



Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programmes in Europe – what works?

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Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Programmes in Europe – what works?

Top-line “Factsheet”

Hungary has resettlement programs since 2012 however it has not established a humanitarian admission or a private sponsorship program yet.

The **legal basis** of the resettlement program is laid down at statutory level, and the Hungarian Government decides on the numbers of refugees being admitted under the national resettlement program in its own regulation. In addition, the objective of the Migration Strategy for 2014-2020 also indicates the operation and development of the resettlement program.

The Hungarian Government determined a **quota** of 10-10 persons for 2012 and 2013 and a quota of 20-20 persons for 2014-2015 for admitting refugees under the solidarity program. Hungary has not determined a national quota for the period 2016-17.

Hungary resettled an Iranian man from Ukraine under its first resettlement program in 2012. Then in the light of the deteriorating humanitarian situation Hungary decided to resettle Syrian refugees under its resettlement quotas from 2013-2015. For this purpose, the selection missions were implemented in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. In 2013 4 Syrian nationals were resettled from Lebanon and 5 from Jordan. In 2014 Hungary resettled 5 Syrians from Jordan and 1 from Turkey, then in 2015, 4 Syrians were resettled from Lebanon, 8 from Jordan and 4 from Turkey.¹

Besides Syrian nationality the asylum authority takes also into account family, relative and friendship ties as a top **priority criterion** during the selection procedure.

Moreover, **special rules apply for the selection of potential beneficiaries**. The asylum authority informs the Reception Centre, its national and international partner organisations, and organisation helping asylum-seekers and refugees operating in Hungary about the nationality and other selection criteria - set out in the relevant government decree - for participating in the national resettlement

¹ Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality

program. After having discussed with UNHCR and having been screened by the authority responsible for national security, the asylum authority makes a list of the potential candidates recommended for personal interview. Then the selection mission is implemented and potential beneficiaries are selected.

During the **implementation of the national resettlement program** the asylum authority closely cooperates with international organizations, churches and NGOs working on this field.

The Hungarian national resettlement is realized by the **support of the European Refugee Fund and Asylum Migration and Integration Fund**, and besides the required own source (25 %) no other financial source is available for financing the program.

Hungary is a transit country, due to the fact that the majority of the asylum-seekers and beneficiaries of international protection do not consider Hungary as a country of destination. For some resettled refugees staying in Hungary is just a transition period, especially in cases where their relatives live in Western Europe, and they can support them during the integration there.

Executive Summary

The aim of this study is to **present the Hungarian national resettlement program** as a durable solution for refugees. In addition, by the collection and evaluation of identified challenges and positive effects experienced, it also can contribute to the effectiveness and success of future programs.

The **positive aspects of resettlement programs** can be identified in a long-term and wider context. It strengthens the fact that there are legal channels towards the EU by offering a formalized procedure for third country national refugees to find asylum in a legal way and to integrate on the territory of the European Union. Thus it indirectly acts against illegal migration. In addition, it provides possibility for the Member States to preselect the refugees and to select the most motivated refugees for participating in the program. Moreover, it provides the possibility for the Member States to develop integration measures in advance and to adapt them to the concrete needs which significantly increases the chances of successful integration, thereby preventing the secondary movements of refugees within the EU.

The **first chapter** provides a brief overview of the Hungarian situation concerning resettlement. It briefly presents the legal framework and policies on resettlement as well as national (political) debate related to resettlement, including the position in relation to the recently established mechanisms at EU level.

The legal framework of the national resettlement program is set out by the Asylum Act and the resettlement quotas are determined by government decrees. In addition, the objective of the Migration Strategy for 2014-2020 also indicates the operation and development of the resettlement program. As regards the current migration crisis, Hungary supports only voluntary resettlement and other solidarity and burden-sharing mechanisms. In this regard, Hungary is not against "one on one" resettlement mechanism and nor the voluntary humanitarian admission scheme; however it is participating none of them.

The **second chapter** presents in details the characteristics of the Hungarian national resettlement program implemented since 2012. It covers, inter alia, the purpose of the establishment of resettlement program, its circumstances and the main features of the program. It describes the various stages of the program and actors working at each stage.

Basically, the program was set up to support countries exposed to high migratory pressure and to express the solidarity towards them. The program is implemented in close cooperation between the Hungarian authorities and international organizations, churches and non-governmental organizations working in this field.

As regards the pre-departure and post-arrival phases, the study describes the selection procedure, its criteria and methods, and the rules and procedures for preparing the selected persons for the departure and the resettlement as well as the features of the process. Special rules apply for the selection of potential candidates and beneficiaries. Besides Syrian nationality existing family, relative and friendship ties in Hungary is also an important criterion during the selection procedure.

Until 2015 preparing the selected refugees and organising their travel have been performed by the IOM, and as of this year Kalunba Charity Organisation carries out these tasks. The transfer of the persons is always carried out by air.

Regarding the post-arrival and integration phase the study presents the initial reception of the beneficiaries and the characteristics of integration policy applied for them. The arrival of the resettled persons is well-prepared by the relevant governmental and non-governmental organisations. Upon arrival they are picked-up the airport, they will be provided with accommodation, as well as with necessary documents essential for their life in Hungary. The rules for the integration of resettles persons are not different from those rules applied for those persons who are recognized as refugees in the normal asylum procedure, but during the first year of their resettlement additional support is provided for them within the framework of projects financed by EU funds.

Hungary does not have a private sponsorship program, therefore **chapter three** is

not relevant is its case.

In the **chapter four** the challenges and best practices identified during the implementation of the resettlement program and the lessons learnt from them are presented.

The asylum authority has identified the following challenges: the lack of travel documents, the difficulties of identification of resettlement needs, organizing the trip to the venue of the selection mission, inability to contact potential beneficiaries, third country authorities are unwilling to cooperate and make outbound travel difficult, and the changing refugee related legal environment in the third countries. In addition, the transit country feature of Hungary as well as the problems in connection with the willingness to integrate makes the situation more complicated.

In spite of the difficulties identified, the practice applied by the Hungarian authorities taking into account family and relatives' ties, as well as friendship relations during the selection can be regarded as a good practice, since it could increase the willingness to participate in the project, as well as the success of the integration in Hungary.

The **last chapter** outlines the conclusions drawn up during the research on the Hungarian resettlement scheme.

Section 1: Overview of national context

i. General overview of the legal framework on resettlement or humanitarian admission in your Member States. Please also include any recent changes in the legal framework

The legal background of the resettlement program is laid down in **Act LVXXX of 2007 on Asylum** (hereinafter: Asylum Act). According to Article 7 paragraph (5) of the Asylum Act the Minister may recognise as a refugee a foreigner who had been recognised by the authorities of another state or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as refugee, in respect of whom the refugee authority established the applicability of the Geneva Convention². In addition, the Article 93 paragraph (2a) authorised the Government to establish by decree the number of foreigners that can be recognized as refugees in a year.

Based on this authorization, by the initiative of the Minister of Interior – as the minister responsible for asylum –, the **Government** have determined in its **regulations** the number of persons may be recognized under the solidarity programme in each year. The determined number for the years 2012³ () and 2013⁴ year (was 10-10 persons, while for the years 2014 and 2015⁵ ()) was 20-20 persons.

In addition, the Hungarian **Migration Strategy**⁶ also covers resettlement among its objectives relating to international protection in connection with providing assistance to countries exposed to migratory pressures by through participation in international solidarity that can be achieved by maintaining and developing the national resettlement program.

ii. General overview of specific policies in resettlement or humanitarian admission in your Member States. Please also include any recent changes in the policy framework

For the **proper functioning of the resettlement program** it is necessary to define the annual quota, to select the target group, to carry out selection missions

² UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Protocol (1967)

³ Government Decree No. 91/2012 (IV 26.) on number of refugees can be recognized under the solidarity program in 2012

⁴ Government Decree 210/2013. (VI. 19.) on number of refugees can be recognized under the solidarity program in 2013

⁵ Government Decree 86/2014. (III. 18. on number of refugees can be recognized under the solidarity program in 2014 and 2015

⁶ Government Decision No. 1698/2018. (X. 4.) on the Migration Strategy and the seven-year strategic document related to Asylum and Migration Fund established by the European Union for the years 2014-20 (hereinafter: Migration Strategy), p. 63.

in the selection as well as the preparation of the integration in Hungary (to inform the candidates about their rights and obligations during the selection procedure, and to provide culture-orientation before the departure). In order to achieve these goals, it is essential to send and receive experts, to organise study visits and to conclude partnership agreements.

