pillar - Title V of the Treaty on European Union²),

which makes it all the more necessary for the European legislature to take care when legislating on matters which might affect the protection of fundamental rights,

(Concerns EN.)

¹ Judgment of the Court of 25 July 2002 in Case C-50/00, *Unión de Pequeños Agricultores v. Council of the European Union*, [2002] ECR I-6677.

² Order of the Court of First Instance of 7 June 2004 in Case T-338/02, *Segi et al. v. Council of the European Union*, [2004] ECR II-1647.