

# **MULTI-ANNUAL PROGRAMME**

**OF THE EUROPEAN FUND FOR THE INTEGRATION OF  
THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS  
FOR THE PERIOD 2007 TO 2013**

**MEMBER STATE:** Republic of Hungary

**FUND:** European Fund for Integration of third-country nationals

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:** Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, Budapest, 1055,  
Kossuth tér 4.

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# 1. SITUATION IN HUNGARY

## 1.1. *The national situation and the migratory flows affecting it*

### 1.1.1 The national situation

Hungary until now has been a homogeneous mono-cultural society. The presence of foreigners in its territory is, if not marginal, certainly less conspicuous than in most other countries of Europe, it is estimated around 1,8% in 2008<sup>1</sup>. This is, however, only one side of the coin.

Firstly, the present situation might change rapidly. Experience from the recent past, especially in former emigration countries (such as Italy, Spain, Greece or Ireland) demonstrated that these countries received a significant immigrant population in a few years' span. These countries were totally unprepared from social, political and legal aspect, to this situation; immigrants were marginalised and the society felt alarmed by the sudden influx of "the others".

Since Hungary is a member of the European Union and a country at the external border of the EU, it is possible that in the near future it will receive larger numbers of third-country nationals seeking employment, better life conditions or protection than today. It is important therefore that Hungary prepares itself both legally and socially for such an event.

Secondly, as a modern developed democracy and a member of the European Union, Hungary has sought to become more inclusive, and to provide all groups of the society, including third-country nationals with effective access to the rights they are entitled to. This means that, independently from the numbers involved, the society, as a whole, has to make an effort to promote integration for these groups of persons, as well.

Thirdly, although the country has not faced serious social unrest, the possible increase of marginalised groups, especially in the urban centres, may create the risk of added social exclusion which should be anticipated and avoided.

Finally, actions on integration today present an economic advantage, since the successful integration of third-country nationals within the society would contribute to the Hungarian economy and welfare rather than being a drain on the public funds.

### 1.1.2. History of legal migration

Before the change of regime in 1989, Hungary was mainly a country characterized by emigration. The democratization process was accompanied by the liberalisation of the rules pertaining to the border control, to the exit of Hungarian citizens and to the entry and stay of foreigners and Hungary became a transit and destination country of international migration.

In 1998 two-third of the foreigners living in Hungary came from the following four countries<sup>2</sup>: Romania (38%), the former Yugoslavia (11%), the former Soviet Union (13%) and China (5,5%). It is estimated<sup>3</sup> that among those immigrants 90% of the Romanian citizens, 50-60% of the former Soviet citizens and 70-80% of the Yugoslavian citizens were

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<sup>1</sup> Estimated by the authors of the document, see detailed statistics on page 9 and in the Annex

<sup>2</sup> Margit Feischmidt and Pál Nyíri (editors), *Nem kívánt gyerekek? Külföldi gyerekek magyar iskolákban* (Budapest Sík kiadó, 2006), p 19-20

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 19-20

ethnic Hungarians. Therefore we can conclude that the immigration to Hungary in the 90s was mainly characterized by ethnic migration.

The social integration of those groups was facilitated by their already existing language skills, knowledge and family relationships. The attitude of the host society and the legal background is also much more favourable for them than for the other migrant groups.

Due to the visa policy of the early 90s a significant number of economic migrants came from Asia to Hungary (especially from China, Vietnam and Mongolia)<sup>4</sup>. The change of the visa policy and the restrictions of the legal framework in the following years resulted in the decrease of this flow by the end of the 90's. However the accession of Hungary to the European Union made the country even more attractive for the citizens of the neighbouring countries and for the citizens of Asian countries<sup>5</sup>.

According to the current migratory trends, the proportion of migrants in relation to the host population is still very low comparing with other European countries. Nevertheless, the number of foreigners legally residing in Hungary is increasing year by year.

### **1.1.3. Legal framework and present migration situation**

For being able to estimate the number of legally resident third-country nationals in the territory of Hungary, we should have a general overview about the relevant national legislation concerning migration.

On 18<sup>th</sup> December 2006, the Parliament of the Republic of Hungary has adopted two new legislative acts in the field of migration which implemented the relevant EU directives. The Act I of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Persons Enjoying the Right of Free Movement (hereinafter referred to as: Free Movement Act) and the Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals (hereinafter referred to as: New Aliens Act) replaced the previous Aliens Act (Act XXXIX of 2001 on the Entry and Stay of Foreigners) and entered into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2007. The Free Movement Act implements the Council Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States while the New Aliens Act contains the necessary provisions for the full implementation of the Schengen acquis in Hungary. It complies with the Schengen visa regime, and fully harmonizes with Schengen-related and other EU legal measures on the field of both legal and illegal migration. This act contains all detailed rules on admission procedures of third-country nationals.

Concerning the general conditions of the right of residence for a period longer than three month, the entry conditions for third-country nationals are the following: (a) possession of a valid travel document; and (b) possession of a visa for a validity period longer than three months, or a residence permit, or an immigration permit, or a settlement permit, or a temporary settlement permit, or a national settlement permit, or an EC settlement permit; and (c) possession of the necessary permits for return or subsequent travel; and (d) justification of the purpose of entry and stay; and (e) having accommodations or a place of residence in the territory of the Republic of Hungary; and (f) having sufficient means of subsistence and financial resources to cover their accommodation costs for the duration of the intended stay and for the return to their country of origin or transit to a third country; and (g) having full healthcare insurance or sufficient financial resources for healthcare services; and (h) not being

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 19-20, 41

<sup>5</sup> Data provided by the Hungarian Statistical Office, available at [http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat\\_annual/tab11\\_06ieb.html?617](http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_annual/tab11_06ieb.html?617) (2008.08.13.)

subject to an entry ban, not considered to be a threat to public policy, public security or public health, or to the national security of the Republic of Hungary; and (i) not being persons for whom an alert has been issued in the SIS for the purposes of refusing entry.

In the event of non-compliance with these requirements, the entry and stay of third-country nationals shall be authorized only on humanitarian grounds, on grounds of national interest or because of international obligations.

The third-country nationals holding either of the permits listed below are not required to certify at the time of entry the requirements specified under Paragraphs c)-g).

### **Number and categories of visa holders**

The types of visas for a validity period for longer than three months are the following; (a) visa entitling the holder to acquire residence permit, which is valid for single or multiple entry, and stay in the territory of the Republic of Hungary for a period of longer than three months; (b) seasonal employment visa, which is valid for single or multiple entry and for employment for a period of longer than three months and maximum six months; (c) national visa, which is valid for single or multiple entry and for stay in the territory of the Republic of Hungary for a period of longer than three months under international agreement.

In 2007 16 580 persons applied for long term visa<sup>6</sup> (based on the former Act on Aliens) but at the moment of writing no data is available of the number of persons holding a valid long term visa on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007. The main countries of origin of the applicants were: Ukraine (4175), Serbia or Montenegro (3463), China (1787) and the USA (1190).

In 2007 3808 persons applied for national visa<sup>7</sup>, but at the moment of writing no data was available of the number of persons holding a valid national visa on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007.

On 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 801 persons possessed valid seasonal employment visa. The main country of origin of seasonal visa holders was Ukraine, it was the country of origin of 701 seasonal visa holders.

### **Number and categories of residence permit holders**

The third-country nationals holding a valid long-term visa or national visa are authorized to remain in the territory of the Republic of Hungary after the period of residence authorized in the visa expires if they are in possession of a residence permit, unless the New Aliens Act provides otherwise. A residence permit is an authorization to reside in the territory of the Republic of Hungary for a limited duration of at least three months and not more than two years. A residence permit may be extended for two additional years.

On 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, a total of 18 683 third-country nationals were in possession of some type of residence permits, the main countries of origin being Ukraine (3 441), China (3 125), Vietnam (1382), Serbia (1341) and the USA (1171)<sup>8</sup>.

From the total number 5438 residence permits were issued on the grounds of family reunification, 5042 for the purpose of employment or other form of gainful activity, 3809 on grounds of pursuit of studies, 2663 on humanitarian grounds, 263 for the purpose of visit, 110 for official duty, 18 for the purpose of medical treatment and 1340 for other reasons.

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<sup>6</sup> Data provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality, on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2008

<sup>7</sup> Data provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality, on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2008

<sup>8</sup> Data provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality, on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2008

From the total number 10 689 (57%) of the holders of residence permit are men and 7994 (43%) are women, with the number of men dominating over the number of women in all the categories of residence permit, except for residence permit for official duty, residence permit for the purpose of visit and residence permit for family reunification.

Young and middle-aged people prevail among the holders of residence permits with 2314 persons under the age of 14 (12%), 4962 persons between 15 and 24 (26%), and 10 373 persons between 25 and 54 (55%).

A special group of third-country nationals holding humanitarian residence permits are persons authorised to stay in the territory of Hungary (hereinafter referred to as: PAS). They are persons who are not eligible to refugee status but who are entitled to remain in Hungary as their removal to their country of origin might subject them to capital punishment, torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and there is no safe third country where they can be returned. From 2005 till the entry into force of the new Act on Asylum (Act LXXX of 2007) the refugee authority recognized approximately 100 persons as PAS yearly<sup>9</sup> (2005: 95 persons, 2006: 99 persons, 2007: 83 persons). The entry into force of the new Act on Asylum on 1<sup>st</sup> January resulted in a considerable decrease in the number of the newly recognized PAS, in the first half of 2008 only one person received that status<sup>10</sup>. This is due to the fact that the new Act on Asylum introduced the concept of subsidiary protection to the Hungarian law and the overwhelming majority of the applicants coming from the conflict zones such as Afghanistan or Iraq were recognized as beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. As the deadline of the *ex officio* review of the status of all PAS is eighteen months from the entry into force of the Act (till July 2009) the number of PAS after July 2009 is estimated to be very low.<sup>11</sup>

PAS receive a humanitarian residence permit which is valid for a year, therefore their status is subject to a yearly review. They receive support under the New Aliens Act, such as: accommodation at a reception centre or at a community shelter, health care, financial subsidy for housing, financial subsidy for participating in the public education.

### **Number and categories of permanent residents**

The third-country national is considered as permanent resident (settled) if she/he has a (a) an immigration permit or a settlement permit both issued before the entry into force of the New Act on Aliens (b) or a temporary settlement permit; or a national settlement permit; or an EC settlement permit.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 10 828 third-country nationals were in possession of settlement permit, and 97 people were in possession of EC settlement permit. In 2007 4 persons applied for temporary settlement permit and 704 persons applied for a national settlement permit, but at the time of writing no data were available about the number of successful applications<sup>12</sup>. It means that at least 10 925 third country nationals and at most 11 633 third-country nationals were in possession of a settlement permit on 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2007.

From the total number of third-country nationals holding a settlement permit 5800 were women and 4828 were men. As it was seen at the number of third-country nationals holding a residence permit young and middle-aged people prevail among holders of a settlement permit

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<sup>9</sup> Data provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality, available at [http://www.bevandorlas.hu/statisztikak\\_HUN\\_34.xls](http://www.bevandorlas.hu/statisztikak_HUN_34.xls)

<sup>10</sup> Data provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality on the 30<sup>th</sup> July 2008

<sup>11</sup> Article 92 of the Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum

<sup>12</sup> Data provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2008

with 15 % of the men and 16% of the women being younger than 25 and 25% of the men and 19% of the women being aged between 25 and 54. The main countries of origin of third-country nationals holding a settlement permit are: Ukraine (4209), Serbia or Montenegro (1109), China (1621) and Vietnam (508).

Immigration permits were issued by virtue of the former Act LXXXVI of 1993 on the Entry, Stay in Hungary and Immigration of Foreigners for permanent residence in the territory of the Republic of Hungary. On 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 24 426 third-country nationals were holding a valid immigration permit<sup>13</sup>. The main countries of origin of third-country nationals holding an immigration permit are: the former Yugoslavia (6802, 27.8%), Ukraine (4237, 17.4%), China (3487, 14.3%), the former USSR (2404, 9.8%), Vietnam (1288, 5.2%) and Russia (1228, 5%). Among the third-country nationals holding an immigration permit the number of men and women is almost equal: there are 7724 men and 7500 women, and the majority of them (63% of the men and 61% of the women) are aged between 25 and 54.

### **Family members of EEA citizens**

If a third-country national is a family member of a citizen of a country belonging to the European Economic Area (hereinafter referred to as: EEA) or of a Hungarian citizen, she/he falls within the scope of the Free Movement Act and therefore she/he can stay legally in the territory of Hungary in possession of a residence card which entitles its holder to stay for a period of longer than three months or of a permanent residence card which entitles the holder to stay permanently in the territory of Hungary.

On 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007, 1705 third country nationals were in possession of a residence card as third-country national family members from which 1580 persons were family members of Hungarian citizens and 125 were family members of other EEA citizens<sup>14</sup>. 2113 third-country nationals were in possession of a permanent residence card.

