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WORKING PAPER

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WORKING DOCUMENT

From:	Presidency
To:	JHA Counsellors (Asylum)
N° Cion doc.:	11313/16
Subject:	REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework

With a view to their meeting on 9 December 2022, JHA Counsellors will find attached a revised version of the 4-column table concerning the above proposal.

Commission Proposal 11313/16	EP amendments	Council doc. 14506/17 and 6028/18	
2016/0225 (COD)			
Proposal for a		Proposal for a	Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL		REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL	REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
establishing a Union Resettlement Framework and amending Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council		establishing a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework and amending Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council	establishing a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework and amending Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,
Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 78(2)(d) and (g) thereof,		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 78(2)(d) and (g) thereof,	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 78(2)(d) and (g) thereof,
Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,		Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,
After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national		After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national

parliaments,		parliaments,	parliaments,
Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ ,		Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ² ,	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ³ ,
Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁴ ,		Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁵ ,	Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁶ ,
Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,
Whereas:		Whereas:	Whereas:
(1) The Justice and Home Affairs Council Conclusions of 10 October 2014 acknowledged that "while taking into account the efforts carried out by Member States affected by migratory flows, all Member States should give their contribution to [resettlement] in a fair and balanced manner." ⁷		(1) The Justice and Home Affairs Council Conclusions of 10 October 2014 acknowledged that "while taking into account the efforts carried out by Member States affected by migratory flows, all Member States should give their contribution to resettlement in a fair and balanced manner." ⁸	(1) The Justice and Home Affairs Council Conclusions of 10 October 2014 acknowledged that "while taking into account the efforts carried out by Member States affected by migratory flows, all Member States should give their contribution to

¹ OJ C , , p. .

² OJ C , , p. .

³ OJ C , , p. .

⁴ OJ C , , p. .

⁵ OJ C , , p. .


⁶ OJ C , , p. .


⁷ Council Conclusions on "Taking action to better manage migratory flows", Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting, 10 October 2014.

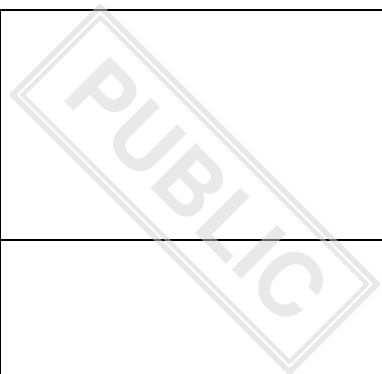
⁸ Council Conclusions on "Taking action to better manage migratory flows", Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting, 10 October 2014.

			resettlement in a fair and balanced manner." ¹
	<p>Amendment 1</p> <p><i>(1 a) Resettlement is a well-established act of solidarity with refugee-hosting countries based on humanitarian needs. Resettlement consists of the selection of third-country nationals and stateless persons in need of international protection in a state in which they have sought protection and their transfer from that state and admission to another state with a view to granting them international protection and providing them with a durable solution. Resettlement has three interrelated and complementary functions: it is a tool for protection, it is a durable solution and it is a responsibility-sharing mechanism.</i></p>		<i>Deleted</i>
	<p>Amendment 2</p> <p><i>(1 b) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is mandated by its statute and United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolutions to</i></p>		<i>Deleted</i>

¹ Council Conclusions on "Taking action to better manage migratory flows", Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting, 10 October 2014.

	<i>undertake resettlement as one durable solution for persons in protracted refugee situations. The UNHCR's expertise in this field is based on decades of work and a globally supported mandate. The UNHCR's competence in this field should be a source of support for Member States' resettlement programmes, and for the Union Resettlement Framework.</i>		
	Amendment 3 <i>(1 c) According to Article 78(1) TFEU, the Union's asylum policy is to be in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the Protocol of 31 January 1967 relating to the status of refugees, and other relevant treaties. Those treaties are grounded in Article 14 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognises the right of persons to seek asylum from persecution in other countries.</i>		(1a) This Regulation is based on the full and inclusive application of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967.
	Amendment 4 <i>(1d) The cohesion and effectiveness of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) should be guaranteed. This will entail, in particular, enhancing the legal and safe avenues for entry into</i>		(1b) A Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework should be established complementing other legal pathways. This framework should offer the most


	<i>the Union for third-country nationals or stateless persons who are in need of international protection. Resettlement is a legal pathway which should offer the most vulnerable third-country nationals or stateless persons a durable solution and should be complemented by other legal pathways.</i>		vulnerable third-country nationals or stateless persons in need of international protection access to a durable solution in accordance with EU and national law.
	<p>Amendment 5</p> <p><i>(1e) Resettlement is a tool for protection. Family reunification should be independent of resettlement targets and should be maintained as a key mechanism to ensure that Union citizens and third country nationals legally residing in the territory of the Member States enjoy their fundamental right to respect for family life. The resettlement procedure should not be used for family members who would otherwise have a right to join their family in a Member State in a timely manner in accordance with other legal acts of the Union or national law. In cases where Union or national law does not apply, it should be possible to use the resettlement procedures for the purposes of extended family</i></p>		<i>Deleted</i>



	<i>reunification. Member States should adopt flexible family reunification policies, and ensure that family reunification programmes are developed outside of their resettlement quotas.</i>		
	<p>Amendment 6</p> <p><i>1f) If one family member is being considered for resettlement (e.g. on protection grounds), Member States should seek to ensure, in line with the principle of family unity, that all of the person's family members, including dependent non-nuclear family members, are resettled together. Member States should take a path of cultural sensitivity combined with a pragmatic approach as the best course of action in the process of determining the parameters of a given family. The nuclear family may be viewed as the core, but the element of dependency among family members, physical and financial, as well as psychological and emotional, should find its appropriate weight in the final determination. A culturally sensitive understanding of the family is important for those forced to flee due to persecution and civil conflict,</i></p>		<i>Deleted</i>



	<i>as the extended relations may be the last line of defence for individuals who rely exclusively on the family unit for survival, psychological support, and emotional care.</i>		
	Amendment 7 <i>(1g) The Union Resettlement Framework should support and encourage Member States in the implementation of permanent resettlement programmes, whether they are old or new, and in the gradual increase of their collective resettlement efforts and should support and facilitate the reception and integration of resettled persons.</i>		<i>Deleted</i>
	Amendment 8 <i>(1h) The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants adopted by the UNGA on 19 September 2016^{1a} urges states to scale up resettlement efforts and envisages a comprehensive refugee response framework in which States aim to provide resettlement places and other legal pathways on a scale that would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be met.</i>		(1c) The UN General Assembly^{1a} urged states to scale up resettlement efforts and envisages a comprehensive refugee response framework in which States aim to provide resettlement places and other legal pathways on a scale that would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be met. The Global Compact on Refugees

	<hr/> <i>1a United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/71/1.</i>		<p>adopted by the UN General Assembly on 17 December 2018 foresees that voluntary contributions will be sought from States to establish or enlarge the scope, size, and quality of resettlement programmes.</p> <hr/> <i>1a United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/71/1.</i>
	<p>Amendment 9</p> <p><i>(1 i) The concept of ‘danger to public health’ should be understood as disease with epidemic potential as defined by the International Health Regulations of the World Health Organisation.</i></p>		<p>(1d) The concept of ‘danger to public health’ should be understood as disease with epidemic potential as defined by the International Health Regulations of the World Health Organisation.</p>
<p>(2) In its Communication on a European Agenda on Migration¹ of 13 May 2015 the Commission set out the need for a common approach to granting protection to displaced</p>		<p>(2) In its Communication on a European Agenda on Migration² of 13 May 2015 the Commission set out the need for a common approach to granting protection to displaced</p>	<p>(2) In its Communication on a European Agenda on Migration³ of 13 May 2015 the Commission set out the need for a common approach to</p>

¹ COM(2015) 240 final.

² COM(2015) 240 final.

³ COM(2015) 240 final.

persons in need of protection through resettlement.		persons in need of protection through resettlement.	granting protection to displaced persons in need of protection through resettlement.
<p>(3) On 8 June 2015 the Commission addressed a Recommendation on a European Resettlement Scheme¹ to the Member States, based on an equitable distribution key. It was followed by Conclusions of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council of 20 July 2015 to resettle, through multilateral and national schemes, 22 504 persons in clear need of international protection². The resettlement places were distributed between Member States and Dublin Associated States according to the commitments set out in the Annex to the Conclusions.</p>		<p>(3) On 8 June 2015 the Commission addressed a Recommendation on a European Resettlement Scheme³ to the Member States, based on an equitable distribution key. It was followed by Conclusions of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council of 20 July 2015 to resettle, through multilateral and national schemes, 22 504 persons in clear need of international protection⁴. The resettlement places were distributed between Member States and Dublin Associated States according to the commitments set out in the Annex to the Conclusions.</p>	<p>(3) On 8 June 2015 the Commission addressed a Recommendation on a European Resettlement Scheme⁵ to the Member States, based on an equitable distribution key. It was followed by Conclusions of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council of 20 July 2015 to resettle, through multilateral and national schemes, 22 504 persons in clear need of international protection⁶. The resettlement places were distributed between Member States and Dublin Associated States according to the commitments set out in the</p>

¹ C(2015) 3560 final.

² 11097/15.

³ C(2015) 3560 final.

⁴ 11097/15.

⁵ C(2015) 3560 final.

⁶ 11097/15.

			Annex to the Conclusions.
<p>(4) On 15 December 2015, the Commission addressed a Recommendation for a Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme with Turkey¹ to the Member States and Associated States recommending that participating States admit persons displaced by the conflict in Syria who are in need of international protection. According to the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 a Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme will be activated once irregular crossings between Turkey and the EU are ending or at least have been substantially and sustainably reduced. Member States will contribute on a voluntary basis to this scheme.</p>	<p>Amendment 10 <i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(4) On 15 December 2015, the Commission addressed a Recommendation for a Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme with Turkey² to the Member States and Associated States recommending that participating States admit persons displaced by the conflict in Syria who are in need of international protection. According to the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 a Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme will be activated once irregular crossings between Turkey and the EU are ending or at least have been substantially and sustainably reduced. Member States will contribute on a voluntary basis to this scheme.</p>	<p>(4) On 15 December 2015, the Commission addressed a Recommendation for a Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme with Turkey³ to the Member States and Associated States recommending that participating States admit persons displaced by the conflict in Syria who are in need of international protection.</p>
<p>(5) According to the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 all new irregular migrants crossing from</p>	<p>Amendment 11 <i>deleted</i></p>	<p>(5) According to the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 all new irregular migrants crossing from</p>	<p><i>Deleted</i></p>

¹ C(2015) 9490.

² C(2015) 9490.

³ C(2015) 9490.

<p>Turkey into Greek islands as from 20 March 2016 would be returned to Turkey. For every Syrian being returned to Turkey from Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled from Turkey to the Union taking into account the United Nations Vulnerability Criteria. In May 2016, the Member States and Dublin Associated States and Turkey reached a common understanding on Standard Operating Procedures guiding the implementation of this resettlement scheme.</p>		<p>Turkey into Greek islands as from 20 March 2016 would be returned to Turkey. For every Syrian being returned to Turkey from Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled from Turkey to the Union taking into account the United Nations Vulnerability Criteria. In May 2016, the Member States and Dublin Associated States and Turkey reached a common understanding on Standard Operating Procedures guiding the implementation of this resettlement scheme.</p>	
<p>(6) On 6 April 2016, the Commission adopted a Communication Towards a Reform of the Common European Asylum System and enhancing legal avenues to Europe¹ in which it announced it would set out a proposal for a structured resettlement system framing the Union's policy on resettlement and providing a common approach to safe and legal arrival in the Union for persons in need of international</p>		<p>(6) On 6 April 2016, the Commission adopted a Communication Towards a Reform of the Common European Asylum System and enhancing legal avenues to Europe² in which it announced it would set out a proposal for a structured resettlement system framing the Union's policy on resettlement and providing a common approach to safe and legal arrival in the Union for persons in</p>	<p>(6) On 6 April 2016, the Commission adopted a Communication Towards a Reform of the Common European Asylum System and enhancing legal avenues to Europe³ in which it announced it would set out a proposal for a structured resettlement system framing the Union's policy on resettlement and providing a common approach to safe and</p>

¹ COM(2016) 197 final.

² COM(2016) 197 final.

³ COM(2016) 197 final.

protection.		need of international protection.	legal arrival in the Union for persons in need of international protection.
(7) On 12 April 2016, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Situation in the Mediterranean and the need for a holistic EU approach to Migration ¹ underlining the need for a permanent Union-wide resettlement programme, providing resettlement for a meaningful number of refugees, having regard to the overall number of refugees seeking protection in the Union.		(7) On 12 April 2016, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Situation in the Mediterranean and the need for a holistic EU approach to Migration ² underlining the need for a permanent Union-wide resettlement programme, providing resettlement for a meaningful number of refugees, having regard to the overall number of refugees seeking protection in the Union.	(7) On 12 April 2016, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the Situation in the Mediterranean and the need for a holistic EU approach to Migration ³ underlining the need for a permanent Union-wide resettlement programme, providing resettlement for a meaningful number of refugees, having regard to the overall number of refugees seeking protection in the Union.
			(7a) On 27 September 2017 the Commission addressed a Recommendation on enhancing legal pathways for persons in need of international protection to the Member States. In response, Member States pledged to offer 50.039 resettlement places.

¹ 2015/2095(INI).

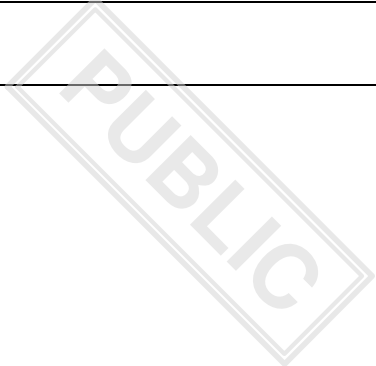
² 2015/2095(INI).

³ 2015/2095(INI).

<p>(8) Building on the existing initiatives, a stable and reliable Union Resettlement Framework should be established for the resettlement of persons in need of international protection to be implemented in accordance with annual Union resettlement plans and targeted Union resettlement schemes which effectively deliver on Member States' concrete commitments.</p>	<p>Amendment 12</p> <p>(8) Building on the existing initiatives <i>and in conformity with the existing international resettlement architecture</i>, a stable and reliable Union Resettlement Framework should be established for the resettlement of persons in need of international protection to be implemented in accordance with annual Union resettlement plans and targeted Union resettlement schemes which effectively deliver on Member States' concrete commitments. <i>The Union Resettlement Framework should be based on humanitarian needs, contribute to meeting the global resettlement needs and alleviate protracted refugee situations. The Union Resettlement Framework should conform to already existing structures for resettlement, in particular the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR), with the aim of reaching at least 20% of UNHCR Annual Projected Global Resettlement Needs. In accordance with the principles of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility among the Member States as laid down in Article 80 TFEU, efforts should be</i></p>	<p>(8) Building on the existing initiatives, a stable and reliable Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework should be established for the [...] admission of [...] third-country nationals or stateless persons in need of international protection from a third country to which they have been forcibly displaced, to the territory of the Member States to be implemented in accordance with [...] a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan which [...] should fully respect Member States' concrete indications on their commitments.</p>	<p>(8) Building on the existing initiatives, and in the context of the existing international architecture, a stable and reliable Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework should be established for the admission of third-country nationals or stateless persons in need of international protection to be implemented in accordance with a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan which should fully respect Member States' concrete indications on their commitments.</p>
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	<i>made over time to achieve a fair distribution of resettled persons among the Member States. Those efforts should be combined with efforts to establish international binding rules regarding the shared worldwide responsibility to resettle persons in need of resettlement as indicated by the UNHCR.</i>		
	<i>(In the context of “annual Union resettlement plan” it should be referred to “Union resettlement plan” without the word “annual”, This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)</i>		
(9) Such a framework is a necessary part of a well-managed migration policy to reduce divergences among national resettlement practices and procedures, provide for the legal and safe arrival to the territory of the Member States of third-country nationals and stateless persons in need of international protection, help reduce the risk of a large-scale irregular inflow of third-country nationals and stateless persons to the territory of the Member States and thereby reducing the pressure of spontaneous arrivals on	Amendment 13 (9) Such a framework, <i>provided that it serves to enhance legal pathways for migration</i> , is a necessary part of a well-managed migration policy to reduce divergences among <i>and contributes to the smooth functioning of the CEAS which aims to support and expand existing</i> national resettlement practices and procedures; <i>programmes, to support and help new resettlement efforts</i> , to provide for the legal and safe arrival to the territory of the Member States of	(9) Such a framework is a necessary part of a well-managed migration policy to reduce divergences among national resettlement practices and procedures [...]; to provide for a durable solution as well as a legal and safe arrival to the territory of the Member States [...] for third-country nationals and stateless persons [...] from a third country to which they have been forcibly displaced, to the territory of the Member States; to help reduce in	<i>Deleted</i>

<p>the Member States' asylum systems, be an expression of solidarity with countries in regions to which or within which a large number of persons in need of international protection has been displaced by helping to alleviate the pressure on those countries, help achieve Union's foreign policy objectives by increasing the Union's leverage vis-à-vis third countries, and effectively contribute to global resettlement initiatives through speaking with one voice in international fora and with third countries.</p>	<p>third-country nationals and stateless persons in need of international protection, help reduce the risk of a large-scale irregular inflow of third-country nationals and stateless persons to the territory of the Member States and thereby reducing the pressure of spontaneous arrivals on the Member States' asylum systems, be and to contribute to the provision of protection and durable solution for their needs. Such a framework that is coupled with development actions and policies might serve as an expression of solidarity with countries in and regions to which or within which a large number of persons in need of international protection has been displaced by helping to alleviate the pressure on those countries, help achieve Union's foreign policy objectives by increasing the Union's leverage vis-à-vis third countries, and can effectively contribute to decreasing tensions by helping to alleviate the pressure on those countries, specifically aiming at alleviating protracted refugee situations. Such a framework might also effectively contribute to global resettlement initiatives through speaking with one voice in</p>	<p>the long term the risk of a large-scale irregular inflow of third-country nationals [...] or stateless persons to the territory of the Member States and thereby reducing the pressure of spontaneous arrivals on the Member States' asylum systems[...]; to be an expression of solidarity with countries in regions to which [...] a large number of persons in need of international protection has been forcibly displaced by helping to alleviate the pressure on those countries[...]; to help achieve Union's foreign policy objectives by increasing the Union's leverage vis-à-vis third countries, and to effectively contribute to global resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives through speaking with one voice in international fora and with third countries.</p>	
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	international fora and with third countries.		
	<p>Amendment 14</p> <p><i>(9a) Persons displaced within their own countries should be granted leave to enter the territory of the Union under humanitarian admission programmes. Due account should therefore be taken of humanitarian admission as an adjunct to resettlement. Measures for internally displaced persons (IDPs) taken by Member States under national humanitarian admission programmes should therefore be eligible for funding from the Union budget. National humanitarian admission programmes that receive Union funding should be in addition to resettlement targets under this Regulation. Consideration should be given to the scope for introducing a common Union procedure, which is separate from resettlement, for the admission of persons displaced within their own countries. When allowing for the admission of IDPs, Member States should first and foremost respect their right to return to their places of origin and should, under no circumstance,</i></p>		<i>Deleted</i>

	<i>resettle them as a means of achieving Union or national foreign policy objectives.</i>		
(10) In order to help reduce the risk of a large-scale irregular inflow of third-country nationals and stateless persons to the territory of the Member States, show solidarity with countries in regions to which or within which a large number of persons in need of international protection has been displaced by helping to alleviate the pressure on those countries, and help achieve the Union's foreign policy objectives, the regions or third countries from which resettlement is to occur should fit in a tailored engagement with third countries to better manage migration as foreseen in the Commission's Communication of 7 June 2016 on Establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration ¹ .	Amendment 15 <i>deleted</i>	(10) In order to help reduce in the long term the risk of a large-scale irregular inflow of third-country nationals and stateless persons to the territory of the Member States, to show solidarity with countries in regions to which [...] a large number of persons in need of international protection has been displaced by helping to alleviate the pressure on those countries, and to help achieve the Union's foreign policy objectives, including by contributing to meet the humanitarian needs , the regions or third countries from which resettlement or humanitarian admission is to occur should fit in a tailored engagement with third countries to better manage migration as foreseen in the Commission's Communication of 7 June 2016 on Establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries	(10) The Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework should be situated in the context of international resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts. The contribution of this framework to meeting global resettlement and humanitarian admission needs should help strengthen the Union's partnership with third countries with the objective of showing solidarity with countries in regions to which a large number of persons in need of international protection has been displaced by helping to alleviate the pressure on those countries, fostering those countries' capacity to improve reception and international protection conditions, and

¹ COM(2016) 377 final.

		under the European Agenda on Migration ¹ .	reducing irregular and dangerous onward movements of third-country nationals and stateless persons in need of international protection, in the context of migration.
	<p>Amendment 16</p> <p><i>(10 a) In the context of the strategic use of resettlement, the Union should endeavour to establish from the outset close dialogue with the third countries from which persons are resettled, in particular those facing lasting crises characterised by the presence on their territory of long-term refugees. A dialogue of this kind should seek to maximise the benefits of resettlement from these countries by placing the emphasis on increasing their asylum capacities, integrating the refugees present on their territory and protecting those refugees against persecution and refoulement to third countries. The strategic use of resettlement should not be interpreted as migration control or used as a means to achieve the Union's foreign policy objectives. The lack of strategic use of resettlement should not be used as a reason to exclude a country or region as a geographical priority.</i></p>		

¹ COM(2016) 377 final.