The quotas were defined. Between 2012 and 2015, the Government determined the number of persons that may be resettled in a year. Due to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Syria, Hungary decided on the resettlement of Syrian nationals under its quotas for 2013-2015. In this regard, the selection missions were implemented in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.

Until 2015 the **pre-departure training and travel** of the selected refugees were carried out by IOM local office, and as of this year Kalunba Charity Organization undertakes this task.

The **European Union** provides **financial support** for the implementation of the national resettlement program. The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) provides 10 000 EUR lump sum for each resettled refugee included in the European resettlement priorities (Syrian refugees from regions neighbouring Syria as well) for resettled refugees each of in the framework of specific measures (in addition to their national allocation). In order for a Member State to benefit from the AMIF allocation for resettlement the pledgings for 2016-17 had to be made by 30 October 2015. Hungary has not made an offer. Member State allocations are implemented in the selection of missions.

iii. Brief overview of national debate on resettlement in the Member State.

Although the provisions of the Asylum Act ensuring participation in resettlement programs entered into force on the 1st January 2008, in the absence of political will, the participation did not take place until 2011, no national resettlement program started, either ad hoc resettlement commitments had not been made. Hungary made its **first step** towards solidarity commitment through resettlement during the Hungarian EU Presidency.

As regards managing the current migration the Hungarian prime minister elaborated a **10-point action plan for reforming the migration policy of European Union (Schengen Action Plan 2.0)**⁷ (hereinafter: Action Plan) that indicates that

⁷ Source: <http://www.kormany.hu/hu/miniszterelnoki-kabinetiroda/hirek/tizpontos-akcioterv-a-migracios-valsag-kezelesere> (Accessed: 06.06.2016).

any mandatory and automatic allocation of migrant should not be introduced. If any mechanism is established, it would be strictly based on voluntary basis (10. Voluntarism). In addition, the Action Plan stipulates that the development of EU policies should be conditional on the willingness of third countries to cooperate (7. Conditionality). In this regard, Hungary is not against "one on one" resettlement mechanism and nor the voluntary humanitarian admission scheme based on the EU-Turkey agreement; however it is participating none of them.

Section 2: Overview of the national resettlement and/or humanitarian admission programme

2.1 NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT AND/OR HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION PROGRAMME

Q1a. Does your Member State have a resettlement programme, humanitarian admission programme or other similar programme in place, or did your Member State have one in the past?

Yes, currently.

Yes, previously, from 2012 to 2015 (Currently, the resettlement program for 2015 is under implementation).

No.

Q1b. Is it a resettlement programme, humanitarian admission programme or another programme?

Resettlement programme / Humanitarian admission programme / other programme

If other, please specify:

Hungary is a resettlement country since 2012 when its first resettlement programme was implemented. The legal framework is laid down in the Asylum Act. The Government determined the resettlement quota of 10-10 persons for 2012-2013, and undertook the resettlement of 20-20 persons for 2014-2015. In the light of the deteriorating humanitarian situation Hungary decided to resettle Syrian refugees under its resettlement quotas from 2013-2015 from Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. In the framework of its national resettlement program, a **total number of 32 Syrian nationals were resettled so far.**

Q1c. Is it a permanent (programme-based) or temporary (ad-hoc) programme?

Please substantiate your answer below.

The minister responsible for asylum may recognise as a refugee a foreigner who had been recognised by the authorities of another state or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as refugee, in respect of whom the refugee authority established the applicability of the Geneva Convention. In addition, the Asylum Act authorises the Government to establish by decree the number of foreigners that can be recognized as refugees in a year.

The Hungarian resettlement program is **basically a permanent program, but due to the current migration situation Hungary has not determined quotas for the period 2016-2017.**

Member States that do not currently have an operational resettlement or humanitarian admission programme or that are currently setting them up, please fill out the sections below (where applicable) and, if not applicable, please go directly to Section 2.4 (question 21)

Q2. Please indicate what the main objectives of the resettlement or humanitarian admission programme are (*i.e. stemming irregular migration flows, contributing to humanitarian relief in third countries, provide legal avenues for migration, etc.*)

Hungary's **Migration Strategy** defines the assistance for countries exposed to the high migratory pressure by engagement in international solidarity as an **objective**. It sets out as a supporting measure achieving this goal to maintain and develop national resettlement program based on international solidarity, including an annual programming and implementing in accordance with the schedule of the program.⁸

Resettlement provides a formalized procedure for third country national refugees to find asylum in a legal way and to integrate on the territory of the European Union. Thus it indirectly acts against illegal migration. By providing possibility for the Member States to preselect the refugees and to select the most motivated refugees for participating in the program. Moreover, it provides the possibility for the Member States to develop integration measures in advance and to adapt them to the concrete needs which significantly increases the chances of successful integration, thereby preventing the secondary movements of refugees within the EU.

Moreover, it eases the burdens of countries facing the most serious refugee crisis, thus it shows solidarity towards typically developing countries.

Q3. How has your Member State set up the resettlement or humanitarian admission programme?

This question aims to investigate how the programme was conceived and its functioning. Please describe briefly (a) the process followed by your Member States in setting up such a programme, (b) the steps taken from its inception until the current status (working with NGOs, UNHCR, IOM, through bilateral agreements, study visits to third countries) and (c) the organisational structure of the programme.

Establishment of the national resettlement program:

Then Hungary as preparing for the resettlement took part a number of regular (eg. Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR)) and ad hoc resettlement conference, and experts from the Office Immigration and Nationality (hereinafter: OIN) were involved in twinning projects (in Thailand and Syria) in order to exchange experiences. On 1st March 2010 a one-day conference took place in Budapest supported by the European Refugee Fund, where besides the presentation of the EU results the Swedish, the Czech and the Romanian experience were also discussed. In addition, an informal resettlement working group was set with the participation of ministries responsible for asylum and social affairs, the Office of Immigration and

⁸ Migration Strategy Objective V./2, p. 63.

Nationality, Regional Representation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

After the political decision on the resettlement commitment had been made, the following steps of preparation were needed to be taken. First of all, it was necessary to create detailed procedural rules for refugee resettlement in the national asylum legislation and legal framework of the resettlement program (which body in what procedure should decide on persons' nationality, from which country shall they be resettled, and specific number of refugees as well). The above-mentioned informal resettlement working group served as an ideal forum to develop a draft of this legal framework involving all stakeholders. Moreover, it was necessary to strengthen the domestic integration system for a successful resettlement.

The special provisions of Asylum Act⁹ entered into force on 1 January 2008 allow Hungary participating in resettlement programs.

The resettlement process:

Call for Applications

As a preliminary step before the official launch of the program, a call for applications (CFA) is sent out by the OIN to UNHCR, the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, churches, NGOs and other organizations working with refugee matters as well as the members of the local Syrian community.

Once the applications are received, OIN conducts brief interviews on the phone to find out the reasons why they applied for the program, learn more about their life circumstances, the level of their vulnerability and examine the ways they can be interviewed in person during the selection mission.

Basically, the Hungarian procedure differs from the regular resettlement practice. Normally, the UNHCR submits Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) to the countries for resettlement, and they make their choice based on dossiers. In the Hungarian resettlement practice, the OIN selects and screens the applicants. After this selection and screening process, the OIN requests UNHCR to prepare and send the RRFs to the OIN. The reason why this practice is implemented is to make sure that the persons to be resettled have the willingness to live in Hungary.

Selection procedure

Once the applications are received, they are sent to OIN's partner authorities responsible for national security for security screening. After having received the positive reply, a list of applicants is submitted to the management of the OIN, the

⁹ Article 7 paragraph (5) of the Asylum Act

management decides which applicants are to be interviewed in person on a selection mission and who can be selected on a dossier basis, and who should be excluded from the program. Then potential beneficiaries are officially informed about the time and venue of the personal interview, and asked to bring all the documents (IDs, degrees, certificates, etc.) they have to the interview.

The selection missions are implemented through the funding of the European Union (EMF/AMIF). It is OIN's responsibility to select the members of the selection mission (refugee affairs officers and an interpreter) and make all the necessary arrangements by choosing the locations where the selection mission is undertaken, on the basis of the number of the persons to be interviewed.

