



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS

Directorate C: Migration and Protection  
Unit C1 : Irregular Migration and Return Policy

MIGRAPOL

European Migration Network

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**EUROPEAN MIGRATION NETWORK**

**SPECIFICATIONS FOR**

**NATIONAL REPORT PART 1**

**AND STATISTICAL ANNEX**

**CONTRIBUTING TO THE**

**EMN ANNUAL REPORT ON IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM 2016**

**Final version: 15<sup>th</sup> November 2016**

**Subject:** These specifications were developed to collect information for the EMN Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum for 2016.

**Action:** EMN NCPs are requested to submit their National Report (Part 1) by the submission date of **15<sup>th</sup> February 2017**. The Statistics Annex and National Report (Part 2) were required by **29<sup>th</sup> April 2017**.

## I. Introduction

In accordance with Article 9(1) of Council Decision 2008/381/EC establishing the EMN, each EMN NCP is required to provide an annual report describing the migration and asylum situation and developments in the (Member) State as well as statistical data.

## II. Aim, Scope and Outputs of the EMN Annual Policy Report 2016

a) **Aim**: The main aim of the EMN Annual Policy Report 2016 is to:

- Provide information and contribute to:
  - The EMN Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum 2016
  - EASO's Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the EU
- To reflect current EU policy priorities for immigration and asylum, specifically:
  - European Agenda on Migration (COM(2015) 240 final) and
  - Justice and Home Affairs Council meeting 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> June 2014

Norway's contribution should aim to inform on relevant aspects linked to the EU's migration *acquis*, (e.g. Schengen and the long-term residents' Directive) and to provide any relevant information to the extent possible.

In view of taking into account the **gender dimension and specific challenges** of EU policies, EMN NCPs are requested to provide, whenever possible, the possibility of differentiating between genders (e.g. men/women, boys/girls) in both National Reports and the Statistics Annex. A breakdown by age should be provided (wherever relevant and possible) and fundamental rights issues should also be highlighted wherever relevant.

b) **Scope**: The report shall cover the period 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016.

c) **Output**: The completed replies to the questionnaire in this document (National Reports (Part 1)) will feed into the EMN Annual Policy Report on Immigration and Asylum (Synthesis Report). Individual Member State replies may also be published on the EMN website.

## III. Structure

The reporting process for 2016 will be split into two separate activities:

- **The National Report (Part 1)**: aimed at contributing as fully as possible to the Commission's Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum in 2016 and to EASO's Annual Report on the situation of asylum in the EU.
- **The Statistics Annex** will be published as a separate document later in the year following the Synthesis Report. Statistics are requested as time series in order to quantify and identify trends and developments.
  - **Scope**: the statistics provided in the Statistics Annex should cover the full reference period from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016. Where requested, the latest stock statistics should refer to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016.
- **The National Report (Part 2)**: this report allows for a structure primarily intended for each EMN NCP's national audience. The specifications for this Report will be detailed in a separate document.
  - **Scope**: the report should cover the full reference period from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016.

**IV. Deadlines and Submissions**

In order to meet the deadlines required for the publication of the Commission's Annual Report, it is **essential** to respect the timescale given in these specifications:

- The submission date for the **National Report (Part 1)** is **15<sup>th</sup> February 2016.**
- The submission date for the **Statistics Annex** is **29<sup>th</sup> April 2016.**
- The submission date for the **National Report (Part 2)** is **29<sup>th</sup> April 2016.**

**ANNUAL REPORT 2016 ON IMMIGRATION AND ASYLUM  
IN [(MEMBER) STATE]  
NATIONAL REPORT (PART 1)**

**[CONTRIBUTION TO COMMISSION AND TO EASO ANNUAL REPORTS]**

The Annual Policy Report **National Report (Part 1)** has been structured as a common template. The template aims to collect information on both a) national policy developments and b) statistical data.

**a) National Policy Developments**

EMN NCPs are requested to provide information on key measures developed during the reporting year (2016) to implement EU policy, legislative and financial instruments, including the following:

- ✓ Key national developments in legislation, policy and practice
- ✓ Any developments resulting from actions at EU level in relation to specific policy topics.

**Instructions on the content and information to be provided**

Please consider the following points while responding the questionnaire provided in this document:

- ✓ Please **only** report on developments that took place during the reporting year (2016) and not on developments that took place in earlier years. You may also report on *planned national developments that will take place in 2017 to illustrate future trends*. However, please make sure that you clearly identify these as planned for 2017 rather than actual developments in 2016.
- ✓ Content should be as relevant to the topic under consideration, and as concise, as possible. (e.g. provide only one or two paragraphs for each of your responses).
- ✓ Where relevant, please describe concrete actions or measures, for example, resulting from the entry into force of new legislation. Examples are given in each of the sub-sections to ensure consistency and to facilitate your work.
- ✓ Please clearly differentiate between actions undertaken by your government or public authorities. Civil society or NGOs actions should only be described in the National Report (Part 2).
- ✓ If there has been no significant development, please explicitly state it in the relevant section.
- ✓ Please foresee the liaison and coordination with relevant national contacts including:
  1. EASO NCPs (as information requested in this template will also serve to inform EASO's Annual Report)
  2. National Contact Points on Integration (NCPIs)
  3. Frontex Risk Analysis Network (FRAN)
  4. National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms working against Trafficking in Human Beings.

Note: No separate consultation round with the permanent representations is foreseen by the Commission. However, you should also aim to liaise with your respective Permanent Representations to the EU in submitting replies to the Commission. The European Commission will inform the Permanent Representations of this process separately.

**b) Statistics**

**Key statistics** are requested to illustrate each topic of the Commission's Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum. These are set out in the **Statistics Annex** (Annex 1). Where available, statistics will be sourced from Eurostat. Other statistics will have to be obtained directly from national sources. An Excel template will be circulated together with the Study specifications.

## 1. LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

### 1.1. Economic migration

#### 1.1.1. *Main developments in economic migration*

Please describe any *new or planned* changes in legislation, policies and measures in the area of economic migration. This introductory question aims to collect general information on overarching developments in the area of economic migration, which is followed by specific questions below.

*Labour legislation - detailed below - carried out in 2016 has resulted a faster admission of several groups of third-country nationals to the Hungarian labour market.*

#### 1.1.2. *Facilitating admission*

Please describe any *new or planned* policies / measures to facilitate admission and access of the following categories of migrants. Please concentrate on any additional incentive mechanisms, besides those introduced through the transposition and implementation of EU legislation.

##### **A. *Highly qualified workers***

*In view of the negative experience of most of the Member States it became necessary to amend the existing EU Blue Card legislation. Hungary supports the intention of the legislative proposal and actively attends the working group established in order to discuss the Commission's proposal for a new Blue Card Directive (Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly skilled employment)*

##### **B. *Intra-Corporate Transferees (ICTs) and***

##### **C. *Seasonal Workers***

*In May 2016 new measures of*

*I) Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals has been adopted by Act XXXIX of 2016 on the amendments of certain acts on migration and relating acts, and*

*II) Government Decree 445/2013 (XI. 28.) on the Authorization of the Employment of Third-country Nationals in Hungary<sup>1</sup> has been adopted by the Government Decree 113/2016. (V.30.) on the amendments of certain government decrees relating to migration*

*for the purpose of implementation of two directives: Directive 2014/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers; and Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer.*

*The amendments introduce new employee-categories and lay down detailed rules on administrative procedures those result a faster admission of these groups of third-country nationals to the Hungarian labour market.*

<sup>1</sup> *Government Decree 445/2013 (XI. 28.) on the Authorization of the Employment of Third-country Nationals in Hungary by a Procedure Other Than a Single Application Procedure, on Cases of Exemptions from the Authorization Requirement, on the Involvement of the Employment Centers of County (Budapest) Government Agencies in Single Application Procedures in the Capacity of Specialist Authority, on the Notification of the Employment of Third-country Nationals Who can be Employed Without a Work Permit, and on Wage Compensation*

**D. Migrants entrepreneurs**

*The legislation concerning migrant entrepreneurs has changed slightly in 2016. After 1 July 2016 migrant entrepreneurs can apply for a Residence Permit for the Pursuit of Gainful Activity.*

**E. Au pairs**

*Hungary has started the drafting of legislative measures to implement the Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing (recast). The Directive will be implemented by the end of 2017.*

**F. Other remunerated workers**

*Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Australia was signed on 24 February 2016, between Hungary and Chile was signed on 18 August 2016, between Hungary and Hong Kong was signed on 1 December 2016, and most recently between Hungary and Japan was signed on 14 February, 2017. Within the Working Holiday Scheme annually 100 (200 for Australia) young people aged 18-35 can visit the contracting Party's country primarily as a tourist, and during their stay they can also be employed on a temporary basis under preferential provisions. Further negotiations are foreseen to be completed in 2017 concerning Working Holiday Agreements with Argentina.*

*In 1 July 2016 the term "preferred employer" was introduced. If a third country national plans to enter into a contract for employment relationship, an application for the issue or extension of a residence permit may be submitted by the prospective preferred employer as well, provided that the client has consented in writing. In that case the competent authority may communicate with the employer as well as the client. However, the client will be notified of all procedural steps taken. In the case of a preferred employer the Government Office shall give the position statement within 8 days and the alien policing authority shall make the decision in 60 days instead of 70.*

*Under Section 72/H Subsection (1) of Government Decree 114/2007 (V.24.) on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals the preferred employer means:*

- an employer having signed a strategic partnership agreement with the Government;*
- any employer that plans to employ in Hungary a third-country national from a country neighbouring Hungary in any of the professions provided for in a communication by the Ministry of National Economy;*
- any employer who implements an investment project of preferential status for national economy considerations.*

**1.1.3. Satisfying labour market needs - admission policies**

Please describe any *new or planned* labour migration admission policies, measures or changes to the existing legislation regarding labour market and skill needs/shortages in relation to the employment of third-country nationals.

*In May 2016 the amendment of existing regulations on migration and other related acts created the possibility that an employer may submit applications for single permit on behalf of his/her employee and extended the list of third-country nationals who can be employed in Hungary without a work permit.*

*Act XXXIX of 2016 on the amendments of certain acts on migration and relating acts (published on May 20, 2016) introduced that, in case of fulfilment of certain conditions, in lieu of an employee from a third country, the employer may also apply for the single residency and work permit for such employee. Government Decree 113/2016. (V.30.) on the amendments of certain government decrees relating to migration defines the group of TCNs which is exempted from the labour market related part of the authorization process. However, conditions for entry and residence shall also be examined in their case too. The new provisions entered into force on 1 July 2016.*

*A Communication issued by the Minister of National Economy on 11 July 2016 listed those activities which do not need an authorization from the labour authorities if the third country national is a national from one of the neighbouring countries. The evaluation criteria of these applications for a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment are largely simplified.*

**1.1.4. Efforts to avoid ‘social dumping’<sup>2</sup> and labour exploitation of TCNs**

Please describe any *new or planned* changes aimed at tackling labour exploitation of TCN workers staying legally and/or social dumping in your (Member) State.

*New or planned labour policies, measures did not arise in 2016.*

**1.1.5. Misuse of legal immigration channels by TCN workers**

Please describe any *new or planned* policies / measures or practices to tackle misuse by economic migration of legal immigration channel.

*New or planned labour policies, measures did not arise in 2016.*

**1.2. Students and researchers**

(a) Please describe any *new or planned* policies / measures or practices to facilitate greater mobility of students and researchers and towards meeting labour market needs. Please specify any incentive mechanisms for students and researchers, besides those introduced through the transposition and implementation of EU legislation.

*Hungary has started the drafting of legislative measures to implement the Directive (EU) 2016/801 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing (recast). The Directive will be implemented by the end of 2017.*

<sup>2</sup> **Social dumping** refers to the practice where workers from third countries are exploited as “cheap labour” in order to increase profit margins of companies with the result that there is a general lowering of wages and labour standards for the whole population

<https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/observatories/eurwork/industrial-relations-dictionary/social-dumping-0>

*In 2016 the scholarship programme “Stipendium Hungaricum” – established by Government Decree 285/2013. (VII.26.) – attracted a high number of students applying for a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Studies. The programme concerns about 80 countries.*

(b) Please describe any new or planned policies / measures or practices to tackle misuse by TCN students and researchers of legal immigration channels.

