



EMN

ANNUAL POLICY REPORT 2014

**ON ASYLUM AND MIGRATION
POLICY**

IN HUNGARY



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Executive Summary

The Annual Policy Report 2014 provides an overview of the developments in migration and asylum policy in Hungary for the time period from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2014. The present report was drafted by the Hungarian National Contact Point of the European Migration Network (EMN) seated within the Ministry of Interior of Hungary.

Legal Migration

One year after the adoption of the Hungarian Migration Strategy receiving additional migrant labour is still a necessity as well as attracting knowledge-based migration by promoting study and research purposes. Concerning economic migration, following the transposition of Directive 2011/98/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Hungary now applies a single application procedure for all third country nationals coming to Hungary for work purposes.

Combatting Irregular Migration

For Hungary, combatting irregular migration is currently an utmost priority. This overarching goal serves as the basis for the comprehensive approach towards all fields relating to migration such as border management, law enforcement, return and readmission, as well as asylum issues.

In terms of trafficking in human beings and (facilitation of) irregular migration, Hungary is one of the countries most affected in the European Union. Due to its geographical position, Hungary is a transit country for irregular migration as it lies at the junction of major East-West and South-North directed routes. Within Hungary, the North-Eastern, South-Eastern and the South-Western regions are most affected as a source of victims of trafficking in human beings. Nevertheless, based on information provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality (hereinafter: OIN) and the Unaccompanied Minors Home, trafficking in human beings among third country nationals in Hungary is presumably marginal.



Return

In 2014, due to the extraordinary migration pressure experienced in Hungary, the number of return activities also increased. In 2014, a total of 1,121 persons were returned by the Hungarian authorities, while the International Organization for Migration (hereinafter: the IOM) has assisted 491 persons via its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme in 2014.

Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings

Having adopted the National Migration Strategy and the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings for 2013-2016, Hungary has been actively engaged in the fight against human trafficking: several trainings, prevention programs, and information campaigns have been organised for experts, potential victims and the general public. The cooperation among the competent authorities has also been improved in 2014.

International Protection

The number of asylum seekers has increased to an extent never experienced before in history which posed a further challenge to the Hungarian asylum system. Hungary introduced both practical measures – with the support of the emergency funding provided by the European Refugee Fund – as well as legislative changes to accommodate the asylum pressure. In addition, an emphasis has been placed upon the integration of beneficiaries of international protection living in Hungary.

1. INTRODUCTION

The EMN Annual Policy Report 2014 of Hungary aims to highlight and summarize the most significant developments that took place in the various fields of migration and asylum in the given period of time for its national audience. The reference period of the present Report extends from 1 January to 31 December 2014.



The present Report is compiled by the Hungarian National Contact Point of the EMN (**EMN HU NCP**) seated within the Department of European Cooperation of the Ministry of Interior (**MoI**) of Hungary. The EMN HU NCP collected information from the Office of Immigration and Nationality (**OIN**), a subordinated governmental body, and various divisions of the Police, a separate entity; both in charge of the implementation of legislation relevant to migration and asylum. Reports and analysis of relevant non-governmental and civil society organizations (**NGOs**) were also taken into account when drafting the present Report. Statistical data were drawn from databases maintained and presented by the OIN and the Police.

2. OVERVIEW OF ASYLUM AND MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

In Hungary, the Ministry of Interior is in charge of policy-making in the field of migration and asylum, as well as it is in charge of related EU matters. It works in close cooperation with other relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Economy, and the Ministry of Human Resources. Further, the most important executive authorities of the Ministry of Interior of Hungary are the OIN and the Police. In addition to government bodies, relevant international organisations such as UNHCR, ICMPD, IOM, as well as local and national civil society organisations also contribute to the work of the Ministry of Interior.

Regarding the current political context, general parliamentary (and local municipal) elections were held in Hungary in 2014; with the victory of the previous government the overarching policy approach towards migration and asylum did not entail major policy changes. In 2013, the Government adopted the National Migration Strategy and the seven-years strategic document related to the Asylum and Migration Fund of the European Union for the period of 2014-2020. The Strategy established the key objectives in all fields of migration including visa policy, legal migration, the fight against irregular migration, international protection and integration, as well as it defines specific activities in connection to its objectives.

As a Member State of the European Union, Hungary's laws and regulations pertaining to migration and asylum must be in compliance with EU legislation which obligation Hungary duly fulfills by transposing and implementing EU legislation within the given timeframes.