### **Estimated number of third-country nationals legally residing on the territory of Hungary**

On 31<sup>st</sup> of December there were at least 58 653 and at most 79 749 third-country nationals legally residing in the territory of Hungary for a period of longer than three months. As the population of Hungary was 10 045 000 on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007<sup>15</sup> the number of third-country nationals residing in the country at that moment is estimated around 0,58% - 0,79% of the total number of Hungarian population.

*The number of EEA nationals can serve as another point of comparison: their number was approximately 109 097 on the same date (that makes 1,08% of the Hungarian population). The total number of foreigners residing on the territory of the Republic of Hungary on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 therefore adds up to 189 097 at most, which is 1,88% of the Hungarian population.*

#### **1.1.4. The Hungarian view on foreigners**

As it is recognized in the Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States. Integration requires an effort from the host society as well.

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<sup>13</sup> Data provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2008

<sup>14</sup> Data provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2008

<sup>15</sup> Data provided by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, available at [http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat\\_infra/tab1\\_01hea.html](http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/xstadat/xstadat_infra/tab1_01hea.html) (2008.08.17.)



Unfortunately the views on foreigners in Hungary are not overall positive. According to a study undertaken in 2002/2003 the Hungarian students aged between 13-15 living in the areas of Budapest hosting a greater number of foreigners than the average areas have surprisingly false ideas about the number of migrants in Hungary<sup>16</sup>. They agree in the fact that “there are too many migrants in Hungary” and some of them estimated the proportion of migrants between 30-40% of the Hungarian population. While even according to its authors this survey can not be regarded as a representative one, experts believe that adults have the same misconceptions about the number of migrants in Hungary.

According to the 2007 annual survey of the TÁRKI Social Research Institute<sup>17</sup> researching the amount of xenophobia in the adult Hungarian population for a decade 29% of the Hungarians can be considered openly xenophobic. Those persons would not authorise the entry of asylum seekers to the territory of Hungary at all. 10% of the Hungarians can be regarded as xenophilic as they would let all asylum seekers in irrespective of their nationality. The remaining 69% would decide on the basis of the nationality of the person in question: most of them would welcome ethnic Hungarians, but Arabs, Chinese, Russians and Romanians would be rejected by the majority (77-87%) of the answerers. 68% of the persons who answered the question would reject Pirez people, as well, who are members of a non-existing ethnic group.

## **1. 2. The measures undertaken by Hungary so far**

### **1.2.1. Integration experiences and policy development**

As it is detailed above Hungary already has a migrant population who has arrived in the country in the last 15 years. As the majority of the immigrants belonged to the Hungarian ethnic minority abroad, there has been no comprehensive State effort to assist the smooth integration of migrants into the Hungarian society, and the efforts undertaken so far were mainly depending on private initiatives (especially from NGOs), occasionally with the help of State funds. As a result of the exiguity of the presence of aliens in the country, there is no major political and social demand for policies and action on immigration and, consequently, on integration of migrants. This means that integration policies are principally dictated by the policy makers, in particular by those already involved in the asylum sector, and do not come as a response to a formed social pressure.

In the framework of a Transition Facility Project entitled “Facilitating Refugee Integration in Hungary”, implemented by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality and the EU Member State partner, the Centre of International and European Economic Law of Greece (CIEEL) a White Paper on Integration was published in 2006<sup>18</sup>. The Paper aimed to provide answers to the request for a comprehensive integration strategy for recognized refugees and persons authorised to stay (hereinafter PAS). In the course of the compilation of the Paper the Hungarian stakeholders

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<sup>16</sup> Margit Feischmidt and Pál Nyíri (editors), *Nem kívánt gyerekek? Külföldi gyerekek magyar iskolákban* (Budapest Sík kiadó, 2006), p 114

<sup>17</sup> Data collected in the course of the Omnibusz research project in February 2007, published on the website of the TÁRKI Research Institute on 08.03.2007, available at <http://www.tarki.hu/hu/news/2007/kitekint/20070308.html> (2008.08.13.)

<sup>18</sup> Office of Immigration and Nationality, Hungary; Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, Hungary; Centre of International and European Economic Law Greece: *White Paper For the Integration of Refugees, Persons Under Subsidiary Protection and Other Third Country Nationals Residing Legally in Hungary* Hungarian – Greek Transition Facility Project „Facilitating Refugee Integration in Hungary” HU2004/IB/JH/01; Budapest, 2006

have expressed an interest in enlarging the target group as much as possible, in order to include not only refugees and PAS and their relatives, but also third country nationals residing in Hungary on other grounds. The White Paper contains suggestions on the possible organizational structure and legal basis of integration and a chapter on the general conception of the integration of migrants.

For enhancing its commitment to the integration of foreigners, the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement set up a working group dealing with integration issues in June 2008. All the relevant stakeholders dealing with integration issues have been taking part in the work of this expert team, including international organizations (UNHCR, IOM, Hungarian Helsinki Committee), other ministries (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Municipalities), the Office of Immigration and Nationality, the Central Statistical Office and its research institutes and the NGO's (Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants, Demos Foundation). The working group gives an excellent opportunity to discuss all the important issues in the field of integration, its main aim is to coordinate all the measures taken in this field and to harmonize the management of all the national and European funds avoiding overlapping among them. It is also a forum for distribution and discussion of the documents of the National Contact Points on Integration.

### **1.2.2. Employment**

As a general rule third-country nationals in Hungary are required a work permit in order to work in Hungary. Individual work permits can only be issued on the basis of a valid workforce requisition by an employer and if prior to filing the workforce requisition no Hungarian worker nor any national of the European Economic Area or a relative of such national was available for the position in question. Family members of EU and EEA nationals (except for nationals of Austria, Germany, Belgium, Denmark and France) can work in Hungary without a work permit<sup>19</sup>.

According to the number of permits issued by the Employment Centres in 2007 the total number of foreign workers in Hungary was 55.230<sup>20</sup>. One-third of the foreigners holding a work permit (11.804) worked in the building industry and between 1000 and 3000 foreigners worked in the following sectors (in descending order): catering/tourism, agriculture, commerce, fabrication of home entertainment devices and fabrication of clothes. 15.039 persons among the foreign workers came from third countries and among them 2.036 persons (13,5 %) was working in a workplace requiring high qualification.

A study undertaken by an economic research institute in 2005<sup>21</sup> indicated that the number of work permits does not give a valid picture about the number of foreigners actually working in the country, because in one hand nothing proves that the holder of the work permit is actually residing in the country and on the other hand because the phenomenon of illegal employment appears significantly among foreigners.

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<sup>19</sup> Decree No. 8/1999 (XI.10.) SzCsM On Work Permits Issued to Foreign Nationals in Hungary

<sup>20</sup> Information provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2008 on the basis of data provided by the National Employment Office

<sup>21</sup> GKI Economic Research Co, A foglalkoztatás közép- és hosszú távú feltételrendszerének, a várható munkaerő-kínálati és keresleti folyamatok változásának prognosztizálása (Budapest, October 2005)

### 1.2.3. Regularisation

So far only one regularisation programme took place in Hungary, at the time of the country's accession to the EU in 2004. It aimed at decreasing the number of migrants illegally staying in the country which was supposed to serve the interests of the neighbouring Member States as well, since by means of this measure, the number of third-country nationals who would have otherwise planned to enter the territories of other Member States illegally, might have diminished. The programme also involved family reunification considerations. There were some third-country nationals who could not otherwise have been granted a residence permit in accordance with the immigration laws at that time but were living in Hungary in a family relationship. As a result of the programme, their legal status was settled.

In the framework of this programme, third-country nationals who had arrived to the territory of Hungary before the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2003 and who otherwise did not meet the requirements of legal residence, but fulfilled the criteria laid down in Act XXIX of 2004, could apply for a residence permit within a limited period of time, namely within 90 days after the entry into force of the relevant act<sup>22</sup>.

The following categories of migrants were eligible for granting a residence permit:

- a) Who lived in a family relationship with a Hungarian citizen / with a non-Hungarian spouse who was legally resident in Hungary, or
- b) Who was engaged in gainful activities as the owner or director of a company, or
- c) Who had cultural ties with Hungary and could arrange his /her official affairs in Hungarian, or
- d) Whose expulsion could not be executed due to the principle of non-refoulement.

More than 1500 illegally staying third-country nationals (1540) applied for a residence permit and in about 1200 cases the authorities rendered a positive decision. Immigrants who were granted a residence permit in the framework of the regularisation programme in 2004, were mainly from China, Vietnam and Romania. Other main countries of origin included the former Yugoslavia, Mongolia and Nigeria<sup>23</sup>.

In case of a positive decision, the applicant was granted a residence permit with the validity of one year. The third-country national had access to the labour market with a work permit which was issued without the examination of the labour market situation.

### 1.2.4. Education

One of the relatively most improved field concerning migrant minors is their education. Over the last decade, in accordance with the EU acquis a series of measures have been taken by the authorities responsible for the management of Hungarian education to guarantee migrant children being of school age the right to full access to and participation in public education on equal footing with their Hungarian counterparts.

The law applicable to the education of non-Hungarian citizens in Hungary is the Act LXXIX of 1993 on Public Education. According to Section 110 and 111 of the Act, non-Hungarian national minors are subject to nursery service or mandatory schooling in Hungary if they exercise the right of free movement and residence in Hungary according to the Free

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<sup>22</sup> Article 145 of Act XXIX of 2004 on Amendments and Repeals of Legal Regulations and other Legislative Changes Related to Hungary's Accession to the European Union

<sup>23</sup> Data provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality

Movement Act or fall within the scope of the New Aliens Act and are in the possession of a valid immigration permit, settlement permit or a permit entitling them to reside in the territory of the Republic of Hungary. The right to nursery care, school education, boarding school education, pedagogical special services can be exercised if the parent of the child holds a residence permit for a duration of over three months and exercises gainful employment. If the period of residence within the territory of the Republic of Hungary does not exceed one year, these services are provided upon the parent's request. If the period of residence does exceed one year, then by the power of the law, the child is subject to mandatory schooling.

As long as they meet the abovementioned requirements, non-Hungarian nationals may receive nursery care, and if they become subject to mandatory schooling, then school education, boarding school education and pedagogical special services under terms and conditions equivalent to those for Hungarian nationals, as long as they are of compulsory school age (until they reach their 18 years of age). Non-Hungarian nationals not mentioned above, unless otherwise stipulated in an international treaty or legislation, or in the absence of reciprocity providing gratuitousness, shall pay a fee for receiving nursery, school and dormitory provisions and pedagogical special services. Such fees may not exceed the portion of expenses for specialized tasks per student. Heads of public education institutions may reduce or waive such fees in accordance with the regulations set forth by the operator of the institution.

Studies commenced abroad may be continued in the school system of Hungarian public education. According to Article 111 of the Act LXXIX of 1993 on Public Education, the head of the school decides on the recognition of previous studies and the admission of the student. If the head of the school can not decide in the question of recognition, he/she shall request the opinion of the Minister of Education, or, in the case of vocational education, the Minister responsible for the qualification.

In the academic year of 2007/2008 the number of third-country nationals participating in public education was 4802<sup>24</sup> (See detailed statistics in the Annex). This number includes asylum seeker and refugee children as well. Even though a slight decrease can be observed in the number of migrant children, taking into account that the number of Hungarian minors has been decreasing consequently for years, the proportion of migrant children is likely to grow in comparison with Hungarian children. Another important fact is that approximately 60% of the migrant children enrolled in public education in Hungary are ethnic Hungarians (See detailed statistics at the Annex). In the academic year of 2006/2007 the number of foreign students participating in higher education in Hungary was 15 110 of which 6552 were third-country nationals<sup>25</sup>. (See detailed statistics at the Annex).

Beyond guaranteeing equal conditions on a legal basis, in order to promote the harmonious social and cultural integration of foreign students, the Minister of Education issued a pedagogical programme for the intercultural education of migrant children in 2004<sup>26</sup>. Those schools which organise the education of their non-Hungarian speaking pupils on the basis of this pedagogical programme may apply for additional subsidy. (See detailed rules in point 1.3)

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<sup>24</sup> Data provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture, available in K ozoktat asi statisztikai kiadv any 2007 at [http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/ks07\\_fm/index.html](http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/ks07_fm/index.html) (2008.08.14.)

<sup>25</sup> Data provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture, available in Fels oktat asi statisztikai kiadv any 2006: at [http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/fs06\\_fm/](http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/fs06_fm/) (2008.08.14.)

<sup>26</sup> The pedagogical program is available at: [http://www.okm.gov.hu/doc/upload/200612/okm\\_migrans\\_hun\\_interkult\\_061205.pdf](http://www.okm.gov.hu/doc/upload/200612/okm_migrans_hun_interkult_061205.pdf) (2008.08.15.)

Furthermore, the New Hungary Development Plan<sup>27</sup> (2007-2013) and its Social Renewal Operational Programme for 2007-2008 supports the education of migrant students. In the course of priority 3 of the Social Renewal Operational Programme<sup>28</sup> (Access to qualitative education for all) institutes of the public and higher education, teachers and NGOs can apply for funding to ensure the high quality of the education of migrant students by actions such as: training in intercultural education, training of Hungarian as a foreign language teachers, introduction of global education to the educational practice, enhancement of the cooperation between schools, school managements and NGOs to support the integration of migrant students.