*New or planned labour policies, measures did not arise in 2016.*

(c) Please describe any other new or planned policies / measures or practices related to students and researchers.

*New or planned labour policies, measures did not arise in 2016.*

### **1.3. Family reunification and family formation**

(a) Please describe any new or planned policies/measures or practices to regulate admission on the basis of family reunification and family formation.

*Concerning visas issued for a validity period not exceeding 90 days to a family member who is a third-country national the following modifications have been made in Government Decree 113/2007. (V.24.) in 2016:*

*a) The modification amends Government Decree 113/2007. (V.24.) to include which documents could be used to prove family member status. These documents are the following: a birth certificate, a marriage certificate, a certificate of registered partnership, or a certificate of adoption. The existence of a family relationship can be proved by any other credible way.*

*b) From 1 July 2016 the central visa authority (Office of Immigration and Asylum) is not participating in applications concerning the aforementioned visa.*

*Concerning the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification we would like to state that Section 57. Subsection (6) of Government Decree 113/2007. (V.24.) was amended in 1 July 2016. After the amendment a third country national family member of a recognized refugee only needs to prove that the conditions stated in Section 13. Subsection (1) points e) – g) of Act II of 2007 are fulfilled if more than 3 months have passed between the application for family reunification and the recognition as a refugee.*

(b) Please describe any new or planned policies / measures or practices to tackle misuse of family reunification of immigration channels.

*In order to combat the abuse of the admission of visa regarding the family member of a third country national, the 113/2007 Government Decree has been amended in 2016:*

*a) birth certificates or other equivalent documents issued abroad shall be recognized as birth certificates except the marriage certificates,*

*b) the annulment and the withdrawal of the visa before travelling to Hungary are decided by the consular officer who issues the visa.*



**1.4. Information on routes to and conditions of legal migration**

Please describe any *new or planned* policies/measures or practices to improve the provision of information on the routes to and conditions of legal migration for third-country nationals (information campaigns, websites, specific centres, etc.) which take place both in the Member State and/or a third country.

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures recently.*

**1.5. Guaranteeing certain rights for third-country nationals who are already legally resident on the territory**

Please describe any *new or planned* policies / measures or practices to regulate and/or facilitate access to the following:

**A. *Long-term residence***<sup>3</sup>

*Since June 2016 both refugee and subsidiary protection statuses granted after 31st of May 2016 shall be revised three years after providing international protection.*

**B. *Intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals between Member States***

*Since June 2016 both refugee and subsidiary protection statuses granted after 31st of May 2016 shall be revised three years after providing international protection. After withdrawing his or her status the former protected person shall lose the right to move freely in the territory of the EU.*

*Directive 2014/66/EU on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer was transposed to national law in 30 September 2016. With the transposition the terms “long-term mobility” and “short-term mobility” were introduced.*

**1.6. Visa policy and Schengen governance****1.6.1. *Visa Policy***

Please describe any *new or planned* policies/measures or practices in relation to the implementation of the Visa Code and the Visa Information System (VIS). Specifically describe new developments in relation to biometric visas (share of visas issued which are biometric, regions covered, pilot measures and testing, cooperation between (Member) States’ consulates and the set up joint consular services for visas).

*The 113/2007 Government Decree has been amended on 1 July 2016 concerning the rules for a stay not exceeding 90 days within a 180 day period:*

*a) Contrary to the previous legislation where the visas were annulled or revoked before entry into Hungary by the relevant authority, now it is the duty of the consular officer who issued the visa to have it annulled or revoked.*

*b) If the central visa authority agreed to issue a visa after a national consultation but before the issuance the consul obtains information which prevents the issuance of the visa, the application – while simultaneously notifying the central visa authority – shall be rejected in accordance with the Visa Code.*

<sup>3</sup> A long-term resident is a citizen from a country outside the EU who has been given long-term resident status. This status means that the person will have similar rights as EU citizens. (Directive 2003/109/EC)

c) *The visa valid for a stay not exceeding 90 days within a 180 day period which was contained in a third country national's travel document should be replaced by the competent consulate officer or regional directorate in the third country national's valid travel document in two days if the third country national notifies the visa authority about the loss, theft or destruction of his or her travel document and applies for a replacement.*

*The full-scale implementation of VIS was finished in 29 February 2016. After the implementation VIS gained world coverage concerning the visa-issuing authorities currently operating in Hungary. The VISION Mailing System was replaced by the VIS Mail System on 20 January 2016. The future goal concerning VIS and VIS Mail is the enhancement – as effective and flexible as possible – of the exchange of visa data between Member States and the support of the fight against visa abuses and visa frauds, therefore preventing cross-border crime. With the full coverage of VIS this can be optimally realized but in the future the general use of VIS Mail should be encouraged between Member States as VIS Mail has substantially more complex tasks than the previous mailing system. It also fully took over the consultative mechanisms of VISION.*

*The work on the amendment of 810/2009/EC on the establishment of the Visa Code and the round-trip visa has continued in 2016 but the modifications have not yet been finalized. The amendment of the Visa Code suggested by the EU would drastically change the visa procedures concerning visas not exceeding 90 days. Some questions were agreed upon but others are still pending.*

### **1.6.2. Schengen Governance**

Please describe any *new or planned* developments in relation to Schengen Governance. Where relevant, please include any (planned) actions in relation to the new Schengen acquis, temporary suspension of Schengen, etc.

*No legislation changes have occurred or have been planned concerning the Schengen Governance.*

## **2. INTEGRATION**

*\* Please note that this section includes integration of all categories of TCNs. Some specific categories are included in the questions as examples and only as prompts. If any measures refer to specific categories of migrants, please make sure to specify the categories. Also question 2.3 asks for measures for specific groups of migrants.*

### **2.1. Promoting integration through socio-economic participation**

Please describe any *new or planned* policies/measures or practices to facilitate integration of migrants (including vulnerable migrants, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) through socio-economic participation including:

#### **A. Measures to improve attainment in the education system**

*Although the Reception Directive provides a 3 month grace period for enrolment of asylum seekers into school the Hungarian law on education provides instant access to the schooling system regardless of the status of the child.*

*It is possible to recognize qualifications obtained abroad, but for this the physical documentation has to be provided, referencing it is not enough. In addition to this, Hungary has long provided the possibility for the recognition of educational and professional qualifications through the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center.*

*At present in Hungary the number of migrant children in educational institutions is not significant. In accordance with European and Hungarian laws, children with migrant background receive integrated education in Hungarian public education institutions.*

*The new National Core Curricula (NCC), in force from 1 September 2013, provides the legal framework for the development of social and citizenship skills that respect fundamental rights, human rights and children's rights. The NCC defines social and civic competences as competences that must be developed compulsorily during the education of every school subject. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union has to be taken into account as well. During compulsory education, positive attitudes have to be developed such as respect for equality, democracy, religious and ethnic diversity. One of the most important development goals of the „Man and society” subject area is „to develop knowledge and skills related to equal treatment and equal opportunities”. These issues are also present in the content of general education.*

*Elaboration on two good practices regarding the integration of migrant children that integrate both citizenship and language education:*

*There is an intercultural pedagogical programme on the kindergarten and school education of foreign citizen children and students. It contains the principles, objectives and methodology to be implemented in the course of joint education of Hungarian and migrant children. Important principles are: multicultural approach, learning of the Hungarian language as language of instruction at schools in order to promote integration, encouraging the respect of the others' cultures and promoting the preservation of the mother tongue and culture of migrant children.*

*Another good example is the „Step Together” project co-financed by the European Integration Fund. It aims to develop Hungarian as second language-competencies of migrant children, by making them stepping together with their Hungarian classmates in order to facilitate their inclusion in Hungarian public education, and to reduce educational underachievement and dropout rates. In the framework of the project content Hungarian language teaching materials have been elaborated for primary school pupils. The materials focus on both the development of their Hungarian language and their specific subject knowledge. The learning aids are thematically related to the curriculum, which facilitate the work of teachers working with migrant children. For teachers who are using these materials, a continuous teacher training programme is also available.*

*There was a project of the Reformed Church that focused on school-age children.<sup>4</sup> The objective of the project was to promote and strengthen the integration of school-age children granted refugee and subsidiary protection statuses, in their schools and related environment. Preparation and professional support to the reception environment was necessary, because refugee minors, furthermore minor asylum applicants are obliged to attend school from the point they submit their applications but the Hungarian educational system is not yet sufficiently prepared for their acceptance, which is especially true for students of secondary school age and young adults.*

*Main actions of the project were: developing their Hungarian as a second language knowledge with a functional methodology, learning how to learn, filling in general knowledge gaps, gaining language and knowledge skills for various subjects, background knowledge on Hungarian society and culture, social work, bridging cultural differences, providing the needs for inclusion, caring for the psycho social needs of the students, conflict management, administrative assistance (permits, social benefits) and life-coaching.*

*In the school integration project 39 pupils and students were involved.*

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<sup>4</sup> From 2014 to 30th June 2015 the European Refugee Fund supported 8 integration related projects. One of them is elaborated above.

**B. Measures to enhance migrants' language skills**

*Language courses are provided within the above mentioned 30 day period within the reception system by volunteers and NGOs through AMIF funded projects. Following this, as part of the housing projects or on individual basis, language courses are also available at several NGOs.*

*Kalunba Non-profit Ltd. provides Hungarian language courses for refugees twice a week. At the moment three different Hungarian as foreign language teachers are available. Their courses are supported by volunteers, who teach the participants through group or individual courses. Within this programme several refugees passed successfully on Hungarian language exams.*

*The Asylum Support Organization for Migrants provides one or two weekly sessions for Hungarian language learning, and also helps with translation, interpretation and with official matters of the beneficiaries of international protection.*

*The Evangélikus Diakónia Hungary conversation club provides an opportunity for clients to learn Hungarian and other languages as well.*

*The Science Language School started a free Hungarian language learning program for recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. The level, length and intensity of the course vary; the students can attend 120, 180 and 240 hour free language courses.*

*Besides the above mentioned NGOs, several Family Support Centres also provide language courses both in the capital and in the countryside.*

**C. Migrant access to social security, healthcare and housing**

*Short term housing of those granted international protection is available in the reception system by the asylum authority, after recognition from the date of communicating the decision, for up to 30 days. After moving out of the reception centres several NGOs and religious organizations provide temporary housing solutions for beneficiaries of international protection and help them to find long term housing solutions.*

*Examples of two recent projects focused on the housing of beneficiaries of international protection.<sup>5</sup>*

*The Projects were implemented by the Reformed church and by the Baptist church. The aim of the projects was to help people involved in the program to adapt their competences gained during the integration process or earlier to the Hungarian conditions, in order to become self-sustainable. As the main component of the projects, the benefactor (the NGO) financed the rental fee for the beneficiaries of international protection, while beneficiaries of international protection had to pay the other housing expenses. During the project period the benefactor, instead of the target group, was sub-let the flats and provided the social work, labour market integration activities (CV writing, job recruitment interviews, general information on the Hungarian labour market) and with the help of volunteers, Hungarian language lessons.*

*Altogether 98 people benefited from these housing projects.*

*In the capital the Hungarian Baptist Aid currently provides a possibility for temporary housing of recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in 5 different facilities. Three from these five facilities house single persons only, and the further two of them are available for families, for a one year period, which can be extended depending on the facility by half a year or even one year.*

<sup>5</sup> From 2014 to 30th June 2015 the European Refugee Fund (ERF) supported 8 integration related projects. Two of them are elaborated above.

