III

(Notices)

COMMISSION

PUBLIC CALL FOR CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT AS EUROPEAN DATA-PROTECTION SUPERVISOR AND ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR

(2002/C 224 A/01)

Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (1) provides for the establishment of an independent supervisory authority. This authority has the task of ensuring that the Community institutions and bodies comply with the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals, and in particular their right to privacy, with regard to the processing of personal data.

Call for candidates

A call for candidates is launched with a view to the appointment of the European Data-protection Supervisor and the Assistant Supervisor.

Duties of the Supervisor

The European Data-protection Supervisor is entrusted with monitoring and applying, inter alia, the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 to the processing of personal data carried out by the Community institutions and bodies. He or she is also entrusted with advising Community institutions and bodies and data subjects on all matters concerning the processing of personal data. To these ends he or she shall fulfil the duties provided for in Article 46 of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and exercise the powers granted in Article 47 of the same Regulation.

The Assistant Supervisor assists the Supervisor in all the latter’s duties and acts as his or her replacement when he or she is absent or prevented from attending to them.

A more detailed description of the duties is available in Annex 1.

Qualifications of the Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor

The independence of the candidates selected must be beyond doubt, and they must be acknowledged as having the experience and skills required to perform the duties of European Data-protection Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor, for example, because they belong or have belonged to the supervisory authorities referred to in Article 28 of Directive 95/46/EC.

Candidates must be nationals of one of the Member States of the European Union and hold a university degree or equivalent national qualification admitting the holder to postgraduate studies. Knowledge of English and French is an advantage.

Seat, regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the duties of European Data-protection Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor

The seat, regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the duties of the European Data-protection Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor, and in particular their salaries, allowances and any other benefit in lieu of remuneration, were laid down by common accord by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission in Decision No 1247/2002/EC of 1 July 2002 (2) (Annex 2).

Appointment procedure

The European Parliament and the Council appoint by common accord the European Data-protection Supervisor for a term of five years, on the basis of a list drawn up by the Commission


following a public call for candidates. The Assistant Supervisor is appointed in accordance with the same procedure and for the same term.

Submission of applications

Each candidate must submit a single application, accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae and a letter in support of the application, each of no more than four typed pages, and photocopies of the supporting documents; unless otherwise specified by candidates, applications will be considered to be for the post of both European Data-protection Supervisor and, where applicable, Assistant Supervisor. Each application will be examined according to the procedure for filling both posts.

Applications should be sent to:

European Commission
Internal Market Directorate-General
Directorate A
(Application for the post of European Data-protection Supervisor)
Office: C 107 5/29
B-1049 Brussels.

The final date for submitting applications is 21 October 2002. Applications must be sent only by registered mail, no later than the final date for the submission of applications (the postmark serving as proof).
ANNEX I

EUROPEAN DATA-PROTECTION SUPERVISOR AND DEPUTY SUPERVISOR

JOB DESCRIPTION

1. OVERALL JOB PURPOSE

The position of European Data-protection Supervisor (Supervisor) and that of Deputy Supervisor are provided for by Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data. The Regulation lays down a series of principles to which the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies is subject. Alongside these substantive provisions, the Regulation sets up an independent supervisory authority, entitled the European Data-protection Supervisor, which is entrusted with ensuring the application of the provisions of the Regulation. The Supervisor is assisted by a Deputy Supervisor.

2. RESOURCES

The general budget of the European Union for 2002 has made provision for a total budget of EUR 1 272 000 (1) and for a total authorised staff of 15 permanent posts, of which eight A, four B and three C (2).

3. STATUS

According to the mandate of Article 286 of the Treaty, an independent supervisory authority must be established. With this regard, Article 41 of the Regulation states that An independent supervisory authority is hereby established, referred to as the European Data-protection Supervisor.

