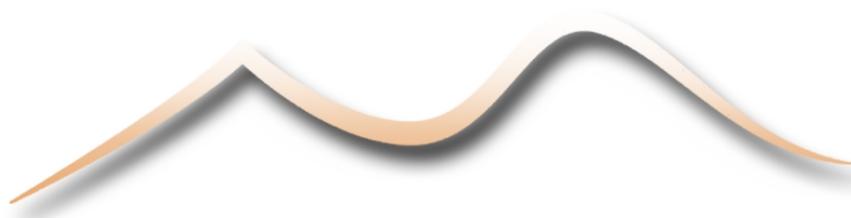




MEP MED

RESOLUTION BOOKLET



NAPLES 2017

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Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) - Passed

The question of the clean energy revolution in the EU.

The EU has launched a max energy plan which proposes rules to redefine electricity market efficiency in building, renewable energy, consumers' rights. What measures can be taken to provide more reliable guidelines in a sector in which investments are often remarkable and require a stable predictable set of regulations?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Realising that monopolies' abuse of market power results in small competitors not being able to survive in the internal market,
 - B) Alarmed by the EU's dependence on energy importation from countries outside the EU¹,
 - C) Deeply concerned by the lack of information citizens have on their energy usage and their impact on the environment,
 - D) Observing the inefficiency of the management of the EU electricity market,
 - E) Affirming that there is limited awareness of consumers' rights among citizens,
 - F) Fully aware of the lack of communication over renewable energy across the member states,
 - G) Taking into account that there is limited possibility of building zero-energy houses in the Mediterranean countries,
 - H) Fully alarmed by the fact that the European energy transportation network is outdated or non-existent,
 - I) Deeply concerned by the lack of incentives for research and for the creation of renewable energy plants in the private and public sectors,
 - J) Taking into account that the infrastructure of renewable energy sources is not at a satisfactory level.
-
- 1) Encourages all EU members to impose smart grid and meters in order to increase the efficiency of renewable energy usage;
 - 2) Requests more research into alternative materials to build zero-energy houses in the Mediterranean region;
 - 3) Emphasizes the need for more start-up labs in order to increase the research of renewable forms of energies;
 - 4) Urges the EU to raise the profile of information regarding benefits for energy saving and consumer rights;
 - 5) Draws attention to the need for further expansion of the trans-European energy network by setting deadlines for member states;
 - 6) Calls upon the EU to set rules by which the DG Comp² can monitor the internal energy market by organising a study on:

¹ e. g. Russia, Middle East

² Directorate Generale for Competition

- i) flat, maximum and minimum prices,
 - ii) price capping;
- 7) Reaffirms the need for the EU to increase its independence from non EU countries by using strategies such as investments in research and development;
- 8) Further requests the adoption of the ManagEnergy plan in order to work on energy efficiency and renewable energy at local and regional level;
- 9) Calls for a promotion of information centres where citizens can be informed of their rights as consumers;
- 10) Reminds member states to improve infrastructure for electric vehicle charging by investing in charging stations;
- 11) Further invites the member states to allow the private sector to install renewable energy installations on their land, and to refund a part of the purchase price;
- 12) Supports collaboration with Committee No. 4 concerning tidal energy as a useful form of renewable energy;
- 13) Recommends that the private sector invest in the EU's renewable energy projects thus increasing transparency by:
 - i) the creation of a public information service,
 - ii) the organization of annual international fairs;
- 14) Endorses further financial support for member states to improve their renewable energy infrastructure in order to meet the EU 2020 energy goals;
- 15) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

Committee 1 on Foreign Affairs (AFET) - rejected



The question of “Can the Union for the Mediterranean” currently be considered of any relevance?

Despite the commitment of its members, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), a small institution with limited action and no significant political weight, can be regarded as the symbol of European policy’s failure in the Mediterranean area. Is the aforementioned consideration to be taken for granted or does the UfM actually have something to say and do in the future? If the latter, how can it be re-launched?

