

Comparison table for the dossier on:

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

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)

2008/0243 (COD)

Rapporteur: Cecilia Wikström

COM: Commission proposal COM(2008)0820





EP position: European Parliament legislative resolution of 7 May 2009 (EP-PE_TC1-COD(2008)0243)

Council position: New text is indicated by underlining and **bold** the insertion and including it within Council tags: ➡ ⬅;

Deleted text is indicated within underlined square brackets as follows: ➡ [...] ⬅

COM(2008)0820	EP Position	Council Position
<p>2008/0243 (COD)</p> <p>Proposal for a</p> <p>REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL 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</p>	<p>POSITION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT</p> <p>adopted at first reading on 7 May 2009</p> <p>with a view to the adoption of Regulation (EC) No .../2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application</p>	<p>2008/0243 (COD)</p> <p>Proposal for a</p> <p>REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application ➡ for international protection ⬅ lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national</p>

COM(2008)0820	EP Position	Council Position
<p>stateless person</p> <p>THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</p> <p>Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 63, first paragraph, point (1)(a) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ,</p> <p>Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty ,</p> <p>Whereas:</p> <p>(1) A number of substantive changes are to be made to Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national . In the interests of clarity, that Regulation should</p>	<p>for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (recast)</p> <p>THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</p> <p>Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 63, first paragraph, point (1)(a) thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ,</p> <p>Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty ,</p> <p>Whereas:</p> <p>(1) A number of substantive changes are to be made to Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national . In the interests of clarity, that Regulation should</p>	<p>⇒ or a stateless person ⇐</p> <p>THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,</p> <p>Having regard to the Treaty on [...] on <u>the Functioning of the European Union</u> (TFEU) on , and in particular on <u>point 1 (e) of Article 78</u> on [...] on thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ,</p> <p>Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ,</p> <p>Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article on [...] on <u>294</u> on of the on [...] on <u>TFEU</u> on ,</p> <p>Whereas:</p> <p>(1) A number of substantive changes are to be made to Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national. In the interests of clarity, that Regulation should</p>

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<p>be recast.</p> <p>(2) A common policy on asylum, including a Common European Asylum System, is a constituent part of the European Union's objective of progressively establishing an area of freedom, security and justice open to those who, forced by circumstances, legitimately seek protection in the Community.</p> <p>(3) The European Council, at its special meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999, agreed to work towards establishing a Common European Asylum System, based on the full and inclusive application of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as supplemented by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967, thus ensuring that nobody is sent back to persecution, i.e. maintaining the principle of non-refoulement. In this respect, and without affecting the responsibility criteria laid down in this Regulation, Member States, all respecting the principle of non-refoulement, are considered as safe countries for third-country nationals.</p> <p>(4) The Tampere conclusions also stated that this system should include, in the short term, a clear and workable method for determining the Member State responsible for</p>	<p>be recast.</p> <p>(2) A common policy on asylum, including a Common European Asylum System, is a constituent part of the European Union's objective of progressively establishing an area of freedom, security and justice open to those who, forced by circumstances, legitimately seek protection in the Community.</p> <p>(3) The European Council, at its special meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999, agreed to work towards establishing a Common European Asylum System, based on the full and inclusive application of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as supplemented by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967, thus ensuring that nobody is sent back to persecution, i.e. maintaining the principle of non-refoulement. In this respect, and without affecting the responsibility criteria laid down in this Regulation, Member States, which all respect the principle of non-refoulement, are considered as safe countries for third-country nationals.</p> <p>(4) The Tampere conclusions also stated that this system should include, in the short term, a clear and workable method for determining the Member State responsible for</p>	<p>be recast.</p> <p>(2) A common policy on asylum, including a Common European Asylum System, is a constituent part of the European Union's objective of progressively establishing an area of freedom, security and justice open to those who, forced by circumstances, legitimately seek protection in the  [...]   Union  .</p> <p>(3) The European Council, at its special meeting in Tampere on 15 and 16 October 1999, agreed to work towards establishing a Common European Asylum System, based on the full and inclusive application of the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as supplemented by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967, thus ensuring that nobody is sent back to persecution, i.e. maintaining the principle of non-refoulement. In this respect, and without affecting the responsibility criteria laid down in this Regulation, Member States, all respecting the principle of non-refoulement, are considered as safe countries for third-country nationals.</p> <p>(4) The Tampere conclusions also stated that this system should include, in the short term, a clear and workable method for determining the Member State responsible for</p>

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<p>the examination of an asylum application.</p> <p>(5) Such a method should be based on objective, fair criteria both for the Member States and for the persons concerned. It should, in particular, make it possible to determine rapidly the Member State responsible, so as to guarantee effective access to the procedures for determining international protection status and not to compromise the objective of the rapid processing of applications for international protection .</p>	<p>the examination of an asylum application.</p> <p>(5) Such a method should be based on objective, fair criteria both for the Member States and for the persons concerned. It should, in particular, make it possible to determine rapidly the Member State responsible, so as to ensure effective access to the procedures for determining international protection status and not to compromise the objective of the rapid processing of applications for international protection.</p> <p><i>(6) As regards the introduction in successive phases of a Common European Asylum System that should lead, in the longer term, to a common procedure and a uniform status valid throughout the Union for those granted asylum, it is appropriate at this stage, while making the necessary improvements in the light of experience, to confirm the principles underlying the Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities, signed in Dublin on 15 June 1990 (the Dublin Convention), whose implementation has stimulated the process of harmonising asylum policies.</i></p>	<p>the examination of an asylum application.</p> <p>(5) Such a method should be based on objective, fair criteria both for the Member States and for the persons concerned. It should, in particular, make it possible to determine rapidly the Member State responsible, so as to guarantee effective access to the procedures for determining refugee ⇒ international protection ⇐ status and not to compromise the objective of the rapid processing of asylum applications ⇒ for international protection ⇐ .</p> <p>As regards the introduction in successive phases of a common European asylum system that should lead, in the longer term, to a common procedure and a uniform status, valid throughout the Union, for those granted asylum, it is appropriate at this stage, while making the necessary improvements in the light of experience, to confirm the principles underlying the Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities(4), signed in Dublin on 15 June 1990 (hereinafter referred to as the Dublin Convention), whose implementation has stimulated the process of harmonising asylum policies.</p>
<p>(6) The first phase in the creation of a</p>	<p>(7) The first phase in the creation of a</p>	<p>(6) The first phase in the creation of a</p>

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<p>Common European Asylum System that should lead, in the longer term, to a common procedure and a uniform status, valid throughout the Union, for those granted asylum, has now been achieved. The European Council of 4 November 2004 adopted The Hague Programme which sets the objectives to be implemented in the area of freedom, security and justice in the period 2005-2010. In this respect The Hague Programme invited the European Commission to conclude the evaluation of the first phase legal instruments and to submit the second-phase instruments and measures to the Council and the European Parliament with a view to their adoption before 2010.</p> <p>(7) In the light of the results of the evaluations undertaken, it is appropriate, at</p>	<p>Common European Asylum System has now been completed. The European Council of 4 November 2004 adopted The Hague Programme, which sets the objectives to be implemented in the area of freedom, security and justice in the period 2005-2010. In this respect, the Hague Programme invited the Commission to conclude the evaluation of the first phase legal instruments and to submit the second-phase instruments and measures to the Council and the European Parliament with a view to their adoption before 2010.</p> <p>(8) <i>The services of the Member States responsible for asylum should receive practical aid to meet their day-to-day operational requirements. Here the European Asylum Support Office, established by Regulation (EC) No .../... of ... , has a vital role to play.</i></p> <p>(9) In the light of the results of the evaluations undertaken, it is appropriate, at</p>	<p>Common European Asylum System that should lead, in the longer term, to a common procedure and a uniform status, valid throughout the Union, for those granted asylum, has now been achieved. The European Council of 4 November 2004 adopted The Hague Programme which sets the objectives to be implemented in the area of freedom, security and justice in the period 2005-2010. In this respect The Hague Programme invited the European Commission to conclude the evaluation of the first phase legal instruments and to submit the second-phase instruments and measures to the Council and the European Parliament with a view to their adoption before 2010.</p> <p>➡ (6a) <u>In the Stockholm Programme the European Council reiterated its commitment to the objective of establishing a common area of protection and solidarity in accordance with Article 78 TFEU, for those granted international protection, by 2012 at the latest. Furthermore it emphasized that the Dublin System remains a cornerstone in building the Common European Asylum System, as it clearly allocates responsibility for the examination of asylum applications.</u> ⬅</p> <p>(7) In the light of the results of the evaluations undertaken, it is appropriate, at</p>

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<p>this stage, to confirm the principles underlying the Regulation (EC) No 343/2003, while making the necessary improvements in the light of experience to enhance the effectiveness of the system and the protection granted to applicants for international protection under this procedure.</p> <p>(8) In view of ensuring equal treatment for all applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, as well as in order to ensure consistency with current EU asylum <i>acquis</i>, in particular with Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted, it is appropriate to extend the scope of this Regulation in order to include applicants for subsidiary protection and persons enjoying subsidiary protection.</p> <p>(9) In order to ensure equal treatment of all asylum seekers, Directive [...] /EC of ...</p>	<p>this stage, to confirm the principles underlying Regulation (EC) No 343/2003, while making the necessary improvements in the light of experience to enhance the effectiveness of the system and the protection granted to applicants for international protection under this procedure.</p> <p>(10) <i>With a view to</i> ensuring equal treatment for all applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, as well as in order to ensure consistency with current EU asylum <i>acquis</i>, in particular with Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted¹, it is appropriate to extend the scope of this Regulation in order to include applicants for subsidiary protection and persons enjoying subsidiary protection.</p> <p>(11) In order to ensure equal treatment of all asylum seekers, Directive ... /EC of</p>	<p>this stage, to confirm the principles underlying the Regulation (EC) No 343/2003, while making the necessary improvements in the light of experience to enhance the effectiveness of the system and the protection granted to applicants for international protection under this procedure.</p> <p>(8) In view of ensuring equal treatment for all applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, as well as in order to ensure consistency with current EU asylum <i>acquis</i>, in particular with the Directive of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection for a uniform status for refugees or persons eligible for subsidiary protection and for the content of the protection granted,¹ the scope of this Regulation encompasses persons whose applications for subsidiary protection has been admitted in accordance with national law</p> <p>(9) the</p>

¹ OJ L 304, 30.9.2004, p. 12.

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<p>laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers should apply to the procedure regarding the determination of the Member State responsible as regulated under this Regulation.</p> <p>(10) In accordance with the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration of Member States in the application of this Regulation. In addition, specific procedural guarantees for unaccompanied minors should be laid down on account of their particular vulnerability.</p> <p>(11) In accordance with the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, respect for family unity should be a primary consideration of Member States when applying this Regulation.</p>	<p><i>the European Parliament and of the Council of ...</i> [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers] should apply to the procedure regarding the determination of the Member State responsible as <i>prescribed</i> under this Regulation.</p> <p>(12) In accordance with the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration of Member States in the application of this Regulation. In addition, specific procedural <i>safeguards</i> for unaccompanied minors should be laid down on account of their particular vulnerability.</p> <p>(13) In accordance with the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, respect for family unity should be a primary consideration of Member States when applying this Regulation.</p>	<p>(10) In accordance with the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and as recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration of Member States in the application of this Regulation. In addition, specific procedural guarantees for unaccompanied minors should be laid down on account of their particular vulnerability. Family unity should be preserved in so far as this is compatible with the other objectives pursued by establishing criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application.</p> <p>(11) In accordance with the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and as recognised in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, respect for family life should be a primary consideration of Member States when</p>

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<p>(12) The processing together of the applications for international protection of the members of one family by a single Member State makes it possible to ensure that the applications are examined thoroughly and the decisions taken in respect of them are consistent and that the members of one family are not separated.</p> <p>(13) In order to ensure full respect for the principle of family unity and of the best interests of the child, the existence of a relationship of dependency between an applicant and his/her extended family on account of pregnancy or maternity, their state of health or great age, should become binding responsibility criterion. When the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, the presence of a relative on the territory of another Member State who can take care of him/her should also become binding responsibility criterion.</p> <p>(14) Any Member State should be able to derogate from the responsibility criteria, in particular for humanitarian and compassionate reasons and examine an application for</p>	<p>(14) The processing together of the applications for international protection of the members of one family by a single Member State makes it possible to ensure that the applications are examined thoroughly and the decisions taken in respect of them are consistent and that the members of one family are not separated.</p> <p>(15) In order to ensure full respect for the principle of family unity and of the best interests of the child, the existence of a relationship of dependency between an applicant and his/her extended family on account of pregnancy or maternity, their state of health or great age, should become binding responsibility <i>criteria</i>. When the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, the presence of a relative on the territory of another Member State who can take care of him/her should also become a binding responsibility criterion.</p> <p>(16) Any Member State should be able to derogate from the responsibility criteria, in particular for humanitarian and compassionate reasons, and examine an application for</p>	<p>applying this Regulation.</p> <p>(12) The processing together of the asylum applications ⇒for international protection⇐ of the members of one family by a single Member State makes it possible to ensure that the applications are examined thoroughly and the decisions taken in respect of them are consistent ⇒and that the members of one family are not separated⇐.</p> <p>(13) In order to ensure full respect for the principle of family unity and of the best interests of the child, the existence of a relationship of dependency between an applicant and his/her ⇒ [...] ⇐ <u>certain relatives</u> ⇐ on account of ⇒ the applicant's ⇐ pregnancy or maternity, ⇒ [...] ⇐ state of health or ⇒ [...] ⇐ <u>old</u> ⇐ age, should become binding responsibility criterion. When the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, the presence of a ⇒ family member or a minor unmarried sibling, or ⇒ [...] ⇐ ⇐ <u>certain</u> ⇐ relative on the territory of another Member State who can take care of him/her should also become binding responsibility criterion.</p> <p>(14) <u>Any</u> Member Statess should be able to derogate from the responsibility criteria, so as to make it possible to bring family members together where this is necessary on</p>

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<p>international protection lodged with it or with another Member State, even if such examination is not its responsibility under the binding criteria laid down in the Regulation, provided that the concerned Member State and the applicant agree thereto.</p> <p>(15) A personal interview should be organised in order to facilitate the determination of the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection and, where necessary, to orally inform applicants about the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(16) In accordance in particular with Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, legal safeguards and the right to an effective remedy in respect of decisions regarding transfers to the Member State responsible should be established to</p>	<p>international protection lodged with it or with another Member State, even if such examination is not its responsibility under the binding criteria laid down in <i>this</i> Regulation, provided that the Member State <i>concerned</i> and the applicant agree thereto.</p> <p>(17) A personal interview should be organised in order to facilitate the determination of the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection and to orally inform applicants about the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(18) In accordance in particular with Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, legal safeguards and the right to an effective remedy in respect of decisions regarding transfers to the Member State responsible should be established to</p>	<p>humanitarian grounds ⇒ in particular for humanitarian and compassionate reasons ⇒ so as to make it possible to bring family members and other relatives including minor unmarried siblings together and examine an application for international protection lodged with it or with another Member State, even if such examination is not its responsibility under the binding criteria laid down in the Regulation ⇒ [...] . ⇐</p> <p>(15) A personal interview ⇒ [...] ⇒ may be organised in order to facilitate the determination of the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection ⇒ [...] ⇒ The asylum seeker should be informed, as soon as the application for international protection is lodged, on the application of the present Regulation and should be provided with the opportunity to request an interview with the purpose of providing information regarding the presence of family members or other relatives in the Member States .</p> <p>(16) In accordance in particular with ⇒ the rights recognised in Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, legal safeguards and the right to an effective remedy in respect of decisions regarding transfers to the Member</p>

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<p>guarantee effective protection of the rights of the individuals concerned.</p> <p>(17) In accordance with the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, the effective remedy should cover both the examination of the application of this Regulation and of the legal and factual situation in the Member State to which the applicant is transferred in order to ensure that international law is respected.</p> <p>(18) Detention of asylum seekers should be applied in line with the underlying principle that a person should not be held in detention for the sole reason that he is seeking international protection. In particular, detention of asylum seekers must be applied in line with Article 31 of the Geneva Convention and under the clearly defined exceptional circumstances and guarantees prescribed in Directive [...] [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers]. Moreover, the use of detention for the purpose of transfer to the Member State responsible</p>	<p>ensure effective protection of the rights of the individuals concerned.</p> <p>(19) In accordance with the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, <i>an</i> effective remedy should cover both the examination of the application of this Regulation and of the legal and factual situation in the Member State to which the applicant is transferred in order to ensure that international law is respected.</p> <p>(20) For the purposes of this Regulation “detention” should not carry a penal or punitive connotation, but should mean an exclusively administrative and temporary measure equivalent to a holding operation.</p> <p>(21) Detention of asylum seekers should be applied in line with the underlying principle that a person should not be held in detention for the sole reason that he/she is seeking international protection. In particular, detention of asylum seekers must be applied in line with Article 31 of the Geneva Convention <i>in administrative holding centres distinct from prison facilities</i> and under the clearly defined exceptional circumstances and <i>safeguards</i> prescribed in Directive [...] [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers].</p>	<p>State responsible should be established to guarantee effective protection of the rights of the individuals concerned.</p> <p>(17) ➡ [...] ⬅</p> <p>(18) Detention of asylum seekers should be applied in line with the underlying principle that a person should not be held in detention for the sole reason that he is seeking international protection. ➡ <u>Detention should be only be possible under clearly defined exceptional circumstances and be subject to the principles of necessity and proportionality.</u> ⬅ In particular, detention of asylum seekers must be applied in line with Article 31 of the Geneva Convention ➡ [...] ⬅. Moreover, the use of detention for the purpose of transfer to the Member State</p>

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<p>should be limited and subject to the principle of proportionality with regard to the means taken and objective pursued.</p>	<p>Moreover, the use of detention for the purpose of transfer to the Member State responsible should be limited and subject to the principle of proportionality with regard to the means taken and objective pursued.</p>	<p>responsible should be limited to [...].</p> <p>to (18A to [...]) to [...] Deficiencies or collapses of asylum systems, often aggravated to [...] or contributed to by particular pressures on them, can destabilise the proper functioning of the system put in place by the present Regulation. A process for early warning, preparedness and management of asylum crises serving to prevent such deteriorations or collapses with EASO playing a key role using its powers under Regulation (EU) 439/2010 should be established both in order to ensure that cooperation within the framework of this Regulation is robust as well as to develop mutual trust among the Member States with respect to asylum policy. The process should ensure that the Union is alerted as soon as possible of situations in which a concern exists that the smooth functioning of the system set up by this Regulation is jeopardized because the asylum systems of one or more Member States are subject to particular pressure and/or due to deficiencies in the asylum systems of one or more Member States. Such a process would allow the Union</p>

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<p>(19) In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 , transfers to the Member State responsible may be carried out on a voluntary</p>	<p>(22) In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 , transfers to the Member State responsible may be carried out on a voluntary</p>	<p>to promote preventive measures at an early stage and afford such situations the appropriate political attention. Solidarity is a pivotal element in the CEAS and solidarity and mutual trust go hand in hand. By enhancing such trust, this process could improve the steering of concrete measures of genuine and practical solidarity towards the Member State or Member States concerned in order [...] to assist the affected Member States in general and the asylum seekers in particular. (18B [...]) Member States should collaborate with the European Asylum Support Office in the gathering of information concerning their ability to manage particular pressure on their asylum and reception systems, in particular in the framework of the application of this Regulation. The European Asylum Support Office should regularly report on the information gathered in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 439/2010.</p> <p>(19) In accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003, transfers to the Member State responsible may be carried out on a voluntary</p>

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<p>basis, by supervised departure or under escort. Member States should promote voluntary transfers and should ensure that supervised or escorted transfers are undertaken in a human manner, in full respect for fundamental rights and human dignity.</p> <p>(20) The progressive creation of an area without internal frontiers in which free movement of persons is guaranteed in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community and the establishment of Community policies regarding the conditions of entry and stay of third country nationals, including common efforts towards the management of external borders, makes it necessary to strike a balance between responsibility criteria in a spirit of solidarity.</p> <p>(21) The application of this Regulation may, in certain circumstances, create additional burdens on Member States faced with a particularly urgent situation which places an exceptionally heavy pressure on their reception capacities, asylum system or infrastructure. In such circumstances, it is necessary to lay down an efficient procedure to allow the temporary suspension of transfers towards the Member State concerned and to provide financial assistance, in accordance with existing EU financial instruments. The</p>	<p>basis, by supervised departure or under escort. Member States should promote voluntary transfers and should ensure that supervised or escorted transfers are undertaken in a <i>humane</i> manner, in full <i>compliance with</i> fundamental rights and human dignity.</p> <p>(23) The progressive creation of an area without internal frontiers in which free movement of persons is guaranteed in accordance with the Treaty and the establishment of Community policies regarding the conditions of entry and stay of third country nationals, including common efforts towards the management of external borders, <i>make</i> it necessary to strike a balance between responsibility criteria in a spirit of solidarity.</p> <p>(24) The application of this Regulation may, in certain circumstances, create additional burdens on Member States faced with a particularly urgent situation which places an exceptionally heavy pressure on their reception capacities, asylum system or infrastructure. In such circumstances, it is necessary to lay down an efficient procedure to allow the temporary suspension of transfers towards the Member State concerned and to provide financial assistance, in accordance with existing EU financial instruments. The</p>	<p>basis, by supervised departure or under escort. Member States should promote voluntary transfers and should ensure that supervised or escorted transfers are undertaken in a human manner, in full respect for fundamental rights and human dignity.</p> <p>(20) The progressive creation of an area without internal frontiers in which free movement of persons is guaranteed in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community and the establishment of Community policies regarding the conditions of entry and stay of third country nationals, including common efforts towards the management of external borders, makes it necessary to strike a balance between responsibility criteria in a spirit of solidarity.</p> <p>(21) ➡ [...] ⬅</p>

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<p>temporary suspension of Dublin transfers can thus contribute to achieve a higher degree of solidarity towards those Member States facing particular pressures on their asylum systems, due in particular to their geographical or demographic situation.</p> <p>(22) This mechanism of suspension of transfers should be applied also when the Commission considers that the level of protection for applicants for international protection in a given Member State is not in conformity with Community legislation on asylum, in particular in terms of reception conditions and access to the asylum procedure, in view of ensuring that all applicants for international protection benefit from an adequate level of protection in all Member States</p>	<p>temporary suspension of Dublin transfers can thus contribute to <i>achieving</i> a higher degree of solidarity towards those Member States facing particular pressures on their asylum systems, due in particular to their geographical or demographic situation.</p> <p>(25) <i>The procedure for the suspension of transfers should also be applied when the Commission considers that the level of protection for applicants for international protection in a given Member State is not in conformity with Community legislation on asylum, in particular in terms of reception conditions, qualification for international protection and access to the asylum procedure, with a view to ensuring that all applicants for international protection benefit from an adequate level of protection in all Member States.</i></p> <p>(26) <i>The procedure for the suspension of transfers is an exceptional measure to address issues of particular pressure or ongoing protection concerns.</i></p> <p>(27) <i>The Commission should periodically review progress toward improving the long-term development and harmonisation of the Common European Asylum System, and the degree to which solidarity measures and the availability of a suspension procedure are</i></p>	<p>(22) ➡ [...] ⬅</p>

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<p>(23) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and</p>	<p><i>facilitating that progress, and report on that progress.</i> <i>In view of the fact that the Dublin system was not intended to be a mechanism for equitably sharing responsibilities with regard to the examination of applications for international protection, and that a number of Member States are particularly exposed to migratory flows, in particular by virtue of their geographical location, it is essential to reflect on and propose legally binding instruments to ensure greater solidarity between Member States and higher standards of protection. Such instruments should especially facilitate the secondment of officials from other Member States to assist those Member States which are faced with specific pressures and where applicants cannot benefit from adequate standards of protection and, where the reception capacities of one Member State are insufficient, facilitate the resettlement of beneficiaries of international protection in other Member States, providing that those concerned consent and that their fundamental rights are respected.</i></p> <p>(28) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and</p>	<p>(23) Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and</p>

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<p>on the free movement of such data applies to the processing of personal data by the Member States in application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(24) The exchange of applicant's personal data, including sensitive data concerning health, to be transferred before a transfer is carried out will ensure that the competent asylum authorities are in a position to provide applicants with adequate assistance and to ensure continuity in the protection and rights afforded to them. Special provision should be made to ensure the protection of data relating to applicants involved in this situation, in conformity with Directive 95/46/EC.</p> <p>(25) The application of this Regulation can be facilitated, and its effectiveness increased, by bilateral arrangements between Member States for improving communication between competent departments, reducing time limits for procedures or simplifying the processing of requests to take charge or take back, or establishing procedures for the performance of transfers.</p> <p>(26) Continuity between the system for determining the Member State responsible established by the Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 and the system established by this Regulation should be ensured. Similarly, consistency should be ensured between this</p>	<p>on the free movement of such data applies to the processing of personal data by the Member States in application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(29) The exchange of applicant's personal data, including sensitive data concerning health, to be transferred before a transfer is carried out will ensure that the competent asylum authorities are in a position to provide applicants with adequate assistance and to ensure continuity in the protection and rights afforded to them. Special provision should be made to ensure the protection of data relating to applicants involved in this situation, in conformity with Directive 95/46/EC.</p> <p>(30) The application of this Regulation can be facilitated, and its effectiveness increased, by bilateral arrangements between Member States for improving communication between competent departments, reducing time limits for procedures or simplifying the processing of requests to take charge or take back, or establishing procedures for the performance of transfers.</p> <p>(31) Continuity between the system for determining the Member State responsible established by the Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 and the system established by this Regulation should be ensured. Similarly, consistency should be ensured between this</p>	<p>on the free movement of such data applies to the processing of personal data by the Member States in application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(24) The exchange of applicant's personal data, including sensitive data concerning health, to be transferred before a transfer is carried out will ensure that the competent asylum authorities are in a position to provide applicants with adequate assistance and to ensure continuity in the protection and rights afforded to them. Special provision should be made to ensure the protection of data relating to applicants involved in this situation, in conformity with Directive 95/46/EC.</p> <p>(25) The application of this Regulation can be facilitated, and its effectiveness increased, by bilateral arrangements between Member States for improving communications between competent departments, reducing time limits for procedures or simplifying the processing of requests to take charge or take back, or establishing procedures for the performance of transfers.</p> <p>(26) Continuity between the system for determining the Member State responsible established by the Dublin Convention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and the system established by this Regulation should be ensured. Similarly, consistency should be</p>