Both the Supervisor and the Deputy Supervisor are subject to a number of provisions aimed at ensuring their institutional independence. These regard the following aspects:

Appointment (3)

The European Parliament and the Council appoint by common accord the Supervisor and Deputy Supervisor for a term of five years, on the basis of a list drawn up by the Commission following a public call for candidates.

Qualifications and experience

According to Article 42(2) of the Regulation, the European Data-protection Supervisor shall be chosen from persons whose independence is beyond doubt and who are acknowledged as having the experience and skills required to perform the duties of European Data-protection Supervisor, for example because they belong or have belonged to the supervisory authorities referred to in Article 28 of Directive 95/46/EC.

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Dismissal (4)

The Supervisor and the Deputy Supervisor may be dismissed or deprived of their rights to a pension or other benefits in its stead by the Court of Justice at the request of the European Parliament, the Council or the Commission, if they no longer fulfil the conditions required for the performance their duties or are guilty of serious misconduct.

Immunities (5)

As it is the case for the Judges or the Registrar of the Court of Justice, Articles 12 to 15 and 18 of the Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the European Communities apply also to the Supervisor and Deputy Supervisor.

Duty of independent behaviour (6)

The Supervisor and the Deputy Supervisor shall act in complete independence in the performance of their duties. They shall, in the performance of their duties, neither seek nor take instructions from anybody. They shall refrain from any action incompatible with their duties and shall not, during their term of office, engage in any other occupation, whether gainful or not. After their term of office, they shall behave with integrity and discretion as regards the acceptance of appointments and benefits.

Professional secrecy (7)

The Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor and their staff shall, both during and after their term of office, be subject to a duty of professional secrecy with regard to any confidential information which has come to their knowledge in the course of the performance of their official duties.

4. MANAGEMENT OF PEOPLE

According to Article 43, the Supervisor is assisted by a Secretariat. The officials and the other staff members of the secretariat are appointed by the Supervisor, who is their superior and they are subject exclusively to his or her direction (8). Since the Deputy Supervisor assists the Supervisor in all the latter’s duties and acts as a replacement when he is absent or prevented from attending to them, the secretariat is dependant on the Deputy Supervisor in the same way in such cases (9).

The numbers of staff composing the secretariat are decided each year as part of the budgetary procedure (10).

In matters concerning the secretariat staff, the Supervisor has the same status as the institutions within the meaning of Article 1 of the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Communities (11). Accordingly, the officials and the other staff members of the Supervisor's secretariat are subject to the rules and regulations applicable to officials and other servants of the European Communities (12).

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(6) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, Article 44.
(9) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, Article 42(1) second indent.
(10) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, Article 43(2) and (3).
5. RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBJECTIVES

In general terms, the Supervisor and the Deputy Supervisor are responsible for ensuring that the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons, and in particular their right to privacy, are respected by the Community institutions and bodies with respect to the processing of personal data (13). They should monitor and ensure the application of the provisions of the Regulation and any other Community act relating to the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by a Community institution or body, and advise Community institutions and bodies and data subjects on all matters concerning the processing of personal data. To these ends he or she shall fulfil the duties provided for in Article 46 and exercise the powers granted in Article 47 (14).

In particular, the tasks of the Supervisor and Deputy Supervisor can be classified as follows:

5.1. Advisory function to Community institutions and bodies

The Supervisor is also expected to play an influencing role through his or her advice (15). Most of the advice will be given in advance and to avoid the creation of problems for the privacy of individuals and the resources will therefore be well invested. With that regard, the Supervisor is to advise all Community institutions and bodies, either on his or her own initiative or in response to a consultation, on all matters concerning the processing of personal data, in particular before they draw up internal rules relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms with regard to the processing of personal data. Accordingly, the Community institutions and bodies shall inform the Supervisor when drawing up administrative measures relating to the processing of personal data involving a Community institution or body alone or jointly with others (16). Furthermore, this role is formalised because the Commission consults the Supervisor when adopting a legislative proposal relating to the protection of individuals’ rights and freedoms with regard to the processing of personal data (17).

