

IMISEM

EVERY IMMIGRANT IS AN EMIGRANT
How Migration Policies Shape
the Paths to Integration

IMISEM CASE REPORT
Migration Policies in

Hungary

2017-2019

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G I G A

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Imprint

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“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant” (IMISEM) is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and developed at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza.

The case reports were authored by a multinational team of researchers coordinated by Luicy Pedroza, Pau Palop-García and So Young Chang. The team of authors (i.e., data collectors) comprised 18 persons (3 core researchers plus 15 student assistants and interns), in alphabetical order: Daniel Braga Nascimento, So Young Chang, Natalia Chudoba, Jenny García Ruales, Belén Goyeneche, Paula Koller, Elena Korshenko, Zihao Lin, Charlotte Metzger, Eduardo Pagés, Pau Palop-García, Luicy Pedroza, Barbara Pilz, Neslihan Önder, Mayya Solonina, Béla Soltész, Arnaz Tejakusuma, and Girindra Wiratni Puspa. For their commitment in the final editing phase, we acknowledge the valuable contributions of Great Uchechukwu Udochi and Micaela Lincango. We are also grateful for the institutional support of the GIGA, especially Peter Peetz, Petra Brandt, Sabine Barth, Jan Lüth, Bert Hoffmann and Verena Schweiger. We also thank Sonia Octavio and Bertram Richter for their support in the cover design and Andrew Crawford for his work in programming the website for the publication of these reports in addition to all the visualizations linked to the IMISEM dataset. Authors alone are responsible for the content of the reports. GIGA and the editors cannot be held liable for any errors and omissions, or for any consequences arising from the use of the information provided.

The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. For maximal transparency, this report follows the structure of the original questionnaire which the team used to collect the information. That tool -an empty questionnaire- is also available in our Project Website for anyone who would like to work further, either to update the cases in the IMISEM sample, or to collect information for cases which were not included in the IMISEM sample. The IMISEM Team encourages both kinds of extensions, which would be very valuable contributions to the scholarly community working on comparative migration policies.

This report you are about to open has been automatically created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset, with an R script (version 2.0) coded by Pau Palop-García. Editors of the IMISEM Case Reports: Dr. Luicy Pedroza & Dr. Pau Palop-García.

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About IMISEM

“Every Immigrant is an Emigrant (IMISEM)” is a 4-year project that was funded by the Leibniz-Gemeinschaft and hosted at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA) from April 2017 until August 2021. Its main distinctive feature is that it adopts a comprehensive view of migration policy. This includes not only the policies that regulate the stages of entry, immigrant residence and integration to citizenship access, but also encompasses the stages of emigration, emigrant rights abroad, and retention of citizenship. Thus, this project bridges for the first time the two sides of migration policy which both the policy and research communities have assumed to exist, but which so far have not been systematically analyzed in their connections. By collecting information on a vast array of information for policies across these six areas (three “stages” * two “sides”) for 32 cases from three world regions, we hope to offer the scholarly and policy communities the resources to discover connections between the different areas of migration policy within and across cases as well as noteworthy migration policy innovations in so far little-known cases in the world. The IMISEM project was led by Dr. Luicy Pedroza. The data collection for IMISEM took place in Berlin (Germany) from 2017 to 2019 and reflects the state of migration policy at the time of data collection. This report has been created based on the information contained in the IMISEM dataset.

The IMISEM case sample

The sample of 32 cases across Asia, Europe, and Latin America were selected based on heterogeneity in the level of economic development, levels of both flows and stocks of emigrants as well as immigrants, and then finally chosen upon taking into consideration the linguistic abilities and other pragmatic concerns that were decisive for the research team’s ability to explore and understand legal sources and policy regulations of the polities. The cases included in the sample are Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, People’s Republic of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, East Timor, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Macau, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay.

We use the terms “country” and “state” in all the reports for purposes of consistency, but we are aware that some of the *polities* that we have included in the sample would require a different treatment because of situations of subordination to a higher-level political community (as in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau as Special Administrative Regions) or contested sovereignty issues (as in the case of Taiwan). We kindly ask our readers to bear in mind these important characteristics for any interpretation of the data presented.

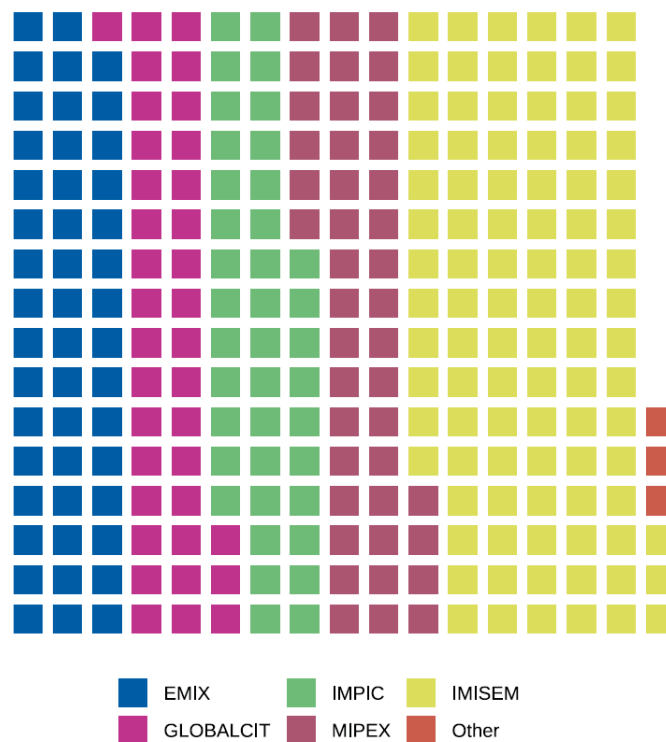
About the IMISEM Questionnaire

For maximal transparency, this report follows the same structure of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool (a questionnaire) which the team used to gather the information. This questionnaire was not distributed to experts to be filled in, but rather served as a systematic tool with which the data collectors/authors were able to collect information in an orderly, systematic, and comparable manner across cases. A template of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool is available for download on our website. It is important for us, the IMISEM Team, to acknowledge how the IMISEM Data Collection Tool builds on previous efforts in

data collection on migration policies. The strategy behind the selection of questions was the following: first, based on a wide survey of the literature, we decided which dimensions and sub-dimensions of policies were relevant for our research goals and noted down the questions that we deemed necessary to gather the information for each of the IMISEM dimensions. Second, we did a thorough review of all the questionnaires produced by previous projects and selected from them those that covered the policy dimensions identified in our initial literature review. As a final step, we came up with new questions that covered those areas that had not been addressed by previous projects and yet seemed crucial to understand migration policies comprehensively and across the three regions that we cover.

The final version includes 288 main questions (and over 800 sub-questions), 90 of which (31.3 %) are original formulations of the IMISEM project and 198 are based on questions developed previously by projects such as [IMPIC](#), [EMIX](#), [GLOBALCIT](#) and [MIPEX](#). The first draft of our Data Collection Tool was piloted on a case from each region and thereafter went through several revisions to refine and modify the wording of questions. As none of the existing tools we drew on had included Asian cases in their original sample, it was important that our tool itself reflected policies that we might encounter in the broader sample pool with their apparent priorities and specificities. An example of this is the addition of questions on broker agencies that assist potential migrants with emigration and immigration, which are highly visible actors in several Asian cases. Adapting questions coming from projects that had originally focused on European cases only also meant discarding items that captured regulations applicable only for European migrants/citizens (i. e. for the European cases in our sample we collect information that applies to “third-country nationals”). The iterative process of piloting and refining questions led to the final version of the IMISEM Data Collection Tool. Figure 1 shows the origin of the questions that are included in our questionnaire.

Figure 1: Origin of the questions included in the IMISEM Data Collection Tool



Each square represents a main question of the IMISEM Questionnaire/Data Collection Tool.

Source: Own elaboration.

Format of the answers contained in this report

The format of the answers that we present in this report follows the needs of the team to have comparable answers, so that we could more easily assign a numerical code later and therefore produce a dataset which lends itself to different analyses. Yet, we also wanted to include an explanation of the answer in some detail so that our readers can understand how we interpreted the sources and why we assigned a certain code. The importance of including an explanation for each answer cannot be understated. The explanations allow us to add nuance to the instances where there is room for debate and contestation over the interpretation of regulations. By explaining our answers, we hope to increase the transparency of the steps between data collection and data coding, and to invite other researchers to draw their own interpretations and conclusions, which may differ from our own.

Each of the answers in this report is composed of four fields:

Answer: this field contains the qualitative answer to the given question (for instance, “yes” or “no”).

Code: this field contains the quantitative answer to the given question. This reflects how we translated the qualitative answer into a number or code (for instance, “yes” can be coded as 0, and “no” as 1). The codes allow us to create composite indicators and compare across cases. The transformation of the qualitative answers into codes have been carried out following the IMISEM Codebook, the free access to which is also available on our website.

Explanation: this field contains the interpretation for the answer. It is meant to help the reader understand the logic behind the qualitative answer given by the coder. It often refers to the regulations -or lack thereof- and explains how we understood it.

Sources: this field contains a description of the sources consulted by the collector/author to come up with the answer and the explanation. Usually, primary sources (such as laws, all kinds of regulations and official government websites) are provided first, followed by consultations with official authorities (if the team considered necessary to corroborate information or decide for an interpretation), and secondary sources.

Format of the sources

We used a shortened version of the Chicago style for the citation of the different sources to reduce the length of the reports. The sources include the name of the web page, publication, report or legal document in the original language, followed by the translation in English within “[]”. Given the complexity of the questions, answering many of them required using more than one source. Therefore, in a single question, several references appear in the same paragraph. They are separated by the following sign: “/”.

For example, the following format was used for legal documents, the most used type of source:

Name of regulation in original language [Name of regulation in English]. Year of enactment (Year of the version). Art. X.

Example: Constitución Española [Spanish Constitution]. 1978 (1992). Art. 78.

Varieties of Standard English

In accordance with the diversity of nationalities and backgrounds in our team, we decided against homogenizing the use of English, which means that readers will find different spelling norms being applied across reports. We followed the use that is customary in the case we collected information for or that which our collectors felt at ease with. The same principle applies to other languages, such as Spanish or German.

Contact

We sincerely hope that our dataset proves useful for your purposes. Please let us know if you have any feedback at: lpedroza@colmex.mx or find us through our ORCID numbers:

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Table of Contents

1.	Emigration policies	11
1.1.	General	11
1.2.	Documentation	13
1.2.1.	Passport.....	13
1.2.2.	Other requirements.....	15
1.3.	Quotas and restrictions	16
1.4.	Policy incentives.....	20
1.5.	Penalties	21
1.6.	Administration	24
2.	Emigrant policies.....	25
2.1.	Policies of representation	25
2.1.1.	Electoral rights	25
2.1.2.	Regulation of political competition abroad	31
2.1.3.	Consultative bodies	33
2.1.4.	Consultative bodies at the national level	34
2.1.5.	Funding of emigrant associations	38
2.2.	Economic Policies	38
2.2.1.	Remittances.....	39
2.2.2.	Investment.....	40
2.2.3.	Brain circulation networks	40
2.2.4.	Return policies	40
2.3.	Social Policies	42
2.3.1.	Retirement benefits	42
2.3.2.	Health care benefits	43
2.3.3.	Education.....	44
2.4.	Cultural policies.....	45
2.4.1.	Visits to country of origin.....	45
2.4.2.	Language courses for emigrants.....	46
2.5.	Obligations	46
2.5.1.	Military service	46
2.5.2.	Social service	47
2.5.3.	Taxes	47
2.6.	Administration	48
2.6.1.	Home country administration.....	48

2.6.2.	Consular network	49
2.6.3.	New consular functions	50
2.6.4.	Special offices	52
3.	Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies.....	53
3.1.	Emigrant nationality.....	53
3.1.1.	Dual nationality for emigrants.....	53
3.1.2.	Dual nationality only for some countries of residence	55
3.1.3.	Loss of nationality after residence abroad	55
3.1.4.	Jus sanguinis for emigrants.....	56
3.1.5.	Jus sanguinis across generations.....	57
3.1.6.	Renunciation of nationality is possible	58
3.1.7.	Reacquisition of nationality	59
3.2.	Emigrant citizenship	60
3.2.1.	Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals	60
3.2.2.	Different citizenship for emigrants	60
3.2.3.	Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad	61
4.	Immigration policies	62
4.1.	General	62
4.1.1.	Number of entry tracks	62
4.1.2.	Biometric information	63
4.1.3.	Visa waivers.....	64
4.2.	Documentation	65
4.3.	Quotas and restrictions	65
4.3.1.	General quota.....	65
4.3.2.	Specific quotas.....	66
4.3.3.	List of excluded persons	68
4.3.4.	List of excluded countries.....	69
4.4.	Policy incentives.....	70
4.4.1.	Recognized brokers	70
4.5.	Immigration control and penalties.....	71
4.5.1.	Irregular residence.....	71
4.5.2.	Forged documents.....	71
4.5.3.	Aiding undocumented migrants.....	74
4.5.4.	Employment obligations.....	76
4.5.5.	Landlord obligations	76
4.5.6.	Airline penalties	77
4.6.	Amnesty programs	78

4.7.	Administration	81
4.8.	Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled).....	83
4.8.1.	Domestic workers.....	83
4.8.2.	Agricultural workers.....	91
4.8.3.	Medical doctors.....	99
4.9.	Proxy: Refugees.....	106
4.9.1.	Existence of track.....	106
4.9.2.	Restrictions	108
4.9.3.	Place of application	110
4.9.4.	Permit validity.....	112
4.9.5.	Maximum timeframe for application resolution	113
4.9.6.	Possibility to change migratory status	114
4.9.7.	Detention.....	115
4.9.8.	Status after rejection	116
4.9.9.	Translation and interpretation	116
4.10.	Proxy: Co-ethnics	117
4.10.1.	General.....	117
4.10.2.	Reasons for co-ethnicity	118
4.10.3.	Language test.....	121
4.10.4.	Place of residence	121
4.10.5.	Place of application	122
4.10.6.	Date of birth	122
4.10.7.	Permit validity.....	123
5.	Immigrant policies.....	125
5.1.	Permanent residence	125
5.1.1.	Eligibility	125
5.1.2.	Security of status.....	141
5.2.	Policies of representation	147
5.2.1.	Electoral rights	148
5.2.2.	Regulation of participation in parties.....	151
5.2.3.	Consultative bodies	151
5.3.	Economic policies	153
5.3.1.	Access to labor market.....	153
5.3.2.	Access to support.....	177
5.3.3.	Worker's rights	184
5.3.4.	Property rights.....	192
5.4.	Social policies	195