*Most of the facilities housing single persons have social workers, those available for families have additional professional staff (lawyer, psychologist, translator, teacher, language teacher) in order to help their successful integration process.*

*Within a complex housing and integration project the Kalunba Non-profit Ltd. provides apartments for a period of 4 to 12 months to its clients. At this time they have 15 flats for single persons and families. Those taking part in the project as beneficiaries, are supported by social workers. The success of the project depends on effective mutual cooperation and it aims to prepare the participants for an independent living (through Hungarian language course, labour market orientation, etc.).*

*Besides the above mentioned two programmes, housing is also provided by Evangélikus Diakónia Hungary and Methodical Social Centre and Institutions of Budapest.*

*Note: From 2015 the AMIF supports integration projects among of them the integration of beneficiaries of international protection. The actions of AMIF do not make strict differences between beneficiaries of international protection (BIP) and other TCNs who stay legally in Hungary. Currently 2 housing projects are being supported only for BIPs which insure housing for 240 people. The projects are run by one municipal institution and by one non-profit Ltd. The activities of these housing projects are the same as were during the timeframe of the European Refugee Fund (ERF).*

*Beneficiaries of international protection are granted the same - social, health care and family services related rights as Hungarian citizens, with the one exception that those without social security are granted free basic health care and emergency - and hospital care for 6 month period following their recognition, which is financed by the asylum authority.*

*In line with Act CLIV of 1997 on Health, each person staying within the territory of Hungary is entitled to:*

- from among epidemiological services: mandatory vaccination (except for those necessary before entering certain foreign countries), screening examinations based on epidemiological considerations, mandatory medical examinations, epidemiological quarantine, transport of patients with infectious diseases;*
- ambulance services, in case the person concerned requires immediate treatment on the following reasons: accident with injuries, mass accident, health crisis situation, life-danger or its suspicion, acute cases or cases with alarming symptoms, childbirth, easing of great pain or other grave acute symptom, disturbed consciousness, endangering condition or its suspicion;*
- forms of care specified in separate legislation when requiring urgent medical treatment.*

*Following the submission of the asylum application, persons applying for the recognition of their refugee, subsidiary protection, temporary protection or authorised to stay status, in case of illness are entitled to the following health care services, free of charge:*

- examinations and medical treatment provided by general practitioners;*
- examinations, medical treatment provided in outpatient specialist care, when requiring urgent medical care, including medicines and bandages used during the treatment;*
- in patient health care services when requiring urgent medical treatment, medical treatments prescribed by the physician - including surgical interventions, as well as materials, prosthetic appliances used during these interventions - , medical treatments, medicines and bandages used during the treatment as well as catering;*

- following outpatient and inpatient care treatments until the patient is cured or his/her status is stabilised: the necessary examinations and treatments;
- medicines not covered by the specific public scheme for those in need, medicines that cannot be substituted and medical appliances necessary for administering the necessary medicine;
- other medical appliances prescribed by the physician and specified by legislation;
- urgent dental care and tooth conserving treatment, in case treatment belonging to the lowest level of reimbursement category is provided;
- pregnancy and childbirth care, as well as abortion in case conditions specified by the act on the protection of foetal life are met;
- medicines and bandages free of charge if the person concerned is covered by the „specific public scheme for those in need”; or with 90% or 100% health insurance reimbursement based on „medical order”;
- transport of the patient in certain cases, such as childbirth or urgently needed inpatient care, if the transport cannot be solved otherwise due to the health status of the patient;
- age-related mandatory immunisation.

*The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has recently published its Summary Report on the MIPEX Health Strand and Country Reports (2016) which examines health aspects of migrants' integration. The report awards the score '2' to Hungary which is a medium score within new EU Member States:*

*Hungary provides a generous healthcare package to migrants who submit application for the recognition of any status regulated under the law on asylum. These in kind benefits are provided regardless of existing insurance coverage of the migrant, also in case of not being able to pay for it.*

*The benefits are the following: primary care, compulsory vaccination, specialized ambulatory and hospital care in emergency, ambulance, emergency dental care, pregnancy care and all the pharmaceutical and medical devices that are provided to socially deprived patients*

#### **D. Migrant integration into the labour market**

*In Hungary beneficiaries of international protection can access the labour market and acquire a job without any permits just like our country's citizens, straight after recognition. Without any additional residence or work permits, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are able to access the labour market. With their Hungarian ID cards they can work similarly to Hungarian citizens. It makes no difference whether they are refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. (Unless a rule of law or government decree expressly regulates otherwise, a refugee shall have the rights and obligations of a Hungarian citizen; basically a beneficiary of subsidiary protection shall have the rights and obligations of a refugee).*

*In the context of the transposition of two directives (Directive 2014/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers and Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer) Hungary has modified Act IV of 1991 on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefits and extended the measures to the seasonal workers and ICTs. The amending Act XXXIX of 2016 entered into force on 1 July 2016.*

*Access to vocational training is also granted on the same terms as for citizens. Labour market assistance is provided by NGOs in cooperation with Family Support and Employment Affairs Centres.*

*The Asylum Support Organization for Migrants helps clients with finding jobs and writing their CVs. The members of the above mentioned organization helped many clients with finding jobs in the past, currently they are looking for a person to teach members of their Asylum Women's Club how to sew once a week.*

*The Evangélikus Diakónia Hungary helps the clients with individual counselling.*

*The Maltese Care Non-profit Ltd. at their labour market consulting office within their "Job for you" programme, provide information, individual labour market advice, individualized job seeking, and concrete job opportunities for clients.*

*There was a project of the Immigration and Asylum Office that supported the labour market integration of the target group by providing vocational trainings.*

*The aim of the project was to involve refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in specialized vocational trainings (like welder, forklift driver, florist) together with providing opportunity for becoming self-employed. The project started with the skills testing, to assess the abilities of the applicants, including their Hungarian language knowledge. In a case of need additional Hungarian language lessons were available that included the job specific terminology in their curriculum. Personal mentors coached the participants during the trainings and those who successfully completed the training course were assisted by a mentor to find a job that requires knowledge gained during the course, in line with the long term goals of the project.*

*14 people passed the courses and the exams and during the project period 6 people found employment.*

## **2.2. Promoting integration through civic participation: rights and obligations, achieving equal treatment and belonging**

Please describe any *new or planned* policies/measures or practices to facilitate integration of migrants (including vulnerable migrants) through improving rights and obligations, achieving equal treatment and belonging. For instance, consider measures to increase the participation of migrant representatives (including women) in the design and implementation of integration policies; outreach programmes and work placements to build capacity within migrant organisations and encourage support at local level; and measures to enhance democratic participation, for example, training mentors etc.

*There are no new or planned policies promoting integration through civic participation.*

## **2.3. Promoting integration of specific groups**

Please describe any *new or planned* policies/measures or practices to facilitate integration of specific groups of migrants, such as beneficiaries of international protection, labour migrants (both highly-skilled and low-skilled if there are measures in place), UAMs, family migrants etc.

*Revision of the integration system was necessary due to the experience of the past 2 years showing that most of those granted protection were not committed to integrate into Hungarian society, the payment of integration support and the integration contracts themselves had to be terminated by the Authority since many left to an unknown location, and huge amounts of support granted did not serve its original purpose.*

*Before 1st April 2016 recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection could not get support after 3 years have passed from the date of their recognition, this time limit was removed.*

*From 1st April 2016 any support that was unduly used now could be claimed back by the Asylum Authority, with the possibility of instalment payments.*

*From 1st June 2016 unduly used services and support can be now be collected as taxes.*

*From 1st June 2016 support for recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection that aimed to help with their integration into the society is no longer available within the legislation. Both financial integration support and social support services, the possibility to apply for and enter into an integration agreement with the Asylum Authority is no longer available. Additional financial support previously available has been also removed.*

*From 1st June 2016 the amount of time recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can receive services and stay at reception facilities has been reduced from 60 days to 30 days.*

#### **2.4. Non-discrimination**

Please describe any *new or planned* relevant activity, legal or policy development and related actors that concerned promotion, implementation and monitoring of non-discrimination policies, in particular on grounds of ethnicity, race or others that would be particularly relevant for third-country nationals. Specifically mention any measure beyond those introduced through the transposition and implementation of EU legislation.

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures recently in the area of non-discrimination.*

#### **2.5. Promoting integration at local level and cooperation, consultation and coordination of local stakeholders**

a) Please describe *new or planned* relevant activities on the integration of migrants involving the active participation of local authorities and/or civil society. Measures might include activities addressing integration challenges in disadvantaged urban areas; improving multi-level cooperation between different levels of governance (e.g. national, regional, local government); granting voting rights in local elections.

b) Please describe any *new or planned* additional information on the processes for cooperation, consultation and coordination of national, regional and local authorities, including civil society, countries of origin and with EU level institutions and actors.

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures recently in the area of promoting integration at local level and cooperation, consultation and coordination of local stakeholders.*

#### **2.6. Awareness raising on migration in the host society**

Please describe any *new or planned* policies/measures or practices aimed at raising awareness on the phenomenon of migration in the host societies / countries of destination – i.e. in the Member State (information campaigns, websites, etc.).

*For those still living in reception facilities these services are provided by the facility's social workers, those who already left the facilities are cared for by NGO social workers.*

#### **2.7. Involvement of countries of origin**

Countries of origin may play a role in the integration of migrants before departure, during stay in the EU, and on return.

Please describe any *new or planned* policies/measures or practices to support integration involving countries of origin at any / all of these stages. For example, pre-departure measures may include provision of information on visas and work permits, language training, vocational training,



recognition of qualifications and skills; measures during stay may include support to diaspora communities, promotion of transnational entrepreneurship, increasing trade between countries of origin and stay; measures to support return may include developing a rights-based framework for re-integration and for temporary and circular migration.

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures recently in the area concerning involvement of countries of origin.*

### 3. IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND RETURN

#### 3.1. Enhanced border management at the external borders

In responding to each of the questions below, please wherever possible state what type of border the measure specifically affects.

##### 3.1.1. ***Border control measures: technology, equipment and infrastructure, including systems linked to EU instruments and actions to coordinate different types of border checks (e.g. such as the introduction of new IT systems, advanced passenger information systems, surveillance equipment, automated border controls and fast track lanes, etc.)***

*Several developments were done in 2016 in order to support border surveillance tasks on the Hungarian-Serbian border:*

- a manoeuvre road was built along the border fence,- preparation of the construction of specific roads towards the border fence by the Hungarian Defence Forces;*
- financial measures by the Internal Security Fund (ISF) will be continued in 2017, for example Eurosur regional coordination centres will be established in Kecskemét and in Nyíregyháza;*
- command centres in Mórahalom and in Bácsalmás were established for the complex border defence system;*
- technical devices were installed on the border fence as a part of the DAHUA project;*
- the preparation of establishing manoeuvre roads along the Hungarian-Croatian border has been started;*
- observation posts were built up;*
- in order to prevent illegal entries the monitoring measures of cargo trains entering Hungary at the Kelebia railway border were introduced;*
- illegal migrants apprehended within 8 km of the border line are escorted by the police officers to the entrance of transit zones situated on the external side of the border fence.*

##### 3.1.2. ***Border control measures: other activities to improve the effectiveness of controls at external borders (e.g. training and policy)***

Please describe any relevant (planned) developments to ensure more effective control of the external borders, such as reinforcing border control staff, providing training, increasing overall resources, introducing action plans or protocols, etc.

*According to a Government Decision in August 2016 the Hungarian National Police Border Patrol Action Department was reinforced with 3000 new police officers. The recruitment started on 1 September 2016.*

*The construction of a new fence as the second line of the border fence has been started along the Hungarian-Serbian border section.*

### **3.1.3. Preventing and combating irregular immigration by ensuring reinforced cooperation with third countries in the area of border management.**

Please list any 2016 or planned agreements, and other forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with third countries with an objective to strengthen the operational capacity in combatting irregular migration and controlling of external borders.