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply regretting the great lack of focus and vision in UfM projects,
- B) Noting with deep concern the negative impact of mass tourism on the environment and preservation of historic monuments in respective countries,
- C) Alarmed by the low percentage of people from southern Europe who graduate from high school and worried about the lack of investments and efficiency in terms of quality of education,
- D) Having considered the increasing rates of illegal trade in new free trade areas caused by insufficient security,
- E) Aware of the lack of commitment and support by European countries of their southern-Mediterranean neighbours since the outburst of the “Arab spring”,
- F) Noting with deep concern the growth of pollution in the Mediterranean and its impact on our future,
- G) Fully aware of the importance of cooperation between countries on both sides of the Mediterranean on the issue of immigration,
- H) Fully alarmed that women still do not have the appreciation and equality treatment they deserve, particularly in Northern African states,
- I) Fully aware that the promotion of nationalism and separatism comes at the cost of European partnership,
- J) Having considered the accomplishment of the Maastricht budget ceiling of 3% of GDP by most of Mediterranean countries, but viewing with appreciation the great effort of the Spanish government to reach that budget ceiling,
- K) Bearing in mind that the poor funding management of many UfM member from the EU;
- L) Deeply disturbed by the increased rate of terrorist attacks in UfM member states,
- M) Taking into consideration the prejudice caused by recent terrorist attacks towards the ethnic and religious groups of the attackers,
- N) Deeply concerned by the fact that many people are being deprived of their fundamental freedom and human rights, such as but not limited to immigrants, refugees and people living in developing countries,

- O) Emphasizing the importance of clean water sources and proper water management in certain UfM member states,
 - P) Viewing with appreciation the foundation of the “Euro-Mediterranean Universities” in Morocco and Slovenia and the launch of the “Med4jobs” initiative,
- 1) Urges a meeting between all UfM member states with the aim of re-establishing the UfMs main goals¹ in a more palpable way²;
 - 2) Urges the UfM to form an institution which works towards international recognition of qualifications, such as but not limited to degrees or doctorates between member states of the UfM;
 - 3) Endorse the creation of a new institution with the aim of tracking down the use of the money and subsidization received by the Member States of the UfM, suggesting consequences such as but not limited to the stop of further financial aid in case of the misuse of the above mentioned financial resources;
 - 4) Suggests a common area of peace and stability, so fundamental freedoms and human rights are respected in all member states of the UfM, such as but not limited to:
 - a) Establishing a programme in the Mediterranean educational system which aims to inform youth about: how to lead an open minded and unprejudiced discussion
 - i) diversity and pluralism,
 - ii) human rights,
 - iii) boundaries on how we can talk to people and what we can say,
 - iv) how to lead an open minded and unprejudiced discussion,
 - v) importance of acceptance and tolerance,
 - b) Expresses appreciation on the UN declaration of human right and urges all member states of UfM to follow it,
 - c) Embraces the campaigns on social media to raise awareness about fundamental freedoms and human rights;
 - 5) The committee calls upon further UfM work in these fields of water management together with increased investment in new water management technology;
 - 6) Draws the attention to the great work done by the AFEM organisation in obtaining gender equality in the UfM member states and calls upon the aforementioned states to enforce collaboration with this organisation in terms of the fight for gender equality;
 - 7) Requests establishment of standardised regulatory codes for tourists in all Mediterranean countries that are subject to particularly high numbers of visitors, outlining consequences in case of damage to local facilities by tourists, such as but not limited to historical sites;
 - 8) Calls for a joint task force between UfM member states which share counterterrorism intelligence accordingly;