5.4.1.	Family reunification.....	195
5.4.2.	Education.....	248
5.4.3.	Health care.....	255
5.4.4.	Unemployment benefits	264
5.4.5.	Retirement benefits	266
5.5.	Cultural policies.....	269
5.6.	Mobility policies	269
5.6.1.	Identity documents.....	270
5.6.2.	Freedom of movement	272
5.6.3.	Obligations	278
5.6.4.	Military service	278
5.6.5.	Social service	279
5.6.6.	Taxes	281
5.7.	Administration	283
6.	Immigrant citizenship and nationality.....	286
6.1.	Immigrant nationality	286
6.1.1.	Immigrant dual nationality	286
6.1.2.	Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized.....	287
6.1.3.	Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants.....	287
6.1.4.	Unrestrictive jus soli	288
6.1.5.	Qualified jus soli	288
6.1.6.	Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence	288
6.1.7.	Socialization based acquisition of citizenship	291
6.1.8.	Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country	292
6.1.9.	Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries	292
6.1.10.	Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties.....	293
6.1.11.	Spousal transfer	293
6.1.12.	Filial transfer	294
6.1.13.	Special naturalization for refugees	294
6.1.14.	Naturalization for special achievements/talents	295
6.1.15.	Naturalization due to investment/financial assets.....	295
6.1.16.	Transfer to other relatives	295
6.1.17.	Nationality for the stateless.....	296
6.1.18.	Nationality for regularized immigrants.....	296
6.1.19.	Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before	297
6.2.	Immigrant citizenship.....	297
6.2.1.	Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants	297

6.2.2.	Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized.....	298
6.2.3.	Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals	299

1. Emigration policies

1.1. General

EMIGRATION_1. The attempt to leave the country is punishable by law.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in the regulations. The Constitution of Hungary does not mention explicitly the right to leave the country, yet it states that "all Hungarian citizens have the right to enjoy the protection provided by Hungary during their stay abroad". [Minden magyar állampolgárnak joga van ahhoz, hogy külföldi tartózkodásának ideje alatt Magyarország védelmét élvezze.] (Article XXVII, paragraph 2.) The Act on Hungarian Citizenship (Act LV of 1993) does not prohibit it either. The Act on travelling abroad (Act XII of 1998) states the following (Chapter 1, 1. § (1) - applicable from 1 January 2012): "Every Hungarian citizen and foreign citizen who stays legally in country, can freely leave the territory of Hungary, including the departure with the objective of settling abroad. The right to travel abroad can be enjoyed, or restricted, based on the provisions of the law." [Magyarország területét minden magyar állampolgár és az országban jogszzerűen tartózkodó külföldi szabadon elhagyhatja, ide értve a külföldi letelepedés szándékával történő kiutazást is. A külföldre utazás joga törvényben meghatározottak szerint gyakorolható, illetve korlátozható.] Possible grounds for restriction is summarized in Chapter 1, 1. § (3a) of the same Act: "in the case of decree of coercive measures, punishment or other restrictions" [kényszerintézkedés, büntetés, intézkedés vagy egyéb korlátozás elrendelése vagy kiszabása esetén] An exhaustive list is to be found in Chapter 1, 1. § (16) of the same Act. Main categories of individuals who cannot leave the country are the following: being under arrest, custody, extradition process, prison sentence or mandatory placing in a psychiatric institution, etc. These can be considered as regular restrictions of free movement in international legal practice.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

EMIGRATION_2: Exit fees.

Prospective emigrants need to pay a fee before emigrating.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 make no reference to any fee or deposit to be made upon leaving the country.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

Amount of the fee in country of origin currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the fee in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Prospective emigrants need to make a deposit before emigrating:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 makes no reference to any fee or deposit to be made upon leaving the country.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

Amount of the deposit in the currency of the country of origin:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Amount of the deposit in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_3: Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days.

Citizens can only stay abroad for a given maximum of days

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The sources consulted for EMIGRATION_1 (Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998) make no reference to any restriction concerning the days that citizens are allowed to spend abroad.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

Maximum number of days that citizens can stay abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.2. Documentation

1.2.1. Passport

EMIGRATION_4: Cost of ordinary passport.

Cost of ordinary passport in country currency (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 7500

Code: 7500

Explanation: For a normal procedure (maximum number of days: 20; passport is valid for 5 years), the fee is 7500 HUF. For a passport valid for 10 years, the fee is 14000 HUF. For persons aged 70 and above, the fee of a passport valid for 10 years is 2500 HUF. For persons aged below 6, the fee of a passport valid for 3 years is 2500 HUF. For persons aged 6-18, the fee of a passport valid for 5 years is 2500 HUF. For a rapid procedure, extra fees are charged (on top of the fees listed above): - Within 7 days: 19000 HUF - Within 3 days: 29000 HUF - Within 24 hours: 39000 HUF.

Sources: Kormányhivatal [Government of Hungary]. "Obtaining a Passport". Access date not available. <http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/download/e/bf/d0000/utlevel.pdf>.

Cost of ordinary passport in US Dollars (if there are different costs for passports with different validity, register the cost of the cheapest ordinary passport):

Answer: 28.8

Code: 28.8

Explanation: 28.8

Sources: Kormányhivatal [Government of Hungary]. "Obtaining a Passport". Access date not available. <http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/download/e/bf/d0000/utlevel.pdf>.

EMIGRATION_5: Maximum length of procedure to process passport.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport is specified in the regulations or information on the average length is provided by official sources (if there are different lengths, use the minimum):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: 20 days

Sources: Kormányhivatal [Government of Hungary]. "Obtaining a Passport". Access date not available. <http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/download/e/bf/d0000/utlevel.pdf>.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (in days):

Answer: 20

Code: 20

Explanation: 20 days

Sources: Kormányhivatal [Government of Hungary]. "Obtaining a Passport". Access date not available. <http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/download/e/bf/d0000/utlevel.pdf>.

Maximum length of procedure to process passport (by categories):

Answer: From 0 to 2 months

Code: 1

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Kormányhivatal [Government of Hungary]. "Obtaining a Passport". Access date not available. <http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/download/e/bf/d0000/utlevel.pdf>.

EMIGRATION_6: Renewal of passport from abroad is possible:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, through embassies and consulates. Fees listed above apply. In the case of loss of the passport abroad, a temporary passport [ideiglenes útlevél] can be requested at embassies and consulates, for a fee of 30 EUR.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Renewal of a Passport from Abroad, Description Issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade". Accessed July 2, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalt.kormany.hu/utlevel>.

1.2.2. Other requirements

EMIGRATION_7. Local police certificate is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 makes no reference to a police certificate necessary to emigrate.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

EMIGRATION_8. Superior/employer's permission is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 makes no reference to a superior/employer's permission as necessary to emigrate.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

EMIGRATION_9. Proof of income is necessary to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 makes no reference to a proof of income necessary to emigrate.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

EMIGRATION_10. Registration abroad is mandatory.

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 makes no reference to mandatory registration abroad.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

1.3. Quotas and restrictions

EMIGRATION_11. Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity.

Quotas to emigrate based on ethnicity exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution (Article XV, paragraph 2) explicitly prohibits any differentiation based on ethnicity. The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 also make no reference to any ethnic quota to be observed upon emigration.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_12: Quotas to emigrate based on income.

Quotas to emigrate based on income exist in the country:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution (Article XV, paragraph 2) explicitly prohibits any differentiation based on income. The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 also make no reference to any income quota to be observed upon emigration.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

Quota to emigrate for 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_13. Those who are liable for military conscription are allowed to emigrate:

Answer: Not applicable (no military conscription in country of study)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable. There is no compulsory military service in Hungary. The Constitution of Hungary (Article XXXI, paragraph 2.) states that Hungary has a voluntary reserve system for its military. [Magyarország önkéntes honvédelmi tartalékos rendszert tart fenn.] Nonetheless, it allows the possibility of implementing a compulsory military service in case a state of emergency is declared. (Article XXXI, paragraph 3).

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

EMIGRATION_14: Banned countries for emigration.

There are countries that are banned as destination for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 make no reference to any banned destinations to be observed upon emigration.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

List of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of countries banned for citizens in 2017:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_15. Higher education graduates must pay an education “tax” (or compensation) to be able to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 makes no reference to an education tax in order to be able to emigrate.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

EMIGRATION_16. Recipients of state scholarship are banned from emigrating:

Answer: Generally yes, but there are exemptions for certain groups

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Yes (although not 'banned' but obliged to pay back the scholarship). State scholarships require the recipients to spend the number of years working in Hungary equivalent to the number of years spent studying with the Hungarians state scholarship, within 20 years after obtaining the diploma. In case a graduate (recipient of state scholarship) does not spend the required number of years working in Hungary, the total amount of the state scholarship has to be repaid. Current scholarship recipients are exempted: since this legislation entered into force in 2012, and for the newly enrolled students only, the earliest possible date to have these cases processed will be 2034.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

EMIGRATION_17: Ban for specific civil professional groups.

There is an emigration ban for specific professional group(s):

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 make no reference to any ban on the emigration on certain professional groups.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

There is a ban for medical doctors:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

There is a ban for other professions:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_18. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by a supervisor:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_19. The ban can be overcome by a letter signed by an official authority.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

1.4. Policy incentives

EMIGRATION_20. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to encourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such campaign was carried out. A search for keywords kivándorlás+kampány [emigration+campaign] in the archive of Hungary's leading independent online newspaper (Index.hu) gave no relevant results.

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: kivándorlás+kampány [Search for: Emigration+campaign]". Accessed July 3, 2019. <https://index.hu/24ora/?s=kiv%C3%A1ndorl%C3%A1s%2Bkamp%C3%A1ny&tol=2017-01-01&ig=2017-12-31&profil=&rovat=&cimke=&word=1&pepe=1>.

EMIGRATION_21. Existence during 2017 of campaigns to discourage emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such campaign was carried out. A search for keywords kivándorlás+kampány [emigration+campaign] in the archive of Hungary's leading independent online newspaper (Index.hu) gave no relevant results.

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: kivándorlás+kampány [Search for: Emigration+campaign]". Accessed July 3, 2019. <https://index.hu/24ora/?s=kiv%C3%A1ndorl%C3%A1s%2Bkamp%C3%A1ny&tol=2017-01-01&ig=2017-12-31&profil=&rovat=&cimke=&word=1&pepe=1>.

EMIGRATION_22. Existence of license system to recognize and authorize emigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitating the immigration process to emigrants):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 make no reference to any sort of state recognition or authorization of emigration brokers.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

EMIGRATION_23: Emigration lump sum.

State of origin pays a lump sum incentive to citizens willing to emigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 make no reference to any payment to citizens willing to emigrate.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

Register the amount of the sum in country currency:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Register the amount of the sum in US Dollars:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_24. State of origin allows citizens willing to emigrate the withdrawal of accumulated social benefits (e.g. unemployment benefits) in a single transfer.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The transfer of social benefits is regulated by international agreements. Unemployment benefits can be transferred within the EU, based on Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, article 33, although not in a single transfer.

Sources: REGULATION (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the Coordination of Social Security Systems. 2007.

1.5. Penalties

EMIGRATION_25: Loss of private property.

Risk of losing real state in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 make no reference to loss or expropriation of private property upon emigration.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Évi XII Törvény a Külföldre Utazásról [Act XII of 1998 on Travelling Abroad]. 1998.

Risk of losing bank accounts in case of emigration:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No provision in main regulations.

Sources: 2013. évi CCXXXVII. Törvény a hitelintézetekről és a pénzügyi vállalkozásokról [Act CCXXXVII of 2013 on Credit Institutions and Financial Enterprises]. 2013.

EMIGRATION_26: Re-entry ban.

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution (Article XIV, paragraph 2) states the following: "Hungarian nationals cannot be expelled from the territory of Hungary, and they can always return from abroad." [Magyar állampolgár Magyarország területéről nem utasítható ki, és külföldről bármikor hazatérhet].

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

Re-entry ban applies after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution (Article XIV, paragraph 2) states the following: "Hungarian nationals cannot be expelled from the territory of Hungary, and they can always return from abroad." [Magyar állampolgár Magyarország területéről nem utasítható ki, és külföldről bármikor hazatérhet].

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals by birth after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of a re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No; the Constitution (Article XIV, paragraph 2) states the following: "Hungarian nationals cannot be expelled from the territory of Hungary, and they can always return from abroad." [Magyar állampolgár Magyarország területéről nem utasítható ki, és külföldről bármikor hazatérhet].

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

Re-entry ban after residence abroad for nationals with dual or multiple nationality after how many months of residence abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRATION_27. Existence of sanctions (other than a re-entry ban) for overstaying abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The Constitution, Act LV of 1993, Act XII of 1998 make no reference to any sanction for overstaying abroad and the Constitution protects the right of Hungarians to come back.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

1.6. Administration

EMIGRATION_28. Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for exit and/or emigration:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Government Office and consulates. The Government Office [Kormányhivatal] is a general-purpose local branch of the Government of Hungary, with a customer service point [kormányablak] in every LAU1 district [járás], based on the Act CXXV of 2018 on Government Administration. Passports are issued at these service points. In case a Hungarian citizen wishes to settle abroad permanently, s/he is required to file a declaration at any of these service points or at a Hungarian consulate. Upon this declaration [Külföldi Letelepedési Nyilatkozat], the citizen is registered by the Government Office as a Hungarian citizens living abroad. This is required based on Act LXVI of 1992 on the Registry of Population and Address, however, there are no benefits that would motivate a citizen to file this declaration, and there are no sanctions either, if a citizen does not do it.

Sources: Évi LXVI Törvény a Polgárok Személyi Adatainak És Lakcímének Nyilvántartásáról [Act LXVI of 1992 on the Registry of Population and Address]. 1992. / Évi CXXV Törvény a Kormányzati Igazgatásról [Act CXXV of 2018 on Government Administration]. 2018. / Government of Hungary. "Kormányablak - Feladatkörök - Magyarország Területét Külföldi Letelepedés Szándékával Történo Elhagyás Bejelentése [Description of the Official Declaration on Emigration, on the Government Office's Website]". Accessed July 3, 2019. <http://kormanyablak.hu/hu/feladatkorok/6/OKMIR00004>.

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in original language:

Answer: Government Office and consulates.

Name of the institution with competencies for exit and/or emigration in English:

Answer: Kormányhivatal & Külföldi Letelepedési Nyilatkozat

Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 4th Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.25

Explanation: These are offices that are present in every district.

Sources: Évi LXVI Törvény a Polgárok Személyi Adatainak És Lakcímének Nyilvántartásáról [Act LXVI of 1992 on the Registry of Population and Address]. 1992. / Évi CXXV Törvény a Kormányzati Igazgatásról [Act CXXV of 2018 on Government Administration]. 2018. / Government of Hungary. "Kormányablak - Feladatkörök - Magyarország Területét Külföldi Letelepedés Szándékával Történo Elhagyás Bejelentése [Description of the Official Declaration on Emigration, on the Government Office's Website]". Accessed July 3, 2019. <http://kormanyablak.hu/hu/feladatkorok/6/OKMIR00004>.

2. Emigrant policies

2.1. Policies of representation

2.1.1. Electoral rights

EMIGRANT_1. Voting is mandatory for citizens residing abroad:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Voting is not mandatory for any Hungarian national, neither in Hungary nor abroad. Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process states (in paragraph 2. § (1) b) that the voluntary participation in the election process is a basic principle to be ensured.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: No, the country has a parliamentary system

Code: 2

Does the country have a bicameral system (e.g. composed of a Lower House and an Upper House, or an originating chamber and a reviewer chamber)?

Answer: No, the country only has a Lower House

Code: 2

Presidential elections

EMIGRANT_2. Can non-resident citizens vote in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_3. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national presidential elections from abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legislative elections

Lower House (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_4. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (Lower House) from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchised

Code: 1

Explanation: Hungarian citizens without a permanent address in Hungary can only vote in national elections, and only on party lists (not on representatives of a given constituency).

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013. / GLOBALCIT Project. "Conditions for Electoral Rights 2017". Accessed July 4, 2019. <http://globalcit.eu/conditions-for-electoral-rights/>.