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<p>Regulation and Regulation (EC) No [...] [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation].</p> <p>(27) The operation of the EURODAC system, as established by Regulation (EC) No [...] [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation] and in particular the implementation of Articles 6 and 10 contained therein should facilitate the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(28) The operation of the Visa Information System, as established by Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the</p>	<p>Regulation and Regulation (EC) No [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council of ... [concerning the establishment of "Eurodac" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EC) No .../... 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] .</p> <p>(32) The operation of the Eurodac system, as established by Regulation (EC) No [...] [concerning the establishment of "Eurodac" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EC) No .../... 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] and in particular the implementation of Articles 6 and 10 thereof should facilitate the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(33) The operation of the Visa Information System, as established by Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the</p>	<p>ensured between this Regulation and Council Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 of 11 December 2000 [...] [concerning the establishment of "Eurodac EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Convention Regulation ☒].</p> <p>(27) The operation of the Eurodac EURODAC system, as established by Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 [...] ☒ [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation] ☒ and in particular the implementation of Articles 4 6 and 8 10 contained therein should facilitate the implementation ☒ application ☒ of this Regulation.</p> <p>(28) The operation of the Visa Information System, as established by Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the</p>

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<p>Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas , and in particular the implementation of Articles 21 and 22 contained therein should facilitate the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(29) With respect to the treatment of persons falling within the scope of this Regulation, Member States are bound by obligations under instruments of international law to which they are party.</p> <p>(30) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission.</p> <p>(31) In particular, the Commission should be empowered to adopt the conditions and procedures for implementing the provisions</p>	<p>Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas , and in particular the implementation of Articles 21 and 22 <i>thereof</i> should facilitate the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(34) With respect to the treatment of persons falling within the scope of this Regulation, Member States are bound by obligations under instruments of international law to which they are party.</p> <p>(35) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Regulation should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission.</p> <p>(36) In particular, the Commission should be empowered to adopt the conditions and procedures for implementing the provisions</p>	<p>Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas, and in particular the implementation of Articles 21 and 22 contained therein should facilitate the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>(29) With respect to the treatment of persons falling within the scope of this Regulation, Member States are bound by obligations under instruments of international law to which they are party. ➡ <u>They shall comply with their obligations under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in particular and take into account the relevant case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, including the case-law regarding effective remedy.</u> ⬅</p> <p>(30) ➡ <u>[...] ⬅ ➡ In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should</u></p>

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<p>regarding unaccompanied minors and the reunification of dependent relatives and to adopt the criteria necessary for carrying out transfers. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it with new non-essential elements, they must be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.</p>	<p>regarding unaccompanied minors and the reunification of dependent relatives and to adopt the criteria necessary for carrying out transfers. Since those measures are of general scope and are designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it with new non-essential elements, they must be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny provided for in Article 5a of Decision 1999/468/EC.</p>	<p>be conferred on the Commission. 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 Commission [☞] 's exercise of implementing powers [☞].</p> <p>(31) [☞] [...] [☞] The examination procedure should be used for the adoption of an information leaflet on Dublin/Eurodac, of procedures related to the implementation of measures concerning the reunification of unaccompanied minors and dependent persons with relatives, of procedures for preparing and transmitting take charge and take back requests, of establishing and revising the two lists indicating the elements of proof regarding a take charge request, the design of the laissez-passer, the procedures for carrying out transfers and meeting their costs, drawing a standard form of data exchange, the practical arrangements on the transfer of health data, the rules relating to the establishment of secure electronic transmission channels for all written correspondence, given that those acts</p>

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<p>(32) The measures necessary for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 have been adopted by Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003. Certain provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 should be incorporated into this Regulation, for reasons of clarity or because they can serve a general objective. In particular, it is important both for the Member States and the asylum seekers concerned, that there should be a general mechanism for finding a solution in cases where Member States differ over the application of a provision of this Regulation. It is therefore justified to incorporate the mechanism provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 for the settling of disputes on the humanitarian clause into this Regulation and to extend its scope to the whole of this Regulation.</p> <p>(33) The effective monitoring of the application of this Regulation requires that it be evaluated at regular intervals.</p> <p>(34) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the the principles which are acknowledged in particular in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union . In particular,</p>	<p>(37) The measures necessary for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 have been adopted by Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003. Certain provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 should be incorporated into this Regulation, for reasons of clarity or because they can serve a general objective. In particular, it is important both for the Member States and <i>for</i> the asylum seekers concerned that there should be a general mechanism for finding a solution in cases where Member States differ over the application of a provision of this Regulation. It is therefore justified to incorporate the mechanism provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 for the settling of disputes on the humanitarian clause into this Regulation and to extend its scope to the whole of this Regulation.</p> <p>(38) The effective monitoring of the application of this Regulation requires that it be evaluated at regular intervals.</p> <p>(39) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the the principles which are acknowledged in particular in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union . In particular,</p>	<p>are of general scope. ©</p> <p>(32) The measures necessary for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 have been adopted by Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003. Certain provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 should be incorporated into this Regulation, for reasons of clarity or because they can serve a general objective. In particular, it is important both for the Member States and the asylum seekers concerned, that there should be a general mechanism for finding a solution in cases where Member States differ over the application of a provision of this Regulation. It is therefore justified to incorporate the mechanism provided for in Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 for the settling of disputes on the humanitarian clause into this Regulation and to extend its scope to the whole of this Regulation.</p> <p>(33) ⇨ The effective monitoring of ⇨ the application of the this Regulation should requires that it be evaluated at regular intervals.</p> <p>(34) The This Regulation observes respects the fundamental rights and observes the the principles which are acknowledged in particular in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the</p>

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<p>this Regulation seeks to ensure full observance of the right to asylum guaranteed by Article 18 and to promote the application of Articles 1, 4, 7, 24 and 47 of the said Charter and has to be applied accordingly .</p> <p>(35) Since the objective of the proposed measure, namely the establishment of 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 , cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and, given the scale and effects, can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.</p>	<p>this Regulation seeks to ensure full observance of the right to asylum guaranteed by Article 18 and to promote the application of Articles 1, 4, 7, 24 and 47 of the Charter and <i>should</i> be applied accordingly.</p> <p>(40) Since the objective of <i>this Regulation</i>, namely the establishment of 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, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and, given <i>its</i> scale and effects, can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective,</p>	<p>European Union. In particular, ⊗ this Regulation ⊗ # seeks to ensure full observance of the right to asylum guaranteed by Article 18 ⇒ and ⊗ [...] ⊗ the rights recognized by ⊗ Articles 1, 4, 7, 24 and 47 of the said Charter and ⊗ [...] ⊗ <u>should</u> ⊗ be applied accordingly ⇐.</p> <p>(35) Since the objective of the proposed measure, namely the establishment of criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application ⇒ for international protection ⇐ lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national ⇒ or a stateless person ⇐, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and, given the scale and effects, can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective. In accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, the United Kingdom</p>

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<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p> <p>CHAPTER I</p> <p>SUBJECT-MATTER AND DEFINITIONS</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>Subject-matter</p> <p>This Regulation lays down 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 .</p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>Definitions</p>	<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p> <p>CHAPTER I</p> <p>SUBJECT-MATTER AND DEFINITIONS</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>Subject-matter</p> <p>This Regulation lays down 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 .</p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>Definitions</p>	<p>and Ireland gave notice, by letters of 30 October 2001, of their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation. In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty establishing the European Community, Denmark does not take part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it nor subject to its application. The Dublin Convention remains in force and continues to apply between Denmark and the Member States that are bound by this Regulation until such time an agreement allowing Denmark's participation in the Regulation has been concluded.</p> <p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p> <p>CHAPTER I</p> <p>SUBJECT-MATTER AND DEFINITIONS</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>⊗ Subject-matter ⊗</p> <p>This Regulation lays down the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national ⇐ or a stateless person ⇐.</p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>⊗ Definitions ⊗</p>

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<p>For the purposes of this Regulation:</p> <p>(a) "third-country national" means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17(1) of the Treaty establishing the European Community and who is not a person enjoying the Community right of free movement, as defined in Article 2(5) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ;</p> <p>(b) "application for international protection" means an application for international protection as defined in Article 2(g) of Directive 2004/83/EC;</p> <p>(c) "applicant" or "asylum seeker" means</p>	<p>For the purposes of this Regulation:</p> <p>(a) "third-country national" means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17(1) of the Treaty and who is not a person enjoying the Community right of free movement, as defined in Article 2(5) of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council ;</p> <p>(b) "application for international protection" means an application for international protection as defined in Article 2(g) of Directive 2004/83/EC;</p> <p>(c) "applicant" or "asylum seeker" means</p>	<p>For the purposes of this Regulation:</p> <p>(a) "third-country national" means anyone ☒ any person ☒ who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 17(1) of the Treaty establishing the European Community ⇒ and who is not ☞ [...] ☞ ☞ national of a state which participates in this Regulation by virtue of an agreement with the European Community. ☞ ⇐;</p> <p>(b) "Geneva Convention" means the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the status of refugees, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967;</p> <p>(c) "application for asylum" means the application made by a third-country national which can be understood as a request for international protection from a Member State, under the Geneva Convention. Any application for international protection is presumed to be an application for asylum, unless a third-country national explicitly requests another kind of protection that can be applied for separately;</p> <p>(b) "application for international protection" means an application for international protection as defined in Article 2(g) of Directive 2004/83/EC;</p> <p>(c)(d) "applicant" or "asylum seeker" means</p>

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a third country national or a stateless person who has made an application for international protection in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken;	a third country national or a stateless person who has made an application for international protection in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken;	a third country national ⇒ or a stateless person ⇐ who has made an application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken;
(d) "examination of an application for international protection " means any examination of, or decision or ruling concerning, an application for international protection by the competent authorities in accordance with Council Directive 2005/85/EC , except for procedures for determining the Member State responsible in accordance with this Regulation , and Directive 2004/83/EC ;	(d) "examination of an application for international protection" means any examination of, or decision or ruling concerning, an application for international protection by the competent authorities in accordance with Council Directive 2005/85/EC , except for procedures for determining the Member State responsible in accordance with this Regulation, and Directive 2004/83/EC;	(d)(e) "examination of an asylum application ⇒ for international protection ⇐" means any examination of, or decision or ruling concerning, an application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ by the competent authorities in accordance with national law ⇒ Council Directive 2005/85/EC ⇒ and Directive 2004/83/EC ⇐, ⇐ except for procedures for determining the Member State responsible in accordance with this Regulation ⇒ ⇒ [...] ⇐ ⇐;
(e) "withdrawal of an application for international protection " means the actions by which the applicant terminates the procedures initiated by the submission of his/her application for international protection , in accordance with Directive 2005/85/EC, either explicitly or tacitly;	(e) "withdrawal of an application for international protection" means the actions by which the applicant terminates the procedures initiated by the submission of his/her application for international protection, in accordance with Directive 2005/85/EC, either <i>expressly</i> or <i>impliedly</i> ;	(e)(f) "withdrawal of the an asylum application ⇒ for international protection ⇐ " means the actions by which the applicant for asylum terminates the procedures initiated by the submission of his/her application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ , in accordance with national law ⇒ Directive 2005/85/EC, ⇐ either explicitly or tacitly;
(f) " person granted international protection " means a third-country national or a stateless person recognised as in need of international protection as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2004/83/EC ;	(f) " person granted international protection " means a third-country national or a stateless person recognised <i>being</i> in need of international protection as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2004/83/EC ;	(f)(g) " refugee ⇒ person granted international protection ⇐ " means any any a third-country national ⇒ or a stateless person recognised as ⇒ [...] ⇐ ⇒ entitled to ⇐ international protection as

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<p>(g) “minor” means a third-country national or a stateless person below the age of 18 years;</p> <p>(h) "unaccompanied minor" means a minor who arrives in the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible for them whether by law or by custom, and for as long as they are not effectively taken into the care of such a person; it includes minors who are left unaccompanied after they have entered the territory of Member States;</p> <p>(i) "family members" means, insofar as the family already existed in the country of origin, the following members of the applicant's family who are present in the territory of the Member States:</p> <p>(i) the spouse of the asylum seeker or his or her unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the legislation or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to married couples under its law relating to aliens;</p>	<p>(g) “minor” means a third-country national or a stateless person below the age of 18 years;</p> <p>(h) "unaccompanied minor" means a minor who arrives in the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible for <i>him/her</i> whether by law or by custom, and for as long as <i>he/she</i> is not effectively taken into the care of such a person; it includes minors who are left unaccompanied after they have entered the territory of Member States;</p> <p>(i) "family members" means, insofar as the family already existed in the country of origin, the following members of the applicant's family who are present in the territory of the Member States:</p> <p>– the spouse of the asylum seeker or his or her unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the legislation or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to married couples under its law relating to <i>foreigners</i>;</p>	<p>defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2004/83/EC qualifying for the status defined by the Geneva Convention and authorised to reside as such on the territory of a Member State;</p> <p>☞ [...] ☞☞ (g) "family members" means, insofar as the family already existed in the country of origin, the following members of the applicant's family who are present in the territory of the Member States:☞</p> <p>☞ (i) the spouse of the asylum seeker or his or her unmarried partner in a stable relationship, where the legislation or practice of the Member State concerned treats unmarried couples in a way comparable to married couples under its law relating to</p> <p>☞ [...] ☞ third country nationals;☞</p>

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<p>(ii) the minor children of couples referred to in point (i) or of the applicant, on condition that they are unmarried and regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under the national law;</p> <p>(iii) the married minor children of couples referred to in point (i) or of the applicant, regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under the national law, where it is in their best interests to reside with the applicant;</p> <p>(iv) the father, mother or guardian of the applicant when the latter is a minor and unmarried, or when he is a minor and married but it is in his/her best interests to reside with his/her father, mother or guardian ;</p> <p>(v) the minor unmarried siblings of the applicant, when the latter is a minor and unmarried, or when the applicant or his/her siblings are minors and married but it is in the best interests of one or more of them that they reside together;</p>	<p>– the minor children of couples referred to in <i>the first indent</i> or of the applicant, on condition that they are unmarried and regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under the national law;</p> <p>– the married minor children of couples referred to in <i>the first indent</i> or of the applicant, regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under the national law and provided they are not accompanied by their spouses, where it is in their best interests to reside with the applicant;</p> <p>– the father, mother or guardian of the applicant when the <i>applicant</i> is a minor and unmarried, or when he/<i>she</i> is a minor and married and not accompanied by his/her spouse but it is in his/her best interests to reside with his/her father, mother or guardian;</p> <p>– the minor unmarried siblings of the applicant, when the <i>applicant</i> is a minor and unmarried, or when the applicant or his/her siblings are minors and married and not accompanied by his/her spouse but it is in the best interests of one or more of them that they reside together;</p>	<p>➡ (ii) the minor children of couples referred to in point (i) or of the applicant, on condition that they are unmarried ➡ [...] ☹ and regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under the national law; ☹</p> <p>➡ [...] ☹ ➡ (iii) when the applicant is a minor and unmarried the father, mother or another adult ➡ [...] ☹ responsible for the ➡ [...] ☹ him/her whether by ➡ [...] ☹ law or ➡ [...] ☹ by the national practice of the Member State where the adult is present. ➡ [...] ☹</p> <p>➡ (iv) when the person granted international protection is a minor and unmarried the father, mother or another adult responsible for ➡ [...] ☹ him/her by law or by the national practice of the Member State where the person granted international protection is present ☹ ➡ [...] ☹</p> <p>➡ ga) “relative” ➡ [...] ☹ means: ☹</p> <p>➡ the sibling or grandparent of the applicant ☹</p> <p>➡ the aunt/uncle or great-grandparent who has previously been responsible for the applicant’s care; ☹</p> <p>➡ regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under</p>

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		national law. [...] means: gb) “a relation [...] the child, sibling, parent, grandparent or grandchild of the applicant; the aunt/uncle, nephew/niece who has previously been responsible for the applicant's care; regardless of whether they were born in or out of wedlock or adopted as defined under national law. [...] (h) “minor” means a third-country national or a stateless person below the age of 18 years; [...] (i) "unaccompanied minor" means unmarried persons below the age of eighteen ⇒ an unmarried [...] minor who arrives ⊗ arrives ⊗ in the territory of the Member States unaccompanied by an adult responsible for [...] him/her whether by law or by the national practice of the Member State concerned [...] , and for as long as [...] he/she [...] is not effectively taken into the care of such a person; it includes minors who are left unaccompanied after they have entered the territory of the Member States; [...] [...] (j) "representative" means

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<p>(j) "residence document" means any authorisation issued by the authorities of a Member State authorising a third-country national or a stateless person to stay in its territory, including the documents substantiating the authorisation to remain in the territory under temporary protection arrangements or until the circumstances preventing a removal order from being carried out no longer apply, with the exception of visas and residence authorisations issued during the period required to determine the responsible Member State as established in this Regulation or during examination of an application for international protection or an</p>	<p>(j) "residence document" means any authorisation issued by the authorities of a Member State authorising a third-country national or a stateless person to stay in its territory, including the documents substantiating the authorisation to remain in the territory under temporary protection arrangements or until the circumstances preventing a removal order from being carried out no longer apply, with the exception of visas and residence authorisations issued during the period required to determine the responsible Member State as established in this Regulation or during examination of an application for international protection or an</p>	<p> <u>☞ [...] ☞ a person or an organisation appointed by the competent bodies</u> <u>☞ [...] ☞ ☞ [...] ☞ [...] ☞ [...] ☞</u> <u>☞ [...] ☞ in order to assist and represent the unaccompanied minor in procedures provided for in this Regulation with a view to ensuring the child's best interests and exercising legal capacity for the minor where necessary. Where an organisation ☞ [...] ☞ is appointed as a representative, it shall ☞ [...] ☞ designate a person responsible for carrying out the ☞ [...] ☞ duties of this organisation in respect of the minor, in accordance with this Regulation. ☞ ☞</u> <u>☞ [...] ☞ ☞ (k) ☞ "residence document"</u> means any authorisation issued by the authorities of a Member State authorising a third-country national <u>⇒</u> or a stateless person <u>⇐</u> to stay in its territory, including the documents substantiating the authorisation to remain in the territory under temporary protection arrangements or until the circumstances preventing a removal order from being carried out no longer apply, with the exception of visas and residence authorisations issued during the period required to determine the responsible Member State as established in this Regulation or during examination of an application for </p>

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<p>application for a residence permit;</p> <p>(k) "visa" means the authorisation or decision of a Member State required for transit or entry for an intended stay in that Member State or in several Member States. The nature of the visa shall be determined in accordance with the following definitions:</p> <p>(i) "long-stay visa" means the authorisation or decision of a Member State required for entry for an intended stay in that Member State of more than three months;</p> <p>(ii) "short-stay visa" means the authorisation or decision of a Member State required for entry for an intended stay in that State or in several Member States for a period whose total duration does not exceed three months;</p> <p>(iii) "transit visa" means the authorisation or decision of a Member State for entry for transit through the territory of that Member State or several Member States, except for transit at an airport;</p>	<p>application for a residence permit;</p> <p>(k) "visa" means the authorisation or decision of a Member State required for transit or entry for an intended stay in that Member State or in several Member States. The nature of the visa shall be determined in accordance with the following definitions:</p> <p>(i) "long-stay visa" means the authorisation or decision of a Member State required for entry for an intended stay in that Member State of more than three months;</p> <p>(ii) "short-stay visa" means the authorisation or decision of a Member State required for entry for an intended stay in that Member State or in several Member States for a period whose total duration does not exceed three months;</p> <p>(iii) "transit visa" means the authorisation or decision of a Member State for entry for transit through the territory of that Member State or several Member States, except for transit at an airport;</p>	<p>asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ or an application for a residence permit;</p> <p>⇒ [...] ⇐ (l) ⇐ "visa" means the authorisation or decision of a Member State required for transit or entry for an intended stay in that Member State or in several Member States. The nature of the visa shall be determined in accordance with the following definitions:</p> <p>(i) "long-stay visa" means ⇒ [...] ⇐ ⇒ an ⇐ authorisation or decision ⇒ issued by ⇒ [...] ⇐ one of the ⇐ ⇒ [...] ⇐ Member ⇒ [...] ⇐ ⇒ States in accordance with its national law or EU law ⇒ [...] ⇐ ⇐ required for entry for an intended stay in that Member State of more than three months;</p> <p>(ii) "short-stay visa" means ⇒ [...] ⇐ ⇒ an ⇐ authorisation or decision of a Member State ⇒ with a view to transit through or an intended stay in the territory of one, more or all the Member States of a duration of no more than three months in any six-month period from the date of first entry in the territory of the Member States; ⇐ ⇒ [...] ⇐ ⇒ [...] ⇐</p>

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<p>(iv) "airport transit visa" means the authorisation or decision allowing a third-country national specifically subject to this requirement to pass through the transit zone of an airport, without gaining access to the national territory of the Member State concerned, during a stopover or a transfer between two sections of an international flight;</p> <p>(l) "risk of absconding" means the existence of reasons in an individual case, which are based on objective criteria defined by law, to believe that an applicant or a third-country national or a stateless person who is subject to a transfer decision may abscond.</p> <p>CHAPTER II GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND SAFEGUARDS</p> <p>Article 3 Access to the procedure for examining an application for international protection</p> <p>1. Member States shall examine any application for international protection by a third-country national or a stateless person who applies on the territory of any one of them, including at the border or in the transit zones. The application shall be examined by a single Member State, which shall be the one which the criteria set out in Chapter III of this</p>	<p>(iv) "airport transit visa" means the authorisation or decision allowing a third-country national specifically subject to <i>such a</i> requirement to pass through the transit zone of an airport, without gaining access to the national territory of the Member State concerned, during a stopover or a transfer between two <i>legs</i> of an international flight;</p> <p>(l) "risk of absconding" means the existence of reasons in an individual case, which are based on objective criteria defined by law, to believe that an applicant or a third-country national or a stateless person who is subject to a transfer decision may abscond.</p> <p>CHAPTER II GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND SAFEGUARDS</p> <p>Article 3 Access to the procedure for examining an application for international protection</p> <p>1. Member States shall examine any application for international protection by a third-country national or a stateless person who applies on the territory of any one of them, including at the border or in <i>a</i> transit zone. The application shall be examined by a single Member State, which shall be the one which the criteria set out in Chapter III of this</p>	<p>⌋ [...] ⌋ (iii) ⌋ "airport transit visa" means ⌋ [...] ⌋ a visa valid for transit through the international transit areas of one or more airports, of the Member States. ⌋ ⌋ [...] ⌋</p> <p>⌋ [...] ⌋</p> <p>CHAPTER II GENERAL PRINCIPLES ⊗ AND SAFEGUARDS⊗</p> <p>Article 3 ⊗ Access to the procedure for examining an application for international protection⊗</p> <p>1. Member States shall examine the⊗ any ⊗ application ⇒ for international protection ⇐ of any ⊗ by a ⊗ third-country national ⇒ or a stateless person ⇐ who applies⊗ on the territory of any one of them, including ⊗ at the border or in ⇒ the transit zones ⇐ their territory to any one of them for asylum. The application shall be examined by</p>

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<p>Regulation indicate is responsible.</p> <p>2. Where no Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection can be designated on the basis of the criteria listed in this Regulation, the first Member State with which the application for international protection was lodged shall be responsible for examining it.</p> <p>3. Any Member State shall retain the right to send an asylum seeker to a safe third country, subject to the rules and safeguards laid down in Directive 2005/85/EC .</p> <p>Article 4 Right to information</p> <p>1. As soon as an application for international protection is lodged, the competent authorities of Member States shall inform the asylum seeker of the application of this Regulation , and in particular of:</p>	<p>Regulation indicate is responsible.</p> <p>2. Where no Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection can be designated on the basis of the criteria listed in this Regulation, the first Member State with which the application for international protection is lodged shall be responsible for examining it.</p> <p>3. Any Member State shall retain the right to send an asylum seeker to a safe third country, subject to the rules and safeguards laid down in Directive 2005/85/EC .</p> <p>Article 4 Right to information</p> <p>1. As soon as an application for international protection is lodged, the competent authorities of Member States shall inform the asylum seeker of the application of this Regulation , and in particular of:</p>	<p>a single Member State, which shall be the one which the criteria set out in Chapter III ☒ of this Regulation ☒ indicate is responsible.</p> <p><u>2.</u> Where no Member State responsible for examining the application for ⇒ international protection ⇐ asylum can be designated on the basis of the criteria listed in this Regulation, the first Member State with which the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ was lodged shall be responsible for examining it.</p> <p><u>3.</u> Any Member State shall retain the right, pursuant to its national laws, to send an asylum seeker to a ⇐ safe ⇐ third country, in compliance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention ⇒ subject to the rules and safeguards laid down in Directive 2005/85/EC ⇐.</p> <p>Article 4 ☒ Right to information ☒</p> <p><u>41.</u> ⇒ As soon as an application for international protection is lodged ⇐ in the meaning of Article 20(2) of this Regulation ⇐ , the competent authorities of Member States shall inform ⇐ The asylum seeker shall be informed in writing in a language that he or she may reasonably be expected to understand regarding ☒ of ☒ the application of this Regulation, its time limits and its effects. ⇐ ,</p>

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<p>(a) the objectives of this Regulation and the consequences of making another application in a different Member State;</p> <p>(b) the criteria for allocating responsibility and their hierarchy;</p> <p>(c) the general procedure and time-limits to be followed by the Member States;</p> <p>(d) the possible outcomes of the procedure and their consequences;</p> <p>(e) the possibility to challenge a transfer decision;</p> <p>(f) the fact that the competent authorities can exchange data on him/her for the sole purpose of implementing the obligations</p>	<p>(a) the objectives of this Regulation and the consequences of making another application in a different Member State;</p> <p>(b) the criteria for allocating responsibility and their hierarchy;</p> <p>(c) the general procedure and time-limits to be followed by the Member States;</p> <p>(d) the possible outcomes of the procedure and their consequences;</p> <p>(e) the possibility to challenge a transfer decision;</p> <p>(f) the fact that the competent authorities may exchange data on him/her for the sole purpose of implementing the obligations</p>	<p>and in particular of:↵</p> <p>(a) the objectives of this Regulation and the consequences of making another application in a different Member State ➤ as well as the consequences of moving from a Member State to another one during the determination of the Member State responsible under this Regulation and during the examination of the application for international protection ☹ ;</p> <p>(b) the criteria for allocating responsibility, ➤ [...] ☹ ➤ the different steps of the procedure, ➤ and their duration ☹ ➤ [...] ☹ ➤ [...] ☹ ➤ [...] ☹ ; ☹ ➤ (bc) the ➤ [...] ☹ personal interview pursuant to Article 5 and the possibility to submit information regarding the presence of family members within the meaning of Article 2 (g), ➤ [...] ☹ relatives ➤ [...] ☹ or relations in the Member States, including the means by which the applicant can submit such information; ☹ ➤ [...] ☹</p> <p>➤ [...] ☹ ➤ (c) ☹ the possibility to challenge a transfer decision; ➤ [...] ☹ ➤ (d) ☹ the fact that the competent authorities ➤ of Member States ☹ can exchange data on him/her for the sole</p>