- 9) Emphasizes the need to spread awareness for the difference between being part of an ethnic or religious group and being part of an extremist group in an attempt to limit misinformation through the use of social media, education and television campaigns;
- 10) Supports the establishment of “The Free Trade Area” between UfM member states while emphasising that all those states that wish to become part of the above mentioned union have to conform to the security standard requirements and also supporting increased security collaboration;
- 11) Urges the UfM to take political weight to protect trade in the Mediterranean area to counter separatist sentiments caused by the economic negligence of some countries and regions such as but not limited to the autonomous province of Catalonia;
- 12) Urges actions and resolutions for the UfM to change our way of living and the way we treat nature:
 - a) The countries should follow the laws voted during the COP21 in 2016,
 - b) Governments should help and sensitise the population,
 - c) The ministry of Ecology/Environment should have greater power in every state;
- 13) Reminds that since 2011 many refugees have been seeking asylum in many countries that cannot support them economically -such as but not limited to Italy and Greece- and requests that the refugees should be separated to all the EU countries based on their economic status and possibility to provide them goods;
- 14) Solemnly agrees with the clauses of Fundamental Freedoms and Human Rights O.C. and desires to apply them in order to solve the problem of social impact from immigration;
- 15) Reminds the European countries that are part of the UfM of their commitment with the Union and encourages them to reinforce their collaboration with southern-Mediterranean countries though these difficult times;
- 16) Encourages the UfM to further create new educational facilities, promoting intercultural exchange and the cooperation in the fields of research and innovation and to expand their commitments in terms of job-creating projects and the fight against redundancy;
- 17) Further reminds the importance of the above mentioned budget ceilings and urges the EU countries that are part of the UfM to reach it by taking example from the structural reforms adopted by the Spanish government towards better flexibility,
- 18) Recommends and enforces economic collaboration between Southern Europe and Northern Africa to help achieve a positive annual balance of payments³;
- 19) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

1. For example, three main goals could be:

5% increase of female employment

10 new clean energy plants in the Northern African States

Percentage increase of clean water sources in dry environments where water is lacking

2. The UFM will construct these goals during said meeting.

3. The difference in total value between payments into and out of a country of a period of time

Committee on Women's rights and Gender Equality (FEMM) - rejected

Equality between men and women is one of EU main objectives. Over the years, legislation, bodies of laws and modifications of Treaties have contributed to reinforce this principle and its application within the EU. What measures can be taken to support such an evolution in all Mediterranean countries?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned by the omnipresent pay disparity between sexes in equal positions,
 - B) Bearing in mind that a discrepancy exists between the length of maternity and paternity leave,
 - C) Realising that the existence of professional discrimination between women and men with the same qualifications, including higher positions and representation in politics leads to higher unemployment rates for women,
 - D) Aware of the fact that gender equality is based on mentality and prejudices, and is then linked to education,
 - E) Fully aware that the roles of women which are represented on social media and advertising play a big part in the strengthening of stereotypes which result in the misunderstanding of gender roles in society,
 - F) Alarmed by the misunderstanding regarding the definition of the word feminist, which is gender equality, because of the hate it generates towards feminism and the confusion it provokes about the feminazi movement,
 - G) Taking into account that quotas can lead to positive discrimination,
 - H) Noting with regret that even though both parents are employed, some women are still expected to be responsible for most domestic chores,
 - I) Deeply conscious of the lack of quality; accessibility, acceptance and the high prices of child care facilities,
 - J) Deeply regretting that through adolescence verbal and sexual violence among teenagers is happening more frequently due to the lack of punishment,
 - K) Observing with deep regret that male harassment is not taken as seriously as female harassment,
-
- 1) Requires more flexibility on the part of employers so that the working hours can be more compatible with family life:
 - a. Reinforcing the idea of making companies give the opportunity to employees to work from home (home office);
 - 2) Encourages companies to run surveys about equal payment for men and women; praising those who do with rewards and publicity when they achieve equal payment:

- a. further recommends the publication of these surveys, so that total transparency can be achieved;
- 3) Suggests that governments of EU-countries insure that paternity and maternity leave is equal in all companies;
- 4) Emphasizes the need to eliminate any gender information from CVs for jobs which don't require any type of physical activity or where appearance is not required;
- 5) Recommends EU governments to set targets for companies to promote equal gender employability;
- 6) Requests schools to raise awareness and educate students in gender equality through empowering speeches of society's role models, both men and women, as well as extracurricular activities which engage students to fully understand equality;
- 7) Expresses its hope to encourage equality by:
 - a. Reducing discriminatory images in the media;
 - b. Launching gender inversion campaigns;
- 8) Proposes the introduction of a Feminism day on October 13th to clarify the definition of feminism and to celebrate equality;
- 9) Calls for the elimination of quotas;
- 10) Supports the creation of childcare and nursery rooms around urban areas where employees can leave their children for the work day;
- 11) Strongly recommends the promotion of the benefits for childcare to eliminate the idea of childcare being child neglect and gain acceptance;
- 12) Expresses the need to protect women and eliminate violence, particularly any kind of domestic violence against the female gender by encouraging all the member states to sign and ratify the Istanbul Convention;
- 13) Reminds the member states of the importance of surveys creating statistics exposing the number and the identity, if wanted, of women being abused in order to receive governmental help;
- 14) Urges the raising of awareness towards male harassment by:
 - a. Encouraging victims to share their stories;
 - b. Promoting existing organizations which support victims;
- 15) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

Committee on international trade (INTA) - Passed



The sea as an opportunity for Mediterranean countries and the EU

The sea is considered an opportunity of economic growth for the EU since it provides millions of jobs and added value worth hundreds billions euro.

