



# COUNTRY FACTSHEET: HUNGARY 2014

## EUROPEAN MIGRATION NETWORK

### 1. Introduction

This EMN Country Factsheet provides a factual overview of the main policy developments in migration and international protection in Hungary during 2014, including latest statistics.

### 2. Common European Asylum System

A **new refugee integration system** was introduced by an amendment of the current asylum legislation as of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014. The integration measures for beneficiaries of international protection are based on individual integration contracts, which contain a tailor-made 'integration package' with all rights, obligations and support for beneficiaries of international protection. Beneficiaries receive these services provided by the family assistance services and financial assistance through the refugee authority.

An amendment to the Asylum Act from 24 February 2014 **simplified the decision-making process** by granting temporary protection to foreigners who belong to a group of displaced persons arriving in Hungary "en-masse". Under the amendment, the decision on temporary protection shall be made by the Government (on the initiative of the Minister of Interior) and not by the Hungarian Parliament as previously made.

The Hungarian Government decided to **increase its resettlement quota** for 2014, focusing to resettle Syrian refugees. The selection missions to Beirut and to Amman took place in December 2014 while the actual resettlement was foreseen early 2015. Hungary resettled 20 persons in the framework of its resettlement program in 2014.

Hungary did not participate in relocation activities in 2014.

### 3. Unaccompanied Minors and other Vulnerable Groups

Legislative changes in the general child protection regime have introduced improvements for unaccompanied minors (UAMs). The **legal status of**

**UAMs** has been redefined under the Hungarian Child Protection Act, qualifying them primarily as children and thus only secondarily as migrants. In case of lack of parental care, a 'child protection guardian', employed by the Child Protection Services, is put in charge of the guardianship of unaccompanied children.

The National Police and the Criminal Forensic Research Institute have developed a **standard operating procedure** as guidelines for the **age assessment of non-asylum seeking children** within the immigration procedure. The adopted Protocol foresees the assessment to be conducted by a forensic medical expert in the presence of the 'child protection guardian' using the Greulich-Peyle method.

**Guidelines for Social Workers** concerning the identification of asylum seekers with special needs, which have been developed in the course of a UNHCR project in 2013, were planned to be tested in a pilot project in 2014. Due to the dramatically increased pressure on the asylum system, the actual testing of the guidelines had to be postponed. Nevertheless, based on the findings of the pilot project further harmonisation may be necessary.

During 2014 Hungary started drafting legislation aiming at transposing the **Reception Conditions Directive** (2013/33/EU) to lay down standards for the reception of applicants for international protection. Amendments will serve to clarifying and specifying rules on applicants with special needs.

### 4. European Policy on Legal migration and Integration

#### 4.1. PROMOTING LEGAL MIGRATION CHANNELS

In the framework of the Prague Process and as a result of multilateral pilot projects, Hungary contributed to the development of a **new policy handbook**. The document consists of two core sections on labour migration respectively circular migration. The handbook aims to assist states in their efforts to develop new policy approaches and practical measures in countries of origin and destination.

## 4.2. ECONOMIC MIGRATION

On 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 **new legal provisions** entered into force and **transposed the Single Permit Directive** (2011/98/EU) and provided **access and entry of third-country nationals** to Hungary and the Hungarian labour market. Thus, a 'single application procedure' has been introduced, combining the work and the residence permit application procedures. Hungary intends to simplify the procedure at certain points and extend its application to researchers; consequently drafting modification of relevant rules, which are foreseen to be adopted in 2015.

The so-called **Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Taiwan** was signed on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2014. Within this scheme 100 young people aged between 18 and 35 years old can visit the contracting Party's country annually primarily as tourists and will be allowed to be employed on a temporary basis and under preferential provisions, during their stay.

## 4.3. FAMILY REUNIFICATION

No specific policy measures were reported in this field in 2014.

## 4.4. INTEGRATION

Hungary introduced a **new integration system for beneficiaries of international protection**. As from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014, the integration and social inclusion of beneficiaries is assisted by support defined in integration contracts. The approach is supplemented by the involvement of NGOs who engage in further integration-driven activities, typically by the means of thematic projects. The contract provides opportunity for cooperation, consultation and coordination of national, regional and local authorities.

## 4.5. MANAGING MIGRATION AND MOBILITY<sup>1</sup>

As from 11<sup>th</sup> October 2014, the **use of the Visa Information System (VIS)** has started at the external borders. The control of third-country nationals having a biometric visa is carried out by checking the visa sticker number and the fingerprints of the visa holder.