EMIGRANT_5. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Lower House) from abroad?

Answer: Generally enfranchise

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, but "Not as candidates for single-seat constitutions where only citizen-residents can be elected" (GLOBALCIT). In national elections, citizens cast their votes on national party lists and on candidates for a voting district / constituency. A non-resident citizen can be a candidate on a national party list, but not in a given voting district.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013. / GLOBALCIT Project. "Conditions for Electoral Rights 2017". Accessed July 4, 2019. <http://globalcit.eu/conditions-for-electoral-rights/>.

Upper House (National Elections)

EMIGRANT_6. Can non-resident citizens vote in national legislative elections (Upper House) from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_7. Can non-resident citizens stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Upper House) from abroad?

Answer: Non applicable (no Upper House elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Registration

EMIGRANT_8. Registration in the electoral roll for non-resident citizens:

Answer: Active registration, frequent renewal (for every election)

Code: 0

Explanation: If a Hungarian citizen wishes to cast his/her vote from abroad, s/he has the obligation to register to an electoral list at the respective embassy [külképviseleti névjegyzék] or to apply for postal voting at the National Election Office (the latter available only for those who have no registered address in Hungary, see also EMIGRANT_9). This has to be done 25 days in advance of every election.

Sources: European Union. "Hungary Home Country Elections". Accessed May 2, 2020. https://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/residence/elections-abroad/home-country-elections/hungary/index_en.htm.

Remote voting

EMIGRANT_9. Voting methods from abroad:

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Electronic voting:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are two main categories of external voters: Those with a permanent address in Hungary, who can only cast their votes (in national and local elections) at embassies and consulates, and those without a permanent address in Hungary, who can request a voting form by post, and send it back by post. These voters can only vote in national elections, and only on party lists (not on representatives of a given constituency). From a practical point of view, this makes voting from abroad more difficult for recent emigrants (i.e. who still have a registered address in Hungary) than for those who left Hungary a long time ago, or for the HTM diaspora.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013. / National Election Office. "Hol És Hogyan Szavazhatok? [Information about Voting Abroad]". Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://www.valasztas.hu/hol-es-hogyan-szavazhatok->.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Proxy voting:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are two main categories of external voters: Those with a permanent address in Hungary, who can only cast their votes (in national and local elections) at embassies and consulates, and those without a permanent address in Hungary, who can request a voting form by post, and send it back by post. These voters can only vote in national elections, and only on party lists (not on representatives of a given constituency). From a practical point of view, this makes voting from abroad more difficult for recent emigrants (i.e. who still have a registered address in Hungary) than for those who left Hungary a long time ago, or for the HTM diaspora.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013. / National Election Office. "Hol És Hogyan Szavazhatok? [Information about Voting Abroad]". Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://www.valasztas.hu/hol-es-hogyan-szavazhatok->.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Postal voting:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There are two main categories of external voters: Those with a permanent address in Hungary, who can only cast their votes (in national and local elections) at embassies and consulates, and those without a permanent address in Hungary, who can request a voting form by post, and send it back by post. These voters can only vote in national elections, and only on party lists (not on representatives of a given constituency). From a practical point of view, this makes voting from abroad more difficult for recent emigrants (i.e. who still have a registered address in Hungary) than for those who left Hungary a long time ago, or for the HTM diaspora.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013. / National Election Office. "Hol És Hogyan Szavazhatok? [Information about Voting Abroad]". Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://www.valasztas.hu/hol-es-hogyan-szavazhatok->.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Personal voting in consulates or embassies:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: There are two main categories of external voters: Those with a permanent address in Hungary, who can only cast their votes (in national and local elections) at embassies and consulates, and those without a permanent address in Hungary, who can request a voting form by post, and send it back by post. These voters can only vote in national elections, and only on party lists (not on representatives of a given constituency). From a practical point of view, this makes voting from

abroad more difficult for recent emigrants (i.e. who still have a registered address in Hungary) than for those who left Hungary a long time ago, or for the HTM diaspora.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013. / National Election Office. "Hol És Hogyan Szavazhatok? [Information about Voting Abroad]". Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://www.valasztas.hu/hol-es-hogyan-szavazhatok->.

Voting methods available to cast votes from abroad - Ad hoc polling stations:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are two main categories of external voters: Those with a permanent address in Hungary, who can only cast their votes (in national and local elections) at embassies and consulates, and those without a permanent address in Hungary, who can request a voting form by post, and send it back by post. These voters can only vote in national elections, and only on party lists (not on representatives of a given constituency). From a practical point of view, this makes voting from abroad more difficult for recent emigrants (i.e. who still have a registered address in Hungary) than for those who left Hungary a long time ago, or for the HTM diaspora.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013. / National Election Office. "Hol És Hogyan Szavazhatok? [Information about Voting Abroad]". Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://www.valasztas.hu/hol-es-hogyan-szavazhatok->.

Special representation

EMIGRANT_10: Emigrant special representation.

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's Lower House?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process makes no reference to any special extraterritorial constituencies.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013.

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the Lower House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the Lower House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a special extraterritorial constituency (i.e. reserved seats) for non-resident voters in the country's Upper House?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special seats reserved for non-resident candidates in the Upper House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Number of special emigrant districts in the Upper House:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remote voting implementation

EMIGRANT_11. External voting has been implemented (non-resident citizens have been able to vote from abroad in the past elections):

Answer: yes

Code:

Explanation: External voting has been implemented in practice. For example, in the latest parliamentary elections (2018) a total of 460 532 citizens voted either in a different constituency (within Hungary), or at an embassy / consulate, or by mail.

Sources: National Election Office. "Nemzeti Választási Iroda [Results of the 2018 Hungarian Parliamentary Elections]". Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://www.valasztas.hu/orszagos-listak-eredmenye>.

EMIGRANT_12. In case external voting has not been implemented after its adoption, what are the main reasons?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.2. Regulation of political competition abroad

Party offices in the state of reception

EMIGRANT_13. Offices of political parties are legally allowed abroad:

Answer: No specific regulation of offices abroad

Code: 0.5|No specific regulation of offices abroad

Explanation: No regulations exist. Act XXXIII of 1989 on political parties does not mention the issue of political party offices outside Hungary.

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Pártok Működéséről És Gazdálkodásáról [Act XXXIII of 1989 on Political Parties]. 1989.

EMIGRANT_14. Actual existence of permanent offices of home country parties abroad which target emigrants in order to capture funding for campaigns or political support:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No. In the last national legislative election (2018), the three biggest parties were Fidesz (49.27%), Jobbik (19.06%) and MSZP-Párbeszéd (11.91%). Neither of these political parties display information on their website about party offices operating abroad. A news article (Origo.hu) from 2015 reports that opposition party Jobbik opened two offices in neighbouring countries (Serbia and Slovakia), in cities with an ethnic Hungarian majority (Senta and Dunajska Streda, respectively). There

is no information about the continued operation of these offices (no related news found after 2016). Also, it has to be mentioned that ethnic Hungarian inhabitants of these cities are not emigrants but natives (HTM). The third biggest party based on the European parliamentary elections of 2019, Momentum (9.93%), lists local branches of the party for 8 European countries on its website (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom), although there are no permanent offices in these countries. Contrary to the offices of Jobbik mentioned above (in Serbia and Slovakia), these eight countries have emigrant Hungarian population, not HTM diaspora.

Sources: Fidesz. "Political Party 1 - Fidesz - Local Branches". Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://fidesz.hu/szervezeti-kereso>. / Jobbik. "Political party 2 - Jobbik - Local branches". Text. Jobbik.hu. Accessed 4 July 2019. <https://www.jobbik.hu/elerhetosegunk>. / MSZP "Political party 3 - MSZP - Local branches". Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://mszp.hu/szervezetek>. / Momentum. "Political Party 4 - Momentum - Local Branches". Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://momentum.hu/alapszervezeti-terkep/>. / Origo. 2015. "Külföldön terjeszkedne a Jobbik [Jobbik Party Opens Offices Abroad]". <https://www.origo.hu/>. Accessed July 4, 2019. <https://www.origo.hu/itthon/20151104-jobbik-zenta-irodanyitas-iroda-szavay-istvan.html>.

EMIGRANT_15. Register the list of countries (in English) in which the three biggest political parties of the state of origin have offices abroad (consider parties or political movements with the highest number of votes in the last national legislative election).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_16. Could external party offices receive public funding from state of origin?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Political campaigns

EMIGRANT_17. Electoral campaigns abroad for home elections are legally regulated:

Answer: No specific regulation of campaigns abroad

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process has an article (Article VIII) dedicated to the regulation of political campaigns. No mention on political campaigns abroad can be found in this article.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013.

EMIGRANT_18. Actual existence of campaigns abroad for home elections:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Campaign activities abroad do occur, although on a very moderate scale. A search for the "kampány" [campaign] tag in the archive of Hungary's leading independent online newspaper (Index.hu) for the official campaign period of the national parliamentary elections of 2018 (50 days, 17 February 2018 - 8 April 2018) gave only one result (out of 87 entries) - a forum organized in London by the opposition party Jobbik.

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: kampány 2018 [Search for: campaign 2018]". Accessed July 4, 2019. URL not available.

EMIGRANT_19. Existence of public funding for electoral campaigns in state of residence:

Answer: No mention to public funding for campaigns abroad in main electoral regulations

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, but as part of the general public funding for political campaigning. Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process has an article (Article VIII) dedicated to the regulation of political campaigns. No mention on political campaigns abroad (or separate funding for them) can be found in this article.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013.

Membership in political parties

EMIGRANT_20. Emigrant membership to home country political parties:

Answer: Legally allowed AND same status for emigrants as for residents

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes Act XXXIII of 1989 on political parties does not rule out the membership for persons living outside Hungary. The only requisite for party membership is to be a "natural person" [i.e. not a legal entity] (Article 2. § (2)).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Pártok Működéséről És Gazdálkodásáról [Act XXXIII of 1989 on Political Parties]. 1989.

2.1.3. Consultative bodies

2.1.4. Consultative bodies at the national level

EMIGRANT_21. Existence of a consultative body on emigrant issues:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Hungarian Diaspora Council [Magyar Diaszpóra Tanács] was founded in 2011. It consists of around 100 Hungarian (emigrant) diaspora organizations. Previously, the Hungarian Standing Conference [Magyar Állandó Értekezlet] gave place to a coordinated consultation between Hungarian political parties and/or organizations from Hungary and from abroad. The vast majority of these parties / organizations are HTM, not emigrants. With the creation of the Hungarian Diaspora Council, the (emigrant) diaspora received its own consultative mechanism. Yet, the two institutions work together closely: their meetings are held in two subsequent days in Budapest (as of 2018).

Sources: Bund Ungarischer Organisationen in Deutschland e.V (BUOD) [Association of Hungarian Organizations in Germany]. "Magyar Diaszpóra Tanács Zárónyilatkozatai [Hungarian Diaspora Council Resolutions]". Accessed July 5, 2019.

<http://www.buod.de/index.php/hu/csucsszervezetek/magyar-diaszpora-tanacs>. / Lokál. "Novemberben Ülészék a Magyar Diaszpóra Tanács És a Magyar Állandó Értekezlet [Hungarian Disapora Council and Hungarian Standing Conference Meets in November 2018]. Accessed July 5, 2019. URL not available. / Political Capital. "Magyar Állandó Értekezlet (MÁÉRT) [Hungarian Standing Conference]". Accessed July 5, 2019. URL not available. / Association of Hungarians in Sweden (SMOSZ). "Diaszpóra Tanács a nyugati szórványok összefogására [Report about the Foundation of the Hungarian Diaspora Council]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <http://hirado.smosz.org/index.php/diaszpora/404-diaszpora-tanacs-a-nyugati-szorvanyok-oesszefogasara>.

EMIGRANT_22. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Structural

Code: 1

Explanation: Structural. The Hungarian Diaspora Council meets once a year in Budapest.

Sources: Bund Ungarischer Organisationen in Deutschland e.V (BUOD) [Association of Hungarian Organizations in Germany]. "Magyar Diaszpóra Tanács Zárónyilatkozatai [Hungarian Diaspora Council Resolutions]". Accessed July 5, 2019.

<http://www.buod.de/index.php/hu/csucsszervezetek/magyar-diaszpora-tanacs>. / Lokál. "Novemberben Ülészék a Magyar Diaszpóra Tanács És a Magyar Állandó Értekezlet [Hungarian Disapora Council and Hungarian Standing Conference Meets in November 2018]. Accessed July 5, 2019. URL not available.

EMIGRANT_23. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: 0.75

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Members of the Hungarian Diaspora Council are elected decision makers of Hungarian diaspora organizations, yet it is the Hungarian government that invites diaspora organizations to be members of the Council.

Sources: Association of Hungarians in Sweden (SMOSZ). "Diaszpóra Tanács a nyugati szórványok összefogására [Report about the Foundation of the Hungarian Diaspora Council]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <http://hirado.smosz.org/index.php/diaszpora/404-diaszpora-tanacs-a-nyugati-szorvanyok-oesszefogasara>.

EMIGRANT_24. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Member of the government

Code: 0.25

Explanation: The Hungarian Diaspora Council is chaired by the minister of the Hungarian government to whose portfolio belongs. As of 2018, it is Zsolt Semjén, deputy prime minister.

Sources: Association of Hungarians in Sweden (SMOSZ). "Diaszpóra Tanács a nyugati szórványok összefogására [Report about the Foundation of the Hungarian Diaspora Council]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <http://hirado.smosz.org/index.php/diaszpora/404-diaszpora-tanacs-a-nyugati-szorvanyok-oesszefogasara>. / Bund Ungarischer Organisationen in Deutschland e.V (BUOD) [Association of Hungarian Organizations in Germany]. "Magyar Diaszpóra Tanács Zárónyilatkozatai [Hungarian Diaspora Council Resolutions]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <http://www.buod.de/index.php/hu/csucsszervezetek/magyar-diaszpora-tanacs>.

EMIGRANT_25. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Based on the Founding Declaration (2011) and on the closing declaration / resolution of each yearly meeting, the Hungarian Diaspora Council does not initiate or recommend policy actions. Rather, it is the other way round: the Government's initiatives are discussed (and approved) by the Council.

Sources: Bund Ungarischer Organisationen in Deutschland e.V (BUOD) [Association of Hungarian Organizations in Germany]. "Magyar Diaszpóra Tanács Zárónyilatkozatai [Hungarian Diaspora Council Resolutions]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <http://www.buod.de/index.php/hu/csucsszervezetek/magyar-diaszpora-tanacs>.

EMIGRANT_26. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Founding Declaration (2011) and the closing declaration / resolution of each yearly meeting, the Hungarian Diaspora Council has not asked for response from national authorities, and it is not mentioned that it would be entitled to do so.

Sources: Bund Ungarischer Organisationen in Deutschland e.V (BUOD) [Association of Hungarian Organizations in Germany]. "Magyar Diaszpóra Tanács Zárónyilatkozatai [Hungarian Diaspora

Council Resolutions]". Accessed July 5, 2019.
<http://www.buod.de/index.php/hu/csucsszervezetek/magyar-diaszpora-tanacs>.

EMIGRANT_27. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Representativeness for geographic area, no representativeness for gender. There are six regional / thematic vice-presidents for the Hungarian Diaspora Council: Five for the following world regions: 1) Western Europe, 2) United States, 3) Canada, 4) Latin America, 5) South Africa and Australia; One for the following topics: religious and scout organizations. Gender criteria for the membership are not mentioned.