<b>Title of agreement (where relevant)</b>	<b>Third country (countries) with whom the cooperation exists</b>	<b>Description (e.g. provision of border equipment, training of border guards, etc.)</b>
<i>Police Cooperation Convention of Southeast Europe</i>	<i>Serbia</i>	<i>Joint border patrol at Serbian-Bulgarian border</i>
<i>Police Cooperation Convention of Southeast Europe</i>	<i>Macedonia (FYROM)</i>	<i>Joint border patrol at Macedonian-Greek border</i>
<i>Protocol Between Hungarian National Police and State Border Service of Ukraine on Záhony Joint Contact Point</i>	<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>Information exchange</i>

*Police Cooperation Convention of Southeast Europe: 201 police officers have been sent to Macedonia and 60 to Serbia.*

*Protocol Between Hungarian National Police and State Border Service of Ukraine on Záhony Joint Contact Point: after the fulfilment of the technical background the Contact Point started to operate on 25 January 2017.*

### **3.2. Preventing and tackling of misuse of legal migration channels**

Please describe any measures introduced to prevent and tackle:

#### **3.2.1. Irregular migration caused by visa liberalisation**

- a) Please describe any measures introduced to monitor the effects of visa free regimes in your Member State.
- b) What have been the results of these monitoring activities? Describe here any key findings – especially in relation to impact on the **number unfounded asylum applications** registered in your Member State.
- c) Please describe measures taken to ensure the accelerated and swift return of persons from visa-free third countries found to be making unfounded asylum applications, to be overstaying permissions to stay or otherwise misusing legal migration channels.
- d) Please describe any evidence of the effectiveness of the measures to ensure return.

*There have been no new or planned relevant changes regarding irregular migration caused by visa liberalisation.*

### 3.2.2. *Irregular migration caused by use of false travel documents*

Please provide *new or planned measures* to prevent and identify and/or investigate fraudulent acquisition and use of false travel documents, as well as **any available statistics** and further information on the number of cases of use of false travel document identified in your country.

- border crossing stamps abuse: 1005 cases;

- ID card abuse: 114 cases;

- residence permit abuse: 54 times;

- passport abuse: 106 times;

- visa abuse: 40 times.

1319 cases of public document forgery have been detected.

Police has deployed document experts to Shanghai - China (1 person) and Minsk - Belorussia (1 person) in order to detect false and forged documents.

### 3.2.3. *Irregular migration caused by the misuse of free movement rights by third country nationals and preventing the fraudulent acquisition and use of free movement rights by third-country nationals*

Please describe any *new* activities implemented during 2016 to monitor and analyse information on the fraud and misuse of free movement. For example, measures to ensure common validation standards at borders and domestic controls and improvement of the security of the application and issuance processes for identity/EU documentation.

*There are no new measures introduced. The Immigration and Asylum Office investigates the misuse of free movement rights on a case-by-case approach, for example marriages of convenience.*

## 3.3. **Prevention of unsafe migration and the fight against facilitation of irregular migration ('smuggling')**

### 3.3.1. *Prevention of unsafe migration*

Please describe any *new or planned* policies/measures or practices responding to the objective of prevention of unsafe migration (for example, through unsafe routes) from third countries of origin and transit (information campaigns, websites, projects with grass-roots NGOs or involving the diaspora, etc.).

*In order to stem the tide of illegal migration a temporary border protection device was erected on the southern border to strengthen the security of the "green" border. On the aforementioned border section migrants can enter the country in specific transit zones.*

### 3.3.2. *Combatting facilitation of irregular migration*

Please provide information on any *new policies, measures or relevant changes aimed at preventing and combatting facilitation of irregular migration* (for example, on cooperation measures to combat smuggling). Please distinguish between any developments related to facilitated entry and facilitated stay.

*Within the Hungarian Police a border police reinforcement unit was set up with the aim of preventing illegal entry into the country, as well as identifying and combatting crimes related to irregular migration.*

*Hungarian police contingents were deployed to Greece, Macedonia and Serbia in order to support border surveillance tasks of host countries. The deployments will be processed in 2017. Hungarian police officers will be deployed to Macedonia on a regular basis. The deployments to Serbia are in planning phase.*

*Annual Working Meeting of the Hungarian–Serbian Border Police was organized in November 2016:*

- joint proposal was archived to increase the duty hours of the joint patrols (10 instead of 8 hours);*
- police power will be concentrated along the Szabadka-Kelebia railway line;*
- a Serbian police unit as part of the joint patrol next to Szeged BPO will be deployed to Szabadka.*

*New legislation was introduced in the Hungarian Criminal Code in 2016 in connection with human trafficking, human smuggling or the illegal employment of third country nationals.*

*The Immigration and Asylum Office has intensified its cooperation with police, tax and customs authorities, and labour authorities and is able to conduct investigations in a wider scope in order to identify and locate third-country nationals who are staying and/or working in Hungary without the necessary permits.*

### **3.3.3. Monitoring of migrant smuggling**

Please describe any challenges faced by your (Member) State in monitoring / collecting statistics on migrant smuggling? How does your (Member) State (plan to) address these issues?

*There have been no new or planned relevant changes regarding the monitoring of migrant smuggling.*

### **3.3.4. Monitoring and identifying migration routes**

Please describe any new or planned measures to identify, monitor and aggregate information on migration routes and please explain how is this information used to develop your (Member) State's response to migratory flows?

Please describe the role of national immigration liaison officers (NLOs) in gathering this data

*There have been no new or planned relevant changes regarding the monitoring and identifying of migration routes.*

### 3.4. Main developments in the field of return and re-integration

Please describe any *new or planned* changes in legislation, policies and measures in the area of return and reintegration. This introductory question aims to collect general information on overarching developments in the area of return

*The following measures and legislative changes have been made or have been initiated in 2016:*

*Directive 29/2016 (XI.10.) of the High Commissioner of the Police about execution of return operations by air (in force) have been issued. Furthermore, negotiations about the implementing protocol of the Agreement between the European Community and Ukraine on the readmission of persons have finished. Negotiations have also been initiated concerning the implementing protocol of the Agreement between the European Community and Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the implementing protocol of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Turkey on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation. The implementation of the Agreement between the European Community and Montenegro on the readmission of persons is also planned.*

*From 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2018 a new Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programme was introduced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The reintegration component of the programme aims at assisting vulnerable returnees and returnees with chronic medical condition by offering – based on a needs assessment – reintegration counselling and a reintegration grant from which the beneficiary can finance the various activities of a pre-defined reintegration plan. This project aims at assisting up to 60 vulnerable returnees or returnees with medical chronicle condition.*

### 3.5. Strengthening cooperation with third countries of origin and transit on return migration management

#### 3.5.1. *Ensuring implementation of all EU readmission agreements to their full effect*<sup>6</sup>

Please report on activities undertaken to support the implementation of EU readmission agreements (implementing protocols, cooperation (including diplomatic pressure) with third countries to encourage implementation) by completing the Table and providing any additional relevant information in the box below:

<b>EU Readmission agreement (country)</b>	<b>National development (i.e. implementing protocol, cooperation)</b>	<b>Date of agreement (if relevant)</b>
Ukraine	finalizing the text of the implementing protocol	N/A
Pakistan	initiate negotiations	N/A
Turkey	initiate negotiations	N/A

#### 3.5.2. **Prevention of irregular migration from third countries: (a) the Southern Mediterranean countries; (b) countries within the Eastern Partnership; (c) the Western Balkans; and (d) the Western Mediterranean and the African Atlantic coast**

*Please refer to the answers provided in the subsections of Section 3 for this question.*

<sup>6</sup> Norway is invited to report on any National agreements in place.

**3.6. Enhancing return migration management including cooperation among EU Member States on return practices**

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS SECTION OF THE SYNTHESIS REPORT WILL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING

**3.6.1. *Summary of the EMN REG return and reintegration activities developed during 2016 (To be drafted by the EMN Service Provider)***

**3.6.2. *Summary of the Frontex Joint Return Operations (JTOs) (To be provided by Frontex)***

**3.6.3. *Maximising the potential of a common EU approach in the field of return, both voluntary and forced in compliance with existing EU acquis (To be drafted by COM)***

**3.6.4. *Please describe any new or planned measures to develop swift, sustainable and effective return using a common EU approach and in particular actions relevant to:***

- i. Recording entry bans in the SIS and facilitating exchange of information on entry bans;<sup>7</sup>
- ii. Operation of national forced return monitoring system (established in accordance with Article 8 (6) of the Return Directive<sup>8</sup>)
- iii. Other actions.

*i. The SIRENE Office is responsible for the questions concerning SIS alerts.*

*ii. According to national law the forced return is monitored by the Office of the Prosecutor General of Hungary.*

**3.6.5. *Other developments***

*There have been no other relevant developments.*

<sup>7</sup> This category of measure relates to the commitments of the Stockholm Programme specifically.

<sup>8</sup> Directive 2008/115/EC

## 4. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

**\*NB: This Section will also be used to provide information to inform EASO's Annual Report.**

### 4.1. Implementation of the Common European Asylum System and related policy developments

#### 4.1.1. *Changes in legislation, policies and practices*

Please provide information on changes in legislation, policies and practices (adopted, implemented, under preparation or pending) relating to any of the following areas:

##### **Access to the asylum procedure**

**i.** Access to territory (including, information on the arrival to the EU territory and operations to help asylum seekers on arrival, applications from outside the territory, where applicable, and humanitarian visas)

*Third country nationals seeking asylum and arriving from Serbia to the southern border of Hungary may hand in their claims in one of the transit zones. According to the new regulations of 2016 third country nationals who are caught by the police within 8 kilometres from the southern border of Hungary are brought back to the entry of one of the transit zones in order to enhance legal migration to the EU.*

**ii.** Access to the asylum procedure (including applications made at the border and in detention)

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures concerning access to the asylum procedure and we have no information of specific changes planned relating the subject. Furthermore see the answer provided in point i.*

**iii.** Registration of applications for international protection, including subsequent applications

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures concerning registration, and we have no information of specific changes planned related to the subject.*

##### **Reception of asylum applicants**

**iv.** Reception of applicants and vulnerable groups (accommodation, financial and social support, access to labour market, access to medical care)

*Due to the migration pressure of 2015 the Hungarian asylum system as a whole was reviewed and revised. The purpose of the changes were sometimes practical, some of them are finance or general policy based.*

*From 1st April 2016 free use pocket money is no longer available among the services granted to asylum seekers, recognized refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection at Reception Centres.*

*From 1st April 2016 the school enrolment support was relocated within the legislation. It was shifted into the educational support granted within the legislation with a simple rewording. At this time there was no legislative limit to the amount of the support.*

*From 1st June 2016 the amount of non-defined educational support granted within the legislation is limited to the minimum total amount of old age pension. Costs are paid after submitting the invoice.*

*From 1st April 2016 the previous limit of 80 hours per month for working hours of inhabitants at open reception facilities was removed.*

*From 1st June 2016 the legislation states that concerning the healthcare received in the asylum system basic healthcare rules are defined by the medical legislation. Special healthcare rules are defined within the asylum legislation.*

*From 1st June 2016 basic medical care which is not available at reception facilities for asylum seekers can be accessed at medical facilities financed by local municipalities at the asylum seeker's place of residence.*

**v.** Detention during the asylum procedure (practices regarding detention, grounds for detention)

*According to the new regulations of 2016, the refugee authority can - in order to conduct the asylum procedure and to secure the Dublin transfer - take the person seeking recognition into asylum detention if his/her entitlement to stay is exclusively based on the submission of an application for recognition where it is necessary to carry out a Dublin transfer and there is a serious risk of escape.*

### **Asylum procedures**

**vi.** Access to information and legal counselling / representation (including at the border and during the asylum procedure)

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures concerning access to information and legal counselling, and we have no information of specific changes planned relating the subject.*

**vii.** Provision of interpretation

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures concerning provision of interpretation, and we have no information of specific changes planned relating the subject.*

**viii.** Dublin procedure (incl. transfers)

**ix.** Special procedures: border procedures, accelerated procedures, admissibility procedures, prioritised procedures.

*According to the new regulations regarding the border procedure of 2016, third country nationals who are stopped by the police within 8 kilometres from the southern border of Hungary, are escorted to the entry of one of the transit zones in order to enhance legal migration to the EU.*

**x.** Safe countries of origin (measures undertaken to create, revise or implement a list of safe countries of origin)

*Since 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2016 Turkey is considered as a safe country of origin and safe third country by the national list of Hungary of safe countries of origin and safe third countries.*

**xi.** Procedures at first instance (organisation of the process, interviews, evidence assessment, international protection status determination, decision making, timeframes, case management, training)

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures concerning procedures at first instance, and we have no information of specific changes planned relating the subject.*

**xii.** Appeal/Judicial Review (organisation of the process, hearings, written procedures, timeframes, case management, training)

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures concerning appeal/Judicial review, and we have no information of specific changes planned relating the subject.*

**xiii.** Country of Origin Information (organisation, methodology, products, databases)

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures concerning country of origin information, and we have no information of specific changes planned relating the subject.*



**Residence/entry documents granted to beneficiaries of international protection**

**xiv.** Provision of information on rights granted to beneficiaries

**xv.** Length/duration of residence permits / visas granted to beneficiaries of international protection

**Measures related to vulnerable groups**

**xvi.** Measures related to vulnerable groups e.g. unaccompanied minors (UAMs), torture and trauma survivors, victims of human trafficking, gender, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) within the asylum procedure.

