



Integration of beneficiaries of international/ humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices

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EMN FOCUSSED STUDY 2015

Integration of beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection into the labour market: policies and good practices

Top-line "Factsheet" (National Contribution)

The Study will present that there are two relevant factors of the National Contribution. The first one is ensured by the refugee authority. Since 1 January 2014 refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have the right to sign an *integration contract* with the refugee authority - namely the Office of Immigration and Nationality (hereinafter: OIN). It is the most important institution involved in the integration process of the target group. The second one is the *labour market integration* that has been included in the frame of the integration contract. Beyond the OIN disbursed financial support, the Family Care Centres (hereinafter: FCCs) – competent according to the place of residence of the client – provide financial support to the target group. Inter alia, FCCs have to support their job-seeking processes. From another point of view, the help of FCCs is a general support that is available to Hungarian citizens as well, but the financial support of OIN is a special tailored measure. It must be mentioned that refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and people under other kind of humanitarian protection forms (for instance 'exiles'¹) represent the target group of this Study (hereinafter: Target group), but people under other kind of humanitarian protection are not entitled to the above-mentioned integration contract.

A person recognized by the refugee authority as refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection may enter into an integration contract with the refugee authority.² This support is financed by the central budget therefore, it constitutes national contribution. It must be mentioned that the main point of the integration contract is the financial support which facilitates the life of the target group. The law calls this financial support as *integration support* but in order to distinguish the financial support from other integration support, this Study will use the phrase "financial support" for this allowance. Without arranged financial circumstances it would not be possible to allocate energy for job-seeking activities. Nevertheless, the system includes significant disincentive regulations as well. If a person concerned finds a job and takes up employment during the period of the financial support, the salary by its amount will decrease the set amount of the support. Since the maximum amount of the support (during the first six months of the contract) can be HUF 90.000, (approximately EUR 280), a full-time employment could fully substitute the whole amount. If someone receives the same amount of income through financial support, why would this person strive to get a job? From this perspective the support does not enhance intention of the members of the target group towards their

¹ 'exile' shall mean any person who is provided temporary shelter and may not be returned to the country of his/her nationality, or in the case of a stateless person to the country of domicile, for fear of being subjected to the actions or conduct defined in Article XIV(2) of the Fundamental Law, and there is no safe third country offering refuge, and who is not entitled to asylum or treatment as a stateless persons, nor to any subsidiary form of protection or temporary protection, (Section 2, f) of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals.

² Please note that people under other kind of humanitarian protection forms (for instance 'exiles') are not entitled to being beneficiaries of the system of integration contract.

„Exiles shall be entitled to the rights afforded to persons with residence permits and to the rights granted to exiles in specific other legislation“. Exiles [...] shall be provided aid and support specified under specific other legislation (Section 2 and Section 29 (6) of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals).

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integration to the labour market.

It is also relevant to consider the conceptual differences between immigrants and refugees from an economical viewpoint.³ Immigrants usually enter the given Member State in order to improve their life conditions and circumstances compared to the one they lived with earlier. 16.681 residence permits were issued in Hungary in the first half of 2015 and 40% of them were based on employment and other gainful activities.⁴ It would reflect that most of the immigrants have arrived to Hungary with an intention to perform economic activities. People with residence permits - both who are allowed to reside in Hungary based on the purpose of employment or other gainful activities or on other reasons - initially need less financial support since they are in the Member State to find their places in the labour market and the society. In this period, it is them who do the most for their own integration. Perhaps later on, they also need support in integration since they can also easily become isolated, and that circumstance, thus, would worsen their possibilities in their host society and in its labour market. By contrast, refugees have been in the given Member State without any direct economic reason but they need to concentrate on their integration since it is not possible to reside in the receiving society without a secure income. Notwithstanding both groups need stable and prosperous economy for smooth economic integration. There are no possibilities within the frames of this Study to touch upon the connection between the general condition of economy and integration but it is obvious that their correlation must be strong.

One of the most important factors in the integration is that the Target group has to have a feeling of stability and security. It is difficult to measure the level of this impression but supposedly people after fleeing and spending time in reception centres can feel insecure and feel that they are in an uncertain situation. The above mentioned integration contract is able to raise this level by the counselling activity/service of FCCs. It is an important component of the integration of the target group.

Beside the integration services of the FCC, European Refugee Fund (hereinafter: ERF) supported projects could contribute to the labour market integration of the Target group (refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) in merit⁵. (Later on, the Study will show that there are significant differences inside the Target group.) The Study will refer to the comprehensive mechanism of the ERF and will also specify a few concrete projects. The ERF can only be partly evaluated as a National Contribution since the main source of the investment is the budget of the European Union. Nonetheless, it can still be evaluated as a National Contribution since Hungary has contributed to the investment with the management of distribution of ERF, and has provided the co-financing with 25%, which means that project beneficiaries do not have to provide financial contribution when applying for the ERF/EIA.

Executive Summary (Synthesis Report)

In Section 1, the Study will describe the regulations regarding the employment possibilities of the Target group. The differences between the Target group and other third-country nationals (hereinafter: TCNs) will be expounded and the differences within the Target group will also be indicated. Beyond the legal framework, the Study will raise awareness to the practical barriers if there are any.

In Section 2, the Study will explicate the details of the integration policy of Hungary. There will be a possibility to get to know the detailed description of the above-referred integration contract. It will also expound the strategic concept of the Hungarian integration policy and its implementation. In the particular topics and tables the Study will refer to the relevant national legislation.

³ Kalena E., Cortes. *Are Refugees different from economic immigrants? Some empirical evidence on heterogeneity of immigrant groups in the United States.* <http://users.nber.org/~cortes/reveconstats2004.pdf> (08/10/2015)

⁴ See statistical information of OIN: http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=492&Itemid=1259&lang=en (08/10/2015)

⁵ European Integration Fund (EIA) supported projects, on the other hand, were accessible for those who obtained the status of 'exile', together with other categories under other kind of humanitarian protection forms.

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In Section 3, the Study will examine the details of the integration process. There are eight topics which will lead the readers through the integration process, namely: Language courses, orientation courses, education, vocational education and training, procedures for the recognition of qualification, counselling services and access to housing and guaranteed minimum resources. These are the cornerstones of integration. The Study will focus on the special measures regarding the Target group, although it will also consider the main stream of the Hungarian social system since part of the Target group is entitled to utilize it as well. It is also necessary to show the results and contribution of ERF supported projects since these were (and probably will be) a relevant part of the Hungarian integration measures.

In Section 4, the Study will acquaint the available data regarding the employment of the Target group. Unfortunately Hungarian available statistical data are not comprehensive thus it is impossible to draw up any precise conclusions.

In the conclusion part the Study will summarize the results with special focus on the differences between the groups concerned. Given the structure of the Study, it will provide clear answers to the examined questions, it will perhaps seem as a reiteration but it is rather a final result which sums up the earlier findings.

Section 1: Accessing the labour market: residence permits and the legal right to access the labour market

Q1 Please provide a brief overview of the legal and policy framework and practices concerning residence rights and labour market access rights granted to refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection, linking the (type of) residence permit granted to labour market access rights. Please distinguish and highlight any differences between the type of residence permit and accompanying labour market access rights between those granted to: a) refugees; b) beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, and; c) persons granted humanitarian protection

Without any additional residence or work permits, refugees and persons under 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. Nevertheless, persons under other kind of humanitarian protection are able to work according to the relevant rules of Act II of 2007 *on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals* (hereinafter referred to as Act II of 2007)⁶ and the Act IV of 1991 *on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefits*.⁷ Furthermore, *Government Decree 445/2013. (XI. 28.) on the authorization of employment of third-country nationals in Hungary in procedures other than the single application procedure, on the exemptions of such authorization obligation, on the involvement of the metropolitan and county government offices as opinion makers in single application procedures, and on the notification of employment of third-country nationals' authorization free employment in Hungary and salary reimbursement*⁸ is also applicable in this regard. They have to get over a similar procedure as people who wish to obtain residence permits for the purpose of employment or other gainful activities. The process of issuing a residence permit takes maximum 70 days, in these cases a single application procedure is carried out - the competent authority takes its decision within 70 days following the submission of the application. Within the frames of the single application procedure⁹, it becomes possible for certain categories of persons who hold a humanitarian residence permit to obtain right to legal employment, too, while without this procedure, it would not be an option to them to engage in employment legally. It is also important to note that in case the third-country national is already in possession of a residence permit for humanitarian reasons specified by law and aims to establish a legal employment relationship, the regional directorate competent for the third country national's place of residence launches a procedure *ex officio* in order to issue the single permit. It is therefore also

⁶ See in Hungarian: http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A0700002.TV

⁷ See in Hungarian: http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=99100004.TV

⁸ See in Hungarian: http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1300445.KOR

⁹ The single permit is a residence permit, which entitles the third country national to residence and establishing a legal employment relationship with a specific employer in the territory of Hungary.

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possible to conduct the single application procedure – in order to let the person obtain authorization to work as well -, if the person concerned has already been issued residence permit granted on humanitarian grounds. The relating procedure regarding beneficiaries of other kind of humanitarian protection includes a labour market test (a procedure to prove that there is no suitable Hungarian or EEC citizen for the vacancy). A labour market test is carried out for 15 days. The concerned authority examines whether there is a possible candidate for the vacancy from Hungary or the European Economic Community (hereinafter: EEC). The person under other kind of humanitarian protection - in the same way like a TCN - can obtain a permit if no one from the mentioned citizens would precede her/him. Furthermore, there is a ministerial decree which regulates the maximum number of the issuable residence permits for the purpose of employment or other gainful activities per year¹⁰. The quota is determined annually, based on a calculation method that sets the limit high above the number of permits issued in the previous year, so that it in no way can present an obstacle to obtain a residence permit.

Please note that there are restrictions in every discussed group regarding certain occupations in the public sector. Several public occupations can be held only by Hungarian nationals (e.g. judges,¹¹ police officers,¹² public servants¹³). Although it is not typical that a person from the Target group would like to undertake one of the mentioned positions. Nevertheless, they can do it only subsequent to naturalization.

The Hungarian Migration Strategy¹⁴ was published in 2013. This document recorded that the integration of the real refugees is a desirable goal.¹⁵ By real refugees the Migration Strategy means people who suffered persecution according to the Geneva Convention. Later on the Migration Strategy emphasizes that people under international protection need the greatest help.¹⁶ The Migration Strategy also declared that the above already mentioned integration contract is a suitable solution for this issue. Refugees and persons under subsidiary protection have the possibility to sign an integration contract. People under other kind of humanitarian protection cannot enjoy this kind of support.

Probably the following phenomenon can circumscribe the situation precisely. Based on the reports of relevant NGOs, a few employers (industrial actors, logistical companies, etc.) have recently been inquiring about the possibilities of the employment of refugees (obviously the status was not important for them, only the legal possibility of employment). However it would legally be possible to employ them, but there are not enough incentives and trainings which could empower the refugees to reside far from the capital and undertake jobs in different cities. They could not establish a social network, could not integrate into local communities, etc. It is due to the lack of language knowledge and a lack of long-term vision regarding their lives in Hungary.

Q2. This question serves to collect comparative information on the national legal/policy framework on residence permits granted to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection, indicating their duration (by law and in practice) as well as the conditions for applying for permanent residence and citizenship.

Please complete the table below, distinguishing between refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and humanitarian protection.

¹⁰ In Hungarian: 19/2015. (VII. 3.) NGM rendelet a Magyarországon egyidejűleg foglalkoztatható harmadik országbeli állampolgárok legmagasabb létszámáról. Available: http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1500019.NGM (21/11/2015)

¹¹ Based on Act CLXII of 2011.

¹² Based on Act XLII of 2015.