Sources: Association of Hungarians in Sweden (SMOSZ). "Diaszpóra Tanács a nyugati szórványok összefogására [Report about the Foundation of the Hungarian Diaspora Council]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <http://hirado.smosz.org/index.php/diaszpora/404-diaszpora-tanacs-a-nyugati-szorvanyok-oesszefogasara>.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: 1

Code: 1

Explanation: There are six regional / thematic vice-presidents for the Hungarian Diaspora Council: Five for the following world regions: 1) Western Europe, 2) United States, 3) Canada, 4) Latin America, 5) South Africa and Australia;

Sources: Association of Hungarians in Sweden (SMOSZ). "Diaszpóra Tanács a nyugati szórványok összefogására [Report about the Foundation of the Hungarian Diaspora Council]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <http://hirado.smosz.org/index.php/diaszpora/404-diaszpora-tanacs-a-nyugati-szorvanyok-oesszefogasara>.

Consultative bodies at the consular level

EMIGRANT_28. Existence of a consultative body of emigrants at the consular level.

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The website of the Consular Services does not mention the existence of any consultative body of emigrants. On the subsites of consulates in three major cities with a large Hungarian diaspora (London, Berlin, Vienna), there is no mention about such body either.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

EMIGRANT_29. The consultation is structural or ad hoc:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_30. Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_31. Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_32. The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_33. Beyond consultation on policies affecting emigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

EMIGRANT_34. Selection criteria to ensure representativeness

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographically-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.1.5. Funding of emigrant associations

EMIGRANT_35. Existence of consular support (in kind or financial) to independent emigrant associations

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The Bethlen Gábor Fund (Bethlen Gábor Alapkezelő Zrt.), a separate fund of the Hungarian Government dedicated to diaspora policy provides financial support to diaspora organizations. Applications can be submitted to the Fund by organizations, publishers, cultural, religious and family associations working in the diaspora. The minimum amount to apply for is 1,500 EUR, the maximum is 9,000 EUR. The total applicable budget for the year 2018 was 900,000 EUR.

Sources: Bethlen Gábor Fund. "Pályázati felhívás a diaszpóra szervezetek részére [Application for funding of diaspora organizations]". Accessed February 15, 2020.
<https://bgazrt.hu/tamogatasok/kulhoni-tamogatasok/palyazatok-tamogatasok-2018/palyazati-felh>.

2.2. Economic Policies

2.2.1. Remittances

EMIGRANT_36. Government program/strategy to attract remittances from emigrants.

Existence of a government program to attract remittances from emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such program or strategy was implemented. A search for the keyword hazautalás [remittance] in the archive of Hungary's leading independent online newspaper (Index.hu) for 2017-2018 gave no relevant results. Recent research (see: Kajdi 2018) suggests that remittances to Hungary are not very significant. Approximately 1.6% of all households are recipients of regular remittances. The cited paper makes no reference to any government program to attract more remittances.

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: hazautalás [Search for: remittances - 2017-2018]". Accessed 7 August 2019. URL not available. / Kajdi László. "Hazautalások Magyarországra – egy új adatfelvétel első eredményei [Remittances to Hungary - results of a new survey]". *Hitelintézési szemle* 17 (3): 85–108.

Measures to improve banking channels for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of fee controls for remittances:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Remittances used for a co-development scheme (if remittances are used by the state of origin to fund development policies):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

2.2.2. Investment

EMIGRANT_37. Existence of a government program to attract investments from emigrants (i.e. investment in housing, local enterprises, etc.):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such program or strategy was implemented. A search for the keywords hazautalás [remittance] in the archive of Hungary's leading independent online newspaper (Index.hu) gave no relevant results. A search for the keywords "investment+hungarian+abroad" [befektetés+magyar+külföld] in the archive of Hungary's leading independent online newspaper (Index.hu), for the period of 2017-2018 gave no relevant results. ("Hungarian [living] abroad" was used instead of "emigrant" since the latter gave only one search result).

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: befektetés+magyar+külföld [Search for: investment+hungarian+abroad]". Accessed August 7, 2019.

2.2.3. Brain circulation networks

EMIGRANT_38. Are there formally constituted networks aiming to build connections between emigrants and the state of origin to share knowledge?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. 'Friends of Hungary'(<https://friendsofhungary.hu/>) is a foundation in charge of overseeing a loose network of emigrant / diaspora institutions (non-HTM) and individuals who are either Hungarian descendants or not, but are somehow connected to Hungary. The chairman is a former president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The main activity of the foundation is to organize information and network events for the diaspora, and to award distinguished diaspora members in the field of science and culture. No concrete joint-ventures were mentioned among the foundation's news. Events of the foundation are usually attended by a representative of the Hungarian government.

Sources: Friends of Hungary Foundation. "Friends of Hungary". Accessed August 7, 2019. <https://friendsofhungary.hu/rolunk-en>.

2.2.4. Return policies

EMIGRANT_39. Recognition of academic and professional qualifications acquired in the state of residence:

Recognition in state of origin of academic and professional qualifications emigrants acquired in the state of residence:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A process needs to be started. A detailed description can be found on the website of the Education Authority, describing the procedure of nostrification (official recognition of a foreign degree as equivalent to a degree issued by Hungarian universities) and the competences of the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center (Magyar Ekvivalencia és Információs Központ). It does not mention any foreign country or institution from where academic and professional qualifications would be automatically recognized by Hungary.

Sources: Education Authority. "Recognition of Qualifications Obtained Abroad". Accessed August 7, 2019.

https://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/kulfoldon_szerzett_oklevelek/felsofoku_oklevel.

Timeframe for the recognition of academic/professional qualifications obtained abroad. If there are several processes (i.e. automatic, for higher education, for primary education.), register the one with the lengthier timeframe:

Answer: 6 months or less

Code: 1

Explanation: The website of the Education Authority states that the process of recognition of academic qualifications should not last longer than 45 days, while the recognition of professional qualifications should not last longer than 75 days.

Sources: Education Authority. "Recognition of Qualifications Obtained Abroad". Accessed August 7, 2019.

https://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/kulfoldon_szerzett_oklevelek/felsofoku_oklevel.

EMIGRANT_40. Communication campaigns aiming to convince emigrants to return to home country:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Not in 2017-2018, but there was one in 2015-2016. The "Come home, youth!" [Gyere haza, fiatal!] program was running in 2015-2016. It was a government program aiming at re-attracting young emigrants from the UK. It was cancelled in mid-2016 due to low efficiency: only 105 young Hungarians moved back to Hungary, while the program used a 300,000 EUR budget. It consisted of an information campaign (mostly on Facebook) and of re-publishing job announcements (of companies and government institutions in Hungary). Opposition media regularly criticized the program for its poor design and simplistic messages. Since 2016, no similar programs were planned nor implemented.

Sources: State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad. "Magyar diaszpórapolitika - stratégiai irányok [Hungarian Diaspora Policy - Strategic Directions]". Access date not available. URL not available. / Origo.hu. "Leállítják a Gyere haza, fiatal! programot [Come Home, Youth! Program is Shut Down]". <https://www.origo.hu/>, 2016. <https://www.origo.hu/gazdasag/20160613-nem-hiv-haza-tobb-fiatalt-a-kormany.html>.

EMIGRANT_41. Existence of brain gain programs developed by the government targeting highly qualified emigrants:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The "Momentum" [Lendület] program was launched in 2009 by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Its objective is to re-attract outstanding Hungarian researchers living abroad, by financing a research they could lead or contribute to in Hungary, at any of the research institutes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Between 2009 and 2018, 164 researchers received the grant and moved back to Hungary. The average number of grantees per year has been around 20, and the average budget has been 1,2 Million EUR per year. As of August 2019, the future of the program is uncertain, since the research institutes were detached from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on 1 August 2019.

Sources: Hungarian Academy of Sciences. "Lendület program [Momentum Program]". Accessed January 26, 2016. <https://mta.hu/lendulet/lendulet-program-105403>.

EMIGRANT_42. Existence of welfare provisions or benefits that aim at facilitating the reintegration of emigrants in the home society:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The compilation "Information for Hungarians Willing to Return from Abroad", published by EURES - The European Job Mobility Portal, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, does not mention any benefits or subsidies explicitly aiming at returnees (i.e. that a Hungarian living in Hungary would not be entitled to).

Sources: The European Job Mobility Portal (EURES) & Ministry of Finance. "Tájékoztatás a Külföldről Hazatérő Magyar Munkavállalók És Családtagsaik Számára [Information for Hungarians Willing to Return from Abroad]". Accessed August 8, 2019. https://eures.munka.hu/Lapok/eures_allaskeresoknek/eures_allaskeresoknek_hazaterok.aspx.

2.3. Social Policies

2.3.1. Retirement benefits

EMIGRANT_43. Retirement benefits after emigration (i.e. pensions):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, all retirement benefits are maintained. The compilation "Information for Hungarians Willing to Return from Abroad", published by EURES - The European Job Mobility Portal, in cooperation with the Ministry of Finance, lists all countries with which Hungary has a bilateral or multilateral retirement benefit agreement (the latter applies to all EU + EEA countries). Most non-EU countries with a sizeable Hungarian diaspora are covered by these treaties (USA, Canada, Australia etc.) Based on these treaties, the retirement benefit is calculated after the time spent with work in each

country, with a minimum of 1 year of total employment time. The procedure starts by a request of the beneficiary handed to the Government Office in Budapest, District VIII.

Sources: The European Job Mobility Portal (EURES) & Ministry of Finance. "Tájékoztató a Külföldről Hazatérő Magyar Munkavállalók És Családtagjaik Számára [Information for Hungarians Willing to Return from Abroad]". Accessed August 8, 2019.
https://eures.munka.hu/Lapok/eures_allaskeresoknek/eures_allaskeresoknek_hazaterok.aspx.

2.3.2. Health care benefits

EMIGRANT_44. Health care benefits.

Health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the healthcare system in country of origin):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: As a general rule, health care benefits are tied to employment, student status or retirement in Hungary. A person is either covered by Hungarian health care (but not by another state) or covered by another state's health care (but not by Hungary). Upon moving back to Hungary from abroad, an administrative process should be launched to clarify what entitlements are enjoyed abroad by the given person, and what are the possible coverage mechanisms to be offered by Hungary, yet these processes are based on the concept of coverage in only one country, as described above. Health care coverage in Hungary can also be received upon paying a monthly fee (currently: 23 EUR / month). Short-term emigrants who pay this fee have an entitlement for medical treatment in Hungary, even if they currently reside in another country without having a health care coverage there. (Note: The option described above - the 23 EUR monthly fee - is only a short-term solution and if somebody gets a job abroad, it is no longer 'legal'. However, many people try to maintain this payment and they occasionally access healthcare services in Hungary based on this payment (it is still cheaper than to go to see a doctor in the UK or in the US), but this is not legal, and the state does not encourage it. (Yet, it does not persecute it either. The Social Security database simply does not have data about foreign entitlements based on work, if the given person does not report it.)

Sources: The European Job Mobility Portal (EURES) & Ministry of Finance. "Tájékoztató a Külföldről Hazatérő Magyar Munkavállalók És Családtagjaik Számára [Information for Hungarians Willing to Return from Abroad]". Accessed August 8, 2019.
https://eures.munka.hu/Lapok/eures_allaskeresoknek/eures_allaskeresoknek_hazaterok.aspx.
/ National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulékfizetés [Health Care Service Fee for Non-insured]". Access date not available.
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/egeszsegugyi_szolgaltatasi_jarulekfizetes/egeszsegugyi_szolgaltatasi_jarulek.html.

Emigrants can keep their health insurance in the state of origin and access health care services when they visit the state of origin:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Health care coverage in Hungary can also be received upon paying a monthly fee (currently: 23 EUR / month). Short-term emigrants who pay this fee have an entitlement for medical treatment in Hungary, even if they currently reside in another country without having a health care

coverage there. (Note: The option described above - the 23 EUR monthly fee - is only a short-term solution and if somebody gets a job abroad, it is no longer 'legal'. However, many people try to maintain this payment and they occasionally access healthcare services in Hungary based on this payment (it is still cheaper than to go to see a doctor in the UK or in the US), but this is not legal, and the state does not encourage it. (Yet, it does not persecute it either. The Social Security database simply does not have data about foreign entitlements based on work, if the given person does not report it.)

Sources: The European Job Mobility Portal (EURES) & Ministry of Finance. "Tájékoztató a Külföldről Hazatérő Magyar Munkavállalók És Családtagjaik Számára [Information for Hungarians Willing to Return from Abroad]". Accessed August 8, 2019.
https://eures.munka.hu/Lapok/eures_allaskeresoknek/eures_allaskeresoknek_hazaterok.aspx.
/ National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulékfizetés [Health Care Service Fee for Non-insured]". Access date not available.
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/az_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/egeszsegugyi_szolgaltatasi_jarulekfizetes/egeszsegugyi_szolgaltatasi_jarulek.html.

Emigrants can pay for their families' contributions to the public health care scheme of the state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision

Sources: The European Job Mobility Portal (EURES) & Ministry of Finance. "Tájékoztató a Külföldről Hazatérő Magyar Munkavállalók És Családtagjaik Számára [Information for Hungarians Willing to Return from Abroad]". Accessed August 8, 2019.
https://eures.munka.hu/Lapok/eures_allaskeresoknek/eures_allaskeresoknek_hazaterok.aspx.
/ National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulékfizetés [Health Care Service Fee for Non-insured]". Access date not available.
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/az_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/egeszsegugyi_szolgaltatasi_jarulekfizetes/egeszsegugyi_szolgaltatasi_jarulek.html.

2.3.3. Education

EMIGRANT_45. Education programs for emigrants.

Emigrants can access scholarships awarded by the state of origin in the same conditions as resident citizens:

Answer: No, but special scholarships for emigrants

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The Balassi Scholarship (awarded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade) offers a one-year language and orientation course in Hungary for those diaspora members who wish to pursue their studies at Hungarian universities.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Balassi Scholarship". Accessed August 7, 2019.
<https://balassischolarship.kormany.hu/en>.

State of origin has created schools abroad where emigrants can access education provided by the state of origin (i.e. follow the same curricula as schools in country of origin):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: As of 2016, the State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad was in contact with 211 Hungarian (non-HTM) schools: 135 in Europe, 49 in North America, 17 in Australia, 7 in Latin America, and 1 in Israel, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates, respectively. Most of these schools were founded independently of the Hungarian government, as initiatives of local diaspora associations. However, the Hungarian government supports these schools through courses held in Budapest to diaspora school teachers (via the Balassi Institute for Hungarian Culture), as well as through the Korösi Program, which consists of young Hungarian volunteers spending one or two semesters at a diaspora school, teaching language and culture, financed by the Hungarian government.

Sources: State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad. n.d. '[Hungarian Diaspora Policy - Strategic Directions] Magyar diaszpórapolitika - stratégiai irányok'.