In 2003 a Working group on the education of migrant children was set up by the Ministry of Education and Culture. All the relevant stakeholders have been participating in the work of this expert team, particularly the ministries concerned in the field of integration, international organizations, experts, NGO's, teachers, directors of schools. The working group aims at sharing best practices, exchanging information, coordinating and harmonizing the tasks of the participants and is an efficient platform for preparing the professional decisions, and for the improvement of the implementation of legal sources.

### **1.2.5. Housing**

The Government Decree N. 12 of 2001 on housing subsidies was amended in January 2008 to provide equal access to procedures for obtaining housing for long-term resident third-country nationals. Before the amendment third-country nationals were required to obtain a permit from the minister without portfolio responsible for the regional development and growth as a prerequisite of applying for the housing subsidies available under the Decree, unless they were married to a Hungarian national. Due to the amendment housing subsidies are provided to third-country nationals with immigration or settlement permit under the same conditions as Hungarian nationals. The same applies to third-country nationals having the right to free movement on the territory of the Member States as family members of an EEA national. Persons authorised to stay are eligible for additional housing subsidies.

### **1.2.6. Health care**

Social insurance is a regime for sharing risks within society among the citizens of the Republic of Hungary, and other natural persons staying in the territory of the Republic of Hungary subject to the conditions set out in the relevant Act<sup>29</sup>, in which participation is compulsory. Only those insured persons are entitled to receive the whole range of social security benefits who pay the obligatory social security contributions, which practically means that those who legally work in Hungary are automatically insured. In the Hungarian system there are two types of benefits, the health insurance benefits and the pension insurance benefits. The health insurance benefits consist of health services and cash benefits. According to the New Aliens Act, an all-inclusive health insurance (or sufficient means of covering any foreseen medical treatment) is a prerequisite of obtaining any type of residence permit valid for more than three months.

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<sup>27</sup> The New Hungary Development Plan is available at <http://www.nfu.hu/doc/125> (2008.08.13.).

<sup>28</sup> The Social Renewal Operational Programme is available at [http://www.nfu.hu/umft\\_operativ\\_programok](http://www.nfu.hu/umft_operativ_programok). (2008.08.13.)

<sup>29</sup> Act LXXX of 1997 on the Eligibility for Social Security Benefits and Private Pensions and the Funding for These Services

Persons who are not insured are entitled only to certain kinds of benefits, namely to health services and to some kind of medical services. As far as the social security system is concerned the same rules apply to Hungarian citizens and third country nationals with permanent resident status. Persons who stay temporarily in Hungary can be entitled to a limited scope of social security services on the basis of bilateral social security agreements or on the basis of reciprocity. Foreign students who stay in Hungary in order to carry out studies are entitled to health services only if they are admitted by an establishment of secondary or higher education accredited in the Republic of Hungary in order to carry out a full-time course of study.

### **1.2.7. Rights to political and social participation**

The Constitution of Hungary<sup>30</sup> provides important rights to third-country nationals in the field of political participation at the local level and in the field of civic participation. Third-country nationals have the right to establish organizations whose goals are not prohibited by law and to join such organizations (Article 63) and have the right to establish or join organizations together with others with the objective of protecting their economic or social interests (Article 70/C). According to Article 64 of the Constitution they have the right to present, individually or together with others, written petitions or complaints to the relevant public authority and according to its Article 62 they have the right to peaceful assembly.

Article 70 of the Constitution provides the right to adult third-country nationals holding an immigration permit or a settlement permit to vote in local ballots for the election of representatives and mayors, provided that they are in the territory of the Republic of Hungary on the day of the election or referendum, and furthermore to participate in local referenda or popular initiatives.

### **1.3. The total national resources allocated**

On the basis of the pedagogical programme for the intercultural education of migrant children issued in 2004 by the Minister of Education additional subsidy can be given to schools educating migrant children. The amount of the additional subsidy is calculated on the basis of the number of students falling within the scope of the ministerial decree in question at the given school. The additional subsidy is available for the education of a foreign citizen who does not speak Hungarian and who's been participating in public education for less than a year is 45 000 HUF at most for an academic year. The support available for the education of asylum seekers, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, persons authorised to stay and unaccompanied minors is twice of that amount.

Concerning those schools which organise the education of their non-Hungarian speaking pupils and apply for additional subsidy for that the total amount of this subsidy was:

in the academic year 2005/2006	2 520 000,- HUF;
in the academic year 2006/2007	12 915 000,- HUF;
in the first half of the academic year 2007/2008	855 000,- HUF.

Besides the above-mentioned data there are no measurable national resources to be allocated, since there are no further concrete statutory provisions aiming the integration of migrants.

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<sup>30</sup> Act XX of 1949 on The Constitution of the Republic of Hungary

## **2. ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS IN HUNGARY**

### ***2.1. The requirements in Hungary in relation to the baseline situation***

There are three main areas in Hungary where the requirements in relation with the baseline situation appear:

1. Elaborating the theoretical background of the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary
2. Empowering the existing institutional background of the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary
3. Implementing the Common Basic Principles by targeting actions at the migrants themselves and at the host society

#### **1. Elaborating the theoretical background of the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary**

As it is detailed above the majority of the migrant population living in Hungary has arrived in the country in the last 15 years. As the majority of the immigrants belonged to the Hungarian ethnic minority, there has been no comprehensive State effort to assist the smooth integration of migrants into the Hungarian society.

Neither has been a proactive migration policy developed in Hungary in the last 15 years. The migration policy of the country was mainly shaped by the need to react to the arrival of foreigners into the country from the end of the '80s and later by the need to meet the requirements of the EU acquis.

In the recent years a number of experts working in this field urged the elaboration of a comprehensive migration and integration policy for Hungary. According to a study undertaken by an economic research institute in 2005<sup>31</sup> the relation between the Hungarian migration policy and the labour market needs of the country is rather loose, which is problematic as uncontrolled migration can aggravate tensions on the labour market without helping to reduce labour market demand.

Therefore it is essential to develop a comprehensive migration and integration policy that takes into account the labour market and other needs of the country and defines the number and composition of the migrants needed.

The first step to draw up a migration and integration policy is to have a more reliable picture of third-country nationals staying legally in the country. The current situation shows that there is a shortage of information about third-country nationals staying legally in the country, with particular emphasis to their geographical distribution in the county, their educational and professional background and skills as well as the reasons that brought them to Hungary. The statistics available about the number and categories of third-country nationals legally residing in the country are not coherent enough and in some cases the time elapsing between the end of the reference period and the availability of the relevant data is too long. Therefore further research should be undertaken and the statistical systems should be further improved.

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<sup>31</sup> GKI Economic Research Co, A foglalkoztatás közép- és hosszú távú feltételrendszerének, a várható munkaerő-kínálati és keresleti folyamatok változásának prognosztizálása (Budapest, October 2005)

## **2. Empowering the existing institutional background of the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary**

Access for third country nationals to public institutions as well as to private goods and services on a non-discriminatory way and equal basis is a critical foundation of better integration. However third-country nationals can only access public institutions and public services through members of the public administration and public service providers. According to the research<sup>32</sup> undertaken so far, members of the public administration are not always aware of the rights of third country nationals to the services and have problems in communicating with them. Therefore it is necessary to prepare them and public service providers for the successful interaction with third-country nationals. In this context priority should be given to the training of the staff concerned that might come into direct contact with third-country nationals.

If it proves necessary following the elaboration of a comprehensive Hungarian migration and integration policy a new institutional structure involving the governmental and municipal level as well as the non-governmental sector for the integration of third-country nationals should also be set up.

As the number of migrants in the Hungarian society is increasing, mainstreamed policies affecting migrants is becoming more and more important. Therefore the integration of migrants should predominantly be achieved through mainstreaming existing policies, namely by involving the aspect of migrant integration into the development of all government policies, gradually aiming at overcoming structural inequalities. Mainstreaming policies can be achieved by promoting the dialogue among the variety of stakeholders involved in the integration process.

Regular meetings and information exchange of the different stakeholders in the field of integration is necessary to ensure that the integration measures undertaken by them are coherent, effective and efficient. Therefore mechanisms need to be developed to exchange information about the planned and implemented integration measures so that the different stakeholders can co-ordinate their actions with a view to increase their efficiency.

## **3. Implementing the Common Basic Principles**

### **a) Elaborating measures aiming at acquiring skills and knowledge for the successful integration**

In order to facilitate the successful integration of third-country nationals into the Hungarian society there is an urgent need for providing Hungarian language training facilities and integration programmes.

Language training should aim at reaching a level that enables migrants to work effectively and to successfully interact with Hungarians as soon as possible.

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<sup>32</sup> White Paper For the Integration of Refugees, Persons Under Subsidiary Protection and Other Third Country Nationals Residing Legally in Hungary  
Hungarian – Greek Transition Facility Project „Facilitating Refugee Integration in Hungary” HU2004/IB/JH/01; Budapest, 2006 p 32



Integration programmes should provide knowledge of Hungary's history, institutions and fundamental values and as well as of the everyday life in Hungary.

As finding employment is a crucial question in the integration of migrants the introduction of measures providing greater flexibility for the programmes could ensure that migrants can work and participate in the language training course or the integration programme at the same time. In order to promote the integration of third-country nationals as soon as possible it is important to provide for the basic information about the country as soon as possible preferably during the admission procedure.

#### **b) Improving the education of migrant children and young adults**

Although the legal framework of education of migrant children is provided, the schools educating migrant children have to face several problems. One of this is the inadequate Hungarian language skills of migrant children that hinder their education<sup>33</sup>. Another problem is that migrant parents and migrant children themselves do not have adequate information about the Hungarian education system which makes the choice of profession difficult for them.<sup>34</sup> In spite of the existence of the intercultural pedagogical programme aiming to promote the integration of migrant children elaborated by the Ministry of Education and Culture, only a small number of schools implement this programme.<sup>35</sup>

#### **c) Creating an open society**

As it was detailed in point 1.1.4., the Hungarian view on foreigners is not overall positive, and negative attitude towards foreigners can create huge obstacles for them in the most important aspects of life, such as employment and accommodation. This fact underlines the importance of the principle that integration is a two-way process of mutual accommodation by all migrants and the residents of the host society. Therefore besides the accommodation of migrants to the Hungarian society, Hungary should also be prepared to the arrival and presence of migrants to facilitate their integration.

For creating an open society there is a need for the better information of the public about the number of migrants living in Hungary, the reasons of and the need for migration and about the added value of migrants to the country. Measures including information campaigns and exhibitions promoting the appreciation of diversity such as projects undertaken in the framework of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue (2008) would lead to increase the open-mindedness of Hungarians and would help to understand the material and immaterial ways of migrants' contribution to the Hungarian society.

The media plays a very significant role in sensitizing the population, therefore there is a need for promoting the presence of adequate and balanced information about the migrants in the media.

## ***2.2. The operational objectives of Hungary designed to meet its requirements***

Upon the requirements identified above, the following national priorities have been set up:

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<sup>33</sup> Margit Feischmidt and Pál Nyíri (editors), *Nem kívánt gyerekek? Külföldi gyerekek magyar iskolákban* (Budapest Sík kiadó, 2006), p 138

<sup>34</sup> Information provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture

<sup>35</sup> Information provided by the Office of Immigration and Nationality.

## **1. Elaborating the theoretical background of the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary**

- Promoting research about the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary, the anticipated labour demand of Hungary and the migration and integration policy of Hungary
- Promoting research that gives a reliable and up-to-date picture of third-country nationals legally staying in the country and about the migration flows affecting Hungary
- Improving the existing statistical systems collecting information about third-country nationals
- Promoting exchange of information among Member States

## **2. Empowering the existing institutional background of the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary**

- Strengthening the capacity of the public administration and public service providers to successfully interact with third-country nationals
- Developing models of co-operation between government stakeholders enabling them to exchange ideas, information and to foster mainstreaming
- Promoting dialogue among the different stakeholders about integration measures
- Promoting the training of employees involved in integration

## **3. Implementing the Common Basic Principles**

- a) Elaborating measures aiming at acquiring skills and knowledge for the successful integration
  - Creating language training facilities for adults and further improving the accessibility of language training
  - Rendering admission procedures more effective and accessible to third-country nationals
  - Establishing civic orientation and cultural orientation programmes for migrants
  - Taking measures aiming the integration of migrants' family members
- b) Improving the education of migrant children and young adults
  - Providing comprehensive and general information to migrants about the Hungarian education and training system
  - Organising supplementary Hungarian language training courses for migrant children during the school year and the summer holiday
  - Reflecting diversity, promoting multiculturalism and inter-cultural dialogue in school curriculum
- c) Creating an open society
  - Taking measures enabling intercultural dialogue

- Promoting the migrant's possibility to participate in the social and political life of the host society
- Organizing information campaigns for the host society to tackle xenophobia, and to inform all segments of the host society about the need of immigration and migrant integration

### **3. STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES**

The Republic of Hungary decided to target all four priorities described in the Commission Decision of 20/VIII/2007 on Implementing Council Decision 2007/435/EC as regards the adoption of strategic guidelines for 2007 to 2013 in its Multi-Annual program.