Due to the unprecedented irregular and/or mixed migration pressure faced by Hungary in 2014, combatting irregular migration is currently the utmost priority. This overarching goal serves as the basis for the comprehensive approach towards all fields relating to migration such as border management, law enforcement, return and readmission and asylum issues.



Based on the above, Hungary puts a great emphasis on international and cross-border cooperations by taking active part in international processes where most relevant stakeholders (such as countries of origin, countries of transit and also countries of possible destinations) are duly represented (e.g. Prague Process, Budapest Process).

3. LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Economic Migration

As a result of the transformation of the rules providing for the access and entry of third-country nationals to Hungary and the Hungarian labour market, as well as the transposition of the relevant EU Directives, in cases of employment relationships of third-country nationals whose stay exceeds 90 days within any 180-day period in Hungary, the ‘single application procedure’ shall be applicable combining the work and residence permit application procedures in one. Act XCIII of 2013 modified Act II of 2007 on the entry and stay of third-country nationals; furthermore, corresponding major changes were carried out by relevant Government Decrees, such as reforming the procedural legislation of the access of third-country nationals to the Hungarian labour market by Government Decree 445/2013. (XI. 28.) on the authorisation of employment of third-country nationals in Hungary in procedures other than the single application procedure, on the exemptions of such authorisation obligation; the involvement of the metropolitan and county government offices as opinion makers in single application procedures; and the notification of employment of third-country nationals’ authorisation for free employment in Hungary and salary reimbursement. The new legal provisions entered into force on 1 January 2014.

The authorisation for employment and residence is given in a single application procedure if the purpose of stay is:

- pursuing gainful employment;
- being employed as a highly-skilled worker holding EU Blue Card;
- being employed while staying in Hungary as a family member of a non-EU national;
- being employed while holding a residence permit issued for humanitarian reasons.



In the application for a single permit, third-country nationals also need to apply for the visa entitling them to receive such a residence permit (unless they are exempt from a visa requirement). The competent regional directorate of the OIN in Hungary assesses the application, during which the OIN requests the official opinion of the competent employment centre, whether they support the employment of the applicant. Therefore, the documents concerning the employment, such as the work contract or preliminary agreement, as well as the document certifying the qualification (if it needs to be proven), shall also be attached to the application, together with the documents proving that the residence criteria are fulfilled.

Unless exceptions apply, the competent branch office of the employment centre also carries out a labour market test during its procedure of providing an official opinion. The employer may also submit a work force request to the competent branch office of the employment centre prior to the single application procedure as a result of which the labour market test could be started prior to the single application procedure. During the labour market test it is checked whether there is available workforce among Hungarian or EEA-country national registered jobseekers or their family members, who meet the necessary requirements applicable to the position concerned.

The OIN finally brings a decision based on both its own check on the immigration criteria and the opinion of the employment authority. The decision-making in a single application procedure takes a maximum of 90 days. If the single permit has been given approval as the first residence permit of the third-country national in question, a visa entitling the holder to receive a residence permit for the purpose of gainful employment will be issued at the embassy or consulate in the country of origin (unless the concerned third-country national is exempt from a visa requirement). The visa allows its holder to enter the territory of Hungary. Prior to the expiry of the validity of the visa, the third-country national can obtain the single permit at the competent regional directorate of the OIN. Based on the first experiences of applying the single application procedure for such a wide personal scope, Hungary intends to simplify the procedure at certain points on the one hand and also decided to extend its application to researchers on the other hand. Consequently, there is a recently ongoing drafting process with a view to modifying the relevant rules, which work is foreseen to be finished by 2015.



Family reunification

In 2014, no legal provision or specific measure was introduced in the area of family reunification.

Students and researchers

Hungary plans to extend the application of the provisions of the Single Permit Directive to researchers, such modifications are foreseen to be adopted in 2015.

Integration, naturalisation and citizenship

In 2014, no legal provision or specific measure was introduced in terms of integration, naturalisation and citizenship. Managing migration, including visa policy and Schengen Governance

In relation to the implementation of the Visa Code and the VIS Regulation, Hungary started issuing biometric visas in the following regions:

1st region: North-Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco – from 11 October 2011. At the same time HU introduced biometrics in visas in Turkey (Ankara, Istanbul) and in Moldova (Chisinau).