What are possible instruments and actions for further development of the Blue Economy concerning sustainable transport, trade, tourism, ports and fishing?

The Model European Parliament,

- A) Fully aware that there is no widely agreed or specific definition of the Blue Economy,
- B) Alarmed by the lack of workforce in the sector of Blue Economy due to the fact that the sector is unappealing to large segments of the population, and due to the lack of sufficient education and required concerned skills,
- C) Having examined that coastal and maritime tourism is the largest maritime economic activity in Europe, but still fails to meet growing demand, while still promoting a sustainable balance between economic benefits and ocean health,
- D) Keeping in mind the growing demand for sustainable sources of energy and taking into consideration the Mediterranean's massive potential³ for the production of renewable energy,
- E) Deeply concerned by the lack of attention and funds regarding marine biotechnology,
- F) Alarmed by the effect of global warming, the man induced damages on ecosystems and their impact on the Blue Economy,
- G) Reaffirming the need for seabed-mining to fulfil the world's demand for naturally occurring minerals⁴,
- H) Concerned by the amount of maritime traffic accidents caused by overcrowded routes resulting from ineffective infrastructure and the lack of cooperation and data-sharing between ports,
- I) Taking into account the lack and inefficiency of infrastructure relating to tourism,
- J) Noting with deep concern that IUU (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing) takes place in the Mediterranean region as the result of the inefficiency of the CFP⁵,
- K) Further recalling that, due to the incapacity of the CFP, aquaculture is not able to meet the growing demand for seafood,
- L) Recognising the lack of security in the Mediterranean, which is essential for maintaining an efficient and sustainable Blue Economy,

³ In the solar, wind and tidal energy sectors

⁴ Silver, gold, copper, manganese, cobalt, zinc

⁵ Common Fisheries Policy

- 1) Calls upon the European Commission to:
 - i) improve the EU official definition of the Blue Economy by mentioning its goal of balance between economic growth and oceanic health,
 - ii) communicate with other international bodies, such as UN, to suggest the adoption of the EU definition as the universal definition of the Blue Economy and express its willingness to collaborate in case of disagreement;
- 2) Suggests increasing the workforce in the Blue Economy by:
 - i) raising awareness and providing information about this sector,
 - ii) adapting the educational syllabus to the needs of the marine and maritime sectors,
 - iii) using a part of the European Commission's fund that goes into blue growth to sponsor university level studies for the unemployed youth who are interested in maritime and marine business;
- 3) Urges the Member States to:
 - i) create government-funded foreign language courses for workers within the coastal tourism sector, with special attention to English,
 - ii) encourage schools to stress the importance of learning new languages for their students, in order to be appealing to the job market;
- 4) Encourages the implementation of the MEET⁶ project, which improves the sustainability and the rationalisation of tourism in the Mediterranean area;
- 5) Trusts the collaboration with the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), that could result in the creation of sustainable workplaces in the sector of the Blue Economy;
- 6) Recommends Member States to encourage biotechnology in the fields of aquaculture and biodiversity, which results in more jobs for the Blue Economy and a sustainable development;
- 7) Reaffirms the need for Member States to invest in marine protected areas and in special ecosystems to maintain ocean health;
- 8) Encourages the concept of green shipping, following the example of the prototype 'Energy Observer';
- 9) Calls for the creation of a body concerning seabed mining in the Mediterranean, that answers to the EU Commission:
 - i) This body will oversee the operations of all seabed mining companies to ensure an ethical and environmentally friendly procedure;
- 10) Suggests the promotion of data sharing between ports of all EU countries using the "SafeSeaNet";
- 11) Requests the acceptance of the Blue Book of UNECE⁷ and the cooperation with bordering countries of the Mediterranean Region about Inland Waterways by all EU Member States;