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<p>arising under this Regulation;</p> <p>(g) the existence of the right of access to data relating to him/her, and the right to request that inaccurate data relating to him/her be corrected or that unlawfully processed data relating to him/her be deleted, including the right to receive information on the procedures for exercising those rights and the contact details of the National Data Protection Authorities which shall hear claims concerning the protection of personal data.</p> <p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be provided in writing in a language that the applicant is reasonably supposed to understand. Member States shall use the common leaflet drawn up pursuant to paragraph 3 for that purpose.</p> <p>Where necessary for the proper understanding of the applicant, the information shall also be supplied orally, at the interview organised pursuant to Article 5.</p> <p>Member States shall provide the information in a manner appropriate to the age of the applicant.</p>	<p>arising under this Regulation;</p> <p>(g) the right of access to data relating to him/her, and the right to request that inaccurate data relating to him/her be corrected or that unlawfully processed data relating to him/her be deleted, <i>as well as</i> the procedures for exercising those rights, <i>including</i> the contact details <i>of the authorities referred to in Article 34 and</i> of the National Data Protection Authorities which shall hear claims concerning the protection of personal data.</p> <p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be provided in writing in a language that the applicant <i>understands or may reasonably be presumed</i> to understand. Member States shall use the common leaflet drawn up pursuant to paragraph 3 for that purpose.</p> <p><i>For</i> the proper understanding of the applicant, the information shall also be supplied orally, at the interview <i>arranged</i> pursuant to Article 5.</p> <p>Member States shall provide the information in a manner appropriate to the age of the applicant.</p>	<p>purpose of implementing the obligations arising under this Regulation;</p> <p>the right of access to data relating to him/her, and the right to request that inaccurate data relating to him/her be corrected or that unlawfully processed data relating to him/her be deleted, as well as the procedures for exercising those rights including the contact details of the authorities referred to in Article 33 and of the National Data Protection Authorities which shall hear claims concerning the protection of personal data.</p> <p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be provided in writing in a language that the applicant understands or may reasonably be presumed to understand. Member States shall use the common leaflet drawn up pursuant to paragraph 3 for that purpose.</p> <p>Where necessary for the proper understanding of the applicant, the information shall also be supplied orally for example in connection with the personal interview as stipulated in Article 5.</p>

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<p>3. A common leaflet containing at least the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be drawn up in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2).</p> <p>Article 5 Personal interview</p> <p>1. The Member State carrying out the process of determining the Member State responsible under this Regulation, shall give applicants the opportunity of a personal interview with a qualified person under national law to conduct such an interview.</p>	<p>3. A common leaflet containing at least the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be drawn up in accordance with the <i>regulatory</i> procedure referred to in <i>Article 41(2)</i>.</p> <p>Article 5 Personal interview</p> <p>1. The Member State carrying out the process of determining the Member State responsible under this Regulation shall <i>call the</i> applicants <i>for</i> a personal interview with a qualified person under national law to conduct such an interview.</p>	<p>3. A common leaflet ☞, as well as a specific leaflet for unaccompanied minors, ☞ containing at least the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall be drawn up in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2).☞ <u>This common leaflet shall also include information regarding the application of the Regulation concerning the establishment of "Eurodac" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation (EC) No [.../...] and in particular the purpose for which the data of the asylum seeker concerned will be processed within EURODAC.</u> ☞ ☞ [...] ☞ ☞ [...] ☞</p> <p>Article 5 Personal interview</p> <p>1. The Member State carrying out the process of determining the Member State responsible under this Regulation ☞ <u>and before a decision is made in this respect</u> ☞, ☞ shall ☞ ☞ [...] ☞ ☞ [...] ☞ conduct a personal interview ☞ [...] ☞ ☞ <u>in order to facilitate the process of determining the Member State responsible and/or in order to ensure the proper understanding of the information supplied to ☞ [...] ☞ the applicant in accordance with Article 4.</u> ☞</p>

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2. The personal interview shall be for the purpose of facilitating the process of determining the Member State responsible, in particular allowing the applicant to submit relevant information necessary for the correct identification of the responsible Member State, and for the purpose of informing the applicant orally about the application of this Regulation.	2. The personal interview shall <i>have</i> the purpose of facilitating the process of determining the Member State responsible, in particular allowing the applicant to submit <i>the</i> relevant information necessary for the correct identification of the responsible Member State, <i>as well as</i> the purpose of informing the applicant orally about the application of this Regulation.	[...] [2.] [...] An interview may be omitted if: [a] the applicant has absconded; or [...] [b] [...]) [...] after having received the information referred to in Article 4 the applicant [...] has already provided his/her information by any other means. [...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [...] [3.] [...] [...] [...] The personal interview shall take place in a timely manner following [...] the request of the applicant where applicable and, in any event, before any decision is taken to transfer the applicant to the responsible Member State pursuant to Article 25(1). [4.] [...] [...] [...] The personal interview shall take place in a language that the applicant understands or may reasonably [...] be presumed to understand and in which he /she is able to communicate. Where necessary, Member States shall select an interpreter who is able to ensure appropriate communication between the applicant and the person who conducts the personal interview. [5.] [...] [...] [...] The personal
3. The personal interview shall take place in a timely manner following the lodging of an application for international protection and, in any event, before any decision is taken to transfer the applicant to the responsible Member State pursuant to Article 25(1).	3. The personal interview shall take place in a timely manner following the lodging of an application for international protection and, in any event, before any decision is taken to transfer the applicant to the responsible Member State pursuant to Article 25(1).	
4. The personal interview shall take place in a language that the applicant is reasonably supposed to understand and in which he is able to communicate. Where necessary, Member States shall select an interpreter who is able to ensure appropriate communication between the applicant and the person who conducts the personal interview.	4. The personal interview shall take place in a language that the applicant <i>understands or may</i> reasonably <i>be presumed to</i> understand and in which he/she is able to communicate. Where necessary, Member States shall select an interpreter who is able to ensure appropriate communication between the applicant and the person who conducts the personal interview.	
5. The personal interview shall take place	5. The personal interview shall take place	

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<p>under conditions which ensure appropriate confidentiality.</p> <p>6. The Member State conducting the personal interview shall make a short written report containing the main information supplied by the applicant at the interview and shall make a copy of that report available to the applicant. The report shall be attached to any transfer decision pursuant to Article 25(1).</p> <p>Article 6 Guarantees for minors</p> <p>1. The best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration for Member States with respect to all procedures provided for in this Regulation.</p> <p>2. Member States shall ensure that a representative represents and/or assists the unaccompanied minor with respect to all procedures provided for in this Regulation. This representative may also be the representative referred to in Article 23 of Directive [...] / [...] / EC [laying down minimum</p>	<p>under conditions which ensure appropriate confidentiality.</p> <p>6. The Member State conducting the personal interview shall make a short written report containing the main information supplied by the applicant at the interview and shall make a copy of that report available to the applicant. The report shall be attached to any transfer decision pursuant to Article 25(1).</p> <p>Article 6 Guarantees for minors</p> <p>1. The best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration for Member States with respect to all procedures provided for in this Regulation.</p> <p>2. Member States shall ensure that a representative <i>within the meaning of Article 2(i) of Directive 2005/85/EC</i> represents and/or assists the unaccompanied minor with respect to all procedures provided for in this Regulation. This representative may also be the representative referred to in Article 24 of</p>	<p>interview shall take place under conditions which ensure appropriate confidentiality. It shall be conducted by a qualified person under national law.</p> <p>6. [...] The Member State conducting the personal interview shall make a [...] written [...] summary containing at least the main information supplied by the applicant at the interview [...] . This summary may either take the form of a report or a standard form. The Member State shall ensure that the applicant and/or a legal advisor or other counsellor who is representing him/her have timely access to the [...] summary. [...] .</p> <p>Article 6 Guarantees for [...] minors</p> <p>1. The best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration for Member States with respect to all procedures provided for in this Regulation.</p> <p>2. Member States shall ensure that a representative represents and/or assists the unaccompanied minor with respect to all procedures provided for in this Regulation. The representative shall [...] have the necessary expertise in view of ensuring that the best interests of the minor</p>

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standards for the reception of asylum seekers].	Directive .../.../EC [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers].	are taken into consideration therefore he/she shall have access to the content of the relevant documents in the applicant's file ☹ [...] ☹ ☹ [...] ☹ including the specific leaflet for unaccompanied minors. ☹
<p>3. In assessing the best interests of the child, Member States shall closely cooperate with each other and shall, in particular, take due account of the following factors:</p> <p>(a) family reunification possibilities;</p> <p>(b) the minor's well-being and social development, taking into particular consideration the minor's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background;</p> <p>(c) safety and security considerations, in particular where there is a risk of the child being a victim of trafficking;</p> <p>(d) the views of the minor, in accordance with his/her age and maturity.</p>	<p>3. In assessing the best interests of the child, Member States shall closely cooperate with each other and shall, in particular, take due account of the following factors:</p> <p>(a) family reunification possibilities;</p> <p>(b) the minor's well-being and social development, taking into particular consideration the minor's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background;</p> <p>(c) safety and security considerations, in particular where there is a risk of the child being a victim of trafficking;</p> <p>(d) the views of the minor, in accordance with his/her age and maturity.</p>	<p>3. In assessing the best interests of the child, Member States shall closely cooperate with each other and shall, in particular, take due account of the following factors:</p> <p>(a) family reunification possibilities;</p> <p>(b) the minor's well-being and social development ☹ [...] ☹;</p> <p>(c) safety and security considerations, in particular where there is a risk of the child being a victim of trafficking;</p> <p>(d) the views of the minor, in accordance with his/her age and maturity.</p> <p>☹ [...] ☹</p> <p>☹ 4. ☹ [...] ☹ For the purpose of applying Article 8 of this Regulation, the Member State where the application for international protection was lodged by the unaccompanied minor shall, ☹ [...] ☹ on account ☹ [...] ☹ of information ☹ [...] ☹ ☹ ☹ [...] ☹ ☹ making it possible to identify the ☹ family ☹ member within the meaning of Article 2(g) ☹ [...] ☹ ☹ or other relatives ☹ as referred to</p>
<p>4. Member States shall establish procedures in national legislation for tracing the family members or other relatives present in the Member States of unaccompanied minors. They shall start to trace the members of the unaccompanied minor's family or other relatives as soon as possible, after the lodging of the application for international protection whilst protecting his/her best interests.</p>	<p>4. Member States shall establish procedures for tracing the family members or other relatives present in the Member States of unaccompanied minors, where necessary with the assistance of international or other relevant organisations. They shall start to trace the members of the unaccompanied minor's family or other relatives as soon as possible after the lodging of the application</p>	

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<p>5. The competent authorities referred to in Article 33 who deal with requests concerning unaccompanied minors shall receive appropriate training concerning the specific needs of minors.</p> <p>CHAPTER III</p>	<p>for international protection <i>while</i> protecting his/her best interests.</p> <p>5. The competent authorities referred to in <i>Article 34</i> who deal with requests concerning unaccompanied minors shall receive appropriate training concerning the specific needs of minors.</p> <p>6. Within the framework of the application of this Regulation and under the conditions laid down in Article 17 of Directive 2005/85/EC, Member States may use medical examinations to determine the age of unaccompanied minors. In cases where medical examinations are used, Member States shall ensure that they are conducted in a reasonable and thorough manner, as required by scientific and ethical standards.</p> <p>CHAPTER III</p>	<p>in Article 2 (ga) [...] on the territory of Member States [...], [...] collect such information, for example, by sharing information with other Member States, as outlined in Article 32, whilst protecting [...] the minor's best interests. [...] 5. Procedures for implementing paragraph 4 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2). CHAPTER III</p>

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<p>CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE MEMBER STATE RESPONSIBLE</p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>Hierarchy of criteria</p> <p>1. The criteria for determining the Member State responsible shall be applied in the order in which they are set out in this Chapter.</p> <p>2. The Member State responsible in accordance with the criteria set out in this Chapter shall be determined on the basis of the situation obtaining when the asylum seeker first lodged his/her application for international protection with a Member State.</p> <p>3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, in order to ensure respect for the principle of family unity and of the best interests of the child, the Member State responsible in accordance with the criteria laid down in Articles 8 to 12 shall be determined on the basis of the situation obtaining when the asylum seeker lodged his/her most recent application for international protection. This paragraph shall apply on condition that the previous applications of the asylum seeker have not yet been subject of a first decision regarding the substance.</p>	<p>CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE MEMBER STATE RESPONSIBLE</p> <p>Article 7</p> <p>Hierarchy of criteria</p> <p>1. The criteria for determining the Member State responsible shall be applied in the order in which they are set out in this Chapter.</p> <p>2. The Member State responsible in accordance with the criteria set out in this Chapter shall be determined on the basis of the situation <i>existing</i> when the asylum seeker first lodged his/her application for international protection with a Member State.</p>	<p>⊗ CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE MEMBER STATE RESPONSIBLE ⊗</p> <p>Article <u>5</u> 7</p> <p>⊗ Hierarchy of criteria ⊗</p> <p>1. The criteria for determining the Member State responsible shall be applied in the order in which they are set out in this Chapter.</p> <p>2. The Member State responsible in accordance with the criteria ⊗ set out in this Chapter ⊗ shall be determined on the basis of the situation obtaining when the asylum seeker first lodged his/<u>her</u> application ⇒ for international protection ⇐ with a Member State.</p> <p>⌚ [...] ⌚</p> <p>⌚ 3. In view of the application of the</p>

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<p>Article 8 Unaccompanied minors</p> <p>1. Where the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection shall be that where a member of his or her family is legally present, provided that this is in the best interests of the minor.</p> <p>2. Where the applicant is an</p>	<p>Article 8 Unaccompanied minors</p> <p>1. Where the applicant is an unaccompanied minor, the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection shall be that where a member of his or her family is legally present, provided that this is in the best interests of the minor.</p> <p>2. Where the applicant is an</p>	<p>criteria referred to in Article 8, 10 and 11, Member States shall take into consideration any available evidence regarding the presence</p> <p>☞ [...] ☞ on the territory of a Member State of family members within the meaning of Article 2(g) or of other relatives, including minor unmarried siblings of the applicant for international protection, ☞ [...] ☞ on condition that such evidence is produced</p> <p>☞ [...] ☞ before the acceptance of the request by another Member State to take charge or take back the person concerned, pursuant to Articles 22 and 24 respectively and that the previous applications for international protection of the asylum seeker have not yet been subject of a first decision regarding the substance. ☞</p> <p>Article 8 ☒ Unaccompanied minors ☒</p> <p>1. Where the applicant for asylum is an unaccompanied minor, the Member State responsible for examining the application ☞ for international protection ☞ shall be that where a member of his or her family ☞ within the meaning of Article 2(g) or his/her sibling ☞ [...] ☞ is legally present, provided that this is in the best interest ☞ [...] ☞ of the ☞ [...] ☞ minor.</p> <p>2. ☒ ☒ Where ☒ ☒ the applicant ☒</p>

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unaccompanied minor who has a relative legally present in another Member State who can take care of him or her, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application, provided that this is in the best interests of the minor.	unaccompanied minor who has <i>no family members within the meaning of Article 2(i) legally present in another Member State but who has another</i> relative legally present in another Member State who can take care of him or her, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application, provided that this is in the best interests of the minor.	asylum-seeker is an unaccompanied minor who has a ... relative , who is ... or relatives ⇒ legally ... resident or ... asylum seeker ⇐ in another Member State ... and where it is established, based on an individual examination, that the relative can take care of him or her, ⊗ that ⊗ Member States shall unite the minor with his/her relative and if possible unite the minor with his or her relative or relatives, ⇒ be responsible for examining the application, provided that ⇐ unless this is not in the best interest ... of the minor.
3. Where members of the applicant's family or his/her other relatives are legally present in more than one Member State, the Member State responsible for examining the application shall be decided on the basis of what is in the best interests of the minor.	3. Where members of the applicant's family or his/her other relatives are legally present in more than one Member State, the Member State responsible for examining the application shall be decided on the basis of what is in the best interests of the minor.	3. Where family members or relatives as mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 are ... staying in more than one Member State, the Member State responsible for examining the application shall be decided on the basis of what is in the best interests of the unaccompanied minor .
4. In the absence of a family member or of another relative, the Member State responsible for examining the application shall be that where the minor has lodged his or her most recent application for international protection, provided that this is in the best interests of the minor.	4. In the absence of a family member or of another relative, the Member State responsible for examining the application shall be that where the minor has lodged his or her application for international protection, provided that this is in the best interest of the minor.	4. In the absence of a family member or a relative as mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 the Member State responsible for examining the application shall be that where the unaccompanied minor has lodged his or her ⇒ ... first ⇐ application for

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<p>5. The conditions and procedures for implementing paragraphs 2 and 3 , shall be adopted by the Commission. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 40(3).</p> <p>Article 9 Family members who are persons granted international protection Where the asylum seeker has a family member, regardless of whether the family was previously formed in the country of origin, who has been allowed to reside as a person granted international protection in a Member State, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection, provided that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing</p> <p>Article 10 Family members who are applicants for</p>	<p>5. The conditions and procedures for implementing paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be adopted by the Commission. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in <i>Article 41(3)</i>.</p> <p>Article 9 Family members who are persons granted international protection Where the asylum seeker has a family member, regardless of whether the family was previously formed in the country of origin, who has been allowed to reside as a person granted international protection in a Member State, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection, provided that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing.</p> <p>Article 10 Family members who are applicants for</p>	<p>asylum ⇒ international protection, provided that this is in the best interests of the ☐ [...] ☐ minor. ☐ ☐ [...] ☐</p> <p>5. The ☐ [...] ☐ procedures for implementing this Article paragraphs 2 ⇒ and 3 ☐ including, where appropriate, conciliation mechanisms for settling differences between Member States concerning the need to unite the persons in question, or the place where this should be done, shall be ☐ [...] ☐ adopted in accordance with the ☐ [...] ☐ procedure ☐ [...] ☐ referred to in Article 27(3) 40 ☐ (2). ☐ ☐ [...] ☐</p> <p>Article 9 ☒ Family members who are persons granted international protection ☒ Where the asylum seeker has a family member, regardless of whether the family was previously formed in the country of origin, who has been allowed to reside as a refugee ⇒ person granted international protection ☐ in a Member State, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection, ☐ provided that the persons concerned so ☒ expressed their ☒ desire ☒ in writing ☒.</p> <p>Article 10 ☒ Family members who are applicants for</p>

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<p>international protection</p> <p>If the asylum seeker has a family member in a Member State whose application for international protection in that Member State has not yet been the subject of a first decision regarding the substance, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection , provided that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing .</p>	<p>international protection</p> <p>If the asylum seeker has a family member in a Member State whose application for international protection in that Member State has not yet been the subject of a first decision regarding the substance, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection , provided that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing .</p>	<p>international protection ☒</p> <p>If the asylum seeker has a family member in a Member State whose application ⇒ for international protection ☐ ☒ in that Member State ☒ has not yet been the subject of a first decision regarding the substance, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ☐, provided that the persons concerned so ☒ expressed their ☒ desire ☒ in writing ☒ .</p>
<p>Article 11</p> <p>Dependent relatives</p> <p>1. Where the asylum seeker is dependent on the assistance of a relative on account of pregnancy or a new-born child, serious illness, severe handicap or old age, or where a relative is dependent on the assistance of the asylum seeker for the same reasons, the Member State responsible for examining the application shall be the one considered the most appropriate for keeping them together or reunifying them, provided that family ties existed in the country of origin and that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing. In determining the most appropriate Member State, the best interests of the persons concerned shall be taken into account, such as the ability of the dependent</p>	<p>Article 11</p> <p>Dependent relatives</p> <p>1. Where the asylum seeker is dependent on the assistance of a relative on account of pregnancy or a new-born child, serious illness, severe <i>disability</i> or old age, or where a relative is dependent on the assistance of the asylum seeker for the same reasons, the Member State responsible for examining the application shall be the one considered the most appropriate for keeping them together or reunifying them, provided that family ties existed in the country of origin and that the persons concerned expressed their desire in writing. In determining the most appropriate Member State, the best interests of the persons concerned shall be taken into account, such as the ability of the dependent person to travel.</p>	<p>Article 11 11</p> <p>☒ Dependen ☐ s ☐ ☐ [...] ☐ ☒</p> <p><u>1.</u> ☐ ☐ [...] ☐ ☒ Where ☒ In cases in which ☐ ☐ [...] ☐ person concerned ☒ ☐ an ☐ asylum seeker ☒ is dependent on the assistance of the other ☒ ☐ [...] ☐ ☐ [...] ☐ ☐ [...] ☐ a relation ☐ [...] ☐ ☐ [...] ☐ ☐ [...] ☐ legally resident in one of the Member States, ☐ ☒ present in another Member State ☒ on account of pregnancy or a new-born child, serious illness, severe handicap or old age, ☒ or where a relative ☒ ☐ [...] ☐ ☒ is dependent on the assistance of the asylum seeker ☒ ☐ [...] ☐ ☐ <u>Member States shall keep or bring together the asylum seeker with that relative, ☐</u> provided that family ties existed in the country of origin ⇒ and that the</p>

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<p>person to travel .</p>		<p>persons concerned expressed their desire in writing. [REDACTED]</p> <p>2. Where the relation [REDACTED] is legally [REDACTED] resident in another Member State than the one where the asylum seeker is present, the Member State responsible for examining the application shall be the one where the relation [REDACTED] is legally [REDACTED] resident [REDACTED] unless the concerned asylum [REDACTED] seeker's health condition [REDACTED] prevents him/her [REDACTED] during a significant period of time from travelling to that Member State. [REDACTED]</p> <p>Where the concerned asylum [REDACTED] seeker's health condition prevents him/her during a significant period of time from travelling to another Member State, the Member State responsible for examining his/her application shall be the one where he/she is present. [REDACTED] Becoming the Member State responsible due to the applicant's inability to travel does not [REDACTED] entail the obligation of bringing the relation [REDACTED] to that Member State. [REDACTED]</p> <p>Article 15(2) of Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 shall apply whether the asylum seeker is dependent on the assistance of a relative present in another Member State or a relative present in another Member State is dependent</p>

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<p>2. The conditions and procedures for implementing paragraph 1 shall be adopted by the Commission. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 40(3).</p> <p>Article 12 Family procedure</p> <p>Where several members of a family submit applications for international protection in the same Member State simultaneously, or on dates close enough for the procedures for determining the Member State responsible to be conducted together, and where the application of the criteria set out in this Regulation would lead to them being separated, the Member State responsible shall be determined on the basis of the following provisions:</p> <p>(a) responsibility for examining the applications for international protection of</p>	<p>2. The conditions and procedures for implementing paragraph 1 shall be adopted by the Commission. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in <i>Article 41(3)</i>.</p> <p>Article 12 Family procedure</p> <p>Where several members of a family submit applications for international protection in the same Member State simultaneously, or on dates close enough for the procedures for determining the Member State responsible to be conducted together, and where the application of the criteria set out in this Regulation would lead to them being separated, the Member State responsible shall be determined on the basis of the following provisions:</p> <p>(a) responsibility for examining the applications for international protection of</p>	<p>on the assistance of the asylum seeker. 3. The procedures for implementing this Article including, where appropriate, conciliation mechanisms for settling differences between Member States concerning the need to unite the persons in question, or the place where this should be done, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27(3) 40 (2).</p> <p>Article 12 Family procedure</p> <p>Where several members of a family within the meaning of Article 2(g) and/or minor unmarried siblings submit applications for asylum international protection in the same Member State simultaneously, or on dates close enough for the procedures for determining the Member State responsible to be conducted together, and where the application of the criteria set out in this Regulation would lead to them being separated, the Member State responsible shall be determined on the basis of the following provisions:</p> <p>(a) responsibility for examining the applications for asylum international</p>

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<p>all the members of the family shall lie with the Member State which the criteria indicate is responsible for taking charge of the largest number of family members;</p> <p>(b) failing this, responsibility shall lie with the Member State which the criteria indicate is responsible for examining the application of the oldest of them.</p> <p>Article 13 Issuance of residence documents or visas</p> <p>1. Where the asylum seeker is in possession of a valid residence document, the Member State which issued the document shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.</p> <p>2. Where the asylum seeker is in possession of a valid visa, the Member State which issued the visa shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection, unless the visa was issued when acting for or on the written authorisation of another Member State. In such a case, the latter Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international</p>	<p>all the members of the family shall lie with the Member State which the criteria indicate is responsible for taking charge of the largest number of family members;</p> <p>(b) failing this, responsibility shall lie with the Member State which the criteria indicate is responsible for examining the application of the oldest of them.</p> <p>Article 13 Issuing of residence documents or visas</p> <p>1. Where the asylum seeker is in possession of a valid residence document, the Member State which issued the document shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.</p> <p>2. Where the asylum seeker is in possession of a valid visa, the Member State which issued the visa shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection, unless the visa was issued <i>on behalf of</i> or on the written authorisation of another Member State. In such a case, <i>that other</i> Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international</p>	<p>protection ⇔ of all the members of the family ➡ within the meaning of Article 2(g) ➡ [...] and/or minor unmarried siblings ⇐ shall lie with the Member State which the criteria indicate is responsible for taking charge of the largest number of ➡ them ⇐ ➡ [...] ⇐;</p> <p>(b) failing this, responsibility shall lie with the Member State which the criteria indicate is responsible for examining the application of the oldest of them.</p> <p>Article 913 ☒ Issuance of residence documents or visas ☒</p> <p>1. Where the asylum seeker is in possession of a valid residence document, the Member State which issued the document shall be responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇔ international protection ⇔.</p> <p>2. Where the asylum seeker is in possession of a valid visa, the Member State which issued the visa shall be responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇔ international protection ⇔, unless the visa was issued ➡ on behalf of another Member State under a representation arrangement as provided for in Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 810/2009 of the European Parliament and</p>