¹³ Based on Act CXCIX of 2011.

¹⁴ See in Hungarian: http://belugyalapok.hu/alapok/sites/default/files/MMIA_.pdf (07/10/2015)

See abstract also in English: <http://belugyalapok.hu/alapok/sites/default/files/Migration%20Strategy%20Hungary.pdf>

¹⁵ http://belugyalapok.hu/alapok/sites/default/files/MMIA_.pdf p. 59.

¹⁶ *ibid* p. 70-71.

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Table 1 Residence permits granted to refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and persons granted humanitarian protection¹⁷

	Refugees	Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection	Beneficiaries of humanitarian protection	Comments
Minimum duration of residence permit (by law)	No restrictions	5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stateless persons: <u>3 years</u>. • Status of exile: 1 year. • Third-country national who was born in the territory of the Republic of Hungary who has been removed from the custody of his guardian having custody according to Hungarian law, and also unaccompanied minors: <u>1 year</u>. • Any third-country national who applied to the refugee authority for asylum, or who applied to the refugee authority for any subsidiary form of protection or temporary protection (this group is out of the scope of this Study) • and for substantial national security or law enforcement reasons - by initiative of the national security or law enforcement agency - to any third-country national, or other affiliated third-country nationals on his/her account, who has cooperated with the authorities in a crime investigation and has provided significant assistance to gather evidence; • by initiative of the court, to third-country nationals who have been subjected to particularly exploitative working conditions, or to third-country national minors who were employed illegally without a valid residence permit or other authorization for stay: <u>6 months</u>. 	The beneficiaries of humanitarian protection can reside on different legal basis.
Maximum duration (including renewals ¹⁸) residence permit in months/years (by law)	N/A	<p>The status can be renewed in every five years.</p> <p>There is no set maximum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The humanitarian permit of a stateless person can be renewed by <u>one year</u>. • Status of exile and third-country national who was born in the territory of the Republic of Hungary who has been removed from the custody of his guardian having custody according to 	The renewal of the status of the persons under subsidiary protection depends on the plights of

¹⁷ The facts of Table 1 are based on the Act II of 2007, the Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship and the Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum.

¹⁸ Including possible renewal (but excluding permanent residence permits and permits granted after application for citizenship)

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law)		duration, since it can be continuously , periodically renewed.	<p>Hungarian law, and also unaccompanied minors statuses <u>can be renewed by one year.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any third-country national who applied to the refugee authority for asylum, or who applied to the refugee authority for any subsidiary form of protection or temporary protection (this group is out of the scope of this Study) • and for substantial national security or law enforcement reasons - by initiative of the national security or law enforcement agency - to any third-country national, or other affiliated third-country nationals on his/her account, who has cooperated with the authorities in a crime investigation and has provided significant assistance to gather evidence: <u>The statuses can be renewed by 6 months.</u> • third-country nationals residence permit who have been subjected to particularly exploitative working conditions, or to third-country national minors who were employed illegally without a valid residence permit or other authorization for stay, may be extended by up to six months at a time, until the binding conclusion of proceedings brought by the third-country national against his/her employer for the purpose of recovering outstanding remuneration, so in this regard: <u>6 months.</u> <p>There is no set maximum duration, since it can be continuously, periodically renewed.</p>	their countries of origin. However, it is a new examination.
Mean length of residence permit ¹⁹ in months/years (in practice)	N/I	N/I	N/I	

¹⁹ First residence permit including possible renewal (excluding permanent residence permits and permits granted after application for citizenship)

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<p>After how many years of authorised stay can an application for permanent residence be made?</p>	<p>Application for EC long-term residence permit is possible: 5 years</p> <p>Application for National Settlement Permit is possible: 3 years</p>	<p>Application for EC long-term residence permit is possible: 5 years</p> <p>Application for National Settlement Permit is possible: 3 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for National Settlement Permit is possible: 3 years 	<p>Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can obtain EC long-term residence permit, next to their status, so that the two statuses will be valid in parallel, side by side.</p>
<p>What are the conditions for permanent residence?</p>	<p><u>General conditions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comes with a Hungarian accommodation and livelihood, • is considered to be eligible for all services of the Hungarian social insurance or he/she has the financial means to cover the costs of his/her health care, • in his/her case exists no reason for foreclosure, • has residence permit or temporary settlement permit, <p>The third country national, who is recognised as refugee by the asylum authority is eligible to apply for a national settlement permit without residence visa or residence</p>	<p>See the 'general conditions' in the previous column.</p> <p>See 'regarding EC long-term residence permit' part in the previous column.</p> <p>See 'regarding National Settlement Permit' part in the previous column.</p>	<p>See the 'general conditions' in the previous column.</p> <p>See 'regarding National Settlement Permit' part in the previous column.</p>	<p>No EC long-term residence permit or national Settlement Permit shall be issued to any third-country national:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) whose residence in the territory of Hungary constitutes a threat to public security or national security; b) who is subject to expulsion or exclusion from the territory of Hungary or for whom an alert has been issued in the SIS for the purposes of refusing entry. c) who has disclosed

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	<p>permit.</p> <p>regarding EC long-term residence permit: - lawfully resided in the territory of Hungary continuously for at least a period of five years before the application was submitted (temporary absence of no longer than six consecutive months shall not be deemed as discontinuity of residence);</p> <p>regarding National Settlement Permit: - having lawfully resided in the territory of Hungary continuously for at least the preceding three years before the application was submitted (the temporary absence of no longer than four consecutive months shall not be deemed as discontinuity of residence); - has a prior criminal record or is relieved from the detrimental legal consequences of it;</p>			<p>false information or untrue facts in the interest of obtaining the permit, or misled the competent authority.</p>
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<p>After how many years of authorised stay can an application for citizenship be made?</p>	<p>3 years – (may apply for preferential naturalisation)</p>	<p>8 years – the subsidiary protection status immediately establishes place of permanent residence and from that point the length of time is calculated in the eight consecutive years of residence.</p>	<p>8 years – it is calculated starting from the time of the obtainment of the 'permanent resident' status meaning that the applicant having obtained National Settlement Permit, so that it shall not be calculated from the time the residence permit granted on humanitarian grounds was issued to the applicant.</p>	<p>Note the difference between SP and exile status, regarding the calculation of place of permanent residence.</p>
<p>What are the conditions for citizenship ?</p>	<p>Conditions for preferential naturalization :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the applicant has been residing in Hungary continuously over a period of three years (for three consecutive years) prior to the submission of the application; • according to Hungarian laws, the applicant has a clean criminal record and is not being indicted in any criminal proceedings before the Hungarian court; • the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence and a place of abode/accomm 	<p>Conditions for naturalization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the applicant has been residing in Hungary continuously over a period of eight years (for three consecutive years) prior to the submission of the application; • according to Hungarian laws, the applicant has a clean criminal record and is not being indicted in any criminal proceedings before the Hungarian court; • the applicant has sufficient 	<p>Conditions for naturalization:</p> <p>the applicant has resided in Hungary continuously over a period of eight years prior to the submission of the application – the eight years is calculated starting from the time of the obtainment of the 'permanent resident' status meaning that the applicant having obtained National Settlement Permit;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • according to Hungarian laws, the applicant has a clean criminal record and is not being indicted in any criminal proceedings before the Hungarian court; • the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence and a place of abode/accommodation in Hungary; • his/her naturalization is not considered to be a threat to public policy or to the national security of Hungary; • the applicant 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 the referred Act. 	<p>Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship²⁰ lays down the conditions listed.</p>

²⁰ See in Hungarian: http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=99300055.TV, Section 4.

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	<p>odation in Hungary; his/her naturalization is not considered to be a threat to public policy or to the national security of Hungary; the applicant 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 ((Section 4/A (2)) of Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship.</p>	<p>means of subsistence and a place of abode/accommodation in Hungary; his/her naturalization is not considered to be a threat to public policy or to the national security of Hungary; the applicant 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 the referred Act.</p>	
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Q3. Please set out in the table below any conditions that apply to access the labour market (as laid down in national legislation or practice), highlighting any differences with regard to conditions that apply to refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection.

In addition, to ensure comparability with regard to the specific conditions that apply (whether laid down in national legislation or applied in practice), please complete a more detailed table setting out the specific conditions in Annex 1.

Table 2 Conditions linked to access to the labour market for refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and humanitarian protection²¹

	Refugees	Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection	Beneficiaries of humanitarian protection	Comments / summary of main differences amongst the categories (if any)
Conditions for	Unless a rule of	Basically a	In addition to the	

²¹ The facts of Table 2 are based on the Act II of 2007, the Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship and the Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum.

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<p>labour market access laid down in national legislation</p>	<p>law or government decree expressly regulates otherwise, a refugee shall have the rights and obligations of a Hungarian citizen.²² Thus they can have access to the labour market (exceptions see above).</p>	<p>beneficiary of subsidiary protection shall have the rights and obligations of a refugee²³. (See Refugees)</p>	<p>residence permit, work authorization is needed, according to the general rules on the labour market access of TCNs. These are granted through the single application procedure, together as a 'single permit'. This also includes a labour market test according to the main rule.</p> <p>Please note that the single permit application procedure is not applicable to the category of exiles.²⁴ In their case authorization is given in the form of a work permit. The employer has to submit a work permit application to the competent employment centre by filling out a form (standardised). Labour market test is also part of the procedure. The potential employer may also submit a workforce request to the competent branch office of the employment centre prior to the application for the work permit. The work permit is issued for a maximum period of 2 years and may be renewed for the same period</p>
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²² Art. 10 of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum.

²³ Art. 17 *ibid*.

²⁴ Art. 29/A. (4) g) of Act II of 2007.

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			occasionally.	
Conditions for labour market access that apply in practice	Employers shall be required to notify the immigration authority of the start of employment of third-country nationals within five days (such as refugees), who can be employed without prior authorization (no work permit is needed)	Employers shall be required to notify the immigration authority of the start of employment of third-country nationals within five days (such as SPs), who can be employed without prior authorization (no work permit is needed)	<p>General rules for TCNs apply; the single application procedure applies, see above. No waiting time. Restrictions exist concerning certain public offices.</p> <p>Please note that the single permit application procedure is not applicable to the category of exiles.</p> <p>The maximum number (quota) of the issuable residence permits for the purpose of employment or other gainful activities per year is regulated. The limit is set high above the number of permits issued in the previous year, so that it, in no way can present an obstacle to obtain a residence permit.</p>	
Main differences in conditions (as set out in legislation or in practice) concerning labour market access when compared with other third-country nationals legally residing on the territory	Without any additional residence or work permits, refugees and persons under subsidiary protection are able to access the labour market. With their Hungarian ID cards they can work under the same rules as Hungarian citizens.	Without any additional residence or work permits, refugees and persons under subsidiary protection are able to access the labour market. With their Hungarian ID cards they can work as a Hungarian citizen.	<p>General rules for TCNs apply, meaning the single application procedure, within the frames of which work authorization is provided based upon a labour market test carried out for 15 days. See additional details above.</p> <p>Please also note that the single permit application procedure is not applicable to the category of exiles.</p>	

Section 2: Labour market integration policy and its organisation

Section 2.1: Overview of labour market integration policies for refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection

Q4. Please give an overall summary of your relevant national policies related to labour market integration for refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and humanitarian protection indicating:

- What the main components of your labour market integration policy are (e.g. orientation/language courses, vocational education and training, recognition of qualifications, guaranteed minimum resources, counselling, access to housing etc. Any other?)
- For each component briefly describe the sub-elements, if necessary: For example, the concepts "orientation courses", "education", "counselling", "access to housing" are broad; within the delineation of the focus of the Study (please refer back to the definitions section) please describe what activities they cover. Also, in relation to guaranteed minimum resources, please list the benefits and/or programmes available in your Member State under the MISSOC category²⁵ "guaranteed minimum resources".
- Whether the policy is specific to refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection or more generic to all third-country nationals legally residing on your Member State's territory. If it is specifically tailored to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection could you briefly explain why this is the case? E.g. what are the reasons based upon which your government decided to specifically tailor policy to refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection? (e.g. *because their specific needs are acknowledged and it is considered important to address these by specific measures tailored to their situation?*)

The main component of the labour market integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection is the above already mentioned integration contract. This component entered into force on 1 January 2014. It has caused a conceptual change in this field; its essence is that refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection sign a contract with the OIN about their integration which contract unifies all supports. Whilst, before this regulation was introduced, there were different kinds of financial benefits without a written contract. The current system strives to shape a partner relationship between the signatory parties. On the one hand it is an agreement based on mutuality (rights and obligations) but on the other hand recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection might not be in a position in which they could measure the content and consequences of the contract. Persons who signed the contract have had no possibilities to learn Hungarian or to know properly their economic and social possibilities in Hungary. All of this might cause difficulties in some cases during the integration.²⁶

Based on this agreement the OIN pays financial support, among other means, to the signatory person. After every six months the financial support decreases by 25 percent of the original amount. After 2 years the support ends. It is a way to motivate refugees and people under subsidiary protection to undertake jobs. The signatory recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection must fulfil their obligations which obligations are also possibilities for integration since these mainly aim employment. These are the supportive provisions:

- The FCC prepares a – so-called – treatment plan for the person concerned. The plan contains the employment plan although it is only a rough draft.
- The client (the refugee or person under subsidiary protection) and one of the social workers of the FCC shall meet in person on a regular basis. All scheduled appointments must take place.