2nd region: Middle East: Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Israel – from 10 May 2012

3rd region: Gulf region: Saudi Arabia, Iran, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar – 2 October 2012

4th and 5th regions: Western and Central Africa – 14 March 2013

6th and 7th regions: Eastern and Southern Africa (Kenya, South Africa) – 6 June 2013

8th region: South America (Argentina) – 5 September 2013

9th, 10th and 11th regions: Central Asian post-Soviet States (Kazakhstan), South-East Asia: Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore), Occupied Palestinian Territories (Ramallah) – 14 November 2013 **Concerning 2014:**

12th, 13th, 14th and 15th regions: North-America (Canada, USA, Mexico), Central-America, Caribbean-region (Cuba) and Australia – 15 May 2014

16th region: Western Balkan region and Turkey – 25 September 2014



Planned roll-out of the VIS for 2015:

17th region: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine - 23 June 2015

18th region: Russian Federation – 14 September 2015

19th region: China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan – 12 October 2015

20th region: India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri-Lanka – 2 November 2015

21st, 22nd and 23rd regions: Andorra, Holy See, Monaco, San Marino, UK, Ireland and the Schengen States – 20 November 2015

As from 11 October 2014, the use of the VIS has been widened to the external borders as well: the control of third-country nationals having a biometric visa is carried out also by checking the visa sticker number and the fingerprints of the visa holder.

Cooperation for the issuance of visas, representation agreements:

Hungary concluded a series of **representation agreements** for the issuance of Schengen visas. Please see the **Appendix** for the list of respective countries where Hungary is represented by another Member State and where Hungary issues the visa on behalf of other Member States. Issuing visa in representations provides a considerable facilitation for visa applicants who, thereby, do not need to travel long distances to submit their application at the consulate of the Member State of their destination. Hungary also entered into a contract with **external service providers for the collection of the visa applications** in the following countries: United Kingdom (London and Edinburgh), United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi and Dubai), Ukraine (Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk), India (Delhi) and Russia (Moscow). In general, depending on the region, 70-90 % of the visa applicants lodge their applications at these visa application centres.

Hungary also operates a **Common Visa Application Centre (CAC)** in Chisinau, Moldova since 12 April 2007. In addition, Hungary cooperates with 15 Member States (AT, SI, DK, LV, EE, SE, LU, BE, FI, EL, NL, CH, SK, NO and HR) in the framework of the CAC. At the beginning Hungary collected the visa applications on behalf of the 15 Member States, but later this cooperation turned into representation arrangements and now Hungary issues the Schengen visas on their behalf.



The significance of the CAC is, however, decreasing, being limited to non-biometric passport holders, since Moldovan nationals are exempted from the visa obligation to the EU since April 2014 when holding a biometric passport.

In the given period, the Council has carried out and finalized the on-site evaluation visits and discussed the reports of Hungary's external borders in the framework of the evaluation of the implementation of the Schengen acquis. All evaluations were closed with a positive result; it was concluded that Hungary applies the Schengen rules in a satisfactory manner. The implementation of remaining recommendations is ongoing – in November 2014, the Council has adopted Conclusions on the follow-up to the Schengen evaluation of Hungary.

In 2014, there were no cases of reintroduction of border checks at the external borders.

However, similarly to last year, irregular migration flows continued to be extremely high, the number of apprehensions at the border once again was breaking record numbers. The sudden enormous increase in the number of persons applying for asylum (the overwhelming majority of migrants apprehended at the border immediately applied for asylum) in 2013 was unique and incomparable to any other MS in the European Union. In 2014, after a brief decreasing period in March-April this trend continued. Especially in the autumn period, the number of migrants attempting to cross the border and transit via Hungary to Western Europe has increased dramatically. Until 31 December 2014, the number of all offences committed in relation to illegal migration totalled at 62 014, among these 50 065 persons were apprehended for illegal border crossing.

The Hungarian-Serbian border section continues to be one of the most heavily affected border sections by illegal migration in the European Union. The main nationalities apprehended for illegal border crossing are Kosovars, Syrians, and Afghans. Besides these main categories, large numbers of Palestinians, Albanians, Turkish, Iraqi, Pakistani illegal migrants have also arrived in 2014.

Therefore, as from 11 October 2014, the use of the VIS has been widened to the external borders as well: the control of third-country nationals holding a biometric visa is carried out also by checking the visa sticker number and the fingerprints of the visa holder.



4. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM)

International protection procedures

The dramatic increase in the number of third country nationals seeking asylum in Hungary experienced last year continued in 2014 as well (the number of asylum seekers registered in Hungary developed as follows: 2.157 in 2012, 18.900 in 2013 and 42.777 in 2014). Due to the geographical position of Hungary (the country lies at the intersection of the two main migration routes) and being a transit country as well as due to the strict deadlines pertaining to the dispatch of the requests of taking charge or taking back defined by the Dublin III Regulation, Hungary's „Dublin caseload” has drastically increased in the last months of 2014.

The number and proportion of persons successfully transferred to the responsible Member State compared to the dispatched requests and/or the positive replies received from the Member States are extraordinarily low. This is primarily related to the fact that after submitting an application for asylum, a large number of the applicants leaves to unknown locations. Therefore, successful transfers may mostly be carried out for only those applicants already in asylum detention or for those who are detained in order to ensure the transfer but in accordance with the established practice if and only the court rejects the application to review the Dublin decision. In order to ensure more successful and cost-efficient Dublin transfers the OIN launched a charter flight to Bulgaria in October 2014 as a pilot project. Based on the evaluation of the initiative – and depending on the migration tendencies – similar transfers may be launched in the future as well. Reception of applicants of international protection, including information on the reception of applicants from specific third countries (e.g. Syria, Afghanistan, Western Africa)

As a result of the recently (2013) concluded project titled „Response to vulnerability in Asylum” of UNHCR co-financed by the EMF, guidelines for social workers concerning the identification of asylum seekers with special needs have been developed. The OIN has undertaken a pilot project to use guidelines and evaluate them. In the summer of 2014 UNHCR representatives held an information session on the guidelines for the social workers working in the reception centre in Bicske. Due to the dramatically increased pressure on the asylum system the actual testing of the guidelines had to be postponed.



Integration of asylum seekers / persons with international protection status

Hungary introduced a **new integration system for beneficiaries of international protection** (refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection). As from 1 January 2014, the integration and social inclusion of beneficiaries of international protection are managed by the integration support provided on the basis of integration contracts. The integration contract may be concluded between the beneficiary of international protection and the asylum authority within 4 months following the recognition as refugee/beneficiary of international protection. The integration support is provided by the OIN as the refugee authority with the contribution of family support services of the local governments where beneficiaries of international protection reside. The integration support services may also be provided by non-government organisations. Upon the integration contract, the client is eligible for an integration support provided on a monthly basis in order to achieve the goals set in the mentoring plan. Several integration projects were implemented under the funding of the European Integration Fund (EIF) co-financed by the Ministry of Interior:

For instance, Tudomány Nyelviskola implemented the project ‘Dare to speak Hungarian!’ with the primary objective of providing Hungarian language training to third country nationals legally staying in Hungary (including separate classes for vulnerable groups such as women and seniors whose training covers basic computer studies as well) and enhancing their social and labour integration by thematic (cultural or historic) excursions in Hungary and situation-based training games.

Following the implementation of Directive 2011/98/EU on a single application procedure, third-country nationals including stateless people possessing the single permit and residing lawfully within the territory of Hungary now have access, from 1st January 2014 to non-contributory old age allowance, disability allowance and to all family benefits being enumerated in Act LXXXIV of 1998 on the support of families, provided that the third-country national has been authorised to work in the territory of a Hungary for a period exceeding six months.

In terms of housing, following the introduction of the integration contract (1 January 2014), refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are allowed to stay at the reception centre for a maximum of 60 days following the date of the final decision on recognition. Subsequent to the conclusion of the contract and the moving-out from the centre, a worker of the family support service keeps contact with the client and assists him/her in compliance with Act III of 1993 on social administration and social benefits.



Some of the refugees will be provided with accommodation by the Reformed Church and the Baptist Church, nevertheless, most refugees choose to find their own accommodation; upon request, their assigned family assistants with whom they have agreed on the integration plan may help them finding accommodation.

In addition, Artemisszió Foundation developed the project ‘Work/Place integration programme’ in the framework of which individual counselling is provided to legally staying third country nationals in various ways with a view to enhancing their integration into the Hungarian labour market, including internship placement, mentoring, Hungarian classes, labour market counselling, job skills training. The project runs between September 2014 and May 2015.

Artemisszió Foundation has also implemented the project ‘Not the Weaker – Budapest Seen through Migrant Women’s eyes’ between December 2013 and December 2014, co-financed by the European Integration Fund of the European Union. The project was designed to promote migrant women’s integration and personal development through individual initiatives and the joint realization of ideas. The project consisted of drama workshops focusing on topics, situations, thoughts and emotions in concrete and symbolic forms that participants face in their everyday life, individual coaching where migrant women learned more about their personal motivations, challenges, intercultural skills and social connections connected to their Hungarian life. Enhancing the networking skills of migrant women was equally a primary aim of the project.