	<i>The same principle should be understood for complementarity with financial and technical assistance.</i>		
(11) In order to reduce divergences among the national resettlement practices and procedures, common standard procedures and common eligibility criteria and exclusion grounds for the selection should be laid down, as well as a common protection status to be granted to resettled persons.	Amendment 17 (11) In order to reduce divergences among the national resettlement practices and procedures enhance and support the increased participation of Member States in the Union Resettlement Framework , common standard procedures and common eligibility criteria and exclusion ineligibility grounds for the selection should be laid down, as well as a common protection status to be granted to resettled persons.	(11) In order to reduce divergences among the national resettlement practices and procedures, a common [...] procedure [...] together with common eligibility criteria and [...] refusal grounds for [...] admission should be laid down, as well as [...] common [...] principles regarding the status to be granted to [...] admitted persons.	(11) <u>In order to contribute to increasing resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts and</u> reduce divergences among the national resettlement practices and procedures, a common procedure together with common eligibility criteria and refusal grounds for admission should be laid down, as well as common principles regarding the status to be granted to admitted persons.
(12) The common standard procedures should build on the existing resettlement experience and standards of the Member States, in particular the Standard Operating Procedures guiding the implementation of the resettlement scheme with Turkey set out in the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016. The Union Resettlement Framework	Amendment 18 (12) The common standard procedures should build on the existing resettlement experience and standards of the Member States, in particular the Standard Operating Procedures guiding the implementation of the resettlement scheme with Turkey set out in the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016 and of the UNHCR . The Union	(12) The common [...] admission procedure [...] should build on the existing resettlement and humanitarian admission experience and standards of the Member States, in particular the Standard Operating Procedures guiding the implementation of the resettlement scheme with Turkey set out in the EU-Turkey Statement of	(12) The common admission procedure should build on the existing resettlement and humanitarian admission experience and standards of the Member States and if applicable of the UNHCR.

should allow the use of two types of standard resettlement procedures.	Resettlement Framework should allow the use of two types of standard resettlement procedures.	18 March 2016. [...]	
		(12a) The admission of family members of third-country nationals or stateless persons or of Union citizens who are legally residing in a Member State should be without prejudice to the rights laid down in Council Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification, Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States or to national law concerning family reunification, and therefore focus on the family members who fall outside the scope of those Directives or relevant national law, or who could not be reunited with their families for other reasons.	(12a) The admission of family members of third-country nationals or stateless persons or of Union citizens who are legally residing in a Member State should be without prejudice to the rights laid down in Council Directive 2003/86/EC on the right to family reunification, Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States or to national law concerning family reunification, and therefore should focus on the family members who fall outside the scope of those Directives or relevant national law, or who could not be reunited with their families for other reasons.
		(12b) In order to ensure family unity, all family members for whom a Member State intends to conduct an admission procedure, who are eligible and do not fall	(12b) In order to ensure family unity, all family members for whom a Member State intends to conduct an admission

		<p>under the refusal grounds, should as a rule to the extent possible be admitted together. Should this not be possible, those family members should be admitted as soon as possible at a later stage.</p>	<p>procedure, who are eligible and do not fall under the refusal grounds, should as a rule to the extent possible be admitted together. Should this not be possible, those family members should be admitted as soon as possible at a later stage.</p> <p>In the process of determining the parameters of a given family <u>on whom a third-country national or stateless person is dependent, as referred to in this Regulation,</u> a culturally sensitive understanding of the family is important for those forced to flee due to persecution or serious harm, <u>it should be recognised</u> that the extended relations may be the last line of defence for individuals who rely exclusively on the family for survival, psychological support, and emotional care.</p>
			<p>(12c) Member States should be able to choose for whom to conduct an admission procedure including on the basis of considerations relating</p>



			<p>to the family composition. When making that choice, Member States should respect the principle of family unity.</p> <p>Member States should be able to require third-country nationals or stateless persons to demonstrate the existence of a family relationship.</p>
<p>(13) Both types of procedure consist of the following stages: identification, registration, assessment and decision.</p>	<p>Amendment 19</p> <p>(13) Both All types of procedure procedures should consist of the following stages: identification, registration submission of cases, assessment and, decision and registration.</p>	<p>(13) [...] The admission procedure, following a referral, where applicable, consists of the following stages: identification of the persons for whom a Member State intends to conduct an admission procedure, registration, assessment, conclusion on admission and, in case of resettlement, decision on granting international protection or, in case of humanitarian admission, decision on granting international protection or humanitarian status under national law.</p>	<p>(13) The admission procedure consists of the following stages: referral, where applicable, <u>identification</u>, registration, assessment and conclusion on admission and, in case of resettlement, decision on granting international protection or, in case of humanitarian admission, decision on granting international protection or humanitarian status under national law.</p>
		<p>(13a) A positive conclusion on admission means that a person in relation to whom the admission procedure has been carried out</p>	<p>(13a) A positive conclusion on admission means that a person in relation to whom the admission procedure has</p>

		for the purpose of resettlement or humanitarian admission by a Member State has been accepted by that Member State for admission. A negative conclusion on admission means that such person has not been accepted by that Member State for admission.	been carried out for the purpose of resettlement or humanitarian admission by a Member State has been accepted by that Member State for admission. A negative conclusion on admission means that such person has not been accepted by that Member State for admission.
(14) An ordinary procedure should be established allowing for a full assessment of the international protection needs of third-country nationals or stateless persons.		(14) [...] Before granting international protection, a full assessment of the international protection needs of the third-country national[...] or stateless person[...] should be carried out.	(14) Before granting international protection, a full assessment of the international protection needs of the third-country national or stateless person should be carried out.
(15) An expedited procedure should be established with the same level of security checks as in the ordinary procedure. However, in the expedited procedure, the assessment of the international protection needs of third-country nationals or stateless persons should be limited to an assessment of their eligibility for subsidiary protection without assessing their qualification for refugee status.	Amendment 120 <i>deleted</i>	(15) [...]	(15) Deleted
	Amendment 20 <i>(15 a) An emergency procedure</i>		(15a) In case of emergency admission, the assessment of



	<i>should be established with the same level of security checks as under the ordinary procedure. However, in the emergency procedure, the submission of emergency resettlement cases from the UNHCR should be subject to an accelerated assessment of the requirements and eligibility criteria established under this Regulation. Emergency resettlement cases should not necessarily be linked to the geographical priorities as established under this Regulation. Emergency places should reflect around 10% of the target number. All Member States should be encouraged to offer emergency places.</i>		the admission requirements established under this Regulation should be accelerated. Emergency admission should not necessarily be linked to the regions or third countries from which admission is to occur as established in accordance with this Regulation. All Member States should be encouraged to offer emergency admission places.
(16) The resettlement procedure should be concluded as soon as possible in order to discourage persons in need of international protection to use irregular ways to enter the European Union to seek protection. At the same time it should ensure that Member States have sufficient time for a full and adequate examination of each case. The time-limits should correspond to what is necessary to make the different types of assessment	Amendment 21 (16) The resettlement procedure should be concluded as soon as possible in order to discourage guarantee protection to and ensure access to the Union for persons in need of international protection to use irregular ways to enter the European Union to seek protection. At the same time it should ensure that Member States have sufficient time for a full and adequate examination of each case. The time-	(16) The [...] admission procedure should be concluded as soon as possible in order to discourage persons forcibly displaced to a third country in need of international protection from[...] using irregular ways to enter the [...] Union to seek protection. At the same time it should ensure that Member States have sufficient time for an [...] adequate examination of each	(16) The admission procedure should be concluded as soon as possible while ensuring that Member States have sufficient time for an adequate examination of each case. Member States should make every effort to ensure that a third-country national or stateless person for whom a positive conclusion on admission was

foreseen for the ordinary and expedited procedure.	limits should correspond to what is necessary to make the different types of assessment foreseen for the ordinary and expedited <i>and emergency</i> procedures. <i>In both procedures, security checks should be carried out.</i>	case. [...] Member States should make every effort to ensure that a third-country national or stateless person for whom a positive conclusion on admission was reached enters their territory by not later than twelve months from the date of the conclusion on their admission.	reached enters their territory by not later than twelve months from the date of the conclusion on their admission.
(17) Any personal data collected for the purpose of the resettlement procedure should be stored for a maximum period of five years from the date of resettlement. Given that third-country nationals or stateless persons who have already been resettled by one Member State or who during the last five years refused to resettle to a Member State should be excluded from resettlement to another Member State, that period should be considered a necessary period for the storage of personal details, including fingerprints and facial images.	Amendment 22 (17) Any personal data collected for the purpose of the resettlement procedure should be stored <i>in Eurodac</i> for a maximum period of five years from the date of resettlement. Given that third-country nationals or stateless persons who have already been resettled by one Member State or who during the last five years refused to resettle to a Member State should be excluded from resettlement to another Member State, that period should be considered a necessary period for the storage of personal details, including fingerprints and facial images. <i>This storage period will ensure that the persons concerned enjoy the same rights as those afforded to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection in the respect of the processing of their</i>	(17) Any personal data [...] registered at national level for the purpose of the [...] admission procedure should be stored for [...] ten years from the date [...] on which the positive conclusion on admission was reached. That ten-year period should be considered a necessary period for the storage of personal details, including biometric data. Given that third-country nationals or stateless persons [...] who during the last [...] three years prior to admission have been refused [...] admission to a Member State, should be [...] refused [...] admission to another Member State[...] under this Regulation, the data should be stored for a period of three years from the date on which the negative conclusion on admission	[(17) Any personal data of persons admitted under this Regulation registered at national level for the purpose of the admission procedure should be stored for the same periods as those set out in Regulation [Eurodac Regulation] for the storage of personal data of the persons under this Regulation. <u>ten years from the date of registration at national level. That ten-year period should be considered sufficient for the purposes of the admission procedure, given that the majority of such persons will have resided for several years in the Union and will have obtained citizenship of a Member State. Given that</u>



	<i>data. In the context of secondary movement, it will also make it possible to identify the Member State responsible for resettlement.</i>	was reached.	<u>third-country nationals or stateless persons who during the last three years prior to admission have been refused admission to a Member State should be refused admission under the terms of this Regulation, the data should be stored for a period of three years from the date on which the negative conclusion on admission was reached. Given that third-country nationals who during the last three years prior to admission have not given or have withdrawn their consent to be admitted to a particular Member State could may be refused admission under the terms of this Regulation, the data should be stored for a period of three years from the date of discontinuation.</u> <u>The storage period should be shorter in certain special situations where there is no need to keep personal data for that length of time. Personal data belonging to a third-country national or a stateless person should be</u>
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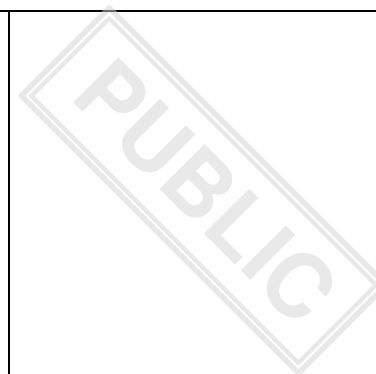
			<u>erased immediately and permanently once he or she obtain citizenship of a Member State.]</u>
	<p>Amendment 23</p> <p><i>(17 a) Where a negative decision is taken, the person concerned should not be resettled in the Member State that has made the decision and any data stored should be erased. The reason for non-completion should be communicated in a reasoned opinion to the UNHCR, other Member States, the EUAA and other organisations that made the submission for follow-up as appropriate. Any Member State that has made a negative decision may require any second Member State examining the resettlement file to consult it during the examination.</i></p>		<i>Deleted</i>
		<p>(17a) Where a Member State has registered more persons for whom they intend to conduct an admission procedure than its contribution in the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan entails and where that Member State discontinues the admission procedure for those files which go beyond its</p>	<i>Deleted</i>

		contribution at the later stage, the data of the person concerned should be erased on the date of discontinuation.	
(18) The choice of the resettlement procedure should be made for each targeted Union resettlement scheme. An expedited procedure might be warranted on humanitarian grounds or in case of urgent legal or physical protection needs.		(18) [...]	<i>Deleted</i>
(19) There is no subjective right to be resettled.	Amendment 24 <i>deleted</i>	(19) There is no subjective right to request admission or to be [...] admitted by a Member State or an obligation on Member States to admit a person.	(19) There is no subjective right to <u>request admission or to be admitted by a Member State or an obligation on Member States to admit a person under this Framework .</u>
(20) In order to allow for supplementing the rules which govern the procedure to be applied in targeted Union resettlement schemes, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission to adapt the procedure to the circumstances in the third country	Amendment 25 <i>deleted</i>	(20) [...]	(20) <i>Deleted</i>



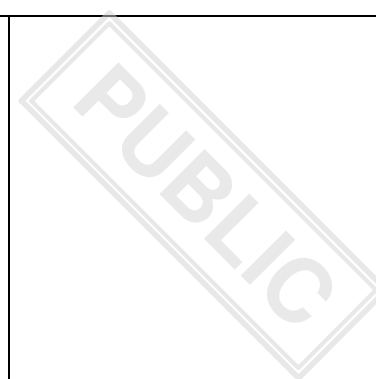
<p>from which resettlement takes place such as determining that third country's role in the procedure. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016¹. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p>			
	<p>Amendment 26</p> <p><i>(20 a) In order to supplement this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of establishing the Union resettlement plan fixing every two years the</i></p>		<p><i>Deleted</i></p>

¹ OJ L123, 12.05.2016, p. 1.



target number of persons to be resettled, the details of Member States' participation in the plan and their contributions to the target number of persons to be resettled, as well as overall geographical priorities. In order to supplement this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of establishing targeted Union resettlement schemes laying down the precise number of persons to be resettled relative to the target number and the participation of the Member States, consistent with the Union Resettlement plan. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their

	<i>experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</i>		
			(20a) Resettlement should be the primary type of admission, complemented by humanitarian admission and emergency admission as appropriate to address specific circumstances.
			(20b) The Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework should aim at having all Member States contributing to the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan and scaling up their resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts with a view to contributing significantly to meeting the Global Resettlement Needs, including emergency cases.
			(20c) To that end, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund should provide targeted assistance in the form of



			financial incentives for each person admitted in accordance with the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework as well as for actions to establish appropriate infrastructure and services for the implementation of the Framework.
			<p>(20d) The European Union Agency for Asylum should support Member States on their request, in accordance with its mandate, with the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, such as through assisting them in the implementation of certain elements of the admission procedure, coordinating technical cooperation between them and facilitating the sharing of infrastructure.</p> <p>The European Union Agency for Asylum should support Member States on their request, in accordance with its mandate, with the implementation of the Union</p>




			Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, such as through assisting them in the implementation of certain elements of the admission procedure, coordinating technical cooperation between them and facilitating the sharing of infrastructure.
			(20e) The sharing of good practices among resettlement and humanitarian admission actors in relevant fora, including in the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR), should be promoted.
(21) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the Union Resettlement Framework, implementing powers should be conferred on the Council for establishing the annual Union resettlement plan, fixing the maximum total number of persons to be resettled, the details about the participation of the Member States in the plan and their contributions to the total number of persons to be resettled, as well as	Amendment 27 <i>deleted</i>	(21) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, implementing powers should be conferred on the Council for establishing and amending the [...] two-year Union [...] Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission [...] Plan, fixing the maximum total number of persons to be [...] admitted and indicating,	(21) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, implementing powers should be conferred on the Council for establishing and amending the two-year Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, fixing the total number of

overall geographical priorities.		where relevant, what part of that number should be dedicated to emergency admission, the details about the participation of the Member States in the plan and their contributions to the maximum total number of persons to be [...]admitted, as well as overall geographical priorities.	persons to be admitted and indicating, what part of that number should be dedicated to resettlement, humanitarian admission and emergency admission, the details about the participation of the Member States in the plan and their contributions to the total number of persons to be admitted, a description of the specific group or groups of persons to which the plan should apply, as well as the specification of the regions or third countries from which admission is to occur.
			(21-a) Conferring implementing powers on the Council is justified in view of the fact that they touch on national executive powers regarding the admission of third-country nationals on the territory of the Member States.
			(21-b)
		(21a) Amendments to the Plan to address new circumstances could include contributions fully respecting indications on a	(21a) Amendments to the Plan to address new circumstances could include contributions fully respecting

		voluntary basis made by Member States at the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee to new geographical priorities through the reallocation of existing or through new contributions.	indications on a voluntary basis made by Member States at the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee to new regions or third countries through the reallocation of existing or through new contributions.
(22) These powers should be exercised on a proposal from the Commission on the maximum total number of persons to be resettled and overall geographical priorities. The Commission should make its proposal simultaneously with its proposal on the draft Union annual budget. The Council should aim to adopt the proposal within two months. The Commission and the Council should take into account the discussions within the High-Level Resettlement Committee.	Amendment 28 <i>deleted</i>	(22) [...] Those implementing powers should be exercised on a proposal from the Commission on the maximum total number of persons to be [...] admitted and overall geographical priorities [...] fully respecting indications on a voluntary basis made by Member States prior to the proposal at the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee. The Commission should make its proposal for the Plan simultaneously with its proposal on the draft Union annual budget in the year preceding the two-year period in which the Plan is to be implemented. The Commission should make its proposal for an amendment to the Plan simultaneously with a	(22) Those implementing powers should be exercised on a proposal from the Commission on the total number of persons to be admitted and the specification of the regions or third countries from which admission is to occur fully respecting indications on a voluntary basis made by Member States prior to the proposal at the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee. The Commission should make its proposal for the Plan simultaneously with its proposal on the draft Union annual budget in the year preceding the two-year period in which the Plan is to be

		corresponding proposal on the draft amending budget, where necessary. The Council should aim to adopt the proposal within two months. [...]	implemented. The Commission should make its proposal for an amendment to the Plan simultaneously with a corresponding proposal on the draft amending budget, where necessary. The Council should aim to adopt the proposal within two months.
(23) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of the Union Resettlement Framework, the Commission should be empowered to establish targeted Union resettlement schemes laying down the precise number out of the total number of persons to be resettled and participation of the Member State, consistent with the annual Union Resettlement plan. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the	Amendment 29 <i>deleted</i>	(23) [...]	(23) Deleted


<p>Commission's exercise of implementing powers¹. The examination procedure should be used for establishing targeted Union resettlement schemes given that those schemes have substantial implications. The Commission should aim to establish targeted Union resettlement schemes as soon as possible after the adoption of the annual Union resettlement plan and whenever necessary during the period covered by the annual Union resettlement plan. The Commission should take into account the discussions within the High-Level Resettlement Committee.</p>			
<p>(24) Each targeted Union resettlement scheme should determine which standard procedural rules should apply to its implementation. It should in addition set out local cooperation arrangements where and as appropriate to facilitate its implementation.</p>	<p>Amendment 30</p> <p>(24) Each targeted Union resettlement scheme should determine which standard procedural rules should apply to its implementation. It should in addition set out local cooperation arrangements where and as appropriate to facilitate its implementation, <i>in particular with the UNHCR, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the European Union Agency for</i></p>	<p>(24) [...]</p>	<p><i>Deleted</i></p>

¹ OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.