The table below identifies the annual programs in which Hungary wishes to implement the national priorities of the Multi-Annual Plan. The bold numbers at the top row of the table show the year in which the annual programme of the year at the row underneath is going to be implemented. The first column of the table contains a short description of the national priorities instead of their full title, as this would not fit into the table.

As it can be seen from the table – due to delays in the elaboration and evaluation of the Multi-Annual Program and the Annual Program for 2007 – both the Annual Program for 2007 and the Annual Program for 2008 will be implemented in 2009.

## Indicative plan on the implementation of the national priorities of the Integration Fund

	2009		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
National priority							
1.1. Education		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.2. Language training		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3. Participation in the social/political life		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.4. Intercultural dialogue		✓		✓		✓	
1.5. More effective admission procedures		✓	✓		✓		✓
1.6. Organizing information campaigns		✓	✓		✓		✓
1.7. Civic and cultural orientation				✓		✓	
1.8. Integration of family members		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.9. Promoting research about integration	✓		✓		✓		✓
1.10. Promoting other integration services	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.1. Promoting research about third-country nationals	✓			✓		✓	
2.2. Developing monitoring tools and evaluation schemes	✓				✓		
2.3. Improving statistical systems	✓		✓	✓			✓
3.1. Promoting dialogue among stakeholders	✓			✓		✓	
3.2. Training of employees, teaching migration studies	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
3.3. Empowering the existing structures for integration	✓		✓		✓		✓
4.1. Exchange of information about the involvement of TCN		✓		✓			✓
4.2. Exchange of information about integration policies		✓			✓		
4.3. Exchange of information about intercultural dialogue			✓			✓	

In 2009, the first year of the implementation of the Council Decision on the Integration Fund, great emphasis will be put on elaborating the theoretical background of the integration of

third-country nationals in Hungary and on the development of integration strategies for third-country nationals that would serve as a framework for the further implementation of the Council Decision by the forthcoming Annual Programmes. This will be done through the promotion of research activities about the number and composition of third-country nationals legally residing in Hungary, about the experiences in the field of integration and about the possible ways of ensuring migrant's integration into the Hungarian society.

The need for further research activities will be evaluated on the basis of the outcome of the research undertaken in 2009, however as the two research activities under the Multi-Annual Programme, namely researches about the integration of third-country nationals (precisely researches on the difficulties migrants have to face, on the anticipated labor demands and on the migration and integration policy) under Priority 1 and the quantitative researches about the number and composition of third-country nationals and about the migration flows under Priority 2 are complementary as they both aim at the elaboration of the theoretical background of the Hungarian migration and integration policy, these national priorities are planned to be implemented in turns. Another important national priority is the improvement of the existing statistical systems collecting information about third-country nationals. In 2009 a study on the possible ways to improve statistical systems collecting information about third-country nationals will be prepared (under Priority 2) and on the basis of its suggestions the statistical system is planned to be improved in 2010 and 2011, while in 2012 the improved statistical system is planned to be evaluated.

In 2009 Hungary will also start to implement the Common Basic principles for immigrant integration policy in the European Union into practice by implementing the national priorities under Priority 1. Some of the national priorities among those that implement Priority 1 aim at providing certain services (such as language training, preparation to the citizenship exam, child care) for migrants. Our intention is to provide those services continuously with the help of the Integration Fund, therefore those national priorities will be implemented in each and every year, provided that in virtue of the experiences of the implementation of the previous annual programmes and the research undertaken there is a need for these services. Other national priorities under Priority 1, such as the promotion of intercultural dialogue and the organization of information campaigns for the host society are complementary in nature, meaning that they have the same goal: to promote the acceptance of migrants among Hungarians and to create an open society, therefore they will be implemented in turns.

The national priorities under Priority 3 aim at empowering the existing institutional background of the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary and at empowering the existing structures to successfully interact with third-country nationals. In 2009 all three national priorities under Priority 3 (providing consultation forums for the different stakeholders about integration measures, promoting training of employees involved in integration and teaching of migration studies and empowering the existing structures to provide services to third-country nationals) are planned to be implemented while in the following years they are planned to be implemented according to the needs of the different stakeholders including public authorities.

The elaboration of the theoretical background of the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary will also be promoted with the help of exchange of experience, good practice and information on integration between Hungary and other Member States of the European Union. In 2009 two national priorities aiming at exchange of information on integration are planned to be implemented under Priority 4 (exchange of information about ways to involve third-country nationals into the elaboration of integration measures and about the national

integration policies) while in the following years exchange of information on one topic is planned to be promoted yearly.

The above-mentioned requirements will be satisfied and the above-mentioned objectives will be achieved taking into account the priorities and promoting the actions listed below.

Taking into account that Hungary has no experiences in the implementation of the Integration Fund, the quantified results and indicators are indicative under the following chapters.

### **3.1. Priority 1 – Implementation of actions designed to put the ‘Common Basic Principles for immigrant integration policy in the European Union’ into practice**

The Common Basic Principles for immigrant integration policy in the European Union was adopted by the representatives of the Member States of the European Union in November 2004 to help Member States formulate integration policies by way of a guide against which their efforts and their progress in the field can be measured. Hungary shall endeavour to integrate the Common Basic Principles to its national policy and legislation. All common basic principles are equally important. Actions under this priority are mainly targeted towards newly arrived third-country nationals.

#### **3.1.1. National priorities under Priority 1 are:**

##### 3.1.1.1. Improving the education of migrant children and young adults

###### a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

According to the fifth Common Basic Principle efforts in education are critical to preparing immigrants, and particularly their descendants, to be more successful and more active participants in the society.

This priority shall aim at improving the Hungarian education system concerning migrant children by the following key actions:

1. Preparing a vademecum on foreign certificates and diplomas for school heads offering guidance for the admission of children to the appropriate education level.
2. Providing training on different aspects of intercultural education to the teaching staff of schools.
3. Providing comprehensive and general information to migrants about the Hungarian education and training system, with special regard to the principles, rules and practicalities of access to and participation of migrant children in preschool and school education and initial vocational training.
4. Promoting the participation of young migrants in higher education.
5. Reflecting diversity, promoting multiculturalism and inter-cultural dialogue in school curriculum.
6. Taking into account the specific problems of young immigrants in measures preventing underachievement and early school-leaving.
7. Organising supplementary Hungarian language training courses for migrant children during the school year and the summer holiday.

b) Target group: migrant children and young migrant adults. Therefore this national priority is considered as addressing the specific horizontal priority No. 2.

c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 2 expert meetings aiming at discussing the working method	At least 1 handbook prepared on foreign certificates and diplomas	Migrant children can be easily integrated into the Hungarian education system
2.	At least 3 trainings on the advantages of intercultural education per year	At least 60 teaching staff members receiving such training per year	Teaching staff acquires necessary skills for the education of migrant children
3.	At least 1 brochure providing information about the Hungarian education and training system	At least 300 migrants reached by the information per year	Migrant parents and migrant children have correct and useful information that enables them to choose the appropriate school and training
4.	At least 1 information campaign on the importance of continuing education	At least 500 young migrants reached by the information campaign	Young migrants are aware of their possibilities and have the chance to decide on their future
5.	At least 1 information campaign per year on the advantages of including multi-culturalism and inter-cultural dialogue in the school curriculum	At least 10 schools including issues of diversity, and promoting multi-culturalism and inter-cultural dialogue in the used school curriculum	The schools including issues of diversity promote multiculturalism and inter-cultural dialogue among students and increase the open-mindedness of the new generation
6.	At least 1 measure aiming to prevent underachievement and early school leaving among migrant children	At least 200 migrant children reached by this measure per year	The introduced measure prevents the underachievement and early school leaving of migrant children
7.	At least 2 supplementary language training courses	At least 20 migrant children participating in pre-school language training	Supplementary language training facilitates the schooling of migrant children

### 3.1.1.2. Creating language training facilities for adults and further improving the accessibility of language training

a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

According to the fourth Common Basic Principle basic knowledge of the host society's language is indispensable to integration, therefore enabling immigrants to acquire this basic knowledge is essential to successful integration. As finding employment is a crucial question in the integration of migrants, language training should aim at reaching a level that enables effective work and fruitful interaction with Hungarians as soon as possible, while the introduction of measures providing a greater flexibility of language learning should ensure that migrants can work and participate in language training at the same time. This priority is considered as addressing the specific horizontal priority No. 3 with the promotion of innovative introduction programmes and activities.

This priority shall aim at creating and further improving the accessibility of language training facilities for adults by the following key actions:

1. Introducing Hungarian language courses for third-country nationals at several levels taking into account their different educational background and previous knowledge of Hungarian language.
2. Increasing the flexibility of language training programmes through part-time and evening courses, fast track modules, distance and E-learning systems.
3. Special attention should be given to the language training of migrant women as this group tends to become marginalised.
4. Encouraging employers to provide the possibility for migrant employees to participate in language training courses as employees' good command of Hungarian language is equally important for them.
5. Preparing and introducing special language training methods for third-country nationals who use different alphabet than Latin and for illiterate third-country nationals.

b) Target group: All third-country nationals, with specific actions targeted to migrant women as a specific target group.

c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 5 language courses in at least 3 level for migrants per year At least 100 hours of language training per course	At least 100 migrants participating in the in the language courses per year At least 50 migrants passing a Hungarian language exam per year	Better command of the Hungarian language among migrants
2.	At least 3 language courses using flexible teaching methods per year	At least 50 migrants participating in flexible language training programs per year	Better access to language courses by migrants
3.	At least 2 language courses aiming to involve migrant women	At least 50 migrant women participating in the language courses per year At least 20 migrant women passing a Hungarian language exam per year	Prevent the marginalisation of migrant women
4.	At least 10 employers supporting their employee's participation in language training courses per year (e.g. allowing them to attend the courses during work hours, by organizing training courses,)	At least 20 migrant employers participating in language courses with the support of their employer per year	Promote the improvement of language skills of migrant employees
5.	At least 1 language course tailored to the special needs of persons who are unable to write in Latin letters per year	At least 20 third-country nationals participating in the special courses per year	Taking into account special needs of third-country nationals in the elaboration of teaching methods



3.1.1.3. Promoting the migrant’s possibility to participate in the social and political life of the host society

a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

According to the ninth Common Basic Principle the participation of immigrants in the democratic process supports their integration. According to the Constitution of Hungary third-country nationals have the right to establish and to join organizations while their political participation is limited to voting in local ballots for the election of representatives and mayors, and to participating in local referenda or popular initiatives. Therefore the legal framework of social and political participation exists, and migrants shall be encouraged to make use of those possibilities.

This priority shall aim at assuring the possibility of participation in the social and political life of the host society for migrants by the following key actions:

1. Improving dialogue between different groups of third-country nationals, the government and civil society to promote their empowerment and active citizenship.
2. Increasing third-country nationals’ participation in the democratic process through awareness-raising and information campaigns.
3. Elaborating national preparatory naturalisation programmes that inform migrants about the possibility of acquiring Hungarian citizenship and prepare them to the citizenship exam.
4. Providing training activities aiming at the familiarization of migrants with the national labour market

b) Target group: All third-country nationals.

c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 2 meetings between different groups of third-country nationals, the government and the civil society	At least 50 participants per meeting	Dialogue between migrants, the government and the civil society
2.	At least 2 awareness-raising campaigns about the possibility of third-country nationals to participate in the democratic process	At least 500 third-country nationals reached by the information per campaigns	Increased awareness among migrants about the possibilities of participation in the democratic process
3.	At least 2 national preparatory naturalisation programs that inform migrants about the possibility of acquiring Hungarian citizenship and prepare them to the citizenship exam	At least 3000 migrants reached by the information per program At least 200 migrants participating in the preparation course per program	Migrants are informed about the possibility and conditions to acquire Hungarian citizenship and have the necessary help if they decide to do so
4.	At least 2 training activities aiming at the familiarization of migrants with the national labour market	At least 50 migrants participating in one activity	Migrants are familiarized with the Hungarian labour market

### 3.1.1.4. Taking measures enabling intercultural dialogue

#### a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

According to the seventh of the Common Basic Principles frequent interaction between immigrants and Member States citizens is a fundamental mechanism for integration, and shared forums and intercultural dialogue enhance the interactions between immigrants and Member State citizens. This national priority is considered as addressing the specific horizontal priority no. 4.

Measures enabling intercultural dialogue should include the following key actions:

1. Promoting the setting up and functioning of a common place, such as a cultural centre in which immigrants interact with the host society.
2. Supporting cultural and social activities including migrants as well as members of the host society.
3. Promoting intercultural dialogue with the help of the media.