Further to the previous NGO initiatives, Jövőkerék Foundation designed a project with the aim of helping immigrant women in entering the Hungarian labour market, co-financed by the European Integration Fund of the European Union. Jövőkerék provides consultancy, competency and skills development (how to write a CV, a motivation letter, job interview preparation, etc.) and mental health counselling.



5. UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) (seeking and not seeking asylum)

UAMs whether seeking asylum or not now qualify primarily as children and thus only secondarily as migrants since their legal status was brought under and redefined under the Hungarian Child Protection Act. This means that the “child protection guardian” employed by the Child Protection Services in charge of the guardianship of children without parental care in general have taken over the guardianship of UAMs. Furthermore, unaccompanied minors seeking asylum in Hungary (UAMAS) and UAMs enjoying international protection, as well as UAMs not seeking asylum are now placed in child protection facilities in Fót and Hódmezővásárhely, respectively. Finally, the 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 alien-policing procedure, and age assessments within asylums procedure are now both conducted by a forensic medical expert in the presence of the guardian - using the Greulich-Peyle method. It must be duly noted that the detention of UAMs are thus prohibited under Hungarian legislation. In addition, the work of the working group on asylum and immigration detention has resulted in the recently observed practice of Hungarian courts releasing detainees who are visibly underage. Financed under the European Return Fund and co-financed by the Ministry of Interior, projects have been initiated to assist the voluntary return and reintegration to countries of origin, including UAMs.

Other vulnerable groups

The transposition of the amendments of the Reception Conditions Directive (2013/33/EU) has started, which serves to clarify and specify the rules on applicants with special needs. In addition, asylum officers were trained in special interviewing techniques for applicants with special needs (through the EASO training system).



6. COUNTERING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Hungary is one of the countries most affected by trafficking in human beings in the European Union. It is as much as a country of origin as a transit for women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation as well as for men and women for labour exploitation. Due to its geographical position, Hungary remains a transit country for irregular migration as it lies at the junction of major East-West and South-North directed routes. Primary countries of destination of victims from Hungary are The Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Major countries of origin in terms of trafficking through Hungary are Romania and Bulgaria. Within Hungary, the North-Eastern, South-Eastern and the South-Western regions are most affected as source for victims of trafficking in human beings. Based on information provided by the OIN and the Unaccompanied Minors Home, trafficking in human beings among third country nationals in Hungary is presumably marginal.

Provision of information to victims

Victims of crime in general receive the following assistance by law in Hungary:

- general information,
- victims support service (meaning immediate financial aid, facilitating the enforcement of the victim's interests, shelter),
- and (victims of intentional assault and offences) state compensation,
- sign language interpreters, if needed.

In addition to the above, third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings are entitled by law to the following assistance in Hungary:

- additional information regarding their situation,
- a one-month reflection period to decide whether they would be willing to cooperate with the investigating authorities, for which period the victim is entitled to a certificate of temporary stay,
- should the victim cooperate with the authorities, they are entitled to a residence permit for the period of cooperation with the authorities,
- in either case, the victim assistance service initiates the issuance of a certificate for temporary stay at the OIN,



personal care services, financial provisions and assistance. It must also be noted that the Office of Public Administration and Justice prepared a child-friendly protocol in order to ensure the special treatment for underage victims of trafficking in human beings.

Coordination and cooperation amongst key actors

Taking into consideration that Hungary is not a country of destination for victims of trafficking in human beings but a transit country and that Hungary itself is a country of origin regarding trafficking in human beings, Hungary places an emphasis on countries of origin for victims of trafficking in human beings originating from Hungary. Nevertheless, the National Strategy against trafficking in Human Beings for the period of 2013-2016 reinforces that “strengthening international cooperation with the relevant countries and international organisations and active participation in the EU Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms also contribute to enhancing coordination”. This passage aims to support victims of trafficking in human beings taken from or arriving to Hungary, from third countries, by analysing motivations and by contributing to designing preventive programmes. Participation in joint projects and research with third countries and various international organizations reaches further than (and complements) anti-crime cooperation, potentially funded by the Internal Security Fund.

7. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In 2014, the Hungarian Government adopted the International Development Cooperation Strategy and Strategic Concept for International Humanitarian Aid of Hungary for 2014-2020. The Strategy takes account of given circumstances and identifies tasks and measures Hungary must take in order to strengthen its profile as a donor, to increase the visibility and effectiveness of our development assistance, and to meet Hungary’s international commitments. An important aspect of the Strategy is the mainstreaming approach it takes towards policy coherence for development. The Strategy complies fully with the objectives and directions of Hungary’s foreign, security and economic policy documents, and corresponds to the internationally agreed development goals and principles, while combining national interests with international obligations.



Working with Diasporas

The National Assembly of Hungary has recently amended the Act on Citizenship and introduced a simplified naturalization procedure whereby one can acquire Hungarian citizenship without needing to have residence status in the territory of Hungary and taking a citizenship test, if one speaks Hungarian and has an ancestor who was a Hungarian citizen. The process of verification of citizenship has also been simplified and thus shortened in time for Hungarians whose parents or ancestors originated from Hungary and those Hungarians who hold Hungarian citizenship but do not have valid documents to prove it. Subsequently, the voting right at the general elections (for the National Assembly) was extended to Hungarian citizens living outside of the territory of Hungary. Meanwhile, the Hungarian Diaspora Council, the Hungarian Register, and the Friends of Hungary Foundation were established to build closer and more intense relations with the Hungarian Diaspora and to strengthen the identity of its members. The Hungarian Diaspora Council serves as a joint forum for the Hungarian organization dispersed over the world as well as an independent representation for them. The Hungarian Register is an online platform for the promotion of communication among the dispersed Hungarian communities (see <https://www.nemzetiregiszter.hu/main-page>). The Friends of Hungary Foundation (www.friendsofhungary.hu) is a not-for-profit organization registered and seated in Hungary with an aim to engage and empower people around the world to promote successful social, cultural, economic and scientific activities of and with Hungary worldwide.

8. IRREGULAR MIGRATION INCLUDING SMUGGLING

National measures to reduce irregular migration

In 2014, border management and control at the external borders were enhanced in the following ways:

Regarding acquisition and the modernization of technology, equipment and infrastructure, an almost complete surveillance coverage was reached on the Ukrainian and Serbian border sections of Hungary on land and on river as well (stable and mobile thermo-imaging detection system -Mirasys-, new helicopters). Simultaneously, the Hungarian Entry-Exit System (HERR) has been developed to support the border traffic control and as a result the biometric control is possible on the entire external Schengen border of Hungary.



Moreover, HERR has been fitted to the SIS II system in order to respond to queries from the SIS II database. Furthermore, on Terminal 2 of the Liszt Ferenc Airport in Budapest, the automatic border control system (ABC gates) has been installed, facilitating the checks of holders of biometric travel documents. The system is also suitable for the Registered Travellers Program. In addition, Hungary has implemented the EUROSUR and strongly supports the smart border initiatives. Finally, a manual has been prepared for the checks implemented in the Visa Information System and police staff are constantly trained for using the systems.

Coordination and cooperation amongst key actors

In Hungary, the National Bureau of Investigation has competence for cases of smuggling. Together with the Austrian partners it has launched a project with the aim to fight against organized crime related to irregular migration. Furthermore, annual operational projects of similar content have been drawn up since, and for example vis-a-vis Serbia, there have been numerous border meetings as well. Also with the Serbian partners Joint Investigation Teams have been set up to harmonize and facilitate the investigation procedure in order to conduct joint international prosecutions in a successful and timely manner. The Documentation Department of the Police provides a training series within the National Training System (NTS). The trainings are organized every two-months to train experts (“multipliers”) who will then go on to train others. The training material is constantly available on the Complex Documentation Registration System. In 2014, more than 80 “multipliers” have been trained on basic information and document checks.

On the operational level, selected border policemen regularly attend international FRONTEX workshops (particularly in the “Reference Manual” and “Document Specialist” courses). They also participate in the work of FADO and the Frontiers and False Documents working group.

The Hungarian National Tax and Customs Administration has also enhanced its surveillance on the Serbian-Hungarian and Ukrainian-Hungarian borders and provided direct access to these for other border control authorities. In compliance with the Agreement on the Amendment of the Hungarian-Croatian Border Traffic Agreement in 2014, a Hungarian-Croatian Joint Control was introduced at Berzence, Beremend, and Udvar border crossing points. However, the Hungarian and the Croatian border police will continue to control the border traffic at Drávaszabolcs and Barcs, the rail traffic at Magyarbóly and the water at Mohács.