In relation to the implementation of the Visa Code and the VIS Regulation, in 2014 Hungary issued **biometric visas** in four additional regions: North-America, Central-America, Caribbean-region and Australia. In total, Hungary issued biometric visas in 15 regions, and planned to integrate more in 2015.

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<sup>1</sup> "Managing migration and mobility" refers to the following themes: visa policy, Schengen governance and border monitoring.

## 4.6. EXTERNAL DIMENSION OF EU MIGRATION POLICY

On 27<sup>th</sup> March the "**International Development Cooperation Strategy and Strategic Concept for International Humanitarian Aid of Hungary 2014-2020**" was adopted by the Hungarian Government. The Strategy identified tasks and measures Hungary must take in order to strengthen its profile as a donor, to increase the visibility and effectiveness of development assistance, and to meet international commitments.

In the framework of the Budapest Process, and following the adoption of the Istanbul Ministerial Declaration, Hungary participated as lead partner in a comprehensive and far-reaching **capacity building project**, which started in February 2014 in the Silk Routes Region. The project aims to strengthen the migration management capacities of national authorities in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan, and thus contribute to the concrete implementation of the Silk Routes Partnership for Migration. Hungary seeks to develop sustainable training systems, enhance data management and expertise, and support policy development frameworks and intergovernmental dialogues. Within the project at least two pilot projects, as well as several awareness raising and information campaigns are planned to take place in 2015-2016.

## 5. Irregular Migration and Return

### 5.1. THE FIGHT AGAINST FACILITATION OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION

No specific measures were reported with regard to the fight against smuggling for 2014.

Hungary, however, reported that until 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014 the number of all offences committed in relation to illegal migration totalled at 62,014. Among these, 50,065 persons (80%) were apprehended for illegal border crossing.

### 5.2. RETURN

Throughout 2014, the Ministry of Interior was involved, together with other Member States and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, in the **Forced Return Monitoring (FReM)** Project. The aim of the project is to share, collect and exchange best practices regarding the return operations in the different Member States and develop guidelines and monitoring tools, which can be used in the future for the monitoring of joint return operations. It is planned that results will be available by August 2015.

Hungary – with the support of the European Return Fund – also launched projects to assist the **voluntary return and reintegration** to respective countries of origin, including UAMs.

## 6. Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings

During 2014 relevant Ministries, authorities and organisations in Hungary continued their anti-trafficking efforts in the fields of prevention, protection, partnership and prosecution. Awareness raising programmes were organised, with target groups such as students, general public and people interested in working abroad. Investigations within the borders of Hungary and international investigations in Joint Investigation Teams also took place. Hungary also continued to implement its National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2013 - 2016 as well as two relevant EU funded projects.

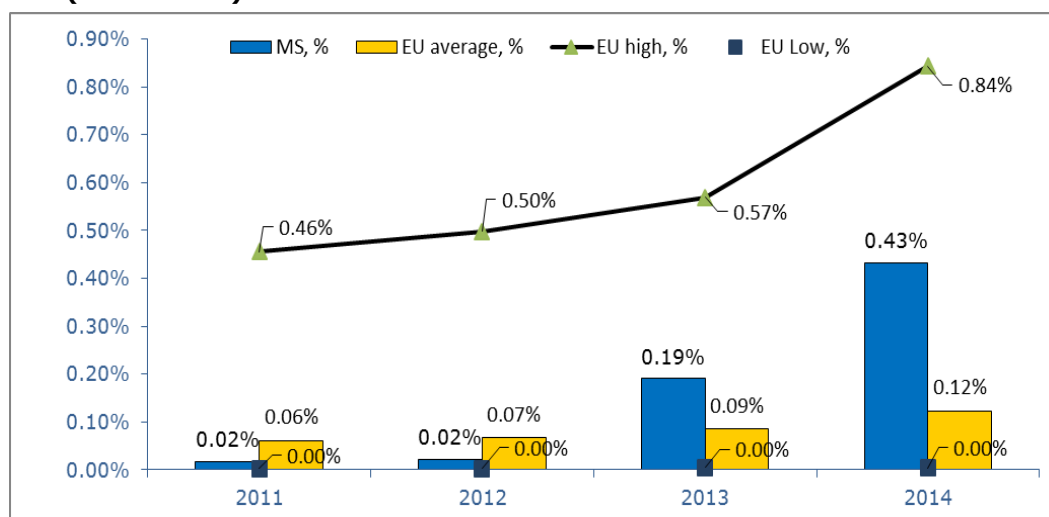
### STATISTICAL ANNEX

The Statistical Annex provides an overview of the latest available statistics for Hungary on aspects of migration and asylum (2011-2014), including residence, asylum, unaccompanied minors, irregular migration, return and visas. Where statistics are not yet available, this is indicated in the Annex as "**N/I**" and when statistics are not applicable, this is indicated as "**N/A**".