As a next step, OIN notifies the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade about the dates and program of the selection mission. They also ask our local diplomatic representations to provide the members of the selection mission with a venue and all the necessary support.

After the selection mission and the assessment of the dossiers, the experts of OIN and those of our partner authorities file their recommendations. Then the management of OIN refer the list of potential beneficiaries to the Ministry of Interior, where an expedited refugee recognition procedure takes place and the recognition certificates are signed by the Minister or the State Secretary. After this, the full list of beneficiaries is officially sent to UNHCR as well as the Department of Consular and Citizenship Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Alien Policing Directorate of OIN. The local UNHCR branch prepares the RRFs for submission.

Travel arrangements

Until the end of 2015, when the selection and recognition procedures were completed, it used to be the relevant department of OIN who was in charge of making all travel arrangements in close cooperation with IOM. IOM used to be responsible for arranging local assistance, airport coordination and pre-departure fit-to-travel medical screening. OIN was in charge of making travel arrangements and coordinating the reception of beneficiaries. As of this year, IOM no longer takes part in the Hungarian resettlement program thus Kalunba Charity Organization is in charge of providing all travel arrangements-related services ranging from pre-departure medical screening (implemented through the NGOs local church network) through booking flight tickets to Hungary to cultural orientation.

Arrival in Hungary

Beforehand the arrival of beneficiaries, OIN consults the Hungarian (Airport) Police and inform them about the arrival of the beneficiaries of the Hungarian Resettlement Program to ensure smooth entry procedures. At the Liszt Ferenc International Airport, the representatives of OIN and those of the NGO in charge of the integration

program welcome the beneficiaries and officially declare that they have been granted refugee status in Hungary.

During the initial meeting, the beneficiaries apply for a Hungarian ID and address registration card. They are also informed about the opportunity of requesting and receiving regular integration allowances from the State (as of 1 June 2016 it is no longer available). These allowances (also given to regular refugees residing in Hungary) cover accommodation costs, health insurance, food, schooling and other expenses. In their case, the additional allowance of 10,000 EUR/ person (provided by EU funds) is given to the NGO (Kalunba Charity) responsible for designing and following through their integration programs, which include tailor-made intensive Hungarian language courses, vocational trainings, career orientation courses and accommodation programs, as well as for catering for their individual and special needs.

Q4. Please provide the main characteristics of the resettlement or humanitarian admission programme by completing the table below. As mentioned above, in case of more than one programme, please make it clear in the textbox and then refer to 'Programme 1', 'Programme 2'

Question	Answer
When did your Member State start the resettlement programme and/or humanitarian admission programme?	Hungary is a resettlement country since 2012, when its first resettlement program was implemented.
Does your Member State set geographical priorities in resettlement or humanitarian admission during the 2011-2016 period? (such as regions, nationalities)	Yes/No The Hungarian Government determined the resettlement quota of 10-10 persons for 2012-2013, and 20-20 persons for 2014-2015.

Question	Answer					
<p><i>Have nationals of countries in the following regions been included in resettlement or humanitarian admission for the years 2011-2016?</i></p> <p>Yes/No</p>	North Africa ¹⁰	Sub-Saharan Africa ¹¹	<u>Middle East</u> ¹²	Other parts of Asia	Americas	Other, please specify
	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	<u>Yes.</u> 1 Iranian and 31 Syrian nationals were resettled between 2012 and 2015. ¹³	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
<p>Does the resettled/admitted person need to have been recognised as refugee by UNHCR or a third country?</p> <p>Can the person be a beneficiary of subsidiary protection?</p>	<p>Article 7 paragraph (5) of the Asylum Act states that the Minister may recognise as a refugee a foreigner who had been recognised by the authorities of another state or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as refugee, in respect of whom the refugee authority established the applicability of the Geneva Convention. According to this, only refugees recognised by the authorities of another state or by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees can be the beneficiary of the program.</p>					
<p>Does your Member State reassess the recognition of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission</p>	<u>Yes</u> /No	If yes, when is this done?	If yes, where is the reassessment carried out?	If yes, how is the reassessment carried out?		

¹⁰ See UN geographical division at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm#africa>.

¹¹ All of Africa, except Northern Africa as per UN geographical division (see previous footnote).

¹² Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

¹³ Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality

Question	Answer					
by UNHCR?						
Does your Member State set an annual or multi-annual quota for resettlement/humanitarian admission?	Yes/No					
<i>If applicable, please indicate the <u>regular quota per year</u></i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
	Not relevant .	10	10	20	20	Not relevant .
<i>If applicable, please indicate the <u>emergency quota per year</u></i>	Not relevant .	Not relevant .	Not relevant .	Not relevant .	Not relevant .	Not relevant .
How are the above quota determined and applied? (please indicate who determines the quota, how they are set and what are the quota for both regular and emergency resettlement)	<p>Article 93 paragraph (2a) of the Asylum Act authorises the Government to establish by its decree the number of foreigners that can be recognized as refugees in a year. Based on the initiative Minister of Interior, the Government decided on resettlement quotas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Decree No. 91/2012. (26 IV): 10 persons for 2012, - Government Decree No. 210/2013. (VI. 19.): 10 persons for 2013, and - Government Decree No. 86/2014. (III. 18.): 20-20 persons for 2014 and 2015 (due to changes in EU legislation quotas should be determined the for a two years period). 					
In the period 2011-2015, have quota differed significantly from the actual number of persons	Yes, there was difference between the specified quotas and the actual number of resettled persons. The reasons for this were, inter alia, that only a few appropriate candidates were among all candidates in the given year, technical obstacles occurred during the procedure, or the selected person					

Question	Answer
resettled/admitted ? If so, how (much) and why?	withdrew its intention to participate in the program later. In 2012 1 out of 10 persons, in 2013 9 out of 10 people, in 2014, six out of 20 people, while in 2015 16 out of 20 persons were actually resettled to Hungary. ¹⁴

2.2 PRE-DEPARTURE AND DEPARTURE PHASE

Q5. Please indicate in the table below which authority/actor is responsible for each of the actions/measures indicated and briefly explain their responsibilities. Please note that more details as to how each task/step of the resettlement process is carried out, are further detailed in subsequent questions (e.g. selection criteria, etc.).

Action/measure	Authority/actor responsible	Explanation of responsibilities (when, how and what)
Policymaking on national resettlement or humanitarian admission programme/strategy (including objectives, geographical focus, priorities, etc.)	Government Minister of Interior Office of Immigration and Nationality	Based on the initiative of the Minister of the Interior the Government determines quotas for the admission of refugees under the resettlement program. Geographical and other priorities are determined by the Ministry of the Interior in consultation with the Office of Immigration and Nationality.
Identification of the candidate for resettlement/humanitarian	UNHCR	The UNHCR provides assistance in finding persons indicated on the

¹⁴ Source: Office of Immigration and Nationality

admission		list of the Hungarian refugee authority, and refers them to the resettlement program.
First selection of the candidate for resettlement/humanitarian admission	Office of Immigration and Nationality	The Office of Immigration and Nationality compiles a list of the potential candidate from the application received for the call for application. On this basis, OIN consults with the UNHCR.
Security screening	Constitution Protection Office	The safety checks of the potential candidates are carried out by the Constitutional Protection Office. Its experts are involved in the selection missions as well.
Interviews with pre-selected persons	Office of Immigration and Nationality Constitution Protection Office	During the selection missions personal interviews are carried out by the asylum experts of the Office of Immigration and Nationality Office and security experts of the Constitution Protection Office.
Health checks	IOM/Kalunba Charity Organisation	IOM/Kalunba Charity Organisation is responsible for conducting the fit-to-travel medical examination.
Decision on the final selection of a candidate for resettlement/humanitarian admission	Office of Immigration and Nationality	After the personal interview or the assessment of the dossier the OIN decides on the selection of suitable candidates.

Pre-departure assistance/measures		
Departure and travel	IOM/Kalunba Charity Organisation	They were/are responsible for all the travel arrangements on the spot.
Provision of information to the selected person (<u>before departure</u>)	IOM/Kalunba Charity Organisation or UNHCR	The pre-departure orientation of the refugees to be resettled is provided by IOM, and as of this year by the Kalunba Charity, or UNHCR local office based on the information material provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality.
Provision of cultural orientation to the selected person (before departure)	IOM/Kalunba Charity Organisation or UNHCR	The pre-departure cultural orientation of the refugees to be resettled is provided by IOM, and as of this year by the Kalunba Charity, or UNHCR local office based on the information material provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality.

