

### EUROPEAN YOUTH FORUM AMENDMENTS PROPOSAL:

#### Conditions of Entry of Third-Country Nationals for the Purposes of Research, Studies, Pupil Exchange, Remunerated and Unremunerated Training, Voluntary Service and Au-Pairing.

The European Youth Forum welcomes the draft report of the European Parliament, presented in the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs by Rapporteur Cecilia Wikström. The Youth Forum appreciates that the Parliament's Rapporteur has further outlined the necessary rights and conditions for researchers, students, pupils, remunerated and unremunerated trainees, volunteers and au-pairs.

In order to ensure the right of young people for mobility, the European Youth Forum is sharing the amendment proposals below. Each refers to the relevant article, indicating the Commission's proposal and Parliament Rapporteur's proposal. Youth Forum Proposals are written in bold.

Article	3 – Definitions
Commission Proposal	(la) n.a.  (g) 'volunteer' means a third-country national admitted to the territory of a Member State to participate in a recognized voluntary service scheme;
European Parliament Draft Report	→ Amendment 4 (la) 'host entity' means the educational establishment, research organisation, enterprise or vocational training establishment or organisation responsible for the voluntary service scheme to which the third-country national is assigned, regardless of its legal form, established in accordance with national law in the territory of a Member State;
Amendment proposal	(g) n.a. (la) 'host entity' means the educational establishment, research organisation, <b>organisation operating pupil exchanges</b> , enterprise or vocational training establishment or organisation responsible for the voluntary service scheme to which the third-country national is assigned, regardless of its legal form, established in accordance with national law in the territory of a Member State;  (g) 'volunteer' means a third-country national admitted to the territory of a Member State to participate in a recognised voluntary service scheme <b>carrying out activities benefiting society, by free will. These activities are undertaken for a non-profit cause, benefiting personal development of the volunteer, who commits her/his time and energy for the general good without financial reward, often in cooperation with volunteering providers that act as hosting entity.</b>

<b>Justification</b>	<p><b>(g1 = addition) ‘Volunteering providers’ are organisations responsible for the voluntary service scheme to which the third-country national is assigned. These organisations and groups are independent and governing themselves as well as other non-profit entities, such as public authorities. They are active in the public arena and their activity must be aimed, at least in part, at contributing to the public good.<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p>(1a) Pupil exchanges, which are also under the scope of this Directive, are mostly operated by organisations established for this purpose and not by the educational establishments (secondary schools) themselves. These organisations guarantee the placement of the pupils, provide them with preparation and on-going support and are generally concerned with the well being of the pupils and with the quality of their exchange experience. Thus, they should be seen as hosting entities as well. Moreover organisations operating pupil exchanges are mentioned several times in the Directive proposal and should not be left out from the definition.</p> <p>(g) Considering the achievements and results of the European Year on Volunteering 2011 and the variations in the definition of the terms volunteer and volunteering providers, both deserve more attention and should be described more in detail. Additionally, volunteering providers play a central role for volunteering and active citizenship in Europe, reinforcing the need for an explicit reference.</p>
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Article	5 - Principle
<b>Commission Proposal</b>	2. Once all the general and specific conditions for admission are fulfilled, applicants shall be entitled to a long-stay visa and/or residence permit. If a Member State issues residence permits only on its territory and not elsewhere and all the admission conditions laid down in this Directive are fulfilled, the Member State concerned shall issue the third country national the requisite visa
<b>European Parliament Draft Report</b>	n.a.
<b>Amendment proposal</b>	2. Once all the general and specific conditions for admission are fulfilled, applicants shall be entitled to a long-stay visa and <b>(delete: or)</b> residence permit <b>which have the same validity period</b> . If a Member State issues residence permits only on its territory and not elsewhere and all the admission conditions laid down in this Directive are fulfilled, the Member State concerned shall issue the third country national the requisite visa <b>automatically</b> .
<b>Justification</b>	A stronger link needs to be made, so that a successful visa applicant cannot be refused a residence permit in that Member State and that the permit is granted for the full period of the visa.