# Statistical Annex: Immigration and Asylum in Hungary (2011-2014)

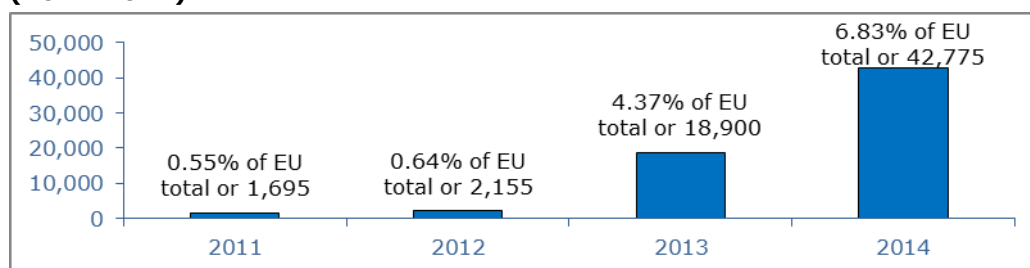
## 1. COMMON EUROPEAN ASYLUM SYSTEM

**Figure 1: Asylum applications as a share of the total population in Hungary, EU average and EU high and low (2011-2014)**



Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_asyappctza), data extracted 20/07/2015

**Figure 2: Number of asylum applications and as a share of the total number of applications in the EU (2011-2014)**



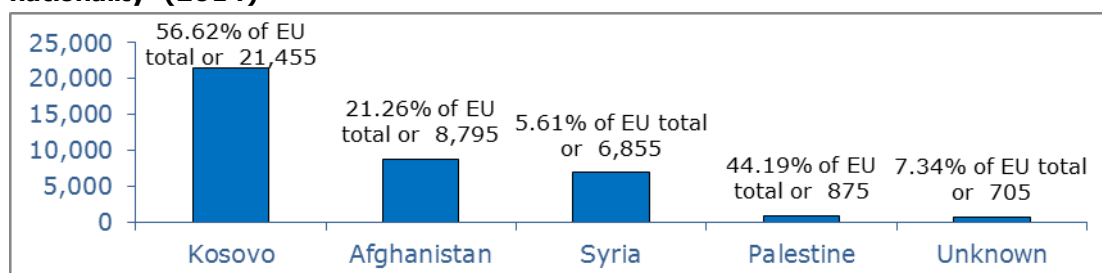
Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_asyappctza), data extracted 21/07/2015

**Table 1: Asylum applications: Top five third-country nationalities (2011-2014)**

2011			2012			2013			2014		
Nationality	Nr	% of total	Nationality	Nr	% of total	Nationality	Nr	% of total	Nationality	Nr	% of total
Afghanistan	650	38%	Afghanistan	880	41%	Kosovo	6,210	33%	Kosovo	21,455	50%
Kosovo	210	12%	Pakistan	325	15%	Pakistan	3,080	16%	Afghanistan	8,795	21%
Pakistan	120	7%	Kosovo	225	10%	Afghanistan	2,330	12%	Syria	6,855	16%
Syria	90	5%	Syria	145	7%	Algeria	1,115	6%	Palestine	875	2%
Somalia	60	4%	Somalia	70	3%	Syria	975	5%	Unknown	705	2%

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_asyappctza), data extracted 21/07/2015

**Figure 3: Asylum applications: Top five third-country nationalities as a share of EU total per given nationality (2014)**



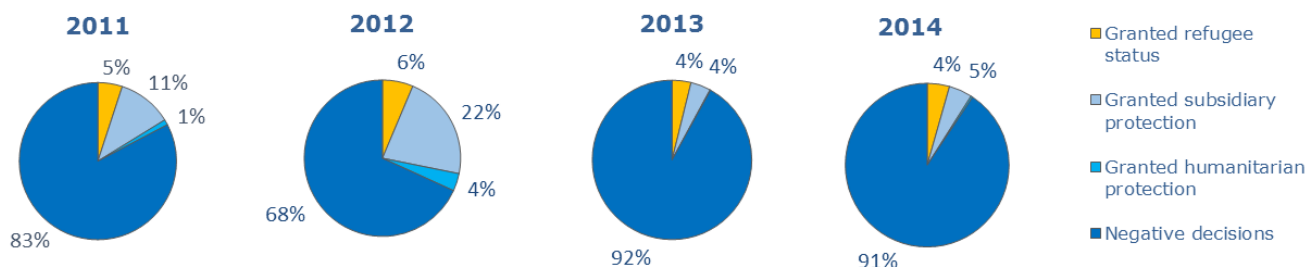
Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_asyappctza), data extracted 21/07/2015