The questions below concern the identification of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission.

Q6. How does your Member State approach the identification of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission in terms of first steps and relations with key stakeholders (such as UNHCR and third countries)? Please describe the process followed by your Member State. If this process is not always the same, please describe when they differ and why this is the case?

Persons fall under the target group determined by the Office of Immigration and Nationality and their relatives may indicate their intention to participate in the national resettlement program. After consulting with UNHCR and receiving the results of the security screening, the Asylum Directorate of the OIN make a list

of the potential beneficiaries recommended for personal interview. **According to the Hungarian practice the Hungarian authorities screen the candidates.** Then the asylum authority request the UNHCR making its official submission. The reason for the introduction of this practice was to ensure the selection of those persons who have the willingness to live in Hungary.

The questions below concern the criteria used by your Member State and/or UNHCR for the selection of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission.

Q7. Please indicate which methods are used for the selection of persons for resettlement/ humanitarian admission

Method	Existence of a defined method (Yes/No)	Further explanation
<u>Selection missions</u>		
Selection missions to the third country	Yes.	
<i>If selection missions are carried out, a) how often? b) Are they carried out to all countries from which persons are resettled?</i>		a) Selection missions are carried out once a year. b) Nem. The number of implemented selection missions depends on available financial resources.
Personal on-site interviews with candidates <i>(If yes, please indicate who carries out the interviews)</i>	Yes.	Interviews on the spot are carried out by the experts of the Office of Immigration and nationality and its partner authorities.
Dossier-based selection <i>(i.e., UNHCR submission of file)</i>	Yes.	The UNHCR submits the dossier to the Office of Immigration and Nationality.

Method	Existence of a defined method (Yes/No)	Further explanation
Video/telephone interviews with candidates	No.	Not applicable.
Consultations with UNHCR/IOM (tripartite consultations) <i>(If yes, please indicate when and how often)</i>	Yes.	The Office of Immigration and Nationality regularly consults with the UNHCR on the eligibility of recommended Syrian national for participating in the resettlement program.
Consultations with EASO <i>(If yes, please indicate when and how often)</i>	No.	Not applicable.
Consultations with civil society/NGOs on criteria for selection of candidates	Yes.	The Office of Immigration and Nationality consults with the members of the Syrian diaspora in Hungary and with church-run or other NGOs on the involvement of potential candidates in the program.
Consultations with authorities of the country where the resettled person is present	Yes.	The Office of Immigration and Nationality occasionally consults with authorities of third countries to check the status of the candidates, and to verify their eligibility for the participation in the program. This is mostly the case of persons living in Turkey and in Lebanon.
Arrangement of interpreters for interviewing candidates	Yes.	The Office of Immigration and Nationality provides interpretation services during the interviews.
<i>Other method, please specify</i> <i>Please add more rows where</i>	No.	Not relevant.

Method	Existence of a defined method (Yes/No)	Further explanation
<i>necessary</i>		

Q8a. Does your Member (State) use criteria to prioritise the selection of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission (either official or in practice)? These criteria should be understood as additional ones to the key requirement of being eligible for international protection and those applied by UNHCR in its selection

Yes/No

If yes, please see questions 8b and 8c. If no, please go to question 9.

*The Synthesis Report will highlight that the selected person must be eligible for international protection, therefore the Member State will verify that there are no exclusion clauses under Article 12 of the Qualification Directive 2011/95/EU, which reads as follows:

"Exclusion

1. A third-country national or a stateless person is excluded from being a refugee if: (a) he or she falls within the scope of Article 1(D) of the Geneva Convention, relating to protection or assistance from organs or agencies of the United Nations other than the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. When such protection or assistance has ceased for any reason, without the position of such persons being definitely settled in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, those persons shall ipso facto be entitled to the benefits of this Directive; (b) he or she is recognised by the competent authorities of the country in which he or she has taken up residence as having the rights and obligations which are attached to the possession of the nationality of that country, or rights and obligations equivalent to those.

2. A third-country national or a stateless person is excluded from being a refugee where there are serious reasons for considering that: (a) he or she has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes; (b) he or she has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his or her admission as a refugee, which

means the time of issuing a residence permit based on the granting of refugee status; particularly cruel actions, even if committed with an allegedly political objective, may be classified as serious non-political crimes; (c) he or she has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set out in the Preamble and Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. Paragraph 2 applies to persons who incite or otherwise participate in the commission of the crimes or acts mentioned therein.”

If you have comments on this aspect, please state it below:

The **potentially eligible applicant** must meet the following criteria: The applicant

- **must be a Syrian national** (Palestinians living in Syria are not eligible to be involved in a resettlement program),
- **must be registered by the UNHCR** (or Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) in Turkey. One is registered with DGMM if he/she holds an ID called *Yabancı Tanıtma Belgesi*)
- **must be residing in a country other than Syria** (in case of Hungary these countries are Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon)
- **must have some connections to Hungary** (he/ she has relatives living here or friends from the Syrian diaspora willing to support them/ studied in Hungary in the past/ etc.

Obviously, upon making the selection the **degree of vulnerability** is seriously taken into consideration.

Q8b. If yes, who sets such criteria and how? Please specify what is the rationale behind setting the criteria, if there is a quota approach and if a specific weighting is used.

The **Office of Immigration and Nationality** determines the target group and selection criteria. In 2013, due to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Syria Hungary decided to admit Syrian nationals under its annual resettlement quotas. The existence of family ties, relative and friendship relations as the selection criteria were established in order to facilitate their integration.

Q8c. If yes, please indicate the relevant criteria to prioritise the selection of persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission. These criteria could be general pre-defined criteria matching with those identified by UNHCR, but can also be preferences and part of the discretionary power of Member States applied on a case by case basis.

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the degree of priority attributed to the criteria and explain the circumstances when this one is applied
Assessed degree of vulnerability of the person(s)	
<i>Survivors of violence and/or torture</i>	Top priority.
<i>At risk of violence and/or torture and people at serious risk of violence and/or torture due to persecution</i>	Top priority.
<i>Lack of Foreseeable Alternative Durable Solutions</i>	
<i>Internal displacement inside the country of origin is not possible</i>	Not relevant.
<i>Persons in need of medical assistance, including critical illness, treatment for genital mutilation</i>	Top priority.
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to their sexual orientation or gender identity</i>	Not relevant.
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to Religion/beliefs (also specific focus on non-believers)</i>	Not relevant.
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to political beliefs</i>	Not relevant.
<i>Persons at serious risk of persecution due to belonging to specific ethnic group, social</i>	Not relevant.

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the degree of priority attributed to the criteria and explain the circumstances when this one is applied
<i>group or belonging to minority, indigenous group, nationality</i>	
<i>Legal and/or physical protection needs of the refugee in the country of refuge (this includes a risk of refoulement);</i>	Not relevant.
<i>Other criterion, please specify</i> <i>Please add more rows where necessary</i>	Not relevant.
Other criteria	
Sex (men, women)	Not relevant.
Age (i.e. adults, children, elderly)	Children and elderly persons are a priority during the selection.
Religion / (non-) religious group	Not relevant.
Family unit: preference to resettle entire family groups.	Top priority
Presence of family members in the Member State	Priority.
nationality/ethnic group he/she belongs to	Not relevant.
Integration potential or assessed/expected motivation of integrate	Not relevant.
<i>Other criterion, please specify</i> <i>Please add more rows where necessary</i>	Not relevant.

Q9a. Does your Member State use criteria to exclude/deprioritise certain persons for resettlement/humanitarian admission? Such criteria are those which lead to the exclusion or postponement of the transfer once the pre-selection has been concluded.

Yes/No

If yes, please go to questions 9b and 9c. If no, please go to question 10.

Q9b. Who sets the criteria for excluding/deprioritising and how is this approached in practice?

Article 8 of the Asylum Act states that a foreigner shall not be recognised as refugee in respect of **whom any of the exclusion clauses stipulated in Article 1 D, E or F of the Geneva Convention prevails.**

During the application of Article 1 F b) of the Geneva Convention, an act shall qualify as a serious non-political criminal act upon the commission of which, with regard to the totality of the circumstances, including the objective intended to be attained through the crime, the motivation of the crime, the method of commission and the means used or intended to be used, the ordinary legal aspect of the crime dominates over the political aspect and it is punishable by a term of five or more years imprisonment according to the relevant Hungarian rules of law.