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures concerning measures related to vulnerable groups, and we have no information of specific changes planned relating the subject.*

**Return of rejected asylum seekers**

**xvii.** Return of rejected asylum applicants (including forced return, voluntary return and assisted voluntary return).

*There have been no changes of legislation/policies/measures concerning the return of rejected asylum applicants, and we have no information of specific changes planned relating the subject.*

**Relocation and resettlement**

**xviii.** Intra-EU relocation

**xix.** European Resettlement Scheme (*\*Please note that this question tackles EU joint resettlement programmes, while question 4.4.1. is focussed on national resettlement programmes, such as those by UNHCR.*)

**Cooperation with Third Countries**

**xx.** Cooperation with Third Countries and activities in the external dimension of the CEAS (including participation in capacity building activities in Third Countries, RDPPs).

**Other aspects of asylum policy**

**xxi.** Other policy or legislative developments

*From 1st June 2016 the personal scope of legislation has widened with the addition of persons granted tolerated stay within the country (non-refoulement) into the legislation of asylum. Formerly this was regulated within the legislation of third country nationals. Previous financial support is no longer available, only services and housing at reception centres and basic medical care.*

**4.1.2. Institutional changes in the national asylum system**

- a) Please provide information on institutional changes in the asylum field at ministry/agency/section level (incl. changes in mandate),

*The temporary reception centre near the Serbian border at Nagyfa (300) has been suspended in March 2016. A temporary reception centre near the Austrian border at Körmend (300) was opened in May 2016. A reception centre was opened near the Serbian border at Kiskunhalas (200) in July 2016. A reception centre was closed near the capital at Bicske (465) in December 2016.*

*From the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 the Office of Immigration and Nationality is called the Immigration and Asylum Office. The nationality and naturalization duties were taken over by the Government Office of the Capital City Budapest and by the Prime Minister's Office. Apart from this change the Immigration and Asylum Office's scope of authority remains unchanged.*

#### 4.1.3. *Jurisprudence*

- a) Please provide information on important new national jurisprudence relating to asylum (with policy implications)
- b) Please provide information on the impact of CJEU judgements on national jurisprudence and policy

*The Hungarian Supreme Court (Kúria) issued an Opinion (nr. 1/2016 – (III.21) on the revision of a former Opinion concerning safe third countries. The national list on safe third countries should be taken into account by Hungarian courts in the course of judicial reviews on decisions expelling applicants to the territory of Serbia.*

*Further development in jurisprudence is that the number of cases, in which the capital of Afghanistan (Kabul) is accepted as internal protected area by the court, has decreased.*

*Moreover, the number of issues where the court accepted the political persecution of Cuban citizens has increased.*

#### 4.1.4. *Efficiency and Quality of the national asylum system*

Please provide information on measures undertaken to safeguard or improve:

- a) Quality of the national asylum system (combatting unfounded applications, credibility assessment, age assessment, establishing identity) including information on tools and mechanisms (stating how this is measured)
- b) Efficiency of the processing of (first) applications and appeals (increasing speed, reducing costs, use of new technology) of the national asylum system,

Please include information on effectiveness of above listed measures (where evidence exists and stating how this is measured).

*Since 2016 a new Quality Assessment Handbook is being prepared for increasing quality, efficiency and strengthening common practices in asylum procedures.*

#### 4.1.5. *Challenges in the national asylum system*

- a) Please indicate which aspects of the national asylum system have (i) proven to be particularly challenging or (ii) have been subject to criticism from third parties. Please differentiate between the different aspects in your asylum and reception system.
- b) Provide information on actions undertaken to counter these challenges.

**Please only provide information additional to that presented in 4.1.1.**

*a)+b) The reception system in 2016 faced similar challenges than previous years regarding having to cope with the fact of Hungary being a transit country of westward migration. Compared to previous years the duration of stay has significantly shortened for asylum seekers leading to several changes administered to the reception regulations. The lack of willingness to stay and integrate into our society by those granted protection has led to the decision to revise the integration legislation as already stated above.*

## 4.2. Cooperation with the European Asylum Support Office (EASO)

### 4.2.1. *Participation of Member States in EASO activities*

Please provide information on your (Member) State's relevant participation in EASO activities, by type of activity.

A. Provision of staff for Asylum Support Teams

*There were 10 experts in Greece (Lesbos and Samos - 5, Thessaloniki - 2, Athens - 1) and 2 experts in Italy (Catania - 1, Rome - 1) in 2016.*

B. Deployment of experts to provide training related activities, including regional train-the-trainer session

*A representative of the Directorate of Refugee Affairs took part in the train-the-trainer session in May 2016.*

C. Participation in the development of common practical tools

*A representative from the Directorate of Refugee Affairs' Reception and Integration Unit took part in the activities (2 meetings in Malta) of the Network of Reception Authorities. Another representative of the Directorate of Refugee Affairs joined the EASO conference between 17-18 February 2016. Furthermore another colleague of the Directorate participated at EASO Quality Management Meeting in November 2016.*

D. Participation of staff in training activities organised by EASO

*There is no relevant information concerning Participation of staff in training activities organised by EASO.*

**4.2.2. Provision of support by EASO to the Member States**

Please provide information on relevant support provided by EASO to your (Member) State. Please indicate: a) type of support provided (e.g. special support, and/or emergency support) b) type of activities implemented.

*There is no available information regarding support by EASO to Hungary.*

**4.3. Intra-EU solidarity including relocation**

**4.3.1. Support to national asylum systems**

- a) Please provide information on support provided to (Member) States experiencing specific and disproportionate pressures on their national asylum systems. This might include support in the processing of requests for international protection, seconding staff (for the Asylum Intervention Pool / Training Expert Pool), sending resources or equipment. Please specify if such support was provided: 1) on a bilateral basis; 2) or was organised at EU level.
- b) Please describe any evidence of the results / outcomes of this support, if available.

*a)+b) 1) Hungary expressed to support the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey with more than 14,5 million EUR until 2019 in indicative contributions. Hungary contributed 3 million EUR to the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis.*

*Hungary also made smaller, symbolic bilateral contributions to Turkey and has helped Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey with 325 460 EUR in relation to crisis in Syria.*

*A bilateral emergency support measure of 70 000 EUR was provided to Iraqi internally displaced persons and Kurdish authorities.*

*Hungary has also provided 700 000 EUR for the EU Trust Fund for Africa to help reduce the African migration pressure.*

*In total, the multi- and bilateral contributions offered by Hungary amount to approximately 32 million EUR for asylum and humanitarian assistance.*

#### 4.3.2. *Relocation*<sup>9</sup>

- a) Please specify any action undertaken with regard to relocation activities. Please specify if relocation activities were provided: 1) on a bilateral basis; 2) or organised at EU level.
- b) Please describe any evidence of the results / outcomes of this support, if available.

*Hungary does not take part in relocation activities.*

#### 4.4. Enhancing the external dimension including resettlement

##### 4.4.1. *Resettlement*<sup>10</sup>

*\*Please note that this question focuses on national resettlement programmes, such as those implemented by UNHCR, whilst the question on resettlement in 4.1.1. focuses on EU joint resettlement programmes*

Please describe 2016 resettlement activities to your (Member) State, differentiating between the types of programme:

- a) National resettlement programme (UNHCR)
- b) National Humanitarian Admission Programme
- c) Private sponsorship programme
- d) Ad-hoc special programmes (e.g. national initiatives, and/or international initiatives).

*If applicable, for each of the programmes described, please indicate the resettlement quota established, the actual number of people resettled and from which countries. Please describe any evidence of the results / outcomes of this cooperation, if available*

*Hungary does not take part in resettlement activities.*

##### 4.4.2. *Enhancing the capacity of third-countries of first asylum*

- a) Please describe any 2016 specific developments to equip third-countries of first asylum with the means to guarantee refugee protection and to better manage mixed migration flows including national asylum legislation and asylum policy frameworks (e.g. through Regional Protection Programmes).
- b) If evidence is available, please describe the outcomes of these developments (e.g. increased number of asylum applications processed in countries of first asylum)

<sup>9</sup> Relocation: the transfer of persons having a status, defined by the Geneva Convention or subsidiary protection (2004/83/EC) from the Member State which granted them international protection to another Member States where they will be granted similar protection (see EMN Glossary V2).

<sup>10</sup> Resettlement: the transfer on a request from the UNHCR and based on their need for international protection, of a third-country national or stateless person from a third country to a Member State where they are permitted to reside with one of the following statuses: i. refugee status ii. a status which offers the same rights and benefits under national and EU law as refugee status (see EMN Glossary Version 2).

*There are no specific developments regarding the enhancement of the capacity of third-countries of first asylum.*

## **5. UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS**

### **5.1. Unaccompanied minors**

Please describe any *new or planned* policies, measures or changes in relation to unaccompanied minors (UAMs) at national and international levels.

*There are no new or planned policies, measures or changes in relation to unaccompanied minors (UAMs) at national and international level.*

### **5.2. Other vulnerable groups**

Please describe any *new or planned* policies, measures or changes in relation to other vulnerable groups at national and international levels.

*From 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2018 a new AVR programme was introduced by the IOM. The reintegration component of the programme aims at assisting vulnerable returnees and returnees with chronic medical condition by offering – based on a needs assessment – reintegration counselling and a reintegration grant from which the beneficiary can finance the various activities of a pre-defined reintegration plan. This project aims at assisting up to 60 vulnerable returnees or returnees with medical chronicle condition.*

## **6. ACTIONS ADDRESSING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

*This Section should be completed in the context of the "EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016)"<sup>11</sup> and you should liaise with your National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings or Equivalent Mechanism (NREMs).*

**Please note that the scope of this section refers only to third-country national victims of trafficking.**

*NREMs share information with the Commission (via the informal EU Network of NREMs) on a biannual basis on developments relevant to their national legal and policy framework. This information can be used for this reporting exercise too. All information is uploaded accordingly to the EU Anti-Trafficking Website under the section of national pages.<sup>12</sup>*

### **6.1. Improving identification of and provision of information to third-country national victims of human trafficking**

#### **6.1.1. Information on assistance and support to victims, including child victims**

*The effective identification of potential third country national human trafficking victims is challenging. For that reason – as stated in Hungary's National Anti-Trafficking Strategy – it is planned to hold trainings for 600 experts working in the field of victim identification, including those authorities dealing with third country nationals. It will be financed by the Internal Security Fund.*

<sup>11</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/>

<sup>12</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/section.action;jsessionid=FlnYRm0cwWGc3ZQv58Qy1LrdG8bRRTJhj2t6dzJS6fdVQm0xZ6GP!909126266?sectionPath=National+Info+Pages>

### 6.1.2. Evident trends at national level

*There are no new or planned changes concerning the evident trends at national level.*

### 6.1.3. Cooperation with third countries

*There are no new or planned changes concerning the cooperation with third countries.*

## 7. MAXIMISING DEVELOPMENT IMPACT OF MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

### 7.1. Progress towards mainstreaming of migration in development policies

Please describe any *new or planned* relevant activity - e.g. studies, development of approaches to make migration an integral part in sectoral policies (e.g. agriculture, health, education etc.), solidarity development projects, etc. – to mainstream migration in development policies.