In 2014, Hungary aimed to prevent and combat irregular immigration by ensuring reinforced cooperation with third countries in the area of border management in the following ways:

A Common Contact Point Office in Röszke (Hungary) has been set up in August 2014 which is a joint sub office of Hungarian and Serbian police border guards in order to coordinate between their respective domestic authorities. In addition, a Hungarian-Serbian Joint Patrol Service started its operation, following a joint preparatory training for the local border police.

Monitoring activities of smugglers and victims of smuggling

In order to prevent secondary migration flows in the EU, the Police maps the places of entry and apprehension on both the external borders and in the territory of Hungary. Mapping is based on GPS coordinates, transport tickets as well as primary and repeated hearings to establish the routes taken.

9. RETURN

Having transposed Directive 2008/115/EC (Return Directive) into its national legislation, Hungary must give preference to voluntary return over forced return. Nevertheless, it may be noted that in 2014 the number of irregular migrants being returned through voluntary departure remained statistically lower than the number of those departed by forced return.

In 2014, a total of 1,121 persons were returned by the Hungarian authorities, while the International Organization for Migration (hereinafter: the IOM) has assisted 491 persons via its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programme in 2014.

Further, together with other Member States and the ICMPD the Ministry of Interior continued to be actively involved in the progress of the Forced Return Monitoring (FReM) Project in 2014. The aim of this project is to share, collect and exchange best practices regarding return operations in different Member States and develop guidelines and monitoring tools to be used in the future for the monitoring of joint return operations.



APPENDIX

Country	Town	According to applicable representation agreements Hungary is represented by the following Member State:	According to applicable representation agreements Hungary represents the following Member State:
ALBANIA	TIRANA		ESTONIA, LATVIA, SLOVAKIA
ALGERIA	ALGIERS		LATVIA
ANGOLA	LUANDA	PORTUGAL	
ARUBA	ORANJESTAD	NETHERLANDS	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	HOUSTON	GERMANY	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	CHICAGO, IL	LITHUANIA	
AUSTRALIA	SYDNEY	SWITZERLAND	
BELARUS	MINSK		SWITZERLAND
BENIN	COTONOU	FRANCE	
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	SARAJEVO		ESTONIA, LITHUANIA
BOTSWANA	GABORONE	GERMANY	
BRAZIL	SAO PAULO	SWITZERLAND	
BURKINA FASO	OUGADOUGOU	BELGIUM	
COMOROS	MORONI	FRANCE	
CHILE	SANTIAGO	SWITZERLAND	
CURACAO	WILLEMSTAD	NETHERLANDS	
CHAD	N'DJAMENA	FRANCE	
SOUTH AFRICA	PRETORIA		LATVIA, LITHUANIA
DJIBOUTI	DJIBOUTI	FRANCE	

The European Migration Network (EMN) is co-ordinated by the European Commission with National Contact Points (EMN NCPs) established in each EU Member State plus Norway.



ECUADOR	QUITO	SWITZERLAND	
COTE D'IVOIRE	ABIDJAN	FRANCE	
ESTONIA	TALLINN	LITHUANIA	
ETHIOPIA	ADDIS ABABA	AUSTRIA	
FIJI	SUVA	FRANCE	
FINLAND	HELSINKI	LITHUANIA	
PHILIPPINES	MANILA	BELGIUM	
GABON	LIBREVILLE	FRANCE	
GHANA	ACCRA	NETHERLANDS	
GEORGIA	TBILISI	LATVIA	
INDIA	PANAJI (GOA)	PORTUGAL	
INDONESIA	JAKARTA		LITHUANIA
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN)	TEHRAN		LATVIA, LITHUANIA
IRAQ	BAGHDAD	CZECH REPUBLIC (only in respect of diplomatic passports)	
JAMAICA	KINGSTON	FRANCE	
YEMEN	SANA'A	GERMANY	
CAMEROON	YAUONDÉ	GERMANY	
CANADA	VANCOUVER	SWITZERLAND	
QUATAR	DOHA		LATVIA, DENMARK ¹ , CZECH REPUBLIC
KAZAKHSTAN	ALMATY		AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, NETHERLANDS, LATVIA, LUXEMBOURG, SLOVÉNIA, SLOVAKIA

¹ Since 23.7.2012.