**Table 2: Asylum applications - First instance decisions by outcome (2011-2014)**

	Total decisions	Positive decisions	Of which:		Humanitarian reasons	Negative decisions
			Refugee status	Subsidiary protection		
2011	895	155	45	100	10	740
2012	1,100	350	70	240	40	750
2013	4,545	360	175	185	5	4,185
2014	5,445	510	240	250	20	4,935

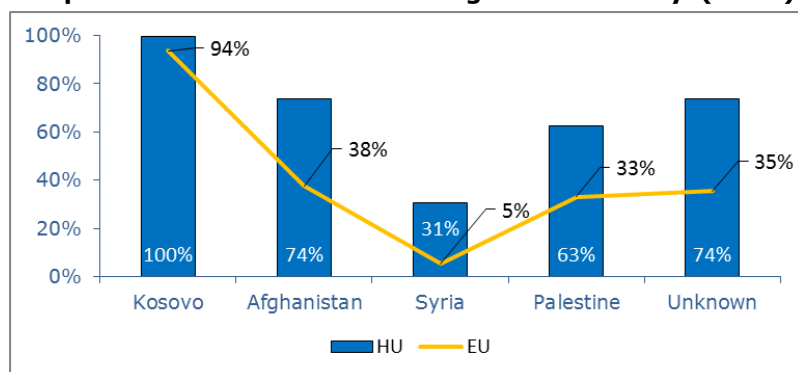
Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_asydcfsta), data extracted 22/07/2015.

**Figures 4-7: Asylum applications - First instance decisions by outcome (2011-2014)**



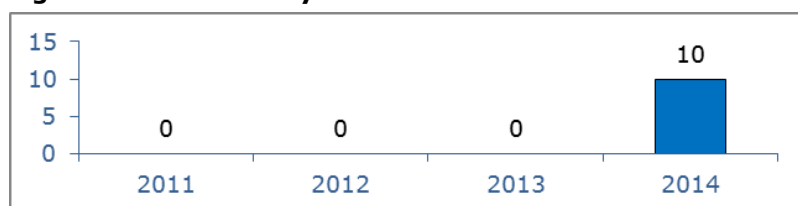
Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_asydcfsta), data extracted 22/07/2015

**Figure 8: Negative decision rate for the top five nationalities of applicants at the first instance in comparison with EU for the same given nationality (2014)**



Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_asydcfsta), data extracted 23/07/2015

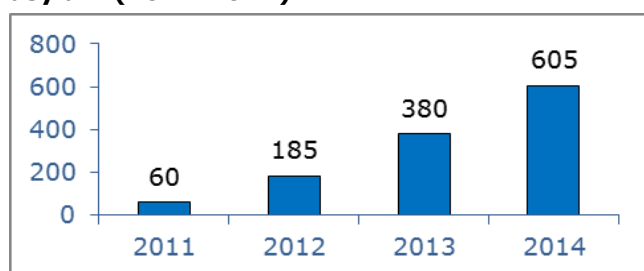
**Figure 9: Third-country nationals resettled**



Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_asyresa), data extracted 23/07/2015