5.2. Handling of complaints

According to Article 46(1), the Supervisor shall hear and investigate complaints, and inform the data subject of the outcome within a reasonable period. This obligation corresponds to a right of data subjects in general, which is enshrined in Article 32(2), which lays down that, without prejudice to any judicial remedy, every data subject may lodge a complaint with the European Data-protection Supervisor if he or she considers that his or her rights under Article 286 of the Treaty have been infringed as a result of the processing of his or her personal data by a Community institution or body. The Supervisor is in principle expected to clear the complaint within six months, after which the absence of a response is considered as a rejection of the complaint.

Apart from this general right, the Regulation acknowledges two special cases of complaints:

— Exceptions for public interest reasons

As provided for in Article 20, in case of limitation to certain rights imposed on grounds of important public interests, such as prosecution of criminal offences or national security. In such cases, the Supervisor should monitor that such limitations are carried out in a legal way, and exercise the right of access for the data subject, who is prevented to do so himself (18).

(18) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, Article 20(3) and (4).
— Complaints by staff of the Community

According to Article 33, any person employed with a Community institution or body may lodge a complaint with the Supervisor regarding an alleged breach of the provisions of this Regulation governing the processing of personal data, without acting through official channels. No one shall suffer prejudice on account of a complaint lodged with the Supervisor alleging a breach of the provisions governing the processing of personal data.

Given the large amount of personal data processed by the institutions and bodies on their staff, the fact that a considerable part are sensitive data (e.g. medical files on staff and their families) and the importance that the decisions taken on the basis of such data have for Community staff, this activity is likely to impose a considerable workload on the Supervisor.

5.3. Enquiries

Article 46(a) sets out that the Supervisor shall conduct inquiries either on his or her own initiative or on the basis of a complaint, and inform the data subjects of the outcome within a reasonable period.

Following the decision to open an enquiry, the Supervisor is endowed with a number of powers (19) aimed at helping him collect the information needed. He has the power to obtain from a controller or Community institution or body access to all personal data and to all information necessary for his or her enquiries, and to obtain access to any premises in which a controller or Community institution or body carries on its activities when there are reasonable grounds for presuming that an activity covered by this Regulation is being carried out there. This corresponds with the obligation on the controllers to cooperate and to assist the Supervisor in the performance of his or her duties, in particular by providing that information and granting that access.

As a result of the enquiry, the Supervisor may reach his conclusions on the alleged breach of data-protection rules. He may then take a number of measures, such as:

(a) give advice to data subjects in the exercise of their rights;

(b) refer the matter to the controller in the event of an alleged breach of the provisions governing the processing of personal data, and, where appropriate, make proposals for remedying that breach and for improving the protection of the data subjects. In this case, the controller concerned shall inform the Supervisor of its views within a reasonable period, including in its reply a description of the measures taken, if any, in response to the Supervisor’s remarks;

(c) order that requests to exercise certain rights in relation to data be complied with where such requests have been refused in breach of the Regulation;

(d) warn or admonish the controller;

(e) order the rectification, blocking, erasure or destruction of all data when they have been processed in breach of the provisions governing the processing of personal data and the notification of such actions to third parties to whom the data have been disclosed;

(f) impose a temporary or definitive ban on processing;

(g) refer the matter to the Community institution or body concerned and, if necessary, to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission;

(h) refer the matter to the Court of Justice of the European Communities under the conditions provided for in the Treaty;

(i) intervene in actions brought before the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

5.4. **General observation of new developments**

The Supervisor has a privileged position, in the sense that his work at European level brings him in contact with events that not every supervisory authority at national level may perceive. According to Article 46(e), the Supervisor should monitor relevant developments, in so far as they have an impact on the protection of personal data, in particular the development of information and communication technologies. He may therefore deliver a valuable contribution to the debate on data protection, in particular within the Article 29 Working Party, referred to below (20).