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<p>protection Where a Member State first consults the central authority of another Member State, in particular for security reasons, the latter's reply to the consultation shall not constitute written authorisation within the meaning of this provision.</p> <p>3. Where the asylum-seeker is in possession of more than one valid residence document or visa issued by different Member States, the responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall be assumed by the Member States in the following order:</p> <p>(a) the Member State which issued the residence document conferring the right to the longest period of residency or, where the periods of validity are identical, the Member State which issued the residence document having the latest expiry date;</p> <p>(b) the Member State which issued the visa having the latest expiry date where the various visas are of the same type;</p> <p>(c) where visas are of different kinds, the Member State which issued the visa having the longest period of validity, or, where the periods of validity are identical, the Member State which issued the visa having the latest expiry date.</p> <p>4. Where the asylum seeker is in</p>	<p>protection. Where a Member State first consults the central authority of another Member State, in particular for security reasons, the latter's reply to the consultation shall not constitute written authorisation within the meaning of this provision.</p> <p>3. Where the asylum-seeker is in possession of more than one valid residence document or visa issued by different Member States, the responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall be assumed by the Member States in the following order:</p> <p>(a) the Member State which issued the residence document conferring the right to the longest period of <i>residence</i> or, where the periods of validity are identical, the Member State which issued the residence document having the latest expiry date;</p> <p>(b) the Member State which issued the visa having the latest expiry date where the various visas are of the same type;</p> <p>(c) where visas are of different kinds, the Member State which issued the visa having the longest period of validity, or, where the periods of validity are identical, the Member State which issued the visa having the latest expiry date.</p> <p>4. Where the asylum seeker is in</p>	<p>of the Council of 13 July 2009 establishing a Community Code on visas [...] . In such a case, the [...] represented [...] Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection [...] asylum [...] .</p> <p>3. Where the asylum-seeker is in possession of more than one valid residence document or visa issued by different Member States, the responsibility for examining the application for international protection [...] asylum shall be assumed by the Member States in the following order:</p> <p>(a) the Member State which issued the residence document conferring the right to the longest period of residency or, where the periods of validity are identical, the Member State which issued the residence document having the latest expiry date;</p> <p>(b) the Member State which issued the visa having the latest expiry date where the various visas are of the same type;</p> <p>(c) where visas are of different kinds, the Member State which issued the visa having the longest period of validity, or, where the periods of validity are identical, the Member State which issued the visa having the latest expiry date.</p> <p>4. Where the asylum seeker is in</p>

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<p>possession only of one or more residence documents which have expired less than two years previously or one or more visas which have expired less than six months previously and which enabled him/her actually to enter the territory of a Member State, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall apply for such time as the applicant has not left the territories of the Member States.</p> <p>Where the asylum seeker is in possession of one or more residence documents which have expired more than two years previously or one or more visas which have expired more than six months previously and enabled him/her actually to enter the territory of a Member State and where he has not left the territories of the Member States, the Member State in which the application for international protection is lodged shall be responsible.</p> <p>5. The fact that the residence document or visa was issued on the basis of a false or assumed identity or on submission of forged, counterfeit or invalid documents shall not prevent responsibility being allocated to the Member State which issued it. However, the Member State issuing the residence document or visa shall not be responsible if it can establish that a fraud was committed after the document or visa had been issued.</p>	<p>possession only of one or more residence documents which have expired less than two years previously or one or more visas which have expired less than six months previously and which enabled him/her actually to enter the territory of a Member State, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall apply for such time as the applicant has not left the <i>territory</i> of the Member States.</p> <p>Where the asylum seeker is in possession of one or more residence documents which have expired more than two years previously or one or more visas which have expired more than six months previously and enabled him/her actually to enter the territory of a Member State and where he/<i>she</i> has not left the <i>territory</i> of the Member States, the Member State in which the application for international protection is lodged shall be responsible.</p> <p>5. The fact that the residence document or visa was issued on the basis of a false or assumed identity or on submission of forged, counterfeit or invalid documents shall not prevent responsibility being allocated to the Member State which issued it. However, the Member State issuing the residence document or visa shall not be responsible if it <i>is able to</i> establish that fraud was committed after the document or visa had been issued.</p>	<p>possession only of one or more residence documents which have expired less than two years previously or one or more visas which have expired less than six months previously and which enabled him/<u>her</u> actually to enter the territory of a Member State, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall apply for such time as the applicant has not left the territories of the Member States.</p> <p>Where the asylum seeker is in possession of one or more residence documents which have expired more than two years previously or one or more visas which have expired more than six months previously and enabled him/<u>her</u> actually to enter the territory of a Member State and where he has not left the territories of the Member States, the Member State in which the application ⇒ for international protection ⇐ is lodged shall be responsible.</p> <p>5. The fact that the residence document or visa was issued on the basis of a false or assumed identity or on submission of forged, counterfeit or invalid documents shall not prevent responsibility being allocated to the Member State which issued it. However, the Member State issuing the residence document or visa shall not be responsible if it can establish that a fraud was committed after the document or visa had been issued.</p>

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<p>Article 14 Entry and/or stay</p> <p>1. Where it is established, on the basis of proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists mentioned in Article 22(3), including the data referred to in Chapter III of Regulation [concerning the establishment of "Eurodac" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation] (EC) No [.../...], that an asylum seeker has irregularly crossed the border into a Member State by land, sea or air having come from a third country, the Member State thus entered shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection . This responsibility shall cease 12 months after the date on which the irregular border crossing took place.</p> <p>2. When a Member State cannot or can no longer be held responsible in accordance with paragraph 1, and where it is established, on the basis of proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists</p>	<p>Article 14 Entry and/or stay</p> <p>1. Where it is established, on the basis of proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists mentioned in Article 22(3) <i>of this Regulation</i>, including the data referred to in Chapter III of Regulation (EC) No .../... [concerning the establishment of "Eurodac" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EC) No .../... <i>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</i>], that an asylum seeker has irregularly crossed the border into a Member State by land, sea or air having come from a third country, the Member State thus entered shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection. <i>Such</i> responsibility shall cease 12 months after the date on which the irregular border crossing took place.</p> <p>2. When a Member State cannot or can no longer be held responsible in accordance with paragraph 1, and where it is established, on the basis of proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists</p>	<p>Article 1414 ⊗ Entry and/or stay ⊗</p> <p>1. Where it is established, on the basis of proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists mentioned in Article 22(3) (3), including the data referred to in Chapter III of Regulation ⊗ [concerning the establishment of "Eurodac" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation] ⊗ (EC) No [.../...] 2725/2000, that an asylum seeker has irregularly crossed the border into a Member State by land, sea or air having come from a third country, the Member State thus entered shall be responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ . This responsibility shall cease 12 months after the date on which the irregular border crossing took place.</p> <p>2. When a Member State cannot or can no longer be held responsible in accordance with paragraph 1, and where it is established, on the basis of proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists</p>

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<p>mentioned in Article 22(3), that the asylum seeker - who has entered the territories of the Member States irregularly or whose circumstances of entry cannot be established - has been living for a continuous period of at least five months in a Member State before lodging the application for international protection, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection .</p> <p>If the applicant has been living for periods of time of at least five months in several Member States, the Member State where this has been most recently the case shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection .</p> <p>Article 15 Visa waived entry</p> <p>1. If a third-country national or a stateless person enters into the territory of a Member State in which the need for him or her to have a visa is waived, that Member State shall be responsible for examining his or her application for international protection.</p> <p>2. The principle set out in paragraph 1 does not apply, if the third-country national or the stateless person lodges his or her</p>	<p>mentioned in Article 22(3), that the asylum seeker - who has entered the <i>territory</i> of the Member States irregularly or whose circumstances of entry cannot be established - has been living for a continuous period of at least five months in a Member State before lodging the application for international protection, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.</p> <p>If the applicant has been living for periods of time of at least five months in several Member States, the Member State where <i>he/she</i> has <i>lived</i> most recently shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.</p> <p>Article 15 Visa waived entry</p> <p>1. If a third-country national or a stateless person enters into the territory of a Member State in which the need for him or her to have a visa is waived, that Member State shall be responsible for examining his or her application for international protection.</p> <p>2. The principle set out in paragraph 1 <i>shall</i> not apply if the third-country national or the stateless person lodges his or her</p>	<p>mentioned in Article 22⁴⁹(3), that the asylum seeker - who has entered the territories of the Member States irregularly or whose circumstances of entry cannot be established - at the time of lodging the application has been previously living for a continuous period of at least five months in a Member State ☒ before lodging the application for international protection☒, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐.</p> <p>If the applicant has been living for periods of time of at least five months in several Member States, the Member State where this has been most recently the case shall be responsible for examining the application ⇒ for international protection ⇐ .</p> <p>Article 15¹⁵ ☒ Visa waived entry☒</p> <p>1. If a third-country national ⇒ or a stateless person ⇐ enters into the territory of a Member State in which the need for him or her to have a visa is waived, that Member State shall be responsible for examining his or her application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐.</p> <p>2. The principle set out in paragraph 1 does not apply, if the third-country national ⇒ or the stateless person ⇐ lodges his or her</p>

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<p>application for international protection in another Member State, in which the need for him or her to have a visa for entry into the territory is also waived. In this case, the latter Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection .</p> <p>Article 16</p> <p>Application in an international transit area of an airport</p> <p>Where the application for international protection is made in an international transit area of an airport of a Member State by a third-country national or a stateless person , that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application.</p> <p>CHAPTER IV</p> <p>DISCRETIONARY CLAUSES</p> <p>Article 17</p> <p>Discretionary clauses</p> <p>1. .By way of derogation from Article 3, (1), each Member State may in particular for humanitarian and compassionate reasons, decide to examine an application for international protection lodged with it by a third-country national or a stateless person , even if such examination is not its</p>	<p>application for international protection in another Member State, in which the need for him or her to have a visa for entry into the territory is also waived. In <i>that case, that other</i> Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for international protection.</p> <p>Article 16</p> <p>Application in an international transit area of an airport</p> <p>Where the application for international protection is made in <i>the</i> international transit area of an airport of a Member State by a third-country national or a stateless person, that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application.</p> <p>CHAPTER IV</p> <p>DISCRETIONARY CLAUSES</p> <p>Article 17</p> <p>Discretionary clauses</p> <p>1. By way of derogation from Article 3 (1) each Member State may, in particular for humanitarian and compassionate reasons, decide to examine an application for international protection lodged with it by a third-country national or a stateless person, even if such examination is not its</p>	<p>application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ in another Member State, in which the need for him or her to have a visa for entry into the territory is also waived. In this case, the latter Member State shall be responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐.</p> <p>Article 16</p> <p>⊗ Application in an international transit area of an airport ⊗</p> <p>Where the application for ⇒ international protection ⇐ asylum is made in an international transit area of an airport of a Member State by a third-country national ⇒ or a stateless person ⇐ , that Member State shall be responsible for examining the application.</p> <p>CHAPTER IV</p> <p>HUMANITARIAN CLAUSE</p> <p>⊗ DISCRETIONARY CLAUSES ⊗</p> <p>Article 17</p> <p>⊗ Discretionary clauses ⊗</p> <p>1. 2 By way of derogation from <u>Article 3 paragraph (1)</u>, each Member State may ⌋ ... ⌋ ⊗ decide to ⊗ examine an application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ lodged with it by a third-country national ⇒ or a stateless person ⇐, even if such examination is not its responsibility</p>

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<p>responsibility under the criteria laid down in this Regulation, provided that the applicant agrees thereto.</p> <p>In such an event, that Member State shall become the Member State responsible within the meaning of this Regulation and shall assume the obligations associated with that responsibility. Where applicable, it shall inform the Member State previously responsible, the Member State conducting a procedure for determining the Member State responsible or the Member State which has been requested to take charge of or take back the applicant by using the 'DubliNet' electronic communication network set up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 .</p> <p>The Member State becoming responsible in accordance with this paragraph shall also forthwith indicate in EURODAC that it assumed responsibility pursuant to Article 17(6) of Regulation (EC) No [...] [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation].</p>	<p>responsibility under the criteria laid down in this Regulation, provided that the applicant agrees thereto.</p> <p>In such an event, that Member State shall become the Member State responsible within the meaning of this Regulation and shall assume the obligations associated with that responsibility. Where applicable, it shall inform the Member State previously responsible, the Member State conducting a procedure for determining the Member State responsible or the Member State which has been requested to take charge of or take back the applicant by using the 'DubliNet' electronic communication network set up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003.</p> <p>The Member State becoming responsible in accordance with this paragraph shall also forthwith indicate in <i>Eurodac</i> that it <i>has</i> assumed responsibility pursuant to <i>Article 6(3)</i> of Regulation (EC) No [...] [concerning the establishment of "<i>Eurodac</i>" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EC) No [...] <i>establishing the criteria and mechanisms for</i></p>	<p>under the criteria laid down in this Regulation. ...</p> <p>... The Member State which decided to examine an application for international protection pursuant to this paragraph ... shall become the Member State responsible within the meaning of this Regulation and shall assume the obligations associated with that responsibility. Where appropriate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>, it shall inform the Member State previously responsible, the Member State conducting a procedure for determining the Member State responsible or the Member State which has been requested to take charge of or take back the applicant ⇒ by using the 'DubliNet' electronic communication network set up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 ⇐.</p> <p>The Member State becoming responsible in accordance with this paragraph shall also forthwith indicate in EURODAC that it assumed responsibility pursuant to Article 17(6) of Regulation (EC) No [...] [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation].</p>

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<p>2. The Member State in which an application for international protection is made and which is carrying out the process of determining the Member State responsible, or the Member State responsible, may, at any time, request another Member State to take charge of an applicant in order to bring together family members, as well as other relatives, on humanitarian grounds based in particular on family or cultural considerations, even where this latter Member State is not responsible under the criteria laid down in Articles 8 to 12 of this Regulation . The persons concerned must express their consent in writing .</p>	<p><i>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</i>].</p> <p>2. The Member State in which an application for international protection is made and which is carrying out the process of determining the Member State responsible, or the Member State responsible, may, at any time, request another Member State to take charge of an applicant in order to bring together family members, as well as other relatives, on humanitarian grounds based in particular on family or cultural considerations, even where <i>that other</i> Member State is not responsible under the criteria laid down in Articles 8 to 12 . The persons concerned must express their consent in writing.</p>	<p>2. Any Member State, even where it is not responsible under the criteria set out in this Regulation, ⊗ The Member State in which an application for international protection is made and which is carrying out the process of determining the Member State responsible, or the Member State responsible, ⊗ may, ⇨ at any time ⇨ <u>before a first decision regarding the substance is taken</u> ☹, request another Member State to take charge of an applicant in order to ⇨ bring together family ⇨ [...] ☹ members ⇨ <u>within the meaning of Article 2(g) ☹</u>, as well as other dependent relatives ⇨ <u>or relations including minor unmarried siblings ☹</u>, on humanitarian grounds based in particular on family or cultural considerations, ⇨ even where this latter Member State is not responsible under the criteria laid down in Articles 8 to 12 of this Regulation ⇨ . In this case that Member State shall, at the request of another Member State, examine the application for asylum of the person concerned. The persons concerned must ⊗ express their ⊗ consent ⊗ in</p>

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<p>The request to take charge shall contain all the material in the possession of the requesting Member State to allow the requested Member State to assess the situation.</p> <p>The requested Member State shall carry out any necessary checks to substantiate the humanitarian reasons cited, and shall give a decision on the request within two months of the date on which the request was received. A decision refusing the request shall state the reasons on which it is based</p> <p>Where the requested Member State accepts the request, responsibility for examining the application shall be transferred to it.</p>	<p>The request to take charge shall contain all the material in the possession of the requesting Member State to allow the requested Member State to assess the situation.</p> <p>The requested Member State shall carry out any necessary checks to substantiate the humanitarian reasons cited, and shall give a decision on the request within two months of the date on which the request was received. A decision refusing the request shall state the reasons on which it is based.</p> <p>Where the requested Member State accepts the request, responsibility for examining the application shall be transferred to it.</p>	<p>writing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>.</p> <p>The request to take charge shall contain all the material in the possession of the requesting Member State to allow the requested Member State to assess the situation.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The requested Member State shall carry out <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the necessary any necessary checks to establish, where applicable, humanitarian reasons, particularly of a family or cultural nature, the level of dependency of the person concerned or the ability or commitment of the other person concerned to provide the assistance desired. <input type="checkbox"/> to <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> examine <input type="checkbox"/> the humanitarian reasons cited, and shall <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/> reply to the requesting Member State <input type="checkbox"/> within two months of the date on which the request was received <input type="checkbox"/> by using the 'DubliNet' electronic communication network set up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 . <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A reply refusing the request shall state the reasons on which it is based. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> [...] <input type="checkbox"/> . <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4Where the <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> requested <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Member State thus approached accedes to <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the request, responsibility for examining the application shall be transferred to it.</p>

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<p>CHAPTER V</p> <p>OBLIGATIONS OF THE MEMBER STATE RESPONSIBLE</p> <p>Article 18</p> <p>Obligations of the Member State responsible</p> <p>1. The Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection under this Regulation shall be obliged to:</p> <p>(a) take charge, under the conditions laid down in Articles 21, 22 and 28, of an asylum seeker who has lodged an application in a different Member State;</p> <p>(b) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 23, 24 and 28, an applicant whose application is under examination and who made an application in another Member State or who is in the territory of another Member State without a residence document ;</p> <p>(c) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 23, 24 and 28, an applicant who has withdrawn the application under examination and made an application in another Member State;</p>	<p>CHAPTER V</p> <p>OBLIGATIONS OF THE MEMBER STATE RESPONSIBLE</p> <p>Article 18</p> <p>Obligations of the Member State responsible</p> <p>1. The Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection under this Regulation shall be obliged to:</p> <p>(a) take charge, under the conditions laid down in Articles 21, 22 and 28, of an asylum seeker who has lodged an application in a different Member State;</p> <p>(b) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 23, 24 and 28, an applicant whose application is under examination and who made an application in another Member State or who is in the territory of another Member State without a residence document ;</p> <p>(c) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 23, 24 and 28, an applicant who has withdrawn the application under examination and made an application in another Member State;</p>	<p>CHAPTER V</p> <p>TAKING CHARGE AND TAKING BACK</p> <p>⊗ OBLIGATIONS OF THE MEMBER STATE RESPONSIBLE ⊗</p> <p>Article 1618</p> <p>⊗ Obligations of the Member State responsible ⊗</p> <p>1. The Member State responsible for examining an application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ under this Regulation shall be obliged to:</p> <p>(a) take charge, under the conditions laid down in Articles 21 to 19, 22 and 28, of an asylum seeker who has lodged an application in a different Member State;</p> <p>(b)(c) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles <u>23, 24 and 28</u> 20, an applicant whose application is under examination and who ⇐ made an application in another Member State or who ⇐ is in the territory of another Member State without permission ⇒ a residence document ⇐;</p> <p>(c)(d) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles <u>23, 24 and 28</u> 20, ⊕ [...] ⊕ ⊕ <u>third country national or stateless person</u> ⊕ who has withdrawn the application under examination and made an application in another Member State ⊕ or who is in the territory of another Member State without a</p>

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<p>(d) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 23, 24 and 28 , a third-country national or a stateless person whose application has been rejected and who made an application in another Member State or who is in the territory of another Member State without a residence document .</p> <p>2. The Member State responsible shall in all circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 (a) to (d) examine or complete the examination of the application for international protection made by the applicant, within the meaning of Article 2(d).</p> <p>When the Member State responsible had discontinued the examination of an application following its withdrawal by the applicant, it shall revoke that decision and complete the examination of the application, within the meaning of Article 2(d).</p>	<p>(d) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 23, 24 and 28 , a third-country national or a stateless person whose application has been rejected and who made an application in another Member State or who is in the territory of another Member State without a residence document.</p> <p>2. The Member State responsible shall in all circumstances referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (d) examine or complete the examination of the application for international protection made by the applicant, within the meaning of Article 2(d).</p> <p>When the Member State responsible <i>had</i> discontinued the examination of an application following its withdrawal by the applicant, it shall revoke that decision and complete the examination of the application, within the meaning of Article 2(d).</p>	<p>residence document C;</p> <p>(d)(e) take back, under the conditions laid down in Articles <u>23, 24 and 28</u> 29, a third-country national ⇒ or a stateless person ⇐ whose application # has <u>been</u> rejected and who ⇒ made an application in another Member State or who ⇐ is in the territory of another Member State without permission ⇒ a residence document. ⇐</p> <p>⊗ 2. The Member State responsible shall ⊗ ⇒ in all circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 (a) ⇒ [...] C ⇒ and (b) C examine or ⇐ (d) complete the examination of the application for asylum ⇒ international protection made by the applicant, within the meaning of Article 2(d).</p> <p>⇒ [...] C ⇒ For the cases referred in paragraph 1 (c), when C the Member State responsible had discontinued the examination of an application following its withdrawal by the applicant ⇒ before a decision on substance in first instance has been taken C ⇒ [...] C , it shall ⇒ [...] C ⇒ ensure that the applicant is entitled to request that the examination of C his/her ⇒ [...] C ⇒ application is completed or to lodge a new application for international protection, which shall not be treated as a subsequent application as defined in Directive [2005/85/EC] [Procedures Directive]. In such</p>

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<p>Article 19 Cessation of responsibilities</p> <p>1. Where a Member State issues a residence document to the applicant, the obligations specified in Article 18(1), shall be transferred to that Member State.</p> <p>2. The obligations specified in Article 18(1), shall cease where the Member State responsible for examining the application can establish, when requested to take charge or take back an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d), that the person concerned has left the territory of the Member States for at least three months, unless the person concerned is in possession of a valid residence document issued by the Member State responsible.</p>	<p>Article 19 Cessation of responsibilities</p> <p>1. Where a Member State issues a residence document to the applicant, the obligations specified in Article 18(1), shall be transferred to that Member State.</p> <p>2. The obligations specified in Article 18(1), shall cease where the Member State responsible for examining the application can establish, when requested to take charge or take back an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d), that the person concerned has left the territory of the Member States for at least three months, unless the person concerned is in possession of a valid residence document issued by the Member State responsible.</p>	<p>cases, Member States shall ensure that the the examination of the application is is completed ,, within the meaning of Article 2(d) ..</p> <p>For the cases referred to under paragraph 1 (d), where the application has been rejected at first instance only, the Member State responsible shall ensure that the person concerned has or has had, the opportunity to access an effective remedy, pursuant to Article 39 of Directive 2005/85/EC. [...] </p> <p>Article 19 ⊗ Cessation of responsibilities ⊗</p> <p>1. <u>1.</u> Where a Member State issues a residence document to the applicant, the obligations specified in Article 18 paragraph (1) shall be transferred to that Member State.</p> <p>2. <u>2.</u> The obligations specified in Article 18 paragraph (1), shall cease where the Member State responsible for examining the application can establish, when requested to take charge or take back an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1) (c) or (d), that the third-country national person concerned has left the territory of the Member States for at least three months, unless the third-country national person concerned is in possession of a valid residence document</p>

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<p>An application lodged after such an absence shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for the determination of the Member State responsible.</p> <p>3. The obligations specified in Article 18(1)(c) and (d), shall cease where the Member State responsible for examining the application can establish, when requested to take back an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d), that the person concerned has left the territory of the Member States in compliance with a return decision or removal order it issued following the withdrawal or rejection of the application .</p> <p>An application lodged after an effective removal shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for the determination of the Member State responsible.</p> <p>CHAPTER VI PROCEDURES FOR TAKING CHARGE</p>	<p>An application lodged after such an absence shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for the determination of the Member State responsible.</p> <p>3. The obligations specified in Article 18(1)(c) and (d), shall cease where the Member State responsible for examining the application can establish, when requested to take back an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d), that the person concerned has left the territory of the Member States in compliance with a return decision or removal order <i>which</i> it issued following the withdrawal or rejection of the application.</p> <p>An application lodged after an effective removal shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for the determination of the Member State responsible.</p> <p>CHAPTER VI PROCEDURES FOR TAKING CHARGE</p>	<p>issued by the Member State responsible.</p> <p>An application lodged after such an absence shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for the determination of the Member State responsible.</p> <p>3. 4. The obligations specified in <u>Article 18 paragraph (1)(c)(d) and (d)(e)</u>, shall likewise cease once <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> where <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the Member State responsible for examining the application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> can establish, when requested to take back an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c) or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (d), that <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has adopted and actually implemented, following the withdrawal or rejection of the application, the provisions that are necessary before the third country national can go to his country of origin or to another country to which he may lawfully travel <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the person concerned has left the territory of the Member States in compliance with a return decision or removal order it issued following the withdrawal or rejection of the application. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>An application lodged after an effective removal shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for the determination of the Member State responsible.</p> <p>CHAPTER VI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROCEDURES FOR TAKING CHARGE</p>

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<p>AND TAKING BACK</p> <p>SECTION I: Start of the procedure</p> <p>Article 20</p> <p>Start of the procedure</p> <p>1. The process of determining the Member State responsible under this Regulation shall start as soon as an application for international protection is first lodged with a Member State.</p> <p>2. An application for international protection shall be deemed to have been lodged once a form submitted by the applicant or a report prepared by the authorities has reached the competent authorities of the Member State concerned. Where an application is not made in writing, the time elapsing between the statement of intention and the preparation of a report should be as short as possible.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of this Regulation, the situation of a minor who is accompanying the asylum seeker and meets the definition of a family member set out in Article 2, point (i) shall be indissociable from that of his parent or guardian and shall be a matter for the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection of that parent or guardian, even if the minor is not individually an asylum seeker, provided</p>	<p>AND TAKING BACK</p> <p><i>Section I</i> Start of the procedure</p> <p>Article 20</p> <p>Start of the procedure</p> <p>1. The process of determining the Member State responsible under this Regulation shall start as soon as an application for international protection is first lodged with a Member State.</p> <p>2. An application for international protection shall be deemed to have been lodged once a form submitted by the applicant or a report prepared by the authorities has reached the competent authorities of the Member State concerned. Where an application is not made in writing, the time elapsing between the statement of intention and the preparation of a report should be as short as possible.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of this Regulation, the situation of a minor who is accompanying the asylum seeker and meets the definition of a family member set out in Article 2 (i) shall be indissociable from that of his/her parent or guardian and shall be a matter for the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection of that parent or guardian, even if the minor is not individually an asylum seeker, provided that</p>	<p>AND TAKING BACK ☒</p> <p>☒ SECTION I: Start of the procedure ☒</p> <p>Article 420</p> <p>☒ Start of the procedure ☒</p> <p>1. The process of determining the Member State responsible under this Regulation shall start as soon as an application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ is first lodged with a Member State.</p> <p>2. An application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ shall be deemed to have been lodged once a form submitted by the applicant for asylum or a report prepared by the authorities has reached the competent authorities of the Member State concerned. Where an application is not made in writing, the time elapsing between the statement of intention and the preparation of a report should be as short as possible.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of this Regulation, the situation of a minor who is accompanying the asylum seeker and meets the definition of a family member set out in Article 2, point ☐ [...] ☐ ☐ g ☐ shall be indissociable from that of his ☐ /her family member ☐ ☐ [...] ☐ and shall be a matter for the Member State responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ of that ☐ [...] ☐ ☐ family member, ☐, even if the</p>