²⁵ MISSOC (2012), "Cross-cutting introduction to guaranteed minimum resources", available at: http://www.missoc.org/MISSOC/INFORMATIONBASE/COMPARATIVETABLES/CROSSCUTTINGINTRO/Introduction_Table_11.pdf

²⁶ See the details of the integration contract: http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=490:integration-contract&Itemid=1257&lang=en# (09/10/2015)

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- If the client is unemployed, she/he must register as a job-seeker at the employment centre (National Employment Service (hereinafter: NES). The family care centre assists with the registration.
- The client must keep regular contact with the employment centre and must actively participate in finding employment.

The personal meeting can be considered as counselling. In the course of this kind of counselling the social worker and the person involved discuss about employment possibilities, education possibilities and available language courses or schools. The social worker strives to support the life of the person concerned but she/he has to make decisions alone.

Vocational education is available by the NES if the refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are unemployed. NES organizes vocational trainings in certain simple professions. The capacities of vocational trainings are limited and there are programmes only in Hungarian language. The NES also provides support to become self-employed (as a sole proprietor or company owner), but for this purpose there is a complex application to prepare. Because of the language barrier it can be available for the Target group only if there is a Hungarian supporter (lawyer, business adviser, friends, etc.). Usually it is out of the scope of the social workers.

Hungarian language courses have not been organized by a national institution although a few FCCs have tried to carry out language courses by contributing volunteers. Beyond them, only NGOs and religious organizations provide language courses free of charge. Market-based language courses, as well, are available, but unfortunately in a limited amount.

The above mentioned FCC treatment plan can be considered as an orientation course however, its methodology is not elaborated at all. Although the treatment plan can be reviewed later on but typically it is being made during the first interview. The subsequent counselling is not evaluated as orientation course only the preparation of the treatment plan. Therefore, it cannot be evaluated as a professional orientation course undoubtedly. Despite of this, the Study will consider treatment plans, as orientation courses. The new integration system was criticized by advocacy groups concerning its effectiveness.²⁷

On the other hand ERF supported projects could help the labour market integration of the Target group. These projects contained elaborated orientation/language courses, vocational education and trainings, access to housing. Whilst the national integration programme concentrates on financial help, counselling and orientation course by a social worker of FCCs. In this Study it will be shown that a few ERF supported projects might be a national good practice since the ERF was managed by the Ministry of Interior, which is admittedly a national institution and the national aspect is strengthened by the 25% co-financing as well.

In addition, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in private accommodation shall be entitled to material benefits which are not directly relevant regarding labour market integration in this point of the Study.

All of these provisions are tailored to refugees and persons under subsidiary protection, probably since the policy of the Member State highlights their situation compared to the situation of people under other kind of humanitarian protection. Persons of the latter group often have the right to reside in the territory of Hungary for shorter duration than two years (see the Table 1 above), although this circumstance does not have to be a ground for exclusion. Basically, the legislator does not reckon people under other kind of humanitarian protection as long-time residents. This hypothesis is confirmed by the short duration of the validity of residence permits attached to the other kind of humanitarian protection status.

The current Hungarian integration system is a typical form of categorical assistance based on the categories of EU's Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC).²⁸

Universal assistance is available, only for people in need. E.g. people living with disabilities or who have no job and also have no proper resource for living. However, as a result of the amendments

²⁷ E.g.: <http://www.migszol.com/integration-contract.html> (09/10/2015).

²⁸ MISSOC (2012), "Cross-cutting introduction to guaranteed minimum resources", available at: http://www.missoc.org/MISSOC/INFORMATIONBASE/COMPARATIVETABLES/CROSSCUTTINGINTRO/Introduction_Table_11.pdf (09/10/2015).

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of the social system during the last years the availability of universal assistance is limited.

Universal assistance is not available only for people in need. E.g. people living with disabilities or who have no job and also have no proper resource for living. However, as a result of the amendments of the social system during the last years the availability of universal assistance is limited.

Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have the right to access the healthcare system in the first year after their recognition. It is a typical tied assistance (MISSOC) although there are several procedural problems during this year and a new obstacle emerges subsequently after the first year. It seems like the newly emerging obstacle is being solved as a result of new amendment of the social security law. Because of the financial support, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are not in need according to the criteria of municipality paid health insurance but - since they have not had Hungarian address longer than 1 year period previously - they are not able to bind a discount agreement with the tax office concerning their health insurance. As a consequence of these regulations they can be insured only by employment, study (in proper age) or pay the health insurance as a foreigner. This latter means that they should pay approximately HUF 53.000 [EUR 170] which is more than the half of the financial support of the first six month and 90 % of the second six month support period. A new amendment plan facilitates health insurance by opening the discount agreement opportunity for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection during the first year as well. Its fee is only approximately HUF 6-7.000 [EUR 20].

TCNs arrive to the territory of the Member State since they thought that their lives would be better in Hungary but refugees and people under subsidiary protection are in the territory because they need help to start a new life. TCNs (and exiles) do not receive the above mentioned financial support, but they could be supported by European Integration Fund (hereinafter: EIF) financed projects. These projects contained language courses, orientation courses and counselling.

The non-inclusive treatment of persons under other kind of humanitarian protection is not explained beyond the above written.

Section 2.2: Organisation of employment-related support measures

Q5a. Please describe your Member State's overall organisational approach with regard to labour market integration policy²⁹ to refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection: who are the main state actors responsible for the provision of support measures? At what level is it implemented (national, regional, local) and does your Member State involve any third parties (international organisations/NGOs/other) and if so for what actions and based on what agreement? *E.g. has your Member States concluded any contract/(cooperation) agreement with aforementioned partners (if so which) to implement employment-related support measures and to facilitate access to the labour market?*

The Study has already described the integration contract in Section 1. It is obvious that this is the most important element of the integration policy of Hungary regarding refugees and people under subsidiary protection. It has to be supplemented with the details of the work of FCCs.

Regarding the year of 2015 up to now, 3016 refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are living in Hungary; at least this is the number of the issued and valid ID cards.³⁰ As the Study has already referred to it, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are entitled to

²⁹ I.e. the support measures as included in the scope of this Study, namely: language courses, orientation courses, education, vocational education and training, recognition of qualifications, guaranteed minimum resources, counselling and access to housing.

³⁰ See the statistical information of OIN. Issue 2014-2015, date: 2015.09.10. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=492&Itemid=1259&lang=en (10/10/2015).

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sign an integration contract within four months after their recognition. This kind of integration system has been implemented since 1 January 2014 therefore only people recognized following that date are able to sign the integration contract. In 2014 there were 476 recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection,³¹ in 2015 up to 30 June there were 237. As almost all entitled persons filled an application for a contract, 707 refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have been bound by these contracts with the OIN till 15th of October 2015³². Concerning the geographical dimension, the experience of the social workers of FCC shows that the refugee and subsidiary protected population was concentrated in Budapest.

After reviewing the social work of the FCC in a few highlighted districts, a picture will be drawn about the labour integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Two of the most important elements are the above referred treatment plan and the personal counselling but beyond these the FCCs of the highlighted districts (district VIII, XIV, XI, VI, VII) organize social media groups for sharing job opportunities. They also send clients (refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) concerned to NGO organized job-searching orientation courses. It indicates that there are relevant connections between FSSs maintained by the state and the interested NGOs.

Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who are not involved in the integration contract system (since they were recognised before 2014) can also turn to the assigned FSS. It means that approximately 2300 people could seek integration help by the FSSs although they typically do not know about this possibility. Based on the social law, theoretically every person in need can be helped by the FCC but generally refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection might not be informed sufficiently about their entitlements.

On the other hand, - as Hungarian citizens - refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can be supported in their labour market integration by the NES. NES is summarizing its aims in the following text:

"In order to achieve the above objectives, we have had to increase the role of the Public Employment Service and its participation in the entire labour market turnover, making sure that the workforce supply increasingly meets the requirements of a knowledge-based society in terms of qualifications. [...]"

"We aim to expand our client base this year amidst a declining number of registered unemployed. We put a lot of emphasis on liaising with companies, identifying new vacancies, and on placing those already employed in better jobs. We endeavour to establish cooperation with the growing number of private placement and recruitment agencies. We cooperate with NGOs and foundations established for purposes of promoting employment. These organisations, by nature, may help the disadvantaged unemployed to find their way back to the labour market more effectively and more economically than the public employment service. This obviously does not mitigate our responsibility. We keep track of the disadvantaged people's fate and the employment service helps them whenever necessary.

Concerning spending under the Labour Market Fund, the role of passive measures keeps decreasing year after year, and this process is accompanied by a consequent rise in active measures that help people re-enter the labour market. We intend to reinforce this process and make the scope of complex labour market programmes general as opposed to a focus on funding individual measures."³³

As the Study has mentioned above, the NES periodically organizes vocational trainings and provides continuous help in placement. It can be a relevant challenge for the Target group to access the services of the NES. If the FCCs or NGOs do not inform the refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, supposedly they will not learn about it. In cases of people under other kind of humanitarian protection there is smaller chance for awareness. Consequently, it is very important that FCCs or NGOs keep the information in circulation.

³¹ See the statistical information of OIN. Issue 2013-2014, date: 2015.02.10.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=492&Itemid=1259&lang=en#

³² Based on the official information letter of OIN., see same link above.

³³ http://en.munka.hu/engine.aspx?page=en_full_afsz_en_organisation (10/10/2015), p. 2.

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There were also relevant programmes provided by the ERF supported NGOs for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. E.g. the Institute for Educational Research and Development conducted the Migrant Training Centre projects from 2011 which helped with the education and employment of recognized refugees and people under subsidiary protection.³⁴ This project could try to react to the special demands of refugees and people under subsidiary protection.

People under other kind of humanitarian protection officially cannot access the FCC system but the experience shows that several FCCs provide help to them as well if they live in the territory of responsibility/competency of the certain FCC. Obviously, it is without any guarantee. However, on the other hand, due to the procedure of obtaining a residence permit for the purpose of employment or other gainful activities, they also have to get in touch with NES. Based on Article 1 Section 3 of Act IV of 1991 on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefits, after six months of employment based on a single permit, the vocational trainings of NES are available for people under other kind of humanitarian protection (except of exiles), moreover, also for every TCN holding a single permit.