5.5. **European cooperation activities**

The Supervisor’s activities are integrated within two different networks at European level:

— Network with national supervisory authorities: the Supervisor shall cooperate with the national supervisory authorities in the whole EEA to the extent necessary for the performance of their respective duties, in particular by exchanging all useful information, requesting such authority or body to exercise its powers or responding to a request from such authority or body. This is particularly important, given the considerable amount of personal data that is exchanged between the Community and national administrations. On the other hand, the Supervisor participates in the activities of the Working Party on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data set up by Article 29 of Directive 95/46/EC, which allows for enhanced coordination in this field.

— Network with other supervisory authorities at European level: the Supervisor also cooperates with the supervisory data-protection bodies established in the context of police and justice cooperation within the Union particularly with a view to improving consistency in applying the respective data protection rules and procedures. Such authorities are basically those established by the Europol Convention, the Convention on the use of information technology for customs purposes and the Schengen Convention.

5.6. **Exceptions, safeguards, authorisation and conditions for processing**

This is one of the key functions of the Supervisor, whose intervention gives the general data-protection system established by the Regulation the flexibility needed to adapt to circumstances which the Regulation itself could hardly foresee, while ensuring the existence of the appropriate guarantees.

For example, Article 46(h) of the Regulation provides that the Supervisor should determine, give reasons for and make public the exemptions, safeguards, authorisations and conditions mentioned in Article 10(2)(b), (4), (5) and (6), in Article 12(2), in Article 19 and in Article 37(2). This means the following in practice:

Article 10 of the Regulation prohibits generally the processing of so-called ‘sensitive data’, i.e. data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, and of data concerning health or sex life. However, the Supervisor may authorise some processing of such data, subject to appropriate specific safeguards. This may be the case for sensitive data whose processing is necessary for the purposes of complying with the specific rights and obligations of the controller in the field of employment law; or for other reasons of substantial public interest, or the processing of data relating to offences, criminal convictions or security measures. He or she shall also determine the conditions under which a personal number or other identifier of general application may be processed by a Community institution or body. The Supervisor may also advise on the safeguards to be provided when processing data for statistical purposes or for the purposes of historical or scientific research, without providing all data subjects full information about the processing. The Supervisor may authorise automated individual decisions and ensure that measures to safeguard the data subject’s legitimate interests are taken. The Supervisor should agree a list indicating what traffic data may be processed for the purpose of telecommunications budget and traffic management.

(20) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, Article 46(g).
5.7. **Register of processing operations**

In the same way as Directive 95/46/EC, the Regulation provides for the obligation of the controller to notify any processing operation. This notification is normally addressed to the Data-protection Officer established by each institution and body, who keeps a register of processing operations. The registers may be inspected by any person directly or indirectly through the Supervisor. When the request is conveyed via the Supervisor, he should provide means of access to the registers. It is foreseeable that the Supervisor will serve in practice as a one-stop-shop for the registers kept by each Data-protection Officer, and he may be called to play an important coordinating function.

On the other hand, the Regulation provides that processing operations likely to present specific risks to the rights and freedoms of data subjects by virtue of their nature, their scope or their purposes shall be subject to prior checking by the Supervisor. For these potentially risky processing operations, the Supervisor shall keep a register which is open to public inspection.

5.8. **Prior checking of processing operations**

As mentioned above, processing operations likely to present specific risks to the rights and freedoms of data subjects by virtue of their nature, their scope or their purposes shall be subject to prior checking by the Supervisor. These include the processing of data relating to health and to suspected offences, offences, criminal convictions or security measures; processing operations intended to evaluate personal aspects relating to the data subject, including his or her ability, efficiency and conduct; operations allowing linkages not provided for pursuant to national or Community legislation between data processed for different purposes; or processing operations for the purpose of excluding individuals from a right, benefit or contract.