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<p>that this is in his/her best interests . The same treatment shall be applied to children born after the asylum seeker arrives in the territory of the Member States, without the need to initiate a new procedure for taking charge of them.</p> <p>4. Where an application for international protection is lodged with the competent authorities of a Member State by an applicant who is in the territory of another Member State, the determination of the Member State responsible shall be made by the Member State in whose territory the applicant is present. The latter Member State shall be informed without delay by the Member State which received the application and shall then, for the purposes of this Regulation, be regarded as the Member State with which the application for international protection was lodged.</p> <p>The applicant shall be informed in writing of this transfer and of the date on which it took place.</p> <p>5. An asylum seeker who is present in another Member State and there lodges an application for international protection after withdrawing his first application made in a different Member State during the process of</p>	<p>this is in his/her best interests. The same treatment shall be applied to children born after the asylum seeker arrives in the territory of the Member States, without the need to initiate a new procedure for taking charge of them.</p> <p>4. Where an application for international protection is lodged with the competent authorities of a Member State by an applicant who is in the territory of another Member State, the determination of the Member State responsible shall be made by the Member State in whose territory the applicant is present. The latter Member State shall be informed without delay by the Member State which received the application and shall then, for the purposes of this Regulation, be regarded as the Member State with which the application for international protection was lodged.</p> <p>The applicant shall be informed in writing of this transfer and of the date on which it took place.</p> <p>5. An asylum seeker who is present in another Member State <i>where he/she</i> lodges an application for international protection after withdrawing his/<i>her</i> first application made in a different Member State during the process of</p>	<p>minor is not individually an asylum seeker ⇒ , provided that this is in his/her best interests ⇐ . The same treatment shall be applied to children born after the asylum seeker arrives in the territory of the Member States, without the need to initiate a new procedure for taking charge of them.</p> <p>4. Where an application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ is lodged with the competent authorities of a Member State by an applicant who is in the territory of another Member State, the determination of the Member State responsible shall be made by the Member State in whose territory the applicant is present. The latter Member State shall be informed without delay by the Member State which received the application and shall then, for the purposes of this Regulation, be regarded as the Member State with which the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ was lodged.</p> <p>The applicant shall be informed in writing of this transfer and of the date on which it took place.</p> <p>5. An asylum seeker who is present in another Member State ☉ [...] ☹ ☉ without a residence document or who ☹ there lodges an application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ after withdrawing his</p>

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<p>determining the Member State responsible shall be taken back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 23, 24 and 28 , by the Member State with which that application for international protection was firstly lodged, with a view to completing the process of determining the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection .</p> <p>This obligation shall cease where the Member State requested to complete the process of determining the responsible Member State can establish that the asylum seeker has in the meantime left the territories of the Member States for a period of at least three months or has obtained a residence document from another Member State.</p> <p>An application lodged after such an absence shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for the determination of the responsible Member State.</p> <p>Section II: Procedures for take charge requests</p> <p>Article 21</p> <p>Submitting a take charge request</p>	<p>determining the Member State responsible shall be taken back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 23, 24 and 28, by the Member State with which that application for international protection was <i>first</i> lodged, with a view to completing the process of determining the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection.</p> <p>This obligation shall cease where the Member State requested to complete the process of determining the responsible Member State <i>is able to</i> establish that the asylum seeker has in the meantime left the <i>territory</i> of the Member States for a period of at least three months or has obtained a residence document from another Member State.</p> <p>An application lodged after such an absence shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for the determination of the responsible Member State.</p> <p>Section II Procedures for take charge requests</p> <p>Article 21</p> <p>Submitting a take charge request</p>	<p>⊗ first ⊗ application ⊗ made in a different Member State ⊗ during the process of determining the Member State responsible shall be taken back, under the conditions laid down in Articles 2023, 24 and 28, by the Member State with which that application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ was ⊗ firstly ⊗ lodged, with a view to completing the process of determining the Member State responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐.</p> <p>This obligation shall cease; ⇒ where the Member State requested to complete the process of determining the responsible Member State can establish that ⇐ ≠ the asylum seeker has in the meantime left the territories of the Member States for a period of at least three months or has obtained a residence document from ⊗ another ⊗ ≠ Member State.</p> <p>An application lodged after such an absence shall be regarded as a new application giving rise to a new procedure for the determination of the responsible Member State.</p> <p>⊗ Section II: Procedures for take charge requests ⊗</p> <p>Article 1721</p> <p>⊗ Submitting a take charge request ⊗</p>

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<p>1. Where a Member State with which an application for international protection has been lodged considers that another Member State is responsible for examining the application, it may, as quickly as possible and in any case within three months of the date on which the application was lodged within the meaning of Article 20(2), request the other Member State to take charge of the applicant.</p> <p>Where the request to take charge of an applicant is not made within the period of three months, responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall lie with the Member State in which the application was lodged.</p> <p>2. The requesting Member State may ask for an urgent reply in cases where the application for international protection was</p>	<p>1. Where a Member State with which an application for international protection has been lodged considers that another Member State is responsible for examining the application, it may, as quickly as possible and in any <i>event</i> within three months of the date on which the application was lodged within the meaning of Article 20(2), request the other Member State to take charge of the applicant.</p> <p>Where the request to take charge of an applicant is not made within <i>that</i> period of three months, responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall lie with the Member State in which the application was lodged.</p> <p>2. The requesting Member State may ask for an urgent reply in cases where the application for international protection was</p>	<p>1. Where a Member State with which an application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ has been lodged considers that another Member State is responsible for examining the application, it may, as quickly as possible and in any case within three months of the date on which the application was lodged within the meaning of Article 420(2), call upon ⇔ request ⇔ the other Member State to take charge of the applicant. ➔ In case of a EURODAC hit with data recorded pursuant to Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No [.../...] concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation, the request shall be sent within two months of receiving that hit pursuant to Article 11(2) of that Regulation. ☞</p> <p>Where the request to take charge of an applicant is not made within the period of three months ➔ or two months respectively ☞, responsibility for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ shall lie with the Member State in which the application was lodged.</p> <p>2. The requesting Member State may ask for an urgent reply in cases where the application for asylum ⇒ international</p>

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<p>lodged after leave to enter or remain was refused, after an arrest for an unlawful stay or after the service or execution of a removal order and/or where the asylum seeker is held in detention.</p> <p>The request shall state the reasons warranting an urgent reply and the period within which a reply is expected. This period shall be at least one week.</p> <p>3. In both cases, the request that charge be taken by another Member State shall be made using a standard form and including proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists mentioned in Article 22(3) and/or relevant elements from the asylum seeker's statement, enabling the authorities of the requested Member State to check whether it is responsible on the basis of the criteria laid down in this Regulation.</p> <p><i>The rules on the preparation of and the procedures for transmitting requests shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2) Article 22</i></p> <p>Replying to a take charge request</p> <p>1. The requested Member State shall make the necessary checks, and shall give a decision on the request to take charge of an applicant within two months of the date on</p>	<p>lodged after leave to enter or remain was refused, after an arrest for an unlawful stay or after the service or execution of a removal order and/or where the asylum seeker is <i>being</i> held in detention.</p> <p>The request shall state the reasons warranting an urgent reply and the period within which a reply is expected. <i>That</i> period shall be at least one week.</p> <p>3. In both cases, the request that charge be taken by another Member State shall be made using a standard form and including proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists mentioned in Article 22(3) and/or relevant elements from the asylum seeker's statement, enabling the authorities of the requested Member State to check whether it is responsible on the basis of the criteria laid down in this Regulation.</p> <p>The rules on the preparation of and the procedures for transmitting requests shall be adopted in accordance with the <i>regulatory</i> procedure referred to in <i>Article 41(2)</i>.</p> <p>Article 22</p> <p>Replying to a take charge request</p> <p>1. The requested Member State shall make the necessary checks, and shall give a decision on the request to take charge of an applicant within two months of the date on</p>	<p>protection ⇐ was lodged after leave to enter or remain was refused, after an arrest for an unlawful stay or after the service or execution of a removal order and/or where the asylum seeker is held in detention.</p> <p>The request shall state the reasons warranting an urgent reply and the period within which a reply is expected. This period shall be at least one week.</p> <p>3. In both cases, the request that charge be taken by another Member State shall be made using a standard form and including proof or circumstantial evidence as described in the two lists mentioned in Article 1822(3) and/or relevant elements from the asylum seeker's statement, enabling the authorities of the requested Member State to check whether it is responsible on the basis of the criteria laid down in this Regulation.</p> <p>The rules on the preparation of and the procedures for transmitting requests shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2) 27(2).</p> <p>Article 1822</p> <p>⊗ Replying to a take charge request ⊗</p> <p>1. The requested Member State shall make the necessary checks, and shall give a decision on the request to take charge of an applicant within two months of the date on</p>

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<p>which the request was received.</p> <p>2. In the procedure for determining the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection established in this Regulation, elements of proof and circumstantial evidence shall be used.</p> <p>3. In accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2) two lists shall be established and periodically reviewed, indicating the elements of proof and circumstantial evidence in accordance with the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) Proof:</p> <p>(i) This refers to formal proof which determines responsibility pursuant to this Regulation, as long as it is not refuted by proof to the contrary.</p> <p>(ii) The Member States shall provide the Committee provided for in Article 40 with models of the different types of administrative documents, in accordance with the typology established in the list of formal proofs.</p> <p>(b) Circumstantial evidence:</p> <p>(i) This refers to indicative elements which while being refutable may be sufficient, in certain cases, according to the evidentiary value attributed to them.</p> <p>(ii) Their evidentiary value, in relation to the</p>	<p>which the request was received.</p> <p>2. In the procedure for determining the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection established in this Regulation, elements of proof and circumstantial evidence shall be used.</p> <p>3. In accordance with the <i>regulatory</i> procedure referred to in <i>Article 41(2)</i> two lists shall be established and periodically reviewed, indicating the elements of proof and circumstantial evidence in accordance with the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) Proof:</p> <p>(i) This refers to formal proof which determines responsibility pursuant to this Regulation, as long as it is not refuted by proof to the contrary.</p> <p>(ii) The Member States shall provide the Committee provided for in <i>Article 41</i> with models of the different types of administrative documents, in accordance with the typology established in the list of formal proofs.</p> <p>(b) Circumstantial evidence:</p> <p>(i) This refers to indicative elements which while being refutable may be sufficient, in certain cases, according to the <i>evidential</i> value attributed to them.</p> <p>(ii) Their <i>evidential</i> value, in relation to</p>	<p>which the request was received.</p> <p>2. In the procedure for determining the Member State responsible for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ established in this Regulation, elements of proof and circumstantial evidence shall be used.</p> <p>3. In accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27(2) <u>40(2)</u> two lists shall be established and periodically reviewed, indicating the elements of proof and circumstantial evidence in accordance with the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) Proof:</p> <p>(i) This refers to formal proof which determines responsibility pursuant to this Regulation, as long as it is not refuted by proof to the contrary.</p> <p>(ii) The Member States shall provide the Committee provided for in Article 27 <u>40</u> with models of the different types of administrative documents, in accordance with the typology established in the list of formal proofs.</p> <p>(b) Circumstantial evidence:</p> <p>(i) This refers to indicative elements which while being refutable may be sufficient, in certain cases, according to the evidentiary value attributed to them;</p> <p>(ii) Their evidentiary value, in relation to</p>

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<p>responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>4. The requirement of proof should not exceed what is necessary for the proper application of this Regulation.</p> <p>5. If there is no formal proof, the requested Member State shall acknowledge its responsibility if the circumstantial evidence is coherent, verifiable and sufficiently detailed to establish responsibility.</p> <p>6. Where the requesting Member State has pleaded urgency, in accordance with the provisions of Article 21(2), the requested Member State shall make every effort to conform to the time limit requested. In exceptional cases, where it can be demonstrated that the examination of a request for taking charge of an applicant is particularly complex, the requested Member State may give the reply after the time limit requested, but in any case within one month. In such situations the requested Member State must communicate its decision to postpone a reply to the requesting Member State within the time limit originally requested.</p> <p>7. Failure to act within the two-month period mentioned in paragraph 1 and the one-</p>	<p>the responsibility for examining the application for international protection, shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>4. The requirement of proof should not exceed what is necessary for the proper application of this Regulation.</p> <p>5. If there is no formal proof, the requested Member State shall acknowledge its responsibility if the circumstantial evidence is coherent, verifiable and sufficiently detailed to establish responsibility.</p> <p>6. Where the requesting Member State has pleaded urgency in accordance with the provisions of Article 21(2), the requested Member State shall make every effort to <i>comply with</i> the time limit requested. In exceptional cases, where it can be demonstrated that the examination of a request for taking charge of an applicant is particularly complex, the requested Member State may give <i>its</i> reply after the time limit requested, but in any <i>event</i> within one month. In such situations the requested Member State <i>shall</i> communicate its decision to postpone a reply to the requesting Member State within the time limit originally requested.</p> <p>7. Failure to act within the two-month period mentioned in paragraph 1 and the one-</p>	<p>the responsibility for examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>4. The requirement of proof should not exceed what is necessary for the proper application of this Regulation.</p> <p>5. If there is no formal proof, the requested Member State shall acknowledge its responsibility if the circumstantial evidence is coherent, verifiable and sufficiently detailed to establish responsibility.</p> <p>6. Where the requesting Member State has pleaded urgency, in accordance with the provisions of Article 17(2) <u>21(2)</u>, the requested Member State shall make every effort to conform to the time limit requested. In exceptional cases, where it can be demonstrated that the examination of a request for taking charge of an applicant is particularly complex, the requested Member State may give the reply after the time limit requested, but in any case within one month. In such situations the requested Member State must communicate its decision to postpone a reply to the requesting Member State within the time limit originally requested.</p> <p>7. Failure to act within the two-month period mentioned in paragraph 1 and the one-</p>

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<p>month period mentioned in paragraph 6 shall be tantamount to accepting the request, and entail the obligation to take charge of the person, including the obligation to provide for proper arrangements for arrival.</p> <p>Section III. Procedures for take back requests</p> <p>Article 23 Submitting a take back request</p> <p>1. Where a Member State with which a subsequent application for international protection has been lodged or on whose territory an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) is staying without a residence document, considers that another Member State is responsible in accordance with Article 20(5) and Article 18(1) (b), (c) and (d), it may request that other Member State to take back that person.</p> <p>2. In case of a subsequent application for international protection, the request to take back the person concerned shall be made as quickly as possible and in any case within two months of receiving the EURODAC hit, pursuant to Article 6(5) of Regulation (EC) No [.../...] [concerning the establishment of</p>	<p>month period mentioned in paragraph 6 shall be tantamount to accepting the request, and entail the obligation to take charge of the person, including the obligation to provide for proper <i>reception</i> arrangements .</p> <p>Section III Procedures for take back requests</p> <p>Article 23 Submitting a take back request</p> <p>1. Where a Member State with which a subsequent application for international protection has been lodged or on whose territory an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) is staying without a residence document, considers that another Member State is responsible in accordance with Article 20(5) and Article 18(1) (b), (c) and (d), it may request that other Member State to take back that person.</p> <p>2. In the event of a subsequent application for international protection, the request to take back the person concerned shall be made as quickly as possible and in any <i>event</i> within one month of receiving the Eurodac hit, pursuant to Article 6(6) of Regulation (EC) No .../... [concerning the</p>	<p>month period mentioned in paragraph 6 shall be tantamount to accepting the request, and entail the obligation to take charge of the person, including the provisions ☒ obligation to provide ☒ for proper arrangements for arrival.</p> <p>☒ Section III. Procedures for take back requests ☒</p> <p>Article 20 23 ☒ Submitting a take back request ☒ when a new application has been lodged in the requesting Member State ☒ ☒</p> <p>☒ 1. Where a Member State with which a person as referred to in Article 18(1)(b), (c) or (d) lodged a new application for international protection, considers that another Member State is responsible in accordance with Article 20(5) and Article 18(1)(b), (c) and (d), it may request that other Member State to take back that person.</p> <p>2. The request to take back the person concerned shall be made as quickly as possible and in any case within two months of receiving the EURODAC hit, pursuant to Article 6(5) of Regulation (EC) No [.../...] [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of</p>

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<p>"EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation].</p> <p>If the request to take back the applicant who lodged a subsequent application for international protection is based on evidence other than data obtained from the EURODAC system, it shall be sent to the requested Member State within three months of the date on which the application for international protection was lodged within the meaning of Article 20(2).</p> <p>3 Where there is no subsequent application for international protection, and in case the requesting Member State decides to search the EURODAC system in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No [...] [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation], the request to take back the person concerned shall be made as quickly as possible and in any case within two months</p>	<p>establishment of "<i>Eurodac</i>" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EC) No .../... <i>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</i>].</p> <p>If the request to take back the applicant who lodged a subsequent application for international protection is based on evidence other than data obtained from the <i>Eurodac</i> system, it shall be sent to the requested Member State within three months of the date on which the application for international protection was lodged within the meaning of Article 20(2).</p> <p>3. Where there is no subsequent application for international protection, and if the requesting Member State decides to search the <i>Eurodac</i> system in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No .../... [concerning the establishment of "<i>Eurodac</i>" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EC) No .../... <i>establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international</i></p>	<p><u>fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation].</u></p> <p><u>If the request to take back the person concerned is based on evidence other than data obtained from the EURODAC system, it shall be sent to the requested Member State within three months of the date on which the application for international protection was lodged within the meaning of Article 20(2).</u></p> <p><u>3. Where the request to take back the person concerned is not made within the periods laid down in paragraph 2, responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall lie with the Member State in which the new application was lodged.</u></p>

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<p>of receiving the EURODAC hit, pursuant to Article 13(4) of that Regulation.</p>	<p><i>protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person</i>], the request to take back the person concerned shall be made as quickly as possible and in any event within one month of receiving the <i>Eurodac</i> hit, pursuant to Article 13(4) of that Regulation.</p>	<p>4. The request for the person concerned to be taken back shall be made using a standard form and including proof or circumstantial evidence and/or relevant elements from the person's statements, enabling the authorities of the requested Member State to check whether it is responsible.</p> <p>The rules of proof and evidence and their interpretation, and on the preparation of and the procedures for transmitting requests, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2). ☹</p> <p>➡ Article 23A</p> <p>Submitting a take back request when no new application for international protection has been lodged in the requesting Member State</p> <p>1. Where a Member State on whose territory a person as referred to in Article 18(1)(b), (c) or (d), is staying without a residence document and with which no new application for international protection has</p>

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<p>If the request to take back the person concerned is based on evidence other than data obtained from the EURODAC system, it shall be sent to the requested Member State within three months of the date on which the requesting Member State becomes aware that</p>	<p>If the request to take back the person concerned is based on evidence other than data obtained from the <i>Eurodac</i> system, it shall be sent to the requested Member State within three months of the date on which the requesting Member State becomes aware that</p>	<p>been lodged, considers that another Member State is responsible in accordance with Article 20(5) and Article 18(1)(b), (c) and (d), it may request that Member State to take back that person.</p> <p>2. By derogation from Article 6(2) of Directive 2008/115/EC, where a Member State on whose territory a person is staying without a residence document decides to search the EURODAC system in accordance with article 13 of Regulation (EC) No [.../...] [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation], the request to take back a person as referred to in Article 18 (1) (b) or (c), or a person as referred to in article 18 (1) (d) whose application for international protection not has been rejected by a final decision shall be made as quickly as possible and in any case within two months of receiving the EURODAC hit, pursuant to Article 13(4) of that Regulation.</p> <p>If the request to take back the person concerned is based on evidence other than data obtained from the EURODAC system, it shall be sent to the requested Member State within three months of the date on which the requesting Member State becomes aware that</p>

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<p>another Member State may be responsible for the person concerned.</p> <p>4. Where the request to take back of an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) is not made within the periods laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3, responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall lie with the Member State in which the application was subsequently lodged or on whose territory the person is staying without a residence document.</p> <p>5 The request for the applicant or for another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) to be taken back shall be made using a standard form and including proof or circumstantial evidence and/or relevant elements from the person's statements, enabling the authorities of the requested Member State to check whether it is responsible.</p>	<p>another Member State may be responsible for the person concerned.</p> <p>4. Where the request to take back of an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) is not made within the periods laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3 <i>of this Article</i>, responsibility for examining the application for international protection shall lie with the Member State in which the application was subsequently lodged or on whose territory the person is staying without a residence document.</p> <p>5 The request for the applicant or for another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) to be taken back shall be made using a standard form and including proof or circumstantial evidence and/or relevant elements from the person's statements, enabling the authorities of the requested Member State to check whether it is responsible.</p>	<p>another Member State may be responsible for the person concerned.</p> <p>3. Where the request to take back the person concerned, is not made within the periods laid down in paragraph 2, the Member State on whose territory the person concerned is staying without a residence document shall give the person the opportunity to lodge a new application ➡ [...] ⬅.</p> <p>4. Where a person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) whose application for international protection has been rejected by a final decision in one Member State is on the territory of another Member State without a residence document, the second Member State may either request the first Member State to take back the person concerned or carry out a return procedure in accordance with Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals.</p> <p>When the second Member State decided to request the first Member State to take back the person concerned, the rules laid down in</p>

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<p>The rules of proof and evidence and their interpretation, and on the preparation of and the procedures for transmitting requests, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2).</p> <p>Article 24 Replying to a take back request</p> <p>1. The requested Member State shall make the necessary checks and shall give a decision on the request to take back the person concerned as quickly as possible and in any event no later than one month from the date on which the request was received . When the request is based on data obtained from the Eurodac system, this time limit is reduced to two weeks.</p>	<p>The rules of proof and evidence and their interpretation, and on the preparation of and the procedures for transmitting requests, shall be adopted in accordance with the <i>regulatory</i> procedure referred to in <i>Article 41(2)</i>.</p> <p>Article 24 Replying to a take back request</p> <p>1. The requested Member State shall make the necessary checks and shall <i>issue</i> a decision on the request to take back the person concerned as quickly as possible and in any event no later than one month from the date on which the request was received. When the request is based on data obtained from the Eurodac system, <i>that</i> time limit <i>shall be</i> reduced to two weeks.</p>	<p>Directive 2008/115/EC shall not apply.</p> <p>5. The request for the person referred to in Article 18(1)(b), (c) or (d) to be taken back shall be made using a standard form and including proof or circumstantial evidence and/or relevant elements from the person's statements, enabling the authorities of the requested Member State to check whether it is responsible.</p> <p>The rules of proof and evidence and their interpretation, and on the preparation of and the procedures for transmitting requests, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2). ☐</p> <p>☐ [...] ☐ ☐ [...] ☐ ☐ [...] ☐</p> <p>Article 24 ☐ Replying to a take back request ☐</p> <p>(b) 1. The ☐ requested ☐ Member State called upon to take back the applicant shall be obliged to make the necessary checks and ☐ shall give a decision on ☐ reply to the request ☐ to take back the person concerned ☐ addressed to it as quickly as possible and under no circumstances exceeding a period of ☐ in any event no later than ☐ one month from the referral ☐ date on which the request was received ☐ . When</p>

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<p>2. Failure to act within the one month period or the two weeks period mentioned in paragraph (1), shall be tantamount to accepting the request ,and entail the obligation to take back the person concerned , including the obligation to provide for proper arrangements for arrival .</p>	<p>2. Failure to act within the one month period or the two weeks period mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be tantamount to accepting the request, and entail the obligation to take back the person concerned, including the obligation to provide for proper <i>reception</i> arrangements.</p>	<p>the request is based on data obtained from the Eurodac system, this time limit is reduced to two weeks².</p> <p>(c)2. where the requested Member State does not communicate its decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Failure to act <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> within the one month period or the two weeks period mentioned in subparagraph (b) (1), <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall be tantamount to accepting the request <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and entail the obligation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> it shall be considered to have agreed to take back the asylum seeker <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> person concerned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , including the obligation to provide for proper arrangements for arrival <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>.</p> <p>(d) a Member State which agrees to take back an asylum seeker shall be obliged to readmit that person to its territory. The transfer shall be carried out in accordance with the national law of the requesting Member State, after consultation between the Member States concerned, as soon as practically possible, and at the latest within six months of acceptance of the request that charge be taken by another Member State or of the decision on an appeal or review where there is a suspensive effect;</p> <p>(e) the requesting Member State shall notify the asylum seeker of the decision concerning his being taken back by the Member State responsible. The decision shall set out the grounds on which it is based. It shall contain</p>

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		<p>details of the time limit on carrying out the transfer and shall, if necessary, contain information on the place and date at which the applicant should appear, if he is travelling to the Member State responsible by his own means. This decision may be subject to an appeal or a review. Appeal or review concerning this decision shall not suspend the implementation of the transfer except when the courts or competent bodies so decide in a case-by-case basis if the national legislation allows for this.</p> <p>If necessary, the asylum seeker shall be supplied by the requesting Member State with a laissez-passer of the design adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27(2).</p> <p>The Member State responsible shall inform the requesting Member State, as appropriate, of the safe arrival of the asylum seeker or of the fact that he did not appear within the set time limit.</p> <p>2. Where the transfer does not take place within the six months' time limit, responsibility shall lie with the Member State in which the application for asylum was lodged. This time limit may be extended up to a maximum of one year if the transfer or the examination of the application could not be</p>

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<p>Section IV. Procedural safeguards</p> <p>Article 25 Notification of a transfer decision</p> <p>1. Where the requested Member State agrees to take charge or to take back an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d), the requesting Member State shall notify the person concerned of the decision to transfer him/her to the responsible Member State and, where applicable, of not examining his/her application for international protection. Such notification shall be made in writing, in a language which the person is reasonably supposed to understand and within no more than fifteen working days from the date of receipt of the reply from the requested</p>	<p>Section IV Procedural safeguards</p> <p>Article 25 Notification of a transfer decision</p> <p>1. Where the requested Member State agrees to take charge or to take back an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d), the requesting Member State shall notify the person concerned of the decision to transfer him/her to the responsible Member State and, where applicable, <i>that it will not be</i> examining his/her application for international protection. Such notification shall be made in writing, in a language which the <i>applicant understands or may</i> reasonably <i>be presumed</i> to understand and within no more than 15 working days from the date of receipt of the reply from the requested</p>	<p>carried out due to imprisonment of the asylum seeker or up to a maximum of eighteen months if the asylum seeker absconds. 3. The rules of proof and evidence and their interpretation, and on the preparation of and the procedures for transmitting requests, shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27(2). 4. Supplementary rules on carrying out transfers may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 27(2). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section IV. Procedural safeguards <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Article 4925 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification of a transfer decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Where the requested Member State accepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agrees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> that it should <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> take charge of <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or to take back <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> an applicant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or another person as referred to in Article 18(1) (c) or (d) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>, the <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> requesting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Member State in which the application for asylum was lodged shall (c) [...] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communicate to (c) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the applicant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> person concerned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> of the decision not to examine the application, and of the obligation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (c) [...] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to transfer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> him/her <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the applicant to the responsible Member State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and, where applicable, of not examining his/her</p>