Q5b. Please indicate whether the provision of the different support measures to recipients is in any way centrally coordinated? (i.e. is there one body that coordinates access to the different measures or alternatively do the different authorities structurally exchange information between each other etc.?)

If yes, please provide more information on how the support measures are coordinated? Please elaborate on:

- ★ The coordination mechanisms (e.g. agreements/contracts/cooperation agreements/conventions/coordinating / intermediary bodies); and
- ★ Please indicate at what level coordination takes place: at national, regional, or local level?

No, those are not centrally coordinated. Only OIN can partly handle comprehensive information about the labour integration of the Target group, although OIN can only propose provisions to the legislator, it does not shape the policy independently. The issue is diversified since this policy is managed by more ministries.

From another point of view, the support of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection is coordinated by the FCCs at personal level. In this sense the coordination takes place at local level.

Section 3: Support measures to access the labour market

Language courses

Q6. In relation to language courses, please explain the organisation and implementation of the support measure, including the procedure to access the support measure, specifying any obstacles experienced. Please also identify any good practices in relation to this support measure.

In this point, the Study has to make a distinction between three sub-groups of the Target group.

1. The first one is the beneficiaries of temporary protection. This legal category has not been applied since the Yugoslavian Wars. Therefore the below mentioned regulation is currently a theoretical possibility only.
Section 51 of Government Decree 301/2007 (XI.9.) On the implementation of the Act on Asylum contains the following: *(1) Within twenty-four months of their recognition, beneficiaries of temporary protection are entitled to a free basic or medium-level Hungarian language course of 520 hours organized by an institution designated by the refugee authority, given that they carry on their studies continuously, compliant to the criteria*

³⁴ See in Hungarian: <http://ofi.hu/rolunk/projektbeszamolo/migrans-oktatoi-kozpont> (29/10/2015).

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specified by the institution and fulfill the exam requirements.

(2) Services provided free of charge:

a) Hungarian language exam: basic or medium-level ("A", "B" or "C" type), recognized by the state, once every grade and type, organized for the beneficiary of temporary protection at an institution designated by the refugee authority;

b) catch-up training in the Hungarian language, organized at an institution designated by the refugee authority for beneficiaries of temporary protection studying at educational institutions, participating in fulltime education, until they reach legal age.

(3) Costs of the training and/or exam specified in Subsections (1)-(2) shall be reimbursed by the refugee authority to the institution.

Based on this regulation there would be a legal possibility and obligation to provide language courses to this sub-group.

2. Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can purchase Hungarian courses from the market on the cost of their financial support (if they have any) or they can access free Hungarian courses provided by NGOs mediated by FCCs.
3. People under other kind of humanitarian protection cannot access free language courses provided by national institutions, either. They have less chance to be informed about free NGO language courses since they have no regular contact with FCCs. Although members of this group could access free EIF/AMIF found language courses but without the support of FSS. They will be informed about them less likely.

As a suggestion, OIN could organize free and easily available language courses in reception centres and in cities concerned.

The OIN has communicated that they are convinced that people who received financial support can purchase language courses by themselves. It can be true during the first six months of the integration period but not after. (Because of the above expounded description of the integration contract.) It is not possible to learn Hungarian and to master it at an appropriate level (the level of knowledge that is enough for taking up employment, etc.) within 6 months. It can also constitute a relevant barrier if the Target group concerned is not informed sufficiently about the language school market. Although the FCCs are able to inform the refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, experience shows that the Target group do not spend money for this purpose. Typically, people concerned in the Target group spend their money on accommodation, nutrition and basic equipment.

A relevant British research states the following conclusion about the role of language courses in integration:

*"Given the role of language improving refugees' access to good quality language training that helps them to develop the language they need in order to access employment is critical. In addition making lessons more accessible for women, perhaps by improving access to childcare, may improve outcomes for women."*³⁵

There is an existing good practice among the ERF supported projects. E.g. The Caravan project was accomplished by Artemisszió Foundation³⁶ in the reception centre of Vámoszabadi where they - inter alia - organized Hungarian language lessons for recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection every week starting from January to June 2015. This project tried to become an organic part of the community in order to approach and motivate the participants on this ground.

³⁵ Cheung, Sin Yi and Phillimore, Jenny: Social networks, social capital and refugee integration, <http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/Documents/college-social-sciences/social-policy/iris/2013/nuffield-refugees-integration-research-report.pdf> (10/10/2015) 43.

³⁶ See home page of Artemisszió Foundation: http://artemisszio.blog.hu/2014/06/17/about_us_237.

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Orientation courses

Q7. In relation to orientation courses³⁷, please explain the organisation and implementation of the support measure, including the procedure to access the support measure, specifying any obstacles experienced. Please also identify any good practices in relation to this support measure.

Beyond the above-referred treatment plan, only ERF supported NGOs provided orientation courses to the Target group.

There is disagreement between experts about the evaluation of the obligatory treatment plan. This Study rather deems it as orientation course since it is based on the intentions of the clients (refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) supported the realistic approach of social workers from FSS. In this way it is rather a short orientation course than a part of the usual counselling.

Treatment plans contain different elements since the form of these is not unified. Every FCC can use a different version. The legal regulation does not define the exact framework of a treatment plan. Most probably the below described form – which is used by the FCC of district VII of Budapest – could be a template. This treatment plan, in general, contains the following elements:

1. Plans regarding accommodation.
2. Plans regarding employment.
3. Plans regarding family reunification.
4. Short-term plans.
5. Long-term plans.
6. Others.

The treatment plan – which is rather an integration plan regarding its content- could be a good practice if a given FCC used an elaborated and deliberate form for this purpose. Unfortunately, due to the short period of practical experience, there is no unified methodology for this, yet. Although seeing the predominant tendencies, sooner or later the FCCs will propose a solution. They have enough well-educated and experienced experts of social work and they can also involve psychologists and lawyers partly due to NGOs. The work of the FCC is regulated by Act III of 1993 on Social Administration and Social Services and the Social and Family Affairs Decree No. 1/2000 (I. 7.) on Professional Tasks and Conditions for Operation of Institutions Providing Personal Care. The latter recorded the requirements of the personnel of FCCs. These personnel can be a good base for elaborating a useful unified treatment/integration plan which can be a ground for effective orientation courses. But currently it still does not exist.

It has to be noted that the colleagues of FCC were not prepared for working with refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Only one conference was organized to inform them about the framework of the new issue. Since 1 January 2014 only one relevant publication has been prepared about social work with refugees focusing on possibilities and tasks of FCCs. It was prepared by an

³⁷ Orientation courses typically provide factual information about the country of destination but may also aim to foster positive attitudes for successful adaptation in the long run. These could include opportunities for migrants to gain (and practice) the necessary skills needed to facilitate their integration and to develop helpful attitudes including pro-activity, self-sufficiency and resourcefulness (knowing how to find the information they are seeking); skills include knowing how to conduct oneself in certain situations, time management and goal-setting, as well as being able to navigate complex systems including banking, social, health and emergency services, transportation etc. (Source: IOM Best Practices IOM's migrant training and pre-departure orientation programmes).

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NGO relevant in this field.³⁸ Although it has not been sent over to FCCs so far. The process of the FCC support may be evaluated as a kind of orientation course in order to set up the treatment plan. It will be shaped by their practices.

Other relevant orientation courses were financed by the ERF. E.g. Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants³⁹ accomplished a project titled 'Horizon'. It was a well elaborated and grounded project and it covered orientation courses as well. In fact, the spine of this project was a continuous social work with recognized refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, who were living in Budapest, or who wanted to move to Budapest from different reception centers, but beyond this, supportive orientation courses were permanently available. This project can be evaluated as a good practice.

People under other kind of humanitarian protection and people under temporary protection cannot access any orientation courses only if they can access EIA/AMIF supported ones.

Probably the government considers that only the refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are important enough for organizing and providing some kind of orientation courses to them. Although the people with an integration contract are emphasized. It is also possible that there is no consequent and detailed strategy for this purpose.

Education

Q8. In relation to access to education, please describe the organisation and implementation of the support measure, including the procedure to access the support measure, specifying any obstacles experienced. Please also identify any good practices in relation to this support measure.

Generally, there are no special education programmes ensured, only the ones granted by ERF/EIF supported projects. Furthermore, there are two special ("migrant friendly") schools which can provide programmes tailored to migrants. Both of them are located in Budapest.

Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education records that "[i]t shall be the public service duty of the Hungarian state to ensure, as laid down in the Fundamental Law, the right for free and compulsory primary education, free and generally accessible secondary education, until the obtaining of the secondary school-leaving certificate as well as the training for the first vocational qualification."⁴⁰

This text is applicable regarding the education of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and people under other kind of humanitarian protection as well. People under temporary protection also belong to the scope of this law. It means that every person can access elementary and secondary education, regardless of his/her citizenship.

Furthermore, the Section 92 (1) a) directly regulates the situation of minor refugees, persons under subsidiary protection and TCNs as well.⁴¹ It also records that the persons concerned shall prove fulfilment of conditions in the given education institute.

Higher / tertiary education is available free of charge only for refugees, persons under temporary protection, stateless persons and for people with national settlement permit from the scrutinized group. Persons under subsidiary protection were omitted from this enumeration. Most probably it is

³⁸ KISS-UDVARHELYI-BOGNÁR-DR. SZABÓ: Szakmai útmutató a menekültek és oltalmazottak társadalmi beilleszkedését támogató családsegítő szolgálatok számára. (*Professional guide for Family Support Services contribute to integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection*). Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants. 2015. Manuscript.

See in Hungarian: http://tudastar.menedek.hu/sites/default/files/csaladsegito_utmutato.pdf

³⁹ <http://menedek.hu/en>

⁴⁰ Section 2 (1), Act CXC of 2011.

⁴¹ Based on Section 39 (1) of the Act CCIV of 2011 on the National Higher Education.

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a legislative mistake/gap which entered into force in 1 January 2014. It caused troubles this year in the praxis. However, there is a general rule in the legislation, which says that all regulation – including benefits – shall be applied for persons under subsidiary protection as well.

There cannot be problems with adult training as well since the frames of adult training is regulated by the above referred law about national public education which expands to every person regardless of citizenship.

It has to be mentioned that based on the Government Decree 301/2007 (XI.9.) on the implementation of the Act on Asylum, the asylum authority (OIN) shall refund the school expenditure (e.g. travel cost) to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

The following short description summarizes the Hungarian education system regarding refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection:

“Schooling is only compulsory until the age of 16, according to a recent legislative change. As a consequence, asylum-seeking children above the age of 16 are not offered the possibility to attend school, until they receive a protection status. They have to stay in the reception centre during the entire day without any education-related opportunities. However, in [the reception centre of] Debrecen those who are excluded from public education can participate in activities provided by NGOs and the pre-school of the reception facility.

Education opportunities [...] for adults [are] only offered once they have a protection status.”⁴²

General possibility does not support the enhancement of inside motivations. Due to this approach there are no special actors or authorities involved.

The greatest obstacle is the language problem as the Study expounded above. Unfortunately, there is also a shortage of “Hungarian as foreign language” courses in the education system. Although the special migrant classes would be a good practice but it does exist permanently only with a limited access.

The whole system is not centrally organized, only single institutions react to the emerging issues. It can be seen as an approach which is in accordance with subsidiarity. It provides space for good practices however these initiatives have not been supported by the national budget beyond the general school normative support.