*As part of its efforts to achieve policy coherence for development, the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade established in 2014 an International Development Cooperation Inter-ministerial Committee that regularly discusses – among others – migration issues. During the planning and programming, Hungary considers tackling the root causes of migration as one of the priorities of international development cooperation. In 2016, Hungary voluntarily contributed to the relevant multilateral funds, e.g. the Madad Fund and the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. We also implement sustainable bilateral projects with the aim of improving the life standards and strengthening resilience of local communities; e.g. through international development and humanitarian projects in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector.*

*In the framework of the Stipendium Hungaricum scholarship programme, financed by the Hungarian Government, Hungary offers the opportunity to approximately 4000 students in the academic year 2017/2018 to study at Hungarian universities. This programme contributes to the economic and social development of the partner countries by providing quality education to their young people.*

#### 7.1.1. Cooperation with partner / third countries for economic migration

Please complete the Table below on (planned) EU level or bilateral agreements linked to labour migration (e.g. Mobility Partnerships) planned or implemented:

<b>Type of agreement</b> (EU or bilateral)	<b>Status of agreement</b> (negotiated, signed, ratified, implemented) <b>and the date of the action</b>	<b>Third countries involved</b> including Southern Mediterranean <sup>13</sup> and Eastern Partnership <sup>14</sup> countries	<b>Main purpose and rationale for the agreement (incl. relevant elements of content)</b>	<b>Does the agreement allow for circular migration?</b> <b>YES/NO</b>
<i>Mobility Partnership (EU)</i>	<i>signed (2009), under implementation</i>	<i>Moldova</i>		
<i>Mobility Partnership (EU)</i>	<i>signed (2014), under implementation</i>	<i>Jordan</i>		

<sup>13</sup> Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt

<sup>14</sup> Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan

<i>Mobility Partnership (EU)</i>	<i>signed (2016)</i>	<i>Belarus</i>		
<i>Working Holiday Agreement</i>	<i>under negotiation</i>	<i>Argentine</i>	<i>The Working Holiday Scheme allows a certain number of young people to visit the contracting Party's country primarily as a tourist, and during their stay they can also be employed on a temporary basis under preferential provisions.</i>	<i>NO</i>
<i>Working Holiday Agreement</i>	<i>signed on 18 August 2016, not promulgated yet</i>	<i>Chile</i>	<i>The Working Holiday Scheme allows a certain number of young people to visit the contracting Party's country primarily as a tourist, and during their stay they can also be employed on a temporary basis under preferential provisions.</i>	<i>NO</i>

In the framework of Mobility partnerships (and Common Agendas) please advise whether Migration and Mobility Resource Centres (MMRCs) have been / will be set up in the partner countries.

*In the framework of the project **Support to the Silk Routes Partnership for Migration under the Budapest Process**, two Migrant Resource Centres have been established in Pakistan. The Migrant Resource Centre in Islamabad and Lahore was inaugurated on 12 April 2016 and 20 September 2016, respectively. A Migration Information Centre is planned to be opened in Afghanistan in 2017.*

*The project aims at contributing to the concrete implementation of the Silk Routes Partnership for Migration under the Budapest Process by strengthening the migration management capacities of the Silk Routes countries Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan. The project is funded by the European Union, Bulgaria, Hungary (lead state), the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom, and implemented by ICMPD.*

### **7.1.2. Efforts to mitigate 'brain drain'**

Please describe any *new or planned* measures to mitigate brain drain. For example: awareness rising actions, development of data and indicators on this phenomena, prevention, list of countries and professions subject to brain drain.

*There are no new or planned relevant changes concerning efforts to mitigate 'brain drain'.*

## 7.2. Migrants' Remittances

Please describe any *new or planned* relevant activities or developments with regard to remittances. For example measures to facilitate remittance flows or improve access to banking and financial services in developing countries.

*According to the Hungarian legislation foreign nationals can open a bank account if they can identify themselves on the basis of the customer-screening regulations stipulated in the Act 136/2007 on the prevention of and combating against money laundering and terrorism (i.e. they have a passport or residence permit). Following the identification, they can freely transfer money, but the data of the sender and the beneficiary shall be provided. Apart from that, Hungary does not have any further special regulations to improve the facilitation of remittance flows.*

*According to the data of the World Bank (World Bank – Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016), Hungary received 4.5 billion USD in the form of remittances from the members of the diaspora in 2015, and with this result it takes the 29th place among the countries receiving the highest amount of remittances from abroad.*

## 7.3. Working with Diasporas

Please provide information on *new or planned* national policies or actions for involving diaspora groups in development initiatives and supporting diaspora groups in their efforts to enhance development in their countries of origin.

*The Hungarian government's policy for Hungarian communities abroad focuses both on Hungarians living in the neighbouring countries and the diaspora in other parts of the world. In November 2016, a new strategic document was adopted focusing specifically on the Hungarian diaspora, entitled Hungarian diaspora policy – Strategic directions. This is the first document which presents Hungary's diaspora policy since 2010, summarizes its main results and outlines the potential fields of further development. The document also examines the most important international examples and presents other countries' practices which can serve as models for the development of Hungary's diaspora policy.*

*The Hungarian Diaspora Council was established in 2011 and since that it has been holding meetings in Budapest every year. It is an independent forum of organizations for Hungarians throughout the world. The Hungarian Diaspora Council created a historical connection and cooperation between Hungarian organizations dispersed all over the world, establishing a community that includes churches, civil society, cultural institutions, associations and the representatives of scout groups. The Council pays special attention to the needs and interests of the Hungarian diaspora, and serves as an independent representation for them. The last meeting was held on in November 2016 with the participation of 75 diaspora organizations. The number of invited participants is growing every year.*

*In recent years the Hungarian Government has launched several successful programs and measures for the Hungarian diaspora which will continue or expand in 2017. Every non-Hungarian citizen living in the neighbouring states, Western Europe or overseas, whose ascendant was a Hungarian citizen or whose descent from Hungary is provable, and so is the person's Hungarian language knowledge, is eligible for the simplified naturalization. Its novelty is that there is no need to have a permanent residence in Hungary, and there is no obligation to take a citizenship test. This new regulation entered into force on 1 January 2011, and since that, 820,000 Hungarians acquired citizenship under the simplified procedure.*

*The Kőrösi Csoma Sándor Program was launched in 2013. This program seeks to foster national cohesion and promote the Hungarian diaspora communities' cooperation and communication with Hungary. In the framework of the program, 100 volunteers travel to diaspora communities every year in order to assist in their ongoing cultural and community programs, such as Hungarian*



*language courses, folk dance groups, Sunday schools, scouting and other activities which help them preserve their Hungarian heritage and identity. In order to promote the dialogue between Hungarians living all over the world and connect them, an online platform called Hungarian Register was created in 2011. The website publishes news articles of Hungarian politics and cultural life and provides an opportunity to share news, events, programs and videos of Hungarian diaspora organizations.*

*It is an important aim of many civil organizations to represent Hungarian interests abroad with the help of opinion leaders living in the diaspora. The Friends of Hungary Foundation is one of these organizations. Its aim is to improve and shape Hungary's general image in the world with the help of its members. The foundation has almost 340 members in more than 30 countries of the world: successful people of Hungarian origin or people sympathizing with Hungary who are opinion leaders in their home and community. A similar organization of this type is the Hungary Initiatives Foundation, the aim of which is to enhance the recognition of the Hungarian culture, arts and science in the United States of America, by the popularization of great Hungarian achievements.*

*According to the recently adopted strategic document, Hungarian diaspora policy – Strategic directions, among the planned activities is the establishment of a Hungarian Emigration and Diaspora Centre in Budapest that would serve as a knowledge base, a display area and a tool of strengthening international relations. The development of Hungarian language education in the diaspora will set up an educational model that includes the integration of Hungarian Sunday schools abroad into Hungary's education system and the creation of an accredited educational plan for the entire Hungarian diaspora and possibly the integration the Hungarian Sunday schools into the education system of the host countries. With the aim of strengthening the economic relations between the kin-state and the diaspora, a high-level business forum should be established that would include the most influential representatives of economic life in the kin-state and the diaspora, consultations and advisory service should be provided to the members of the diaspora who are interested in investing in Hungary and support them to start business in the kin-state. The prominent members of the diaspora could attract the representatives of global business life to Hungary. The enhancement of diaspora diplomacy includes initiatives that support members of the diaspora to promote the kin state's economic, political and cultural interest in the target country. As a first step, the network of the Hungarian diaspora should be mapped by research methods.*

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## ANNEX 1

### STATISTICS ANNEX 2016

#### CONTRIBUTING TO COMMISSION AND EASO ANNUAL REPORTS

The key statistics requested in this Statistics Annex are in line with Council Regulation 862/2007 on Union Statistics on migration and international protection and will provide some “headline” statistics in the area of migration, international protection and external border management.

Please note that the complete Statistical Annex APR 2016 will be published later in the year separately to the APR 2016 Synthesis Report which will provide only statistics which are available by the time of publication, including where available quarterly statistics.

In addition, EMN NCPs are requested to provide statistics which are not available through Eurostat, but are relevant for topics covered under the Commission’s Annual Report. We would, therefore, request that you provide, where possible, statistics on any of the following on or before the submission date of **29<sup>th</sup> April 2016**:

- First residence permits, by reason;<sup>15</sup> please note that the 2015 APR will request information on applicable fees according to the type and length of the residence permits.
- The number of visas issued in 2015 (including the number of Schengen visas and national visas);
- The number of third-country nationals being returned to their home country as part of forced return measures, the number of third-country nationals being returned voluntarily and, within these, the number of third-country who returned as part of an assisted return programme and, if available, the number of persons among the returned (forcibly or voluntarily) who had applied for international protection and were served with a final negative decision;
- Statistics on sanctions and measures against illegally-staying third-country nationals;
- The number of identified smuggled persons, and the number of smugglers arrested and convicted
- The number of third-country nationals relocated to your Member State;
- The number of third-country nationals resettled in your Member State (unless provided to Eurostat);
- The number of unaccompanied minors (UAMs), differentiating between those applying and those not applying for asylum;
- The number of third-country nationals granted a reflection period / residence permit as victims of trafficking in human beings, and the number of traffickers arrested and convicted.

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<sup>15</sup>These statistics are compiled by Eurostat from the national statistical institutes (NSIs), but are usually not available for the publication of the Commission’s Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum.

**PLEASE NOTE that your national data provided for the Statistical Annex shall be submitted in the Excel file that has been made available**

The Tables in the Statistics Annex are designed to collect these statistics in a standardised format. Please provide, if possible, statistics for the whole of 2016 within the same timeframe as set out in your final and complete National Report Part 2: i.e. by the **29<sup>th</sup> April 2016**. In addition, for all the additional statistics that you provide, please give the source.

By requesting all EMN NCPs to provide such statistics for the same time period (1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016), it will then be possible to provide an EU-28 overview, plus Norway, as well as better comparability between (Member) States. Denmark (not participating in the EMN) is invited to submit a report.

In view of taking into account the gender dimension of EU policies, we kindly ask EMN NCPs to distinguish, to the extent possible, or relevant, between men/women, boys/girls both in their National Reports and also in the statistics tables, to enable conclusions to be drawn on gender specific challenges. EMN NCPs are therefore asked to provide, in the tables that follow, all totals, and to the extent possible separate statistics by gender. Where relevant, a breakdown by age should also be provided.

In specific cases, when one (Member) State reports figures related to other(s) (Member) State(s) (e.g. resettlement figures) and the figures provided by one (Member) State differ from those provided by another (Member) State, discrepancies will be discussed trilaterally, between the concerned EMN NCPs, the Commission and the EMN Service Provider. In order to assist your gathering of the necessary statistics, if needed, each EMN NCP is encouraged to make contact with your relevant Ministry(ies) and other relevant entities (e.g. your corresponding National Contact Points on Integration (NCPI), EASO NCP, national Frontex risk analysis Network (FRAN) member etc.