## 2. UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

**Figure 10: Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum (2011-2014)**



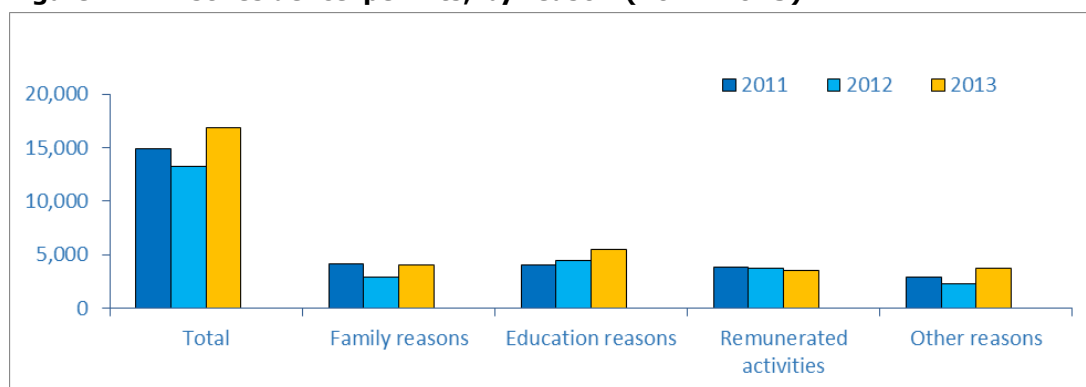
Source: Eurostat Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors by citizenship, age and sex Annual data (rounded) [migr\_asyunaa], data extracted 23/07/2015

**Table 3: Unaccompanied minors (2011-2014)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unaccompanied minors (total)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unaccompanied minor asylum applicants	60	185	380	605

### 3. EUROPEAN POLICY ON LEGAL MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

**Figure 11: First residence permits, by reason (2011-2013)**



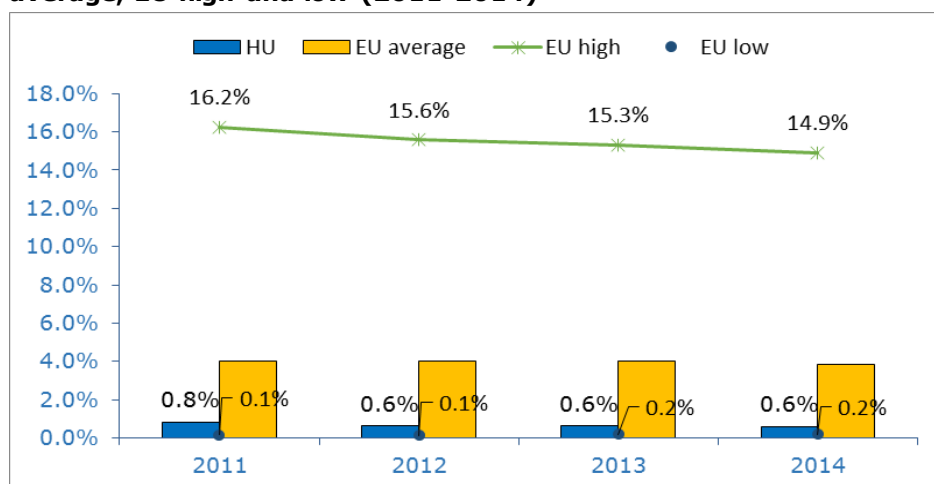
Source: Eurostat (migr\_resfirst), data extracted 23/07/2015

**Table 4: First residence permits: Top five third-country nationalities (2011 – 2013)**

2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Ukraine – 2,014	1. China– 1,507	1. China– 2,657	N/I
2. China– 1,792	2. United States – 1,399	2. United States – 1,614	N/I
3. United States – 1,439	3. Ukraine– 1,119	3. Brazil– 1,519	N/I
4. Serbia – 1,075	4. Turkey – 957	4. Turkey – 994	N/I
5. Turkey – 890	5. Serbia– 747	5. Ukraine – 930	N/I

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_resfirst), data extracted 03/08/2015

**Figure 12: Resident population of third-country nationals as a share of total population in Hungary, EU average, EU high and low (2011-2014)**



Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_pop1ctz), data extracted 23/07/2015

### 4. IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND RETURN

**Table 5: Number of third-country nationals refused entry at external borders (2011 – 2014)**

Third country nationals:	2011	2012	2013	2014
Refused entry at external borders	11,790	9,240	11,055	13,325
Found to be illegally present	3,810	6,420	8,255	12,160
Ordered to leave	6,935	7,450	5,940	5,890*
Returned following an order to leave	4,610	5,440	4,395	4,655*

Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr\_eirfs)(migr\_eipre)(migr\_eiord)(migr\_eirtn), data extracted 24/07/2015; \* Data provided by EMN HU NCP

**Table 6: Third-country nationals returned (2011-2014)**

	Returned as part of forced return measures	Returned voluntarily	Returned through an Assisted Voluntary Return Programme
<b>2011</b>	890	410	365
<b>2012</b>	1,011	N/A	414
<b>2013</b>	4,067	N/A	353
<b>2014*</b>	4,094	3	561