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<p>Member State .</p> <p>2. The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall set out the grounds on which it is based, including a description of the main steps in the procedure leading to the decision. It shall contain information on available legal remedies and the time-limits applicable for seeking such remedies, as well as information on persons or entities that may provide specific legal assistance and/or representation to the person . It shall contain details of the time limit for carrying out the transfer and shall, if necessary, contain information on the place where, and the date on which the person concerned should appear, if he/she is travelling to the responsible Member State by his/her own means. The time-limits for carrying out the transfer shall be set in order to allow the person a reasonable period of time to seek a remedy in accordance with Article 26.</p> <p>newArticle 26</p>	<p>Member State.</p> <p>2. The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall set out the grounds on which it is based, including a description of the main steps in the procedure leading to the decision. It shall contain information on available legal remedies and the time-limits applicable for <i>exercising</i> such remedies, as well as information on persons or entities that may provide specific legal assistance and/or representation to the person. It shall contain details of the time limit for carrying out the transfer and shall, if necessary, contain information on the place where, and the date on which, the person concerned should appear, if he/she is travelling to the responsible Member State by his/her own means. The time-limits for carrying out the transfer shall be set in order to allow the person a reasonable period of time to <i>exercise</i> a remedy in accordance with Article 26.</p>	<p>application for international protection ☒ ⇒ ☞ [...] ☞ ⇐. ☞ If a legal advisor or other counsellor is representing the person concerned, Member States may choose to provide the decision to him/her instead of to the person concerned. ☞</p> <p>2. The decision referred to in paragraph 1 shall ☞ be issued in writing and shall ☞ set out the grounds on which it is based, ☞ in fact and in law. ☞ ⇒ ☞ [...] ☞ ⇐ ☞ The decision referred to in paragraph 1 ☞ shall ☞ also ☞ contain information on available legal remedies and the time-limits applicable for seeking such remedies, ☞ [...] ☞ details of the time limit for carrying out the transfer and shall, if necessary, contain information on the place ☒ where, ☒ and ☒ the ☒ date at ☒ on ☒ which the applicant ☒ person concerned ☒ should appear, if he/<u>she</u> is travelling to the ☒ responsible ☒ Member State responsible by his/<u>her</u> own means. ☞ Member States shall also ensure that information on persons or entities that may provide ☞ [...] ☞ legal assistance to the person concerned is ☞ [...] ☞ communicated to the person concerned together with the decision referred to in paragraph 1, when the information has not been already communicated. ☞ ☞ [...] ☞</p>

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<p>Remedies</p> <p>1. The applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) shall have the right to an effective judicial remedy, in the form of an appeal or a review, in fact and in law, of the transfer decision referred to in Article 25, before a court or tribunal.</p> <p>2. Member States shall provide for a reasonable period of time within which the</p>	<p>Article 26 Remedies</p> <p>1. The applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) shall have the right to an effective judicial remedy, in the form of an appeal or a review, in fact and in law, of the transfer decision referred to in Article 25, before a court or tribunal.</p> <p>2. Member States shall provide for a reasonable period of time within which the</p>	<p>☞ [...] ☞ This decision may be subject to an appeal or a review. Appeal or review concerning this decision shall not suspend the implementation of the transfer except when the courts or competent bodies so decide in a case-by-case basis if the national legislation allows for this.</p> <p>☞ 3. When the person concerned is not assisted or represented by a legal advisor or other counsellor, Member States shall</p> <p>☞ [...] ☞ inform him/her ☞ [...] ☞ of the main elements of the decision, which shall always include information on available legal remedies and the time-limits applicable for seeking such remedies, in a language the person concerned understands or may be reasonably ☞ [...] ☞ presumed to understand. ☞</p> <p>Article 26 Remedies</p> <p>1. The applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1) ☞ (c) or ☞ (d) shall have the right to an effective ☞ [...] ☞ remedy, in the form of an appeal or a review, in fact and in law, ☞ [...] ☞ ☞ against ☞ the transfer decision referred to in Article 25, before a court or tribunal.</p> <p>2. Member States shall provide for a reasonable period of time within which the</p>

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<p>person concerned may exercise his/her right to an effective judicial remedy pursuant to paragraph 1.</p> <p>3. In the event of an appeal or review concerning the transfer decision referred to in Article 25, the authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall, acting ex-officio, decide, as soon as possible, and in any case no later than seven working days from the lodging of an appeal or of a review, whether or not the person concerned may remain on the territory of the Member State concerned pending the outcome of his/her appeal or review.</p> <p>4. No transfer shall take place before the decision referred to in paragraph 3 is taken. A decision not to allow the person concerned to remain on the territory of the Member State concerned pending the outcome of his/her appeal or review, shall state the reasons on which it is based.</p>	<p>person concerned may exercise his/her right to an effective judicial remedy pursuant to paragraph 1.</p> <p><i>That period of time shall not be less than 10 working days as from the date of notification referred to in Article 25(1).</i></p> <p>3. In the event of an appeal or review concerning the transfer decision referred to in Article 25, the authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall, acting <i>either at the request of the person concerned or, in the absence of such a request</i>, ex-officio, decide, as soon as possible, and in any event no later than <i>five</i> working days from the lodging of an appeal or of <i>an application for</i> review, whether or not the person concerned may remain on the territory of the Member State concerned pending the outcome of his/her appeal or review.</p> <p>4. No transfer shall take place before the decision referred to in paragraph 3 is taken. A decision not to allow the person concerned to remain on the territory of the Member State concerned pending the outcome of his/her appeal or review, shall state the reasons on which it is based.</p>	<p>person concerned may exercise his/her right to an effective ... remedy pursuant to paragraph 1.</p> <p>3. In the event of an appeal or review concerning the transfer decision referred to in Article 25, and where the right to remain in the Member State concerned pending the outcome of ... the appeal or review is not foreseen under national legislation ..., that Member ... State shall give the person concerned the opportunity to request a court or tribunal ... to suspend the implementation of the transfer decision pending the outcome of his/her appeal or review.</p> <p>...</p> <p>... The introduction of such a request ... may have a suspensive effect on the implementation of the transfer ... decision</p> <p>Member States' competent authorities may ... decide acting ex officio ...</p>

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<p>5. Member States shall ensure that the person concerned has access to legal assistance and/or representation and, where necessary, to linguistic assistance.</p> <p>6. Member States shall ensure that legal assistance and/or representation be granted free of charge where the person concerned cannot afford the costs involved.</p>	<p>5. Member States shall ensure that the person concerned has access to legal assistance and/or representation and, where necessary, to linguistic assistance.</p> <p>6. Member States shall ensure that <i>the necessary</i> legal assistance and/or representation <i>is</i> granted <i>on request</i> free of charge <i>in accordance with Article 15(3) to (6) of Directive 2005/85/EC</i>.</p>	<p>to suspend the implementation of the transfer decision pending the outcome of the appeal or review, [...] .</p> <p>The decision on whether to suspend the implementation of the transfer decision, shall be taken within a reasonable period of time. [...] .</p> <p>A decision [...] rejecting the request for the suspension of the implementation of the transfer decision [...] [...] [...] pending the outcome of [...] the [...] [...] appeal or review shall state the reasons on which it is based.</p> <p> [...] .</p> <p> [...] .</p> <p>4. Member States shall ensure that the person concerned has access to legal assistance [...] and, where necessary, to linguistic assistance.</p> <p> [...] .</p> <p>5. Member States shall ensure that legal assistance [...] be granted [...] on request [...] [...] free of charge where the person concerned cannot afford the costs involved [...] , and insofar as it is necessary to ensure his/her effective access to justice [...] . Member States may provide that, as regards fees and other costs the treatment of applicants shall not be more favourable than the treatment generally accorded to their nationals in matters pertaining to legal assistance. [...] .</p>

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<p>Procedures for access to legal assistance and/or representation shall be laid down in national law.</p> <p>Section V. Detention for the purpose of transfer</p> <p>Article 27</p> <p>Detention</p> <p>1. Member States shall not hold a person in detention for the sole reason that he/she is an applicant for international protection in accordance with Directive 2005/85/EC.</p> <p>2. Without prejudice to Article 8(2) of Directive [...] / [...] / EC [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers], when it proves necessary, on the basis of an individual assessment of each case, and if other less coercive measures cannot be applied</p>	<p>Procedures for access to legal assistance and/or representation shall be laid down in national law.</p> <p>Section V Detention for the purpose of transfer</p> <p>Article 27</p> <p>Detention</p> <p>1. Member States shall not hold a person in detention for the sole reason that he/she is an applicant for international protection in accordance with Directive 2005/85/EC.</p> <p>2. Without prejudice to Article 8(2) of Directive [...] / [...] / EC [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers], when it proves necessary, on the basis of an individual assessment of each case, Member States may detain an asylum-</p>	<p>Without arbitrarily restricting access to legal assistance, Member States may limit free legal assistance to cases where the appeal or review is likely to succeed.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[...] Legal assistance shall include at least the preparation of the required procedural documents and representation before the judicial authorities [...] and [...] may be restricted to legal advisors or counsellors specifically designated by national law to assist and represent asylum seekers.</p> <p>Procedures for access to legal assistance shall be laid down in national law.</p> <p>Section V.</p> <p>Detention for the purpose of transfer</p> <p>Article 27</p> <p>Detention</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[...] Member States may detain persons [...] in order to secure a transfer to the responsible Member State in accordance with this Regulation when there is a serious risk of absconding, on the basis of an individual assessment, if other less coercive</p>

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<p>effectively, Member States may detain an asylum-seeker or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d), who is subject of a decision of transfer to the responsible Member State, to a particular place only if there is a significant risk of him/her absconding.</p> <p>3. When assessing the application of other less coercive measures for the purpose of paragraph 2, Member States shall take into consideration alternatives to detention such as regular reporting to the authorities, the deposit of a financial guarantee, an obligation to stay at a designated place or other measures to prevent the risk of absconding.</p> <p>4. Detention pursuant to paragraph 2 may only be applied from the moment a decision of transfer to the responsible Member State has been notified to the person concerned in accordance with Article 25, until that person is transferred to the responsible Member State.</p> <p>5. Detention pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be ordered for the shortest period possible. It shall be no longer than the time reasonably necessary to fulfil the required administrative procedures for carrying out a transfer.</p> <p>6. Detention pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be ordered by judicial authorities. In</p>	<p>seeker or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) <i>of this Regulation</i>, who is subject to a decision of transfer to the responsible Member State, <i>in a non-detention facility only if other less coercive measures have not been effective and</i>, only if there is a risk of <i>his/her</i> absconding.</p> <p>3. When assessing the application of other less coercive measures for the purpose of paragraph 2, Member States shall take into consideration alternatives to detention such as regular reporting to the authorities, the deposit of a financial guarantee, an obligation to stay at a designated place or other measures to prevent the risk of absconding.</p> <p>4. Detention pursuant to paragraph 2 may only be applied from the moment a decision of transfer to the responsible Member State has been notified to the person concerned in accordance with Article 25, until that person is transferred to the responsible Member State.</p> <p>5. Detention pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be ordered for the shortest period possible. It shall be no longer than the time reasonably necessary to fulfil the required administrative procedures for carrying out a transfer.</p> <p>6. Detention pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be ordered by judicial authorities. In</p>	<p><u>alternative measures cannot be applied effectively. Detention shall be no longer than the time reasonably necessary to fulfill the required administrative procedures for carrying out the responsibility determination under this Regulation.</u></p> <p><u>Member States shall lay down provisions on conditions for detention of and on guarantees applicable to persons detained ➡ [...] ⬅ in order to secure a transfer to the responsible Member State in their national legislation, in accordance with relevant EU and international instruments, as applicable. ⬅</u></p>

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<p>urgent cases it may be ordered by administrative authorities, in which case the detention order shall be confirmed by judicial authorities within 72 hours from the beginning of the detention. Where the judicial authority finds detention to be unlawful, the person concerned shall be released immediately.</p> <p>7. Detention pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be ordered in writing with reasons in fact and in law, in particular specifying the reasons on the basis of which it is considered that there is a significant risk of the person concerned absconding as well as the time period of its duration.</p> <p>Detained persons shall immediately be informed of the reasons for detention, the intended duration of the detention and the procedures laid down in national law for challenging the detention order, in a language they are reasonably supposed to understand.</p> <p>8. In every case of a detained person pursuant to paragraph 2, the continued detention shall be reviewed by a judicial authority at reasonable intervals of time either on request by the person concerned or ex-officio. Detention shall never be unduly prolonged.</p> <p>9. Member States shall ensure access to</p>	<p>urgent cases it may be ordered by administrative authorities, in which case the detention order shall be confirmed by judicial authorities within 72 hours from the beginning of the detention. Where the judicial authority finds detention to be unlawful, the person concerned shall be released immediately.</p> <p>7. Detention pursuant to paragraph 2 shall be ordered in writing with reasons in fact and in law, in particular specifying the reasons on the basis of which it is considered that there is a ■ risk of the person concerned absconding, as well as the time period of its duration.</p> <p>Detained persons shall immediately be informed of the reasons for detention, the intended duration of the detention and the procedures laid down in national law for challenging the detention order, in a language <i>which they understand or may reasonably be presumed to understand.</i></p> <p>8. In every case of a <i>detention</i> pursuant to paragraph 2, the ■ detention shall be reviewed by a judicial authority at reasonable intervals of time either on request by the person concerned or ex-officio. Detention shall never be unduly prolonged.</p> <p>9. Member States shall ensure access to</p>	

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<p>legal assistance and/or representation in cases of detention pursuant to paragraph 2 that shall be free of charge where the person concerned cannot afford the costs involved.</p> <p>Procedures for access to legal assistance and/or representation in such cases shall be laid down in national law.</p> <p>10. Minors shall not be detained unless it is in their best interests, as prescribed in Article 7 of this Regulation and in accordance with an individual examination of their situation in accordance with Article 11(5) of Directive [.../.../EC] [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers].</p> <p>11. Unaccompanied minors shall never be detained.</p> <p>12. Member States shall ensure that asylum-seekers detained in accordance with this Article enjoy the same level of reception conditions for detained applicants as those laid down in particular in Articles 10 and 11 of Directive [.../.../EC] [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers].</p> <p>Section VI: Transfers</p> <p>Article 28</p> <p>Modalities and time-limits</p> <p>1 The transfer of the applicant or of</p>	<p>legal assistance and/or representation in cases of detention pursuant to paragraph 2 that shall be free of charge where the person concerned cannot afford the costs involved.</p> <p>Procedures for access to legal assistance and/or representation in such cases shall be laid down in national law.</p> <p>10. Minors shall not be detained unless it is in their best interests as prescribed in <i>Article 6(3)</i> of this Regulation and in accordance with an individual examination of their situation in accordance with Article 11(5) of Directive [.../.../EC] [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers].</p> <p>11. Unaccompanied minors shall never be detained.</p> <p>12. Member States shall ensure that asylum-seekers detained in accordance with this Article enjoy the same level of reception conditions for detained applicants as those laid down in particular in Articles 10 and 11 of Directive [.../.../EC] [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers].</p> <p>Section VI</p> <p>Transfers</p> <p>Article 28</p> <p>Arrangements and time-limits</p> <p>1 The transfer of the applicant or of</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Section VI: Transfers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Article 1928</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Modalities and time-limits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12 The transfer of the applicant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or of</p>

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<p>another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) from the requesting Member State to the responsible Member State shall be carried out in accordance with the national law of the requesting Member State, after consultation between the Member States concerned, as soon as practically possible, and at the latest within six months of acceptance of the request by another Member State to take charge or to take back the person concerned or of the final decision on an appeal or review where a suspensive effect is granted in accordance with Article 26(3) .</p> <p>If necessary, the asylum seeker shall be supplied by the requesting Member State with a laissez passer of the design adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2) .</p> <p>The Member State responsible shall inform the requesting Member State, as appropriate, of the safe arrival of the person concerned or of the fact that he/she did not appear within the set time limit.</p>	<p>another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) from the requesting Member State to the responsible Member State shall be carried out in accordance with the national law of the requesting Member State, after consultation between the Member States concerned, as soon as practically possible, and at the latest within six months of acceptance of the request by another Member State to take charge or to take back the person concerned or of the final decision on an appeal or review where a suspensive effect is granted in accordance with Article 26(3) .</p> <p>If necessary, the asylum seeker shall be supplied by the requesting Member State with a laissez passer of the design adopted in accordance with the <i>regulatory</i> procedure referred to in <i>Article 41(2)</i>.</p> <p>The Member State responsible shall inform the requesting Member State, as appropriate, of the safe arrival of the person concerned or of the fact that he/she did not appear within the set time limit.</p>	<p>another person as referred to in Article 18(1) ⇒ (c) or (d) ⇒ from the ⇒ requesting ⇒ Member State in which the application was lodged to the ⇒ responsible ⇒ Member State responsible shall be carried out in accordance with the national law of the ⇒ requesting ⇒ first Member State, after consultation between the Member States concerned, as soon as practically possible, and at the latest within six months of acceptance of the request that charge be taken ⇒ by another Member State to take charge or to take back the person concerned ⇒ or of the ⇒ final ⇒ decision on an appeal or review where there is ⇒ there is ⇒ a suspensive effect ⇒ [...] ⇒ ⇒ in accordance with Article 26(3) ⇒ ⇒ or (3A) ⇒ .</p> <p>If necessary, the asylum seeker shall be supplied by the requesting Member State with a <i>laissez passer</i> of the design adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2) 27(2).</p> <p>The Member State responsible shall inform the requesting Member State, as appropriate, of the safe arrival of the asylum seeker ⇒ person concerned ⇒ or of the fact that he/<u>she</u> did not appear within the set time limit.</p>
2 Where the transfer does not take place	2. Where the transfer does not take place	24 Where the transfer does not take place

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<p>within the six months' time limit, the Member State responsible shall be relieved of its obligations to take charge or to take back the person concerned and responsibility shall then be transferred to the requesting Member State . This time limit may be extended up to a maximum of one year if the transfer could not be carried out due to imprisonment of the person concerned or up to a maximum of eighteen months if the person concerned absconds.</p> <p>3. If a person has been transferred erroneously or a decision to transfer is overturned on appeal after the transfer has been carried out, the Member State which carried out the transfer shall promptly accept that person back.</p> <p>4 The Commission may adopt supplementary rules on carrying out transfers. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in Article 40(3).</p> <p>Article 29 Costs of transfers</p>	<p>within the six months' time limit, the Member State responsible shall be relieved of its obligations to take charge or to take back the person concerned and responsibility shall then be transferred to the requesting Member State. <i>That</i> time limit may be extended up to a maximum of one year if the transfer could not be carried out due to <i>the</i> imprisonment of the person concerned or up to a maximum of 18 months if the person concerned absconds.</p> <p>3. If a person has been transferred erroneously or a decision to transfer is overturned on appeal after the transfer has been carried out, the Member State which carried out the transfer shall promptly accept that person back.</p> <p>4. The Commission may adopt supplementary rules on carrying out transfers. Those measures, designed to amend non-essential elements of this Regulation by supplementing it, shall be adopted in accordance with the regulatory procedure with scrutiny referred to in <i>Article 41(3)</i>.</p> <p>Article 29 Costs of transfers</p>	<p>within the six months' time limit, ⇒ the Member State responsible shall be relieved of its obligations to take charge or to take back the person concerned and responsibility shall then be transferred to the requesting Member State ⇐ responsibility shall lie with the Member State in which the application for asylum was lodged. This time limit may be extended up to a maximum of one year if the transfer could not be carried out due to imprisonment of the asylum-seeker ⊗ person concerned ⊗ or up to a maximum of eighteen months if the asylum-seeker ⊗ person concerned ⊗ absconds.</p> <p>3. If a person has been transferred erroneously or a decision to transfer is overturned on appeal after the transfer has been carried out, the Member State which carried out the transfer shall promptly accept that person back.</p> <p>45. [...] The procedures for implementing this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2).</p> <p>Article 29 Costs of transfers</p>

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<p>1. The costs necessary to transfer an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) to the responsible Member State shall be met by the transferring Member State.</p> <p>2. Where the person concerned has to be sent back to a Member State, as a result of an erroneous transfer or of a transfer decision that has been overturned on appeal after the transfer has been carried out, the Member State which initially carried out the transfer shall be responsible for the costs of transferring the person concerned back to its territory.</p> <p>3. Persons to be transferred pursuant to this Regulation shall not be required to meet the costs of such transfers.</p> <p>4. Supplementary rules relating to the obligation of the sending Member State to meet the costs of transfers may be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2).</p> <p>Article 30 Exchange of relevant information before transfers being carried out</p> <p>1. In all cases of transfers, the transferring Member State shall inform the receiving Member State if the person concerned is fit for the transfer. Only persons</p>	<p>1. The costs necessary to transfer an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1)(d) to the responsible Member State shall be met by the transferring Member State.</p> <p>2. Where the person concerned has to be sent back to a Member State, as a result of an erroneous transfer or of a transfer decision that has been overturned on appeal after the transfer has been carried out, the Member State which initially carried out the transfer shall be responsible for the costs of transferring the person concerned back to its territory.</p> <p>3. Persons to be transferred pursuant to this Regulation shall not be required to meet the costs of such transfers.</p> <p>4. Supplementary rules relating to the obligation of the <i>transferring</i> Member State to meet the costs of transfers may be adopted in accordance with the <i>regulatory</i> procedure referred to in <i>Article 41(2)</i>.</p> <p>Article 30 Exchange of relevant information before transfers <i>are</i> carried out</p> <p>1. In all cases of transfers, the transferring Member State shall inform the receiving Member State if the person concerned is fit for the transfer. Only persons</p>	<p>1. The costs necessary to transfer an applicant or another person as referred to in Article 18(1) ➡ (c) or ⬅ (d) to the responsible Member State shall be met by the transferring Member State.</p> <p>2. Where the person concerned has to be sent back to a Member State, as a result of an erroneous transfer or of a transfer decision that has been overturned on appeal after the transfer has been carried out, the Member State which initially carried out the transfer shall be responsible for the costs of transferring the person concerned back to its territory.</p> <p>3. Persons to be transferred pursuant to this Regulation shall not be required to meet the costs of such transfers.</p> <p>4. ➡ [...] ⬅ ➡ The procedures for implementing this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2). ⬅</p> <p>Article 30 Exchange of relevant information before transfers being carried out ➡ [...] ⬅</p>

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<p>who are fit for the transfer shall be transferred.</p> <p>2. The Member State carrying out the transfer shall communicate to the responsible Member State such personal data concerning the applicant to be transferred as is appropriate, relevant and non-excessive for the sole purposes of ensuring that the competent asylum authorities in the responsible Member State are in a position to provide the applicant with adequate assistance, including the provision of necessary medical care, and to ensure continuity in the protection and rights afforded by this Regulation and by Directive [...]/.../EC [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers]. That information shall be communicated at an early stage and at the latest seven working days before a transfer is carried out, except when the Member State becomes aware of it at a later stage.</p> <p>3. Member States shall in particular exchange the following information:</p>	<p>who are fit for the transfer shall be transferred.</p> <p>2. The Member State carrying out the transfer shall communicate to the responsible Member State such personal data concerning the applicant to be transferred as is appropriate, relevant and non-excessive for the sole purposes of ensuring that the competent asylum authorities in the responsible Member State are in a position to provide the applicant with adequate assistance, including the provision of necessary medical care, and to ensure continuity in the protection and rights afforded by this Regulation and by Directive .../.../EC [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers]. That information shall be communicated at an early stage and at the latest seven working days before a transfer is carried out, except when the Member State becomes aware of it at a later stage.</p> <p>3. Member States shall in particular exchange the following information:</p>	<p>☞ [...] ☞ ☞ 1. ☞ The Member State carrying out the transfer shall ☞ [...] ☞ communicate to the responsible Member State such personal data concerning the ☞ [...] ☞ ☞ person ☞ to be transferred as is appropriate, relevant and non-excessive for the sole purposes of ensuring that the competent ☞ [...] ☞ authorities ☞ in accordance with national law ☞ in the responsible Member State are in a position to provide the ☞ [...] ☞ ☞ person concerned ☞ with adequate assistance, including the provision of ☞ [...] ☞ ☞ immediate health care required in order to protect the vital interest of the person concerned ☞ , and to ensure continuity in the protection and rights afforded by this Regulation and by ☞ other relevant asylum legal instruments. ☞ [...] ☞ This information shall be communicated to the responsible Member State within a reasonable period of time before a transfer is carried out, in order to ensure that the competent authorities ☞ in accordance with national law ☞ in the responsible Member State have sufficient time to take the measures required. ☞</p> <p>☞ [...] ☞ ☞ 2. ☞ The transferring ☞ Member ☞ [...] ☞ ☞ State ☞ shall ☞ , insofar as such information is available to the</p>

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<p>(a) contact details of family members or of other relatives in the receiving Member State, where applicable;</p> <p>(b) in the case of minors, information in relation to their level of education;</p> <p>(c) information about the age of an applicant;</p> <p>(d) any other information that the sending Member State deems essential in order to safeguard the rights and special needs of the applicant concerned.</p> <p>4. For the sole purpose of the provision of care or treatment, in particular concerning disabled persons, elderly people, pregnant</p>	<p>(a) contact details of family members or of other relatives in the receiving Member State, where applicable;</p> <p>(b) in the case of minors, information in relation to their level of education;</p> <p>(c) information about the age of an applicant;</p> <p>(d) any other information that the sending Member State deems essential in order to safeguard the rights and special needs of <i>an</i> applicant.</p> <p>4. For the sole purpose of the provision of care or treatment, in particular <i>with respect to</i> disabled persons, elderly people, pregnant</p>	<p>competent authority <u>in accordance with national law</u> , transmit to the responsible Member State any information that it <u>is essential in order to safeguard the rights and immediate special needs of the person concerned, and in particular</u> ;</p> <p><u>(a) any immediate measures the responsible Member State is required to take in order to ensure that the special needs of the person to be transferred are adequately addressed, including any immediate health care that may be required;</u></p> <p><u>(b) contact details of family members within the meaning of Article 2(g) or of other relatives including minor unmarried siblings in the receiving Member State, where applicable;</u></p> <p><u>(c) in the case of minors, information in relation to their education;</u></p> <p><u>(d) information about the assessment of the age of an applicant.</u></p> <p></p>