<sup>1</sup> COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION on PROMOTING THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS IN EUROPE, COM(97) 241 final

Article	6 – General Conditions
Commission Proposal	(f) provide the evidence requested by the Member State that during his/her stay he/she will have sufficient resources to cover his/her subsistence, training and return travel costs, without prejudice to an individual examination of each case.
European Parliament Draft Report	<p>→ Amendment 7</p> <p>(f) provide the evidence requested by the Member State that during his/her stay he/she will have sufficient resources to cover his/her subsistence, training and return travel costs, without prejudice to an individual examination of each case. <b>The provision of such evidence shall not be necessary if the third-country national is in receipt of a grant or scholarship, or has received an undertaking of sponsorship from a host family or a firm offer of work;</b></p>
Amendment proposal	(f) provide the evidence requested by the Member State that during his/her stay he/she will have sufficient resources to cover his/her subsistence, training and return travel costs, without prejudice to an individual examination of each case. The provision of such evidence shall not be necessary if the third-country national is in receipt of a grant or scholarship, <del>or if he/she</del> has received an undertaking of sponsorship from a host family or a firm offer of work, <b>or if an organisation operating pupil exchanges or the voluntary service scheme declares itself responsible for the subsistence of the pupil or the volunteer throughout his/her period of presence in the territory of the Member State;</b>
Justification	<p>The aim of this Directive is to make the visa and residence permits application process for third-countries nationals easier and more transparent. Therefore we welcome the reduction of this specific administrative burden. However, the group of school pupils and volunteers is not covered by the original provision. Usually organisations operating pupil exchange schemes are responsible for the subsistence of their participants and this is usually carried out through placing them in host families. This service is a part of the exchange programme fees paid by the pupils. Because of current regulations, in certain cases exchange pupils need to <u>additionally</u> provide proof of a large amount of money on a bank account on their name, playing the role of a deposit guarantee. This is the reason why many Latin American exchange pupils, usually aged 15-18, are discouraged from coming to the EU on exchanges. Though adding the group of exchange pupils in this article, this proposed amendment should eliminate this problem. In the same way, organisations operating voluntary service schemes will be able to ensure subsistence for volunteers.</p> <p>The role of organisations operating pupil exchange schemes as a provider of evidence that participants can sustain themselves during their stay abroad is explicitly foreseen under the specific conditions for school pupils (Chapter 1, Art 11d), however this is not consistent with the general conditions (Chapter 1, Art 6f) – as outlined above.</p>

Article	11 – Specific conditions for school pupils
Commission Proposal	<p>1 A third-country national who applies to be admitted in a pupil exchange scheme shall, in addition to the general conditions laid down in Article 6:</p> <p>(a) not be below the minimum age nor above the maximum age set by the Member State concerned.</p> <p>2. Member States may confine the admission of school pupils participating in an exchange scheme to nationals of third countries, which offer the same possibility for their own nationals.</p>
European Parliament Draft Report	n.a.
Amendment proposal	<p>1. A third-country national who applies to be admitted in a pupil exchange scheme shall, in addition to the general conditions laid down in Article 6:</p> <p>(a) not be below the minimum age nor above the maximum age set by the Member State concerned. <b>Member states are encouraged to set an age limit, which allows participation in a pupil exchange scheme for pupils for a period after they have finished secondary school.</b></p> <p>2. <b>Delete this paragraph</b></p>
Justification	<p>11.1. In many countries (especially Latin American countries) it is still common practice to participate in a pupil exchange scheme just after finishing secondary school, in order to avoid interruptions in the regular secondary education in their home country. 18-19 year old students are therefore above the set age limit and not regarded as “pupils”, they are therefore disadvantaged under the current regulation.</p> <p>11.2. This provision prevents intercultural dialogue and the development of contacts and friendships between young people from countries that might face difficult diplomatic relations. In order to foster intercultural understanding we suggest to remove the possibility of Member States to follow the principle of reciprocity of exchanges under the scope of the directive.</p>

Article	13 – Specific Conditions for volunteers
Commission Proposal	<p>A third-country national who applies to be admitted to a voluntary service scheme shall, in addition to the general conditions laid down in Article 6:</p> <p>(a) produce an agreement with the organisation responsible in the Member State concerned for the voluntary service scheme in which he/she is participating, giving a description of tasks, the conditions in which he/she is supervised in the performance of those tasks, his/her working hours, the resources available to cover his/her travel, subsistence, accommodation costs and pocket money throughout his/her stay and, if appropriate, the training he/she will receive to help him/her perform his/her service;</p>