#### b) Target group: Third-country nationals and members of the host society.

#### c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least one project aiming at the promotion of the setting up and functioning of a common place for migrants and the host society	At least one common place which enables migrants to interact with the host society	Migrants and Hungarians have the possibility to interact with each other
2.	At least 2 common cultural or social activity for migrants and members of the host society per year	At least 300 persons participating in the activities per year	Migrants and Hungarians have the possibility to participate in common cultural and social activities and better interact with each other
3.	At least 5 media programmes sharing information about/promoting intercultural dialogue per year	At least 5000 people reached by those programmes per year	Better understanding about multiculturalism and inter-cultural dialogue among the host society

### 3.1.1.5. Rendering admission procedures more effective and accessible to third-country nationals

#### a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

According to the fourth of the Common Basic Principles basic knowledge of the host society's institutions is indispensable to integration and enabling immigrants to acquire this basic knowledge is essential to successful integration. Knowledge about the institutions implementing the rules of entry and stay as well as about the rules themselves are paramount to successful integration.

Measures rendering the implementation of admission procedures more effective and accessible to third-country nationals include the following key actions:

1. Developing internet websites including adequate and up-to-date information about admission procedures and developing communication technologies for

being able to answer immediately to the questions of third-country nationals in order to render the implementation of admission procedures more effective.

2. Exchanging expert advice and information about the admission procedures in order to render the implementation of admission procedures more effective.
3. Developing websites providing information about the possibilities of legal migration into Hungary in order to share/supply all relevant information on legal migration which allow better integration.
4. Providing basic information to third-country nationals about Hungary and about the most important aspects of everyday life as soon as possible after the successful application for an entry visa or after the entry into the country, by providing them with leaflets, a handbook or brochures.

b) Target groups: Third country nationals deciding to come to the Republic of Hungary with a purpose of stay for more than three months.

c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 1 new method rendering the implementation of admission procedures more effective	At least 1000 migrants using the new method	More effective admission procedures
2.	At least 5 meetings aiming to exchange expert advice and information about the admission procedures  At least 1 survey assessing migrants' opinions about the admission procedures	At least 10 experts participating in these meetings  At least 2000 migrants expressing their views about the admission procedures	Admission procedures can be adjusted to the views expressed by experts and users
3.	At least 1 website providing information about the possibilities of legal migration into Hungary	At least 5000 persons visiting the website per year	The website provides accessible relevant and useful information for all migrants about Hungary
4.	At least 1 kind of leaflet, brochure, or handbook that provides basic information about everyday life in Hungary for third-country nationals	At least 1000 third-country nationals receive the information in question	Migrants have useful information about everyday life in Hungary at the beginning of their stay

3.1.1.6. Organizing information campaigns for the host society to tackle xenophobia, and to inform all segments of the host society about the need of immigration and migrant integration

a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

According to the first of the Common Basic Principles integration is a dynamic, two-way process of mutual accommodation by all migrants and residents of Member States. This fact underlines that the host society shall also be prepared to the arrival and presence of migrants to facilitate their integration or even to make it possible. Hungary should prepare itself to the increase in the number of non-ethnic Hungarian migrants and the intercultural competence of the Hungarian society should be improved.

Measures implementing the priority can be:

1. Promoting information campaigns for the host society about the number of migrants living in Hungary, about the need of immigration and migrant integration
  2. Strengthening the ability of the host society to adjust to diversity and increasing the understanding and acceptance of migration by targeting other forms actions, such as exhibitions and intercultural events at the host population.
  3. Co-operating with the media in order to sensitize it to migrants and migration, promoting voluntary codes of practice for journalists.
- b) Target groups: The target group consists of members of the host society, especially media workers. This national priority aims at the involvement of the host society in the integration process, therefore this national priority is considered as addressing the specific horizontal priority No. 5.
- c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 1 information campaigns per year	At least 100 000 Hungarians reached by the information campaign	Hungarians become better informed about migration and more open for migrants
2.	At least 2 other forms of actions aiming at strengthening the ability of the host society to adjust to diversity per year	At least 5 000 Hungarians reached by these actions per year	Increased acceptance and understanding about migrants/migration among Hungarians
3.	Development of at least one cooperation platform with journalists	At least 40 journalists cooperating with the program providers per year	The media provides correct and unbiased information about migration/migrants in Hungary

### 3.1.1.7. Establishing civic orientation and cultural orientation programmes for migrants

- a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

According to the fourth Common Basic Principle basic knowledge of the host society's history and institutions is indispensable to integration; therefore enabling immigrants to acquire this basic knowledge is essential to successful integration. As finding employment is a crucial question in the integration of migrants the introduction of measures providing a greater flexibility of the orientation training should ensure that migrants can work and participate in the cultural orientation training at the same time. This priority is considered as addressing the specific horizontal priority No. 3 with the promotion of innovative introduction programmes and activities.

This priority shall aim at creating and further improving the accessibility of cultural orientation training facilities for adults by the following key actions:

1. Creating introduction programmes and activities using regular methods and special forms of education such as distance, E-learning, part time courses, or fast track modules.

2. Involving migrant's associations as sources of advice to newcomers and including their representatives in introduction programmes as trainers and as role models.
  3. Special attention should be given to the involvement of migrant women to the programmes as this group tends to become marginalised.
- b) Target group: All third-country nationals, with specific actions targeted to migrant women as a specific target group.
- c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 5 civic orientation and cultural orientation courses per year  At least 2 courses using special forms of education per year	At least 100 migrants participating in the courses per year  At least 30 migrants participating in courses using special forms of education per year	Better knowledge about public and private institutions, customs and everyday life in Hungary among migrants
2.	At least 2 courses involving migrants as sources of advice to newcomers per year	At least 5 members of migrants associations involved in the introductory programmes per year	Information about the country is provided to newcomers taking into account the experiences of a fellow migrant
3.	At least 1 course aiming to include migrant women	At least 20 migrant women participating in civic and cultural orientation programs per year	Prevent the marginalisation of migrant women

### 3.1.1.8. Taking measures aiming the integration of migrants' family members

- a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

The integration of the family members of migrants is as crucial as the integration of the migrants themselves. In most of the cases the family members of migrants are themselves migrants and therefore they fall into the target group of all actions described in this chapter. However special attention should be given to the integration of migrant minors and young migrants, to ensure that they are able to participate in the programs and actions described in this chapter. As migrant parents often work really hard, their children might be at risk of neglect treatment. Another problem might be that migrant parents lack the support of their family in the host country and have no one to turn to with questions concerning child care. Therefore members of the child care system and social workers in areas populated by migrants should be sensitised to the possible problems of migrants and should be prepared to discuss those problems with migrant parents. This priority is considered to implement specific priority No. 2.

This priority shall aim at improving the integration of family members of migrants, especially migrant children and young adults by the following key actions:

1. Targeting introduction activities at young third-country nationals with specific social and cultural problems relating to identity issues, including mentoring and role-model programmes.

2. Ensuring that migrant children receive proper care from their families by sensitising members of the child care system, such as health visitors, paediatricians, family counsellors, teachers and nursery school teachers, child care workers and social workers in areas populated by migrants to the possible problems of migrants and prepare them to discuss those problems with migrant parents.
  3. Providing child care for third-country nationals who do not have the right to attend crèche or nursery under the same conditions as Hungarians.
  4. Providing information and assistance to find adequate crèche or nursery for third-country nationals who have the right to attend crèche or nursery under the same conditions as Hungarians.
- b) Target group: Family members of migrants, especially migrant children and young adults, social workers and members of the child care system.
- c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 3 integration activities targeted at young third-country nationals with specific cultural and social problems	At least 100 young third-country nationals participating in targeted integration activities	Facilitating the integration of young third-country nationals by helping to solve their social and cultural problems
2.	At least 2 actions aiming to sensitise members of the child care system and social workers to the possible problems of migrants	At least 50 members of the child care system sensitised to the possible problems of migrant children	Migrant parents and children have the necessary help when needed
3.	At least 1 programme providing child care for third-country nationals with the help of the Fund	At least 30 children provided child care with the help of the Fund	Migrant parents have better possibilities to find employment, to work or to participate in language courses
4.	At least 1 programme aiming to provide information and assistance for third-country national parents	At least 30 parents informed or assisted	Migrant parents receive help to find adequate place for their children

### 3.1.1.9. Promoting research about the integration of third-country nationals in Hungary, the anticipated labour demand of Hungary and the migration and integration policy of Hungary

- a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

There is a need to create a comprehensive migration and integration policy for Hungary that takes into account the labour market and other possible needs of the country and defines the number and composition of the migrants needed. This document shall contain the main objectives and instruments of the integration policy as well. The document shall be based on the Common Basic Principles for immigrant integration policy in the European Union as it is crucial to put these principles into practice. The document shall also develop the institutional framework of the integration of third-country nationals.

This priority aims at promoting research about the situation of migrants in Hungary and on the elaboration of strategy papers that would help policy makers in the elaboration of the comprehensive Hungarian migration and integration policy by the following key actions:

1. Promoting research about the difficulties encountered by migrants in Hungary and about the possible solutions.
2. Promoting research on the anticipated labour demand of the Hungarian labour market in the foreseeable future with special emphasis on the changes in the country's demographic and migration situation.
3. Promoting research on the experiences of the integration of third-country nationals residing in the country as employees, private entrepreneurs or partners of a business partnership, or as family members from employment, social and cultural aspects.
4. Elaborating strategy papers about the possibilities of managing migration into Hungary and about the possible ways of ensuring migrants' integration into the Hungarian society.

b) Target groups: Migrants and the host society.

c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 1 research activity conducted with the support of the Fund  At least 500 migrants providing information in the course of the research	At least 1 research paper containing reliable, up-to-date information about the difficulties encountered by third country nationals legally residing in the country and about the possible solutions	Up-to dated and useful information available about the difficulties encountered by migrants in Hungary and about the possible solutions that can be used for the preparation of the comprehensive migration and integration policy of Hungary
2.	At least 1 research activity conducted with the support of the Fund	At least 1 research paper providing reliable evaluation of the country's long-term labour demand	Up-to dated and useful information available about the country's labour demand which can be used for the preparation of the comprehensive migration and integration policy of Hungary
3.	At least 1 research activity conducted with the support of the Fund  At least 500 migrants providing information in the course of the research	Reliable description about the labour, social and cultural integration of third-country nationals residing in the country	Up-to dated and useful information available about the labour, social and cultural integration of third-country nationals residing in the country which can be used for the preparation of the comprehensive migration and integration policy of Hungary
4.	At least 1 research about the possibilities of migration management and	At least 1 strategy paper exploring the possibilities of managing migration into Hungary and about the possible ways of ensuring migrants'	Quality strategy paper that can be used in the course of preparing a comprehensive migration and integration policy of Hungary

	integration	integration into the Hungarian society	
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### 3.1.1.10. Supporting other integration services

- a) The objectives of the priorities and examples of key actions:

As it is detailed above NGOs and other organizations provide several services in Hungary that are available for third-country nationals and that can be considered as measures promoting integration, such as legal consultation, legal counseling, social counseling, interpretation and translation. The objective of this priority is to strengthen their capacities to provide integration services for migrants.

Examples of key actions of this priority are:

1. Providing legal consultation and legal counseling to third-country nationals.
  2. Providing interpretation and translation for third-country nationals.
  3. Providing social counseling for third-country nationals.
- b) Description of targets: Provide other integration services for migrants, such as legal consultation, legal counseling, social counseling, interpretation and translation.
- c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 1 legal consultation and legal counselling service available to third-country nationals	At least 50 third-country national using the service per year	Migrants are able to enforce their rights in a more effective way
2.	At least 1 interpretation and translation service available to third-country nationals	At least 50 third-country nationals using the service per year	Better communication between migrants and integration service providers
3.	At least 1 social counselling service provided for third-country nationals	At least 50 third-country nationals using the service per year	Migrants are able to enforce their social rights in a more effective way

### **3.1.2. Priority 2 – Development of indicators and evaluation methodologies to assess progress, adjust policies and measures and to facilitate co-ordination of comparative learning**

**National priorities under Priority 2 are:**

- 3.1.2.1. Promoting research that gives a reliable and up-to-date picture of third-country nationals legally residing in the country and about the migration flows affecting Hungary
- 3.1.2.2. Developing evaluation schemes and tools to assess integration at the level of the host society and at individual level.
- 3.1.2.3. Improving existing statistical systems collecting information about third-country nationals



a) The objectives of the priorities and examples of key actions:

According to the eleventh of the Common Basic Principles developing clear goals, indicators and evaluation mechanisms are necessary to adjust policy, evaluate progress on integration and to make the exchange of information more effective. As in Hungary there is no such evaluation system, it is necessary to develop a system for the evaluation of the measures on the field of integration that is able to assess the efficiency of the integration measures and in particular their effect on the number, composition and general situation of third-country nationals in the country. However progress indicators – be they ever so good can only assess progress compared to a previous situation. Therefore to be able to assess the progress made we need a clear and reliable, up-to-date and statistically correct picture about the number, composition, and needs of third-country nationals residing in the country and about the contribution they make to the State incomes.