One of the above-mentioned migrant specific school programmes was financed by the ERF. The name of the project was ‘Intercultural school program’ and it has been conducted by the Than Károly School since 2010.⁴³

In general the teachers involved have not been prepared for the circumstances that the children in school came from very different cultures. However, NGOs can provide them with special courses. E.g. the ERF supported Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants is able to provide courses for teachers, educators and nursery school teachers.⁴⁴

Vocational education and training

Q9. In relation to vocational education and training, please describe the organisation and implementation of the support measure, including the procedure to access the support measure, specifying any obstacles experienced. Please also identify any good practices in relation to this support measure.

⁴² <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/hungary/reception-conditions/employment-education/access-education> (10/10/2015)

⁴³ A short description in Hungarian is available: http://than.hu/?page_id=374 (17/10/2015)

⁴⁴ See the available courses in Hungarian: <http://menedek.hu/kepzeleink/kepzesi-kinalatunk#2> (17/10/2015)

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Beyond the above already detailed national education system and NES vocational training programmes, only the ERF supported projects could provide vocational trainings. E.g. OIN organizes vocational trainings for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection several times. The Vocational Trainings for Refugees 2 project has helped 20 persons involved to complete trainings successfully. During the project, 7 of these persons could find a job. It could be mentioned as a good practice.⁴⁵

Based on the experience of ERF supported NGOs, the main challenge is to inform refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection about the purpose of vocational trainings in merit and in an efficient way, thus, it is also difficult to keep the participants attending the training during the education process.

Therefore, there have not been relevant authorities involved in special vocational trainings concerning the Target group. The relevant actors were the ERF executive organizations.

These kinds of projects were not continued after the depletion of ERF. It shows that the government does not wish to support particularly this field, probably because of the low number of persons constituting the Target group. Organizations concerned were mostly trained to interact with refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. It was guaranteed by the selection procedure of ERF.

There were no organized vocational trainings for people under other kind of humanitarian protection.

Procedures for the recognition of qualifications

Q10. In relation to procedures for the identification and recognition of qualifications, please describe the organisation and implementation of the support measure, including the procedure to access the support measure, specifying any obstacles experienced. Please also identify any good practices in relation to this support measure.

Based on the Government Decree 301/2007, people under temporary protection could obtain financial support for translating their documents (e.g. the school/university certificates). Refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and people under other kind of humanitarian protection have to pay for these services themselves. No people under temporary protection are currently recognized in Hungary. The procedure for recognition of qualifications is carried out by the Education Office (hereinafter: EO). Elementary school certificates can be recognized by the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Centre (hereinafter: HEIC)⁴⁶, functioning within the framework of the EO, or by the institutions (the given schools) where the persons concerned wish to study. It means that not only the centralized recognition can be acceptable. The centralized recognition is necessary only in cases of completed education since in this situation there is no institution which would be responsible any more. In practice, the schools at issue try to be flexible regarding the recognition process.

The situation is the same in case of the recognition procedure of secondary school / high school certificates.

Vocational training certificates basically can be recognized only by the HEIC. Thus, in these cases the procedure is centralized.

⁴⁵ See a short description in Hungarian: http://bmbah.hu/jomla/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=374&Itemid=1141&lang=hu (02/11/2015)

⁴⁶ http://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/english

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College and university diplomas can be recognized by a PhD school (if any) or by the HEIC.

All of these procedures necessitate the submission of the copy of the original certificate and its official translation. The greatest obstacle is that the target group typically does not possess the original document because of the circumstances of their fleeing. Ensuring the possibility of a recognition procedure would be in vain in this sense.

Procedures made possible by the schools where the affected person would continue her/his study are a very flexible solution. It was created by the legislator for compensating the rigid structure and the procedure of EO/HEIC. It also means that if someone cannot manage the recognition of a given certificate by HEIC, she/he can try it by an institution where her/his further education is possible. The non-centralized recognition is a good practice although it also means that the quality of this procedure depends on the particular institutions involved in the recognition process. The personnel of these institutions were not trained for this task. There are no special procedures for the Target group. However, the below detailed counselling services could contribute to successful recognition procedures.

In these ways the government creates possibilities for members of the Target group if they possess their documents. However, it does not provide special professional or financial help for the institutions which are affected by these procedures.

In addition, there have not been any relevant ERF supported projects since 2010 which would directly support the procedures for the recognition of qualifications.

Counselling services

Q11. In relation to counselling services, please describe the organisation and implementation of the support measure, including the procedure to access the support measure, specifying any obstacles experienced. Please also identify any good practices in relation to this support measure.

The service of the FCC can be evaluated as a counselling service. Section 64 of Act III of 1993 on Social Governance and Social Benefits describes what the exact tasks of FCCs are. It is among their tasks to care about social and mental health problems and other crisis situations of people in need. The Central Statistical Office⁴⁷ yearbook about basic social services and day care⁴⁸ summarizes the activity of FCCs (in that text: family assistance services) in the following description:

- *Family assistance service: institution/service providing family assistance. Based on the information by the monitoring system it tries to find persons and families being in need of help due to social or mental hygiene problems to directly inform them about the purpose of the service.*
- *Major functions are: collecting data to provide appropriate information, psychological and judicial consultancy, organizing leisure programs, organizing self-supporting teams.*
- *Recipients of family assistance service: persons provided by this service have to be in personal contact with the supplier. Services are voluntary and free of charge on request of applicant or his/her guardian. Case of the family assistance service means the management of the problem or problem-group until of closing the activity.*
- *Case management: regarding those persons who benefited from at least one of the provisions (e.g. psychological, low, health etc.). Every person registered separately in*

⁴⁷ <https://www.ksh.hu/?lang=en>

⁴⁸ https://www.teir.hu/szoc_agazat/ksh_evkonyvek/a2011/pdf/szocevk_07_fejezet.pdf (11/10/2015) 29.

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the survey.

It means that refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can get a well-circumscribed and law regulated counselling. Furthermore, FCCs have the possibility to forward their clients to proper legal or psychological assistance.

People under temporary protection and persons under other kind of humanitarian protection are out of the scope of Act III of 1993 therefore, they do not receive the above-referred counselling service.

In practice, it can occur that FCCs are not competent enough in cases of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. FCCs have had only a short history of practice with this Target group. FCCs do not have any financial sources to utilize the help of translation services. It means that they should solve this issue by volunteer translators. Furthermore, only the above highlighted FCCs can provide social workers with English or other relevant language knowledge, therefore generally the lack of language knowledge is a significant obstacle in this field. (Obviously it is not excluded that other FCCs also have social worker with relevant language knowledge but it is not guaranteed by the system.)

Experts of FCCs were trained to work with people in need. It is easy to convert their knowledge and acquired experience to the ability of coping with the Target group if the language obstacle disappears. They are generally well-educated experts but since they are underpaid,⁴⁹ their motivation could also be problematic.

Several FCCs have good connections with the NGOs concerned; therefore other kinds of counselling are also available this way. ERF supported projects could provide effective and diversified counselling to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. One of the most relevant examples is the 'Horizon project' which was accomplished by the Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants.⁵⁰ This was a well-grounded project partly due to the huge experience of the organization and on the other hand, due to the experienced and well-educated social workers involved.

Presumably, the government would currently like to join refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection into the main stream of the social system. It can be evaluated as an expressively inclusive policy. Although it would be necessary to take the language barriers into account. Originally, FCC counselling was not tailored to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection but since 2014 the FCCs concerned have commenced a workshop group regarding social work with refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection; therefore they have pursued self-education which helps a lot in the formation of proper and target-group-tailored services.

The involvement of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in the mainstream system could be a good practice but the government should strengthen the FCC network by ensuring the application of translation services and trainings. From another point of view, the self-organization of the involved experts is also a good practice; it would worth supporting these kinds of grass roots initiatives.

Access to housing

Q12. In relation to access to housing, please describe whether refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection are entitled to receive help from the government with regard to access to housing, and how it is implemented in practice. Please describe the organisation and implementation of the support measure, including the procedure to access the support measure, specifying any obstacles experienced. Please also identify any good practices in relation to this support measure.

⁴⁹ See (in Hungarian) the data series of Central Statistical Office: http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_evkozi/e_qli007c.html?back=/stadat_ker&down=1294 (11/10/2015)

⁵⁰ See project description in Hungarian: <http://menedek.hu/projektek/horizont-0> (18/10/2015)

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Speaking of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, two sub-groups have to be distinguished.

One of these (initially most of the persons concerned belong to this sub-group) is the group of people who stay at reception centers subsequent to their admission. They have the right to reside there for two months. Government Decree 301/2007 says:

Section 41 (1) Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection may benefit from free accommodation and care at a reception centre for a period of two months counted from the date of the final decision recognising their status, given that no other lodgings are provided for them. During their stay at the reception centre, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are obliged to cooperate with the staff of the reception centre.

(2) Based on the obligation to cooperate, the refugee and the beneficiary of subsidiary protection shall participate in ensuring the conditions required for his/her moving out from the reception centre as well as searching for accommodation.

(3) Beneficiaries of temporary protection are entitled to free of charge accommodation and care in a reception centre throughout the full duration of temporary protection.

(4) If the refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary or temporary protection discontinues his/her habitual residence at a reception centre without any written notification, or the total time period of his/her reported absence exceeds thirty days, s/he shall no longer be eligible for accommodation and care at the reception centre.

It means that their accommodation is solved for two months which is a very short period and it is very difficult to find proper accommodation from a reception centre. Most members of the refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection would like to move to Budapest from reception centres (Bicske, Vámoszabadi, Debrecen). Although there is an allowance elaborated in the Government Decree 301/2007 for supporting the travels of those who are searching accommodation:

Section 48 (1) The refugee authority upon request by refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and temporary protection residing in reception centre shall issue a certificate to facilitate the making use of benefits stipulated by law on benefits relevant to public transportation to facilitate their:

- a) attending official duties,*
- b) using of health care provisions defined in Sections 26-27 from a health care service provider with a territorial service provision obligation, or*
- c) participation in a program facilitating social integration or using the assistance of a non-governmental organisation,*
- d) travelling to find accommodation, job or to work.*

(2) Applications requesting the issuance of a certificate for making use of travel benefit shall be submitted to the refugee authority, enclosing all documents supporting the application.

(3) In terms of amount and form of making use of benefits, legal provisions stipulating the benefits relevant to public transportation shall apply.

This legal background is able to decrease the burden of a part of the problem.

On the other hand, there is a sub-group of people at issue who do not reside in reception centres (obviously after 2 months all refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection belong to this sub-group). People in this sub-group can access the following support laid down by Government Decree 301/2007:

Section 55 (1) If requested by an adult refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection who have already left the reception centre for good, housing support can be granted once within ten years counted from the date of recognition, given that

- a) the refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary protection or his/her spouse and immediate relative living*

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in the same household has no real estate property in Hungary;

b) the size of the real estate specified in the request does not exceed the size of the accommodation justified and available for Hungarian citizens as stipulated in the statutory provision on housing support facilities;

c) the price of the real estate does not exceed, in case of a new flat the one stipulated in the statutory provision on housing support facilities; in case of a non-new flat HUF 15 million [cc. EUR 48.000], and

d) the income of the refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary protection makes it possible to reimburse the support.

(2)

(3) Housing allowance can be used:

a) to purchase a first flat, family house, building lot;

b) to build a first flat, family house;

c) to renovate or enlarge for the first time a flat or family house owned by the given person.

(4) Housing support is provided in the form of an interest-free loan.