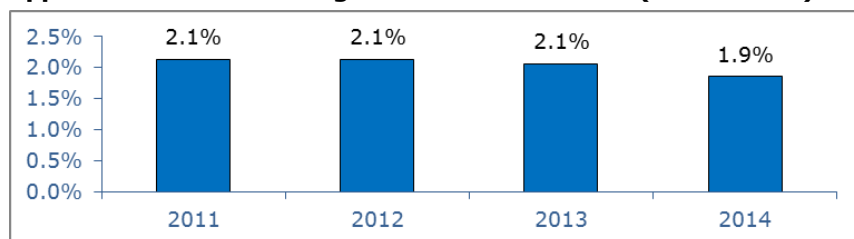
Source: EMN Country Factsheet 2013 and \*Data provided by EMN HU NCP

## 5. SECURING EUROPE'S EXTERNAL BORDERS

**Table 7: Number of Schengen visas applications (2011 – 2014)**

	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Uniform visas (short-stay visas)</b>	288,415	322,646	356,869	309,894

Source: DG Migration and Home – Complete statistics on short-stay visas issued by the Schengen States

**Figure 13: Uniform visa applications received in Hungary as a share of the total number of uniform visa applications in all Schengen states consulates (2011-2014)**

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs – Complete statistics on short-stay visas issued by the Schengen States

**Table 8: Top five countries in which the highest number of visa applications for Hungary was lodged**

2011		2012		2013		2014	
Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
<b>Ukraine</b>	124,642	<b>Ukraine</b>	137,574	<b>Ukraine</b>	152,073	<b>Ukraine</b>	118,740
<b>Russia</b>	76,046	<b>Russia</b>	87,582	<b>Russia</b>	89,618	<b>Russia</b>	76,911
<b>Moldova</b>	18,850	<b>Moldova</b>	17,494	<b>China</b>	19,343	<b>Belarus</b>	21,982
<b>Turkey</b>	14,314	<b>China</b>	15,335	<b>Moldova</b>	18,089	<b>China</b>	18,424
<b>China</b>	11,461	<b>Belarus</b>	11,296	<b>Belarus</b>	17,202	<b>Turkey</b>	15,188

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs

## 6. ACTIONS AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

**Table 9: Number of traffickers arrested as suspects and traffickers convicted**

	2011	2012	2013	2014*
<b>Convictions</b>	N/I	N/I	N/I	14
<b>Arrested / otherwise involved in a criminal proceeding</b>	N/I	N/I	N/I	25

Source: \*Data provided by EMN HU NCP

## 7. ASYLUM AND MIGRATION EU FUNDING SOURCES (2007-2013 AND 2014-2020)

**Table 10: Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) allocation to Hungary in euro per area**

Areas	AMIF 2014-2020
Asylum	6,390,993
Legal Migration and Integration	9,480,237
Return	7,196,505
Technical Assistance	645,742
Special cases (resettlement/transfer)	400,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,113,477</b>

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs

**Table 11: Internal Security Fund (ISF) allocation to Hungary in euro per area**

Areas	ISF 2014-2020
ISF Borders	40,829,197
ISF SA Frontex	-
ISF SA Consular cooperation	-
ISF Borders Emergency Assistance	-
ISF Police	20,663,922
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,493,119</b>

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs

**Table 12: SOLID funds allocation in euro and share of total funds allocated to Hungary (2007-2013)**

SOLID FUNDS	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
European Refugee Fund (ERF)	N/A	814,590 (1.1%)	1,004,997 (1%)	1,058,587 (1.1%)	1,267,704 (1.3%)	1,284,459 (1.2%)	1,181,467 (1%)	<b>6,611,805 (1.1%)</b>
European Return Fund (RF)	N/A	1,188,236 (2.1%)	705,592 (1.1%)	794,898 (1%)	972,603 (0.9%)	1,325,068 (0.9%)	2,107,716 (1.2%)	<b>7,094,114 (1.1%)</b>
European Fund for the Integration of TCN (EIF)	1,203,135 (1.9%)	1,311,178 (1.7%)	2,653,010 (2.7%)	1,580,088 (1.4%)	1,664,724 (1.3%)	2,051,018 (1.3%)	1,581,987 (0.9%)	<b>12,045,139 (1.5%)</b>
External Borders Fund (EBF)	5,760,430 (4%)	6,573,582 (4.9%)	7,017,700 (4.4%)	6,448,802 (3.4%)	7,966,622 (3.4%)	10,630,422 (3.3%)	14,897,843 (3.5%)	<b>59,295,401 (3.7%)</b>

Source: DG Migration and Home affairs