The objectives of the priorities shall be achieved especially by supporting the following main activities:

1. Promoting research that gives a reliable, up-to-date and statistically correct picture of third-country nationals legally staying in the country, their nationality, geographical distribution, educational and professional background and skills, including reasons that brought them to Hungary and about the migration flows affecting Hungary.
  2. Promoting research that gives a reliable evaluation of how migrants contribute to the Hungarian State and society. This contribution can be purely material, such as contribution to the State incomes through taxation, social security and employment, or can manifest itself in other forms, such as stimulating innovation and creativity by diversity.
  3. Creating and improving evaluation schemes and tools for measuring the effects of integration measures.
  4. Creating and improving evaluation schemes that are able to assess the integration of individual third-country nationals and migrant families.
  5. Promoting quantitative surveys relating to the number of third-country nationals in Hungary, to the number of third-country nationals participating in Hungarian education and relating to the number of third-country nationals working in Hungary.
  6. Significantly improving statistical systems relating to third country nationals in order to meet the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 on migration statistics
- b) Description of targets: Improving the quality and up-to date nature of statistical data collection concerning third-country nationals, promoting research about the number and distribution of third-country nationals and about the their contribution to the Hungarian society, developing a clear set of indicators that are able to assess the effects of the integration policy at individual level and at the level of the host society.

c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact

1.	At least 1 research activity or survey conducted with the support of the Fund	At least 1 research paper on third-country nationals in Hungary	Reliable, up-to-date and statistically correct picture of third-country nationals legally staying in the country available for the relevant stakeholders providing the necessary information for the creation of a migration and integration policy
2.	At least 1 research activity or survey conducted with the support of the Fund	At least 1 research paper on the contribution of migrants to the incomes of Hungary	Reliable evaluation of migrants' contribution to the State income through taxation, social security, employment, etc. providing the necessary information for relevant stakeholders for the creation of a migration and integration policy
3.	At least 1 research activity or establishment of at least one working group dealing with the creation evaluation schemes	At least one manual/research paper on the evaluation schemes that are able to assess the impact of integration policies at the level of the host society	Integration policy can be more effective as its effects can be monitored and measured at the level of the host society by evaluation schemes
4.	At least 1 research activity or establishment of at least one working group dealing with the creation of evaluation schemes	At least one manual/research paper on evaluation schemes that are able to assess the integration of individual third-country nationals and migrant families to the Hungarian society	The integration of individual third-country nationals and migrant families is facilitated by tools that are able to assess their integration and therefore provide the necessary support
5.	At least 3 quantitative surveys related to the number of third-country nationals conducted with the support of the Fund	Database containing the estimated number and categories of third-country nationals residing in Hungary	Statistically correct picture of third-country nationals legally staying in the country available for the relevant stakeholders providing the necessary information for the creation of a migration and integration policy
6.	Improving the statistical systems relating to third-country nationals	At least 1 database meeting the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 on migration statistics.  At least one database that contains adequate data on the support given to persons authorised to stay and victims of trafficking	Meet the requirements of the Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 on migration statistics  Adequate data available on the the support given to persons authorised to stay and victims of trafficking

### **3.1.3. Priority 3 – Policy capacity building, co-ordination and intercultural competence building in the Member States across the different levels and departments of government**

The objective of this priority is to strengthen the capacity at national, regional and local level to design and implement integration policy plans and actions.

#### **National priorities under Priority 3 are:**

##### **3.1.3.1. Promoting dialogue among the different stakeholders about integration measures**

- a) The objectives of the priorities and examples of key actions:

Integration is a complex process that involves several aspects, such as language, employment, education, and culture. This complexity is reflected in the variety of stakeholders involved in the integration process and the variety of integration actions undertaken by them. To ensure that these actions are coherent, effective and efficient, mechanisms need to be developed to exchange information about the different actions so that the different stakeholders can co-ordinate their actions with a view to increase their efficiency.

Examples of key actions of this priority are:

1. Promoting regular meetings of different stakeholders in the field of integration to allow regular information exchange about planned and ongoing actions and experiences gathered in previous integration actions.
  2. Promoting the establishment of a permanent consultation forum, such as a website, where different stakeholders can be informed at any time about the ongoing actions.
  3. Promoting the presentation of the results of integration programs in a way that is available for all stakeholders, such as at conferences, seminars, or in the form of written or electronic publications.
- b) Description of targets: Ensure the efficiency of integration measures by information exchange that allows the co-ordination of planned and ongoing actions and sharing of experiences about previous actions.
- c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 3 meetings of different stakeholders per year At least 5 civil partners and experts and at least 4 government stakeholders involved in the activity per year	At least one paper about the results of each meeting available for all participants	Better co-ordination in the field of integration
2.	At least 5 civil partners and experts and at least 4 government stakeholders involved in the creation of the forum	At least 1 permanent consultation forum created that is available for all stakeholders permanently	Better information exchange among stakeholders about integration activities
3.	At least 5 civil partners and experts and at least 4 government stakeholders presenting the results of integration programs undertaken by them per year	At least 2 publications and 3 conferences or seminars per year	The results of the different programs in the field of integration are available for all stakeholders

3.1.3.2. Promoting the training of employees involved in integration and the teaching of migration studies

- a) The objectives of the priorities and examples of key actions:

Access for immigrants to institutions as well as to private goods and services on a basis equal to nationals and in a non-discriminatory way is a critical foundation of a better integration. However immigrants can access public institutions and private services by public employees and private service providers. Therefore in order to ensure their access to these institutions and services it is necessary to empower members of the public administration and private service providers to successfully interact with third-country nationals. In this context priority

should be given to training staff that might come into direct contact with third-country nationals, such as members of the public administration, police officers, teachers and health service providers.

Examples of key actions of this priority are:

1. Promoting the training of trainers and multipliers of intercultural skills, such as social workers in order to enable them to facilitate the interaction of migrants and public authorities as well as public service providers.
  2. Providing intercultural and language training for employees who are in occasional or regular contact with third-country nationals, such as members of the public administration, social workers, members of the child care system, police officers, teachers and health service providers.
  3. Promoting the regular meeting of public service providers and other employees who are in regular contact with third-country nationals, such as members of the public administration, social workers, members of the child care system, police officers, teachers and health service providers to enable them to share their experiences with each other.
  4. Promoting the teaching of migration studies among students attending higher education.
  5. Promoting teaching excellence among university teachers and instructors working on fields related to migration and integration teaching in institutions of higher education, developing the curriculum of migration and integration studies.
- b) Description of targets: Provide access for third-country nationals to institutions as well as to private goods and services on a basis equal to nationals and in a non-discriminatory way by the training of the staff of public authorities and public service providers. In order to promote intercultural dialogue, to raise the level of knowledge among the intellectuals about migration and integration promoting the teaching of migration studies and the improvement of the curriculum of migration studies for students studying social sciences.
- c) Indicators:

Key action	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
1.	At least 2 training programs per year At least 60 hours of training provided for future trainers per year	At least 5 trainers trained per year	Availability of persons who are able to train members of the public administration and public service providers and to facilitate the interaction of migrants and private and public service providers
2.	At least 5 intercultural competence and language training per year At least 30 hours per training	At least 30 employees participating in intercultural competence and language training per year	Employees who are in regular or occasional contact with third-country nationals have the necessary intercultural competence and language skills
3.	At least 2 meetings of employees per year	At least 30 employees participating in the meetings	Public service providers and other employees who are in regular contact with third-country nationals are able to share their experiences and can learn

			from each other's faults and successes
4.	At least 1 course in migration studies per year	At least 30 students participating in the course	Students of higher education have a higher level of knowledge about migration and integration
5.	At least 1 programme promoting teaching excellence among university teachers and instructors working on fields related to migration and integration per year	At least 20 persons participating in the programme	Training of teachers who are able to teach migration and integration studies, development of a curriculum of migration and integration studies

### 3.1.3.3. Empowering the existing structures to promote the integration of third country nationals

#### a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions

According to the sixth of the Common Basic Principles access for immigrants to institutions on a basis equal to national citizens and in a non-discriminatory way is a critical foundation for better integration. In order to implement that principle existing structures should be empowered to make them able to provide the same service to migrants as to Hungarian nationals. If it proves necessary during the elaboration of a comprehensive Hungarian migration and integration policy a new institutional structure for the integration of third-country nationals shall also be set up.

This priority aims at empowering the existing structures to promote the integration of third-country nationals and to develop the governmental structure responsible for the integration of third-country nationals by key actions such as:

1. Strengthening the capacity of public authorities and public service providers to interact with third-country nationals via intercultural interpretation and translation, mentoring, intermediary services by immigrant communities, and via informing them about the legal status of different groups of third-country nationals.
2. Developing comprehensive information tools such as an information hotline, a handbook and a website for public employees and migrants on the rights of third-country nationals, on the legal status of different groups of third-country nationals and on the administrative and other processes that are relevant for third-country nationals.
3. Developing models of co-operation between government stakeholders enabling officials to exchange ideas, information, foster mainstreaming.
4. Capacity building of the authorities responsible for the integration of third-country nationals.

b) Target groups: Migrants and members of the host society, such as public service providers, government stakeholders, members of the public administration, social workers, child care workers, police officers, teachers and health service providers.

c) Indicators:

Key	Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
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action			
1.	Development of at least 3 methods to strengthen the capacity of the public administration and public service providers to interact with third-country nationals	At least 50 interactions between public service providers or public authorities and third-country nationals facilitated by the developed means per year	Strengthened capacity of the public authorities and public service providers to interact with third-country nationals
2.	At least 3 newly developed information tools	At least 2000 persons reached by those tools per year	Useful information about the rights of third-country nationals, about their legal status and about the administrative and other relevant processes available for public employees and migrants
3.	At least 6 meetings, or other forms of information exchange	At least 5 government stakeholders participating in the cooperation  At least 3 areas of integration discussed at the meetings or by the other forms of information exchange	Good cooperation and information exchange between government stakeholders in the field of integration that allows the sharing of knowledge and information about migrant integration
4.	At least 1 project aiming at the capacity building of the authorities responsible for the integration of third-country nationals	At least 5% increase in the capacity of the authorities responsible for the integration of third-country nationals	The authorities responsible for the integration of third-country nationals have better human or material capacity

### **3.1.4. Priority 4 – Exchange of experience, good practice and information on integration between the Member States**

The integration of third-country nationals living and working in the European Union has gained increasing importance on the European agenda in recent years. As it is realised by the Common Agenda for Integration legal migration and the integration of third-country nationals are part of the most important debates across the European Union. Member States have radically different experiences of immigration and integration: some have already dealt with immigration and integration issues for decades while others have just started to experience the growing number of immigrants in their country. Therefore there are a wide variety of approaches, problems and new or long standing solutions among Member States reflecting their different historical experiences, traditions and institutional agreements. These experiences can be very useful to a country like Hungary which has just began to experience the increase in the number of non-ethnic Hungarian immigrants.

National priorities under Priority 4 are:

#### **3.1.4.1. Promoting exchange of information about ways to involve third-country nationals into the elaboration of integration measures**

##### **a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions:**

The objective of the priority is to promote information exchange among relevant stakeholders in different Member States and to promote the sharing of experiences among relevant stakeholders in different Member States about the possible ways to involve third-country

nationals into the evolvement of integration measures. As key actions of this priority promote information exchange with relevant stakeholders of different Member States about participation as a means of promoting the integration of third-country nationals in society this priority is considered to implement specific priority No.1.

Examples of key actions of this priority are:

1. Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices about ways to introduce and implement schemes to gather and analyse information about the needs of different categories of third country nationals.
  2. Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices about the ways to involve third-country nationals in consultation about integration measures at local or regional level.
  3. Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices about the ways of conducting surveys among migrants about their needs and on how best to respond to those needs.
  4. The ways of information exchange and sharing of experience and best practice can be: study visits, staff exchange programmes, seminars, workshops, conferences and websites.
- b) Target groups: relevant stakeholders at the different Member States, such as members of the administration developing integration measures, members of the public authorities implementing integration measures, local and regional authorities, NGOs, international and inter-governmental organisations providing integration services, experts in the field of integration.
- c) Indicators for all key actions:

Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
At least 1 event allowing personal information exchange, such as study visits, staff exchange programmes workshops, seminars, conferences per topics	At least 50 participants at workshops, seminars and conferences  At least 3 participants per study visits/staff exchange	Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices among relevant stakeholders in different Member States about ways of involving third-country nationals into the evolvement of integration measures Possibility of networking among relevant stakeholders in different Member States

3.1.4.2. Promoting exchange of information about the financial, institutional and legal background of integration policies

- a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions:

Under this action exchange of information will be promoted about the experiences of other Member States to gain an overall picture about how Member States promote the whole integration process and what is the financial, institutional and legal background of their integration policies. Under this action exchange of information about ways to ensure that integration programmes and activities take into account the specific needs of certain groups,

such as women, children and youth, elderly persons and persons with disabilities are also welcome.