European Parliament Draft Report	<p>(b) provide evidence that the organisation responsible for the voluntary service scheme in which he/she is participating has subscribed to a third-party insurance policy;</p> <p>(c) and, if the host Member State specifically requires it, receive a basic introduction to the language, history and political and social structures of that Member State.</p> <p>n.a.</p>
Amendment proposal Justification	<p>Addition: <b>(e) After successful authorisation and the granting of a visa, the hosting entity will be registered in an accreditation system, in order to facilitate future application procedures.</b></p> <p>To ensure smooth procedures and speedy decision-making, the European Youth Forum encourages the development of accreditation systems for hosting organisations such as the one used for European Voluntary Services in the Framework of the Youth in Action Program, asking for registration 6 weeks before the activity.</p>

Article	16 – Duration of residence
Commission Proposal	3. For school pupils and au pairs, Member States shall issue an authorisation for a maximum period of one year
European Parliament Draft Report	3. n.a.
Amendment proposal	3. For school pupils and au pairs, Member States shall issue an authorisation for <b>the whole length of their stay up to</b> a maximum period of one year
Justification	The proposed directive foresees a maximum period of one year for stay for school pupils and au pairs (Chapter III, Art 16.3). Under article 16.6 it is guaranteed that when the validity of the visa is shorter than the authorised duration of the stay, a residence permit should be granted for the rest of the stay without additional formalities. These provisions still leave uncertainty and administrative burden on the school pupils and au pairs. With this amendment, the European Youth Forum is asking for a guarantee of the authorisation covering the entire length of the stay abroad