State of origin offers language courses to emigrants to learn the language of the state of reception:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: As of 2016, the State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad was in contact with 211 Hungarian (non-HTM) schools: 135 in Europe, 49 in North America, 17 in Australia, 7 in Latin America, and 1 in Israel, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates, respectively. Most of these schools were founded independently of the Hungarian government, as initiatives of local diaspora associations. However, the Hungarian government supports these schools through courses held in Budapest to diaspora school teachers (via the Balassi Institute for Hungarian Culture), as well as through the Korösi Program, which consists of young Hungarian volunteers spending one or two semesters at a diaspora school, teaching language and culture, financed by the Hungarian government.

Sources: State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad. "Magyar diaszpórapolitika - stratégiai irányok [Hungarian Diaspora Policy - Strategic Directions]". Access date not available. URL not available.

2.4. Cultural policies

2.4.1. Visits to country of origin

EMIGRANT_46. State of origin organizes visits to the origin country for emigrants on a regular basis:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Rákóczi Federation - An NGO organizes short trips (5-10 days) to Hungary for teenagers and young adults aged 10-28 of Hungarian heritage, living in the diaspora (non-HTM). Since December 2018, the Hungarian government subsidizes the costs related to the travel, accommodation and catering for up to 1,000 participants (labelled as the 'Diaspora Program'). ReConnect Hungary - The Hungarian Birthright Program is a public-private partnership organized by the Hungarian Human Rights Foundation, supported by Hungarian American and Canadian organizations, as well as the Government of Hungary. It organizes visits to Hungary (and optionally to Transylvania) for young adults aged 18-28 of Hungarian heritage, born in the U.S. or Canada, for a reduced (subsidized) fee.

Sources: Rákóczi Szövetség. "Diaszpóra Program [Diaspora Programme]". Accessed August 7, 2019. <https://www.rakocziszovetseg.org/diaszpora>. / ReConnect Hungary. "ReConnect Hungary". Accessed August 7, 2019. <https://reconnecthungary.org/>.

2.4.2. Language courses for emigrants

EMIGRANT_47. State of origin finances cultural courses for learning the culture and traditions of the country of origin (this could include language courses to learn the language of origin):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The main tool for teaching Hungarian language in the diaspora is the Korösi Csoma Sándor Program, which consists of young Hungarian volunteers spending one or two semesters at a diaspora school, teaching language and culture, financed by the Hungarian government. The program was launched in 2012, and it spends approximately 100 young teachers per year to Hungarian diaspora centres in the Americas, Western Europe and Australia. No formal title of being a teacher of Hungarian language is required for applying, yet it is expected that the grantee (a native speaker of Hungarian) has good presentation skills and a sufficient knowledge about Hungarian history and culture.

Sources: State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad. "Magyar diaszpórapolitika - stratégiai irányok [Hungarian Diaspora Policy - Strategic Directions]". Access date not available. URL not available. / Korösi Csoma Sándor Program. "Korösi Csoma Sándor Program". Access date not available. <https://www.korosiprogram.hu/korosi-csoma-sandor-program>.

2.5. Obligations

2.5.1. Military service

EMIGRANT_48. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with military service:

Answer: No existence of military service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Compulsory military service was abolished in Hungary by Act CV of 2004 on the Hungarian Army. Since 2004, the Hungarian Army (officially: Hungarian Defence Forces) consists of

voluntaries only. A new Act replaced the former in 2011 (Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army) and it is still in force. It does not mention emigrants. The Hungarian Constitution (Article XXXI) states that in wartime or in the case of a major emergency, adult male Hungarian citizens with a residence in Hungary can be obliged to military service (or to social service). This means that short-term emigrant men who still maintain their official residence in Hungary can be conscripted (or called to social service).

Sources: Act CV of 2004 on the Hungarian Army. 2004. / Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army. 2011. / Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. Art. XXXI.

2.5.2. Social service

EMIGRANT_49. Emigrants have the obligation to comply with social service:

Answer: No existence of social service

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Social service for conscripted persons was regulated by Act XXI of 1997 on Social Service, yet in 2004 obligatory conscription was abolished. The Hungarian Constitution (Article XXXI) states that in wartime or in the case of a major emergency, adult male Hungarian citizens with a residence in Hungary can be obliged to military service (or to social service). This means that short-term emigrant men who still maintain their official residence in Hungary can be conscripted (or called to social service).

Sources: Act XXI of 1997 on Social Service. 1997. / Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. Art. XXXI.

2.5.3. Taxes

EMIGRANT_50. Obligation to pay taxes in state of origin

Emigrant must pay income taxes in state of origin:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There are no specific taxes to be paid by emigrants, other than non-residents are obliged to pay after their economic activities in Hungary. A search for the term "emigration" on the website of the National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary gave no results related to any kind of tax for emigrants.

Sources: National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary. "Search for: Emigration". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://www.nav.gov.hu/search/searchresults?query=kiv%C3%A1ndorl%C3%A1s>.

There are special taxes for emigrants:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: A search for the term "emigration" on the website of the National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary gave no results related to any kind of tax for emigrants.

Sources: National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary. "Search for: Emigration". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://www.nav.gov.hu/search/searchresults?query=kiv%C3%A1ndorl%C3%A1s>.

2.6. Administration

2.6.1. Home country administration

EMIGRANT_51. Existence of a home country administration agency/body for emigrants in state of origin.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for emigrant policies:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The central piece of government administration for emigrant issues is the State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad [Nemzetpolitikai Államtitkárság, lit. 'State Secretariat for National Policy', i.e. for policies aiming at the totality of the Hungarian nation, including those living outside Hungary]. The State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad was created in 2011, within the Prime Minister's office. Currently the state secretary is Árpád Potápi (since 2014), and the unit is overseen by Zsolt Semjén, deputy prime minister (who is also responsible for national minorities and religious issues). The State Secretariat designs and oversees policies aiming at all Hungarian communities abroad (emigrant and HTM). Funding for these activities comes from the Bethlen Gábor Fund, and independent government fund also administered by the Prime Minister's office. The main programs of the State Secretariat, relevant for the (non-HTM) diaspora are the following: • Korösi Csoma Sándor Program (see EMIGRANT_46) • Mikes Kelemen Program (finding Hungarian language archives in the diaspora and shipping them to Hungary for research and conservation) • Julianus Program (creating a register of Hungarian-related institutions, monuments, locations etc. worldwide) •

The State Secretariat coordinates the work of the Hungarian Diaspora Council [Magyar Diaszpóra Tanács] which consists of around 100 Hungarian (emigrant) diaspora organizations. It meets once a year in Budapest (see EMIGRANT_24). • It also oversees the work of the Research Institute for Hungarian Communities Abroad [Nemzetpolitikai Kutatóintézet].

Sources: State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad. "Magyar diaszpórapolitika - stratégiai irányok [Hungarian Diaspora Policy - Strategic Directions]". Access date not available. URL not available. / 14/2018 (VII. 3) MvM utasítás a Miniszterelnökség Szervezeti és Működési Szabályzatáról. [Ministerial Decree 14/2018 (VII. 3) on the Structure of the Prime Minister's Office]. 2018.

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Nemzetpolitikai Államtitkárság

Name of the institution with competencies for emigrant policies in English:

Answer: State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad

EMIGRANT_52. Place in the administrative hierarchy:

Answer: 2nd Rank in the public administration

Code: 0.75

Explanation: The State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad is located within the Prime Minister's Office. In turn, the Prime Minister's Office is a large conglomerate of departments, whose head is in the status of a minister. The State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad is overseen by the deputy prime minister responsible for national minorities, religious issues and diaspora. It coordinates the inter-ministerial cooperation in the field, within the framework of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Hungarian Communities Abroad [Nemzetpolitikai Tárcaközi Bizottság].

Sources: State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad. "Magyar diaszpórapolitika - stratégiai irányok [Hungarian Diaspora Policy - Strategic Directions]". Access date not available. URL not available.

2.6.2. Consular network

EMIGRANT_53: Number of consulates.

Number of consular missions deployed by the state of origin (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 134

Code: 134

Explanation: 134 (as of May 2019) The number of diplomatic missions, embassies and consulates has been growing in recent years (approximately 10 new missions per year). These 134 are all consulates with full powers (including some 'special socultions' as well such as the special representations in Taiwan or Palestina, or a local office of the embassy in another country, e.g. there is no embassy in Malta but there is an 'office' of the embassy of Hungary in Rome). The document 'Hungarian Diaspora Policy - Strategic Directions' states that one of the key drivers of opening new diplomatic and consular missions abroad is to get closer to the diaspora. However, of the new openings listed in the document (for the period between 2014 and 2017), only 8 of the 23 took place in cities with a sizeable Hungarian community.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Hungarian Diplomatic and Consular Missions Abroad". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://www.kormany.hu/hu/kulgazdasagi-es-kulugyminiszterium/kulkepviselesek> / Portfolio.hu. "Minden Eddiginél Több Külképviseleten Lehet Szavazni Az EP-Választásokon [Record Number of Embassies and Consulates Are Open for the European Elections]". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://www.portfolio.hu/gazdasag/minden-eddiginel-tobb-kulkepviseleten-lehet-szavazni-az-ep-valasztasokon.316123.html>. / State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad. "Magyar diaszpórapolitika - stratégiai irányok [Hungarian Diaspora Policy - Strategic Directions]". Access date not available. URL not available.

Number of countries in which the state of origin has a consular mission (including consular sections in embassies but excluding honorary consulates):

Answer: 95

Code: 95

Explanation: 95 countries

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Hungarian Diplomatic and Consular Missions Abroad". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://www.kormany.hu/hu/kulgaszdasagi-es-kulugyminiszterium/kulkepvisseletek> / Portfolio.hu. "Minden Eddiginél Több Külképvisseleten Lehet Szavazni Az EP-Választásokon [Record Number of Embassies and Consulates Are Open for the European Elections]". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://www.portfolio.hu/gazdasag/minden-eddiginel-tobb-kulkepvisseleten-lehet-szavazni-az-ep-valasztasokon.316123.html>. / State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad. "Magyar diaszpórapolitika - stratégiai irányok [Hungarian Diaspora Policy - Strategic Directions]". Access date not available. URL not available.

2.6.3. New consular functions

EMIGRANT_54: Extensions to the consular network services.

Existence of mobile consulates:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/ugyintezes-konzulnal>.

Consulates open on weekends on a regular basis (e.g. once monthly):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No such provision

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/ugyintezes-konzulnal>.

Consulates offer some services online:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Beyond the usual list of administrative procedures (identity documents, passport, birth registry etc.), Hungarian consulates offer several services that are provided by the state administration within Hungary (issue of the certificate of good conduct, issue of the certificate of marital status, changes in the address register etc). Very importantly, consulates can provide access to the electronic administrative systems of the Hungarian state administration (ügyfélkapu). Registering to this online platform is subject to a personal visit at a government authority for Hungarian citizens, but embassies and consulates can also carry out this procedure

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/ugyintezes-konzulnal>.

EMIGRANT_55: Adoption of new consular functions.

Consulates offer financial consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Based on the 'List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates' (published on the website of the Consular Service), no such services are available.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/ugyintezes-konzulnal>.

Consulates offer psychological consultancy:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Based on the 'List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates' (published on the website of the Consular Service), no such services are available.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/ugyintezes-konzulnal>.

Consulates offer health services:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Based on the 'List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates' (published on the website of the Consular Service), no such services are available.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/ugyintezes-konzulnal>.

2.6.4. Special offices

EMIGRANT_56. Existence of special migrant offices in state of reception created by state of origin (e.g. offices for migrant workers):

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Based on the 'List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates' (published on the website of the Consular Service), no such services are available.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "List of Administrative Procedures Available at the Consulates". Accessed August 8, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/ugyintezes-konzulnal>.

3. Emigrant citizenship and nationality policies

CITNAT: Does the country make a distinction between citizenship and nationality?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: 'nemzetiség' (nationality) is a word with two distinct meanings in current Hungarian language use. 1. ethno-cultural, linguistic affiliation of a person in general - e. g. 'magyar nemzetiségu' [of Hungarian nationality] is a person who has Hungarian ancestors, identifies himself/herself with Hungarian culture and has (at least a basic) understanding of the Hungarian language. 2. minority groups in Hungary - e.g. 'szlovák nemzetiség Magyarországon' [Slovak nationality in Hungary] refers to the Slovak ethno-cultural minority group in Hungary. Also, Hungarian minorities abroad - 'magyar nemzetiség Szlovákiában' [Hungarian nationality in Slovakia] refers to the Hungarian ethno-cultural minority group in Slovakia. In the case of neighboring countries, it is understood that these Hungarian minority groups are HTM, not emigrants. This double use is reflected in the Preamble of the Constitution that is written in first-person plural, beginning with 'Mi, a magyar nemzet tagjai' [Us, the members of the Hungarian nation] and containing the following sentences: 'Ígérjük, hogy megőrizzük az elmúlt évszázad viharában részekre szakadt nemzetünk szellemi és lelki egységét. Kinyilvánítjuk, hogy a velünk élő nemzetiségek a magyar politikai közösség részei és államalkotó tényezők.' [We promise to preserve the intellectual and spiritual unity of our nation torn apart in the storms of the last century. We proclaim that the nationalities living with us form part of the Hungarian political community and are constituent parts of the State.] Here, the 'nation torn apart' is a reference to the Hungarian (mostly HTM but also emigrant) minority groups living abroad (and included in the first-person plural), while 'the nationalities living with us' refers to the non-ethnic Hungarians living in Hungary (not included in the first-person plural). In contrast to 'nemzetiség' (nationality), 'állampolgárság' (citizenship) is a purely legal concept, with no reference to ethnicity, culture or language. 'magyar állampolgár' (Hungarian citizen) has no additional meaning than a person who holds Hungarian citizenship. Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (4. § (3)) states that non-citizens who 'valószínűsíti magyarországi származását, és magyar nyelvtudását igazolja' [is supposed to have ancestors from Hungary and who can certify that s/he speaks the Hungarian language] are entitled to receive Hungarian citizenship in a simplified procedure. (see EMINAT_5) This article creates a linkage between Hungarian nationality in the diaspora (both HTM and emigrant) and fast-track citizenship procedure.

Sources: Arcanum Dictionary. "Nemzetiség | A Magyar Nyelv Értelmező Szótára [Dictionary Entry for the Word 'Nationality']". Accessed August 16, 2019. <https://www.arcanum.hu/hu/online-kiadvanyok/Lexikonok-a-magyar-nyelv-ertelmezo-szotara-1BE8B/n-40903/nemzetiseg-412EF/>. / Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

3.1. Emigrant nationality

3.1.1. Dual nationality for emigrants

EMINAT_1. Deprivation of nationality for having acquired a foreign nationality.

Loss of nationality for acquisition of foreign citizenship (nationals by birth):

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: Article G (3) of the Constitution of Hungary states the following: 'Senkit nem lehet születéssel keletkezett vagy jogszerűen szerzett magyar állampolgárságától megfosztani' [Nobody can be deprived from their Hungarian citizenship acquired by birth or by naturalization].

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. Art. 3.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person was born abroad:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person acquires citizenship of other country voluntarily:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Loss of nationality can be prevented:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.2. Dual nationality only for some countries of residence

EMINAT_2. Dual nationality only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries.

Dual nationality is only tolerable if citizen by birth naturalizes in certain countries with which state of origin has signed treaties:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Nobody can be deprived from their Hungarian citizenship acquired by birth or by naturalization.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. Art. 3.

Which countries:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

3.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad

EMINAT_3: Loss of nationality after residence abroad.

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: Nobody can be deprived from their Hungarian citizenship acquired by birth or by naturalization.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. Art. 3.