Examples of key actions of this priority are:

1. Information exchange about the measures applied at the different Member States to ensure the mainstreaming of integration policies.
  2. Information exchange about the financial, institutional and legal background of the integration policies.
  3. Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices about the specific aspects of integration, such as education, housing, employment, healthcare of third-country nationals, and about the ways to raise the awareness of the host society.
  4. Information exchange about the ways of satisfying the needs of vulnerable persons, such as women, children and youth, elderly persons and persons with disabilities to prevent their marginalisation and assure their participation in the integration process.
  5. The ways of information exchange and sharing of experience and best practice can be: study visits, staff exchange programmes, seminars, workshops, conferences and websites.
- b) Target group: relevant stakeholders at the different Member States, such as members of the administration developing integration measures, members of the public authorities implementing integration measures, local and regional authorities, NGOs, international and inter-governmental organisations providing integration services, experts in the field of integration.

c) Indicators for all key actions:

Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
At least 1 event allowing personal information exchange, such as study visits, staff exchange programmes, workshops, seminars, conferences per topics	At least 50 participants at workshops, seminars and conferences  At least 3 participants per study visits/staff exchange	Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices among relevant stakeholders in different Member States about how Member States promote the whole integration process and what is the financial, institutional and legal background of their integration policies  Possibility of networking among relevant stakeholders in different Member States

3.1.4.3. Promoting exchange of information about intercultural dialogue

a) The objectives of the priority and examples of key actions:

Intercultural dialogue enhances the interactions between immigrants and members of the host society and helps them understand each other. Intercultural dialogue helps the migrant to accept the values and ways of life of the host society while it also helps the host society to accept the values and ways of life of the immigrants. The possibility of intercultural dialogue helps to prevent and to resolve the potential conflicts caused by differences in cultural or in



religious practices and in customs of the everyday life. As this priority is aimed at providing information exchange with relevant stakeholders of different Member States in the field of intercultural dialogue, it is considered to implement specific horizontal priority No. 4.

Examples of the key actions implementing this priority are:

1. Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices about the possible ways to strengthen the capacity of public education to promote multiculturalism and inter-cultural dialogue.
  2. Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices about the possible ways to support cultural and social activities including migrants as well as members of the host society.
  3. Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices about the possible ways to promote intercultural dialogue with the help of the media.
  4. The ways of information exchange and sharing of experience and best practice can be: study visits, staff exchange programmes seminars, workshops, conferences and websites.
- b) Target group: relevant stakeholders at the different Member States, such as members of the administration developing integration measures, members of the public authorities implementing integration measures, local and regional authorities, NGOs, international and inter-governmental organisations providing integration services, experts in the field of integration.
- c) Indicators of all key actions:

Output indicators	Outcome indicators	Impact
At least 1 event allowing personal information exchange, such as workshops, seminars, conferences per topics	At least 50 participants at workshops, seminars and conferences  At least 3 participants per study visits/staff exchange	Information exchange and sharing of experience and best practices among relevant stakeholders in different Member States about ways of involving third-country nationals into the evolvement of integration measures Possibility of networking among relevant stakeholders in different Member States

#### 4. COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER INSTRUMENTS

The identified national priorities are harmonised with the priorities and policies of the Community, namely with the so called Potsdam Conclusions. Our priorities aim at the involvement of the host society in order to achieve a successful integration policy and a long-term social cohesion. We wish to ensure integration by requiring efforts from migrants and from the host society as well. Integration of migrants shall be achieved via managing a diverse society, counteracting all forms of discriminations and intolerance, and ensuring that third-country nationals are able to reach their full potential and are able to participate in the social, economic, and cultural life of Hungary.

#### **4.1. Compatibility with national instruments**

All chosen priorities are compatible with the existing national instruments, since there are no concrete measures in this field. Due to the lack of other national or regional instruments all activities are complementary on the national level.

In Hungary, the Ministry of Culture and Education is the responsible ministry for the execution of the Council decision No. 1983/2006/EC of 18 December 2006 concerning the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue (2008). Within the framework of this European project, 208 000 Euro is provided for the promotion of cultural diversity in Europe from which the half (104 000 Euro) is assured by the national budget while the rest is ensured by the contribution of the European Commission. In spite of the fact that several projects are co-financed by this community instrument and several conferences and programs were and will be organized for promoting intercultural dialogue, projects with the aim of targeting specifically migrant groups, especially third-country nationals did not apply for this financial support.

#### **4.2. Compatibility with the European Social Fund**

The integration of migrants can be considered as one of the policies aiming to prevent the marginalisation of specific groups of the Hungarian society. Projects within the framework of New Hungary Development Plan (2007-2013) and its Social Renewal Operational Programme for 2007-2008 financed by the European Social Fund cover all disadvantaged groups in general. Therefore, migrants – if they fulfil the requirements – are eligible to participate in all European Social Fund programmes promoting employment and education. Special programmes for the target group of migrants do not exist in the field of employment because social and labour market integration programmes dedicated for migrants are planned to be implemented within the framework of the Integration Fund. In Hungary the activities co-financed by the European Social Fund did not cover the target groups of the Integration Fund so far.

In the course of Priority 3 of the Social Renewal Operational Programme (Access to quality education for all) institutes of the public and higher education, teachers and NGOs can apply for funding to ensure the high quality of the education of migrant students by actions such as: training in intercultural education, training teachers teaching Hungarian as a foreign language, introduction of global education to the educational practice, enhancement of the cooperation between schools, school managements and NGOs to support the integration of migrant students.

To harmonize the management of all the national and European funds concerning integration, the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement set up a working group dealing with integration issues in June 2008. All the relevant stakeholders dealing with integration issues have been taking part in the work of this expert team, including international organizations (UNHCR, IOM, Hungarian Helsinki Committee), other ministries (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Municipalities), the Office of Immigration and Nationality and the NGO's (Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants, Demos Foundation). This working is also a forum for distribution and discussion of the documents of the National Contact Points on Integration.

During the planning of the projects of the European Integration Fund the complementary with the programmes of the European Social Fund will be considered and ensured.

The implementing agency of the programmes relating to the European Social Fund is the National Development Agency – Human Resources Programmes Managing Authority. The

Responsible Authority of the European Integration Fund will ensure the complementarity of the two Funds in close cooperation with the National Development Agency. A representative of the National Development Agency will be a member of the Evaluation Committee of the European Integration Fund. This ensures that the National Development Agency – which is the main agency for national development – has a clear and wide overview of all developments supported by European funds.

The function of the Evaluation Committee is to evaluate the submitted proposals for subsidies offered by the European Integration Fund according to the criteria determined by the Responsible Authority. It shall evaluate the proposals arrived in time and at the place fixed in the call for proposals with regards to conformity, administrative, financial and technical aspects then assess them and select the projects to be subsidised. The members of the Evaluation Committee are representatives of the organisations concerned, in a total number of seven. Members are delegated from the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, the United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHCR), the National Development Agency, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour. The head of the Committee is designated by the Responsible Authority.

Another mechanism exists to ensure the compatibility of the European Integration Fund with the European Social Fund. The supervision of the execution of the European Integration Fund's projects shall be carried out by an independent Monitoring Committee as an intermediary organ. The Monitoring Committee is composed of members delegated from the Responsible Authority, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the UNHCR and the National Development Agency. This tool is another safeguard to ensure that the National Development Agency has a strategic overview of the areas of development in all areas.

The Monitoring Committee can make any suggestions to the Responsible Authority to supervise the use of the funds which would serve a better achievement of the aims of the Funds or the improvement of the management of the programmes including financial control as well. The Monitoring Committee can suggest the Responsible Authority to revise the managing and control system of the Funds in order to improve the efficiency of the operation of the Funds. The Monitoring Committee holds at least three meetings every year.

The consultation and the cooperation between the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement and the National Development Agency is continuous and fluent in order to ensure the best use of these Funds and to avoid parallel financing.

#### ***4.3. Compatibility with the European Refugee Fund***

The measures of the European Refugee Fund aim at a special group of migrants, namely asylum seekers, refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Although they are third-country nationals, they are excluded from the scope of the European Integration Fund and their integration is supported by the means of the European Refugee Fund.

In Hungary the responsible authority for both Funds is the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement. Within the concerned Departments of the Ministry a virtual unit, called the Professional Consultative Body was set up for each Fund. Duties of the Professional Consultative Body include preparing the National Action Plans (Multi-Annual Plans and Annual Plans) for the European Refugee Fund and the European Integration Fund. Members of the Consultative Body take part in the preparation of the call for proposals by determining the range of activities to be applied for and in the work of the above-mentioned Evaluation Committee. The members of the Professional Consultative Body of both concerned Funds are

members of the Department of Cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs and Migration. The head of the Professional Consultative Body is the Head of this Department. The day-to-day contact and cooperation of the members of the Professional Consultative Body and the Head of the Department ensures the compatibility of the two instruments.

## **5. FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY**

### **5.1. *The publication of the programme***

In case of the Responsible Authority (hereinafter referred to as: RA) acting as an awarding body the calls for proposals are published in a way that ensures maximum publicity among potential beneficiaries (in two daily papers and on the website of the Responsible Authority) by the Management Team. Any change to the content of the calls for proposals is also published in the same way. The calls for proposals are prepared with the involvement of the Professional Consultative Body by the Management Team. The calls for proposals specify the possible objectives of the proposals, the selection criteria, the necessary relevant supporting documents that have to be submitted, arrangements to be done for receiving Community subsidy and, if applicable, national co-financing and the final date for the submission of proposals. The potential beneficiaries are informed about the specific conditions of the calls for proposals by the Management Team.

In case of the RA acting as an executing body it implements the projects financed by the Funds in close cooperation with the competent public bodies which are in *de jure* monopoly situations, on the basis of law or other regulation. The RA arranges for drawing up closed, two-round calls for interest. Before the preparation of the annual program the Responsible Authority places the call for interest on the website and sends it directly to the competent authorities.

In both cases the following information is published on the website of the RA of all supported and implemented projects: the name of the final beneficiaries of the project, the amount of the allocated grant from the Integration Fund and the amount provided by other sources.

### **5.2. *Visibility of funding from the Integration Fund***

Funding from the Integration Fund must be made clearly visible for any activity linked to the actions and financed under the programme. Ways to ensure visibility include:

- Placing the EU logo and the logo of the Responsible Authority (hereinafter RA) on all materials produced by the RA for implementing the national programme (calls for project proposals, guidelines, application forms, letters to applicants, etc.),
- Informing all project beneficiaries of co-financing from the Integration Fund,
- Placing EU logo and RA logo on all equipment purchased for the project,
- Placing the EU logo and indication of IF co-financing on all relevant publicity materials, leaflets, letterhead, PR work, etc,
- Placing the relevant EU acquis, the call for proposals, the Annual and Multi-Annual Programmes, the list of the projects supported by the Integration Fund

and a presentation of the implemented projects on the website of the Responsible Authority.

- The program shall be popularized by the distribution of promotion materials (T-shirts, mugs, calendars, flags, posters and placards) that should be marked with the logo of the Integration Fund. Another measure for the promotion of the Fund can be TV and Radio spots (short commercials),
- Placing the EU logo and indication of co-financing from the Integration Fund on grant recipients' premises (e.g. on office walls, entrances, etc.),
- Informing the audience of co-financing from the Integration Fund when projects are mentioned at seminars or conferences.

The following acknowledgement should be used for projects co-financed by the Integration Fund: *“project co-financed by the European Fund for the integration of third-country nationals”*.

Any publications that acknowledge co-funding from the Integration Fund must specify that the publication reflects the author's view and that the Commission is not liable for any use that may be made of the information.

### ***5.3. The approach chosen to implement the principle of partnership***

Before the finalization of the initial version of the Multi-Annual Programme the Responsible Authority organised a meeting in order to identify the national priorities. The participants were the partner ministries, NGOs and international organizations active in the field of migration and integration as well as researchers:

- Ministry of Education and Culture (governmental level);
- Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (governmental level);
- Office of Immigration and Nationality (governmental level);
- Regional office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (international organization);
- IOM (international organization);
- Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants (civil organization);
- Hungarian Central Statistical Office – Demographic Research Institute (researcher);
- The Municipality of Budapest (local level).

The participants discussed and identified the possible elements of the Hungarian integration strategy and the national priorities. As the final result of this meeting the participants made an agreement on the list of national priorities. All the abovementioned organizations were requested to give their agreement to the initial version of the multi-annual programme and to the revised version.

## 6. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN

### 6.1 Community Contribution

#### 6.1.1. Table

Fund: [European Fund for the integration of third-country nationals]								
<i>(in 000' euros - current prices)</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
<b>Priority 1: [...]</b>	220	1 100	1 100	1 230	1 400	1 695	1 800	<b>8 545</b>
<b>Priority 2: [...]</b>	519	0	150	250	120	250	300	<b>1 589</b>
<b>Priority 3: [...]</b>	350	0	177	46	350	320	400	<b>1 643</b>
<b>Priority 4: [...]</b>	0	89	40	40	80	80	100	<b>429</b>
<b>Priority 5: [...]</b>								<b>0</b>
<b>Priority ...: [...]</b>								<b>0</b>
<b>Technical Assistance</b>	114	122	143	150	112	129	140	<b>910</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 203</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>1 610</b>	<b>1 716</b>	<b>2 062</b>	<b>2 474</b>	<b>2 740</b>	<b>13 116</b>

#### 6.1.2. Comments on the figures/trends

The number of foreigners legally residing in Hungary is increasing year by year. The proportion of extra-European immigrants among migrants arriving to Hungary is increasing, which urges the elaboration of coherent integration policy in order to avoid their marginalization and so that they can become successful members of the society.