⁶ Mediterranean Experience of Eco-Tourism

⁷ United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

- 12) Urges the development and optimisation of infrastructures in cities with sea-related tourism based on the demands expressed by tourists in surveys and complaints collected by the Tourist Departments of each EU Member State;
- 13) Invites a pool of experts to study and, therefore, improve the practice of aquaculture of Member States in the Mediterranean Region;
- 14) Calls for an adjustment of the CFP to allow for stricter treatment of IUU, deal with the poor enforcement of regulations and non-adherence to the Total Allowable Catches;
- 15) Calls for an increase of cooperation between coastal protection agencies and funding⁸ proportionate to the need of each region;
- 16) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

⁸ increasing fleet size, introducing more regular patrols

Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) Subcommittee on Security and Defence (SEDE) - Passed

The question of defence in Europe: is it possible to move forward?

“What are the measures which could be adopted in order to achieve the following three objectives of the European Union Global Strategy (EUGS): a) responding to external conflicts and crises, b) assist partners in building their capabilities in security and defence, and c) protecting the EU and its citizens.”



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Deeply concerned about the lack of sharing of information between the Member States' Intelligence agencies,
 - B) Recognizing that the EU INTCEN⁹'s rights are too restricted to perform adequately,
 - C) Noting with deep concern that the EU partners lack the technologies and the funds to be able to properly defend themselves and to assist the EU in its missions,
 - D) Alarmed by the lack of capabilities of the EU to react to both internal and external crises and dealing with the results of the crisis,
 - E) Fully aware of the weak state of the European defence industry due to the lack of:
 - i) research,
 - ii) funds,
 - iii) harmonisation of production and acquisition of equipment,
 - F) Deeply convinced that fighting terrorism and cyber-crime requires new technologies and capabilities,
 - G) Knowing that countries will not always agree about how to act facing external conflicts and crises and will not be able to adequately coordinate,
 - H) Noting with regret the lack of sufficient funding for the EEAS¹⁰,
 - I) Being aware that the Middle-East situation is unstable and chaotic,
-
- 1) Requests implementation of a Joint Support Coordination Cell into the EU INTCEN, aiming to improve the communication between cyber security experts in order to:
 - i) share expertise,
 - ii) centralise information sharing between the Member States by means of the creation of a common database;
 - 2) Considers giving the EU INTCEN the right to:
 - i) operate all over the EU,
 - ii) gather information by themselves,
 - iii) increase the headcount of the employees;

⁹ Intelligence Agency Centre

¹⁰ European External Action Service

- 3) Calls for the creation of headquarters in the partner countries available to the EU with focus on mentoring, training and advising partners in ameliorating security and defence capabilities;
- 4) Encourages the establishment of the MPCC¹¹ to plan and conduct common training missions between the partner countries;
- 5) Urges the strengthening of EU Battlegroups and PESCO¹² in order to be more independent of NATO;
- 6) Authorizes more funds to be accorded to EDAP¹³, EDTIB¹⁴, EDF¹⁵ and other similar funding projects to support the Member States concerning
 - i) further research of new technologies,
 - ii) replacement and harmonization of their equipment;
- 7) Emphasizes the development of a pool of experts from each Member State in order to find a common solution to cyber-crimes and plans for terrorist attacks, implementing new studies on the deep web;
- 8) Recommends collaboration with experts in order to provide:
 - i) a preparation programme to raise awareness of risks and security procedures including information on first aid and road conditions,
 - ii) a rehabilitation programme for victims of terrorist attacks to help them go back to their everyday lives and overcome fear, and to avoid the risk of an increase of xenophobia;
- 9) Establishes a committee headed by the High Representative of the Union Foreign Affairs and Security Policy which will be in charge of tackling the issues concerning the external conflicts and crises;
- 10) Allows more funds to be given to the EEAS;
- 11) Encourages to establish the PESCO mechanism introduced by the Common Security and defence Policy towards Middle East conflicts for those member states willing to intervene and collaborate with global intelligence agencies to capture leading terrorists;
- 12) Requests implementation of Joint Analysis Cell in the EDA¹⁶ in order to :
 - i) better understand the situation,
 - ii) provide relevant help;
- 13) Solemnly affirms the creation of humanitarian channels in collaboration with institutions such as but not limited to the UN and the UNHCR¹⁷ in order to help areas in need;
- 14) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