In addition, in the course of the application of Article 1 F c) of the Geneva Convention, in particular the following shall be contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations acts of terrorism, financing terrorism, and incitement to these acts.

Moreover, refugee status shall not be granted to a foreigner **whose stay in Hungary is a risk to national security.**

Q9c. Please indicate if there are criteria for excluding/deprioritising certain persons from the selection for resettlement/humanitarian admission (either official or in practice).

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the importance of the criterion and explain the circumstances when it is applied
Knowledge of substantial ab(use) or criminal record of	Reason for exclusion.

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the importance of the criterion and explain the circumstances when it is applied
<i>the refugee</i>	
<i>Refugees assessed to lack integration potential</i>	Not relevant.
<i>Refugees with family composition issues</i> <i>(unresolved child custody issues, underage marriage)</i>	Reason for deprioritising.
<i>Refugees with complex profiles, including:</i> <i>high-ranking members of government/authorities, judges, prosecutors</i>	Reason for exclusion.
<i>Individuals involved in the military or private security, intelligence branches, paramilitary and militant groups</i>	Reason for exclusion.
<i>Members of police forces</i>	Reason for exclusion or deprioritising.
<i>Staff at prisons or detention centres</i>	Reason for exclusion or deprioritising.
<i>Informers</i>	Reason for exclusion or deprioritising.
<i>Individuals on the EU sanctions list¹⁵</i>	Reason for exclusion.
<i>Individuals who (allegedly) committed serious (non-political)</i>	Reason for exclusion.

¹⁵ Consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to EU financial sanctions, accessible at http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/consol-list/index_en.htm

Criterion <i>(in italic some suggested)</i>	Please comment on the importance of the criterion and explain the circumstances when it is applied
<i>crimes in their country of origin</i>	
Persons who have direct family members engaged as combatants	Reason for exclusion.
<i>Other criterion, please specify</i> <i>Please add more rows where necessary</i>	Families whose close family members convicted of/ involved in committing serious crimes including human smuggling are to be excluded immediately from the program. Misleading authorities and asylum experts during the interviews might also result in deprioritization or even exclusion.

The following questions regard the period after the selection to resettle but before actual departure to the Member State.

Q10a. What is the overall procedure followed in the immediate aftermath of the decision to resettle/admit? Please indicate the administrative steps to be taken and how authorities and responsible stakeholders prepare for departure. Please describe the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved in this process.

After the selection is completed the Asylum Directorate of the Office of Immigration and Nationality officially informs the Alien-Policing Directorate, the Ministry of Interior, the IOM Budapest Office or as of this year Kalunba Charity Organisation, the Consular and Nationality Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Hungarian diplomatic representation in the sending country, as well as the UNHCR office in Budapest and its local office about the selected persons.

In order to issue the travel documents required for entry local diplomatic representation of Hungary consults with the local UNHCR office, the travel document is obtained by UNHCR, and the Hungarian representation issues the necessary visa.

Q10b. Is there a formal agreement signed by both the resettled/admitted person and Member State after selection and before departure? If yes, what

is covered by such an agreement? For instance, how are dependent children dealt with?

The Immigration and Nationality do **not sign a written agreement** with refugees involved in the resettlement program.

Q11a. How is the person actually transferred to the Member State? Please indicate who organises the travel, how travel is carried out in practice (individual, charter or normal commercial flight; transit arrangements via Schengen or non-Schengen States) and what services are normally included (special arrangements for persons with disabilities, access to medication where necessary, etc.). (For services immediately upon arrival, see below.)

If the selection and recognition procedures are over, it used to be the **Department of International Affairs of the OIN**, which was in charge of making all travel arrangements **in close cooperation with IOM**. IOM used to be responsible for arranging local assistance, airport coordination and pre-departure fit-to-travel medical screening. The Department of International Affairs (OIN) was in charge of making travel arrangements and coordinating the reception of beneficiaries. From this year on, IOM no longer takes part in the Hungarian resettlement program because a partner NGO of OIN, **Kalunba Charity Organization** is in charge of providing all travel arrangements-related services ranging from pre-departure medical screening (implemented through the NGOs local church network) through booking flight tickets to Hungary to cultural orientation.

Before the arrival of beneficiaries, OIN consults the Hungarian (Airport) Police (the authority in charge of border protection) and inform them about the arrival of the beneficiaries of the Hungarian Resettlement Program to ensure flawless entry procedures. At the airport, **the representatives of OIN and those from the NGO in charge of the integration program welcome the beneficiaries** and officially declare that they have been granted refugee status in Hungary.

Q11b. Are there specific services available for vulnerable persons when they are being transferred to the Member State? (Special pick-up from the place of stay, at the airport, during the flight).

In such cases, the **local IOM office or a local NGO** are requested to provide special services (e.g. special pick-up and assistance) for vulnerable beneficiaries.

2.3 POST-ARRIVAL AND INTEGRATION PHASE

This phase concerns the period right after the physical arrival of the resettled person or admitted under humanitarian admission programme on the territory of the Member State.

Q12a. Is policy and law for the integration of resettled refugees different than integration policy/law for recognised refugees after an asylum application? If yes, briefly mention on what aspects.

The **Hungarian integration policies and legislation do not differentiate** between the integration measures applied for resettled refugees and for those refugees, who during were recognized during a normal asylum procedure.

Q12b. Who are the key players/actors and which are their responsibilities in the post-arrival and integration phase? This concerns national, regional and local state actors, NGOs, schools and education providers, health care providers, private sector entities, religious institutions, etc.

Player	Responsibilities
Office of Immigration and Nationality	general coordination (call for application, screening, selection, selection mission, travel arrangements, correspondence, docs)
Ministry of Interior	refugee status recognition, EU funding
Kalunba Charity Organisation	housing, food, complex integration program (schooling, language course, labour counselling)
Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services	providing documents
Family Support Services Office	regular check-ups

Q13. What is the immediate support available upon arrival (presumably by plane) for resettled/admitted persons? This concerns only the immediate support on arrival, most likely within the first hours or day. Please fill in the table below and add extra rows if necessary.

Measure	Yes/No	Further explanation
Airport pick-up	Yes.	Office of Immigration and Nationality, Kalunba Charity Organisation
Provision of	Yes.	Office of Immigration and Nationality

(temporary) documentation		
Food	Yes.	Kalunba Charity Organisation
Lodging (<i>more detailed questions below</i>)	Yes.	Kalunba Charity Organisation
Clothing	Yes.	
Medical examination	Yes.	Kalunba Charity Organisation
Other form of health care	No.	
Interpretation upon arrival	Yes.	Office of Immigration and Nationality, Kalunba Charity Organisation
<i>Other, please specify</i> <i>Please add more rows where necessary</i>	No.	Not relevant.

The following questions regard the permit granted to the person admitted under resettlement or humanitarian admission.

Q14a. What status is granted to the person resettled or admitted under humanitarian admission? Does it differ from the status given to persons granted international protection for 'regular' asylum applications? Please indicate the duration and other relevant details (extension, etc.).

According to the relevant provision the Asylum Act The Minister may recognise as a refugee a foreigner who had been recognised by the authorities of another state or

by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as refugee, in respect of whom the refugee authority established the applicability of the Geneva Convention.¹⁶

The status of the resettled refugee do not differ from the status of refugees recognized during the normal asylum procedure.

Unless a rule of law or government decree expressly provides otherwise, **a refugee shall have the rights and obligations of a Hungarian citizen.**

A refugee shall have no suffrage except for elections of local municipality representatives, majors, and local referenda and may not fulfil a job or responsibility and may not hold an office, the fulfilment or holding of which is tied by law to Hungarian nationality.

A refugee shall be entitled to:

- a) an identity card determined in separate legal rule and a bilingual travel document specified by the Geneva Convention, insofar as no reasons of national security or public order bar the issue of such a document;
- b) provisions, benefits and accommodation under the conditions determined in the present Act and in separate legal rule, and
- c) supports that facilitate integration into society, as determined by law.

A refugee shall be obliged to:

- a) cooperate with the refugee authority;
- b) subject him/herself to health tests, medical treatment prescribed as mandatory by law or required by the health authority and to subject him/herself to the replacement of any missing vaccinations prescribed as mandatory by law and/or required by the health authority in the case of the danger of disease;
- c) respect the laws and regulations of Hungary.¹⁷

Q14b. If the person is not granted the 'standard' international protection status and related residence permit upon arrival, what legal title is granted?