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**ANNUAL REPORT 2016**  
**ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICY (PART 2)**  
**IN HUNGARY**

**Executive Summary**

The Annual Policy Report 2016 provides an overview of the developments in migration and asylum policy in Hungary for the time period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016. 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.

**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.

**Return**

In 2016, due to the strengthened border control measures in Hungary, the number of return activities significantly decreased. In 2016, a total of 612 persons were returned by the Hungarian authorities. The top 5 nationalities returned in 2016 were Ukrainians, Serbians, Kosovars, Albanians and Turkish.

**Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings**

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 Immigration and Asylum Office (hereinafter: IAO) and the Unaccompanied Minors Home, trafficking in human beings among third country nationals in Hungary is presumably marginal.

**International Protection**

Due to the migration pressure of 2015 the Hungarian asylum system as a whole was reviewed and revised. The purpose of the changes were sometimes practical, some of them are finance or general policy based.

The number of asylum seekers has sharply decreased due to the strengthened border control measures and the reviewed asylum legislations. Third country nationals seeking asylum and arriving from Serbia to the southern border of Hungary may hand in their claims in one of the transit zones. According to the new regulations of 2016 third country nationals who are caught by the police within 8 kilometres from the southern border of Hungary are brought back to the entry of one of the transit zones in order to enhance legal migration to the EU.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The EMN Annual Policy Report 2016 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 2016.

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.

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 Immigration and Asylum Office and Nationality (**IAO**), 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 IAO, the Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

## **2. OVERVIEW OF ASYLUM AND MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENTS**

In Hungary, the migration became an issue affecting the whole society and the Hungarian Government has introduced several steps to tackle the migration pressure. Hungary has introduced additional measures to enhance the protection of the Serbian-Hungarian and Croatian-Hungarian border and amended its legislation with the aim to accelerate the asylum procedure in order to ensure that those who are not in need of international protection could return to their countries of origin in a more timely manner thus concentrating all efforts on those who are in genuine need of protection.

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 fulfils by transposing and implementing EU legislation within the given timeframes.

Due to the unprecedented irregular and/or mixed migration pressure faced by Hungary in 2015, combatting irregular migration still 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 cooperation 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).

In 2016 the Hungarian authorities reported the number of registered asylum applications were 29 432 in total. The Immigration and Asylum Office has made decisions in 54,586 cases; final decisions, however (mostly refusals), have been made in only just approximately five thousand cases, as the rest of the procedures have been terminated because before they could be completed asylum seekers have left for unknown destinations.

In total, 508 people have been granted international protection, i.e. this is the number of migrants who have been recognized as refugees, persons granted subsidiary protection or persons permitted to stay temporarily.

<b>Decisions made by Asylum Authorities</b>	
<b>Type of Decision</b>	<b>Number of the decisions made</b>
<b>Beneficiary of Refugee Status</b>	154
<b>Beneficiary of Subsidiary Protection</b>	271
<b>Beneficiary of Non-refoulement</b>	7
<b>Termination of Procedure</b>	49 479
<b>Rejection</b>	4 675
<b>Pending Cases (as of 31 December 2016)</b>	3 413

During the year 11 052 people came from Afghanistan, but later asylum seekers from Syria (4 979), Pakistan (3,873) and Iraq (3,452) were in the majority.

Hungary’s position has been clear and explicit right from the beginning: Hungary is pursuing a policy which seeks to counter the process of mass migration flows. We take the view that migration is a process which cannot be adequately managed and controlled, and must be brought to an end. To this end Hungary introduced new legislations in 2016 (strict border control, revision of detention measures, etc.)

### **3. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM)**

#### **International protection procedures**

Until 15 September 2015, date of the introduction of the rules concerning more stringent border surveillance, the Hungarian border has been crossed illegally by several thousand every day with the aim of getting to Germany, Sweden, France or the United Kingdom soonest. In this context illegally means that the individuals in question did not present themselves at the official border crossing point, instead they decided to cross the border at the so called green zone at the Serbian-Hungarian border.

During the first half of 2015 the number of submitted asylum requests practically “went hand-in-hand” with the relevant immigration proceedings, but by early summer the scissors opened up and illegal immigrants no longer submitted requests for asylum and in fact expressly refused to cooperate with the authorities and be registered.

Due to the migration pressure of 2015 the Hungarian asylum system as a whole was reviewed and revised. The purpose of the changes were sometimes practical, some of them are finance or general policy based.

From 1st June 2016 the amount of non-defined educational support granted within the legislation is limited to the minimum total amount of old age pension. Costs are paid after submitting the invoice. Also from 1st June 2016 the healthcare received in the asylum system basic healthcare rules are defined by the medical legislation. Special healthcare rules are defined within the asylum legislation. From 1st June 2016 basic medical care which is not available at reception facilities for asylum seekers can be accessed at medical facilities financed by local municipalities at the asylum seeker's place of residence.

According to the new regulations of 2016, the refugee authority can - in order to conduct the asylum procedure and to secure the Dublin transfer - take the person seeking recognition into asylum detention if his/her entitlement to stay is exclusively based on the submission of an application for recognition where it is necessary to carry out a Dublin transfer and there is a serious risk of escape.

Furthermore the Government has included Turkey to the national list of safe countries of origin and safe third countries Based on the Government Decree (No. 191/2015. (VII. 21.)).

<b>Changes in the Number of Asylum Seekers arriving in Hungary</b>				
<b>2015 - 2016</b>				
	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Change in %</b>
<b>Number of Registered Asylum Seekers</b>	177 135	29 432	-147 703	-83,38%
<b>European</b>	25 170	635	-24 535	-97,48%
<b>Non-European</b>	151 965	28 797	-123 168	-81,05%
<b>Percentage of Europeans</b>	14,21%	2,16%		
<b>Percentage of Non-Europeans</b>	85,79%	97,84%		

Reception of applicants of international protection, including information on the reception of applicants from specific third countries

The reception system in 2016 faced similar challenges than previous years regarding having to cope with the fact of Hungary being a transit country of westward migration. Compared to previous years the duration of stay has significantly shortened for asylum seekers leading to several changes administered to the reception regulations. The lack of willingness to stay and integrate into our society by those granted protection has lead to the decision to revise the integration legislation as already stated above.

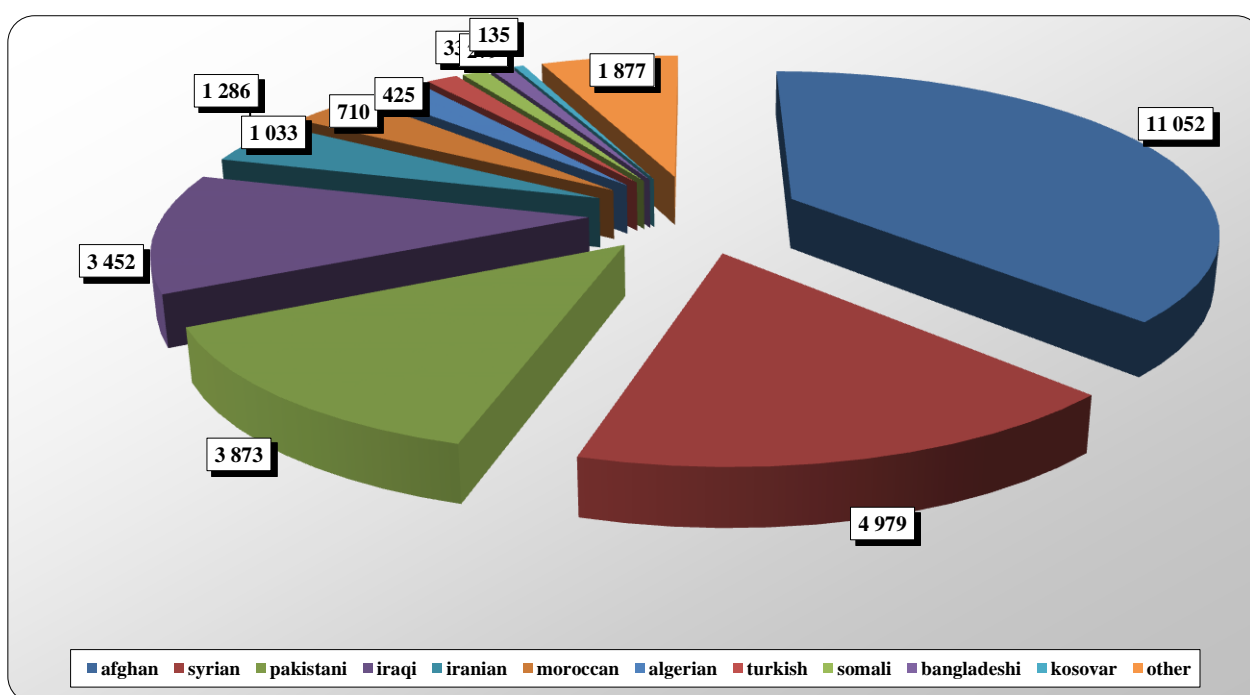
From 2016 third-country nationals seeking asylum and arriving from Serbia to the southern border of Hungary may hand in their claims in one of the transit zones. According to the new regulations of 2016 third country nationals who are caught by the police within 8 kilometres from the southern

border of Hungary are brought back to the entry of one of the transit zones in order to enhance legal migration to the EU.

From 1st April 2016 free use pocket money is no longer available among the services granted to asylum seekers, recognized refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection at Reception Centres. The school enrolment support was relocated within the legislation. It was shifted into the educational support granted within the legislation with a simple rewording. At this time there was no legislative limit to the amount of the support. The previous limit of 80 hours per month for working hours of inhabitants at open reception facilities was removed.

The temporary reception centre near the Serbian border at Nagyfa (300) has been suspended in March 2016. A temporary reception centre near the Austrian border at Körmend (300) was opened in May 2016. A reception centre was opened near the Serbian border at Kiskunhalas (200) in July 2016. A reception centre was closed near the capital at Bicske (465) in December 2016.

*Number of Asylum Applications by nationality 2016*



#### **4. UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS<sup>1</sup>**

There have been no new or planned policies, measures or changes in relation to unaccompanied minors (UAMs) at national and international level in Hungary.

From 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> of June 2018 a new AVR programme was introduced by the IOM. The reintegration component of the programme aims at assisting vulnerable returnees and returnees with chronic medical condition by offering – based on a needs assessment – reintegration counselling and a reintegration grant from which the beneficiary can finance the various activities of a pre-

<sup>1</sup> As well as unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking in human beings, ‘vulnerable groups’ include minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, persons with mental health problems and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, based on the definition of ‘vulnerable group’ in the proposed recast of the Directive laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers (“Receptions Directive”).



defined reintegration plan. This project aims at assisting up to 60 vulnerable returnees or returnees with medical chronicle condition.

## **5. LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY**

The main developments in legal migration legislation were labour legislation changes - detailed below – which were carried out in 2016. The changes resulted in a faster admission of several groups of third-country nationals to the Hungarian labour market.

Further modifications, such as registering asylum seekers as unemployed persons requesting recruitment services from the employment authorities, touch upon issues of asylum, rather than legal migration. In the case of skilled workers Hungary supports the revision of the existing Blue Card Directive to make it more appealing for highly skilled third-country nationals.

In May 2016 new measures of the Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals have been adopted by Act XXXIX of 2016 on the amendments of certain acts on migration and relating acts. Also in May 2016 the Government Decree 445/2013 (XI. 28.) on the Authorization of the Employment of Third-country Nationals in Hungary has been adopted by the Government Decree 113/2016. (V.30.) on the amendments of certain government decrees relating to migration for the purpose of implementation of two directives: Directive 2014/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers; and Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer.

The amendments introduce new employee-categories and lay down detailed rules on administrative procedures those result a faster admission of these groups of third-country nationals to the Hungarian labour market. New legal provisions concerning the special provisions of admission for high net worth investors entered into force on 1 January 2015, which raised the amount to be invested in special state bonds from 250,000 EUR to 300,000 EUR in case a third-country national wishes to gain preferential residence and long-term residence rights in Hungary.