	<i>Asylum [EUAA] and other relevant organisations.</i>		
(25) Resettled persons should be granted international protection. Accordingly, the provisions on the content of international protection contained in the asylum acquis should apply as of the moment when resettled persons arrive on the territory of the Member States, including the rules to discourage secondary movement of beneficiaries of international protection.	Amendment 31 (25) Resettled persons should be granted international protection <i>with a view to providing them with a durable solution</i> . Accordingly, the provisions on the content of international protection contained in the asylum acquis should apply as of the moment when resettled persons arrive on the territory of the Member States, including the rules to discourage secondary movement of beneficiaries of international protection.	(25) [...] The provisions on the content of international protection contained in the asylum acquis should apply as of the moment when [...] admitted persons who are granted international protection arrive on the territory of the Member States [...] or once these persons were granted international protection, if granted after the person concerned arrived on the territory of the Member State.	(25) The provisions on the content of international protection contained in the asylum acquis should apply as of the moment when admitted persons who are granted international protection arrive on the territory of the Member States or once these persons were granted international protection, if granted after the person concerned arrived on the territory of the Member State.
	Amendment 32 <i>(25a) The integration of resettled persons in their host society is important for a successful resettlement procedure, and, hence, for the effectiveness of the Union Resettlement Framework. Resettled persons should have the same access to integration measures as other beneficiaries of international protection in accordance with the [Qualification Regulation]. Member States may make the participation in such integration measures</i>		(25-a) The integration of admitted persons in their host society is important for a successful admission procedure. Admitted persons should have the same access to integration measures as beneficiaries of international protection in accordance with the [Qualification Regulation]. Member States may <u>should be able to</u> make the participation in such integration measures compulsory only if those



	<p><i>compulsory only if those integration measures are easily accessible, available and free of charge. Member States should also offer a pre-departure orientation programme to third-country nationals or stateless persons, which should include information about their rights and obligations, language classes, and information about the Member State's social, cultural and political set up. These programmes may be provided after entry or may be included into integration programmes should Member States choose to have them and taking into account the particular vulnerabilities of the resettled person. Member States should also arrange post-arrival orientation programmes tailored to the needs of resettled persons in order to provide them with guidance concerning, in particular, the learning of the language of the host Member State, education, training and the labour market, taking account of their specific vulnerabilities. As far as possible, the bodies and persons concerned, such as local authorities and persons who have already been resettled, should be involved in</i></p>		<p>integration measures are easily accessible, available and free of charge. Member States should also offer, when considered feasible, a pre-departure orientation programme to third-country nationals or stateless persons, which could include information about their rights and obligations, language classes, and information about the Member State's social, cultural and political set up. Such information could also be provided after entry or be included into integration measures and take into account the particular vulnerabilities of the admitted person. Member States <u>should be able to also</u> arrange post-arrival orientation programmes tailored to the needs of admitted persons in order to provide them with guidance concerning, in particular, the learning of the language of the host Member State, education, acces to the labour market, taking account of</p>
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	<i>implementing programmes of this kind.</i>		their specific vulnerabilities. <u>In modalities to be set by Member States,</u> as far as possible, the bodies and persons concerned, such as local authorities and persons who have already been admitted, should be involved in implementing programmes of this kind.
		(25a) The secondary movement of all persons who have been admitted under this Regulation, including when humanitarian status under national law has been granted, should be discouraged in all circumstances. Secondary movement of holders of humanitarian status under national law should be discouraged equally effectively as secondary movements of beneficiaries of international protection. Member States within the framework of the Union law and policy should cooperate effectively and without undue delay readmit persons who have been admitted in accordance with this Regulation and found in a Member State where they have no right to stay.	<i>Informal rapporteur's suggestion</i> [(25a) The secondary movement of all persons who have been admitted under this Regulation, <u>including when humanitarian status under national law has been granted,</u> should be discouraged in all circumstances. Secondary movement of holders of humanitarian status under national law should be discouraged equally effectively as secondary movements of beneficiaries of international protection. Member States within the framework of the Union law and policy should cooperate effectively and without undue

			delay readmit persons who have been admitted in accordance with this Regulation and found in a Member State where they have no right to stay.]
		(25b) Without prejudice to the right to apply for international protection, Member States may, in case of humanitarian admission, reach a conclusion on the admission of a third country national or stateless person to its territory based on an initial evaluation and grant that person a humanitarian status under national law.	(25b) Without prejudice to the right to apply for international protection, Member States may, in case of humanitarian admission, reach a conclusion on the admission of a third country national or stateless person to its territory based on an initial evaluation and grant that person a humanitarian status under national law.
		(25c) The humanitarian status under national law should provide for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Such a status should be withdrawn only in case of new circumstances or new evidence arise concerning the person's eligibility following the decision on granting the status.	[(25c) The humanitarian status under national law should provide for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Such a status should be withdrawn only in case of new circumstances or new evidence arise concerning the person's eligibility following

			the decision on granting the status.]
(26) In line with the Commission proposal for a Regulation establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (recast) ¹ , in order to comprehensively reflect the efforts of each Member State, the number of persons effectively resettled to a Member State should be added to the number of applications for international protection for the purpose of calculating the corrective allocation mechanism proposed by the Commission.		(26) [In line with the Commission proposal for a Regulation establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (recast) ² , in order to comprehensively reflect the efforts of each Member State, the number of persons effectively resettled to a Member State should be added to the number of applications for international protection for the purpose of calculating the corrective allocation mechanism proposed by the Commission.]	(26) [In line with the Commission proposal for a Regulation establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (recast) ³ , in order to comprehensively reflect the efforts of each Member State, the number of persons effectively resettled to a Member State should be added to the number of applications for international protection for the purpose of calculating the corrective allocation mechanism proposed by the Commission.]
(27) Given the expertise of UNHCR	Amendment 33 (27) Given the expertise of	(27) Given the expertise of	(27) Given the expertise of

¹ COM(2016) 270 final.

² COM(2016) 270 final.

³ COM(2016) 270 final.

in facilitating the different forms of admission of persons in need of international protection from third countries, to which they have been displaced, to Member States willing to admit them, UNHCR should continue to play a key role in resettlement efforts conducted under the Union Resettlement Framework. In addition to UNHCR, other international actors such as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) should be called upon to assist Member States in the implementation of the Union Resettlement Framework.	UNHCR in facilitating the different forms of admission of persons in need of international protection from third countries, to which they have been displaced, to Member States willing to admit them, UNHCR should continue to play a key role in <i>be primarily responsible for referring persons eligible for resettlement efforts</i> conducted under the Union Resettlement Framework. In addition to UNHCR, other international actors such as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) should be called upon to assist Member States in the implementation of the Union Resettlement Framework.	UNHCR in facilitating the different forms of admission of persons in need of international protection from third countries, to which they have been displaced, to Member States willing to admit them, UNHCR should continue to play a key role in resettlement efforts conducted under the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework. In addition to UNHCR, other international actors such as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) should be called upon to assist Member States in the implementation of [...] that Framework.	UNHCR in facilitating the different forms of admission of persons in need of international protection from third countries, to which they have been displaced, to Member States willing to admit them, UNHCR should continue to play a key role under the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework in resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts. It should be possible that in addition to UNHCR, other international actors such as International Organisation for Migration (IOM) be called upon to assist Member States in the implementation of such Framework. of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework.
(28) [The European Union Agency for Asylum] should assist Member States in the implementation of Union Resettlement Framework in accordance with its mandate.	Amendment 34 (28) <i>Member States should be given support to help them honour their commitments and thus ensure the smooth functioning of the Union Resettlement Framework.</i>	(28) [The European Union Agency for Asylum] should assist Member States in the implementation of Union Resettlement and Humanitarian	<i>Deleted.</i>

	<p>[The European Union Agency for Asylum] should assist <i>provide the</i> Member States in the implementation of Union Resettlement Framework <i>with that support, at their request and</i> in accordance with its mandate. <i>The EUAA should also coordinate the exchanges of good practices among Member States, as regards the implementation of this Regulation.</i></p>	<p>Admission Framework in accordance with its mandate.</p>	
	<p>Amendment 35</p> <p><i>(28a) Given that this Regulation seeks to introduce common resettlement procedures, Member States should be encouraged to cooperate with one another and, if they see fit, implement jointly some stages in the procedure. This cooperation may, for example, take the form of the pooling of infrastructure and the deployment of joint selection missions. At Member States request, the EUAA should be able to provide support to Member States planning to engage in cooperation of this kind.</i></p>		Deleted
<p>(29) A High-Level Resettlement Committee should be established to allow for broad consultations with all</p>	<p>Amendment 36</p> <p>(29) A High-Level Resettlement Committee should be established to allow for broad consultations with all</p>	<p>(29) A High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee should be established to</p>	<p>(29) A High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission</p>

stakeholders on the implementation of the Union Resettlement Framework.	<p>stakeholders on the implementation of the Union Resettlement Framework. <i>This Committee should align its work with that of international resettlement structures, particularly the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement and UNHCR's Annual Projected Global Resettlement Needs. The High-Level Resettlement Committee should draw up recommendations to serve as main components when drafting the Union resettlement plan and the different targeted Union resettlement schemes. The Commission should build upon the recommendations of the High-Level Resettlement Committee when preparing the Union resettlement plan every two years.</i></p>	<p>allow for broad consultations with all stakeholders on the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework. The Commission should invite Member States to indicate on a voluntary basis at the meeting of that Committee the details of their participation, including the type of admission and the regions or countries from which admission shall take place, and their contributions to the maximum total number of persons to be admitted under that Plan.</p>	<p>Committee should be established <u>to consult</u> allow for broad consultations with all stakeholders on the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework.</p> <p>The High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee should advise the Commission on issues related to the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, including on a recommended number of persons to be admitted and the third countries or regions from which admission should be undertaken, taking into account the annual UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs. It could make recommendations.</p> <p>The Commission should invite Member States to indicate on a voluntary basis at the meeting of that Committee the details of their participation, including</p>
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			the type of admission and the countries from which admission shall take place, and their contributions to the total number of persons to be admitted under that Plan.
(30) Resettlement efforts by the Member States under this Regulation should be supported by appropriate funding from the Union's budget. To enable a proper and sustainable functioning of the resettlement schemes amendments are necessary to Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ .		(30) Resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts by the Member States under this Regulation should be supported by appropriate funding from the Union's general budget. To enable a proper and sustainable functioning of the Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan , [...] Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ² should be amended .	(30) Resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts by the Member States under this Regulation should be supported by appropriate funding from the Union's general budget. To enable a proper and sustainable functioning of the Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council³ should be amended.

¹ Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, amending Council Decision 2008/381/EC and repealing Decisions No 573/2007/EC and No 575/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision 2007/435/EC (OJ L 150, 20.05.2014, p. 168).

² Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, amending Council Decision 2008/381/EC and repealing Decisions No 573/2007/EC and No 575/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision 2007/435/EC (OJ L 150, 20.05.2014, p. 168).

³ ~~Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, amending Council Decision 2008/381/EC and repealing Decisions No 573/2007/EC and No 575/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision 2007/435/EC (OJ L 150, 20.05.2014, p. 168).~~

<p>(31) This Regulation does not affect the ability of the Member States to adopt or implement national resettlement schemes, which do not jeopardise the attainment of the Union's objectives under this Regulation, for example where they contribute an additional number of resettlement places to targeted Union resettlement schemes established under this Regulation going beyond their contribution to the maximum number of persons to be resettled under the annual Union resettlement plan.</p>	<p>Amendment 37</p> <p>(31) This Regulation does not affect the ability of the Member States to adopt or implement national resettlement schemes, which do not jeopardise the attainment of the Union's objectives under this Regulation, for example where they contribute an additional number of resettlement places to targeted Union resettlement schemes established under this Regulation going beyond their contribution to the maximum target number of persons to be resettled under the annual Union resettlement plan and does not affect the obligations of the Member States relating to the target number of persons. Where Member States offer resettlement places under national resettlement programmes, they should continue to receive funding from the Union budget.</p>	<p>(31) This Regulation does not affect the ability of the Member States to adopt or implement national resettlement schemes[...] for example where they contribute an additional number of [...] admission places to [...] the maximum total number of persons to be [...] admitted under the [...] Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan.</p>	<p>(31) This Regulation does not affect the ability of the Member States to adopt or implement national resettlement schemes for example where they contribute an additional number of admission places to the total number of persons to be admitted under the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan.</p>
<p>(32) Complementarity with ongoing resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives undertaken in the Union framework should be ensured.</p>		<p>(32) Complementarity with ongoing resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives undertaken in the Union framework should be ensured.</p>	<p>(32) Complementarity with ongoing resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives undertaken in the Union framework should be ensured.</p>
<p>(33) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the</p>		<p>(33) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the</p>	<p>(33) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights</p>

principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and should therefore be applied in a manner consistent with these rights and principles, including as regards the rights of the child, the right to respect for family life and the general principle of non-discrimination.		principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and should therefore be applied in a manner consistent with these rights and principles, including as regards the rights of the child, the right to respect for family life and the general principle of non-discrimination.	and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and should therefore be applied in a manner consistent with these rights and principles, including as regards the rights of the child, the right to respect for family life and the general principle of non-discrimination.
(34) Any processing of personal data by the authorities of the Member States within the framework of this Regulation should be conducted in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).		(34) Any processing of personal data by the authorities of the Member States within the framework of this Regulation should be conducted in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).	(34) Any processing of personal data by the authorities of the Member States within the framework of this Regulation should be conducted in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).
(35) Any processing of personal data by [the European Union Agency for Asylum] within the framework of this Regulation should be conducted in		(35) Any processing of personal data by [the European Union Agency for Asylum] within the framework of this Regulation should	(35) Any processing of personal data by [the European Union Agency for Asylum] within the

accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ¹ as well as [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (EU Asylum Agency Regulation) ²] and it should respect the principles of necessity and proportionality.		be conducted in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council, ³ as well as [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (EU Asylum Agency Regulation) ⁴] and it should respect the principles of necessity and proportionality.	framework of this Regulation should be conducted in accordance with Regulation EU 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, as well as [Regulation (EU) No 2021/2303 (EU Asylum Agency Regulation)] and it should respect the principles of necessity and proportionality
(36) The application of this Regulation should be reviewed simultaneously with the review of Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.		(36) The application of this Regulation should be reviewed simultaneously with the review of Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.	(36) The application of this Regulation should be reviewed simultaneously with the review of Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.
(37) [In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on		(37) [In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the	<i>Deleted</i>

- ¹ 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 (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).
- ² OJ L [...], [...], p. [...].
- ³ 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 (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).
- ⁴ OJ L [...], [...], p. [...].