## 6.2 Overall financing plan

### 6.2.1. Table

Multiannual Programme - Draft Financial Plan								
Table 2: Overall Financing Plan								
Member State: [Hungary]								
Fund: [European Fund for the integration of third-country nationals]								
<i>(in 000' euros - current prices)</i>	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	TOTAL
<b>Community Contribution</b>	1 203	1 311	1 610	1 716	2 062	2 474	2 740	<b>13 116</b>
<b>Public cofinancing</b>	363	397	489	522	650	782	867	<b>4 070</b>
<b>Private cofinancing</b>	0	0	0	0				<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>1 708</b>	<b>2 099</b>	<b>2 238</b>	<b>2 712</b>	<b>3 256</b>	<b>3 607</b>	<b>17 186</b>
<b>% Community Contribution</b>	<b>76,82%</b>	<b>76,76%</b>	<b>76,70%</b>	<b>76,68%</b>	<b>76,03%</b>	<b>75,98%</b>	<b>75,96%</b>	<b>76,32%</b>

The reason why the % of Community Contribution in the table above is higher than 75% is that the Technical Assistance does not need any co-financing. The detailed sums are in the table below.

### 6.2.2. Comments on the figures/trends

The Hungarian Government will ensure the whole 25% contribution to the IF allocation. As the Technical Assistance does not need any co-financing, the detailed sums are the following:

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Community Contribution	Without Technical Assistance	1 088 916	1 189 395	1 467 300	1 565 880	1 949 520	2 345 040	2 600 400
	Technical Assistance	114 219	121 782	142 700	150 120	112 480	128 960	139 600
Public Co-financing		362 972	396 465	489 100	521 960	649 840	781 680	866 800
TOTAL		1 566 107	1 707 642	2 099 100	2 237 960	2 711 840	3 255 680	3 606 800

Dr. Lévainé Dr. Fazekas Judit  
State Secretary for EU Law  
(signature of the responsible person)

## ANNEX I. Statistical data on Migration

### 1) Number of legally resident third-country nationals in the Republic of Hungary on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007

Type of permit	Number of holders
Seasonal employment visa	801
Immigration permit (granted on the basis of the former Act on Aliens)	24 426
Settlement permit (granted on the basis of the former Act on Aliens)	10 828
Residence permit	18 683
Residence card for the third-country national family members	1 705
Permanent residence card for the third-country national family members	2 113
EC settlement permit	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 653</b>

Type of permit	Number of applications in 2007
Long term visa	16 580
National visa	3 808
National settlement permit	704
Temporary settlement permit	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21 096</b>



**2) Number of third-country nationals holding a settlement permit in the Republic of Hungary on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007**

**Number of third-country nationals holding a settlement permit in the Republic of Hungary by countries of origin, age and gender**

**on 31<sup>st</sup>. December 2007.**

Continent		Country of origin	Number										
				men					women				
				0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65-	0-14	15-24	25-54	55-64	65-
	Non-EU countries in Europe	Albania	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
		Belarus	28	1	0	6	0	0	2	2	16	0	1
		Bosnia-Herzegovina	37	5	0	12	1	1	7	2	7	2	0
		Croatia	128	14	1	48	5	5	17	0	32	4	2
		Yugoslavia	445	44	21	121	14	17	59	27	96	13	33
		Macedonia	22	4	0	8	2	2	2	0	4	0	0
		Moldova	35	2	1	6	0	0	3	4	18	1	0
		Russia	436	61	24	67	12	12	33	26	149	20	32
		Serbia	450	37	25	153	20	7	37	35	110	15	11
		Montenegro	1190	88	64	430	42	33	71	64	319	40	39
		Turkey	138	10	3	76	2	2	20	3	20	1	1
Ukraine	4209	351	195	776	145	117	304	352	1510	271	188		
<b>Total non-EU European countries</b>			<b>7125</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1708</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>2283</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>307</b>
Asia	Asia	Afghanistan	14	3	1	5	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
		Azerbaijan	9	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
		Bangladesh	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		South Korea	43	3	1	12	0	1	12	2	12	0	0
		Philippines	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
		Georgia	29	2	0	11	2	0	5	0	7	1	1

	India	43	3	1	22	1	0	1	3	10	1	1	
	Indonesia	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
	Iran	65	7	1	35	0	1	5	0	15	0	1	
	Israel	123	8	5	49	13	2	7	4	23	9	3	
	Japan	32	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	23	2	0	
	Cambodia	8	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	
	Kazakhstan	32	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	20	1	2	
	China	1621	303	88	403	22	4	274	77	430	10	10	
	Kyrgyzstan	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	
	Laos	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	Malaysia	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
	Mongolia	161	13	13	18	0	0	15	12	87	1	2	
	Nepal	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	Armenia	36	5	1	13	0	1	5	1	7	0	3	
	Pakistan	22	2	0	9	0	0	7	1	3	0	0	
	Singapore	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	Taiwan	7	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	Thailand	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	
	Uzbekistan	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
	Vietnam	508	161	19	74	1	1	138	14	97	1	2	
	<b>Asia total</b>	<b>2799</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	
	Asia Arabic	Iraq	6	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	
		Yemen	67	16	0	18	0	0	20	2	11	0	0
		Jordan	51	10	2	15	0	0	17	0	7	0	0
		Lebanon	14	2	1	6	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
		Oman	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Palestine (stateless)	27	8	0	10	1	1	2	2	3	0	0
	Syrian	126	30	2	41	0	2	30	3	17	0	1	
	<b>Asian Arabic total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Asia total</b>		<b>3091</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	

Africa		Angola	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
		Benin	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Burkina Faso	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
		Burundi	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		South Africa	8	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	
		Cote d'Ivoire	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Ethiopia	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
		Ghana	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Guinea	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Cameroon	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Kenya	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Congo Dem Rep	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
		Liberia	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
		Madagascar	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Mozambique	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Niger	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Nigeria	26	1	1	20	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	
		Reunion (France)	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
		Sierra Leone	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Senegal	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Somalia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Tanzania	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Togo	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
		African Arabic	Algeria	31	4	0	13	0	1	6	0	7	0	0
			Egypt	44	6	0	27	0	0	7	1	3	0	0
	Libya		13	5	0	5	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	
	Morocco		14	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	
	Sudan		7	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	

		Tunisia	13	1	0	10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	<b>African Arabic Total</b>		<b>122</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>African Total</b>			<b>200</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
The Americas	North America	USA	235	14	4	72	18	31	14	3	37	19	23
		Canada	32	0	1	9	2	5	0	0	6	7	2
		Panama	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	<b>North American total</b>		<b>268</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>
	South-America	Argentina	12	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
		Bolivia	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		Brazil	12	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	7	0	0
		Chile	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Ecuador	13	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
		Columbia	16	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	13	0	0
		Paraguay	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
		Uruguay	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
	Venezuela	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
	<b>South-American total</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	Central America	Belize	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Costa Rica	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Dominica	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Guatemala	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
		Jamaica	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Cuba	15	1	1	7	2	0	1	0	3	0	0
Mexico		4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Peru		6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
Saint Lucia		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Salvador	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		
<b>Central America</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>The Americas total</b>			<b>369</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>
Australia-	Australia-	Australia	12	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	1	0	4

Oceania	Oceania	Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		New Zealand	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia-Oceania		13	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	4
<b>Australia-Oceania total</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	12	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
				12	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
<b>Unknown total</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Stateless	Stateless	Stateless	13	4	0	5	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
				13	4	0	5	2	1	0	0	1	0
<b>Stateless total</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
		Not yet categorized	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
				5	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
<b>Not yet categorized</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>10828</b>	<b>1249</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>2724</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>3212</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>365</b>

**3) Number of applications for visa with a breakdown by type of visa and decisions (2002-2007)**

" C " - type visa (short-term entry visa)							
Type of decision	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006.I.half	2007.I.half
Positive	3 180	3 673	5 083	8 696	8 975	4 498	3 573
Negative	1 353	1 414	2 182	3 429	3 726	1 577	1 195
Other (pending, termination, suspension)	200	116	227	0	0	0	0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4733</b>	<b>5 203</b>	<b>7 492</b>	<b>12 125</b>	<b>12 701</b>	<b>6 075</b>	<b>4 768</b>
" D " - type visa (residence visa)							
Type of decision	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006.I.half	2007.I.half
Positive	15 800	37 838	44 701	29 362	32 714	13 768	5 865
Negative	1 494	2 360	2 092	1 349	1 806	964	625
Other (pending, termination, suspension)	88	2336	1340	0	0	0	0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>17382</b>	<b>42 534</b>	<b>48 133</b>	<b>30 711</b>	<b>34 520</b>	<b>14 732</b>	<b>6 490</b>

**4) Number of applications for residence visa with a breakdown by main nationalities (2002-2007)**

Nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Romanian	4 829	19 359	29 914	18 458	19 141	166
Ukrainian	3 392	6 336	6 756	4 011	4 770	4 175
American	963	1 139	1 238	1 165	1 338	1 190
Serb-Montenegrin	852	1 077	1 507	1 329	1 552	3 463
Russian	459	467	400	412	695	384
Chinese	196	384	912	777	1440	1 787
Other	6 691	13 772	7 406	4 559	5 584	5 415
Total:	17 382	42 534	48 133	30 711	34 520	16 580

**5) Number of foreigners in possession of immigration permit with a breakdown by main nationalities on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007**

Nationality	Immigration permit
Former-Yugoslavian	6 802
Ukrainian	4 237
Chinese	3 487
Former Soviet	2 404
Vietnamese	1 288
Russia	1 228
Other	4 980
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 426</b>



**6) Number of foreigners in possession of settlement permit on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007 with a breakdown by main nationalities**

Nationality	Settlement permit
Ukrainian	4 209
Serb-Montenegrin	1 640
Chinese	1 621
Vietnamese	508
Russian	436
Other	2 495
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 828</b>

**7) Number of foreigners in possession of residence permit on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2007  
with a breakdown by main nationalities**

Nationality	Residence permit
Ukrainian	3 441
Chinese	3 125
Serb-Montenegrin	2 042
Vietnamese	1 382
American	1 171
Other	7 522
<b>Total:</b>	<b>18 683</b>

**8) Number of applications for the issue and extension of residence permit (2002-2007) with a breakdown by the purpose of stay**

Purpose of stay	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006.I.half	2007.I.half
employee	18 186	20 347	24 902	29 958	26 746	13 166	5 165
study	5 436	5 559	4 855	4 693	5 297	2 269	1 876
family reunification	4 850	5 773	6 486	7 884	8 466	4 026	2 547
income-earning activity	4 310	3 206	2 232	658	479	281	200
visitor	1 483	1 391	1 923	1 916	1 450	837	277
official	207	193	79	105	109	70	78
medical treatment	55	57	61	68	40	25	12
other	2 624	3 038	3 994	1 384	4 000	2 628	890
<b>Total:</b>	<b>37 151</b>	<b>39 564</b>	<b>44 532</b>	<b>46 666</b>	<b>46 587</b>	<b>23 302</b>	<b>11 045</b>

**9) Number of applications for settlement permit (2002-2007)  
with a breakdown by main nationalities**

Nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006.I.half	2007.I.half
Romanian	3 020	5 233	6 344	5 955	6 477	3 595	504
Ukrainian	502	1 032	1 093	1 062	1 249	572	538
Serb-Montenegrin	295	392	597	555	711	348	76
Serbian	0	0	0	0	0	0	267
Chinese	122	313	441	718	546	245	245
Vietnamese	63	64	84	192	178	91	75
Other:	651	844	801	751	878	394	375

## 10) Number of third-country nationals participating in public or higher education

### Number of foreign students in general education in the academic year 2007/2008

			Nursery	Elementary School	Grammar School	Trade School	Vocational School
Total number of foreign students <sup>36</sup>			<b>1603</b>	<b>4399</b>	<b>2234</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>2047</b>
Total number of ethnic Hungarian students			717	2434	1331	544	1779
	from EU MS		472	1706	935	399	1217
	<b>from third-countries</b>		<b>245</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>562</b>
		from Ukraine	71	335	124	47	228
		from Serbia-Montenegro	35	170	150	81	271
		from Croatia	1	18	25	8	15
		from other third countries	138	205	97	9	48
Total number of non-ethnic Hungarian students			886	1965	903	82	268
	from EU MS		302	603	320	36	117
	<b>from third countries</b>		<b>584</b>	<b>1362</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>151</b>

<sup>36</sup> Provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Please note that the data contains the number of minor asylum seekers and refugees as well.

**Number of foreign students participating at higher education in the academic year 2006/2007<sup>37</sup>**

MS of the European Union	8558
Other European countries	3478
Africa	285
North America	383
South America	43
Asia	2345
Oceania	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>15110</b>
<b>Total third-country nationals</b>	<b>6552</b>

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<sup>37</sup> Provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Please note that the data might contain the number of asylum seekers/refugees participating in higher education.