

1. PILLARS OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION IN EU

1.1 International instruments

1.2 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

1.3 Council of Europe

1.4 EU Asylum Acquis

1.5 Selected case law

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR EU IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICY (KEY POINTS)

2.1 EU Immigration Law

2.2 EU Asylum Law

2.2.1 EU primary Law

2.2.2 Secondary EU Law: Common European Asylum System (CEAS)

3. INSTRUMENTS OF CEAS (IN MORE DETAILS)

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Dublin regulation

3.3 Eurodac regulation

3.4 Qualification directive

3.5 Procedural directive

3.6 Reception conditions directive

3.7 Temporary protection directive

4. COMMON EUROPEAN ASYLUM SYSTEM REFORM, TRENDS

4.1 The first phase (1999-2005) - establishing CEAS

4.2 The second phase (2008-2013) - developing CEAS

4.3 The third phase (2008-2013) - reforming CEAS as a reply to the migration crisis

4.3.1 Relocation Decision

4.3.2 European Agenda on Migration

4.3.3 New legislation package

4.3.4 Difficulties of the third phase of building CEAS

4.3.5 Next steps

5. ROLE OF THE COURTS

5.1 CJEU, ECHR and national courts

5.2 Selected case law

5.2.1 Determination of the state responsible for examining an asylum application („Dublin Regulation“)

5.2.2 Qualification of third-country nationals as beneficiaries of international protection

5.2.3 Procedure for granting and withdrawing refugee status

5.2.4 Reception Conditions Directive (recast)

5.3 Other CEAS related instruments

5.3.1 Schengen Borders Code

5.3.2 Return Directive

5.3.3 Family reunification directive

6. AGENCIES

6.1 The European Asylum Support Office (EASO)

6.2 The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)

6.3 The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

7. OTHER CEASO RELATED INSTRUMENTS

7.1 Access to the territory

7.1.1 Schengen Borders Code

7.1.2 Visa Code

7.2 Returns Directive (RD)

7.3 Family Reunification Directive

7.4 EU and Migrant Integration