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<p>women, minors and persons that have been subject to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical and sexual violence, the transferring Member State shall transmit information about any special needs of the applicant to be transferred, which in specific cases may include information about the state of the physical and mental health of the applicant to be transferred. The responsible Member State shall ensure that those special needs are adequately addressed, including in particular any essential medical care that may be required.</p> <p>5. Any information mentioned in paragraph 4 shall only be transmitted by the transferring Member State to the responsible Member State after the explicit consent of the applicant and/or of his representative has been obtained or when this is necessary to protect the vital interests of the individual or of another person where he/she is physically or legally incapable of giving his/her consent. Once the transfer has been completed, this information shall be deleted immediately by the transferring Member State.</p> <p>6. The processing of personal health data shall only be carried out by a health professional subject under national law or rules established by national competent bodies</p>	<p>women, minors and persons <i>who</i> have been subject to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical and sexual violence, the transferring Member State shall transmit information about any special needs of the applicant to be transferred, which in specific cases may include information about the physical and mental health of the applicant to be transferred. The responsible Member State shall ensure that those special needs are adequately <i>met</i>, including in particular any essential medical care that may be required.</p> <p>5. Any information mentioned in paragraph 4 shall only be transmitted by the transferring Member State to the responsible Member State after the <i>express</i> consent of the applicant and/or of his/<i>her</i> representative has been obtained or when necessary to protect the vital interests of the individual or of another person where he/she is physically or legally incapable of giving his/her consent. Once the transfer has been completed, <i>the</i> information shall be deleted immediately by the transferring Member State.</p> <p>6. The processing of personal health data shall only be carried out by a health professional subject under national law or rules established by national competent bodies</p>	

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<p>to the obligation of professional secrecy or by another person subject to an equivalent obligation of secrecy. These health professionals and persons receiving and processing this information shall receive appropriate medical training as well as training regarding the appropriate processing of sensitive personal data relating to health.</p> <p>7. The exchange of information under this Article shall only take place between the authorities notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 33 using the 'DubliNet' electronic communication network set-up under Article 18 of Regulation EC (No) 1560/2003. The authorities notified according to Article 33 of this Regulation shall also specify the health professionals authorized to process the information mentioned in paragraph 4. The information exchanged shall only be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 2 and 4 of this Article.</p> <p>8. With a view to facilitating the exchange of information between Member States, a standard form for transferring the data required pursuant to this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40(2).</p> <p>9. The rules laid down in Article 32(8) to</p>	<p>to the obligation of <i>medical confidentiality</i> or by another person subject to an equivalent obligation of <i>confidentiality</i>. <i>Such</i> health professionals and persons receiving and processing <i>the</i> information shall receive appropriate medical training as well as training regarding the appropriate processing of sensitive personal data relating to health.</p> <p>7. The exchange of information under this Article shall only take place between the authorities notified to the Commission in accordance with <i>Article 34 of this Regulation</i> using the 'DubliNet' electronic communication network . The authorities notified according to <i>Article 34</i> of this Regulation shall also specify the health professionals authorized to process the information mentioned in paragraph 4 <i>of this Article</i>. The information exchanged shall be used <i>only</i> for the purposes set out in <i>paragraphs</i> 2 and 4 of this Article.</p> <p>8. With a view to facilitating the exchange of information between Member States, a standard form for transferring the data required pursuant to this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the <i>regulatory</i> procedure laid down in <i>Article 41(2)</i>.</p> <p>9. The rules laid down in <i>Article 33(8)</i> to</p>	<p>⌚ [...] ⌚ 3. ⌚ The exchange of information under this Article shall only take place between the authorities notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 33 using the 'DubliNet' electronic communication network set-up under Article 18 of Regulation EC (No) 1560/2003. ⌚ [...] ⌚ The information exchanged shall only be used for the purposes set out in paragraph ⌚ [...] ⌚ 1 ⌚ of this Article ⌚ and shall not be further processed. ⌚ ⌚ [...] ⌚</p> <p>⌚ [...] ⌚</p> <p>⌚ 4. With a view to facilitating the exchange of information between Member States, a standard form for transferring the data required pursuant to this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40(2).</p> <p>5. The rules laid down in Article 32(8) to</p>

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(12) shall apply to the exchange of information pursuant to this Article.	<p>(12) shall apply to the exchange of information pursuant to this Article.</p> <p>Article 31</p> <p>Method of carrying out transfers</p> <p>1. The Member State carrying out a transfer shall promote voluntary transfers by providing adequate information to the applicant.</p>	<p>(12) shall apply to the exchange of information pursuant to this Article. ☹</p> <p>☞ Article 30 A ☹☞ [...] ☹</p> <p>☞ Exchange of health data before transfer is being carried out ☹</p> <p>☞ [...] ☹ ☞ 1. ☹ For the sole purpose of the provision of ☞ medical ☹ care or treatment, in particular concerning disabled persons, elderly people, pregnant women, minors and persons that have been subject to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical and sexual violence, the transferring Member State shall ☞ insofar as available to the competent authority ☞ in accordance with national law ☹, transmit to the responsible Member State ☹ information about any special needs of the ☞ [...] ☹ ☞ person ☹ to be transferred, which in specific cases may include information about the state of the physical and mental health of the ☞ [...] ☹ ☞ person ☹ to be transferred. ☞ The information shall be transferred in a common health certificate with the necessary documents attached. This common health certificate shall be drawn up in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2). ☹ The responsible Member State shall ensure that those special needs are adequately addressed,</p>

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	<p>2. <i>If transfers to the Member State responsible are carried out by supervised departure or under escort, Member States shall ensure that they are carried out in a humane manner and with full respect for fundamental rights and human dignity.</i></p>	<p>including in particular any essential medical care that may be required. [...] 2. Any information mentioned in paragraph [...] 1 shall only be transmitted by the transferring Member State to the responsible Member State after the explicit consent of the applicant and/or of [...] the person representing him/her has been obtained or when this is necessary to protect the vital interests of the individual or of another person where he/she is physically or legally incapable of giving his/her consent. <u>The lack of consent, including a refusal of consent, to transmitting any information referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be an obstacle to carrying out his/her transfer</u> [...] 3. The processing of personal health data referred to in paragraph 1 shall only be carried out by a health professional subject under national law or rules established by national competent bodies to the obligation of professional secrecy or by another person subject to an equivalent obligation of secrecy. [...] 4. The exchange of information under this Article shall only take place between the [...] health</p>

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<p>Section VII: Temporary suspension of transfers</p> <p>Article 31</p>	<p>Section VII Temporary suspension of transfers</p> <p>Article 32</p> <p><i>Temporary suspension of transfers</i></p>	<p>professionals or other persons referred to in paragraph 3. [...] The information exchanged shall only be used for the purposes set out in paragraph [...] 1 of this Article and shall not be further processed. [...]</p> <p>[...] [...]</p> <p>[...] 5. [...] The procedures and practical arrangements for exchanging [...] the information referred to in paragraph 1, [...] shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 40(2). [...]</p> <p>[...] [...] 6. The rules laid down in Article 32(8) to (12) shall apply to the exchange of information pursuant to this Article.</p> <p>[...] [...] 6. The rules laid down in Article 32(8) to (12) shall apply to the exchange of information pursuant to this Article. [...]</p> <p>[...] [...]</p> <p>[...] [...]</p> <p>[...] [...]</p>

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<p>1. When a Member State is faced with a particularly urgent situation which places an exceptionally heavy burden on its reception capacities, asylum system or infrastructure, and when the transfer of applicants for international protection in accordance with this Regulation to that Member State could add to that burden, that Member State may request that such transfers be suspended. The request shall be addressed to the Commission. It shall indicate the grounds on which it is based and shall in particular include:</p> <p>(a) a detailed description of the particularly urgent situation which places an exceptionally heavy burden on the requesting Member State's reception capacities, asylum system or infrastructure, including relevant statistics and supporting evidence;</p> <p>(b) a substantiated forecast of the likely evolution of this situation in the short-term;</p> <p>(c) a substantiated explanation of the further burden that the transfer of applicants for international protection in accordance with this Regulation could add to the requesting Member State's reception capacities, asylum system or infrastructure, including relevant statistics and other supporting evidence.</p> <p>2. When the Commission considers that</p>	<p>1. When a Member State is faced with a particularly urgent situation which places an exceptionally heavy burden on its reception capacities, asylum system or infrastructure, and when the transfer of applicants for international protection in accordance with this Regulation to that Member State could add to that burden, that Member State may request that such transfers be suspended. The request shall be addressed to the Commission. It shall indicate the grounds on which it is based and shall in particular include:</p> <p>(a) a detailed description of the particularly urgent situation which places an exceptionally heavy burden on the requesting Member State's reception capacities, asylum system or infrastructure, including relevant statistics and supporting evidence;</p> <p>(b) a substantiated forecast of the likely evolution of <i>the</i> situation in the short-term;</p> <p>(c) a substantiated explanation of the further burden that the transfer of applicants for international protection in accordance with this Regulation could add to the requesting Member State's reception capacities, asylum system or infrastructure, including relevant statistics and other supporting evidence.</p> <p>2. When the Commission considers that</p>	

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<p>the circumstances prevailing in a Member State may lead to a level of protection for applicants for international protection which is not in conformity with Community legislation, in particular with Directive [.../.../EC] laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers and with Directive 2005/85/EC, it may decide in conformity with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4, that all transfers of applicants in accordance with this Regulation to the Member State concerned be suspended.</p> <p>3. When a Member State is concerned that the circumstances prevailing in another Member State may lead to a level of protection for applicants for international protection which is not in conformity with Community legislation, in particular with Directive [.../.../EC] laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers and with Directive 2005/85/EC, it may request that all transfers of applicants in accordance with this Regulation to the Member State concerned be suspended.</p> <p>The request shall be addressed to the Commission. It shall indicate the grounds on which it is based and shall in particular include detailed information on the situation in</p>	<p>the circumstances prevailing in a Member State may lead to a level of protection for applicants for international protection which is not in conformity with Community legislation, in particular with Directive .../.../EC /laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers], Directive 2005/85/EC and Directive 2004/83/EC, it may decide in <i>accordance</i> with the procedure laid down in paragraph 4 that all transfers of applicants in accordance with this Regulation to the Member State concerned be suspended.</p> <p>3. When a Member State is concerned that the circumstances prevailing in another Member State may lead to a level of protection for applicants for international protection which is not in conformity with Community legislation, in particular with Directive .../.../EC /laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers], Directive 2005/85/EC and Directive 2004/83/EC, it may request that all transfers of applicants in accordance with this Regulation to the Member State concerned be suspended.</p> <p><i>That</i> request shall be addressed to the Commission. It shall indicate the grounds on which it is based and shall in particular include detailed information on the situation in</p>	

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<p>the concerned Member State pointing to a possible lack of conformity with Community legislation, in particular Directive [...]/.../EC] laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers and Directive 2005/85/EC.</p> <p>4. Following the receipt of a request pursuant to paragraphs 1 or 3, or upon its own initiative pursuant to paragraph 2, the Commission may decide that all transfers of applicants in accordance with this Regulation to the Member State concerned be suspended. Such decision shall be taken as soon as possible and at the latest one month following the receipt of a request. The decision to suspend transfers shall state the reasons on which it is based and shall in particular include:</p> <p>(a) an examination of all the relevant circumstances prevailing in the Member State towards which transfers could be suspended;</p> <p>(b) an examination of the potential impact of the suspension of transfers on the other Member States;</p> <p>(c) the proposed date on which the suspension of transfers shall take effect;</p> <p>(d) any particular conditions attached to such suspension.</p>	<p>the Member State <i>concerned, indicating</i> a possible lack of conformity with Community legislation, in particular Directive .../.../EC [laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers], Directive 2005/85/EC <i>and Directive 2004/83/EC</i>.</p> <p>4. Following the receipt of a request pursuant to paragraphs 1 or 3, or <i>on</i> its own initiative pursuant to paragraph 2, the Commission may decide that all transfers of applicants in accordance with this Regulation to the Member State concerned be suspended. Such decision shall be taken as soon as possible and at the latest one month following the receipt of a request. The decision to suspend transfers shall state the reasons on which it is based and shall in particular include:</p> <p>(a) an examination of all the relevant circumstances prevailing in the Member State <i>to</i> which transfers could be suspended;</p> <p>(b) an examination of the potential impact of the suspension of transfers on the other Member States;</p> <p>(c) the proposed date on which the suspension of transfers <i>would</i> take effect;</p> <p>(d) any particular conditions attached to such suspension;</p>	

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<p>5. The Commission shall notify the Council and the Member States of the decision to suspend all transfers of applicants in accordance with this Regulation to the Member State concerned. Any Member State may refer the decision of the Commission to the Council within one month from the receipt of the notification. The Council, acting by qualified majority, may take a different decision in one month from the date of the referral by a Member State.</p> <p>6. Following the decision of the Commission to suspend transfers to a Member State, the other Member States in which the applicants whose transfers have been suspended are present, shall be responsible for examining the applications for international protection of those persons.</p> <p>The decision to suspend transfers to a Member State shall take due account of the need to ensure the protection of minors and of family unity.</p> <p>7. A decision to suspend transfers to a Member State pursuant to paragraph 1 shall</p>	<p><i>(e) indicia of measures, benchmarks and timetables to be established in order to assess progress toward resolution of the circumstances identified pursuant to point (a).</i></p> <p>5. The Commission shall notify the Council and the Member States of the decision to suspend all transfers of applicants in accordance with this Regulation to the Member State concerned. Any Member State may refer the decision of the Commission to the Council within one month from the receipt of the notification. The Council, acting by qualified majority, may take a different decision in one month from the date of the referral by a Member State.</p> <p>6. Following the decision of the Commission to suspend transfers to a Member State, the other Member States in which the applicants whose transfers have been suspended are present, shall be responsible for examining the applications for international protection of those persons.</p> <p>The decision to suspend transfers to a Member State shall take due account of the need to ensure the protection of minors and of family unity.</p> <p>7. A decision to suspend transfers to a Member State pursuant to paragraph 1 shall</p>	

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<p>justify the granting of assistance for the emergency measures laid down in Article 5 of Decision No 573/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council , following a request for assistance from that Member State.</p> <p>8. Transfers may be suspended for a period which cannot exceed six months. Where the grounds for the measures still persist after six months, the Commission may decide, upon a request from the Member State concerned referred to paragraph 1 or upon its own initiative, to extend their application for a further six months period. Paragraph 5 applies.</p> <p>9. Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted as allowing Member States to derogate from their general obligation to take all appropriate measures, whether general or particular, to ensure fulfilment of their obligations arising out of the Community legislation on asylum, in particular this Regulation, Directive [...]/.../EC] laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers, and Directive 2005/85/EC.</p>	<p>justify the granting of assistance for the emergency measures laid down in Article 5 of Decision No 573/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, following a request for assistance from that Member State.</p> <p>8. A Member State as referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 shall take effective and timely steps to remedy the situation that led to the temporary suspension of transfers.</p> <p>9. Transfers may be suspended for a period which <i>may not</i> exceed six months. Where the grounds for the measures still persist after six months, the Commission may decide, <i>on</i> a request from the Member State referred to in paragraph 1 or <i>on</i> its own initiative, to extend their application for a further six months period. The provisions of paragraph 5 shall also be applicable.</p> <p>10. Nothing in this Article shall be interpreted as allowing Member States to derogate from their general obligation to take all appropriate measures, whether general or particular, to ensure fulfilment of their obligations arising out of Community legislation on asylum, in particular this Regulation, Directive .../.../EC /laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers], and Directive 2005/85/EC.</p> <p>11. On a proposal by the Commission to</p>	

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	<p><i>the European Parliament and the Council, and acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty, instruments shall be enacted, binding on all Member States, in order to provide effective support to those Member States which are faced with specific and disproportionate pressures on their national systems due, in particular, to their geographical or demographic situation. Those instruments shall enter into force no later than 31 December 2011 and in any event make provision for the following:</i></p> <p><i>(a) the secondment of officials from other Member States, under the aegis of the European Asylum Support Office, to assist those Member States which are faced with specific pressures and where the applicants cannot benefit from adequate standards of protection;</i></p> <p><i>(b) a scheme to reallocate beneficiaries of international protection from Member States which are faced with specific and disproportionate pressures to others, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, while ensuring that the reallocation follows non-discretionary, transparent and unequivocal rules.</i></p>	

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	<p><i>12. This Article shall cease to apply as soon as the instruments referred to in paragraph 11 have entered into force, and in any event on 31 December 2011 at the latest.</i></p> <p><i>13. As part of the monitoring and evaluation referred to in Article 42, the Commission shall review the application of this Article and report to the European Parliament and the Council no later than 30 June 2011. In its report, the Commission shall assess whether there is a justified need to extend the application of this Article beyond 31 December 2011. If the Commission considers it appropriate, it shall submit a proposal for such an extension to the European Parliament and the Council in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty.</i></p>	<p>➡ <u>Article 31</u> ⬅</p> <p>➡ <u>Early warning and preparedness</u> ⬅</p> <p>➡ <u>1. Where, based in particular on the information gathered by EASO pursuant to Articles 9 and 11 of Regulation (EU) 439/2010 or the assessment of the needs of a Member State pursuant to Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 439/2010, the Commission identifies problems in the functioning of the asylum system of a Member State which may jeopardise the future application of this</u></p>

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		<p>Regulation, the Commission, in cooperation with EASO, ☞ [...] ☞ shall address recommendations to that Member State inviting it to draw up a preventive action plan designed to counter the problems identified. The Member State concerned shall inform the Council and the Commission whether it intends to present a preventive action plan following the Commission's recommendations. ☞</p> <p>☞ A Member State may draw up a preventive action plan of its own initiative. In this regard, it may call for the assistance of the Commission and EASO. ☞</p> <p>☞ 2. a) Where a preventive action plan is drawn up, the Member State concerned shall submit it as well as regular reports on its implementation to the Council and the Commission. Where necessary, the Commission shall submit reports on its implementation to the Council. ☞</p> <p>☞ b) The Council may request further information on this subject and provide political guidance, including on the necessity to adopt a crisis management action plan and any other measures of solidarity as it deems appropriate. ☞</p> <p>☞ 3. a) The Member State concerned shall, in cooperation with the Commission and</p>

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<p>CHAPTER VII ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION</p> <p>Article 32 Information sharing</p> <p>1. Each Member State shall communicate to any Member State that so requests such personal data concerning the asylum seeker as is appropriate, relevant and non-excessive for:</p> <p>(a) the determination of the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection;</p> <p>(b) examining the application for international protection</p>	<p>CHAPTER VII ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION</p> <p>Article 33 Information sharing</p> <p>1. Each Member State shall communicate to any Member State that so requests such personal data concerning the asylum seeker as is appropriate, relevant and non-excessive for:</p> <p>(a) the determination of the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection;</p> <p>(b) examining the application for international protection;</p>	<p>EASO, elaborate a crisis management action plan if the preventive action plan does not lead to an improvement of the situation. Before the plan becomes operational, the Council shall have a political discussion on the crisis management action plan. ☹</p> <p>☞ b) The Member State concerned shall submit reports at least every three months on the implementation of the crisis management action plan to the Commission and EASO. Based on a discussion in the Council, the Commission may, in cooperation with the Member State concerned and after informing EASO, amend the crisis management action plan to take into account any developments revealed by the regular reports. ☹</p> <p>CHAPTER VII ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION</p> <p>Article 32 ☒ Information sharing ☒</p> <p>1. Each Member State shall communicate to any Member State that so requests such personal data concerning the asylum seeker as is appropriate, relevant and non-excessive for:</p> <p>(a) the determination of the Member State responsible for examining the application for asylum ☞ international protection; ☞</p> <p>(b) examining the application for ☞ international protection; ☞ asylum</p>

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<p>(c) implementing any obligation arising under this Regulation.</p> <p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 may only cover:</p> <p>(a) personal details of the applicant, and, where appropriate, the members of his family (full name and where appropriate, former name; nicknames or pseudonyms; nationality, present and former; date and place of birth);</p> <p>(b) identity and travel papers (references, validity, date of issue, issuing authority, place of issue, etc.);</p> <p>(c) other information necessary for establishing the identity of the applicant, including fingerprints processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No [.../...][concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation] ;</p> <p>(d) places of residence and routes travelled;</p>	<p>(c) implementing any obligation arising under this Regulation.</p> <p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 may only cover:</p> <p>(a) <i>the</i> personal details of the applicant, and, where appropriate, the members of his/<i>her</i> family (full name and where appropriate, former name; nicknames or pseudonyms; nationality, present and former; date and place of birth);</p> <p>(b) identity and travel papers (references, validity, date of issue, issuing authority, place of issue, etc.);</p> <p>(c) other information necessary for establishing the identity of the applicant, including fingerprints processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No .../... [concerning the establishment of "<i>Eurodac</i>" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EC) No .../... <i>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</i>];</p> <p>(d) places of residence and routes travelled;</p>	<p>(c) implementing any obligation arising under this Regulation.</p> <p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 may only cover:</p> <p>(a) personal details of the applicant, and, where appropriate, the members of his family <u>☞ within the meaning of Article 2(g), or other relatives, including minor unmarried siblings ☞</u> (full name and where appropriate, former name; nicknames or pseudonyms; nationality, present and former; date and place of birth);</p> <p>(b) identity and travel papers (references, validity, date of issue, issuing authority, place of issue, etc.);</p> <p>(c) other information necessary for establishing the identity of the applicant, including fingerprints processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No <u>2725/2000</u> [.../...]<u>☒</u> [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation] <u>☒</u>;</p> <p>(d) places of residence and routes travelled;</p>

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<p>(e) residence documents or visas issued by a Member State;</p> <p>(f) the place where the application was lodged;</p> <p>(g) the date any previous application for international protection was lodged, the date the present application was lodged, the stage reached in the proceedings and the decision taken, if any.</p> <p>3. Furthermore, provided it is necessary for the examination of the application for international protection, the Member State responsible may request another Member State to let it know on what grounds the asylum seeker bases his application and, where applicable, the grounds for any decisions taken concerning the applicant. The Member State may refuse to respond to the request submitted to it, if the communication of such information is likely to harm the essential interests of the Member State or the protection of the liberties and fundamental rights of the person concerned or of others. In any event, communication of the information requested shall be subject to the written approval of the applicant for international protection, obtained by the requested Member State. In this case, the applicant must know for what information he/she is giving his/her approval.</p>	<p>(e) residence documents or visas issued by a Member State;</p> <p>(f) the place where the application was lodged;</p> <p>(g) the date <i>on which</i> any previous application for international protection was lodged, the date <i>on which</i> the application was lodged, the stage reached in the proceedings and the decision taken, if any.</p> <p>3. Furthermore, provided it is necessary for the examination of the application for international protection, the Member State responsible may request another Member State to let it know on what grounds the asylum seeker bases his/her application and, where applicable, the grounds for any decisions taken concerning the applicant. The Member State may refuse to respond to the request submitted to it, if the communication of such information <i>would be</i> likely to harm the essential interests of the Member State or the protection of the liberties and fundamental rights of the person concerned or of others. In any event, communication of the information requested shall be subject to the written approval of the applicant for international protection obtained by the requested Member State. In <i>such a</i> case, the applicant must know for what information he/she is giving his/her approval.</p>	<p>(e) residence documents or visas issued by a Member State;</p> <p>(f) the place where the application was lodged;</p> <p>(g) the date any previous application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐ was lodged, the date the present application was lodged, the stage reached in the proceedings and the decision taken, if any.</p> <p>3. Furthermore, provided it is necessary for the examination of the application for asylum ⇒ international protection ⇐, the Member State responsible may request another Member State to let it know on what grounds the asylum seeker bases his application and, where applicable, the grounds for any decisions taken concerning the applicant. The Member State may refuse to respond to the request submitted to it, if the communication of such information is likely to harm the essential interests of the Member State or the protection of the liberties and fundamental rights of the person concerned or of others. In any event, communication of the information requested shall be subject to the written approval of the applicant for asylum ⇒ international protection, obtained by the ⇐ [...] ⇐ requesting ⇐ Member State ⇐.</p> <p>☒ In this case, the applicant must know for what information he/she is giving his/her</p>

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<p>4. Any request for information shall only be sent in the context of an individual application for international protection. It shall set out the grounds on which it is based and, where its purpose is to check whether there is a criterion that is likely to entail the responsibility of the requested Member State, shall state on what evidence, including relevant information from reliable sources on the ways and means asylum seekers enter the territories of the Member States, or on what specific and verifiable part of the applicant's statements it is based. It is understood that such relevant information from reliable sources is not in itself sufficient to determine the responsibility and the competence of a Member State under this Regulation, but it may contribute to the evaluation of other indications relating to the individual asylum seeker.</p> <p>5. The requested Member State shall be obliged to reply within four weeks. Any delays in the reply shall be duly justified. If the research carried out by the requested Member State which did not respect the maximum time-limit, yield information which shows that it is responsible, that Member State may not invoke the expiry of the time-limit</p>	<p>4. Any request for information shall be sent <i>only</i> in the context of an individual application for international protection. It shall set out the grounds on which it is based and, where its purpose is to check whether there is a criterion that is likely to entail the responsibility of the requested Member State, shall state on what evidence, including relevant information from reliable sources on the ways and means <i>by which</i> asylum seekers enter the <i>territory</i> of the Member States, or on what specific and verifiable part of the applicant's statements it is based. It is understood that such relevant information from reliable sources is not in itself sufficient to determine the responsibility and the competence of a Member State under this Regulation, but it may contribute to the evaluation of other indications relating to the individual asylum seeker.</p> <p>5. The requested Member State shall be obliged to reply within four weeks. Any delays in the reply shall be duly justified. If the research carried out by the requested Member State which did not respect the maximum time-limit, yield information which shows that it is responsible, that Member State may not invoke the expiry of the time-limit</p>	<p>approval. ☒</p> <p>4. Any request for information shall ⇒ only be sent in the context of an individual application for international protection. It shall ⇐ set out the grounds on which it is based and, where its purpose is to check whether there is a criterion that is likely to entail the responsibility of the requested Member State, shall state on what evidence, including relevant information from reliable sources on the ways and means asylum seekers enter the territories of the Member States, or on what specific and verifiable part of the applicant's statements it is based. It is understood that such relevant information from reliable sources is not in itself sufficient to determine the responsibility and the competence of a Member State under this Regulation, but it may contribute to the evaluation of other indications relating to the individual asylum seeker.</p> <p>5. The requested Member State shall be obliged to reply within five ⇒ [...] ⇐ <u>five</u> ⇐ weeks. ⇒ Any delays in the reply shall be duly justified. ⇒ <u>Non-compliance with the ⇒ [...] ⇐ five week time limit does not relieve the requested Member State of the obligation to reply.</u> ⇐ If the research carried out by the requested Member State which did</p>