If there are multiple types of resettlement or humanitarian admission, please add more rows or clearly distinguish this information.

Type of programme	Permit/residence title granted	Initial duration of the permit (in months)	If applicable, extensions possible for the permit	Please provide further details where necessary/applicable
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¹⁶ Article 7 paragraph (5) of the Asylum Act

¹⁷ Article 10 of the Asylum Act

Type of programme	Permit/residence title granted	Initial duration of the permit (in months)	If applicable, extensions possible for the permit	Please provide further details where necessary/applicable
Resettlement Programme	Personal identity card	6 years	Yes.	<p>For (resettled) refugees - similar to the Hungarian citizens - personal identity card is issued for a period of 6 years.¹⁸</p> <p>Persons recognized as refugees are obliged to apply for the first issuance of the ID card at the asylum authority upon the receipt of the document certifying the recognition of refugee status. The asylum authority submits the request without delay to the competent</p>

¹⁸ Article 10 paragraph (3) of the Asylum Act and Article 29/E paragraph (1) point c) of Act LXVI of 1992 on Keeping Records on the Personal Data and Address of Citizens

Type of programme	Permit/residence title granted	Initial duration of the permit (in months)	If applicable, extensions possible for the permit	Please provide further details where necessary/applicable
				government office. ¹⁹
Humanitarian Admission Programme	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.

Q15a. Do resettled persons or persons admitted under humanitarian admission have the right to family reunification?

Yes/No

Q15b. If yes, to what extent is the right to family reunification for resettled persons or persons admitted under humanitarian admission different than for others persons granted refugee status?

As regards **family reunification same rules apply for resettled person as for refugees recognized in a normal asylum procedure.**

According to the relevant provisions of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals (hereinafter: TCN Act) family members of persons with refugee status and the parents of unaccompanied minors with refugee status, or their legally appointed guardian, their parents who are dependants and their brothers and sisters, if they are unable to provide for themselves due to health reasons may be granted a residence permit on the grounds of family reunification. The spouse of a person with refugee status may be issued a residence permit for the purpose of family reunification if their marriage was contracted before the entry of

¹⁹ Source: <http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/download/3/60/c0000/Szem%C3%A9lyazonos%C3%ADt%C3%B3%20igazolv%C3%A1ny%20menek%C3%BCit%20r%C3%A9sz%C3%A9re%20.doc> (Accessed: 08.06.2016)

the person with refugee status into the territory of Hungary. A decision rejecting an application for family reunification with a person with refugee status may not be based solely on the fact that documentary evidence of the family relationship is lacking.

The spouse of a sponsor may not be issued a long-term visa or a residence permit if the other spouse of the sponsor has residence permit that was issued on the grounds of family reunification. Family members - unless they have obtained the right of residence on any other grounds - shall be authorized to extend his/her right of residence after five years from the date of issue of his/her first residence permit, or upon the death of the spouse or the persons with refugee status, and if other requirements for further residence are ensured.²⁰

The validity period of a residence permit issued for the purpose of family reunification is three years maximum -and it may be extended by up to three additional years at a time. The validity period of a residence permit issued for the purpose of family reunification may not exceed the validity period of the sponsor's residence permit or travel document.²¹

Q15c. Do resettled persons or persons admitted under humanitarian admission have access to naturalisation/citizenship?

Yes/No

Q15d. If yes, to what extent is access to naturalisation/citizenship for the resettled person or person admitted under humanitarian admission different than for other persons granted refugee status?

Resettled persons have access to naturalization according to the rules apply for refugees. A recognized refugee who has resided in Hungary continuously for a period of at least three years prior to the submission of the petition and who satisfies the following conditions may be naturalized on preferential terms. These criteria are

- according to Hungarian laws, the refugee has a clean criminal record and is not being indicted in any criminal proceedings before the Hungarian court;
- the refugee has sufficient means of subsistence and a place of abode in Hungary;

²⁰ Article 19 paragraph (2)-(7) of the TCN Act

²¹ Article 19 paragraph (9)-(11) of the TCN Act

- his/her naturalization is not considered to be a threat to public policy or to the national security of Hungary; and
- the refugee provides proof that he/she has passed the examination in basic constitutional studies in the Hungarian language, or that of being exempted by virtue of this Act.²²

The following set of questions describe the geographical distribution of resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission and the allocation of (different types of) accommodation. The aim is to better understand the specific practices in Member States in the physical resettling of persons immediately upon arrival and the period straight after.

Q16a. Is there geographical distribution in the Member State of the resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission? Geographical distribution is the placement of resettled persons in different areas/provinces/municipalities of the Member State according to national priorities.

Yes/**No**

Please explain:

Not relevant.

If no, go to question 17. If yes, please answer 16b.

Q16b. Who decides on geographical distribution and how does it work in practice? (in terms of funding allocated to municipalities taking in resettled persons, availability of accommodation, access to schools and employment, preferences of the person)?

Not relevant.

Q17a. Please indicate which types of accommodation are available to resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission upon arrival, and how accommodation is arranged in your Member State by indicating the maximum duration and who provides the accommodation.

²² Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship

Accommodation for resettled person(s)	Yes-always Yes-Often Yes-Seldom/rarely Not used	Maximum duration (months/permanent)	Who provides the accommodation? (e.g., government, NGOs, resettled person, religious institutions)	Further explanations
Accommodation in reception centres	Not used.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Accommodation in temporary shelter/housing (tents, converted buildings such as schools)	Not used.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Accommodation in social/council housing	Not used.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Accommodation in hotels or other types of housing (formerly foreseen for tourists)	Not used.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Accommodation in regular/private housing	Yes - always	In general for 2 years.	NGOs	Not relevant.
Other, please specify Please add more rows where necessary	Not used.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.

Q17b. Is a resettled/admitted person allowed to freely move elsewhere within the Member State after his/her arrival or once accommodation has been allocated?

Yes, immediately.

Yes, but after ___ months.

No.

Yes, when certain conditions have been satisfied, which are:

Not relevant.

Q17c. Is a resettled person allowed to freely travel to another Member State once housing has been allocated?

Yes, immediately/ after ____ months / No

Yes, when certain conditions have been satisfied, which are:

The following set of questions describe the services and resources available for the integration of resettled persons or admitted under humanitarian admission. The aim is to better understand the specific practices in Member States in the physical resettling of persons immediately upon arrival and the period straight after. Please note that information and cultural orientation are not covered here but rather in the next set of questions on p.27.

Q18. Please indicate in the table below which integration measures are available specifically to persons admitted under resettlement and/or humanitarian admission, and who provides them.

The EMN Focussed Study “Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices” covers labour market migration and elements covered at length in that study do not need to be repeated here if they are exactly the same as for resettled persons. However, if the services available and integration measures provided are different for resettled persons than for other persons granted refugee status, please fill out the entire table below.

Service or measure	Available (Yes/No)	Who provides the service?	For how long is it available? (weeks, months, years)	Please explain the type of service available and how it works in practice	Are these services different than for other persons granted refugee status (not under resettlement)?
Weekly or monthly allowance (please indicate the amount per person)	Yes.	Office of Immigration and Nationality	Integration support is available for 2 years.	The amount of the integration support is proportionately reduced after the first 6 months. The amount of the support depends on the individual circumstances of the person concerned (minor children and foster families, single people, etc.).	No.
In-kind support (food, clothing, transportation, furniture, household supplies, and other basic needs)	Yes.	Office of Immigration and Nationality (10.000 EUR/person support from ERF/AMIF)	For 1 year, not recurring service.	The beneficiaries must have invoices/ bills on the purchased things for their sustainment (e.g. food,	Yes.

Service or measure	Available (Yes/ No)	Who provides the service?	For how long is it available? (weeks , months , years)	Please explain the type of service available and how it works in practice	Are these services different than for other persons granted refugee status (not under resettlement) ?
		NGO		furniture, household appliances, etc.).	
Initial medical check-up (including screening, vaccinations)	Yes.	NGO	Not recurring service.	Pre-departure medical examination.	Nem.
Full access to healthcare (for specialised care, etc.)	Yes.	Office of Immigration and Nationality	Available for 1 year.	Free medical healthcare.	Yes.
Access to specialised services for survivors of violence and victims of torture, women or girls at risk, children at risk, refugees with disabilities, elderly,	Yes.	NGO	Not determined.	Not relevant.	Yes.