¹¹ Military Planning and Conduct Capability

¹² Permanent Structure Cooperation

¹³ European Defence Action Plan

¹⁴ European Defence Technological and Industrial Base

¹⁵ European Defence Fund

¹⁶ European Defence Agency

¹⁷ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET) Subcommittee on Human Rights (DROI) - Passed

The situation in the Mediterranean and the need for a common EU approach to immigration

It is a matter of fact that immigration has increasingly grown and the trend does not seem to decline. A key factor which could help to cope with this emergency is the awareness of the ultimate causes of migration in the Mediterranean area. After identifying this reasons, which strategies can be most effective to face the problems of immigration in Mediterranean?



The Model European Parliament,

- A) Noting with deep concern the uneven refugee distribution among EU countries,
 - B) Referring to the spread of corrupted unverified news articles,
 - C) Noting with regret the inability in managing the EU help in emergency and refugee camps, and the consequent bad life conditions of refugees,
 - D) Bearing in mind the creation of ghettos due to the concentration of migrants in certain points,
 - E) Taking into account the difficulty of learning a new language and culture in a short period of time because of the origin of the migrants,
 - F) Deeply concerned by the length of the asylum procedure that delays the integration process,
 - G) Concerned by the xenophobic discrimination that immigrants and refugees are affected by due to difficulties finding a job and contributing to society,
 - H) Fully aware of the lack of border control,
 - I) Declaring that the societies' mind-set of the refugee crisis calls upon improvement,
 - J) Deeply regretting all new duties that have been assigned to EUNAVFOR MED Operation Sophia in 2017 who fail to respect human rights,
 - K) Alarmed by the lack of awareness of the emergency numbers that immigrants can refer to when their rights are abused,
-
- 1) Endorses the creation of a council that coordinates the refugee's destination according to their needs whenever possible;
 - 2) Further recommends to change the Dublin Regulation III:
 - i) Encouraging people with a confirmed refugee status to fly to an appropriate country of their needs.
 - ii) Allowing asylum seekers to be given one more opportunity to apply for asylum in the EU.
 - 3) Encourages EU countries to launch pre-structured awareness campaigns¹ about migration, created by an independent party;
 - 4) Declares that all information displayed by the media must, from now on, be proven authentic through the quoting of viable sources;
 - i. Requests all EU nations to apply to the aforementioned regulation and to internally develop laws to sanction companies who do not comply with such regulations;

- 5) Expresses its hope that refugees accept and abstain from being reluctant to be received in certain European countries in order to promote and maintain organization;
- 6) Ensures through a team of professionals that the help provided by the EU is adequately used and human rights are respected;
- 7) Further recommends the re-distribution of refugees to different areas from the places they live in to ensure their integration into society:
 - i) This can be done by providing new houses for refugees out of the ghettos:
 - ii) The funds can be raised by NGO's of European countries;
- 8) Suggests setting up learning workshops in Mediterranean countries that are receiving migrants aiming to teach them the local language and culture of the country they will stay in;
- 9) Calls upon the creation of refugee unemployment offices willing to fairly integrate them in the labour market.
- 10) Asks the cooperation of the Committee On Foreign Affairs, Security and Defence to solve the aforementioned problem;
- 11) Condemns racism and xenophobia against immigrants, thus requesting EU countries to tackle the problem through legal action against those who commit hate crimes³ and discrimination;
- 12) Draws the attention to the relevance of educating the population on the importance of integrating immigrants and their culture into the public, private and work lives of native citizens;
- 13) Further recommends a deeper dialogue between EU and Libyan coastguard in order to:
 - i) assure the migrants get Europe.
 - ii) prevent the risk of further violation of their right to life;
- 14) Requests EU countries to protect migrants' rights in registration hotspot by helping them to seek help when their rights have been violated;
- 15) Instructs the president to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

Campaigns¹ : publicity, conferences and educational workshops.

AMIF²: Asylum Migration Integration Fund

Hate crimes³: a crime motivated by racial, sexual or other prejudice.