(5) The amount of the allowance totals to HUF 1 million 500 thousand in the case of a family with five or more members including the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection and his/her close relatives as specified in Section 4 (1) d) of the Act on Social Administration and Social Benefits dwelling in the same household in the course of their habitual life (hereinafter referred to as close relative), HUF 1 million 300 thousand [cc. EUR 4180] in the case of a four-member family, HUF 1 million [cc. EUR 3215] in the case of a three-member family, HUF 800 thousand [cc. EUR 2570] in the case of a two-member family and HUF 600 thousand [cc. EUR 1930] in the case of a single person, but may not exceed 70% of the costs of purchase price, construction work, renovation and enlargement.

(6) The interest-free loan can be granted for a period of 1-15 year(s).

In Section 56, the regulation specifies the details of repayment as well. It is a well-elaborated legal background.

This is the regulation of the material support regarding accommodation. Although the housing support of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection defined by Section 55 have been disbursed for only a few times in the last couple of years.⁵¹

Due to the financial support which is disclosed in the integration contract sources would be enough to rent a room for a person or a flat for a family. Furthermore, the law about integration contract provides a possibility to rearrange the financial support in order to cover the higher expenses what moving out entails (e.g. deposit of rented real estate). The regulation is the following (The Section 61/H of Government Decree 301/2007):

(1) With reference to his/her unique circumstances, the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection may, on one occasion, request the integration support for the first year to be paid according to a different schedule than the one specified in Section 61/G (3). However, the monthly amount of support may not be lower in any event than 90% of the monthly support for the second six-month period as specified in Section 61/C (3). If the person or family is eligible for integration support under Section 112 (1) (b) - (d), no different schedule may be allowed.

(2) The request for a different schedule shall be made in the application for the conclusion of an integration contract; the refugee authority shall include a decision on this in its decision on granting integration support.

(3) During the payment period, the refugee authority may check ex officio whether the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection is actually in need of support. If the refugee or the beneficiary of subsidiary protection receives an income during the term of the support, the amount of support

⁵¹ This is a verbal information from OIN, but survey of social workers from this field could confirm it.

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shall be reduced by the net amount of income. If the net amount of income exceeds the amount of integration support, the payment of the support shall be suspended by a decision of the authority. Neither the period of integration support payment nor the term of the integration contract shall be extended by the period of suspension; no claim may be made later for the part of the integration support that could have been paid during the suspension.

(4) If, during the term of the integration contract, the refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection permanently loses his/her income for a period exceeding 30 days, the refugee authority will, at the request of the refugee or the beneficiary of subsidiary protection, grant the support at the rate and according to the schedule described in Section 61/G.

(5) The refugee authority shall terminate the payment of the support if there is a circumstance due to which the integration contract may be terminated. The payment of the support, in this event, may only be cancelled if the integration contract is terminated at the same time.

All the above listed granted support can help refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection but people under temporary protection and people under other kind of humanitarian protection are not able to apply for them.

Beyond this barrier, the entitled ones have problems to find proper accommodation even if they have sufficient financial sources. One of the relevant reasons is the highly xenophobic attitude of the Hungarian society.⁵² Another relevant reason is that the amount of financial support of integration has not been following the increase of accommodation costs in Budapest. It is one of the most relevant difficulties of FCCs since they have troubles to find accommodation for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. They have only a short time for this process and it is very difficult to explore an attainable accommodation in the current housing-market environment. It is not rare that refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have to move to a homeless shelter despite the fact that they have signed an integration contract.

The partly state supported Baptist Church Aid provides special temporary home assistances and family homes for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. FCCs and reception centres have a connection with them. The project which established the family home was supported by the ERF. The goal of the project is to support families to strengthen and stabilize their living situation for one year (which can be extended by 6 months) and help them to find an independent accommodation.⁵³ This project might be evaluated as a good practice. It would be subservient to maintain similar houses financed by the state.

The processes are usually handled by FCCs, their human resources involved in this work were expounded above.

The above mentioned financial support has been tailored to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, although without state or local municipalities or NGO provided accommodation, this kind of help cannot function effectively.

Guaranteed minimum resources

Q13. In relation to guaranteed minimum resources, please describe the organisation and implementation of the support measure, including the procedure to access the support measure, specifying any obstacles experienced. Please also identify any good practices in relation to this support measure.

⁵² See in Hungarian: http://www.tarki.hu/hu/news/2015/kitekint/20150804_idegen.html (11/10/2015)

⁵³ See the program of the institution in Hungarian: <http://szocialis.baptistasegely.hu/adat/intezmeny/93/fajlok/csao-i-ii-szakmai-program.pdf> (18/10/2015). The goals and tasks can be found on page 10.

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All the material support to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can be reviewed in Section 37 and 37/A of Government Decree 301/2007. Some of them have already been expounded above but it must be noted that all the discussed support is granted only for people in need.

In order to be able to see the full picture, the above mentioned laws should be overviewed:

Section 37

(1) Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in reception centres shall be entitled to the following provisions and benefits:

- a) continued provision of material reception conditions,*
- b) health care, -*
- c) reimbursement of the costs relevant to schooling and education,*
- d) school enrolment benefit, and*
- e) allowance facilitating final departure from the country.*

(2) Types of material reception conditions:

- a) accommodation and care at a reception centre,*
- b) monthly cash allowance of free use,*
- c) travel allowances.*

(3) Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in private accommodation shall be entitled to the following provisions and benefits:

- a) health care,*
- b) allowance facilitating final departure from the country,*
- c) complementary support,*
- d) housing support,*
- e) support based on integration contract,*
- f) integration support.*

Section 37/A

(1) Beneficiaries of temporary protection shall be entitled to the following provisions and benefits:

- a) continued provision of material reception conditions,*
- b) health care,*
- c) reimbursement of the costs relevant to schooling and education,*
- d) pecuniary benefits, and*
- e) support facilitating social integration.*

(2) Types of material reception conditions:

- a) accommodation and care at a reception centre,*
- b) monthly cash allowance of free use,*
- c) travel allowances.*

(3) Pecuniary benefits:

- a) school enrolment benefit,*
- b) reimbursement of costs incurred when getting documents translated,*
- c) allowance facilitating final departure from the country.*

(4) Benefits facilitating social integration:

a) free Hungarian language course,

b) regular subsistence allowance.

Because of their specific features, most of the refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are in need, therefore there is no highlighted significance of the criteria of neediness. Nevertheless the Government Decree defines it as well:

Section 39 (1) Refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and temporary protection, shall be deemed as needy in terms of the provisions and benefits - with the exception of free Hungarian language course under Section 37/A (4) a) in case of beneficiaries of temporary protection and of housing support under Section 37 (3) d) in case of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection - if the refugee, beneficiary of subsidiary or temporary protection or his/her spouse and immediate relative living in the same household has no property in Hungary to provide for the subsistence and if the per capita monthly income, including the total income of the spouse and immediate relative living in the same household, does not exceed

a) 150% of the prevailing minimum amount of the full old-age pension, in case of single persons;

b) the prevailing minimum amount of the full old-age pension in case of persons living as a family.

Since the minimum amount of the full old-age pension is HUF 28.500 [approximately EUR 90], even a part-time job salary can be a reason to make the access of the applicants impossible to the above mentioned support.

Most probably the government keeps the limit of the amount of neediness low since it might believe that beyond the integration contract, it is not necessary to support refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. It is a logical approach, if the integration system does work perfectly neediness is marginal and it can be cared effectively by specialized systems (psychiatric services, elderly care, etc.) However, neediness is also a criterion for the eligibility to sign an integration contract. It entails that if a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection obtains any kind of job, she/he and her/his family are not in need any more in a legal sense. (The Study has already expounded the contra-productive effect of the integration contract in this regard.)

Since all of the above mentioned support is decided by OIN, it is not necessary to invest to any supplementary training for its staff. The personnel of OIN are well-prepared for working with the Target group. They can handle and manage the distribution of all the benefits which are tailored to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

Refugees and people under subsidiary protection can have access to the general (main stream) social system as well which was set up by Act III of 1993. This way they are entitled to claim the following supports:

- Non-contributory old age allowance,
- non-contributory active age allowance,
- nursing fee,
- local municipality support,
- funeral assistance,
- public medicine service,
- eligibility for health assistance.

It is not necessary to unfold these supports in this Study but it has to be mentioned that what they have in common is that they provide national help for the minimal subsistence. The first four supports are pecuniary ones and the last three are material ones. Beyond these, Act III of 1993 also guarantees basic social services which are also evaluated as guaranteed minimum resources. It has to be mentioned – without any details – that the main stream of the Hungarian social system is characterized by certain research projects as tight-fisted.⁵⁴

⁵⁴ See: *Country Report Hungary 2015 Including an In-Depth Review on the prevention and correction of macroeconomic imbalances.* http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2015/cr2015_hungary_en.pdf (16/10/2015) 47-49.

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There are no special guaranteed minimum resources for people under other kind of humanitarian protection. People under other kind of humanitarian protection do not have the entitlement to have access to supports enumerated in the previous paragraph.

Section 4: Labour market participation

Q35. Please complete the table below concerning the number of refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection that are employed/unemployed/inactive. Please provide the stock: i.e. the total number on 31 December of every year. If the exact data are not available, an indicative percentage or number can be provided in *Italic*.

Table 3 Statistics on labour market participation ⁵⁵

	Refugees					Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection					Beneficiaries of humanitarian protection				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total number granted protection ⁵⁶ (reflecting the number of persons staying in Hungary on this status) ((stock data))	1887	1562	1561 (on 31.12.2012.)	1513 (on 31.12.2013.)	1743 (on 31.12.2014.)	391	369	683 (on 31.12.2012.)	927 (on 31.12.2013.)	1130 (on 31.12.2014.)	N/I	N/I	151 with exile status (on 31.12.2012.)	98 with exile status (on 31.12.2013.)	61 with exile status (on 31.12.2014.)
Recognized	74+ [10]	47+ [5]	68+ [20]	173+ [25]	240+ [20]	115+ [15]	98+ [40]	240+ [90]	183+ [35]	236+ [15]	58 <i>exile</i> status	14 <i>exile</i> status	47 <i>exile</i> status	4 <i>exile</i> status	7 <i>exile</i> status was

⁵⁵ For additional up-to-date information and statistics, regarding third-country nationals in Hungary's labour market, see the official publication with the findings of a recent research of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office („Az Európai Unió kívüli országok állampolgárai a magyar munkaerőpiacon”), at the moment it is available only in Hungarian: http://www.ksh.hu/apps/shop.kiadvany?p_kiadvany_id=98823&p_temakor_kod=KSH&p_session_id=792942945285917&p_lang=HU.

⁵⁶ Based on data series of OIN. All relevant sources are available here: http://bmbah.hu/jomla/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=177&Itemid=1232&lang=hu (11/10/2015). There is no registration regarding beneficiaries of humanitarian protection. It is based on the information of OIN.

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by the first instance (OIN) [and final instance - by courts]57 (flow data)											was granted (flow data).	was granted (flow data) and stock data of OIN: 217 under this status	was granted (flow data) and stock data of OIN: 183 under this status	was granted (flow data) and stock data of OIN: 151 under this status	granted (flow data) and stock data of OIN: 98 under this status
Total number employed (including self-employment)	N/I *58	N/I	N/I	N/I (N/I (but 4 registered exile job-seeker)	N/I (but 11 registered exile job-seeker)	N/I (but 19 registered exile job-seeker)	N/I (but 24 registered exile job-seeker)	N/I (but 19 registered exile job-seeker)						
Total number over qualified in their position	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I
Total number unemployed	N/I 60	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I

⁵⁷ The source of the first instance decisions is the official statistic webpage of OIN: http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=492&Itemid=1259&lang=en (14/10/2015) and the source of the final decision is the EUROSTAT webpage: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/asylum-and-managed-migration/data/main-tables> (14/10/2015). The EUROSTAT rounded the numbers.

⁵⁸ In Hungary in this regard only the number of registered job-seekers can be reported. For the period under review, the following data were selected. source: Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services (KEK KH) database.