Article	26 - Right to mobility between Member States for researchers, students and remunerated trainee
Commission Proposal	<p>1. A third-country national who has been admitted as a researcher under this Directive shall be allowed to carry out part of his/her research in another Member State under the conditions as set out in this Article.</p> <p>If the researcher stays in another Member State for a period of up to six months, the research may be carried out on the basis of the hosting agreement concluded in the first Member State, provided that he has sufficient resources in the other Member State and is not considered as a threat to public policy, public security or public health in the second Member State.</p> <p>If the researcher stays in another Member State for more than six months, Member States may require a new hosting agreement to carry out the research in that Member State. If Member States require an authorisation in order to exercise mobility, such authorisations shall be granted in accordance with the procedural guarantees specified in Article 30 members should not require the researchers to leave the territory in order to submit applications for authorization.</p> <p>2. For periods exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months, a third-country national who has been admitted as a student or as a remunerated trainee under this Directive shall be allowed to carry out part of his/her studies/traineeship in another Member State provided that before his or her transfer to that Member State, he/she has submitted the following to the competent authority of the second Member State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a valid travel document;</li> <li>(b) proof of sickness insurance for all risks normally covered for the nationals of the Member State concerned;</li> <li>(c) proof that he/she has been accepted by an establishment of higher education or a training host entity;</li> <li>(d) evidence that during his/her stay he/she will have sufficient resources to cover his/her subsistence, study and return travel costs.</li> </ul> <p>3. For the mobility of students and trainees from the first Member State to a second Member State, the authorities of the second Member State shall inform the authorities of the first Member State on their decision. The cooperation procedures set out in Article 32 shall apply.</p> <p>4. For a third-country national who has been admitted as a student, transfers to a second Member State exceeding six months may be granted under the same conditions as those applied for mobility for a period exceeding three months but less than six months. If Member States require a new application for an authorisation to exercise mobility for a period exceeding six months, such authorisation shall be granted in accordance with Article 29.</p> <p>5. Member States shall not require students to leave the territory in order to submit applications for authorisations for mobility between Member States.</p>
European Parliament Draft Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Amendment 25 - in order to introduce gender- neutral terminology.</li> <li>→ Amendment 26 - Technical amendment on reference to article 30 instead of 29.</li> <li>→ Amendment 27 “For periods exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months, a third-country national who has been admitted as a student, or as a remunerated <b>or unremunerated</b> trainee <b>or as a volunteer</b> under this Directive shall be allowed to carry out part of his/her studies/traineeship in another Member State provided that before his or her transfer to that Member State, he/she has submitted the following to the competent authority of the second Member State: ...”</li> <li>→ Amendment 28 - “For the mobility of students, <b>trainees and volunteers</b> from the first Member State to a second Member State, the authorities of the second Member State shall inform the authorities of the first Member State on their decision.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Amendment proposal</b></p>	<p>The cooperation procedures set out in Article 32 shall apply.”</p> <p>26. Right to mobility between Member States for researchers, students, <b>pupils, volunteers, au pairs, unremunerated and remunerated trainees.</b></p> <p>1. A third-country national who has been admitted as a researcher, under this Directive shall be allowed to carry out part of his/her research in another Member State under the conditions as set out in this Article.</p> <p>If the researcher stays in another Member State for a period of up to six months, the research may be carried out on the basis of the hosting agreement concluded in the first Member State, provided that he has sufficient resources in the other Member State and is not considered as a threat to public policy, public security or public health in the second Member State.</p> <p>If the researcher stays in another Member State for more than six months, Member States may require a new hosting agreement to carry out the research in that Member State. If Member States require an authorisation in order to exercise mobility, such authorisation shall be granted in accordance with the procedural guarantees specified in Article 30 members should not require the researchers to leave the territory in order to submit applications for authorization.</p> <p>2. For periods exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months, a third-country national who has been admitted as a student, <b>pupil, volunteer, au pair</b> or as a remunerated <b>or unremunerated</b> trainee under this Directive shall be allowed to carry out part of his/her studies/traineeship/<b>volunteer activity</b> in another Member State provided that before his or her transfer to that Member State, he/she has submitted the following to the competent authority of the second Member State:</p> <p>(a) a valid travel document;</p> <p>(b) proof of sickness insurance for all risks normally covered for the nationals of the Member State concerned;</p> <p>(c) proof that he/she has been accepted by an establishment of higher education, <b>school, family</b> or a training/ <b>volunteer</b> host entity;</p> <p>(d) evidence that during his/her stay he/she will have sufficient resources to cover his/her subsistence, study and return travel costs.</p> <p>3. For the mobility of students, school <b>pupils, au pairs, volunteers</b> and <b>remunerated or unremunerated</b> trainees from the first Member State to a second Member State, the authorities of the second Member State shall inform the authorities of the first Member State on their decision. The cooperation procedures set out in Article 32 shall apply.</p>
<p><b>Justification</b></p>	<p>Young people entering into the EU from third countries are often unable to travel to other EU countries, which jeopardises their ability to fully learn about Europe’s people, culture and values. For example, some young people cannot participate fully in their volunteer programme, course or work as they cannot enter another EU Member State</p> <p>The Youth Forum welcomes improved rules in Article 26, as they would facilitate students and paid trainees to spend periods of between three and six months in another EU Member-State. However, the Youth Forum notes that this does not equal freedom of mobility within the EU. The Forum also notes the unfortunate exclusion of unpaid trainees and volunteers from these improved rules.</p>