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<p>provided for in Articles 21 and 23 as a reason for refusing to comply with a request to take charge or take back.</p> <p>6. The exchange of information shall be effected at the request of a Member State and may only take place between authorities whose designation by each Member State has been communicated to the Commission in accordance with Article 33(1) .</p> <p>7. The information exchanged may only be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 1. In each Member State such information may, depending on its type and the powers of the recipient authority, only be communicated to the authorities and courts and tribunals entrusted with:</p> <p>(a) the determination of the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection;</p>	<p>provided for in Articles 21 and 23 as a reason for refusing to comply with a request to take charge or take back.</p> <p>6. The exchange of information shall be effected at the request of a Member State and may only take place between authorities whose designation by each Member State has been communicated to the Commission in accordance with <i>Article 34(1)</i>.</p> <p>7. The information exchanged may be used <i>only</i> for the purposes set out in paragraph 1. In each Member State such information may, depending on its type and the powers of the <i>receiving</i> authority, be communicated <i>only</i> to the authorities and courts and tribunals entrusted with:</p> <p>(a) the determination of the Member State responsible for examining the application for international protection;</p>	<p>not respect the maximum time-limit, yield information which shows that it is responsible, that Member State may not invoke the expiry of the time-limit provided for in Articles 21 and 23 as a reason for refusing to comply with a request to take charge or take back. ⇐ ➡ <u>In that case, the time-limits provided for in Articles 21 and 23 for submitting a request to take charge or take back shall be extended with a period of time which shall be equivalent to the delay in the reply by the requested Member State.</u> ☹</p> <p>6. The exchange of information shall be effected at the request of a Member State and may only take place between authorities whose designation by each Member State has been communicated to the Commission ➡ in accordance with Article 33(1) ⇐ which shall inform the other Member States thereof.</p> <p>7. The information exchanged may only be used for the purposes set out in paragraph 1. In each Member State such information may, depending on its type and the powers of the recipient authority, only be communicated to the authorities and courts and tribunals entrusted with:</p> <p>(a) the determination of the Member State responsible for examining the application for asylum ➡ international protection; ⇐</p>

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<p>(b) examining the application for international protection;</p> <p>(c) implementing any obligation arising under this Regulation.</p> <p>8. The Member State which forwards the information shall ensure that it is accurate and up-to-date. If it transpires that that Member State has forwarded information which is inaccurate or which should not have been forwarded, the recipient Member States shall be informed thereof immediately. They shall be obliged to correct such information or to have it erased.</p> <p>9. The asylum seeker shall have the right to be informed, on request, of any data that is processed concerning him/her. If he finds that this information has been processed in breach of this Regulation or of Directive 95/46/EC, in particular because it is incomplete or inaccurate, he is entitled to have it corrected or erased</p> <p>The authority correcting or erasing the data shall inform, as appropriate, the Member State transmitting or receiving the information.</p>	<p>(b) examining the application for international protection;</p> <p>(c) implementing any obligation arising under this Regulation.</p> <p>8. The Member State which forwards the information shall ensure that it is accurate and up-to-date. If it transpires that that Member State has forwarded information which is inaccurate or which should not have been forwarded, the <i>receiving</i> Member States shall be informed thereof immediately. They shall be obliged to correct such information or to have it erased.</p> <p>9. The asylum seeker shall have the right to be informed, on request, of any data that <i>are</i> processed concerning him/her. If he/<i>she</i> finds that <i>the data have</i> been processed in breach of this Regulation or of Directive 95/46/EC, in particular because it is incomplete or inaccurate, he/<i>she</i> is entitled to have it corrected or erased.</p> <p>The authority correcting or erasing the data shall inform, as appropriate, the Member State transmitting or receiving the information.</p>	<p>(b) examining the application for asylum ⇒ international protection; ⇐</p> <p>(c) implementing any obligation arising under this Regulation.</p> <p>8. The Member State which forwards the information shall ensure that it is accurate and up-to-date. If it transpires that that Member State has forwarded information which is inaccurate or which should not have been forwarded, the recipient Member States shall be informed thereof immediately. They shall be obliged to correct such information or to have it erased.</p> <p>9. The asylum seeker shall have the right to be informed, on request, of any data that is processed concerning him/<u>her</u>. If he finds that this information has been processed in breach of this Regulation or of Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (8), in particular because it is incomplete or inaccurate, he is entitled to have it corrected; or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> erased. or blocked. The authority correcting; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> erasing or blocking the data shall inform, as appropriate, the Member State transmitting or receiving the</p>

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<p>The asylum seeker shall have the right to bring an action or a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of the Member State which refused the right of access to or the right of correction or deletion of data relating to him/her.</p> <p>10. In each Member State concerned, a record shall be kept, in the individual file for the person concerned and/or in a register, of the transmission and receipt of information exchanged.</p> <p>11. The data exchanged shall be kept for a period not exceeding that which is necessary for the purposes for which it is exchanged.</p> <p>12. Where the data is not processed automatically or is not contained, or intended to be entered, in a file, each Member State shall take appropriate measures to ensure compliance with this Article through effective checks.</p> <p>Article 33 Competent authorities and resources</p> <p>1. Each Member State shall notify the Commission without delay the specific authorities responsible for fulfilling the obligations arising under this Regulation , and any amendments thereto. They shall ensure</p>	<p>The asylum seeker shall have the right to bring an action or a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of the Member State which refused the right of access to or the right of correction or deletion of data relating to him/her.</p> <p>10. In each Member State concerned, a record shall be kept, in the individual file for the person concerned and/or in a register, of the transmission and receipt of information exchanged.</p> <p>11. The data exchanged shall be kept for a period not exceeding that which is necessary for the purposes for which <i>they are</i> exchanged.</p> <p>12. Where the data <i>are</i> not processed automatically or <i>are</i> not contained, or intended to be entered, in a file, each Member State shall take appropriate measures to ensure compliance with this Article through effective checks.</p> <p>Article 34 Competent authorities and resources</p> <p>1. Each Member State shall notify the Commission without delay <i>of</i> the specific authorities responsible for fulfilling the obligations arising under this Regulation, and any amendments <i>hereto</i>. They shall ensure</p>	<p>information.</p> <p>The asylum seeker shall have the right to bring an action or a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of the Member State which refused the right of access to or the right of correction or ... erasure of data relating to him/her.</p> <p>10. In each Member State concerned, a record shall be kept, in the individual file for the person concerned and/or in a register, of the transmission and receipt of information exchanged.</p> <p>11. The data exchanged shall be kept for a period not exceeding that which is necessary for the purposes for which it is exchanged.</p> <p>12. Where the data is not processed automatically or is not contained, or intended to be entered, in a file, each Member State should ⇒ shall ⇐ take appropriate measures to ensure compliance with this Article through effective checks.</p> <p>Article 2233 ⊠ Competent authorities and resources ⊠</p> <p>1. ⊠ Each ⊠ Member States* shall notify the Commission ⇒ without delay ⇐ of the ⇒ specific ⇐ authorities responsible for fulfilling the obligations arising under this Regulation ⇒ , and any amendments</p>

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<p>that those authorities have the necessary resources for carrying out their tasks and in particular for replying within the prescribed time limits to requests for information, requests to take charge of and requests to take back asylum seekers.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall publish a consolidated list of the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 in the Official Journal of the European Union. Where there are amendments thereto, the Commission shall publish once a year an updated consolidated list.</p> <p>3. The authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall receive the necessary training with respect to the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>4. Rules relating to the establishment of secure electronic transmission channels between the authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 for transmitting requests, replies and all written correspondence and ensuring that senders automatically receive an electronic proof of delivery shall be established in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2).Article 34</p> <p>Administrative arrangements</p> <p>1. Member States may, on a bilateral basis, establish administrative arrangements</p>	<p>that those authorities have the necessary resources for carrying out their tasks and in particular for replying within the prescribed time limits to requests for information, requests to take charge of and requests to take back asylum seekers.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall publish a consolidated list of the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 in the Official Journal of the European Union. Where there are amendments thereto, the Commission shall publish once a year an updated consolidated list.</p> <p>3. The authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall receive the necessary training with respect to the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>4. Rules relating to the establishment of secure electronic transmission channels between the authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 for transmitting requests, replies and all written correspondence and ensuring that senders automatically receive an electronic proof of delivery shall be established in accordance with the <i>regulatory</i> procedure referred to in <i>Article 41(2)</i>.</p> <p>Article 35</p> <p>Administrative arrangements</p> <p>1. Member States may, on a bilateral basis, establish administrative arrangements</p>	<p>thereto. ⇐ ⊗ They ⊗ and shall ensure that those authorities have the necessary resources for carrying out their tasks and in particular for replying within the prescribed time limits to requests for information, requests to take charge of and requests to take back asylum seekers.</p> <p>2. The Commission shall publish a consolidated list of the authorities referred to in paragraph 1 in the Official Journal of the European Union. Where there are amendments thereto, the Commission shall publish once a year an updated consolidated list.</p> <p>3. The authorities referred to in paragraph 1 shall receive the necessary training with respect to the application of this Regulation.</p> <p>24. Rules relating to the establishment of secure electronic transmission channels between the authorities mentioned in paragraph 1 for transmitting requests ⇐, replies and all written correspondence ⇐ and ensuring that senders automatically receive an electronic proof of delivery shall be established in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 40(2)27(2).</p> <p>Article 2334</p> <p>⊗ Administrative arrangements ⊗</p> <p>1. Member States may, on a bilateral basis, establish administrative arrangements</p>

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<p>between themselves concerning the practical details of the implementation of this Regulation, in order to facilitate its application and increase its effectiveness. Such arrangements may relate to:</p> <p>(a) exchanges of liaison officers;</p> <p>(b) simplification of the procedures and shortening of the time limits relating to transmission and the examination of requests to take charge of or take back asylum seekers;</p> <p>2. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 shall be communicated to the Commission. The Commission shall approve the arrangements referred to in paragraph 1(b), after it has verified that they do not infringe this Regulation.</p>	<p>between <i>each other</i> concerning the practical details of the implementation of this Regulation in order to facilitate its application and increase its effectiveness. Such arrangements may relate to:</p> <p>(a) exchanges of liaison officers;</p> <p>(b) simplification of the procedures and shortening of the time limits relating to <i>the</i> transmission and the examination of requests to take charge of or take back asylum seekers.</p> <p>2. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 shall be communicated to the Commission. The Commission shall approve the arrangements referred to in paragraph 1(b), after it has verified that they do not infringe this Regulation.</p>	<p>between themselves concerning the practical details of the implementation of this Regulation, in order to facilitate its application and increase its effectiveness. Such arrangements may relate to:</p> <p>(a) exchanges of liaison officers;</p> <p>(b) simplification of the procedures and shortening of the time limits relating to transmission and the examination of requests to take charge of or take back asylum seekers;</p> <p>➡ 2. <u>Member States may also maintain the administrative arrangements concluded under Regulation (EC) No 343/2003. To the extent that such arrangements are not compatible with this Regulation, the Member States concerned shall amend the arrangements in such a way as to eliminate ➡ [...] ☞ any incompatibilities ➡ [...] ☞ observed. ☞</u></p> <p>➡ 3. <u>Before concluding or amending any arrangement referred to in paragraph 1(b), the Member States concerned shall consult the Commission as to the compatibility of the arrangement with this Regulation. ☞</u></p> <p>➡ [...] ☞ ➡ 4. <u>If the Commission considers the arrangements referred to in paragraph 1(b) to be incompatible with this Regulation, it shall, within a reasonable period, notify the Member States concerned. The Member States shall take all appropriate</u></p>

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<p>CHAPTER VIII Conciliation Article 35 Conciliation</p> <p>1. Where the Member States cannot resolve a dispute on any matter related to the application of this Regulation, they may have recourse to the conciliation procedure provided for in paragraph 2.</p> <p>2. The conciliation procedure shall be initiated by a request from one of the Member States in dispute to the Chairman of the Committee set up by Article 40 . By agreeing to use the conciliation procedure, the Member States concerned undertake to take the utmost account of the solution proposed.</p>	<p>CHAPTER VIII Conciliation Article 36 Conciliation</p> <p>1. Where the Member States cannot resolve a dispute on any matter related to the application of this Regulation, they may have recourse to the conciliation procedure provided for in paragraph 2.</p> <p>2. The conciliation procedure shall be initiated by a request from one of the Member States in dispute to the Chairman of the Committee set up by <i>Article 41</i>. By agreeing to use the conciliation procedure, the Member States concerned <i>commit themselves to taking</i> the utmost account of the solution proposed.</p>	<p>steps to amend the arrangement concerned within a reasonable period in such a way as to eliminate ↻ [...] ☹ any incompatibilities ↻ [...] ☹ observed. ☹ ↻ 5. Member States shall notify the Commission of all arrangements referred to in paragraph 1, and of any denunciation thereof, or amendment thereto. ☹ ☒ CHAPTER VIII ☒ Conciliation Article 435 ☒ Conciliation ☒</p> <p>1. Where the Member States cannot resolve a dispute; either on the need to carry out a transfer or to bring relatives together on the basis of Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 343/2003, or on the Member State in which the person concerned should be reunited, ⇨ on any matter related to the application of this Regulation, ⇩ they may have recourse to the conciliation procedure provided for in paragraph 2 <u>of this Article</u>.</p> <p>2. The conciliation procedure shall be initiated by a request from one of the Member States in dispute to the Chairman of the Committee set up by Article 2740 of Regulation (EC) No 343/2003. By agreeing to use the conciliation procedure, the Member States concerned undertake to take the utmost</p>

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<p>The Chairman of the Committee shall appoint three members of the Committee representing three Member States not connected with the matter. They shall receive the arguments of the parties either in writing or orally and, after deliberation, shall propose a solution within one month, where necessary after a vote. The Chairman of the Committee, or his deputy, shall chair the discussion. He may put forward his point of view but he may not vote.</p> <p>Whether it is adopted or rejected by the parties, the solution proposed shall be final and irrevocable.</p> <p>CHAPTER IX TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND FINAL PROVISIONS</p>	<p>The Chairman of the Committee shall appoint three members of the Committee representing three Member States not connected with the matter. They shall receive the arguments of the parties either in writing or orally and, after deliberation, shall propose a solution within one month, where necessary after a vote. The <i>Chair</i> of the Committee, or his/<i>her</i> deputy, shall chair the discussion. He/<i>she</i> may put forward his point of view but he/<i>she</i> may not vote.</p> <p>Whether it is adopted or rejected by the parties, the solution proposed shall be final and irrevocable.</p> <p>CHAPTER IX TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND FINAL PROVISIONS</p>	<p>account of the solution proposed.</p> <p>The Chairman of the Committee shall appoint three members of the Committee representing three Member States not connected with the matter. They shall receive the arguments of the parties either in writing or orally and, after deliberation, shall propose a solution within one month, where necessary after a vote. The Chairman of the Committee, or his deputy, shall chair the discussion. He may put forward his point of view but he may not vote.</p> <p>Whether it is adopted or rejected by the parties, the solution proposed shall be final and irrevocable.</p> <p>CHAPTER VIIIX TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND FINAL PROVISIONS</p> <p><u>➡ Article 35 A ➡ [...] Ⓒ</u></p> <p><u>Data security and data protection</u></p> <p><u>Member States shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the security of transmitted personal data ➡ [...] Ⓒ and in particular to avoid unlawful or unauthorized access or disclosure, alteration or loss of personal data processed.</u></p> <p><u>Each Member State shall provide that the national supervisory authority or authorities designated pursuant to Article 28(1) of</u></p>

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<p>Article 36 Penalties</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that any misuse of data processed in accordance with this Regulation is punishable by penalties, including administrative and/or criminal penalties in accordance with national law, that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.</p> <p>Article 37 Transitional measures</p>	<p>Article 37 Penalties</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that any misuse of data processed in accordance with this Regulation is punishable by penalties, including administrative and/or criminal penalties in accordance with national law, that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.</p> <p>Article 38 Transitional measures</p>	<p>Directive 95/46/EC shall monitor independently, in accordance with its respective national law, the lawfulness of the processing, in accordance with this Regulation, of personal data by the Member State in question.</p> <p>Article 35 B ➡ [...] ⌚</p> <p>Confidentiality</p> <p>Member States shall ensure that the authorities referred to in Article 33 are bound by the confidentiality principle as defined in national law, in relation to any information they obtain in the course of their work. ⌚</p> <p>Article 36 Penalties</p> <p>Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that any misuse of data processed in accordance with this Regulation is punishable by penalties, including administrative and/or criminal penalties in accordance with national law, that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.</p> <p>Article 2437 ⊠ Transitional measures ⊠</p> <p>1. This Regulation shall replace the Convention determining the State responsible for examining applications for asylum lodged in one of the Member States of the European Communities, signed in Dublin on 15 June</p>

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<p>Where an application has been lodged after the date mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 44, the events that are likely to entail the responsibility of a Member State under this Regulation shall be taken into consideration, even if they precede that date, with the exception of the events mentioned in Article 14(2)</p> <p>Article 38 Calculation of time-limits</p> <p>Any period of time prescribed in this Regulation shall be calculated as follows:</p> <p>(a) where a period expressed in days, weeks or months is to be calculated from the moment at which an event occurs or an action takes place, the day during which that event occurs or that action takes place shall not be counted as falling within the period in question;</p> <p>(b) a period expressed in weeks or months shall end with the expiry of whichever day in the last week or month is the same day of the</p>	<p>Where an application has been lodged after the date mentioned in the second paragraph of <i>Article 45</i>, the events that are likely to entail the responsibility of a Member State under this Regulation shall be taken into consideration, even if they precede that date, with the exception of the events mentioned in Article 14(2).</p> <p>Article 39 Calculation of time-limits</p> <p>Any period of time prescribed in this Regulation shall be calculated as follows:</p> <p>(a) where a period expressed in days, weeks or months is to be calculated from the moment at which an event occurs or an action takes place, the day during which that event occurs or that action takes place shall not be counted as falling within the period in question;</p> <p>(b) a period expressed in weeks or months shall end with the expiry of whichever day in the last week or month is the same day of the</p>	<p>1990 (Dublin Convention). 2. However, to ensure continuity of the arrangements for determining the Member State responsible for an application for asylum, 20Where an application has been lodged after the date mentioned in the second paragraph of Article 2044, the events that are likely to entail the responsibility of a Member State under this Regulation shall be taken into consideration, even if they precede that date, with the exception of the events mentioned in Article 14(2). 40(2).</p> <p>3. Where, in Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 reference is made to the Dublin Convention, such reference shall be taken to be a reference made to this Regulation.</p> <p>Article 2538 ☒ Calculation of time-limits ☒</p> <p>1Any period of time prescribed in this Regulation shall be calculated as follows:</p> <p>(a) where a period expressed in days, weeks or months is to be calculated from the moment at which an event occurs or an action takes place, the day during which that event occurs or that action takes place shall not be counted as falling within the period in question;</p> <p>(b) a period expressed in weeks or months shall end with the expiry of whichever day in the last week or month is the same day of the</p>

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<p>week or falls on the same date as the day during which the event or action from which the period is to be calculated occurred or took place. If, in a period expressed in months, the day on which it should expire does not occur in the last month, the period shall end with the expiry of the last day of that month;</p> <p>(c) time limits shall include Saturdays, Sundays and official holidays in any of the Member States concerned.</p> <p>Article 39 Territorial scope</p> <p>As far as the French Republic is concerned, this Regulation shall apply only to its European territory.</p> <p>Article 40 Committee</p> <p>1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.</p> <p>2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply.</p> <p>The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three</p>	<p>week or falls on the same date as the day during which the event or action from which the period is to be calculated occurred or took place. If, in a period expressed in months, the day on which it should expire does not occur in the last month, the period shall end with the expiry of the last day of that month;</p> <p>(c) time limits shall include Saturdays, Sundays and official holidays in any of the Member States concerned.</p> <p>Article 40 Territorial scope</p> <p>As far as the French Republic is concerned, this Regulation shall apply only to its European territory.</p> <p>Article 41 Committee</p> <p>1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.</p> <p>2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, <i>having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.</i></p> <p>The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three</p>	<p>week or falls on the same date as the day during which the event or action from which the period is to be calculated occurred or took place. If, in a period expressed in months, the day on which it should expire does not occur in the last month, the period shall end with the expiry of the last day of that month;</p> <p>(c) time limits shall include Saturdays, Sundays and official holidays in any of the Member States concerned.</p> <p>2. Requests and replies shall be sent using any method that provides proof of receipt.</p> <p>Article 2639 ⊗ Territorial scope ⊗</p> <p>As far as the French Republic is concerned, this Regulation shall apply only to its European territory.</p> <p>Article 2740 ⊗ Committee ⊗</p> <p>1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. ⊗ That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011. ⊗</p> <p>2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 ⊗ of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 ⊗ ⊗ [...] shall apply.</p> <p>⊗ [...] ⊗</p>

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<p>months.</p> <p>3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4), and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.</p> <p>Article 41 Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>At the latest three years after the date mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 44 , the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation and, where appropriate, shall propose the necessary amendments. Member States shall forward to the Commission all information appropriate for the preparation of that report, at the latest six months before that time limit expires.</p> <p>After having submitted that report, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation at the same time as it submits reports on the implementation of the Eurodac system provided for by Article 28 of</p>	<p>months.</p> <p>3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5a(1) to (4), and Article 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.</p> <p>Article 42 Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>At the latest three years after the date mentioned in the first paragraph of <i>Article 45</i>, <i>and without prejudice to Article 32(13)</i>, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation and, where appropriate, shall propose <i>any</i> necessary amendments. Member States shall forward to the Commission all information appropriate for the preparation of that report, at the latest six months before that time limit expires.</p> <p>After having submitted that report, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation at the same time as it submits reports on the implementation of the <i>Eurodac</i> system provided for by Article 28 of</p>	<p>⌚ [...] ⌚</p> <p>⌚ [...] ⌚ ⌚ [...] ⌚ ⌚ [...] ⌚ ⌚ [...] ⌚ ⌚ [...] ⌚</p> <p>Article 2841 ⊠ Monitoring and evaluation ⊠</p> <p>At the latest three years after the date mentioned in the first paragraph of Article 44 <u>44</u> 29, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation and, where appropriate, shall propose the necessary amendments. Member States shall forward to the Commission all information appropriate for the preparation of that report, at the latest six months before that time limit expires.</p> <p>⊠ After ⊠ the having submitted that report, the Commission shall report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Regulation at the same time as it submits reports on the implementation of the Eurodac system provided for by Article 4(5) <u>4(5)</u></p>

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<p>Regulation (EC) No [...] [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation] .</p> <p>Article 42 Statistics</p> <p>In accordance with Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council , Member States shall communicate to the Commission (Eurostat), statistics concerning the application this Regulation and of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003.</p> <p>Article 43 Repeal</p> <p>Regulation (EC) 343/2003 is repealed. Articles 11(1), 13, 14 and 17 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 are repealed. References to the repealed Regulation or Articles shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No .../... [concerning the establishment of "<i>Eurodac</i>" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EC) No .../... <i>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</i>].</p> <p>Article 43 Statistics</p> <p>In accordance with Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council <i>of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection</i>, Member States shall communicate to the Commission (Eurostat), statistics concerning the application this Regulation and of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003.</p> <p>Article 44 Repeal</p> <p>Regulation (EC) 343/2003 is <i>hereby</i> repealed. Articles 11(1), 13, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 are <i>hereby</i> repealed. References to the repealed Regulation or Articles shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in</p>	<p><u>28</u> of Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 [...] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [concerning the establishment of "EURODAC" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>.</p> <p>Article 42 Statistics</p> <p>In accordance with Article 4(4) of Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Member States shall communicate to the Commission (Eurostat), statistics concerning the application this Regulation and of Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003.</p> <p>Article 43 Repeal</p> <p>Regulation (EC) 343/2003 is repealed. Articles 11(1), 13, 14 and 17 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 are repealed. References to the repealed Regulation or Articles shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in</p>

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<p>accordance with the correlation table in Annex II.</p> <p>Article 44</p> <p>Entry into force and applicability</p> <p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.</p> <p>It shall apply to applications for international protection lodged as from the first day of the sixth month following its entry into force and, from that date, it will apply to any request to take charge of or take back asylum seekers, irrespective of the date on which the application was made. The Member State responsible for the examination of an application for international protection submitted before that date shall be determined in accordance with the criteria set out in Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 .</p> <p>This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in conformity with the Treaty establishing the European Community.</p> <p>Done at [...]</p> <p>For the European Parliament</p> <p>The President</p> <p>[...]</p>	<p>accordance with the correlation table in Annex II.</p> <p>Article 45</p> <p>Entry into force and applicability</p> <p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.</p> <p>It shall apply to applications for international protection lodged as from the first day of the sixth month following its entry into force and, from that date, it <i>shall</i> apply to any request to take charge of or take back asylum seekers, irrespective of the date on which the application was made. The Member State responsible for the examination of an application for international protection submitted before that date shall be determined in accordance with the criteria set out in Regulation (EC) No 343/2003.</p> <p>This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in conformity with the Treaty .</p> <p>Done at </p> <p>For the European Parliament</p> <p>The President</p> <p>[...]</p>	<p>accordance with the correlation table in Annex II.</p> <p>Article 2944</p> <p>☒ Entry into force and applicability ☒</p> <p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th <u>twentieth</u> day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.</p> <p>It shall apply to asylum applications ⇒ for international protection ⇐ lodged as from the first day of the sixth month following its entry into force and, from that date, it will apply to any request to take charge of or take back asylum seekers, irrespective of the date on which the application was made. The Member State responsible for the examination of an asylum application ⇒ for international protection ⇐ submitted before that date shall be determined in accordance with the criteria set out in the ☒ Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 ☒ Dublin Convention.</p> <p>This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in conformity with the Treaty establishing the European Community.</p> <p>Done at [...]</p> <p>For the European Parliament</p> <p>The President</p> <p>[...]</p>

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