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person resides abroad for 20 years or more:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Nationality can be withdrawn only if person has another citizenship:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Country of origin deprives their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of that nationality because of residence abroad:

Answer: No provision = 1

Code: 1

Explanation: No.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

3.1.4. Jus sanguinis for emigrants

EMINAT_4: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad.

Country of origin permit parents to confer their nationality on their children who are born abroad:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article G (1) of the Constitution of Hungary states the following: 'Születésével a magyar állampolgár gyermeke magyar állampolgár.' [Children of Hungarian citizens are Hungarian citizens by birth.] Neither the Constitution nor the Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship mention any limitations to this rule, i. e. there are no restrictions for those who are born abroad, and there is no limit on generations.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. Art. 1. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: No limit

Code: 0

Explanation: Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship was modified in 2010, and from 1 January 2011 onwards it contains the legal instrument of 'egyszerűsített honosítási eljárás' [simplified naturalization process]. 4. § (3) states that non-citizens who 'valószínűsíti magyarországi származását, és magyar nyelvtudását igazolja' [is supposed to have ancestors from Hungary and who can certify that s/he speaks the Hungarian language] are entitled to receive Hungarian citizenship in a simplified procedure. The process can be carried out abroad, via the Hungarian consulates that verify the documents and the Hungarian language knowledge of the applicant. Any official document proving that a direct ancestor of the applicant held Hungarian citizenship can be filed. Those who successfully acquire Hungarian citizenship via this process are not required to move to Hungary at any time. This legal instrument has granted Hungarian citizenship to 1 million foreign citizens with Hungarian ethnic background, between January 2011 and December 2017, and it is still receiving new applications.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019. http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34. / Felvidék.ma. "Megvan az egymilliomodik új állampolgár – december ötödikén teheti le az esküjét [One Million People Received Hungarian Citizenship through the Simplified Naturalization Process]" Accessed August 16, 2019. <https://felvidek.ma/2017/11/megvan-az-egymilliomodik-uj-allampolgar-december-otodiken-teheti-le-az-eskujet/>.

3.1.5. Jus sanguinis across generations

EMINAT_5: Transfer of nationality to children born abroad from former citizens.

Country of origin permits children who are born abroad to adopt the nationality of parents who are former citizens

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: 4. § (3) states that non-citizens who 'valószínűsíti magyarországi származását, és magyar nyelvtudását igazolja' [is supposed to have ancestors from Hungary and who can certify that s/he speaks the Hungarian language] are entitled to receive Hungarian citizenship in a simplified procedure. The process can be carried out abroad, via the Hungarian consulates that verify the documents and the Hungarian language knowledge of the applicant. Any official document proving that a direct ancestor of the applicant held Hungarian citizenship can be filed. Those who successfully acquire Hungarian citizenship via this process are not required to move to Hungary at any time. This legal instrument has granted Hungarian citizenship to 1 million foreign citizens with Hungarian ethnic background, between January 2011 and December 2017, and it is still receiving new applications.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019. http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34. / Felvidék.ma. "Megvan az egymilliomodik új állampolgár – december ötödikén teheti le az esküjét [One Million People Received Hungarian Citizenship through the Simplified Naturalization Process]" Accessed August 16, 2019. <https://felvidek.ma/2017/11/megvan-az-egymilliomodik-uj-allampolgar-december-otodiken-teheti-le-az-eskujet/>.

Transfer of nationality is applicable to:

Answer: No limit

Code: 0

Explanation: 4. § (3) states that non-citizens who 'valószínűsíti magyarországi származását, és magyar nyelvtudását igazolja' [is supposed to have ancestors from Hungary and who can certify that s/he speaks the Hungarian language] are entitled to receive Hungarian citizenship in a simplified procedure. The process can be carried out abroad, via the Hungarian consulates that verify the documents and the Hungarian language knowledge of the applicant. Any official document proving that a direct ancestor of the applicant held Hungarian citizenship can be filed. Those who successfully acquire Hungarian citizenship via this process are not required to move to Hungary at any time. This legal instrument has granted Hungarian citizenship to 1 million foreign citizens with Hungarian ethnic background, between January 2011 and December 2017, and it is still receiving new applications.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019.

http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34. / Felvidék.ma. "Megvan az egymilliomodik új állampolgár – december ötödikén teheti le az esküjét [One Million People Received Hungarian Citizenship through the Simplified Naturalization Process]" Accessed August 16, 2019. <https://felvidek.ma/2017/11/megvan-az-egymilliomodik-uj-allampolgar-december-otodiken-teheti-le-az-eskujet/>.

3.1.6. Renunciation of nationality is possible

EMINAT_6: Voluntary renunciation of nationality abroad is possible.

Country of origin provides for a national citizen that resides abroad to voluntarily renounce his/her nationality:

Answer: Renunciation is possible

Code: 1

Explanation: Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (8. §) states that a Hungarian citizen can voluntarily renounce his/her citizenship if s/he: - has another citizenship, or s/he is proceeding to obtain one, - does not have a registered address in Hungary (never had one, or s/he voluntarily checked out from it due to emigration). The procedure should be started by filing an official letter to the President of Hungary, asking for the renunciation of citizenship. The Citizenship Department of the Government Office in Budapest processes the case, and if approved, an official certificate is issued with the signature of the President of Hungary.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019.

http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person has another nationality:

Answer: Yes, person renouncing has to show prove of another nationality

Code: 1

Explanation: Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (8. §) states that a Hungarian citizen can voluntarily renounce his/her citizenship if s/he: - has another citizenship, or s/he is proceeding to obtain one, - does not have a registered address in Hungary (never had one, or s/he voluntarily checked out from it due to emigration). The procedure should be started by filing an official letter to the President of Hungary, asking for the renunciation of citizenship. The Citizenship Department of the Government Office in Budapest processes the case, and if approved, an official certificate is issued with the signature of the President of Hungary.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019.

http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34.

Renunciation abroad is only possible if person was born outside of the country or acquired citizenship of the country by naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, these conditions are not required. Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (8. §) states that a Hungarian citizen can voluntarily renounce his/her citizenship if s/he: - has another citizenship, or s/he is proceeding to obtain one, - does not have a registered address in Hungary (never had one, or s/he voluntarily checked out from it due to emigration). The procedure should be started by filing an official letter to the President of Hungary, asking for the renunciation of citizenship. The Citizenship Department of the Government Office in Budapest processes the case, and if approved, an official certificate is issued with the signature of the President of Hungary.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019.

http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34.

3.1.7. Reacquisition of nationality

EMINAT_7. Country of origin provides for reacquisition of nationality for former nationals:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: A person who renounced his/her Hungarian citizenship (see EMINAT_6) but did not obtain any other citizenship, can file a request to restore his/her Hungarian citizenship, within 3 years (8. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship). 5. § of the same Act describes other types of reacquisition of citizenship, mostly related to the involuntary loss of the Hungarian citizenship for political reasons, after World War II and during State Socialism (1947-1990). The restoration of Hungarian citizenship in these cases is automatic, the declaration of will of the given person restores his/her citizenship.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019.

http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34.

3.2. Emigrant citizenship

3.2.1. Citizenship restrictions for dual nationals

EMICIT_1. Conditions or restrictions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual has dual or multiple nationalities (nationals by naturalization):

Answer: No restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship does not mention any restrictions for those who hold dual or multiple citizenships. Indeed, Article 2. § (1) of the Act states that holders of dual or multiple citizenships should be considered as Hungarian citizens when Hungarian law is applied to them.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019.

http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34.

3.2.2. Different citizenship for emigrants

EMICIT_2. Is there a special status for nationals who are located temporarily or permanently outside the national territory such that they fall in an official category that is different to resident nationals/citizens and which carries legal consequences (e.g. Overseas Indians)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship does not mention any restrictions for those Hungarian citizens who are located temporarily or permanently outside Hungary.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019.

http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34.

3.2.3. Loss or suspension of citizen rights after residence abroad

EMICIT_3: Country deprives their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizen rights.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by birth who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship does not mention any restrictions concerning citizenship rights for those who are located temporarily or permanently outside Hungary.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019.

http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34.

Conditions for the exercise of citizen rights if individual resides abroad (nationals by birth) *If it is not specified in the regulation, it is coded as restrictions not conditional to return:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4. Immigration policies

4.1. General

4.1.1. Number of entry tracks

IMMIGRATION_1. How many visa types does the country have?

Answer: 19

Code: 19

Explanation: There are 19 visa tracks in total. Four (plus the 'no visa' entry track for Schengen nationals). In line with the Schengen nomenclature, four types of visa exist in Hungary: A - airport transit (within the transit zone) B - land transit (up to 5 days) C - short-term stay (until 90 days) D - long-term stay (more than 90 days). Visa waiver agreements with third countries are in line with the common Schengen visa system. (For a detailed list of visa waivers per country please see: <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/visa-waiver-agreements>) All proxies that apply below fall into the D category. In all cases of long-term stay (more than 90 days), a "D type" visa is issued by the Immigration and Asylum Office (from 2019: National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing) for the third country national applicant, under a standardized process, called Single Application Procedure [Összevont kérelmezési eljárás]. Yet, it covers a total of 16 specific purposes for the long-term stay, all of which have a specific Appendix form to be filled out during the procedure. These are the following: - Job-searching or entrepreneurship (Appendix 1) - Family reunification (Appendix 2) - EU Blue Card (Appendix 3) - Traineeship (Appendix 4) - Medical treatment (Appendix 5) - Official (Appendix 6) - Gainful activity (Appendix 7) - Research or researcher mobility (long-term) (Appendix 8) - Visit (Appendix 9) - Employment (Appendix 10) - National (Appendix 11) - Voluntary service activities (Appendix 12) - Seasonal work (Appendix 13) - Studies or student mobility (Appendix 14) - Intra-corporate transfer (Appendix 15) - Other, specifically: (Appendix 16) The permit received is called Single Permit [Összevont engedély] which is a residence permit allowing a third-country national to carry out the activity specified in the relevant Appendix, i.e. by attaching Appendix 10 to the application, the successful applicant is allowed to reside in Hungary AND to enter into a contract for employment relationship with an employer.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

IMMIGRATION_2: Categorical organization of visas

Are the visas organized by overarching categories?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Four (plus the 'no visa' entry track for Schengen nationals). In line with the Schengen nomenclature, four types of visa exist in Hungary: A - airport transit (within the transit zone) B - land transit (up to 5 days) C - short-term stay (until 90 days), and D - long-term stay (more than 90 days). Visa waiver agreements with third countries are in line with the common Schengen visa system. (For a detailed list of visa waivers per country please see: <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/visa-waiver-agreements>).

All proxies that apply below fall into the D category. In all cases of long-term stay (more than 90 days), a "D type" visa is issued by the Immigration and Asylum Office (from 2019: National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing) for the third country national applicant, under a standardized process, called Single Application Procedure [Összevont kérelmezési eljárás]. Yet, it covers a total of 16 specific purposes for the long-term stay, all of which have a specific Appendix form to be filled out during the procedure. These are the following: - Job-searching or entrepreneurship (Appendix 1) - Family reunification (Appendix 2) - EU Blue Card (Appendix 3) - Traineeship (Appendix 4) - Medical treatment (Appendix 5) - Official (Appendix 6) - Gainful activity (Appendix 7) - Research or researcher mobility (long-term) (Appendix 8) - Visit (Appendix 9) - Employment (Appendix 10) - National (Appendix 11) - Voluntary service activities (Appendix 12) - Seasonal work (Appendix 13) - Studies or student mobility (Appendix 14) - Intra-corporate transfer (Appendix 15) - Other, specifically: (Appendix 16) The permit received is called Single Permit [Összevont engedély] which is a residence permit allowing a third-country national to carry out the activity specified in the relevant Appendix, i.e. by attaching Appendix 10 to the application, the successful applicant is allowed to reside in Hungary AND to enter into a contract for employment relationship with an employer.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

How many categories?

Answer: 4

Code: 4

Explanation: Four (plus the 'no visa' entry track for Schengen nationals). In line with the Schengen nomenclature, four types of visa exist in Hungary: A - airport transit (within the transit zone) B - land transit (up to 5 days) C - short-term stay (until 90 days), and D - long-term stay (more than 90 days). Visa waiver agreements with third countries are in line with the common Schengen visa system. (For a detailed list of visa waivers per country please see: <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/visa-waiver-agreements>).

All proxies that apply below fall into the D category. In all cases of long-term stay (more than 90 days), a "D type" visa is issued by the Immigration and Asylum Office (from 2019: National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing) for the third country national applicant, under a standardized process, called Single Application Procedure [Összevont kérelmezési eljárás]. Yet, it covers a total of 16 specific purposes for the long-term stay, all of which have a specific Appendix form to be filled out during the procedure. These are the following: - Job-searching or entrepreneurship (Appendix 1) - Family reunification (Appendix 2) - EU Blue Card (Appendix 3) - Traineeship (Appendix 4) - Medical treatment (Appendix 5) - Official (Appendix 6) - Gainful activity (Appendix 7) - Research or researcher mobility (long-term) (Appendix 8) - Visit (Appendix 9) - Employment (Appendix 10) - National (Appendix 11) - Voluntary service activities (Appendix 12) - Seasonal work (Appendix 13) - Studies or student mobility (Appendix 14) - Intra-corporate transfer (Appendix 15) - Other, specifically: (Appendix 16) The permit received is called Single Permit [Összevont engedély] which is a residence permit allowing a third-country national to carry out the activity specified in the relevant Appendix, i.e. by attaching Appendix 10 to the application, the successful applicant is allowed to reside in Hungary AND to enter into a contract for employment relationship with an employer.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

4.1.2. Biometric information

IMMIGRATION_3: Collection of biometric information.

Does the state collect biometric information from all citizens for example for passports?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Face photo and fingerprints (all) - as specified by Act II of 2007.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Does the state collect biometric information from immigrants for example for passports?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Face photo and fingerprints (all) - as specified by Act II of 2007.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

4.1.3. Visa waivers

IMMIGRATION_4. Is there in the immigration law a specific provision by which the state can determine that certain countries or individuals under specific circumstances can be exempted from the regular visa procedures that apply to residence and work visas (excluding tourists, and regional migrants) (e.g. entry of Spaetaussiedler or Jewish immigrants in Germany)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. There is an instrument called National Visa and National Residence Permit [Nemzeti vízum és nemzeti tartózkodási engedély], one of the 16 purpose subcategories of the "D type" visa (see the introduction of 6.8 - Proxy: Labour Migration for clarification). This category can be applied for the citizens of the two non-EU neighbouring countries, Serbia and Ukraine (via Appendix 11). The permit allows residence in order to "pursue activities to preserve and maintain the Hungarian language; to pursue activities intended to preserve cultural and national identity; for the purpose of learning and enlightenment in an establishment other than a secondary or higher education institution recognised by the State; for the purpose of furthering family ties, other than family reunification." (Description published on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019), based on Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals.) Another instrument for a special treatment of Serbian and Ukrainian citizens is the yearly communication of the Minister of Finance which lists the so-called "labour shortage jobs" [hiányszakmák], job categories where Serbian and Ukrainian citizens can be hired even without having the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment ("D type" visa via Appendix 10). Otherwise, this Permit could be obtained only after having a preliminary job contract. Labour shortage jobs are listed yearly by a communication of the Minister of Finance, since 2017. In 2018, it listed 110 job categories, mostly in the area of industrial production, construction and services.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.
/ Official Bulletin of Hungary. "Hivatalos Értesítő 2018 Évi 36 Szám [Official Bulletin No. 36 / 2018]
Accessed October 31, 2019.
<http://www.kozlonyok.hu/kozlonyok/index.php?m=0&p=kozltart&ev=2018&szam=36&k=12>.