Article	27 - Rights for researchers and students covered by Union programmes including mobility measures
Commission Proposal	<p>1. Member States shall grant third-country nationals, who have been admitted as researchers or students under this Directive and who are covered by Union programmes including mobility measures, an authorization covering the whole duration of their stay in the Member States concerned where:</p> <p>(a) the full list of Member States that the researcher or student intends to go to is known prior to entry to the first Member State;</p> <p>(b) in the case of students, the applicant can provide evidence of acceptance by the relevant establishment of higher education to follow a course of study.</p> <p>2. The authorisation shall be granted by the first Member State that the researcher or student resides in.</p> <p>3. Where the full list of Member States is not known prior to entry into the first Member State:</p> <p>(a) for researchers, the conditions as set out in Article 26 for stays in another Member States for periods of up to six months shall apply;</p> <p>(b) for students, the conditions as set out in Article 26 for stays in another Member States for periods between three and six months shall apply.</p>
European Parliament Draft Report Amendment proposal	<p>→ Amendment 29 - in order to introduce gender- neutral terminology.</p> <p>27. Rights for researchers, <b>school pupils, volunteers, unremunerated and remunerated trainees</b> and students covered by Union programmes including mobility measures</p> <p>1. Member States shall grant third country nationals, who have been admitted as researchers, <b>pupils, volunteers, unremunerated or remunerated trainees</b> or students under this Directive and who are covered by union programmes including mobility measures, an authorization covering the whole duration of their stay in the member States concerned where:</p> <p>(a) the full list of Member States that the researcher, <b>school pupil, volunteer, unremunerated or remunerated trainee</b> or student intends to go is known prior to the entry to the first Member State;</p> <p>(b) in the case of students or <b>pupils</b>, the applicant can provide evidence of acceptance by the relevant establishment of <b>(delete: higher)</b> education to follow a course of study;</p> <p>(c) <b>in case of volunteers, the applicant can provide evidence of acceptance by the relevant volunteering provider organisation or programmes, such as the European Voluntary Service.</b></p> <p>2. The authorization shall be granted by the first Member State that the researcher, <b>pupil, volunteer, unremunerated or remunerated trainee</b> or student resides in.</p> <p>3. Where the full list of Member States is not known prior to the entry into the first Member State</p> <p>(b) for students, <b>school pupils, volunteers, unremunerated and remunerated trainees</b>, the conditions as set out in article 26 for stays in another Member State for periods between three and six months shall apply.</p>
Justification	<p>As the original wording leaves volunteers out of the provision, it could mean that volunteers would not take part in cross-border aspects of the EU's own programmes such as EVS (European Voluntary Service). Similarly, trainees and pupils might not be able to fully participate in their course or work, as they cannot enter another EU Member State.</p>



Article	29 - Procedure and transparency
Commission Proposal	<p>1. The competent authorities of the Member States shall decide on the complete application for an authorisation and shall notify the applicant in writing, in accordance with the notification procedures laid down in the national law of the Member State concerned, as soon as possible and at the latest within 60 days from the date on which the application was lodged, and within 30 days in the case of third-country national researchers and students covered by Union programmes including mobility measures.</p>
European Parliament Draft Report	<p>(a) n.a.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Amendment 32: 1 The competent authorities of the Member States shall decide on the complete application for an authorization and shall notify the applicant in writing, in accordance with the notification procedures laid down in the national law of the Member State concerned, <b>including on any appeals lodged against decisions rejecting an application for an authorisation</b>, as soon as possible and at the latest within <b>30 days</b> from the date on which the application was lodged.</li> <li>➔ Amendment 35: (a – addition) Fast track procedure for issuing residence permits or visas to students, school pupils and researchers. An agreement on the establishment of a fast-track admission procedure allowing residence permits or visas to be issued in the name of the third country national concerned may be concluded between the authority of a Member State with the responsibility for the entry and residence of students, school pupils and researchers who are third country nationals and an education establishment, organisations operating pupils exchange schemes which has been recognized for this propose or a research organization which has been approved by the Member State concerned in accordance with its national legislation or administration practice.</li> </ul>
Amendment proposal	<p>1 The competent authorities of the Member States shall decide on the complete application for an authorisation and shall notify the applicant in writing, in accordance with the notification procedures laid down in the national law of the Member State concerned, <b>including on any appeals lodged against decisions rejecting an application for an authorisation</b>, as soon as possible and at the latest within <b>30 days</b> from the date on which the application was lodged. <b>Furthermore, Member States shall examine the completeness of an application as soon as it is submitted and inform applicants within 5 days if any necessary document is missing in order to take a final decision.</b></p> <p>(a) Fast track procedure for issuing residence permits or visas to students, school pupils, <b>volunteers</b>, and researchers. An agreement on the establishment of a fast-track admission procedure allowing residence permits or visas to be issued in the name of the third country national concerned <b>shall</b> be concluded between the authority of a Member State with the responsibility for the entry and residence of students, school pupils, <b>volunteers</b> and researchers who are third country nationals and an education establishment, organisations operating pupils exchange schemes which has been recognized for this propose, <b>a volunteer hosting entity</b> or a research organisation which has been approved by the Member State concerned in accordance with its national legislation or administration practice. <b>Furthermore, the agreement should give the educational establishments, research organisations, volunteer hosting entities and pupil exchange organisations the right to handle the residence permit and or</b></p>