In such cases, the Data-protection Officers should notify the Supervisor, who should then carry out the prior check and deliver his opinion within two months. Following his assessment, if the Supervisor is of the opinion that the notified processing may involve a breach of any provision of this Regulation, he shall, where appropriate, make proposals to avoid such breach.

5.9. **Control of data transfers**

Article 9 of the Regulation establishes the principle that personal data may only be transferred to recipients, other than Community institutions and bodies, which are not subject to Directive 95/46/EC (which provides for a harmonised level of protection within the Union), if an adequate level of protection is ensured in the country of the recipient or within the recipient international organisation and the data are transferred solely to allow tasks covered by the competence of the controller to be carried out.

However, when it may be necessary to transfer the data solely to allow tasks covered by the competence of the controller to be carried out, the Supervisor may authorise the transfer to a third country or international organisation which does not ensure an adequate level of protection within the meaning of paragraphs 1 and 2, where the controller adduces adequate safeguards with respect to the protection of the privacy and fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals and as regards the exercise of the corresponding rights.

5.10. **Litigation before the Court of Justice**

The implementation of Data-protection rules within the Community institutions and bodies and the exercise of the data subject’s rights may ultimately lead to bringing cases before the Court of Justice. The Supervisor may then have to litigate in three possible ways. Firstly, he may act as a defendant, since, according to Article 32, actions against his decisions can be brought before the Court of Justice. Secondly, he may be an actor in the process, since he may refer matters to the Court of Justice under the conditions provided for in the Treaty. And thirdly, the Supervisor may intervene in actions brought before the Court.

5.11. **Activities report**

According to Article 48, the Supervisor shall submit an annual report on his activities to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission and at the same time make it public. The Supervisor shall forward the activities report to the other Community institutions and bodies, which may submit comments with a view to possible examination of the report in the European Parliament, in particular in relation to the description of the measures taken in response to the remarks made by the European Data-protection Supervisor in the framework of his enquiry.

5.12. **Data-protection supervisory authority for Eurodac**

Council Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 of 11 December 2000 establishes a system known as 'Eurodac' to assist in determining which Member State is competent for asylum applications and to facilitate the application of the Dublin Convention. The system consists of a central unit, a computerised central database for comparing the fingerprint data of asylum applicants, and means of data transmission between the Member States and the central database. The Eurodac Regulation provides for data-protection rules and for a joint supervisory authority, endowed with the task of monitoring the activities of the central unit to ensure that the rights of data subjects are not violated by the processing or use of the data. It also monitors the lawfulness of the transmission of personal data to the Member States by the central unit.

Article 20(11) of the Eurodac Regulation provides that the joint supervisory authority shall be disbanded upon the establishment of the independent supervisory body referred to in Article 286(2) of the EC Treaty. The independent supervisory body shall replace the joint supervisory authority and shall exercise all the powers conferred on it by virtue of the act under which that body is established. The Supervisor is therefore to take on board all the tasks of the Eurodac authority.

5.13. **Internal management activities**

As the authority in charge of the secretariat, the normal management tasks will have to be fulfilled by the Supervisor. For this purpose, he/she also establishes his/her rules of procedure.

of 1 July 2002

on the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the European Data-protection Supervisor's duties


Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (1), and in particular Article 43 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (2),

Whereas:

(1) The European Data-protection Supervisor is the independent supervisory body entrusted with monitoring the application to Community institutions and bodies of Community instruments relating to the protection of natural persons as regards the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data.

(2) The data-protection rules are designed to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals, in particular their private and family life, with regard to processing of personal data, in particular in accordance with Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union and with due regard to Articles 7 and 8 of the European Union Charter of Fundamental Rights. Those fundamental rights are to be interpreted, under the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Communities, in the light of Article 8 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the constitutional traditions common to the Member States. The objective of data protection must be met while taking into account the objective of not restricting the information available to citizens about public activities.