4.2. Documentation

IMMIGRATION_5: Issue of legal compulsory identification documents.

Are all immigrants issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents, Article 7. § (1) states that every Hungarian citizen, as well as immigrants and refugees living in Hungary must have a legal ID [személyazonosító igazolvány], and Article 34. § (1) of the same Decree states that all residents of the country are required to "hold in possession" [birtokban tartás] this ID. (While it does not necessarily mean to carry it at all times, in practice any legal identification procedure requires the presentation of the ID card.)

Sources: Not applicable

Are they required to carry them at all times?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents, Article 7. § (1) states that every Hungarian citizen, as well as immigrants and refugees living in Hungary must have a legal ID [személyazonosító igazolvány], and Article 34. § (1) of the same Decree states that all residents of the country are required to "hold in possession" [birtokban tartás] this ID. (While it does not necessarily mean to carry it at all times, in practice any legal identification procedure requires the presentation of the ID card.)

Sources: Korm 414/2015 (XII. 23) Rendelet a Személyazonosító Igazolvány Kiadása És Az Egységes Arcképmás- És Aláírás-Felvételezés Szabályairól [Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents]. 2015.

4.3. Quotas and restrictions

4.3.1. General quota

IMMIGRATION_6: General quota for immigration.

Is there a general quota (numerical limit) for immigration?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such information was found, neither on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019); nor on the website of the Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.2. Specific quotas

IMMIGRATION_7: Quota for high-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of high-skilled migrants that were allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such information was found, neither on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019); nor on the website of the Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_8: Quota for low-skilled migrants.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of low-skilled migrants that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such information was found, neither on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019); nor on the website of the Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_9: Quota for refugees.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of refugees?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There was an EU level quota proposal for the distribution of asylum seekers (Council Decisions (EU) 2015/1523 and 2015/1601) in which Member States committed to relocate persons in need of international protection from Italy and Greece. The Hungarian government rejected to take the 1294 asylum seekers as specified by these two Council Decisions. The European Commission cited Hungary to the Court of the European Union for not fulfilling its duty, but at the time of writing (November 2019) the issue has not been settled yet.

Sources: European Commission. "European Commission - Press Release - Relocation: Commission Refers the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland to the Court of Justice". Accessed November 1, 2019. https://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-5002_en.htm.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_10: Quota for co-ethnics.

Is there a quota (numerical limit) on the number of co-ethnics that are allowed to enter the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. There is no limit set to the number of yearly entries of any kind of co-ethnic, neither emigrants "nyugati magyarság" nor HTM "határon túli magyarok". No such information was found, neither on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019); nor on the website of the Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

Number of people that make up the quota:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.3. List of excluded persons

IMMIGRATION_11: Categories of excluded persons.

Are there categories of excluded persons from immigration?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such information was found, neither on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019); nor on the website of the Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

List of categories of excluded persons:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.3.4. List of excluded countries

IMMIGRATION_12: Countries excluded.

Is there a list of countries whose nationals are banned for immigration in this country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such information was found, neither on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019); nor on the website of the Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

List of countries excluded:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No. No such information was found, neither on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019); nor on the website of the Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

4.4. Policy incentives

4.4.1. Recognized brokers

IMMIGRATION_13. State has a license system to recognize and authorize immigration brokers (i.e. persons or companies dedicated to facilitate the immigration process for immigrants):

Answer: No

Code: No

Explanation: No. No unified state license system exists for migration brokers according to the website of the Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. However, in some countries there are local cooperation forms between the Hungarian consulates and private enterprises. E.g. in Istanbul, the Hungarian consulate's website features a link to the site of AS Visa Solutions, a private company. In Shanghai, the Hungarian consulate's website features a link to the site of VFS Global, also a private company. These enterprises are entitled to bureaucratically process Schengen visa applications in the name of Hungary, while the decision stays within the legal competences of the Hungarian consulates.

Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Website of the Consulate of Hungary in Istanbul". Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://isztambul.mfa.gov.hu/>. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Website of the Consulate of Hungary in Shanghai". Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://sanghai.mfa.gov.hu/page/vizumkoepont>.

IMMIGRATION_14. State offers pecuniary incentives to citizens willing to immigrate:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No such information was found, neither on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019); nor on the website of the Consular Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. "Konzuli Szolgálat [Consular Services]". Accessed July 5, 2019. <https://konzuliszolgalat.kormany.hu/>.

4.5. Immigration control and penalties

4.5.1. Irregular residence

IMMIGRATION_15: Illegal residence.

Is illegal residence in the country considered a criminal offense?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: o Administrative offense: While any irregular entry (attempt) to Hungary is considered a criminal offense by Art. 352/a of the Criminal Code (Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code), irregular residence itself is not considered as such and it is regulated by Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals, Art. 42. § (1) which states that if a third country national is no longer applicable for regular residence in Hungary, should be expelled.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Is illegal residence considered an administrative offense?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: o Administrative offense: While any irregular entry (attempt) to Hungary is considered a criminal offense by Art. 352/a of the Criminal Code (Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code), irregular residence itself is not considered as such and it is regulated by Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals, Art. 42. § (1) which states that if a third country national is no longer applicable for regular residence in Hungary, should be expelled.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

4.5.2. Forged documents

IMMIGRATION_16: Penalties for immigrants with forged documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants for forged documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Imprisonment: As a general rule, Art. 342. § (1) of the Criminal Code states that preparing or using forged official documents is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years, which applies also to immigrants. However, if the forged document was used for proving a legal ground for stay or residence in Hungary, while no legal base existed, the expulsion should be implemented (and no imprisonment would take place). Art. 48. § (5) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that if the expulsion does not have to be implemented (i.e. the immigrant has a legal ground for staying in Hungary, independently of the forged document), the Criminal Code procedure has to be applied.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Imprisonment: As a general rule, Art. 342. § (1) of the Criminal Code states that preparing or using forged official documents is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years, which applies also to immigrants. However, if the forged document was used for proving a legal ground for stay or residence in Hungary, while no legal base existed, the expulsion should be implemented (and no imprisonment would take place). Art. 48. § (5) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that if the expulsion does not have to be implemented (i.e. the immigrant has a legal ground for staying in Hungary, independently of the forged document), the Criminal Code procedure has to be applied.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Imprisonment. As a general rule, Art. 342. § (1) of the Criminal Code states that preparing or using forged official documents is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years, which applies also to immigrants. However, if the forged document was used for proving a legal ground for stay or residence in Hungary, while no legal base existed, the expulsion should be implemented (and no imprisonment would take place). Art. 48. § (5) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that if the expulsion does not have to be implemented (i.e. the immigrant has a legal ground for staying in Hungary, independently of the forged document), the Criminal Code procedure has to be applied.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Imprisonment. As a general rule, Art. 342. § (1) of the Criminal Code states that preparing or using forged official documents is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years, which applies also to immigrants. However, if the forged document was used for proving a legal ground for stay or residence in Hungary, while no legal base existed, the expulsion should be implemented (and no imprisonment would take place). Art. 48. § (5) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that if the expulsion does not have to be implemented (i.e. the immigrant has a legal ground for staying in Hungary, independently of the forged document), the Criminal Code procedure has to be applied.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Imprisonment. As a general rule, Art. 342. § (1) of the Criminal Code states that preparing or using forged official documents is punishable by imprisonment for up to three years, which applies also to immigrants. However, if the forged document was used for proving a legal ground for stay or residence in Hungary, while no legal base existed, the expulsion should be implemented (and no imprisonment would take place). Art. 48. § (5) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that if the expulsion does not have to be implemented (i.e. the immigrant has a legal ground for staying in Hungary, independently of the forged document), the Criminal Code procedure has to be applied.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

IMMIGRATION_17: Penalties for immigrants with expired documents.

Are there penalties for immigrants with expired documents?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 43. § (2) a.) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that "aliens policing expulsion" [idegenrendészeti kiutasítás] needs to be implemented for those whose legal grounds for staying or residing in Hungary no longer apply.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Penalty is expulsion:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 43. § (2) a.) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that "aliens policing expulsion" [idegenrendészeti kiutasítás] needs to be implemented for those whose legal grounds for staying or residing in Hungary no longer apply.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 43. § (2) a.) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that "aliens policing expulsion" [idegenrendészeti kiutasítás] needs to be implemented for those whose legal grounds for staying or residing in Hungary no longer apply.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Penalty is detention:

Answer: No

Code: No

Explanation: Art. 43. § (2) a.) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that "aliens policing expulsion" [idegenrendészeti kiutasítás] needs to be implemented for those whose legal grounds for staying or residing in Hungary no longer apply.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 43. § (2) a.) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals states that "aliens policing expulsion" [idegenrendészeti kiutasítás] needs to be implemented for those whose legal grounds for staying or residing in Hungary no longer apply.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

4.5.3. Aiding undocumented migrants

IMMIGRATION_18: Penalties for aiding undocumented migrants.

Are there penalties for aiding undocumented migrants?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes, Art. 353/A. § (1) of the Criminal Code is applied for those who aid undocumented migrants, with a punishment of imprisonment for up to one year. This has been a modification implemented in June 2018 through a separate Act (Act VI of 2018 on the modification of certain Acts in relation to measures against illegal migration).

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Bünteto Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi VI Törvény Egyes Törvényeknek a Jogellenes Bevándorlás Elleni Intézkedésekkel Kapcsolatos Módosításáról [Act VI of 2018 on the Modification of Certain Acts in Relation to Measures against Illegal Migration]. 2018.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, Art. 353/A. § (1) of the Criminal Code is applied for those who aid undocumented migrants, with a punishment of imprisonment for up to one year. This has been a modification implemented in June 2018 through a separate Act (Act VI of 2018 on the modification of certain Acts in relation to measures against illegal migration).

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Bünteto Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi VI Törvény Egyes Törvényeknek a Jogellenes Bevándorlás Elleni Intézkedésekkel Kapcsolatos Módosításáról [Act VI of 2018 on the Modification of Certain Acts in Relation to Measures against Illegal Migration]. 2018.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Yes Art. 353/A. § (1) of the Criminal Code is applied for those who aid undocumented migrants, with a punishment of imprisonment for up to one year. This has been a modification implemented in June 2018 through a separate Act (Act VI of 2018 on the modification of certain Acts in relation to measures against illegal migration).

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Bünteto Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Évi VI Törvény Egyes Törvényeknek a Jogellenes Bevándorlás Elleni Intézkedésekkel Kapcsolatos Módosításáról [Act VI of 2018 on the Modification of Certain Acts in Relation to Measures against Illegal Migration]. 2018.

4.5.4. Employment obligations

IMMIGRATION_19: Penalties for employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit.

Are there sanctions for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 356. § of the Criminal Code is applied for those employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit, with a punishment of imprisonment for up to two years in general, or up to three years if the migrant(s) is/are victim(s) of human trafficking.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Bünteto Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 356. § of the Criminal Code is applied for those employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit, with a punishment of imprisonment for up to two years in general, or up to three years if the migrant(s) is/are victim(s) of human trafficking.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Bünteto Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 356. § of the Criminal Code is applied for those employers who hire migrant workers without a legal work permit, with a punishment of imprisonment for up to two years in general, or up to three years if the migrant(s) is/are victim(s) of human trafficking.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Bünteto Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012.

4.5.5. Landlord obligations

IMMIGRATION_20: Penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status.

Are there penalties for landlords who rent shelter to migrants without a regular migrant status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Art. 354. § of the Criminal Code is applied for those who help migrants without a legal migrant status to stay in Hungary with the objective of financial gains. This is applicable to landlords as well, with a punishment of imprisonment for up to two years.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012.

Penalty is a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Art. 354. § of the Criminal Code is applied for those who help migrants without a legal migrant status to stay in Hungary with the objective of financial gains. This is applicable to landlords as well, with a punishment of imprisonment for up to two years.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012.

Penalty is imprisonment:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Art. 354. § of the Criminal Code is applied for those who help migrants without a legal migrant status to stay in Hungary with the objective of financial gains. This is applicable to landlords as well, with a punishment of imprisonment for up to two years.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012.

4.5.6. Airline penalties

IMMIGRATION_21: Penalties for airlines carrying immigrants without documentation.

Are airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment and/or other penalties) for letting travel passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 69. and 70. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals state that all carriers (including airlines) must make sure before boarding that all passengers have adequate travel documentation. In case they fail to do so, and the lack of adequate travel documentation is found out by Hungarian authorities, the airline must carry the passenger back to the point of departure and it will be charged with a fine for the offence of public order [közrendvédelmi bírság].

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Sanction is a fine:

Answer: Yes

Code: 2

Explanation: Articles 69. and 70. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals state that all carriers (including airlines) must make sure before boarding that all passengers have adequate travel documentation. In case they fail to do so, and the lack of adequate travel documentation is found out by Hungarian authorities, the airline must carry the passenger back to the point of departure and it will be charged with a fine for the offence of public order [közrendvédelmi bírság].

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Penalty is more than a fine:

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: Articles 69. and 70. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals state that all carriers (including airlines) must make sure before boarding that all passengers have adequate travel documentation. In case they fail to do so, and the lack of adequate travel documentation is found out by Hungarian authorities, the airline must carry the passenger back to the point of departure and it will be charged with a fine for the offence of public order [közrendvédelmi bírság].

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

4.6. Amnesty programs

IMMIGRATION_22: Existence of amnesty program.

In the past decade, did any amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any permanent regularization mechanism exist?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No amnesties were carried out in Hungary in the given period, and no official description of such a process was ever issued. A search for keywords bevándorlás+amnesztia [immigration+amnesty] in the archive of Hungary's leading independent online newspaper (Index.hu) gave no relevant results.

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: bevándorlás+amnesztia [Search for: immigration+amnesty]". Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://index.hu/24ora/?s=bev%C3%A1ndorl%C3%A1s%2Bamnesztia&tol=1999-01-01&ig=2019-10-30&profil=&rovat=&cimke=&word=1&pepe=1>.

The amnesty program is/was:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being employed is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

A given duration of stay is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Having a certain nationality is/was a condition to qualify for the amnesty program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Does a case by case regularization for irregular immigrants existed?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No amnesties were carried out in Hungary in the given period, and no official description of such a process was ever issued. A search for keywords bevándorlás+amnesztia [immigration+amnesty] in the archive of Hungary's leading independent online newspaper (Index.hu) gave no relevant results.

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: bevándorlás+amnesztia [Search for: immigration+amnesty]". Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://index.hu/24ora/?s=bev%C3%A1ndorl%C3%A1s%2Bamnesztia&tol=1999-01-01&ig=2019-10-30&profil=&rovat=&cimke=&word=1&pepe=1>.

Being employed is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

A given duration of stay is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Having a certain nationality is a condition to qualify for the case by case regularization program:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is regularization through marriage possible:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_23. The amnesty defines the types of irregular migrants as:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

4.7. Administration

IMMIGRATION_24_1: Administration in charge of immigration regulation.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in original language)?