<p><b>Justification</b></p>	<p><b>long-term visa application procedure on behalf of the beneficiaries of their programmes. Educational establishments, research organisations, volunteer hosting entities and pupil exchange organisations shall automatically receive updated information on visa and residence permit procedures in case procedures change.</b></p> <p>1. The Youth Forum welcomes that the time limit for decision on application for authorisations has been unified for all the groups within the scope of this directive. Inclusion of appeals lodged against the decisions rejecting an application for an authorisation within this limit will also help to build up a transparent application process.</p> <p>A further beneficial improvement would be a verification step in the procedure, checking that applications are complete, right after they are submitted, so that no additional documents are required at the end of the procedure – which often has the effect of re-starting the application procedure. The required documents for visa applications for the groups of interest in this directive are often very specific, while at the same time these requirements are not explicit in all EU member states.</p> <p>(a) We are very pleased that the European Parliament reintroduced the fast-track procedure for students, school pupils and researchers with this amendment, as it was already part of the EC Directive 2004/114. Often visa applications (and in some cases residence permits applications) must be made in person in the third country, which is particularly reinforced by the introduction of the new biometric documents (electronic visa / electronic residence permit). With our proposed amendment we would like to ensure that educational establishments, research organisations, a volunteer ‘hosting entity’ and pupil exchange organisations will be able to handle the residence permit and or long-term visa application procedure on behalf of the applicants participating in their programmes and receive automatically updated information on visa and residence permit procedures. This will make the process easier for the applicants. Besides, in the current version of the proposal of the European Parliament, this article could be understood as optional because of the phrasing “agreements <u>may</u> be concluded”. The European Youth Forum believes Member States should conclude such agreements more systematically.</p>
<p><b>Article</b></p>	<p><b>31 - Fees</b></p>
<p><b>Commission Proposal</b></p>	<p>Member States may require applicants to pay fees for the processing of applications in accordance with the Directive. The amount of such fees shall not endanger the fulfillment of its objectives.</p>
<p><b>European Parliament Draft Report</b></p>	<p>Amendments 36: Member States may require payment of fees for handling applications in accordance with this Directive. The level of such fees shall not be excessive or disproportionate. When those fees are paid by the third country national trainee or au-pair, third country national shall be entitled to be reimbursed by host entity or the host family respectively.</p>
<p><b>Amendment proposal</b></p>	<p><i>Addition to text:</i> <b>The visa fee shall be waived for applicants belonging to one of the following categories: researchers, school pupils, students, postgraduate students, remunerated and unremunerated trainees, au pairs and volunteers from third countries as outlined in article 3, with special attention to representatives of non-profit organisations aged 35 years or less.</b></p>

<b>Justification</b>	High application fees constitute a great barrier for young people to make applications, they can range from €23 in Malta to €433 in the Netherlands. A stronger guarantees need to be given so the high application price does not act as a deterrent to young people making applications. A young third country national volunteer could, for example, pay travels to the embassy, support documents and visa fees and will not receive any of these investments back in case of refusal.
<b>Article 32 – contact points</b>	
<b>Commission Proposal</b>	n.a.
<b>European Parliament Draft Report Amendment proposal</b>	n.a.
<b>Justification</b>	<b>(3 - addition) Member states are encouraged to conclude agreements between each other to ensure that third-country students, school pupils volunteers, au pairs, remunerated and unremunerated trainees or researchers are able to complete the application procedure and the granting of a visa for any EU country in the EU member state embassy or consulate most convenient for the applicant,.</b> Currently applicants coming from smaller countries need to apply for and receive their visa in a bigger neighbouring country when no embassy is present in their home country. This increases costs greatly and discourages these applicants. These problems could be reduced if applicants had the opportunity to apply and receive the needed documents in the embassies of other Member states cooperating with the authorities of the hosting Member state, as foreseen in article 8 of the Regulation 810/2009 establishing a Community Code on Visas (Visa Code). This is especially relevant for school pupils that have to be accompanied by their parents.
<b>Article 35 – Transposition</b>	
<b>Commission Proposal</b>	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by [two years after the entry into force] at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.
<b>European Parliament Draft Report Amendment proposal</b>	n.a.
<b>Justification</b>	1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by <b>[6 months</b> after the entry into force] at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions. The European Youth Forum calls on all Member States to accept and quickly implement the Directive once adopted. We especially make this call to those countries that currently have derogations from implementing the existing Directive.