Service or measure	Available (Yes/No)	Who provides the service?	For how long is it available? (weeks, months, years)	Please explain the type of service available and how it works in practice	Are these services different than for other persons granted refugee status (not under resettlement)?
persons not likely to enter the labour force (including counsellors, psychologists, mental health checks, etc.)					
Education support ((a)school registration for children, (b) recognition of qualifications)	Yes.	NGO	Not determined.	Not relevant.	Yes.
Social support (family reunification, legal support, advocacy and community outreach)	Yes.	NGO Family Support Service	Not determined.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Availability of interpreters/translation for reception and	Yes.	NGO	Occasionally.	Not relevant	Not relevant.

Service or measure	Available (Yes/No)	Who provides the service?	For how long is it available? (weeks, months, years)	Please explain the type of service available and how it works in practice	Are these services different than for other persons granted refugee status (not under resettlement)?
orientation sessions and appointments with service providers					
Other, please specify Please add more rows where necessary	No.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.

Q19a. What funding is made available specifically for resettlement or humanitarian admission, to whom is it made available, and how is this allocated? Is there a monthly or annual fixed sum per resettled person or an overall annual budget regardless of the number of resettled persons? Please indicate whether this covers funding at national, regional and local level and to what extent the Member State relies on EU (AMIF) funding. Please clearly indicate whether this funding is available to all persons granted international protection by your Member State or is specific funding under resettlement or humanitarian admission programmes.

The Hungarian national resettlement is realized by the **support of the European Refugee Fund and Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund**, and besides the required own source (25 %) no other financial source from the central budget is available for financing the program.

Q19b. Please indicate the annual funding available for resettlement or humanitarian admission (only resettlement activities until the arrival in the

(Member) State, not including the budget/funding for after-arrival services). If funding is allocated as a fixed sum per resettled person please consider all funding that were allocated for all resettled persons. Please also indicate what the funding includes.

<i>If yes, please indicate the quota</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Budget for resettlement	Not relevant	6.000 EUR	9x6.000 EUR	6x10.000 EUR	16x10.000 EUR	Not relevant
What does it include?	The Hungarian national resettlement is realized by the support of the European Refugee Fund and the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.					

The following set of questions concern the provision of information and cultural orientation.

Q20a. To what extent is information and cultural orientation provided to resettled persons/admitted under humanitarian admission programmes upon arrival? Please include the information in the table below **and indicate to what extent the information and orientation provided under resettlement and humanitarian admission is different from the one provided to other persons granted international protection by your Member State**

What information/cultural orientation is provided	When is the information/cultural orientation provided	Who provides the information/cultural orientation?	How is the information/cultural orientation provided	Is the information/cultural orientation different from what is provided to other persons granted international protection (not under resettlement) ?
For example community	Before and after their	NGO (Kalunba Charity)	In oral, in written, and by	Yes.

What information/cultural orientation is provided	When is the information/cultural orientation provided	Who provides the information/cultural orientation?	How is the information/cultural orientation provided	Is the information/cultural orientation different from what is provided to other persons granted international protection (not under resettlement) ?
orientation, transportation and travel, overview of rights, role of the police, opening bank account.	arrival.	Organization) and its social workers.	leaflets as well.	

Q20b. How is the receiving community at local level prepared for the arrival of the resettled/admitted person(s) through the provision of information?

Please indicate the type of information provided (oral or written information), the receivers of such information (local authority offices, schools, community centres) and how this information is spread.

In Hungary, no such information is provided to local communities currently.

Q20c. How are government officials, municipalities, local NGOs, citizens and other people at local level informed/trained on how to deal with the arrival of resettled/admitted persons? Who provides and who receives this information/training, how is it provided and what qualification/background does the training staff have?

In Hungary, no information and training is provided for government officials, municipalities, local NGOs, or for the citizens.

2.4 MEMBER STATES WITHOUT OR CURRENTLY SETTING UP A RESETTLEMENT OR HUMANITARIAN ADMISSION PROGRAMME

Q21. Are there any plans to establish such a programme in the foreseeable future?

Yes / **No**

Please substantiate your answer below.

Hungary has a national resettlement program and **not planning to establish a humanitarian admission program** in the near future.

Q22. Is there a debate in your Member State about whether to set-up a resettlement programme? Please indicate the pros and cons presented whether or not to have a national resettlement programme

Not relevant.

Q23. Please indicate what the current status of your resettlement programme is, what is the time-frame for carrying out the first resettlement activities and what are the challenges/obstacles/difficulties in setting up a resettlement programme? E.g.: *not a priority, legal obstacles; limited support base for resettlement in society; limited or insufficient technical know-how on how to set-up a resettlement programme; limited or insufficient public human resources; limited or insufficient public financial resources; limited resources for the reception and integration of resettled persons at local level.*

Not relevant.

Section 3: National legislation and policies on private sponsorship programmes

Q24. Does or did your Member State have a private sponsorship programme for enabling resettlement of third country nationals? If yes, are they permanent programmes or rather ad-hoc?

Yes / **No**

Q26a. Is your Member State considering to set up/repeat a private sponsorship programme? Please indicate what are reasons for having or not having/repeating such a programme. (e.g. practical obstacles (such as access to reception, housing, integration services, social support) or indication of lack of interest in private sponsorship, limited or insufficient technical know-how, limited or insufficient public human resources, limited or insufficient public financial resources, etc.)

Not relevant.

Q26b. If your Member State is interested in setting up such a programme for the first time, what is of particular importance to consider in setting up a private sponsorship programme? (e.g. technical support from other (Member) States currently having such a programme, handbooks/manuals/toolkits, relevant European or international fora for discussing private sponsorship).

Not relevant.

The below questions are to be answered by Member States that currently have or had in the recent past a private sponsorship programme, either permanent or ad-hoc.

Q27. Please indicate what are or were the main *objectives* of the private sponsorship programme? (e.g. increase possibilities for resettlement, increase national quota for resettlement, provide avenues for legal migration, provide legal avenues for expanding the concept of family reunification, etc.)

Not relevant.

Q28. Please indicate the main *characteristics* of the private sponsorship programme by completing the table below.

Question	Answer
When was the sponsorship	Not relevant.

Question	Answer
programme started/when did it run?	
Who can sponsor a resettled person? <i>(e.g., Citizens or permanent residents, groups of persons, NGOs, universities, other organisations or companies)</i>	Not relevant.
Who can be sponsored? <i>(i.e. All nationalities or only specific nationalities (i.e. Syrians))</i>	Not relevant.
Were (international) organisations involved in setting-up the programme?	Yes/No Not relevant.
How does the selection/preference process work?	
Does the sponsored person need to be recognised as refugee by UNHCR or a third country?	Yes/No Not relevant.
Does the sponsored person need to be in their country of origin or can they also be somewhere else (another third country)?	Yes/No Not relevant.
Can only one person be	Yes/No

Question	Answer
sponsored at a time or more than one (family)?	Not relevant.
Which persons can or cannot be sponsored through the programme? <i>(low-skilled persons, high-skilled persons, persons with medical need, family members of persons already residing in the Member State,)</i>	Not relevant.
Is the sponsorship programme permanent or temporary? <i>(for the latter, only a short period of time in which sponsorship was possible)</i>	Not relevant.
How does the sponsored person enter the Member States? (directly, indirectly)	Not relevant.
Is a family link with the sponsor needed?	Yes/No Not relevant.
Duration of obligations of sponsorship (in months or years)?	Not relevant.
What status is granted to the sponsored resettled person or family?	Not relevant.

Question	Answer
Is there an annual quota for persons that can be resettled through a private sponsorship programme?	Yes/No Not relevant.
Is the quota in addition to the resettlement quota?	Yes/No Not relevant.

Q29. What are the obligations of the sponsor?

Question	Answer (Yes/No)	Amount in euro, and further details
Is there a minimum income requirement for the sponsor?	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Does the sponsor need to cover the visa fee?	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Does the sponsor need to cover the airfare/travel to the Member State?	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Does the sponsor need to cover the cost of medical exams and other medical costs?	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Does the sponsor need to cover housing expenses?	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Does the sponsor need to cover household expenses?	Not relevant.	Not relevant.