European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, those Member States have notified their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation]		Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, those Member States have notified their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation]	
<i>OR</i>		<i>OR</i>	
(37) [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, those Member States are not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and are not bound by it or subject to its application.]		(37) [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, those Member States are not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and are not bound by it or subject to its application.]	(37) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, those Member States are not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and are not bound by it or subject to its application.
<i>OR</i>		<i>OR</i>	
(37) [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and		(37) [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European	<i>Deleted</i>

to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, the United Kingdom is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.		Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, the United Kingdom is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.	
(37a) In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Ireland has notified (, by letter of ...,) its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.]		(37a) In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Ireland has notified (, by letter of ...,) its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.]	<i>Deleted</i>
<i>OR</i>		<i>OR</i>	
(37) [In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the United Kingdom has notified (, by letter of ...,) its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.		(37) [In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the United Kingdom has notified (, by letter of ...,) its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.	<i>Deleted</i>

(37a) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.]		(37a) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.]	<i>Deleted</i>
(38) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol (No 22) on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application,		(38) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol (No 22) on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application,	(38) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol (No 22) on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application,
HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:		HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:
<i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject matter</i>		<i>Article 1</i> Subject matter	<i>Article 1</i> Subject matter
This Regulation establishes a Union Resettlement Framework for the	Amendment 38 This Regulation establishes a Union Resettlement Framework for the	1. This Regulation:	1. This Regulation:

admission of third-country nationals and stateless persons to the territory of the Member States with a view to granting them international protection.	admission of third-country nationals and stateless persons to the territory of the Member States with a view to granting them international protection <i>and providing them with a durable solution.</i>		
		– establishes a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework for the admission of third-country nationals [...] or stateless persons to the territory of the Member States with a view to granting them in accordance with this Regulation:	– establishes a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework for the admission of third-country nationals or stateless persons to the territory of the Member States with a view to granting them in accordance with this Regulation:
		(a) international protection as defined in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] (“international protection”), or	(a) international protection as defined in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] (“international protection”), or
		(b) a humanitarian status under national law that provides for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] for beneficiaries of	(b) a humanitarian status under national law that provides for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification

		subsidiary protection.	Regulation] for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.
		– lays down rules on the admission of third-country nationals or stateless persons to the territory of the Member States for the purpose of implementing this Regulation. Admission shall take place through resettlement or humanitarian admission.	– lays down rules on the admission of third-country nationals or stateless persons to the territory of the Member States for the purpose of implementing this Regulation. Admission shall take place through resettlement or humanitarian admission.
		2. This Regulation does not establish a right for third-country nationals or stateless persons to request admission or to be admitted to the territory of the Member States.	2. This Regulation does not establish a right for third-country nationals or stateless persons to request admission or to be admitted to the territory of the Member States.
		2a. This Regulation does not impose an obligation on Member States to admit a person.	2a. This Regulation does not impose an obligation on Member States to admit a person.
		2b. Member States shall contribute to the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan set out under Article 7, on a voluntary basis. The indications made by the Member States in the High Level Resettlement and Humanitarian	2b. Member States shall contribute to the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan set out under Article 7, on a voluntary basis. The indications made by the Member States in the High Level Resettlement and

		Admission Committee in relation to the details of their participation, including the type of admission and the regions or countries from which admission shall take place, and of their contribution to the maximum total number of persons to be admitted under that Plan shall be voluntary.	Humanitarian Admission Committee in relation to the details of their participation, including the type of admission and the regions or countries from which admission shall take place, and of their contribution to the total number of persons to be admitted under that Plan shall be voluntary.
<i>Article 2 Resettlement</i>		<i>Article 2 [...] Definitions</i>	<i>Article 2 [...] Definitions</i>
For the purposes of this Regulation 'resettlement' means the admission of third-country nationals and stateless persons in need of international protection from a third country to which or within which they have been displaced to the territory of the Member States with a view to granting them international protection.	Amendment 39 For the purposes of this Regulation 'resettlement' means the <i>selection, upon referral from UNHCR or Member States, admission, transfer and protection</i> of third-country nationals and stateless persons in need of international protection from a third country to which or within which they have been displaced to the territory of a the Member States <i>State</i> with a view to granting them international protection <i>and providing them with a durable solution.</i>	For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions apply:
		(1) 'resettlement' means the admission, following a referral from the United Nations High	1) 'resettlement' means the admission, following a referral from the United Nations High

		<p>Commissioner for Refugees ('UNHCR'), of third-country nationals or stateless persons [...] who are eligible under Article 5 (1) and who do not fall under refusal grounds in accordance with Article 6, from a third country to which [...] they have been forcibly displaced, to the territory of the Member States, [...] and who are granted international protection.</p>	<p>Commissioner for Refugees ('UNHCR'), of third-country nationals or stateless persons who are eligible under ... Article 5 (1) and who do not fall under refusal grounds in accordance with Article 6, from a third country to which they have been displaced, to the territory of the Member States, and who are granted international protection and have access to a durable solution in accordance with EU and national law.</p>
		<p>(2) 'humanitarian admission' means the admission, following, where requested by a Member State, a referral from the UNHCR, [the European Union Agency for Asylum] or another relevant international body, of third-country nationals or stateless persons, from a third country to which they have been forcibly displaced, to the territory of the Member States and who, at least, on the basis of an initial evaluation:</p>	<p>(2) 'humanitarian admission' means the admission, following, where requested by a Member State, a referral from the UNHCR, the European Union Agency for Asylum or another relevant international body, of third-country nationals or stateless persons, from a third country to which they have been forcibly displaced, to the territory of the Member States and who, at least, on the basis of an initial evaluation:</p>
		<p>(a) are eligible under Article 5 (1a);</p>	<p>(a) are eligible under Article 5 (1a);</p>

		(b) do not fall under refusal grounds under Article 6 and	(b) do not fall under refusal grounds under Article 6 and
		(c) are granted in accordance with point aa) of Article 10 (7) of this Regulation international protection or a humanitarian status under national law that provides for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.	(c) are granted in accordance with point aa) of Article 10 (7) of this Regulation international protection or a humanitarian status under national law that provides for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.
	<p>(3) receive submissions of urgent or emergency resettlement cases from UNHCR and for whom immediacy of the security risks or the severity of the medical condition necessitates their removal from the threatening conditions within a very short time;</p> <p>(5) aspire to take a decision within two weeks from submission of a case and ensure the immediate transfer of the third country national or stateless person.</p>	(3) 'emergency admission' means the admission through resettlement or humanitarian admission of persons with urgent legal or physical protection needs or with immediate medical needs.	(3) 'emergency admission' means the admission through resettlement or humanitarian admission of persons with urgent legal or physical protection needs or with immediate medical needs.

<i>Article 3</i> Union Resettlement Framework		<i>Article 3</i> Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework	<i>Article 3</i> Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework
A Union Resettlement Framework is hereby established.		[...]	<i>Deleted</i>
It lays down rules on the resettlement of third-country nationals and stateless persons to the territory of the Member States.		[...]	<i>Deleted</i>
The Union Resettlement Framework shall:		The Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework shall:	The Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework shall:
(a) provide for the legal and safe arrival of third-country nationals and stateless persons in need of international protection to the territory of the Member States;	Amendment 40 (a) provide for guarantee the legal and safe transfer and arrival of third-country nationals and stateless persons who are among the most vulnerable persons in need of international protection to the territory of the Member States with a view to providing them with a durable solution ;	a) provide for the legal and safe arrival of third-country nationals [...] or stateless persons [...] who are eligible for admission and who do not fall under refusal grounds in accordance with this Regulation to the territory of the Member States;	(a) provide for the legal and safe arrival of third-country nationals or stateless persons who are eligible for admission and who do not fall under refusal grounds in accordance with this Regulation to the territory of the Member States with a view to granting them international protection in accordance with this regulation or a humanitarian status under national law as defined in Article 2(2)(c) and encourage

			all Member States to scale up their efforts to that effect;
		aa) contribute to international resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives;	aa) contribute to increasing the Union's contribution to international resettlement and humanitarian admission initiatives with a view to increasing the overall number of available resettlement and humanitarian admission places;
		ab) contribute to alleviating the pressure on third countries in regions to which a large number of persons in need of international protection have been forcibly displaced;	ab) contribute to strengthening the Union's partnerships with third countries in regions to which a large number of persons in need of international protection has been displaced.
(b) contribute to the reduction of the risk of a large-scale irregular inflow of third-country nationals and stateless persons in need of international protection to the territory of the Member States;	Amendment 41 (b) <i>encourage all Member States to gradually increase their resettlement efforts and the overall number of available resettlement places, as well as support and facilitate the reception and integration of resettled persons and thus contribute to the reduction of the risk of a large-scale irregular inflow of need for third country nationals and stateless persons in need of international protection to travel irregularly to the territory of</i>	b) contribute, in the long term, to [...] reducing the risk of a large-scale irregular inflow of third-country nationals [...] or stateless persons in need of international protection to the territory of the Member States.	<i>Deleted</i>

	the Member States;		
(c) contribute to international resettlement initiatives.	Amendment 42 (c) contribute to international resettlement initiatives, <i>including through the strategic use of resettlement, particularly in protracted refugee situations, thus also helping third countries in which people first seek international protection.</i>	c) [...]	<i>Deleted</i>
<i>Article 4 Regions or third countries from which resettlement is to occur</i>		<i>Article 4 Determination of regions or third countries from which Union resettlement or humanitarian admission is to occur</i>	<i>Article 4 Determination of regions or third countries from which Union resettlement or humanitarian admission is to occur</i>
In determining the regions or third countries from which resettlement shall occur within the Union Resettlement Framework, in accordance with the implementing acts referred to in Articles 7 and 8, the following factors shall be taken into consideration:	Amendment 43 In determining the regions or third countries from which resettlement shall occur within the Union Resettlement Framework, in accordance with the implementing <i>delegated</i> acts referred to in Articles 7 and 8, the following factors shall be taken into consideration:	1. In order to determine [...] the regions or third countries from which Union resettlement or humanitarian admission shall occur [...], in accordance with [...] Article 7 [...], the following factors shall be taken into consideration:	1. The determination of the regions or third countries from which Union resettlement or humanitarian admission shall occur shall primarily have as a basis:
(a) the number of persons in need of international protection displaced to or within a third country and any onward movement of those persons to	Amendment 44 (a) the number of <i>vulnerable</i> persons in need of international protection displaced to or within a third country and any onward	a) taking into account the UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs , the number of persons in need of international	(a) the UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs;

the territory of the Member States;	movement of those persons to the territory of the Member States as specified in the annual UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs report;	protection displaced to [...] a third country [...];	
	Amendment 45 <i>(a a) third countries and regions hosting protracted refugee situations.</i>		<i>Deleted</i>
(b) complementarity with financial and technical assistance provided to third countries to which or within which persons in need of international protection have been displaced;	Amendment 46 (b) <i>the scope for strategic use of resettlement with a view to collectively providing solutions and improving the protection environment in third countries, and with a view to its complementarity with financial and technical assistance for improving the capacity of reception and protection conditions</i> provided to third countries to which or within which persons in need of international protection have been displaced.	b) complementarity with financial and technical assistance provided to third countries to which [...] persons in need of international protection have been forcibly displaced;	(b) the scope for improving the protection environment and increasing the protection space in third countries;
(c) the Union's overall relations with the third country or countries from which resettlement occurs, and with third countries in general;	Amendment 47 <i>deleted</i>	c) the Union's overall relations with the third country or countries from which Union resettlement or humanitarian admission occurs;	<i>Deleted</i>
		ca) the scale and content of commitments to resettlement or	ca) the scale and content of commitments to resettlement or

		humanitarian admission undertaken by third countries.	humanitarian admission undertaken by third countries with a view to collectively contributing to meeting the Global Resettlement Needs.
(d) a third country's effective cooperation with the Union in the area of migration and asylum, including:	Amendment 48 <i>deleted</i>	d) [...]	<i>Deleted</i>
		2. In addition to the factors referred to in paragraph 1, the following factors may be taken into consideration:	<i>Deleted</i>
		a) the risk of onward movement of persons in need of international protection from a region or third country to the territory of the Member States;	
		b) a third country's effective cooperation with the Union in the area of migration and asylum, including:	
(i) reducing the number of third-country nationals and stateless persons irregularly crossing the border into the territory of the Member States coming from that third country;		(i) reducing the number of third-country nationals [...] or stateless persons irregularly crossing the border into the territory of the Member States coming from that	

		third country;	
(ii) creating the conditions for the use of the first country of asylum and safe third country concepts for the return of asylum applicants who have irregularly crossed the border into the territory of the Member States coming from or having a connection with the third country concerned;		(ii) creating the conditions for the use of the first country of asylum and safe third country concepts [...];	
(iii) increasing the capacity for the reception and protection of persons in need of international protection staying in that country, including through the development of an effective asylum system; or		(iii) maintaining or increasing the capacity for the reception and protection of persons in need of international protection staying in that country, including through the development of an effective asylum system; [...]	
(iv) increasing the rate of readmission of third-country nationals and stateless persons irregularly staying in the territory of the Member States such as through the conclusion and effective implementation of readmission agreements;		(iv) increasing the rate of readmission of third-country nationals, including own nationals or stateless persons irregularly staying in the territory of the Member States such as through the conclusion and effective implementation of readmission agreements and the effective and timely identification and issuance of travel documents.	
(e) the scale and content of commitments to resettlement	Amendment 49 <i>deleted</i>	e) [...]	

undertaken by third countries.			
<i>Article 5 Eligibility criteria</i>	Amendment 50 <i>Article 5 Eligibility criteria</i>	<i>Article 5 Eligibility [...] for admission</i>	<i>Article 5 Eligibility for admission</i>
The following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be eligible for targeted Union resettlement schemes established in accordance with Article 8:	The Only the following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be eligible for targeted Union resettlement schemes established in accordance with Article 8:	1. For the purpose of resettlement, the following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be eligible for [...] admission, provided that they also fall within at least one of the categories referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1b:	1. For the purpose of resettlement, the following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be eligible for admission provided that they also fall within at least one of the categories referred to in point (a) of par. 1b:
e(a) (i) third-country nationals, who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, are outside the country of nationality or the part of that country in which they formerly habitually resided, and are unable or, owing to such fear, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or stateless persons, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence or of the part of that country in which they formerly habitually resided, for the same reasons as mentioned above, are unable or, owing to such fear,	(a) (i) third-country nationals, who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability , political opinion or membership of a particular social group, are outside the country of nationality or the part of that country in which they formerly habitually resided , and are unable or, owing to such fear, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or stateless persons, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence or of the part of that country in which they formerly habitually resided , for the	(a) [...] third-country nationals who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, are outside the country of nationality [...] and are unable or, owing to such fear, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or stateless persons, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence [...] for the same reasons as mentioned above, are unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to [...] it; or, failing that,	(a) third-country nationals who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, as defined in Article 10 of Regulation EU XXX [Qualification Regulation] are outside the country of nationality and are unable or, owing to such fear, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or stateless persons, who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons

unwilling to return to or stay in it, or, failing that,	same reasons as mentioned above, are unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to or stay in it, or, failing that,		as mentioned above, are unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it; or, failing that,
(ii) third-country nationals, who are outside the country of nationality or the part of that country in which they formerly habitually resided, or stateless persons, who are outside of the country of former habitual residence or of the part of that country in which they formerly habitually resided, and in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that they, if returned to or staying in their country of origin or former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm, and are unable, or, owing to such risk, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country;	(ii) third-country nationals, who are outside the country of nationality or the part of that country in which they formerly habitually resided , or stateless persons, who are outside of the country of former habitual residence or of the part of that country in which they formerly habitually resided , and in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that they, if returned to or staying in their country of origin or former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm, and are unable, or, owing to such risk, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country;	(ab) [...] third-country nationals [...] who are outside the country of nationality [...] or stateless persons [...] who are outside of the country of former habitual residence [...] and in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that they, if returned to [...] their country of origin or former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm as defined in Article 16 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX (Qualification Regulation) , and are unable[...] or, owing to such risk, [...] unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country.	(ab) third-country nationals who are outside the country of nationality or stateless persons who are outside of the country of former habitual residence and in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that they, if returned to their country of origin or former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm as defined in Article 16 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation], and are unable or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country.
			Persons whose protection or assistance from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has ceased for any

			reason without their position being definitely settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, shall be deemed to meet the eligible criteria set out in this point.
(b) third-country nationals and stateless persons who fall within at least one of the following categories:	(b) third-country nationals and stateless persons who and who further fall within at least one of the following categories of vulnerable persons :	(b) [...]	<i>Deleted</i>
		1a. For the purpose of humanitarian admission, the following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be eligible for admission provided that, at least on the basis of an initial evaluation, they also fall within at least one of the categories referred to in points (a), (b) and (ba) of paragraph 1b:	1a. For the purpose of humanitarian admission, the following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be eligible for admission provided that, at least on the basis of an initial evaluation, they also fall within at least one of the categories referred to in points (a) and (ab) of paragraph 1b:
		(a) third-country nationals who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, are outside the country of nationality	(a) third-country nationals who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group, as defined in

		<p>and are unable or, owing to such fear, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or stateless persons who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons as mentioned above, are unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it; or, failing that,</p>	<p>Article 10 of Regulation EU XXX [Qualification Regulation] are outside the country of nationality and are unable or, owing to such fear, are unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or stateless persons who, being outside of the country of former habitual residence for the same reasons as mentioned above, are unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it; or, failing that,</p>
		<p>(b) third-country nationals who are outside the country of nationality or stateless persons who are outside of the country of former habitual residence, and in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that they, if returned to their country of origin or former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm as defined in Article 16 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX (Qualification Regulation), and are unable or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country.</p>	<p>(b) third-country nationals who are outside the country of nationality or stateless persons who are outside of the country of former habitual residence, and in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that they, if returned to their country of origin or former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm as defined in Article 16 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation], and are unable or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail</p>

			themselves of the protection of that country.
		<i>(b) third-country nationals or stateless persons who meet the criteria in point (a) and who further, according to Article 1D Paragraph 2 of the 1951 Geneva Convention, are entitled to the benefits of that Convention</i>	Persons whose protection or assistance from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has ceased for any reason without their position being definitely settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, shall be deemed to meet the eligible criteria set out in this point.
		1b. To be eligible for admission third-country nationals and stateless persons shall also fall within at least one of the following categories:	1b. To be eligible for admission third-country nationals and stateless persons shall also fall within at least one of the following categories:
(i) vulnerable persons:		(a) vulnerable persons:	(a) vulnerable persons:
–		– persons with legal or physical protection needs;	–
– women and girls at risk;	– women and girls at risk;	– women and girls at risk;	– women and girls at risk;
– children and adolescents at risk, including unaccompanied children;	– children and adolescents at risk, including unaccompanied children;	– minors [...], including unaccompanied [...] minors;	– minors , including unaccompanied minors;

– survivors of violence and/or torture, including on the basis of gender;	– survivors of violence and/or torture, including on the basis of gender or sexual orientation ;	– survivors of violence [...] or torture, including on the basis of gender;	– survivors of violence or torture, including on the basis of gender or sexual orientation;
– persons with legal and/or physical protection needs;	– persons with legal and/or physical protection needs, including those facing a threat of refoulement ;	– [...]	– persons with legal and/or physical protection needs, including as regards protection from refoulement;
	– persons for whom no other lasting solution can be considered, especially those in protracted refugee situations ;		–
– persons with medical needs or disabilities; or	– persons with medical needs or disabilities; or	– persons with medical needs, in particular where life-saving treatment is unavailable in the country to which they have been forcibly displaced ;	– persons with medical needs, including where life-saving treatment is unavailable in the country to which they have been forcibly displaced;
		– persons with [...] disabilities; or	– persons with disabilities; or
		– persons who lack a foreseeable alternative durable solution.	– persons who lack a foreseeable alternative durable solution, in particular those in protracted refugee situation;
– persons with socio-economic vulnerability;	<i>deleted</i>	– [...]	<i>Deleted</i>
	– elderly people		<i>Deleted</i>
			(ab) In case of humanitarian admission, the family members listed in paragraph 1c) of third-country nationals or stateless

			persons legally residing in a Member State or of Union citizens.
	<i>(b) third-country nationals or stateless persons who meet the criteria in point (a) and who further, according to Article 1D Paragraph 2 of the 1951 Geneva Convention, are entitled to the benefits of that Convention;</i>		
(ii) family members of third-country nationals or stateless persons or Union citizens legally residing in a Member State:	(ii) <i>(c) the following</i> family members of third-country nationals or stateless persons or Union citizens legally residing in a Member State to be resettled with the aim to ensure family unity:	[...] (b) the following family members of vulnerable third-country nationals or stateless persons [...] as referred to in point (a):	1c. With the aim to ensure family unity the following family members of third-country nationals or stateless persons to be admitted shall also be eligible for admission:
– the spouse or unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the law or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to that of married couples under its law relating to third-country nationals or stateless persons;	– the spouse or unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the law or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to that of married couples under its law relating to third-country nationals or stateless persons;	– the spouse or unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the law or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to that of married couples under its law relating to third-country nationals or stateless persons;	- the spouse or unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the law or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to that of married couples under its law relating to third-country nationals or stateless persons;
– the minor children of couples referred to in the first indent or of third-country nationals or stateless persons to be resettled, on the condition that they are unmarried,	– the minor children of couples referred to in the first indent or of third-country nationals or stateless persons to be resettled, on the condition that they are unmarried,	– the minor children [...] on the condition that they are unmarried, regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted	– the minor children on the condition that they are unmarried, regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted or

regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under national law;	regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined <i>or recognised</i> under national law, <i>as well as the children for whom they hold parental responsibility</i> ;	as defined under national law;	recognised as defined under national law;
– the father, mother or another adult responsible for the unmarried minor to be resettled, whether by law or by the practice of the Member State where the adult is present;	– the father, mother or another adult responsible for the unmarried minor to be resettled, whether by law or by the practice of the Member State where the adult is present <i>in accordance with national law or practice</i> ;	– the father, mother or another adult responsible for [...] an unmarried minor [...], whether by law or by the practice of the Member State concerned [...];	– the father, mother or another adult responsible for an unmarried minor, whether by law or by the practice of the Member State concerned;
– the sibling or siblings of the third-country nationals or stateless persons to be resettled;	– the sibling or siblings of the third-country nationals or stateless persons to be resettled ;	– the sibling or siblings [...];	– the sibling or siblings
– third-country nationals or stateless persons to be resettled who are dependent on their child or parent for assistance as a result of pregnancy, a newborn child, serious illness, severe disability or old age, provided that family ties existed in the country of origin, that the child or parent is able to take care of the dependent person and that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing;	– third-country nationals or stateless persons who are dependent on their child or , <i>parent or other family member</i> for assistance as a result of pregnancy, a newborn child, serious illness, severe disability or old age, provided that family ties existed in the country of origin, that the child or parent <i>or other family member</i> is able to take care of the dependent person and that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing;	– third-country nationals or stateless persons [...] who are dependent on their child or parent for assistance as a result of pregnancy, a new-born child, serious illness, severe disability or old age. [...] This applies provided that family ties existed in the country of origin, that the child or parent is able to take care of the dependent person, and that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing.	– third-country nationals or stateless persons who are dependent on their child, parent or other family member for assistance as a result of pregnancy, a new-born child, serious illness, severe disability or old age. This applies provided that family ties existed in the country of origin, that the child, parent or other family member is able to take care of the dependent person, and that the persons concerned expressed their desire in

			writing.
			In the application of this paragraph, Member States shall take due account of the best interests of the child. Where the third-country national or stateless person is a married minor but not accompanied by his or her spouse, the best interests of the minor may be seen to lie with his or her original family.
		(ba) In case of humanitarian admission, the family members listed in point (b) of third-country nationals or stateless persons legally residing in a Member State or of Union citizens.	
(c) third-country nationals or stateless persons who do not fall within the scope of Article 1D of the 1951 Geneva Convention, relating to protection or assistance from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees		(c) [...]	<i>Deleted.</i>

