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)

Overturning of the negative “first instance” decision by the court.

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

EURODAC

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)

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.

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)