*Please note that the employment agency / authority uses the personal social security numbers of persons in its activities relating to the employment of foreigners in Hungary. However, only persons who are legal residents in the territory of Hungary with migrant and resident status, subsidiary protection or refugee status or stateless persons may obtain Social Security identification number.

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yed 59															
Total num ber of inact ive pers ons 61	N/I														

Q36. Drawing on available research on employment/unemployment (or if not available, indications from relevant stakeholders) please indicate the sector/industry and the type of work which beneficiaries mainly successfully secure jobs in in your Member State. Please provide several examples and make sure to indicate in your answer whether refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection are often overqualified in their position and provide, if possible, evidence

Typically, persons constituting the Target group commence their careers in the catering business since there is a relevant presence of foreign businessmen in this field. Thus, foreign persons can find a possibility in that field because of the often occurring language and cultural connections. E.g. it is frequent that a person from Afghanistan finds a workplace in a fast-food restaurant which is run by a Turkish entrepreneur. Over-qualification is supposedly not rare in this field. Although over-qualification can be deemed as such only in the sense of the qualification level of the country of origin if the qualifications were not required in Hungary.

Unfortunately, there is no relevant office or authority which would follow and store the above required data. Although, data regarding humanitarian protection is available in the webpage of EUROSTAT, there can be a relevant conceptual difference between the definition of "Humanitarian status" (used by the EUROSTAT) and the definition of "Beneficiaries of humanitarian protection" (used by this Study). Since the OIN does not register any statistical information regarding the definition used in this Study, it is not possible that EUROSTAT would possess proper data.⁶²

Furthermore, there is no relevant research from the recent past which could be a proper ground to esteem the required numbers. Neither the experience of FCC social workers could establish a usable picture since the above mentioned highlighted FCCs (see Section 2.2) provide service for approximately 300 refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection which is not sufficient sample to draw general consequences.

Section 5: Conclusions

Q37. Please summarise your Member State's policy on access to employment, indicating any practical obstacles for the target group of this Study (refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection)

⁶⁰ See information provided under footnote 57.

⁵⁹ Also referred to as job-seekers in certain Member States.

⁶¹ "Inactive persons" are those who are not in the labour force so are neither classified as employed nor as unemployed. This category therefore does not include job-seekers. (Source: Eurostat)

⁶² See more about the complexity of humanitarian residence permits: *The different national practices concerning granting of non-EU harmonised protection statuses*, EMN, 2010. http://www.emn.ie/media/2011_EMN_Synthesis_Report_NonEUharmonised_combined1.pdf (14/10/2015). Especially Table 3.1

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Hungary declared in its Migration Strategy that providing support for integration into the Hungarian society is necessary - first of all - for third-country nationals, non-Hungarian speaker migrants, people under international protection (refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) and stateless persons. It also outlined that during the integration process the special needs of persons in different status should be taken into account in every case. It is the general attitude of the Migration Strategy but later on it also deals with the special issue of employment integration. However, the above-referred part of the Strategy discusses the main obstacles (e.g. the lack of knowledge of the Hungarian language, low-level skills and problems with identification and recognition of qualifications).

One obstacle could be the lack of knowledge of the Hungarian language. It is considered to be a practical hindrance in general and also in terms of filling specific occupations, since, for instance, a doctor may manage to get his/her qualification/diploma/degree recognized in Hungary, but practically can still not work as a doctor if he/she does not understand the patients.

A further typical practical obstacle - that is also related to qualifications and their documentation - is constituted by the fact that the persons concerned often do not possess the documents/certificates/degrees when arriving to Hungary, due to the burdensome circumstances of fleeing from their country. Often they leave their original documents and certificates of qualifications at home or lose them on the way to Europe. This can also hinder their smooth and rapid integration to the labour market, since they would need these certificates in order to be able to fill a vacancy that is in line with the certain qualification level they state to have.

Hungary's policy on the access to employment can be interpreted as refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection shall be integrated members of the majority/host society. According to this approach they have to recognize the existing barriers and by overtaking those, find their places as soon as possible. This policy is based on the assumption that the integration contract can provide enough help for their integration. Unfortunately, in several issues FCCs cannot be effective enough due to the lack of proper resources (especially translators). It is a crucial obstacle.

It can also be observed that Hungary relied on ERF in order to improve the practical (not legal) side of labour market access. In a significant number of cases, ERF supported projects could help in the development of the system. Presumably AMIF will also fulfil a similar role.

Q38. Please summarise your Member State's policy on facilitating labour market integration, reviewing to what extent employment-related support measures can and are being accessed by refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection and to what extent they facilitate their access to the labour market.

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The Migration Strategy targeted the creation of a separate integration strategy at the national level⁶³, however, it has not yet been completed.

The general attitude of Hungary is to pay special attention to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection; at least as it can be observed in the Migration Strategy. As the Study has already mentioned a few times, this special attention is probably due to the supposition that refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection would reside and settle down in Hungary, thus it is worth supporting them. Whilst people under temporary protection or people under other kind of humanitarian protection – according to one's aspect - would not settle down in the country. From one point of view, it is also a relevant factor that the procedure of granting temporary protection status has not been applied in Hungary for a long time.

Generally, the priority of the importance of employment is widely emphasised in the country. In this sense the employment integration of the target group is particularly important. In order to achieve an employment rate as high as possible, the new regulation (in effect since 1 January 2014) has allotted supporting tasks to FCCs. It means that the official policy is to handle refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection as an organic part of the Hungarian society. The weakness of this approach is that in order for them to become an active part of the society, the above mentioned obstacles should be taken into consideration for further policy development.

The incentive mechanism of the integration contract is more likely to work efficiently in cases of highly qualified persons who can speak at least one European language (especially English) since they have more chance to undertake a job which guarantees an income not less but even considerably higher than the amount of benefit provided for the first six month on the basis of the integration contract.

Since this new restructured form of the national integration system in its current state has been operating for less than two years only, it is not possible to conclude its far-reaching consequences. Although, probably it could be diagnosed as being possibly a good way. However it would be very important to monitor the system and to support the FCCs through trainings and translators in order to be truly effective and efficient.

It is also important to note that ERF supported programmes could considerably contribute to the labour-force integration. On the one hand, significant number of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection were supported directly and indirectly in/for their employment. On the other hand, ERF supported organizations could elaborate several creative and pioneering solutions in order to improve the employment rate of the people concerned.

Unfortunately, the new EU support system (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund; AMIF) has not started working yet. Probably, new projects are going to be commenced only from January/February 2016. Therefore, it is not possible to tell how AMIF projects will supplement the current national system. It would be very much appreciated if they managed to help, supplement and develop the existing structure.

⁶³ See in Hungarian: http://belugyialapok.hu/alapok/sites/default/files/MMIA_.pdf, p. 76.

See abstract also in English: <http://belugyialapok.hu/alapok/sites/default/files/Migration%20Strategy%20Hungary.pdf>, p. 26.

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Q39. Please summarise your Member State's policy on the availability of *tailored* support measures to access the labour market that are available to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection as opposed to legally residing third-country nationals in general

There are relevant, specially tailored supports concerning refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Those institutions have to be enumerated here which can guarantee the minimum resources since without the satisfaction of basic needs, employment integration cannot be expected. (See the details above in Section 3, Guaranteed minimum resources). Housing support can also mean a relevant help concerning basic needs. People under temporary protection, people under humanitarian protection and residing TCNs do not have the right to access these kinds of benefits.

The counselling that is provided in the framework of the integration contract is the direct support which facilitates the labour market access of persons concerned. FCCs can provide suitable counselling; however, the beneficial effect and positive impact may become visible and real when they are in possession of the language knowledge they obtained through the language courses and their integration to the labour market becomes more likely to be successful. If they do not speak Hungarian, only the very well-educated persons have a good chance to find a job in the Hungarian labour market. Obviously, the shadow economy (as black labour market) can offer possibilities for some people, too, but it cannot be desirable to base integration policy on this perspective. FCC provided counselling could be suitable for the orientation of the people concerned towards the market demand and actual list of shortage professions. (In order to do so, it would be desirable to grant vocational trainings directly to the target group through the FCCs, which does not exist currently. Summing up, there are specially tailored measures which would be suitable for achieving the desirable goals but in the current circumstances one can see them as not being entirely ready to be effective.

With the help of FCCs, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are able to access general social and employment measures. It is their relevant function and can remarkably contribute to the employment activity enhancement of the target group.

It has to be mentioned that ERF plays an enormous role in providing target group tailored measures; however ERF can only support temporary projects. Nevertheless, these projects have a relevant role in the system and are able to provide ideas and methods which help tailoring measures to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

Based on the here expounded information, it seems that the official policy wishes to response to the challenge of integration by short-term measures and FCC counselling and there is no official policy in practice regarding the integration of residing TCNs and people under other kind of humanitarian protection. However the often mentioned Migration Strategy also deals with the question of their integration, at least, it considers it as desirable.

Q40. Please summarise if and to what extent differences exist with regard to labour market access between:

- Refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection on the one hand and third-country nationals legally residing in your Member State territory on the other hand
- Refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and beneficiaries of humanitarian protection

There is the above already expounded difference between refugees and beneficiaries of humanitarian protection on the one hand and people under other kind of humanitarian protection on the other hand regarding the assistance and benefits they can be provided with. The latter group has to get over the above mentioned labour market test in order to obtain a single permit authorizing them for employment.

TCNs legally residing are in the same situation as people under other kind of humanitarian

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protection, except of TCNs holding any kind of long-term residence permit or having the right to free movement and residence. These two latter groups can work without an authorization for work. There are also further exceptions set out in Government Decree 445/2013, which contain cases of employment not requiring authorization as well as cases where work authorization is provided without carrying out a labour market test.

People under other kind of humanitarian protection have one relevant advantage over TCNs; they are already in the territory of Hungary thus they can establish personal contacts with employers; it has to be mentioned that it is not a legal difference but people might underestimate the value of this.

Q41. Please summarise what you consider to be good practices (if any) in the provision of labour market integration support measures in your national context.

The most relevant good example is that the government has amended the care system which is responsible for the integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Obviously, the amendment itself would not be enough to be evaluated as a good practice but its result could be seen as being one good example. In the new system FCCs handle the integration. It is a very good idea since they have a relevant experience in working with underprivileged groups. They have established connections with the relevant partners for the social integration, although there are also relevant barriers. An example of these barriers is the lack of language knowledge on the side of refugees and beneficiaries of humanitarian protection. Another barrier is the lack of translators on the side of FCCs. It would also be useful to provide FCCs target group tailored vocational trainings and it would also be desirable to provide trainings to the social workers of FCCs.

Another good practice of Hungary is the flexible approach regarding the procedure of the recognition of qualifications. As the Study has already described above there are two possibilities for the recognition: the official one of these is done by the EO (the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Centre) and the other one (which cannot be automatically applicable in every case) is done by the chosen institution. This latter can work in a very personalized and flexible way. Since the student and the institution share the same interests, both of them are willing to do everything necessary for the recognition. Nevertheless, it would be subservient to elaborate a common guideline for the institutions concerned which would guarantee the quality of these procedures.

A third good practice concerns education. The above mentioned - ERF supported - migrant-specific school can contribute a lot to the labour market integration. Unfortunately, the national system does not guarantee to maintain this sort of schools; however it would mean a relevant contribution to integration in the most concerned areas (especially in the above enlisted highlighted districts of Budapest).