("UNHCR");			
(d) third-country nationals or stateless persons who have not been recognised by the competent authorities of the country in which they are present or have taken up residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country, or rights and obligations equivalent to those.		(d) [...]	<i>Deleted.</i>
Member States shall ensure that family unity can be maintained between persons referred to in point (b)(ii).		[...]	
	<i>Without prejudice to the Union law on family reunification, including Council Directive 2003/86/EC^{1a} or to Member States' national law on family reunification, the family members referred to in point c) of first paragraph, of third-country nationals or stateless persons or Union citizens legally residing in a Member State may be resettled by Member States outside of their participation in the targeted Union resettlement scheme.</i>		
	^{1a} Council Directive 2003/86/EC of 22 September 2003 on the right to		

	<i>family reunification (OJ L 251, 3.10.2003, p. 12).</i>		
<i>Article 6</i> Grounds for exclusion	Amendment 51 <i>Grounds for exclusion ineligibility</i>	<i>Article 6</i> Grounds for refusing admission	<i>Article 6</i> Grounds for refusing admission
1. The following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be excluded from targeted Union resettlement schemes established in accordance with Article 8:	Amendment 52 1. The following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be excluded from ineligible for targeted Union resettlement schemes established in accordance with Article 8:	1. The following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be refused admission under this Regulation [...] :	1. The following third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be refused admission under this Regulation :
		(-a) persons falling within the scope of Article 1(D) of the Geneva Convention, relating to protection or assistance from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, unless the Member State examining the resettlement file ascertains that the persons concerned were forced to leave their area of operation due to a situation where their personal safety was at serious risk and such organs or agencies were unable to ensure their living conditions in accordance with their mandate;	
		(-aa) persons recognised by the	(-aa) persons recognised by

		competent authorities of the country in which they have taken up residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country, or equivalent rights and obligations;	the competent authorities of the country in which they have taken up residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country, or equivalent rights and obligations;
(a) persons for whom there are reasonable grounds for considering that:	Amendment 53 (a) persons for whom there are reasonable serious grounds for considering that:	(a) persons for whom there are reasonable grounds for considering that:	(a) persons for whom there are reasonable grounds for considering that:
(i) they have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;		(i) they have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;	(i) they have committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;
(ii) they have committed a serious crime;	Amendment 54 (ii) they have committed a serious <i>non-political</i> crime;	(ii) they have committed a serious crime;	(ii) they have committed a serious crime;
(iii) they have been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set out in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations;		(iii) they have been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set out in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations;	(iii) they have been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set out in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations;

		This point also applies to persons who incite or otherwise participate in the commission of the crimes or acts mentioned therein;	This point also applies to persons who incite or otherwise participate in the commission of the crimes or acts mentioned therein;
(b) persons for whom there are reasonable grounds for considering that they are a danger to the community, public policy, security, public health or the international relations of the Member State examining the resettlement file, including where a second Member State has required the Member State examining the resettlement file to consult that second Member State during the examination in relation to specific third-country nationals or stateless persons or specific categories of third-country nationals or stateless persons, that second Member State has objected to their resettlement on these grounds;	Amendment 55 (b) persons for whom there are reasonable serious grounds for considering that they are a danger to the community, public policy, public or national security or , public health, or the international relations of the Member State examining the resettlement file, including where a second Member State has required the Member State examining the resettlement file to consult that second Member State during the examination in relation to specific third-country nationals or stateless persons or specific categories of third-country nationals or stateless persons, that second Member State has objected to their resettlement on these grounds;	(b) persons for whom there are reasonable grounds for considering that they are a danger to the community, public policy, security, public health or the international relations of the Member State examining the resettlement file. [...]	(b) persons for whom there are reasonable grounds for considering that they are a danger to the community, public policy, security, public health of the Member State examining the resettlement file.
		This point also applies when a [...] Member State which has required the Member State examining the [...] admission file to consult [...] it during the examination in relation to specific	<i>Deleted.</i>

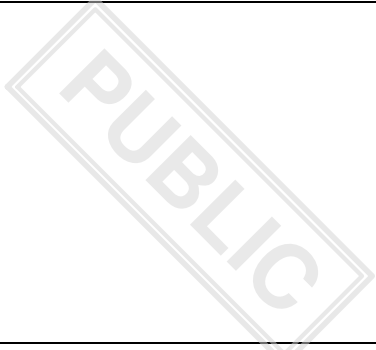
		third-country nationals or stateless persons, or specific categories of third-country nationals or stateless persons, [...] has objected to their [...] admission on [...] any of those grounds;	
(c) persons for whom an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System or in a national database of a Member State for the purposes of refusing entry;	Amendment 56 <i>deleted</i>	(c) persons for whom an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System or in a national database of a Member State for the purposes of refusing entry;	(c) persons for whom an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System or in a national database of a Member State for the purposes of refusing entry;
(d) persons who have irregularly stayed, irregularly entered, or attempted to irregularly enter the territory of the Member States during the five years prior to resettlement;	Amendment 57 <i>deleted</i>	(d) persons who have irregularly stayed, irregularly entered, or attempted to irregularly enter the territory of the Member States during the [...] three years prior to [...] registration for admission ;	<i>Deleted</i>
(e) persons who have already been resettled by another Member State in the implementation of this Regulation, the Conclusions of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the	Amendment 58 (e) persons who have already been resettled by another a Member State in the implementation of this Regulation, the Conclusions of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within	(e) persons who have been granted international protection by Member States or who have already been [...] admitted by another Member State in the implementation of this Regulation,	(e) persons who have been granted international protection by Member States or a national humanitarian status as defined in point (c) of paragraph 2 of Article 2;

Council 11097/15 of 20 July 2015, the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016, the Commission Recommendation C(2015) 9490 of 15 December 2015, or a national resettlement scheme; and	the Council 11097/15 of 20 July 2015, the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016, the Commission Recommendation C(2015) 9490 of 15 December 2015, or a national resettlement scheme; and.	the Conclusions of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the -Council 11097/15 of 20 July 2015, the EU-Turkey Statement of 18 March 2016, the Commission Recommendation C(2015) 9490 of 15 December 2015, or a national resettlement scheme, if that person has been granted international protection or a humanitarian status under national law; [...]	
(f) persons whom Member States have during the last five years prior to resettlement refused to resettle in accordance with this paragraph.	Amendment 59 <i>deleted</i>	(f) persons whom Member States have during the last [...] three years prior to [...] admission refused to admit in accordance with points (b) or (c) of this paragraph.	(f) persons whom Member States have during the last three years prior to admission refused to admit in accordance with points (b) or (c) of this paragraph.
Point (a) of this paragraph applies to persons who incite or otherwise participate in the commission of the crimes or acts mentioned therein.		[...]	
2. Third-country nationals or stateless persons may be excluded from targeted Union resettlement schemes established in accordance with Article 8, where one of the grounds for exclusion referred to in points (a) or (b) of paragraph 1 applies	Amendment 60 <i>deleted</i>	2. Third-country nationals or stateless persons may be [...] refused admission [...] where:	2. Third-country nationals or stateless persons may be refused admission where:

<i>prima facie.</i>			
		(a) one of the grounds for [...] refusing admission referred to in points (a) or (b) of paragraph 1 applies [...] on the basis of an initial evaluation;	<i>Deleted</i>
		(b) persons who during the last three years prior to admission have not given or have withdrawn their consent to be admitted to a particular Member State in accordance with Article 6a;	(b) persons who during the last three years prior to admission have not given or have withdrawn their consent to be admitted to a particular Member State in accordance with Article 6a where they have been informed of the consequences of such withdrawal in accordance with paragraph XX of Article 10;
		(ba) persons who have committed one or more crimes outside the scope of point (a) of paragraph 1 which would be punishable by imprisonment had they been committed in the Member State examining the admission file;	(ba) persons who have committed one or more crimes outside the scope of point (a) of paragraph 1 which would be punishable with a maximum sentence of at least one year of imprisonment had they been committed in the Member State examining the admission file, unless the prosecution or the punishment would have been statute-barred or, in case of a conviction for such a crime, an entry relating to that conviction would have been removed

			from the national criminal record, according to the law of the Member State examining the admission file;
		(bb) persons in relation to whom there are clear indications that there is a lack of integration prospects in the Member State examining the admission file, such as where a person refuses to participate in a pre-departure orientation programme referred to in point (c) of Article 10 (7) or where the Member State cannot provide adequate support that the person needs on the basis of his or her vulnerability, provided that this is without discrimination based on any grounds 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.	(bb) persons refusing to participate in a pre-departure orientation programme referred to in point (c) of Article 10 (7); (bc) persons in relation to whom Member State cannot provide adequate support that the person needs on the basis of his or her vulnerability.
			These grounds apply provided that they are without discrimination based on any grounds 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.
		<i>Article 6a</i> Consent	<i>Article 6a</i> Consent
		The [...] admission procedure laid down in Article 10 [...] shall apply to third-country nationals or stateless persons who have given their consent to be [...] admitted and have not subsequently withdrawn their consent, including refusing [...] admission to a particular Member State.	The admission procedure laid down in Article 10 shall apply to third-country nationals or stateless persons who have given their consent to be admitted and have not subsequently withdrawn their consent, including refusing admission to a particular Member State.
		Failure to provide the data or information essential to conduct the procedure as laid down in Article 10 or failure to attend a personal interview shall be considered as an implicit withdrawal of consent, unless the third-country national or stateless person can demonstrate that his or her failure was due to circumstances beyond his or her control.	Failure to provide the available data or information essential to conduct the procedure as laid down in Article 10 (2) or failure to attend a personal interview as laid down in Article 10(3), may be considered as an implicit withdrawal of consent unless the third-country national or stateless person was not informed in accordance with Article 10

			(2b) or the third country national or stateless person complies with his or her obligations within two months <u>a reasonable period of time</u> or can demonstrate that his or her failure was due to circumstances beyond his or her control.
<i>Article 7</i> Annual Union resettlement plan	Amendment 61 Annual Two-yearly Union resettlement plan	<i>Article 7</i> [...] Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan	<i>Article 7</i> Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan
1. On the basis of a proposal from the Commission, the Council shall adopt an annual Union resettlement plan in the year preceding that in which it is to be implemented.	Amendment 62 1. On the basis of a proposal from the The Commission, the Council shall is empowered to adopt delegated acts every two years, in accordance with Article 14, to supplement this Regulation, in order to establish an annual a Union resettlement plan in the year preceding that in which it is to be implemented in accordance with the following paragraphs.	1. On the basis of a proposal from the Commission, the Council shall adopt a [...] two-year Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan in the year preceding [...] the two-year period in which it is to be implemented.	1. On the basis of a proposal from the Commission, the Council shall adopt, by means of an implementing act, a two-year Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan in the year preceding the two-year period in which it is to be implemented.


			The Commission shall inform without delay the European Parliament of its proposal, and the Council shall keep the European Parliament regularly informed of the progress of the procedure.
			The Council shall inform without delay the European Parliament and the Commission of the final draft Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan. Upon its adoption the Council shall transmit without delay the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan to the European Parliament.
	<p>Amendment 63</p> <p><i>1a. The Union resettlement plan shall take full account of the recommendations of the High-Level Resettlement Committee, and shall be based on the annual UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs report.</i></p>		<p>1a. When implementing this Article, the Council and the Commission shall take due account of the outcome of the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee and of the UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs.</p>

2. The annual Union resettlement plan shall include:	Amendment 64 2. The annual Union resettlement plan shall include:	2. The [...] Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan shall include:	2. The Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan shall include:
(a) the maximum total number of persons to be resettled;	Amendment 65 (a) the maximum total a target number of persons to be resettled that should reflect at a minimum 20% of the Annual Projected Global Resettlement Need;	(a) the maximum total number of persons to be [...] admitted, indicating, where relevant, what part of that number shall be dedicated to emergency admission;	(a) the total number of persons to be admitted, indicating what part of that number shall be dedicated to resettlement, which shall constitute not less than approximately 60% of the total number of the persons to be admitted, as well as to humanitarian admission and emergency admission.
(b) details about the participation of the Member States in the annual Union resettlement plan and their contributions to the total number of persons to be resettled;	Amendment 66 (b) details about the participation of the Member States in the annual Union resettlement plan and their contributions to the total target number of persons to be resettled;	(b) details about the participation of the Member States [...] and their contributions to the maximum total number of persons to be [...] admitted and the part of the total dedicated to emergency admission in accordance with point (a), fully respecting the indications made by Member States at the High Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee set out in	(b) details about the participation of the Member States and their contributions to the total number of persons to be admitted and the part of the total dedicated to resettlement, humanitarian admission and emergency admission in accordance with point (a), fully respecting the indications made by Member States at the High Level

		Article 13 (3a);	Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee set out in Article 13 (3a);
(c) overall geographical priorities.	Amendment 67 (c) overall geographical priorities <i>based on the annual UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs report</i> .	(c) overall geographical priorities.	<i>Deleted</i>
	Amendment 68 <i>(c a) an unallocated emergency quota, of persons to be resettled, as provided for in Article 11a, corresponding to around 10% of the target number referred to in point (a), to take into account urgent and emergency cases irrespective of the geographical priorities referred to in point (c).</i>		<i>Deleted</i>
			(d) the specification of the regions or third countries from which resettlement or humanitarian admission is to occur as referred to in Article 4;
		2a. The Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan may, where necessary, include:	2a. The Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan may, where necessary, include:
		(a) the specification of the	

		regions or third countries from which resettlement or humanitarian admission is to occur as referred to in Article 4;	
		(b) a description of the specific group or groups of third-country nationals or stateless persons to whom the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan shall apply;	(b) a description of the specific group or groups of third-country nationals or stateless persons to whom the Union resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan shall apply;
		(c) local coordination and practical cooperation arrangements among Member States, supported by [European Union Agency for Asylum] in accordance with Article 12, with third countries, UNHCR or other relevant partners.	(c) local coordination and practical cooperation arrangements among Member States, supported by European Union Agency for Asylum in accordance with Article 12, with third countries, UNHCR or other relevant partners.
		2b. Emergency admission shall be applied [...] irrespective of the overall geographical priorities as referred to in point (c) of paragraph 2 [...].	2b. Emergency admission shall be applied irrespective of the regions or third countries from which resettlement or humanitarian admission is to occur.
		2c. Where required by new circumstances, such as an unforeseen humanitarian crisis falling outside the overall geographical priorities of the Union Resettlement and	2c. Where required by new circumstances, such as an unforeseen humanitarian crisis falling outside the regions or third countries from of the Union Resettlement and


		Humanitarian Admission Plan, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, shall, where appropriate, amend the Plan such as by adding regions or third countries from which admission is to occur as referred to in Article 4.	Humanitarian Admission Plan, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, shall, where appropriate, amend the Plan such as by adding regions or third countries from which admission is to occur as referred to in Article 4.
<i>Article 8</i> Targeted Union resettlement schemes		<i>Article 8</i> [...] Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Schemes	<i>Deleted</i>
1. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing targeted Union resettlement schemes consistent with the annual Union resettlement plan adopted pursuant to Article 7. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).	Amendment 69 1. The Commission shall is empowered to adopt implementing delegated acts establishing in accordance with Article 14, to supplement this Regulation, in order to establish targeted Union resettlement schemes consistent with the annual Union resettlement plan adopted pursuant to Article 7. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 15(2).	[...]	<i>Deleted</i>
2. A targeted Union resettlement scheme shall include at least:			<i>Deleted</i>
(a) a detailed justification for the targeted Union resettlement scheme;			

<p>(b) the precise number of persons to be resettled from the maximum total number as set out in the annual Union resettlement plan provided for in point (a) of Article 7(2) and details about the participation of the Member States in the targeted Union resettlement scheme;</p>	<p>Amendment 70</p> <p>(b) the precise number of persons to be resettled from the maximum total target number as set out in the annual Union resettlement plan provided for in point (a) of Article 7(2) and details about the participation of the Member States in the targeted Union resettlement scheme;</p>		
<p>(c) the specification of the regions or third countries from which resettlement is to occur as referred to in Article 4;</p>	<p>Amendment 71</p> <p>(c) the specification of the regions or third countries from which resettlement is to occur <i>in accordance with point (c) of Article 7(3) and as referred to in Article 4 and, where appropriate, the priorities and measures anticipated by the Union in relation to those regions or third countries in the context of strategic use of resettlement;</i></p>		
<p>(d) where necessary, local coordination and practical cooperation arrangements among Member States, supported by the [European Union Agency for Asylum] in accordance with Article 12(3), and with third countries, and UNHCR or other</p>	<p>Amendment 72</p> <p>(d) where necessary, local coordination and practical cooperation arrangements among Member States, supported by the <i>UNHCR and, at the request of Member States</i>, the [European Union Agency for Asylum] in accordance</p>		

partners;	with Article 12(3), and with third countries, and UNHCR or other partners;		
(e) a description of the specific group or groups of third-country nationals or stateless persons to whom the targeted Union resettlement scheme shall apply;	Amendment 73 (e) a description of the specific group or groups of third-country nationals or stateless persons, <i>based on the annual UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs report and guided by resettlement submission categories as set out in point (a) of Article 5</i> , to whom the targeted Union resettlement scheme shall apply;		
(f) whether the ordinary procedure set out in Article 10 or the expedited procedure set out in Article 11 shall be applied specifying where necessary how the identification and assessment of third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be carried out and the timeframe for taking decisions on resettlement;	Amendment 74 <i>deleted</i>		
(g) the date on which the targeted Union resettlement scheme shall take effect and its duration.			
	Amendment 75 <i>2a. Where the combined voluntary participation of all</i>		<i>Deleted</i>