KAZAKHSTAN	ASTANA	AUSTRIA	
KENYA	NAIROBI		LATVIA
CHINA	CHONGQUING		NETHERLANDS, FINLAND, SLOVENIA, AUSTRIA ² , SWITZERLAND ³ , CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, LITHUANIA
CHINA	HONG KONG	NETHERLANDS	
CHINA	MACAU	PORTUGÁL	
CHINA	SHANGHAI		LATVIA
COLOMBIA	BOGOTÁ	SWITZERLAND	
CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO)	KINSHASA	BELGIUM	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	BANGUI	FRANCE	
CUBA	HAVANA		LATVIA, LITHUANIA, SLOVENIA
KUWAIT	KUWAIT CITY		LATVIA
LATVIA	RIGA	LITHUANIA	
LEBANON	BEJRUT		LATVIA, SLOVENIA
MACEDONIA (FYROM)	SKOPJE		ESTONIA. LITHUANIA
MALAYSIA	KUALA LUMPUR	NETHERLANDS	
MAURITANIA	NOUAKCHOTT	FRANCE	
MYANMAR	RANGOON	GERMANY	
MONGOLIA	ULAN BATOR	CZECH REPUBLIC	
MOLDOVA	CHISINAU		AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, GREECE, NETHERLANDS, LATVIA, LUXEMBOURG, SWITZERLAND,

² Since 1.7.2012.

³ Since 15.7.2012.



			SWEDEN, SLOVENIA, SLOVAKIA, NORWAY
MOZAMBIQUE	MAPUTO	GERMANY	
MONTENEGRO	PODGORICA	SLOVENIA	
NAMIBIA	WINDHOEK	GERMANY	
NEPAL	KATHMANDU	GERMANY	
NIGER	NIAMEY	FRANCE	
NORWAY	OSLO	LITHUANIA	
OMAN	MUSCAT	NETHERLANDS	
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	YEKATERINBURG		LATVIA, AUSTRIA, SLOVENIA, SLOVAKIA, DENMARK, ESTONIA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	KALININGRAD	LATVIA	
ARMENIA	YEREVAN	LITHUANIA	
PAKISTAN	ISLAMABAD		ESTONIA, LITHUANIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	PORT MORESBY	FRANCE	
PERU	LIMA	FINLAND	
RWANDA	KIGALI	BELGIUM ⁴	
SRI LANKA	COLOMBO	GERMANY	
SURINAME	PARAMARIBO	NETHERLANDS	
SWEDEN	STOCKHOLM	LITHUANIA	
SAUDI ARABIA	RIYADH		LITHUANIA, SLOVAKIA
SENEGAL	DAKAR	AUSTRIA	
SAINT LUCIA	CASTRIES	FRANCE	
SERBIA	BELGRADE		LITHUANIA
SINGAPORE	SINGAPORE		LATVIA, ESTONIA, CZECH REPUBLIC
SLOVENIA	LJUBLJANA	(Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the)	

⁴ Since 01.03.2014.



		REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA (CAC)	
SUDAN	KHARTOUM	GERMANY	
TAIWAN	TAIPEI		LITHUANIA, SLOVENIA
TANZANIA	DAR ES SALAAM	FINLAND	
THAILAND	BANGKOK		LATVIA
TOGO	LOMÉ	FRANCE	



EMN ANNUAL POLICY REPORT 2014 ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Methodology and Definitions

In Hungary, the EMN HU NCP is seated within the Department of European Cooperation of the Ministry of Interior. The Department of European Cooperation is in charge of formulating policy in the fields of migration and asylum, as well as matters of the European Union, thus the present report was primarily compiled by the members of the Department. The EMN HU NCP also requested and received information from the Office of Immigration (mentioned above as OIN) and the National Police. Additionally, relevant reports and analysis of non-governmental organizations and other governmental organizations were taken account of when drafting the present report. Statistics were provided by the OIN and the National Police since these two bodies are solely in charge of processing data in the field of migration and asylum. During the collection of the materials official information sources engaged exclusively in order to ensure the reliability of the present report.



ANNEX C

NATIONAL STATISTICS

Migration and Mobility

Schengen visas issued by HU to third country nationals coming directly from a third country:

- total: 316.381
- female: 172.187
- male: 144.194

Schengen visas issued by HU to third country nationals resident in another EU Member State⁵:

- total: 286
- female: 117
- male: 169

National visas issued by HU to third country nationals coming directly from a third country:

- total: 12.065
- female: 5367
- male: 6698

National visas issued by HU to third country nationals resident in another EU Member State⁶:

- total: 169
- female: 63
- male: 106

⁵ and lodged the application in the Member State.

⁶ and lodged the application in the Member State.