Four Working Holiday Agreements were signed in 2016. The Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Australia was signed on 24 February 2016. The Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Chile was signed on 18 August 2016. The Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Hong Kong was signed on 1 December 2016, and most recently the Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Japan was signed on 14 February, 2017. Within the Working Holiday Scheme annually 100 (200 for Australia) young people aged 18-35 can visit the contracting Party's country primarily as a tourist, and during their stay they can also be employed on a temporary basis under preferential provisions. Further negotiations are foreseen to be completed in 2017 concerning Working Holiday Agreements with Argentina.

In 1 July 2016 the term “preferred employer” was introduced. If a third country national plans to enter into a contract for employment relationship, an application for the issue or extension of a residence permit may be submitted by the prospective preferred employer as well, provided that the client has consented in writing. In that case the competent authority may communicate with the employer as well as the client. However, the client will be notified of all procedural steps taken. In the case of a preferred employer the Government Office shall give the position statement within 8 days and the alien policing authority shall make the decision in 60 days instead of 70.

Under Section 72/H Subsection (1) of Government Decree 114/2007 (V.24.) on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals the preferred employer means: an employer having signed a strategic partnership agreement with the Government; any employer that plans to employ in Hungary a third-country national from a country

neighbouring Hungary in any of the professions provided for in a communication by the Ministry of National Economy; any employer who implements an investment project of preferential status for national economy considerations.

## **6. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **Mitigating ‘brain drain’**

There were no new or planned relevant changes concerning efforts to mitigate ‘brain drain’.

### **Migrants’ remittances**

According to the Hungarian legislation foreign nationals can open a bank account if they can identify themselves on the basis of the customer-screening regulations stipulated in the Act 136/2007 on the prevention of and combating against money laundering and terrorism (i.e. they have a passport or residence permit). Following the identification, they can freely transfer money, but the data of the sender and the beneficiary shall be provided. Apart from that, Hungary does not have any further special regulations to improve the facilitation of remittance flows.

According to the data of the World Bank (World Bank – Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016), Hungary received 4.5 billion USD in the form of remittances from the members of the diaspora in 2015, and with this result it takes the 29th place among the countries receiving the highest amount of remittances from abroad.

### **Working with diasporas**

The Hungarian government’s policy for Hungarian communities abroad focuses both on Hungarians living in the neighbouring countries and the diaspora in other parts of the world. In November 2016, a new strategic document was adopted focusing specifically on the Hungarian diaspora, entitled Hungarian diaspora policy – Strategic directions. This is the first document which presents Hungary’s diaspora policy since 2010, summarizes its main results and outlines the potential fields of further development. The document also examines the most important international examples and presents other countries’ practices which can serve as models for the development of Hungary’s diaspora policy.

The Hungarian Diaspora Council was established in 2011 and since that it has been holding meetings in Budapest every year. It is an independent forum of organizations for Hungarians throughout the world. The Hungarian Diaspora Council created a historical connection and cooperation between Hungarian organizations dispersed all over the world, establishing a community that includes churches, civil society, cultural institutions, associations and the representatives of scout groups. The Council pays special attention to the needs and interests of the Hungarian diaspora, and serves as an independent representation for them. The last meeting was held on in November 2016 with the participation of 75 diaspora organizations. The number of invited participants is growing every year.

In recent years the Hungarian Government has launched several successful programs and measures for the Hungarian diaspora which will continue or expand in 2017. Every non-Hungarian citizen living in the neighbouring states, Western Europe or overseas, whose ascendant was a Hungarian citizen or whose descent from Hungary is provable, and so is the person’s Hungarian language knowledge, is eligible for the simplified naturalization. Its novelty is that there is no need to have a permanent residence in Hungary, and there is no obligation to take a citizenship test. This new regulation entered into force on 1 January 2011, and since that, 820,000 Hungarians acquired citizenship under the simplified procedure.

The Kőrösi Csoma Sándor Program was launched in 2013. This program seeks to foster national cohesion and promote the Hungarian diaspora communities' cooperation and communication with Hungary. In the framework of the program, 100 volunteers travel to diaspora communities every year in order to assist in their ongoing cultural and community programs, such as Hungarian language courses, folk dance groups, Sunday schools, scouting and other activities which help them preserve their Hungarian heritage and identity. In order to promote the dialogue between Hungarians living all over the world and connect them, an online platform called Hungarian Register was created in 2011. The website publishes news articles of Hungarian politics and cultural life and provides an opportunity to share news, events, programs and videos of Hungarian diaspora organizations.

It is an important aim of many civil organizations to represent Hungarian interests abroad with the help of opinion leaders living in the diaspora. The Friends of Hungary Foundation is one of these organizations. Its aim is to improve and shape Hungary's general image in the world with the help of its members. The foundation has almost 340 members in more than 30 countries of the world: successful people of Hungarian origin or people sympathizing with Hungary who are opinion leaders in their home and community. A similar organization of this type is the Hungary Initiatives Foundation, the aim of which is to enhance the recognition of the Hungarian culture, arts and science in the United States of America, by the popularization of great Hungarian achievements.

According to the recently adopted strategic document, Hungarian diaspora policy – Strategic directions, among the planned activities is the establishment of a Hungarian Emigration and Diaspora Centre in Budapest that would serve as a knowledge base, a display area and a tool of strengthening international relations. The development of Hungarian language education in the diaspora will set up an educational model that includes the integration of Hungarian Sunday schools abroad into Hungary's education system and the creation of an accredited educational plan for the entire Hungarian diaspora and possibly the integration the Hungarian Sunday schools into the education system of the host countries. With the aim of strengthening the economic relations between the kin-state and the diaspora, a high-level business forum should be established that would include the most influential representatives of economic life in the kin-state and the diaspora, consultations and advisory service should be provided to the members of the diaspora who are interested in investing in Hungary and support them to start business in the kin-state. The prominent members of the diaspora could attract the representatives of global business life to Hungary. The enhancement of diaspora diplomacy includes initiatives that support members of the diaspora to promote the kin state's economic, political and cultural interest in the target country. As a first step, the network of the Hungarian diaspora should be mapped by research methods.

## **7. IRREGULAR MIGRATION INCLUDING SMUGGLING**

### **National measures to reduce irregular migration**

Europe, and also Hungary as part of it, was under unprecedented migration pressure in 2015. In 2016 Hungary continued to remain committed to protecting its borders, and continued to insist on complying with the provisions of the Schengen Acquis.

Several developments were done in 2016 in order to support border surveillance tasks on the Hungarian-Serbian border. A manoeuvre road was built along the border fence and the preparation of the construction of specific roads towards the border fence by the Hungarian Defence Forces has started. Financial measures by the Internal Security Fund (ISF) will be continued in 2017, for example Eurosur regional coordination centres will be established in the cities of Kecskemét and Nyíregyháza. Command centres in Mórahalom and in Bácsalmás were established for the complex border defence system. Technical devices were installed on the border fence as a part of the DAHUA project. The preparation of establishing manoeuvre roads along the Hungarian-Croatian border has been started and observation posts were built up. In order to prevent illegal entries the

monitoring measures of cargo trains entering Hungary at the Kelebia railway border were introduced. Illegal migrants apprehended within 8 km of the border line are escorted by the police officers to the entrance of transit zones situated on the external side of the border fence.

According to a Government Decision in August 2016 the Hungarian National Police Border Patrol Action Department was reinforced with 3000 new police officers. The recruitment started on 1 September 2016. Also the construction of a new fence as the second line of the border fence has been started along the Hungarian-Serbian border section.

The Immigration and Asylum Office has intensified its cooperation with police, tax and customs authorities, and labour authorities and is able to conduct investigations in a wider scope in order to identify and locate third-country nationals who are staying and/or working in Hungary without the necessary permits.

#### Coordination and cooperation amongst key actors

The global migratory crisis was one of the most pressing challenges facing the European Union in 2016, which can only be tackled by joining forces. It was Hungary's strong conviction that the EU can only rise up to the challenge of illegal migration and smuggling and trafficking of human beings if EU have closer cooperation with the countries of origin and transit, especially with Turkey and the neighbouring countries of Hungary.

Within the Hungarian Police a border police reinforcement unit was set up with the aim of preventing illegal entry into the country, as well as identifying and combatting crimes related to irregular migration. Hungarian police contingents were deployed to Greece, Macedonia and Serbia in order to support border surveillance tasks of host countries. The deployments will be processed in 2017. Hungarian police officers will be deployed to Macedonia on a regular basis. The deployments to Serbia are in the planning phase.

The Police Cooperation Convention of Southeast Europe between Hungarian and Serbian police forces implemented a joint border patrol at the Serbian-Bulgarian border. The same agreement between Hungary and the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia implemented a joint border patrol at the Macedonian-Greek border. 201 Hungarian police officers have been sent to Macedonia and 60 to Serbia.

The Protocol Between Hungarian National Police and State Border Service of Ukraine on Záhony Joint Contact Point Transfer of persons residing illegally in the territory of Hungary is the basis of information exchange between Hungary and Ukraine. After the fulfilment of the technical background the Contact Point started to operate on 25 January 2017.

#### Monitoring activities of smugglers and victims of smuggling

In 2015 the mass influx was directed and managed by professional human smugglers in an organised way, giving instructions for the migrants on how not to cooperate with the authorities, what to tell and how to use the social media.

In order to stem the tide of illegal migration a temporary border protection device was erected on the southern border to strengthen the security of the "green" border. On the aforementioned border section migrants can enter the country in specific transit zones. Within the Hungarian Police a border police reinforcement unit was set up with the aim of preventing illegal entry into the country, as well as identifying and combatting crimes related to irregular migration.

The Annual Working Meeting of the Hungarian–Serbian Border Police was organized in November 2016. On the meeting the following proposals were made: a joint proposal was archived to increase

the duty hours of the joint patrols (10 instead of 8 hours), police power will be concentrated along the Szabadka-Kelebia railway line and a Serbian police unit will be deployed to Szabadka as part of the joint patrol next to Szeged Border Police Office.

New legislation was introduced in the Hungarian Criminal Code in 2016 in connection with human trafficking, human smuggling or the illegal employment of third country nationals.

## **8. RETURN**

In Hungary, the migration became an issue affecting the whole society and the Hungarian Government has introduced several steps to tackle the migration pressure. Hungary has introduced additional measures to enhance the protection of the Serbian-Hungarian and Croatian-Hungarian border and amended its legislation with the aim to accelerate the asylum procedure in order to ensure that those who are not in need of international protection could return to their countries of origin in a more timely manner thus concentrating all efforts on those who are in genuine need of protection.

Directive 29/2016 (XI.10.) of the High Commissioner of the Police about execution of return operations by air (in force) have been issued. Furthermore, negotiations about the implementing protocol of the Agreement between the European Community and Ukraine on the readmission of persons have finished. Negotiations have also been initiated concerning the implementing protocol of the Agreement between the European Community and Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the implementing protocol of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Turkey on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation. The implementation of the Agreement between the European Community and Montenegro on the readmission of persons is also planned.

From 1st of July 2016 to 30th of June 2018 a new Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programme was introduced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The reintegration component of the programme aims at assisting vulnerable returnees and returnees with chronic medical condition by offering – based on a needs assessment – reintegration counselling and a reintegration grant from which the beneficiary can finance the various activities of a pre-defined reintegration plan. This project aims at assisting up to 60 vulnerable returnees or returnees with medical chronic condition.

## **9. COUNTERING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

In relation to the support and assistance provided to third country national human trafficking victims everything remained the same in the relevant Acts.

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 effective identification of potential third country national human trafficking victims is challenging. For that reason – as stated in Hungary's National Anti-Trafficking Strategy – it is planned to hold trainings for 600 experts working in the field of victim identification, including those authorities dealing with third country nationals. It will be financed by the Internal Security Fund.

### **Cooperation with third countries**

Hungary is primarily a source and transit country for women and girls subjected to trafficking for sexual exploitation and on a lesser extent for men and women for trafficking for labour exploitation. The main destination countries are the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Belgium, and

United Kingdom. Therefore coordination and cooperation is increased primarily with these countries. At the same time the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2013 – 2016 defines a measure “D.3.1 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”.

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