	<i>Member States does not add up to 75% of the target number of persons to be resettled in accordance with point (a) of Article 7.3 at the end of the two years period of the Union resettlement plan the targeted Union resettlement schemes shall set the precise number of persons that each Member State shall resettle with the goal of reaching at least that percentage from the target number . The distribution of the total number of persons to be resettled among the Member States shall be based on the reference key pursuant to Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation].</i>		
	<i>With the establishment of the total number to be resettled per Member State, the amount already resettled to that Member State shall be taken into account.</i>		
<i>Article 9 Consent</i>		<i>Article 9 Consent</i>	
The resettlement procedures laid down in Articles 10 and 11 shall apply to third-country nationals or stateless persons who have given their consent to be resettled and have not subsequently withdrawn their consent,	Amendment 76 The Resettlement procedures laid down in Articles 10 and 11 under this Regulation shall apply to third-country nationals or stateless persons who have given their consent to be resettled and have not subsequently	[...]	<i>Moved to Art. 6a</i>

including refusing resettlement to a particular Member State.	withdrawn their consent, including refusing resettlement to a particular Member State. <i>Third-country nationals or stateless persons shall be duly informed by the Member State of the rights and obligations arising from resettlement and the possible consequences of any withdrawal of consent or refusal to be resettled.</i>		
<i>Article 10</i> Ordinary procedure		<i>Article 10</i> [...] Admission procedure	<i>Article 10</i> Admission procedure
		-1. In case of resettlement, for the purpose of implementing the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan Member States shall request UNHCR to refer to them third-country nationals or stateless persons in relation to whom it has assessed whether they:	In case of resettlement, when implementing the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, Member States shall request UNHCR to refer to them third-country nationals or stateless persons.
		(a) fall within the scope of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan;	
		(b) fall under one of the vulnerability categories set out in point (a) of Article 5 (1b); or have	

		family links in accordance with point (b) of Article 5 (1b); and	
		(c) qualify as refugees within the meaning of Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention.	
		Member States may also request that the criteria set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 be taken into account.	
		-1a. In case of humanitarian admission, for the purpose of implementing the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, Member States may:	-1a. In case of humanitarian admission, for the purpose of implementing the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, Member States may
		(a) request UNHCR, [the European Union Agency for Asylum] or another relevant international body to refer to them third-country nationals or stateless persons in relation to whom those entities have assessed whether they fall within the scope of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan;	request UNHCR, [the European Union Agency for Asylum] or another relevant international body to refer to them third-country nationals or stateless persons.
		(b) request UNHCR to also assess whether third-country nationals or stateless persons referred to them by UNHCR:	
		(i) qualify as refugees within	

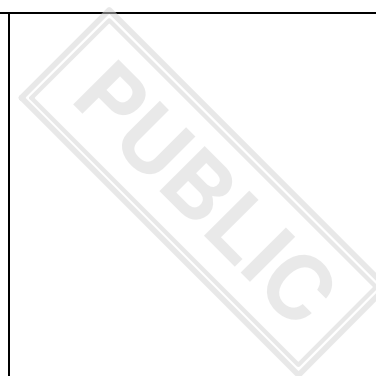
		the meaning of Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention;	
		(ii) fall under one of the vulnerability categories set out in point (a) of Article 5 (1b) or have family links in accordance with points (b) or (ba) of Article 5 (1b);	
		Member States may also request that the criteria set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 be taken into account.	
1. When implementing a targeted Union resettlement scheme, Member States shall identify third-country nationals or stateless persons and assess whether those third-country nationals or stateless persons fall within the scope of a targeted Union resettlement scheme.	Amendment 77 1. When implementing a targeted Union resettlement scheme, Member States shall identify third-country nationals or stateless persons and assess whether those third-country nationals or stateless persons fall within the scope of a targeted Union resettlement scheme <i>for the selection, primarily rely on identification and submission of cases by the UNHCR. Other actors for identification may be Member States or relevant organisations.</i>	1. When implementing [...] the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan [...], –Member States may give preference [...] to third-country nationals or stateless persons with:	1a. Member States shall assess whether those third-country nationals or stateless persons fall within the scope of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan.
	Amendment 78 <i>1 a. Member States shall assess whether those third-country nationals or stateless persons fall within the scope of a targeted Union</i>		

	<i>resettlement scheme</i>		
Member States may give preference <i>inter alia</i> to third-country nationals or stateless persons with:	Amendment 79 <i>deleted</i>		Member States may give preference to third-country nationals or stateless persons:
(a) family links with third-country nationals or stateless persons or Union citizens legally residing in a Member State;		(a) family links with third-country nationals or stateless persons or Union citizens legally residing in a Member State;	(a) with family links with third-country nationals or stateless persons or Union citizens legally residing in a Member State;
(b) social or cultural links, or other characteristics that can facilitate integration in the participating Member State, provided that this is without 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, without prejudice to differences in treatment necessary for the assessment referred to in the first subparagraph;		(b) social or cultural links, or other characteristics that can facilitate integration in the participating Member State, provided that this is without 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, without prejudice to differences in treatment necessary for the assessment referred to in the first subparagraph;	(b) with demonstrated social links or other characteristics that can facilitate integration in the Member State conducting the admission procedure, including language skills or previous residence.
(c) particular protection needs or		(c) particular protection needs or	c) with particular protection needs or

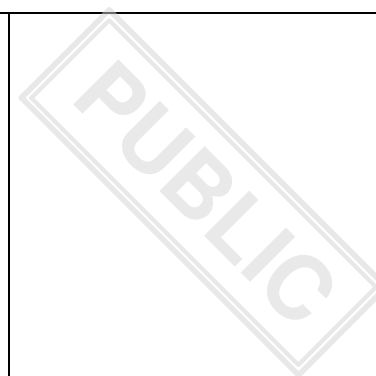
vulnerabilities.		vulnerabilities.	vulnerabilities
2. After identifying third-country nationals or stateless persons, Member States shall register the following information of those for whom they intend to conduct the resettlement procedure:	Amendment 80 <i>deleted</i>	2. [...] Member States shall register the following information of those [...] who fall within the scope of a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan and for whom they intend to conduct the [...] admission procedure:	2. After identifying third-country nationals or stateless persons, Member States shall register the following information of those who fall within the scope of a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan and for whom they intend to conduct the admission procedure:
(a) the name, date of birth, gender, nationality and other personal details		(a) the name, date of birth, gender, nationality; [...]	(a) the name, date of birth, gender, nationality;
(b) the fingerprints of all fingers and a facial image of every third-country national or stateless person of at least six years of age;		(b) [...]	<i>Deleted</i>
(c) the type and number of any identity or travel document of the third-country national; and		(c) the type and number of any identity or travel document of the third-country national or stateless person ; and	(c) the type and number of any identity or travel document of the third-country national or stateless person; and
(d) the date of the registration, the place where the registration is made, and the authority making the registration.		(d) the date of the registration, the place where the registration is made, and the authority making the registration.	(d) the date of the registration, the place where the registration is made, and the authority making the registration.
Additional data necessary for the		Additional data necessary for the	Additional data necessary for

implementation of paragraphs 3 and 4 may also be collected at the time of registration.		implementation of paragraphs 3 and 4 may also be collected at the time of registration.	the implementation of paragraphs 3 and 4 may also be collected at the time of registration
	Amendment 81 <i>2 a. After identifying third-country nationals or stateless persons, Member States shall perform appropriate security checks against relevant Union and national databases, including the Schengen Information System:</i>		<i>Deleted</i>
		2a. Member States shall also register the data of the persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article in accordance with Article 12a of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Eurodac Regulation].	
			2b. Member States shall inform the third-country nationals or stateless persons in relation to whom they conduct an admission procedure of: (a) the objectives and different steps of the admission procedure; (b) the consequences of withdrawal of consent to be admitted in the meaning of Article 6a, and of a refusal to

			participate in a pre - departure orientation programme as set out in this Regulation.
			2 ba. Member States shall provide third-country nationals or stateless persons in relation to whom they conduct an admission procedure, at the time when personal data are collected, in writing, and where necessary, orally, in a language that they understand or are reasonably supposed to understand in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language, adapted to the needs of minors or of persons with specific needs, with the following information <u>they are required to provide under Regulation (EU) No 2016/679.:</u>
			(a) — the identity and contact details of the authorities responsible for conducting the admission procedure, which are the data controllers within the meaning of Article 4(7) of




		<p>Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679, and, of the data protection officer;</p> <p>(b) — that they process personal data relating to them for the purpose of conducting the admission procedure in accordance with this Regulation;</p> <p>(c) — the categories of personal data concerned as referred to in paragraph 2;</p> <p>(d) — that the personal data may be transmitted to other Member States where necessary to conduct the admission procedure in accordance with this Regulation;</p> <p>(e) — the period for which the personal data will be stored as referred to in paragraph 5;</p> <p>(f) — where applicable, the fact that the reasons for discontinuation or a negative conclusion may be communicated to UNHCR or another relevant international body, who referred the third country</p>
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~~nationals or stateless persons to them, where it is necessary to enable it to perform its tasks regarding referrals of those third-country nationals or stateless persons to other Member States or to third countries in accordance with this regulation or its mandate, unless there is an overriding public interest in not doing so, as well as the other elements referred to in Articles 13(1)(e) and 14(1)(f) of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679;~~

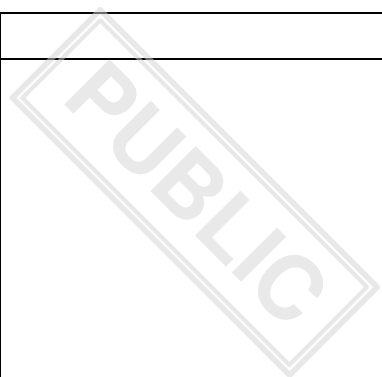
~~(g) — the existence of the rights referred to in Articles 15 to 18 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679, that is to request from the authorities responsible for conducting the admission procedure access to data relating to them, and the right to request that such data be rectified if inaccurate, be completed if incomplete or erased or restricted of processing if unlawfully processed, as well as~~

			<p>information on the procedures for exercising those rights;</p> <p>(h) — the right to lodge a complaint against the processing of personal data with the national supervisory authority responsible for hearing such complaints.</p>
<p>3. Member States shall assess whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons referred to in paragraph 2 meet the eligibility criteria set out in Article 5 and whether they are not excluded in accordance with Article 6(1).</p>	<p>Amendment 82</p> <p>3. Member States shall assess whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons referred to in paragraph 2 meet the eligibility criteria set out in Article 5 and whether they are not excluded in accordance with Article 6(1).</p>	<p>3. Member States shall assess whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons for whom they conduct the admission procedure [...] meet the eligibility criteria set out in Article 5, and whether they [...] do not [...] fall under refusal grounds in [...] Article 6 [...].</p>	<p>3. Member States shall assess whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons for whom they conduct the admission procedure meet the eligibility criteria set out in Article 5, and whether they do not fall under refusal grounds in Article 6.</p>
<p>Member States shall make that assessment on the basis of documentary evidence, including, where applicable, information from UNHCR on whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons qualify as refugees or on the basis of a personal interview or a combination of both.</p>	<p>Amendment 83</p> <p>Member States shall make that assessment <i>in particular</i> on the basis of documentary evidence, including, where applicable, information from UNHCR on whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons qualify as refugees <i>and</i> on the basis of a personal interview or a combination of both.</p>	<p>Member States shall make that assessment on the basis of documentary evidence, including, where applicable, information from UNHCR on whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons qualify as refugees, or on the basis of a personal interview, or a combination of both.</p>	<p>Member States shall make that assessment in particular on the basis of documentary evidence, including, where applicable, information from UNHCR on whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons qualify as refugees or on the basis of a personal</p>

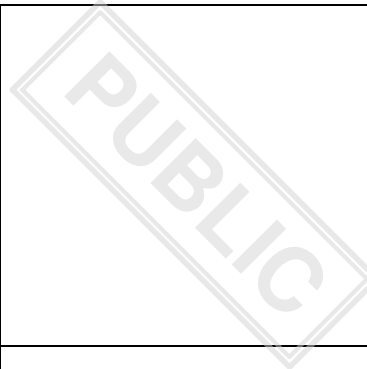
			interview, or a combination of both.
	Amendment 84 <i>3 a. For the purpose of implementing the ordinary procedure, Member States may request that UNHCR, or where applicable, [the EUAA] or relevant international organisations to fully and transparently assess:</i>		3a. In case of resettlement, Member States shall request that UNHCR, to fully assess:
	<i>(a) whether they fall within the scope of the targeted Union resettlement scheme; and</i>	<i>Para. (-1) Council text</i> (a) fall within the scope of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan;	a) whether they fall within the scope of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan; and
	<i>(b) whether they fall under one of the resettlement submission categories as set out in point (a) of Article 5 and the reasoning behind the assessment.</i>	<i>Para. (-1) Council text</i> (b) fall under one of the vulnerability categories set out in point (a) of Article 5 (1b); or have family links in accordance with point (b) of Article 5 (1b); and	(b) whether they fall under one of the vulnerability categories set out in point (a) of Article 5 (1b); or have family links in accordance with Article 5 (1c) and the reasoning behind the assessment.
	<i>Member States may also request that UNHCR fully assess whether third-country nationals or stateless persons referred to them by the UNHCR qualify as refugees within</i>	<i>Para. (-1) Council text</i> (c) qualify as refugees within the meaning of Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention.	(c) qualify as refugees within the meaning of Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention.

	<i>the meaning of Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention.</i>		
		<i>Para. (-1) Council text</i> Member States may also request that the criteria set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 be taken into account.	Member States may also request that the criteria set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1a be taken into account.
			3b. In case of humanitarian admission Member States may request UNHCR to also assess whether third-country nationals or stateless persons referred to them by UNHCR:
			(i) qualify as refugees within the meaning of Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention;
			(ii) fall under one of the vulnerability categories set out in point (a) of Article 5 (1b) or have family links in accordance with points (ab) of Article 5 (1b) or in Article 5 (1c);
			Member States may also request that the criteria set out in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1a be taken into account.

<p>4. Member States shall take a decision on the resettlement of third-country nationals or stateless persons on the basis of the assessment referred to in paragraph 3 as soon as possible and not later than eight months from their registration. Member States may extend that time-limit of eight months by a period of not more than four months, where complex issues of fact or law are involved.</p>	<p>Amendment 85</p> <p>4. Member States shall take a decision on the resettlement of third-country nationals or stateless persons on the basis of the assessment referred to in paragraph 3 as soon as possible and not later than eight six months from their registration. Member States may extend that time-limit of eight months by a period of not more than four three months, where complex issues of fact or law are involved. <i>If, after the time limits referred to in this paragraph have elapsed, the Member State has not communicated any decision and has also not supplied any justification, a resettlement procedure may be initiated by another Member State in relation to the third-country national or stateless person concerned.</i></p>	<p>4. Member States shall [...] reach a conclusion on the [...] admission of third-country nationals or stateless persons on the basis of the assessment referred to in paragraph 3 as soon as possible and not later than eight months from their registration. Member States may extend that time-limit [...] by a period of not more than four months, where complex issues of fact or law are involved.</p>	<p>4. Member States shall reach a conclusion on the admission of third-country nationals or stateless persons on the basis of the assessment referred to in paragraph 3 as soon as possible and not later than seven months from their registration. Member States may extend that time-limit by a period of not more than three months, where complex issues of fact or law are involved</p>
			<p>-4a In case of emergency admission, Member States shall reach a conclusion as soon as possible and <u>endeavour to do so not later than one month from their</u></p>



			registration.
			<p>4a. Member States shall discontinue the admission procedure where third-country nationals or stateless persons have withdrawn their consent to be admitted in accordance with Article 6a.</p> <p>Prior to its termination, Member States may discontinue the admission procedure where they have concluded that (a) the total number of third-country nationals or stateless persons it admitted exceeds its contribution set out in the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan; (b) to give preference to to the third-country nationals or stateless persons in accordance with paragraph 1a; (c) it is not able to respect the time limits referred to in paragraph 4 for reasons beyond their control.</p> <p>Subject to the requirements set out in Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679, the reason for discontinuation shall be communicated to the UNHCR</p>



			where it is necessary to perform its tasks regarding referrals of third-country nationals or stateless persons to Member States or to third countries in accordance with this regulation or its mandate, unless there is an overriding public interest in not doing so.
	<p>Amendment 86</p> <p><i>4a. After having taken a decision, Member States shall inform the third-country nationals or stateless persons, of their rights and obligations, particularly the right to refuse resettlement and the possible implications of such a refusal, the rights and obligations arising from refugee status or subsidiary protection, particularly as regards secondary movements and the requirement to register personal particulars in Eurodac.</i></p>		
	<p><i>This information shall be supplied in writing and, if necessary, orally, in a language that the person can understand and shall be adapted to the needs of minors or persons with specific needs.</i></p>		
	<p>Amendment 87</p>		

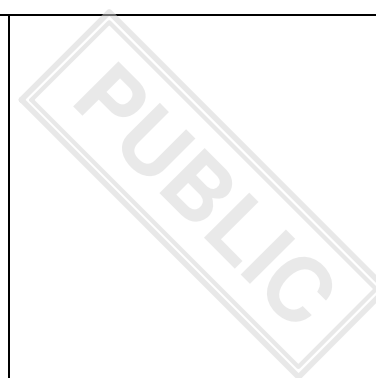
5. Member States shall store the data referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 for five years from the date of resettlement.	5. <i>Upon arrival on its territory, each Member States shall register, where available, information on the resettled person in accordance with Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Eurodac Regulation].</i> Member States shall store the data referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 <i>[Eurodac Regulation]</i> for five years from the date of resettlement.	5. Member States shall store the data referred to in paragraphs 2 and [...] 4 for [...] ten years from the date on which the positive conclusion on admission was reached. In the case of persons who have been refused admission, such data shall be stored for a period of three years from the date on which the negative conclusion on admission was reached.	5. [Member States shall store the data referred to in paragraphs 2 and 4 for ten years from the date of registration. In the case of persons who have been refused admission, such data shall be stored for a period of three years from the date on which the negative conclusion on admission was reached.]
Upon expiry of that period, Member States shall erase the data. Member States shall erase data relating to a person who has acquired citizenship of any Member State before the expiry of that period as soon as the Member State becomes aware that the person concerned has acquired such citizenship.	Amendment 88 Upon expiry of that period, Member States shall erase the data. Member States shall erase data relating to a person who has acquired citizenship of any Member State before the expiry of that period as soon as the Member State becomes aware that the person concerned has acquired such citizenship.	Upon expiry of [...] the applicable period, the Member States shall erase the data. Member States shall erase the data relating to a person who has acquired citizenship of any Member State before the expiry of that period as soon as [...] Member States become aware that the person concerned has acquired such citizenship.	[Upon expiry of the applicable period, the Member States shall erase the data. Member States shall erase the data relating to a person who has acquired citizenship of any Member State before the expiry of that period as soon as Member States become aware that the person concerned has acquired such citizenship.]
		Where a Member State discontinues the admission procedure before reaching the conclusion, the Member State	[Where a Member State discontinues the admission procedure <u>prior to its termination</u> before reaching

		shall erase the data relating to the person concerned on the date of discontinuation.	the conclusion on the basis of the first sub-paragraph of Article 6a, the Member State shall store the data related to the person concerned for three years from the date of discontinuation. Where a Member State discontinues the admission procedure <u>for other reasons than those set up in the first sub-paragraph of Article 6a</u> on other grounds , the Member State shall erase the data relating to the person concerned on the date of discontinuation.]
6. Where a negative decision is taken, no resettlement of the person concerned shall occur.	Amendment 89 6. Where a negative decision is taken, no resettlement of the person concerned shall occur <i>to the Member State that has made the decision. The reason for non-completion shall be communicated in a</i>	6. [...] If the conclusion referred to in paragraph 4 is negative [...], no [...] admission of the person concerned shall occur.	6. If the conclusion referred to in paragraph 4 is negative, no admission of the person concerned shall occur to the Member State that has reached the conclusion.