Section 6: Additional information to ensure comparability

This section aims to collect additional detailed information that complements your answers as provided in previous sections, in order to ensure comparability. It includes tables on:

- ★ conditions to access the labour market
- ★ Eligibility for employment-related support measures for different categories of refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection
- ★ Authorities responsible for the provision of employment-related support measures
- ★ Conditions to access employment-related support measures
- ★ Statistics on access to employment-related support measures

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Q42. With reference to Section 1 (Q3), please complete the following table on conditions to access the labour market by indicating yes/no to clarify if the condition applies, and, where appropriate, please briefly describe

Table 4 Conditions to access the labour market

Conditions/restrictions	Applies to all TCNs in: 1) legislation? 2) practice?	Applies to Refugees in: 1) legislation? 2) practice?	Applies to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in: 1) legislation? 2) practice?	Applies to persons granted humanitarian protection in: 1) legislation? 2) practice?	Comments
Possession of a residence permit	1.) Yes; 2.) Yes	1.) No; 2.) No	1. .) N o ; 2. .) N o	1.) Yes; 2.) Yes	
Possession of a work permit *(If under work permit we mean any type of work authorization, including single permit.)	1.) Yes, as a main rule, but exceptions apply; 2.) Yes, as a main rule, but exceptions apply.	1.) No; 2.) No	1. .) N o ; 2. .) N o	1.) Yes, as a main rule, but exceptions apply; 2.) Yes, as a main rule, but exceptions apply.	TCNs holding any kind of long-term residence permit or having the right to free movement and residence. These two groups can work without an authorization for work. There are also further exceptions set out in

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					Government Decree 445/2013, which contain cases of employment not requiring authorization as well as cases where work authorization is provided without carrying out a labour market test.
Do restrictions in time apply? (Duration)	1.) Yes; 2.) Yes (3 years and can be extended occasionally with 3 years)	1.) No; 2.) No	1.) Yes; ; 2.) Yes o (5 years and can be extended occasionally with 5 years)	1.) Yes; 2.) Yes (1 year and can be extended occasionally with 1 years)	
Do restrictions to a specific employer apply?	1.) Yes, employment only as stated on the single permit; 2.) Yes,	1.) No; 2.) No	1.) No; ;	1.) Yes, employment only as stated on the single permit/work permit (in case of	According to the main rule, when single permit is needed for

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	employment only as stated on the single permit.		2 .) No	exiles) 2.) Yes, employment only as stated on the single permit/work permit (in case of exiles)	purposes of work, it authorizes its holder only for a specific employment (at a specific employer, in a specific position).
Do restrictions to a specific employment sector apply?	1.) Yes, employment only as stated on the single permit; 2.) Yes, employment only as stated on the single permit	1.) No; 2.) No	1 .) No ; 2 .) No	1.) Yes, employment only as stated on the single permit /work permit (in case of exiles) 2.) Yes, employment only as stated on the single permit/work permit (in case of exiles)	There are a relevant number of jobs which require fluent Hungarian language knowledge. Only a few foreign-born persons can tackle this obstacle.
Is preference to be given to nationals and EU citizens (in general or in relation to specific jobs, if so which?)	1.) Yes, with exceptions; 2.) Yes, with exceptions.	1.) No; 2.) No	1 .) No ; 2 .) No	1.) Yes, with exceptions; 2.) Yes, with exceptions.	There are exceptions set out in Government Decree 445/2013 , which contain cases of employment not requiring authorization as well as cases where work authorization is provided

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					without carrying out a labour market test.
Other? (add rows if applicable)	N/A	N/A	N / A	N/A	

Q43. With reference to Section 3, please complete the following table on the eligibility of refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection to employment-related support measures. Indicate if they are eligible to access the support measure with yes/no

Table 5 Eligibility for employment-related support measures for the categories of refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection⁶⁴

	Refugee	Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection	Persons granted humanitarian status	Comments
Education ⁶⁵	No	No	No	It would be legally possible but no institution is responsible for the organization.
Language courses	No	No	No	A few - NGO organized - free language courses are available for each group but it is not systematic.
Orientation courses	Yes	Yes	No	The first two groups are entitled to attend the treatment plan elaboration of FCCs, if we consider this service as an orientation course.

⁶⁴ This means access to all beneficiaries under the protection status.

⁶⁵ Education as described under Q8: education with a specific focus on access to education that has a **direct link to employment**, for example, by providing support for the development of higher level (non-vocational) skills. Please do not report on education more generally. The focus is on education for those of employment age that might lead towards employment.

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				Persons granted humanitarian status can access EIF/AMIF financed orientation courses if they are ongoing.
Vocational education and training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Based on previous employment relation every person can access NES organized vocational trainings, but only in Hungarian.
Counselling	Yes	Yes	No	The first two groups are entitled to attend the counselling service of FCCs.
Recognition of qualifications	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Guaranteed minimum resources	Yes	Yes	No	
Housing support/access to social housing	Yes	Yes	No	
Other (add rows if necessary)	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Q44. With reference to Section 3, please complete the table below setting out the authorities responsible for the provision of employment-related support measures to refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection

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Table 6 Authorities responsible (executive and financial) for the provision of employment-related support measures⁶⁶

Employment-related support measure	Authority that carries executive responsibility	Authority that carries financial responsibility	Comments
Education	FCC	N/A	Only in cases of minor refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and humanitarian protection. FCCs are responsible for supporting (adult) refugees and people under subsidiary protection to find education possibilities.
Language courses	FCC	N/A	FCCs are responsible for supporting refugees and people under subsidiary protection to find language courses.
Orientation courses	FCC	OIN/FCCs	Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection get a financial benefit if they attend the orientation courses of FCCs, which is covered by the treatment plan.
Vocational education and training	FCC	N/A	FCCs are responsible for supporting refugees and people under subsidiary protection to find vocational education trainings.
Counselling	FCC	OIN/FCCs	Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection get a financial benefit if they regularly attend the counselling of FCCs.
Recognition of qualifications	N/A	N/A	Members of the target group are responsible themselves.
Guaranteed minimum resources	OIN	OIN	In addition, the general Hungarian social system is also responsible.
Housing	OIN/FCC	OIN	FCCs are responsible for supporting refugees and people under subsidiary protection to find proper housing. OIN financially supports refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. OIN also provides a further benefit for helping refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to buy a home.

⁶⁶ Please specify the authorities/organisations/institutions responsible. This can also include NGO's. Note however that the table and the Study in general focus on government-related support measures, i.e. how the government organises itself to provide the support. NGO's/third parties can be involved if outsourced by the government.

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Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in reception centres shall be entitled to the following provisions and benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) continued provision of material reception conditions, b) health care, c) reimbursement of the costs relevant to schooling and education, d) school enrolment benefit, and e) allowance facilitating final departure from the country. (2) Types of material reception conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) accommodation and care at a reception centre, b) monthly cash allowance of free use, c) travel allowances. • Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in private accommodation shall be entitled to the following provisions and benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) health care, b) allowance facilitating final departure from the country, c) complementary support, d) housing support, e) support based on integration contract, f) integration support. 	Based on Section 37 of Government Decree 301/2007 (XI.9.) on the implementation of the Act on Asylum, all the connecting support is enumerated in the previous column.
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Q45. With reference to Section 3, please complete the table below on conditions to access employment-related support measures for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary and humanitarian protection. Please indicate if the conditions apply by answering with yes/no. Please also clarify if the conditions apply to: i) all TCNs legally residing on your Member State's territory ("all TCNs"); ii) all beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection ("all ben"); or iii) specifically to refugees ("Ref"), beneficiaries of subsidiary protection ("SP"), beneficiaries of humanitarian protection ("HP")

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Table 7 Conditions to access employment-related support measures^{67*}

	Education	Language courses	Orientation courses	Vocational education and training	Counselling	Recognition of qualifications	Guaranteed minimum resources	Housing	Comments *
Having a residence permit	N/A	no	N/A Ref+SP are entitled to it, but they need no residence permit	N/A	N/A Ref+SP are entitled to it, but they need no residence permit	N/A	Ref+SP	Ref+S P	All Ref. and SP have right to reside, but not by residence permit. HT need residence permit (single permit).
Having a work permit	N/A	no	N/A Ref+SP are entitled to it, but they need no work permit	N/A	N/A Ref+SP are entitled to it, but they need no work permit	N/A	Ref+SP	Ref+S P	Ref.+SP do not need work permit. HT need work permit (single permit).
Having identity documents	N/A	no	Ref+SP	N/A	Ref+SP are entitled to it	N/A	Ref+SP	Ref+S P	Every person has to have identity document (ID card or passport.)
Having	N/A	no	Ref+SP	N/A	Ref+SP	N/A	Ref+SP	Ref+S	Only

⁶⁷ * Table 7 shows what is the connection between the indicated criteria of the first field of the given row and the service named in the given column. It indicates that refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection or TCNs who fulfilled the specified criteria of the given row whether have possibility to access to the service named of the given column.

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a domicile								P	RES+SP have permanent place of residence, other category of the target group has only (temporary) place of residence.
Language competency	N/A	no	Ref+SP	N/A	Ref+SP	N/A	Ref+SP	Ref+SP	Language competency is not connected to the given status.
Specific qualifications/diplomas required	N/A	no	N/A Ref+SP	yes All	Ref+SP	N/A	Ref+SP	Ref+SP	The specific qualifications/diplomas are not connected to the given status.
Sufficient financial resources	Yes (market based)	Yes (market based)	Ref+SP	yes All	Ref+SP	N/A	Ref+SP	Ref+SP	
Eligibility for loans	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Eligibility for loan and the enumerated support measure are not connected at all.
Etc. (add									

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rows if applicable)									
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* Please also indicate if conditions equally apply to all beneficiaries of international/humanitarian protection, all third-country nationals, nationals of the MS.

Q46. With reference to Section 3, please complete the table below concerning statistics on access to employment-related support measures

Table 8 Statistics in relation to accessing employment-related support measures^{68*}

	Refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and humanitarian protection					Please specify to which groups the figures refer to
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Total number of beneficiaries accessing education	38	N/A	87	42	40	Note: the data indicated is sourced from the competent unit of the responsible authority for the allocation of ERF and EIF (and the remaining 25% is a state financed part) financial resources, in Hungary. It was not possible to identify the precise group (age, type of education, etc.) within the Target group that is covered by these numbers.
Total number accessing language courses	327	323	432	486	N/A	The figures refer to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Please note that he indicated numbers reflect the number of persons who the opportunity to participate in language courses were open and available for (even for one person on more occasions/at more locations). <u>It was a state responsibility to provide language (Hungarian) courses until 01.01.2014</u> , prior to the introduction of the system of integration contract. Consequently, ERF was not considered, practically, as a financial source of related projects during this period.
Total number accessing orientation courses (based	598	574	803	827	944	Please note that orientation courses and counselling services here are treated equally, because within each project there was an element

⁶⁸ * The Table indicates only those systematic services which are guaranteed by the Member State (specified by the compulsory national law). It is very important that the EU funds can provide further services but these are not absolutely continuous and it is not guaranteed that every persons concerned will access to these programs. In the period of the close of the Study, EU guaranteed projects are not available to the Target group.

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on special funding from ERF; EIF)						in which both subjects have been included, but there was no organized cultural orientation training conducted, practically. *In 2014, 483 integration contracts were bound between OIN and ref/SP.
Total number accessing vocational education and training	N/I	18	13	42	21	Note: through ERF funded projects.
Total number making use of procedures for the recognition of qualifications	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	
Total number provided minimum guaranteed resources	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	N/I	
Total number accessing counselling services (based on special funding from ERF; EIF)	598	574	803	827	944	Please note that orientation courses and counselling services here are treated equally, because within each project there was an element in which both subjects have been included, but there was no organized cultural orientation training conducted, practically. *In 2014, 483 integration contracts were bound between OIN and ref/SP. ⁶⁹
Total number accessing housing	31	42	82	71	120	

⁶⁹ Based on the information of OIN.