Question	Answer (Yes/No)	Amount in euro, and further details
Does the sponsor need to provide other types of economic/social support?	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Does the sponsor need to cover administrative fees or costs? (Registration, contributions to ensure access to the health care system, social security, education).	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
Other obligations of sponsor	Not relevant.	Not relevant.
If other, please specify Please add more rows where necessary	Not relevant.	Not relevant.

Q30a. Are there consequences for a private sponsor not being able to meet support requirements? Can the sponsor turn to the government for support?

Not relevant.

Q30b. Do persons resettled through private sponsorship have access to the same (integration) support actions and measures available to persons resettled under the government resettlement programme? (i.e. support with accessing education and vocational training, access to language training, access to skills and job training, job finding support)

Not relevant.

Q31a. What happens when the sponsorship programme ends? Is there a minimum timeframe established by national legislation to maintain the sponsorship?

Not relevant.

Q31b. How is the private sponsorship programme monitored and evaluated?

Not relevant.

Section 4: Evaluations and identified challenges, good practices and lessons learnt

Section 4.1: Challenges and obstacles for designing and implementation of resettlement programmes and/or humanitarian admission programmes

Q32. Are you aware of any evaluations at national, regional or local level of resettlement programmes and/or humanitarian admission programmes in your Member State from 2011? If so, what were the main findings?

Evaluations could concern the design and implementation of resettlement programmes, pre-departure, post-arrival, integration, etc.

An assessment of the resettlement program has not taken place so far neither at local nor national or regional level. However, for the future, it would be necessary to conduct review of national the program in order to implement it more effectively by identifying and eliminating its shortcomings.

Q33. In your Member State, have any practical challenges/obstacles related to designing, implementing and running resettlement /humanitarian admission programmes been identified? (This could concern the time it takes to actually resettle a person, administrative obstacles including obtaining travel documents and visa, challenges in working with third countries and their authorities). Source can include evaluations, stakeholder interviews, etc.

Phase	Challenges (if any)
<i>Pre-departure and departure (including identification and selection)</i>	The asylum authority has identified the following challenges: the lack of travel documents, the difficulties of identification of resettlement needs, organizing the trip to the venue of the selection mission, inability to contact potential beneficiaries, third country authorities are unwilling to cooperate and make outbound travel difficult, and the changing refugee related legal environment in the third countries. In addition, the transit country feature of Hungary as well as the problems in connection with the willingness to integrate makes the situation more complicated.
<i>Arrival and post-arrival (including integration)</i>	Hungary is a transit country, because the majority of the asylum-seekers and beneficiaries of international protection do not consider Hungary as a country of

	<p>destination. For some resettled refugees staying in Hungary is just a transition period, especially in cases where their relatives live in Western Europe, and they can support them during the integration there.</p> <p>In addition, the successful integration depends on the personality of relatives living in Hungary and on the tightness family ties, which in some cases may adversely effect on the refugees' willingness to integrate.</p>
Others, please specify.	Not relevant.

[Section 4.2: Good practices and lessons learnt](#)

Q34a. If there are specific examples of good practices or lessons learnt of the resettlement programme in your Member States worth highlighting, please fill in the box below. These can include priorities, types of information necessary for a successful resettlement programme, do's and don't's, etc. *Source can include evaluations, stakeholder interviews, etc.*

The Hungarian practice according to which **Hungarian authorities select and screen the candidates** can be considered as a kind of good practice, as this helps to ensure that only the most motivated persons are selected for the participation in the program.

In addition - despite of the challenges - the method applied by the Hungarian authorities when deciding on the selection according they **consider family ties, relatives and friendship relations**, also can be identified as good practice, as it significantly increases the willingness of the potential candidates to participate in the program and at the same time the success of their integration in Hungary.

Q34b. If there are specific examples of good practices or lessons learnt of the humanitarian admission programme in your Member States worth highlighting, please fill in the box below. *Source can include evaluations, stakeholder interviews, etc.*

Not relevant.

Section 5: Conclusions

As a conclusion, it can be stated that from 2012 Hungary has a well-organised and effective resettlement program in close cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations. Although Hungary has not determined a quota for resettlement of refugees for 2016 and 2017, but hopefully after the decrease in migration pressure will make a further commitment in line with the objectives of Migration Strategy, in which the process would be further developed based on the gained experience.

On the basis of the relevant figures we can state that the low use of quotas set by the Government for resettling refugees in the initial phase it showed a gradual increase over the years as the Hungarian authorities gained more and more experience in the preparation of the resettlement process.

The pre-departure phase of the resettlement process takes place in a well-established manner. The criteria for selection of potential candidates, as well as the specific procedure contribute to increase the willingness to participate in the resettlement program and to successful integration in Hungary. As of 2016 tasks concerning the implementation of the program on-site before the departure are undertaken by Kalunba Nonprofit Kft. (previously IOM was responsible for these tasks) with the support of the Hungarian Reformed Church.

Recognition of refugees participating in the resettlement program, their reception and the provision of initial information to them work suitably in practice with the cooperation of authorities and organizations concerned.

In addition, the Hungarian policies and legislation does not distinguish between the integration resettled refugees and those recognized during a normal asylum procedure. However, with regard to the specific situation of resettled refugees in a long-term it would be justified to develop a specific integration strategy in order to prevent secondary movements, taking into account the identified challenges and difficulties.

Moreover, the preparation of the host society and community for the arrival of the resettled refugees is indispensable for the development of inclusive attitudes which is the basis of successful integration. In this regard, the intercultural preparation and training of government officials directly working with these refugees would facilitate the cooperation between both parties, thus it contribute to their successful integration.

No assessment evaluation has not taken place concerning the national resettlement program in Hungary yet, although for the further development of the program it is essential to evaluate the previous experiences, the lessons learnt and to eradicate

the identified deficiencies.

The national resettlement program is realized by the support of European Refugee Fund and the new Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund. For the continuation and further development of the program additional financial resources would be required.

The positive aspects of resettlement programs can be identified in a long-term and wider context. It strengthens the fact that there are legal channels towards the EU by offering a formalized procedure for third country national refugees to find asylum in a legal way and to integrate on the territory of the European Union. Thus it indirectly acts against illegal migration. In addition, it provides possibility for the Member States to preselect the refugees and to select the most motivated refugees for participating in the program. Moreover, it provides the possibility for the Member States to develop integration measures in advance and to adapt them to the concrete needs which significantly increases the chances of successful integration, thereby preventing the secondary movements of refugees within the EU.

Sources

Legislative sources:

1. UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Protocol (1967)
2. Act LVXXX of 2007 on Asylum
3. Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals
4. Act LXVI of 1992 on Keeping Records on the Personal Data and Address of Citizens
5. Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship
6. Government Decree No. 91/2012 (IV 26.) on number of refugees can be recognized under the solidarity program in 2012
7. Government Decree 210/2013. (VI. 19.) on number of refugees can be recognized under the solidarity program in 2013
8. Government Decree 86/2014. (III. 18. on number of refugees can be recognized under the solidarity program in 2014 and 2015
9. Government Decision No. 1698/2018. (X. 4.) on the Migration Strategy and the seven-year strategic document related to Asylum and Migration Fund established by the European Union for the years 2014-20 (hereinafter: Migration Strategy), p. 63.

Internet websites:

1. <http://www.kormany.hu/hu/miniszterelnoki-kabinetiroda/hirek/tizpontos-akcioterv-a-migracios-valsag-kezelesere> (accessed:06.06.2016.)
2. <http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/download/3/60/c0000/Szem%C3%A9lyazonos%C3%ADt%C3%B3%20igazol%C3%A1ny%20menek%C3%BCIt%20r%C3%A9sz%C3%A9re%20.doc> (accessed:06.06.2016.)

Annex 1 Statistics

Statistics on resettlement available on Eurostat will be used for the synthesis report. However, for humanitarian admission programmes no such data is available and for those Member States that have such programmes, data would need to be collected at national level.

Table A.1: National Statistics

Indicator	Year					Source	Method used to reach the estimates, as well as any caveats as to their likely accuracy
	2011 (total)	2012 (total)	2013 (total)	2014 (total)	2015 (total)		
Total number of persons resettled under the humanitarian admission programme (where possibly disaggregated by sex, age, citizenship and country of transit). <i>This data is additional the data available on Eurostat</i>	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.				
Total number of persons resettled by country of transit	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.				
Total number of persons resettled under the private sponsorship programme	Not relevant.	Not relevant.	Not relevant.				