	<i>reasoned opinion to the UNHCR, other Member States, the EUAA and other organisations that made the submission for follow-up as appropriate. Any Member State that has made a negative decision may require any second Member State examining the resettlement file to consult it during the examination.</i>		<p>Subject to the requirements set out in Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679, the reason for negative conclusion shall be communicated to the UNHCR, where it is necessary to perform its tasks regarding referrals of third-country nationals or stateless persons to Member States or to third countries in accordance with this regulation or its mandate, unless there is an overriding public interest in not doing so.</p> <p>Any Member State that has reached a negative conclusion may require any second Member State examining the resettlement file to consult it during the examination.</p>
7. Where a positive decision is taken, the Member State shall:		7. [...] If the conclusion referred to in paragraph 4 is [...] positive [...], the Member State prior or after entry of the person concerned on its territory:	7. If the conclusion referred to in paragraph 4 is positive, the Member State prior or after entry of the person concerned on its territory

<p>(a) grant refugee status where the third-country national or the stateless person concerned qualifies as a refugee or subsidiary protection status where the third-country national or the stateless person concerned is eligible for subsidiary protection. The Member State shall notify the third-country national or the stateless person concerned of that decision. The decision to grant refugee status or subsidiary protection status shall have the same effect as a decision to grant refugee status or to grant subsidiary protection status referred to in Articles 13 and 19 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation], once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State;</p>	<p>Amendment 90</p> <p>(a) grant refugee status where the third-country national or the stateless person concerned qualifies as a refugee or subsidiary protection status where the third-country national or the stateless person concerned is eligible for subsidiary protection. The Member State shall notify the third-country national or the stateless person concerned of that decision <i>and inform him or her of the rights that such a status confers</i>. The decision to grant refugee status or subsidiary protection status shall have the same effect as a decision to grant refugee status or to grant subsidiary protection status referred to in Articles 13 and 19 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation], once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State; <i>Member States may issue residence permits</i></p>	<p>(a) shall take a decision to grant refugee status where the third-country national or the stateless person concerned qualifies as a refugee, or subsidiary protection status where the third-country national or the stateless person concerned is eligible for subsidiary protection. [...]</p> <p>That [...] decision [...] shall have the same effect as a decision [...] granting refugee status or [...] subsidiary protection status referred to in Articles 13 [...] or 19 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation], once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State.</p>	<p>(a) shall take a decision to grant refugee status where the third-country national or the stateless person concerned qualifies as a refugee, or subsidiary protection status where the third-country national or the stateless person concerned is eligible for subsidiary protection.</p> <p>That decision shall have the same effect as a decision granting refugee status or subsidiary protection status referred to in Articles 13 or 19 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation], once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State</p>
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	<i>of permanent or unlimited validity on terms that are more favourable as referred in Article 13 of Council Directive 2003/109/EC¹.</i>		Member States may issue residence permits of permanent or unlimited validity on terms that are more favourable as referred in Article 13 of Council Directive 2003/109/EC ¹ ;
	¹ <i>Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (OJ L 16, 23.1.2004, p. 44).</i>		¹ <i>Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (OJ L 16, 23.1.2004, p. 44).</i>
			(-aa) in case of a family member of a third country national or stateless persons to be admitted as referred in paragraph 1c of Article 5 who does not individually qualify for international protection, shall take a decision to issue a residence permit. That decision shall have the same effect as a decision to issue a residence

			permit referred to in the first paragraph of Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation], once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State.
		(aa) may, in case of humanitarian admission, grant international protection or without prejudice to the right to apply for international protection a humanitarian status under national law that provides for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. This decision shall take effect once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State;	(aa) may, in case of humanitarian admission, grant international protection or without prejudice to the right to apply for international protection a humanitarian status under national law that provides for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. This decision shall take effect once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State;
			(-ab) in case of a family member of a third country national or stateless persons to be admitted as referred in paragraph 1c of Article 5 who does not individually qualify for international protection or

			for a humanitarian status under national law as referred to in Article 1b, shall take a decision to issue a residence permit. That decision shall have the same effect as a decision to issue a residence permit referred to in the first paragraph of Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation], once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State.
		The Member States or the relevant partner on behalf of the Member State in accordance with Article 12 (3) shall notify the third-country nationals or stateless persons concerned of that decision. Also where the decision was taken prior to entry, the notification may take place once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State;	(ab) The Member States ¹ for the relevant partner on behalf of the Member State in accordance with Article 12 (3) ¹ shall notify the third-country nationals or stateless persons concerned of the decision mentioned in point a) and aa) . Also where the decision was taken prior to entry, the notification may take place once the person concerned has entered the territory of a Member State;
			(ac) shall make every effort to

		(ab) shall make every effort to ensure entry to its territory not later than twelve months from the date of the conclusion;	ensure entry to its territory as soon as possible and not later than twelve months from the date of the conclusion;
			In cases of emergency admission, ensure the swift transfer of the third country national or stateless person from the date of the conclusion.
(b) offer to make travel arrangements, including fit-to-travel medical checks, and provide transfer to their territory free of charge, and that offer shall include, where necessary, the facilitation of exit procedures in the third country from where the third-country national or the stateless person is admitted;	Amendment 91 (b) offer to make travel arrangements, including fit-to-travel medical checks <i>or, where possible, medical examinations</i> , and provide transfer to their territory free of charge, and that offer shall include, where necessary, the facilitation of exit procedures in the third country from where the third-country national or the stateless person is admitted. <i>When organising the travel, Member States shall take account of any needs that the persons concerned have in view of their vulnerability;</i>	(b) shall, where necessary , offer to make travel arrangements, including fit-to-travel medical checks, and provide transfer to their territory free of charge. [...] That offer shall include, where necessary, the facilitation of exit procedures in the third country from where the third-country national or the stateless person is admitted;	(b) shall offer , where necessary, to make travel arrangements, including fit-to-travel medical checks and provide transfer to their territory free of charge, and that offer shall include, where necessary, the facilitation of exit procedures in the third country from where the third-country national or the stateless person is admitted. When organising the travel, Member States shall take account of specific needs that the persons concerned have in view of their vulnerability;
(c) offer a pre-departure	Amendment 92 (c) offer a pre-departure	(c) shall, when considered	(c) shall, when considered

orientation programme to third-country nationals or stateless persons, which may include information about their rights and obligations, language classes, and information about the Member State's social, cultural and political set-up.	orientation programme to third-country nationals or stateless persons, which may include information about their rights and obligations, language classes, and information about the Member State's social, cultural and political set-up. <i>These programmes may be provided after entry or may be included into integration programmes should Member States choose to have them, provided that they will be accessible and for free, and taking into account the particular vulnerabilities of the resettled person;</i>	feasible , offer a pre-departure orientation programme to third-country nationals or stateless persons, which may include information about their rights and obligations, language classes, and information about the Member State's social, cultural and political set-up.	feasible, offer pre-departure orientation programme to third-country nationals or stateless persons, which shall be free of charge and easily accessible and may include information about their rights and obligations, language classes, and information about the Member State's social, cultural and political set-up. When it is not feasible to provide orientation programmes, Member States shall provide at least information to third-country nationals or stateless persons about their rights and obligations.
			7a. Personal data processed by a Member State pursuant to this Article shall not be transferred or made available to any third country, international body or private entity established in or outside the Union in other cases than

			those set out in this Article.
	Amendment 93 <i>(ca) arrange transfer as soon as possible;</i>		<i>Deleted</i>
8. For the purpose of implementing the ordinary procedure, prior to identifying third-country nationals or stateless persons, Member States may request UNHCR, or where applicable, [the European Union Agency for Asylum] or relevant international bodies to refer to them third-country nationals or stateless persons in relation to whom those entities have fully assessed:	Amendment 94 <i>deleted</i>	8. [...]	<i>Deleted</i>
(a) whether they fall within the scope of the targeted Union resettlement scheme; and			
(b) whether they fall under one of the vulnerability categories set out in point (b)(i) of Article 5.			
Member States may also request UNHCR to fully assess whether third-country nationals or stateless persons referred to them by UNHCR qualify as refugees within the meaning of Article			

1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention.			
Member States may also request that inter alia the criteria set out in points (a) to (c) of paragraph 1 be taken into account.			
9. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 to supplement the elements referred to in paragraphs 1 to 4, in order to adapt the resettlement procedure to the circumstances in the third country from which resettlement takes place where necessary.	Amendment 95 <i>deleted</i>	9. [...]	<i>Deleted</i>
			[7b. Member States shall register the data of the persons falling under this Regulation in accordance with Article 12a of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Eurodac Regulation].]
			7c. At all stages of the procedure Member States shall not discriminate against persons on grounds of 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.
<i>Article 11 Expedited procedure</i>	Amendment 96 <i>deleted</i>	<i>Article 11 Expedited procedure</i>	
Where the Commission implementing act adopting a targeted Union resettlement scheme provides for an expedited procedure, and by way of derogation from Article 10, Member States:		[...]	<i>Deleted</i>
(1) shall not assess whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons meet the requirements referred to in point (a)(i) of Article 5;			
(2) shall not require UNHCR to assess whether the third-country nationals or the stateless persons qualify as refugees within the meaning of Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention;			
(3) shall take a decision on resettlement as soon as possible and not later than four months from a third-country national's registration referred to in Article 10(2); the Member States may extend that time-			

limit of four months by a period of not more than two months, where complex issues of fact or law are involved.			
(4) shall grant the third-country nationals or the stateless persons concerned subsidiary protection status.			
The subsidiary protection status granted on the basis of point (4) shall be considered to have been terminated where a final decision has been taken on an application for international protection made by the beneficiary of that status.			
	Amendment 97 <i>Article 11 a</i> <i>Emergency procedure</i>		
	<i>Where the Commission delegated act adopting a Union resettlement plan provides for an emergency procedure, not linked to particular regions or population, for cases where immediacy of the security risks to certain persons or the severity of their medical condition necessitates their prompt removal from the threatening conditions within a very short time, by way of derogation from Article 10, Member States shall:</i>		<i>Deleted (covered in article 2.3)</i>
	(1) commit to establish a fast-		<i>Deleted (covered in article 2.3)</i>

	<i>track procedure for urgent and emergency cases, if such a procedure is not already in existence;</i>		
	<i>(2) specify a specific number of places not necessarily linked to particular regions or populations that can benefit from this procedure;</i>		<i>Deleted (covered in article 7.2.b)</i>
	<i>(3) receive submissions of urgent or emergency resettlement cases from UNHCR and for whom immediacy of the security risks or the severity of the medical condition necessitates their removal from the threatening conditions within a very short time;</i>		<i>Deleted (Covered in article 2.3)</i>
	<i>(4) expedite adjudication whether the third country nationals or the stateless persons meet the requirements and eligibility criteria established in this framework under Article 5, and;</i>		<i>Deleted (Covered in article 2.3)</i>
	<i>(5) aspire to take a decision within two weeks from submission of a case and ensure the immediate transfer of the third country national or stateless person.</i>		<i>Deleted</i>

<i>Article 12</i> Operational cooperation		<i>Article 12</i> Operational cooperation	<i>Article 12</i> Operational cooperation
1. To facilitate the implementation of the targeted Union resettlement schemes, Member States shall appoint national contact points and may decide to appoint liaison officers in third countries.	Amendment 98 1. To facilitate the implementation of the targeted Union resettlement schemes, Member States shall appoint national contact points and may decide to appoint liaison officers in third countries. <i>Member States may be assisted by [the EUAA], and, where appropriate, use existing structures for operational cooperation on resettlement.</i>	1. To facilitate the implementation of the [...] Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan [...] , Member States shall appoint national contact points and may decide to appoint liaison officers in third countries.	1. To facilitate the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, Member States shall appoint national contact points and may decide to appoint liaison officers in third countries.
2. [The European Union Agency for Asylum] may support Member States, including by coordinating technical cooperation between them, assisting them in the implementation of targeted Union resettlement schemes and facilitating the sharing of infrastructure in accordance with [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (EU Asylum Agency Regulation) ¹].	Amendment 99 <i>Deleted</i>	2. [The European Union Agency for Asylum] may support Member States upon their request in accordance with Article 10 (-1a), or where provided for in a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan in accordance with point (c) of Article 7 (2a). This support may include, [...] coordinating technical cooperation between [...] Member States , assisting [...] Member States in the implementation of [...] Union Resettlement and	2. [The European Union Agency for Asylum] may support Member States upon their request in accordance with Article 10 (-1a), or where provided for in a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan in accordance with point (c) of Article 7 (2a). This support may include, coordinating technical cooperation between Member States, assisting Member States

¹ OJ L [...], [...], p. [...].

		<p>Humanitarian Admission Plan [...], and facilitating the sharing of infrastructure and cooperation with third countries in accordance with [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (EU Asylum Agency Regulation)¹].</p>	<p>in the implementation of Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, training of personnel conducting admission procedure, providing information to third-country nationals or stateless persons as referred to in article 10.2.b, 10.2.ba and 10.7c, facilitating the sharing of infrastructure and assisting Member States in cooperating with third countries for the purpose of conducting the admission procedure in accordance with [Regulation (EU) No 2021/2303 (EU Asylum Agency Regulation)].</p> <p>[The European Union Agency for Asylum] may also coordinate an exchange of good practices between Member States for the purpose of the implementation of this Regulation and the integration of resettled persons in their host society.</p>
	Amendment 100		

¹ OJ L [...], [...], p. [...].

3. To implement targeted Union resettlement schemes, and in particular to conduct pre-departure orientation programmes, fit-to-travel medical checks, travel arrangements and other practical arrangements, Member States may be assisted by partners in accordance with local coordination and practical cooperation arrangements for targeted Union resettlement schemes established in accordance with point (d) of Article 8(2).	3. To implement targeted Union resettlement schemes, and in particular to conduct pre-departure orientation programmes, fit-to-travel medical checks, travel arrangements and other practical arrangements, Member States may be assisted by <i>the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), and other</i> partners in accordance with local coordination and practical cooperation arrangements for targeted Union resettlement schemes established in accordance with point (d) of Article 8(2).	3. To implement the [...] Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan [...], and in particular to notify the third-country nationals or stateless persons concerned of the decision taken by Member States in accordance with point (a) and (aa) of Article 10 (7), to conduct pre-departure orientation programmes, fit-to-travel medical checks, travel arrangements and other practical arrangements, Member States may be assisted by relevant partners upon the request of the Member State or in accordance with local coordination and practical cooperation arrangements for [...]a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan [...] established in accordance with point ([...]c) of Article [...]7 (2a).	3. To implement the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan, and in particular to notify the third-country nationals or stateless persons concerned of the decision taken by Member States in accordance with point (a) and (aa) of Article 10 (7), to conduct pre-departure orientation programmes, fit-to-travel medical checks, travel arrangements and other practical arrangements, Member States may be assisted by relevant partners upon the request of the Member State or in accordance with local coordination and practical cooperation arrangements for a Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan established in accordance with point (c) of Article 7 (2a).
	Amendment 101 <i>Article 12a</i> <i>Role of the European Union Agency for Asylum</i>		<i>Deleted</i>
	<i>1. The role of the EUAA for Asylum is to support Member States in their resettlement efforts and</i>		

	<i>capacity. At the request of the Member States, the EUAA shall support them when they implement the Union Resettlement Framework.</i>		
	<i>The support may comprise, assistance to the Member States in connection with:</i>		
	<i>(a) their tasks of assessment, particularly with a view to enabling Member States to comply with the time limits stipulated for resettlement,</i>		
	<i>(b) training of personnel specialising in resettlement,</i>		
	<i>(c) information provided to third-country nationals or stateless persons and the pre-departure training given to them under Article 10,</i>		
	<i>(d) cooperation between them when they decide to carry out stages of the resettlement procedure jointly. The EUAA may, inter alia, provide support in connection with the pooling of infrastructure and the deployment of joint selection missions.</i>		
	<i>2. The EUAA shall coordinate an exchange of good practices between Member States for the</i>		

	<i>purpose of the implementation of this Regulation and the integration of resettled persons in their host society.</i>		
	<i>3. The EUAA shall gather data regarding the number of resettlements, the respect of Member States for their commitments and the reasons for the non-completion of procedures.</i>		
	<i>4. The EUAA shall take part in the annual tripartite consultations on resettlement and communicate the work done there to the High-Level Resettlement Committee.</i>		
<i>Article 13</i> High-Level Resettlement Committee		<i>Article 13</i> High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee	<i>Article 13</i> High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee
1. A High-Level Resettlement Committee shall be established, composed of representatives of the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the Member States. [The European Union Agency for Asylum,] UNHCR, and IOM may be invited. Representatives of Iceland,	Amendment 102 11. A High-Level Resettlement Committee shall be established, composed of Members of the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the Member States, [The European Union Agency for Asylum], UNHCR, and IOM and	1. A High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee shall be established, composed of representatives of the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and the Member States. [The European Union Agency for	1. A High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee shall be established, composed of representatives of the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, and the Member States. The European Union Agency for Asylum, UNHCR and IOM shall be invited to

Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland shall be invited to attend the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement Committee where they have indicated their intention to be associated with the implementation of the annual Union resettlement plan.	<i>other relevant civil society organisations.</i> Representatives of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland shall be invited to attend the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement Committee where they have indicated their intention to be associated with the implementation of the Union resettlement plan.	Asylum,] UNHCR, [...] IOM, and other relevant organisations may be invited. Representatives of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland shall be invited to attend the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee where they have indicated their intention to be associated with the implementation of the [...] Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan .	attend the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee. Other relevant organisations, including civil society organisations, may be invited to attend the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee in areas of their expertise. Representatives of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland shall be invited to attend the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee where they have indicated their intention to be associated with the implementation of the Union resettlement plan.
			1-a. The High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee shall be chaired by the Commission. It shall meet whenever necessary at the invitation of the Commission or at a request of a Member State or the European Parliament and shall meet at least once a year.
	Amendment 103		