(3) The effective establishment of this independent supervisory body calls for the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the duties of the European Data-protection Supervisor and of the Assistant Supervisor to be laid down.

(4) Most of the elements to be included in the regulations and general conditions governing the performance of the duties of the European Data-protection Supervisor are already contained in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001. It contains the necessary provisions for the appointment of the European Data-protection Supervisor and of the Assistant Supervisor, for their human and financial resources, their independence, their obligation of professional secrecy, their duties and their powers. The Rules of Procedure of the European Data-protection Supervisor, required by Article 46(k) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, should contain, in particular, procedural provisions governing the manner in which he is to exercise his powers.

(5) The European Data-protection Supervisor is bound by Community law and should comply with Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2001 regarding public access to European Parliament, Council and Commission documents (3). He should thus be bound by the provisions of the Treaty concerning the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, establishing that decision-making in the Union is to be as open as possible and providing for protection of personal data, in particular the right to privacy.

(6) The financial framework of this Decision should be compatible with the current ceiling of heading 5.

(7) Only two major aspects of the regulations are not contained in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and thus remain to be clarified. They concern the fixing of the salary of the Supervisor and of the Assistant Supervisor, their allowances and any benefits in lieu of remuneration, and the seat of the Supervisor. The provisions of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 on the procedure for appointing the European Data-protection Supervisor and the Assistant Supervisor should also be clarified.

(8) The European Data-protection Supervisor should have remuneration on the same level as the European Ombudsman, given the need to ensure that the Supervisor has a status commensurate with his duties and powers, and the fact that Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 largely follows the example of the European Ombudsman in defining the institutional profile of the Supervisor. The European Ombudsman is on a par with a judge of the Court of Justice as regards remuneration, allowances and retirement pension.

(9) The Assistant Supervisor should be placed on the same footing as the Registrar of the Court of Justice as regards remuneration, allowances and retirement pension, so as to establish a hierarchy between him/her and the European Supervisor, while making them both subject to the same type of emoluments, in keeping with their appointment procedure, their term of office and their duties.

(10) The seat of the European Data-protection Supervisor should be established in Brussels, so as to ensure the proximity which, by the nature of his/her tasks, must exist between the European Supervisor and the Community institutions and bodies subject to his/her supervision, and in order to facilitate the smooth performance of his/her duties.

(11) Consideration will need to be given to the extent to which cooperation with supervisory data-protection bodies established pursuant to Title VI of the Treaty on European Union, as provided for in Article 46(f) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, will serve to attain the aim of ensuring consistency in the application of data protection supervisory rules and procedures.

(12) The competent committee of the European Parliament may decide to hold a hearing, open to all Members of Parliament, of the candidates placed on the list drawn up by the Commission in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 following a public call for candidates.

HAVE DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Remuneration of the European Data-protection Supervisor

The European Data-protection Supervisor shall be on a par with a judge of the Court of Justice of the European Communities as regards the determination of remuneration, allowances, retirement pension and any other benefit in lieu of remuneration.

Article 2

Remuneration of the Assistant Supervisor

The Assistant Supervisor shall be on a par with the Registrar of the Court of Justice of the European Communities as regards the determination of remuneration, allowances, retirement pension and any other benefit in lieu of remuneration.

Article 3

Appointment procedure

The European Data-protection Supervisor and the Assistant Supervisor shall be appointed following a public call for candidates. The call for candidates shall enable all interested parties throughout the Community to submit their applications. The list of candidates shall be public. On the basis of the list drawn up by the Commission in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, the competent committee of the European Parliament may decide to arrange a hearing in order to enable it to express a preference.

Article 4

Seat

The European Data-protection Supervisor and the Assistant Supervisor shall have their seat in Brussels.

Article 5

This Decision shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

Done at Brussels, 1 July 2002.

For the European Parliament
The President
P. COX

For the Council
The President
M. ARIAS CANETE

For the Commission
The President
R. PRODI