

# COMMON EUROPEAN ASYLUM SYSTEM (CEAS)

**ASYLUM** is granted to people fleeing persecution or serious harm.

The **process for applying asylum** is now similar throughout the EU. (Asylum Procedures Directive)

Each applicant's **fingerprints are taken** and sent to a database called EURODAC. (EURODAC Regulation)  
These data are used to help **identify the country responsible for the asylum application**. (Dublin Regulation)

Asylum applicants receive **material reception conditions**, such as housing and food. (Reception Conditions Directive)

An asylum applicant is **interviewed by a case worker** trained in EU law, with the help of an interpreter, to determine whether he/she may qualify for refugee status or subsidiary protection. (Qualification Directive and Asylum Procedures Directive)

**Asylum is not granted** to the applicant at "first instance", but this refusal may be appealed in court.

**Confirmation of the negative "first instance" decision** by the court, following which the applicant may be returned to his/her country of origin or transit.

**Overturning of the negative "first instance" decision** by the court.

**Refugee or subsidiary protection status is granted**, which gives the person certain rights, such as access to a residence permit, the labour market and healthcare. (Qualification Directive)