	<i>1a. The main task of the High-Level Resettlement Committee shall, following the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) where the High-Level Resettlement Committee will participate, and the annual UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs report, to outline the main components of the Union resettlement plan as well as the different targeted Union resettlement schemes, in particular making recommendations on the number of persons to be resettled, the equitable distribution of those persons among the Member States, the third countries from which resettlements should be undertaken, and the opportunities for strategic use of resettlement. The recommendations of the High-Level Resettlement Committee shall be published</i>		<p>1a. The High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee shall advise the Commission on issues related to the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, including on a recommended number of persons to be admitted and the third countries or regions from which admission should be undertaken, taking into account the annual UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs. It may make recommendations.</p>
			The Commission shall publish the minutes of the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee.
			Exceptions to publication shall only be foreseen where it is deemed that disclosure of a

			document would undermine the protection of any public or private interest as defined in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) N° 1049/2001.
2. The High-Level Resettlement Committee shall be chaired by the Commission. It shall meet whenever necessary at the invitation of the Commission or at a request of a Member State and shall meet at least once a year.	Amendment 104 2. The High-Level Resettlement Committee shall be chaired by the Commission. It shall meet whenever necessary at the invitation of the Commission or at a request of a Member State <i>or the European Parliament</i> and shall meet at least once a year.	2. The High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee shall be chaired by the Commission. It shall meet whenever necessary at the invitation of the Commission or at a request of a Member State and shall meet at least once a year.	
3. The Commission shall consult the High-Level Resettlement Committee on issues related to the implementation of the Union Resettlement Framework.	Amendment 105 3. The Commission <i>and the Council</i> shall <i>take full account of the recommendations of</i> the High-Level Resettlement Committee on issues related to the implementation of the Union Resettlement Framework, <i>particularly in drafting the Union resettlement plan and the Union resettlement targeted schemes.</i>	3. The Commission shall consult the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee on issues related to the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework.	1b. The Commission shall consult and take into account the outcome of the meetings of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee on issues related to the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework.
		3a. The Commission shall invite Member States to indicate prior to its proposal for the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan or its amendment	1c. Following the outcome of the discussions, the Commission shall invite Member States to indicate the details of their participation


		<p>at the meeting of the High-Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee the details of their participation and of their contribution on a voluntary basis to the maximum total number of persons to be admitted including the type of admission and the regions or countries from which admission shall take place taking into consideration the factors referred to in Article 4, under the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan in accordance with points (b) and (c) of Article 7(2).</p>	<p>and of their contribution on a voluntary basis to the total number of persons to be admitted including the type of admission and the countries from which admission shall take place in accordance with Article 4 and Article 7.</p>
		<p>3b. The Commission, on its own initiative or following a recommendation by one or more Member States, shall convene a meeting of the High Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee, to discuss the possible admission of persons pursuant to point (c) of Article 7(2) to respond to new circumstances, such as an unforeseen humanitarian crisis falling outside the overall geographical priorities of the Plan.</p>	<p>1d. The Commission, on its own initiative or following a recommendation by one or more Member States or the European Parliament, shall convene a meeting of the High Level Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Committee, to discuss the possible admission of persons pursuant to point (c) of Article 7(2) to respond to new circumstances, such as an unforeseen humanitarian crisis falling outside the regions or third countries included in the</p>

			Plan.
			1e. The Committee may, if necessary, establish its rules of procedure.
<i>Article 14</i> Exercise of the delegation		<i>Article 14</i> Exercise of the delegation	<i>Deleted</i>
1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.		[...]	
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 10(9) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.	Amendment 106 2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 10(9) Articles 7 and 8 shall be conferred on the Commission for an an indeterminate a period of time from the 4 years from ... [date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the 4th-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.		
	Amendment 107		



<p>3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 10(9) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.</p>	<p>3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 10(9) Articles 7 and 8 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.</p>		
<p>4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016¹.</p>			
<p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>			
<p>6. A delegated act adopted</p>	<p>Amendment 108</p> <p>6. A delegated act adopted</p>		

¹ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

pursuant to Article 10(9) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.	pursuant to Article 10(9) Articles 7 and 8 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.		
<i>Article 15</i> Committee procedure	<i>Amendment 109</i> deleted	<i>Article 15</i> Committee procedure	<i>Deleted</i>
1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.		[...]	
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.			
<i>Article 16</i> Association with Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland		<i>Article 16</i> Association with Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland	<i>Article 16</i> Association with Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland
Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and		Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and	Iceland, Liechtenstein,

Switzerland shall be invited to be associated with the implementation of the annual Union resettlement plan. The core elements of this Regulation, in particular those related to the resettlement procedure and to the rights and obligations of resettled persons, shall be duly taken into account in that association.		Switzerland shall be invited to be associated with the implementation of the [...] Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan . The core elements of this Regulation, in particular those related to the [...] procedure laid down in Article 10 and to the rights and obligations of [...] admitted persons, shall be duly taken into account in that association.	Norway, and Switzerland shall be invited to be associated with the implementation of the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Plan. The core elements of this Regulation, in particular those related to the procedure laid down in Article 10 and to the rights and obligations of admitted persons, shall be duly taken into account in that association.
<i>Article 17</i> Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 516/2014		<i>Article 17</i> Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 516/2014	<i>Article 17</i> Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 516/2014
	Amendment 110 (-1) Recital 46 shall be amended as follows:		<i>Deleted</i>
	‘It is important for enhanced solidarity that the Fund provides, in coordination and in synergy with the humanitarian assistance managed by the Commission where appropriate, additional support to address emergency situations of heavy migratory pressure in Member States or third countries, or in the event of mass influx of displaced persons, pursuant to Council Directive 2001/55/EC ¹ , through emergency		



	assistance. Emergency assistance should also include support to ad hoc humanitarian admission programmes aimed at allowing temporary stay on the territory of a Member State in the event of an urgent humanitarian crisis in third countries. However, such other humanitarian admission programmes are without prejudice to, and should not undermine, the Union's resettlement scheme that explicitly aims as from the start to provide a durable solution to persons in need of international protection transferred to the Union from third countries. To that end, Member States should not be entitled to receive additional lump sums in respect of persons granted temporary stay on the territory of a Member State under such other humanitarian admission programmes.'		
Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 is amended as follows:		Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 is amended as follows:
(1) in Article 1, point (d) of paragraph 2 is deleted.		(1) in Article 1, point (d) of paragraph 2 is deleted.	(1) in Article 1, point (d) of paragraph 2 is deleted.
(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:		(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:	(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:
(c) point (a) is replaced by the following:		a) point (a) is replaced by the following:	a) point (a) is replaced by the following:

<p>'(a) 'resettlement' means the admission of third-country nationals or stateless persons in need of international protection from a third country to which or within which they have been displaced to the territory of one of the Member States with a view to granting them international protection';</p>	<p>Amendment 111</p> <p>(a) 'resettlement' means the <i>selection, upon referral from UNHCR or Member States, admission, transfer and protection</i> of third-country nationals or stateless persons in need of international protection from a third country to which or within which they have been displaced to the territory of one of the Member States <i>a Member State</i> with a view to granting them international protection <i>and providing them with a durable solution</i>';</p>	<p>'(a) 'resettlement' means the admission, following a referral from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ('UNHCR'), of third-country nationals or stateless persons [...] who are eligible under Article 5 (1) and who do not fall under refusal grounds in accordance with Article 6, from a third country to which [...] they have been forcibly displaced, to the territory of the Member States, [...] and who are granted international protection.</p>	<p>(a) 'resettlement' means the admission, following a referral from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees ('UNHCR'), of third-country nationals or stateless persons who are eligible under Article 5 (1) and who do not fall under refusal grounds in accordance with Article 6, from a third country to which they have been displaced, to the territory of the Member States, and who are granted international protection and have access to a durable solution in accordance with EU and national law.</p>
		<p>ab) point (b) is replaced by the following:</p>	<p>ab) point (b) is replaced by the following:</p>
		<p>'(b) 'humanitarian admission' means the admission, following, where requested by a Member State, a referral from the UNHCR, [the European Union Agency for Asylum] or another relevant international body, of third-country nationals or stateless persons, from a third country to which they have been</p>	<p>(b) 'humanitarian admission' means the admission, following, where requested by a Member State, a referral from the UNHCR, the European Union Agency for Asylum or another relevant international body, of third-country nationals or stateless persons, from a</p>

		forcibly displaced, to the territory of the Member States and who, at least, on the basis of an initial evaluation:	third country to which they have been forcibly displaced, to the territory of the Member States and who, at least, on the basis of an initial evaluation:
		(a) are eligible under Article 5 (1a) of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement Regulation)];	(a) are eligible under Article 5 (1a);
		(b) do not fall under refusal grounds under Article 6 of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement Regulation)] and	(b) do not fall under refusal grounds under Article 6 and
		(c) are granted in accordance with point aa) of Article 10 (7) of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement Regulation)] international protection or a humanitarian status under national law that provides for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection';	(c) are granted in accordance with point aa) of Article 10 (7) of this Regulation international protection or a humanitarian status under national law that provides for rights and obligations equivalent to those of Articles 22 to 28 and 30 to 38 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.
(d) the following points (aa) and (ab) are inserted:		b) the following point[...] (aa) [...] is inserted:	b) the following point (aa) is inserted:
'(aa) 'Union Resettlement Framework'		'(aa) 'Union Resettlement and	'(aa) 'Union Resettlement

means the Union Resettlement Framework established in accordance with [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement Framework Regulation)];		Humanitarian Admission Framework' means the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework established in accordance with [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement [...] Regulation)];	and Humanitarian Admission Framework' means the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework established in accordance with [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement [...] Regulation)];
(ab) 'targeted Union resettlement scheme' means a targeted Union resettlement scheme established in accordance with Article 15(2) of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement Framework Regulation)]'.	Amendment 112 (ab) 'targeted Union resettlement scheme' means a targeted Union resettlement scheme established in accordance with Article 15(2) 8 of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement Framework Regulation)]'.	(ab) [...]	<i>Deleted</i>
(3) Article 17 is replaced by the following:		(3) Article 17 is replaced by the following:	(3) Article 17 is replaced by the following:
'Article 17		'Article 17	'Article 17
Resources for the Union Resettlement Framework	Amendment 113 Resources for the Union Resettlement Framework <i>and for national resettlement and humanitarian admission plans</i>	Resources for the Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework	
1. In addition to their allocation calculated in accordance with point (a)	Amendment 114 1. <i>Member States shall</i> , in addition to their allocation calculated	1. In addition to their allocation calculated in accordance with point	1. In addition to their allocation calculated in accordance with point (a) of

of Article 15(1), Member States shall receive for each resettled person in accordance with a targeted Union resettlement scheme a lump sum of EUR 10,000.	in accordance with point (a) of Article 15(1), Member States shall receive for each resettled person in accordance with a targeted Union resettlement scheme <i>receive every two years an additional amount as set out in point (b) of Article 15(2) based on a lump sum of EUR 10,000 6 000 for each resettled person or admitted under a national humanitarian admission programme. The lump sum shall be increased to EUR 10,000 for each person resettled in accordance with [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement Framework Regulation)]</i> .	(a) of Article 15(1), Member States shall receive for each [...] person admitted in accordance with Article 2 (a) and (b) [...] a lump sum of EUR 10,000 and, within the limits of the resources available, a lump sum of EUR 6,000 for each resettled person in accordance with national resettlement schemes if that person was granted international protection or a humanitarian status under national law as defined in Article 2(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] .	Article 15(1), Member States shall receive for each person admitted in accordance with Article 2 (a) and (b) a lump sum of EUR 10,000 and, within the limits of the resources available within the existing AMIF envelope, a lump sum of EUR 6,000 for each resettled person in accordance with national resettlement schemes if that person was granted international protection or a humanitarian status under national law as defined in Article 2(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] .
2. The amount referred to in paragraph 1 shall be allocated to the Member States in the individual financing decisions approving their revised national programme in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 514/2014.	Amendment 115 2. The amount amounts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be allocated to the Member States in the individual financing decisions approving their revised national programme in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 514/2014.	2. The amounts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be allocated to the Member States in the individual financing decisions approving their revised national programme in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 514/2014.	2. The amounts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be allocated to the Member States in the individual financing decisions approving their revised national programme in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 514/2014.
3. Each Member States to whom an amount referred to in paragraph 1		3. Each Member States to whom an amount referred to in	3. Each Member States to whom an amount referred

has been allocated shall include in the annual accounts provided for in Article 39 the number of persons qualifying for the amount. Transfers of this amount to other actions under the national programme shall not be possible unless explicitly approved by the Commission through a revision of the national programme.		paragraph 1 has been allocated shall include in the annual accounts provided for in Article 39 of Regulation (EU) 514/2014¹ the number of persons qualifying for the amount. Transfers of this amount to other actions under the national programme shall not be possible unless explicitly approved by the Commission through a revision of the national programme.	to in paragraph 1 has been allocated shall include in the annual accounts provided for in Article 39 of Regulation (EU) 514/2014¹ the number of persons qualifying for the amount. Transfers of this amount to other actions under the national programme shall not be possible unless explicitly approved by the Commission through a revision of the national programme.
4. Member States shall keep the information necessary to allow the proper identification of the resettled persons and of the date of their resettlement.		4. Member States shall keep the information necessary to allow the proper identification of [...] those persons resettled under a national resettlement scheme or admitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] , and of the date of their resettlement or admission .	4. Member States shall keep the information necessary to allow the proper identification of those persons resettled under a national resettlement scheme or admitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], and of the date of their resettlement or admission.
5. Allocations made before [date of entry into force of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Resettlement		5. Allocations made before [date of entry into force of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX	5. Allocations made before [date of entry into force of [Regulation (EU) No

¹ OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 112.

Framework Regulation)] shall not be affected.'		(Resettlement Framework Regulation)] shall not be affected.'	XXX/XXX (Resettlement Framework Regulation)] shall not be affected.'
		(3 bis) Article 18 is replaced by the following:	<i>Deleted</i>
		'Article 18	
		(a) The words 'applicant for or' are inserted before the words 'beneficiary of international protection' and the words 'applicants for or' are inserted before the words 'beneficiaries of international protection'.	
		(b) Paragraph 3 is amended as follows:	
		The last sentence is replaced by the following:	
		'Transfers of these amounts to other actions under the national programme shall not be possible unless explicitly approved by the Commission through a revision of the national programme. An amount may only be transferred once.'	
		(c) The following paragraph is inserted:	

		(3a) For the purpose of paragraph 1 of Article 50 of Regulation (EU) No 514/2014, where amounts stemming from the provisional measures established by Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 and Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 are transferred to other actions under the national programme in accordance with paragraph 3, the amounts concerned shall be considered to have been committed in the year of the revision of the national programme that approves the transfer in question.¹]	
		(3ter) the term 'other humanitarian admission programmes' is replaced by the term 'humanitarian admission'.	(3ter) the term 'other humanitarian admission programmes' is replaced by the term 'humanitarian admission'.
(4) the term 'Union Resettlement Programme' is replaced by the term 'Union Resettlement Framework'.		(4) the term 'Union Resettlement Programme' is replaced by the term 'Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework'.	(4) the term 'Union Resettlement Programme' is replaced by the term 'Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework'.

(5) Annex III is deleted.		(5) Annex III is deleted.	(5) Annex III is deleted.
<i>Article 18</i> Evaluation and Review		<i>Article 18</i> Evaluation and Review	<i>Article 18</i> Evaluation and Review
1. By 31 December 2018 the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation in the Member States.	Amendment 116 1. By 31 December 2018 No later than four years after the entry into force of this Regulation, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation in the Member States.	1. By [...] two years after the entry into force of this Regulation the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation in the Member States.	1. No later than four years after the entry into force of this Regulation the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation, including Article 10 (1a) (b) and on the contributions made by Member States to the implementation of Union Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Framework, in accordance with Article 7, and on the efforts of all Member States to scale up their resettlement and humanitarian admission efforts with a view to significantly contributing to meeting the global resettlement needs. The report shall be accompanied, if necessary, by adequate proposals to reach that aim.

	<p>Amendment 117</p> <p><i>1a. In the report, the Commission shall consider the possibility of using the Union budget to support private sponsorship initiatives.</i></p>		Deleted
<p>2. Member States shall provide the Commission and [the European Union Agency for Asylum] with the necessary information for drawing up its report for the purpose of paragraph 1 in addition to the information provided to [the European Union Agency for Asylum] on the number of third-country nationals and stateless persons effectively resettled on a weekly basis as laid down in Article 22(3) of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Dublin Regulation)].</p>	<p>Amendment 118</p> <p>2. Member States shall provide the Commission and [the European Union Agency for Asylum] with the necessary information for drawing up its report for the purpose of paragraph 1 in addition to the information provided to [the European Union Agency for Asylum] on the number of third-country nationals and stateless persons effectively resettled on a weekly basis as laid down in Article 22(3) of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Dublin Regulation)].</p>	<p>2. [Member States shall provide the Commission and [the European Union Agency for Asylum] with the necessary information for drawing up its report for the purpose of paragraph 1 in addition to the information provided to [the European Union Agency for Asylum] on the number of third-country nationals [...] or stateless persons effectively admitted [...]as laid down in Article 22(3) of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Dublin Regulation)]].</p>	<p>2. [Member States shall provide the Commission and the European Union Agency for Asylum] with the necessary information for drawing up its report for the purpose of paragraph 1 in addition to the information provided the European Union Agency for Asylum] on the number of third-country nationals or stateless persons effectively admitted as laid down in Article 22(3) of [Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX (Dublin Regulation)]].</p>
<p>3. The European Parliament and the Council shall, on the basis of the proposal of the Commission, taking into account the report referred to in paragraph 1, review this Regulation by 30 June 2020.</p>	<p>Amendment 119</p> <p>3. The European Parliament and the Council shall, on the basis of the proposal of the Commission, taking into account the report referred to in paragraph 1, review this Regulation by 30 June 2020 [18 months] after</p>	<p>3. The European Parliament and the Council shall, on the basis of the proposal of the Commission, taking into account the report referred to in paragraph 1, review this Regulation within two years of</p>	<p>3. The European Parliament and the Council shall, on the basis of the proposal of the Commission, taking into account the report referred to in paragraph 1,</p>

	<i>the submission of the Commission report on the application of this Regulation.</i>	the submission of the report by the Commission [...].	review this Regulation within two years of the submission of the report by the Commission.
<i>Article 19</i> Entry into force		<i>Article 19</i> Entry into force	<i>Article 19</i> Entry into force
This Regulation shall enter into force on the [...] day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .		This Regulation shall enter into force on the [...] day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .	This Regulation shall enter into force on the [...] day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .
This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.		This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.	This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.
Done at Brussels,		Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,
<i>For the European Parliament</i> <i>For the Council</i>		<i>For the European Parliament</i> <i>For the Council</i>	<i>For the European Parliament</i> <i>For the Council</i>
<i>The President</i> <i>The President</i>		<i>The President</i> <i>The President</i>	<i>The President</i> <i>The President</i>