Answer: Országgyűlés

Code: Országgyűlés

Explanation: Parliament (National Assembly) and Government As stated in the Constitution, national level legislation is produced by the Parliament (officially called National Assembly [Országgyűlés]). The executive Government Decrees [Kormányrendelet] are also frequently issued by the Prime Minister's Office. There is a Migration Strategy issued in 2013 as a Government Decree, dealing mostly with issues related to border control and aliens policing, linked to the strategic planning of the funds to be received from the EU's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) for the 2014-2020 period (Government Decree 1698 of 2013).

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi XXXIV Törvény a Rendőrségről [Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police]. 1994. / Gov. Decree 1698/2013. 2013. Annex. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Government of Hungary. "Szeptember 1-Jén Kezdik a Toborzást a Határvédelem Századokba". Kormányzat [Communication of the Government about the Establishment of the Border Patrol Squadrons]. Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://www.kormany.hu/hu/hirek/szeptember-1-jen-kezdik-a-toborzast-a-hatarvedelem-szazadokba>.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: Parliament (National Assembly) and Government

IMMIGRATION_24_2: Administration in charge of implementing immigration policies.

Which institution is in charge of the implementation of immigration policies (in original language)?

Answer: Országgyűlés

Code: Országgyűlés

Explanation: Parliament (National Assembly) and Government As stated in the Constitution, national level legislation is produced by the Parliament (officially called National Assembly [Országgyűlés]). The executive Government Decrees [Kormányrendelet] are also frequently issued by the Prime Minister's Office. There is a Migration Strategy issued in 2013 as a Government Decree, dealing mostly with issues related to border control and aliens policing, linked to the strategic planning of the funds to be received from the EU's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) for the 2014-2020 period (Government Decree 1698 of 2013).

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi XXXIV Törvény a Rendőrségről [Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police]. 1994. / Gov. Decree 1698/2013. 2013. Annex. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Government of Hungary. "Szeptember 1-Jén Kezdik a Toborzást a Határvédelem Századokba". Kormányzat [Communication of the Government about the Establishment of the Border Patrol Squadrons]. Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://www.kormany.hu/hu/hirek/szeptember-1-jen-kezdik-a-toborzast-a-hatarvedelem-szazadokba>.

Which institution is in charge of immigration regulation (in English language)?

Answer: Parliament (National Assembly) and Government

IMMIGRATION_24_3: Administration in charge of border control.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in original language)?

Answer: Rendőrség

Code: Rendőrség

Explanation: The main organ of border control is the Police [Rendőrség]. Before 2007, an independent Border Guard [Határőrség] also existed but it was merged into the Police as Hungary joined the Schengen zone. Specific units of the police, called Border Patrol [Határvédelem, literally: "border hunter"] Squadrons, were formed in 2016 in order to patrol the southern border.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi XXXIV Törvény a Rendőrségről [Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police]. 1994. / Gov. Decree 1698/2013. 2013. Annex. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Government of Hungary. "Szeptember 1-Jén Kezdik a Toborzást a Határvédelem Századokba". Kormányzat [Communication of the Government about the Establishment of the Border Patrol Squadrons]. Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://www.kormany.hu/hu/hirek/szeptember-1-jen-kezdik-a-toborzast-a-hatarvedelem-szazadokba>.

Which institution is in charge of border control (in English language)?

Answer: Police

IMMIGRATION_24_4: Administration in charge of detentions.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in original language)?

Answer: Rendőrség

Code: Rendőrség

Explanation: Detentions, as all law enforcement activities, belong to the competence of the Police.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi XXXIV Törvény a Rendőrségről [Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police]. 1994. / Gov. Decree 1698/2013. 2013. Annex. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / Government of Hungary. "Szeptember 1-Jén Kezdik a Toborzást a Határvadász Századokba". Kormányzat [Communication of the Government about the Establishment of the Border Patrol Squadrons]". Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://www.kormany.hu/hu/hirek/szeptember-1-jen-kezdik-a-toborzast-a-hatarvadasz-szazadokba>.

Which institution is in charge of detentions (in English language)?

Answer: Police

4.8. Proxy: Labor migration (high- and low-skilled)

IMMIGRATION_25: Visas applied to labor migration.

Is there a labor migration scheme that allows immigrants to enter the country to work in any capacity?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Is the same visa applied to (1) domestic worker proxy, (2) agricultural worker proxy, and (3) medical doctor proxy?

Answer: No

Code: 0

4.8.1. Domestic workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for domestic workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment [Munkavállalás célú tartózkodási engedély] This is a "D type" visa issued as a Single Permit for residence and for work under an employment contract (Appendix 10)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment".

Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_26. Do migrants trying to enter the country under this entry track, need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 10 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment".

Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_27. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Required In all cases (with the exception of Serbian and Ukrainian citizens, see IMMIGRATION_4), a preliminary job contract or formal acceptance document has to be attached to the Single Application document, together with Appendix 10. In the case of "preferred employers" [kiemelt foglalkoztató] (i.e. employers offering jobs in strategically important areas or in areas of labour shortage), the employer can carry out the application procedure instead of the future employee. In other cases, the future employee must carry out the application procedure himself/herself.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment".

Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_28. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the domestic worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such tests exist. However, a somewhat inverse logic is applied to define the posts to which Serbian and Ukrainian citizens can apply without having the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment ("D type" visa via Appendix 10). Otherwise, this Permit could be obtained only after having a preliminary job contract. These "labour shortage jobs" [hiányszakmák] are listed by the Communication of the Minister of Finance, issued yearly from 2017 onwards. The 2018 issue listed 110 job categories, mostly in the area of industrial production, construction and services.

Sources: Official Bulletin of Hungary. "Hivatalos Értesítő 2018 Évi 36 Szám [Official Bulletin No. 36 / 2018] Accessed October 31, 2019.
<http://www.kozlonyok.hu/kozlonyok/index.php?m=0&p=kozltart&ev=2018&szam=36&k=12>.

IMMIGRATION_29. Is the domestic worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify the nationalities in explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such restriction is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 10 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_30: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant domestic workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No (but the minimum age for work is 16 years in Hungary). No such restriction is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 10 (relevant for this specific track). Under the Hungarian Labour Code (Act I of 2012, Chapter V, Paragraph 34. § (1)) the legal age limit for work is 16 years.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_31. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the do-mestic worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 10 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_32. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker track entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 10 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_33. Do migrant domestic workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, in all three cases. Documentation proving financial self-sustainability must be attached to the application for the Single Permit. The proof can be a bank account excerpt or a certificate about a regular income (issued by the employer, either in Hungary or abroad). The description of the Single Application Procedure only states that the applicant should be able to cover their living expenses, including accommodation, return travel, and if necessary, healthcare, for the validity period of the Single Permit. No official publication mentions a specific income or amount of funds, but the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) states that the proof of a monthly income of 200,000 HUF (cca. 600 EUR) or a total amount of at least 3 million HUF (cca. 9100 EUR) of savings is usually evaluated as sufficient by the authorities.

Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "How to Apply for Family Reunifications in Hungary?". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/family-reunification>.

IMMIGRATION_34. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a domestic worker?

Answer: Yes, beneficial

Code: 0.5

Explanation: It is not stated in the official description of any of the entry tracks that the applicant should be able to speak Hungarian. However, the Appendices to be filled in each case (10, 13 and 3, respectively) all have a question about the Hungarian knowledge of the applicant. Since the language of the administration, public relations, media etc. in Hungary is Hungarian, the knowledge of this language is generally considered to be beneficial for working in the country.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_35. Does the application under the domestic worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 66.67

Code: 66.67

Explanation: 60 EUR from abroad, 18.000 HUF (55 EUR) from within Hungary, to be paid by the migrant.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en

n. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_36. How long is the domestic work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 24

Code: 24

Explanation: Decided on a case-by-case basis. The validity term of the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment is specified based on the specialist authority's assessment (usually the Ministry of Finance). The default validity period is 2 years.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. n.d. 'Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment'. Accessed 31 October 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en.
n. / Immigration and Asylum Office. n.d. 'Single Application Procedure'. Accessed 31 October 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_37. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the domestic worker entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Permit renewal can be granted for a period defined based on the specialist authority's assessment (usually the Ministry of Finance). It is not necessary to leave the country in order to be granted renewal.

Sources Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en.
n. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_38: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch employers?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment is issued for one specific employment contract, therefore the loss of the employment means the end of the validity of the Residence Permit as well. 29/A. § (9) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case of the change of employer or the conditions of employment, the third country national employee must report it to the Immigration and Asylum Office within 5 days. 30. § (1)

of the same Act states that a Temporary Residence Permit should be issued for those whose Residence Permit has ended its validity period. The Temporary Residence Permit has a validity of 3 months maximum.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

Is it possible for a migrant domestic worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: No

Code: No

Explanation: The Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment is issued for one specific employment contract, therefore the loss of the employment means the end of the validity of the Residence Permit as well. 29/A. § (9) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case of the change of employer or the conditions of employment, the third country national employee must report it to the Immigration and Asylum Office within 5 days. 30. § (1) of the same Act states that a Temporary Residence Permit should be issued for those whose Residence Permit has ended its validity period. The Temporary Residence Permit has a validity of 3 months maximum.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

Is it possible for a migrant worker accepted under the domestic worker entry track to switch locations?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment is issued for one specific employment contract, therefore the loss of the employment means the end of the validity of the Residence Permit as well. 29/A. § (9) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case of the change of employer or the conditions of employment, the third country national employee must report it to the Immigration and Asylum Office within 5 days. 30. § (1) of the same Act states that a Temporary Residence Permit should be issued for those whose Residence Permit has ended its validity period. The Temporary Residence Permit has a validity of 3 months maximum.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en

n. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_39. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant domestic worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Yes, after 1-3 months

Code: 2

Explanation: Yes. The person can receive a temporary permit for 3 months during which s/he can look for another employment.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_40. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant domestic workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, although not for being a "migrant" but as a general rule of equal treatment. 12. § (1) of the Labour Code establishes the requirement of equal treatment for all workers (including posted

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvéről [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

IMMIGRATION_41. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the domestic entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such restriction is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 10 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_42. Is a test of good health required for migrant domestic worker?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 3 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

4.8.2. Agricultural workers

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for agricultural workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment [Szezonális munkavállalás célú tartózkodási engedély] This is a "D type" visa issued as a Single Permit for residence and for seasonal work (6 months maximum) (Appendix 13)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_43. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the agricultural worker entry track need to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 13 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_44. Is a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Required In all cases (with the exception of Serbian and Ukrainian citizens, see IMMIGRATION_4), a preliminary job contract or formal acceptance document has to be attached to the Single Application document, together with Appendix 13. In the case of "preferred employers" [kiemelt foglalkoztató] (i.e. employers offering jobs in strategically important areas or in areas of labour shortage), the employer can carry out the application procedure instead of the future employee. In other cases, the future employee must carry out the application procedure himself/herself

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_45. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the agricultural worker proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such tests exist. However, a somewhat inverse logic is applied to define the posts to which Serbian and Ukrainian citizens can apply without having the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment ("D type" visa via Appendix 10). Otherwise, this Permit could be obtained only after having a preliminary job contract. These "labour shortage jobs" [hiányszakmák] are listed by the Communication of the Minister of Finance, issued yearly from 2017 onwards. The 2018 issue listed 110 job categories, mostly in the area of industrial production, construction and services.

Sources: Official Bulletin of Hungary. "Hivatalos Értesítő 2018 Évi 36 Szám [Official Bulletin No. 36 / 2018] Accessed October 31, 2019.

<http://www.kozlonyok.hu/kozlonyok/index.php?m=0&p=kozltart&ev=2018&szam=36&k=12>.

IMMIGRATION_46. Is the agricultural worker entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such restriction is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 13 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_47: Restrictions based on age.

Are age limits for migrant agricultural workers in order to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No (but the minimum age for work is 16 years in Hungary). No such restriction is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 13 (relevant for this specific track). Under the Hungarian Labour Code (Act I of 2012, Chapter V, Paragraph 34. § (1)) the legal age limit for work is 16 years.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvéről [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_48. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under this entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 13 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_49. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 13 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_50. Do migrant agricultural workers need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, in all three cases. Documentation proving financial self-sustainability must be attached to the application for the Single Permit. The proof can be a bank account excerpt or a certificate about a regular income (issued by the employer, either in Hungary or abroad). The description of the Single Application Procedure only states that the applicant should be able to cover their living expenses, including accommodation, return travel, and if necessary, healthcare, for the validity period of the Single Permit. No official publication mentions a specific income or amount of funds, but the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) states that the proof of a monthly income of 200,000 HUF (cca. 600 EUR) or a total amount of at least 3 million HUF (cca. 9100 EUR) of savings is usually evaluated as sufficient by the authorities.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

emid=1264&lang=en. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "How to Apply for Family Reunifications in Hungary?". Accessed November 1, 2019.
<https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/family-reunification>.

IMMIGRATION_51. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on immigrating as an agricultural worker?

Answer: Yes, beneficial

Code: 0.5

Explanation: It is not stated in the official description of any of the entry tracks that the applicant should be able to speak Hungarian. However, the Appendices to be filled in each case (10, 13 and 3, respectively) all have a question about the Hungarian knowledge of the applicant. Since the language of the administration, public relations, media etc. in Hungary is Hungarian, the knowledge of this language is generally considered to be beneficial for working in the country.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_52. Does the application under the agricultural worker entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application does not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 66,67

Code: 66,67

Explanation: 60 EUR from abroad, 18.000 HUF (55 EUR) from within Hungary, to be paid by the migrant.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_53. How long is the work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 6

Code: 6

Explanation: maximum 6 months A residence permit may not be issued for the purpose of seasonal employment for validity period exceeding 6 months within a 12-month period.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_54. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The permit may be extended by maximum 6 additional months inside Hungary.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_55: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch employers?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment is issued for one specific employment contract, therefore the loss of the employment means the end of the validity of the Residence Permit as well. 29/A. § (9) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case of the change of employer or the conditions of employment, the third country national employee must report it to the Immigration and Asylum Office within 5 days. Being seasonal, residence permit for this type of employment cannot be prolonged temporarily.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch professional sectors?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment is issued for one specific employment contract, therefore the loss of the employment means the end of the validity of the Residence Permit as well. 29/A. § (9) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case of the change of employer or the conditions of employment, the third country national employee must report it to the Immigration and Asylum Office within 5 days. Being seasonal, residence permit for this type of employment cannot be prolonged temporarily.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Is it possible for a migrant agricultural worker accepted under this entry track to switch locations?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment is issued for one specific employment contract, therefore the loss of the employment means the end of the validity of the Residence Permit as well. 29/A. § (9) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case of the change of employer or the conditions of employment, the third country national employee must report it to the Immigration and Asylum Office within 5 days. Being seasonal, residence permit for this type of employment cannot be prolonged temporarily.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

IMMIGRATION_56. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant agricultural worker's resident permit under this track?

Answer: Yes, right away

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. (Immediate withdrawal).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_57. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant agricultural workers were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, although not for being a "migrant" but as a general rule of equal treatment. 12. § (1) of the Labour Code establishes the requirement of equal treatment for all workers (including posted workers), with a special mention to the equal treatment concerning wages.

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvéről [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

IMMIGRATION_58. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the agricultural worker entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such restriction is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 10 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_59. Is a test of good health required for migrant agricultural workers?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 3 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Seasonal Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=69&Itemid=823&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

4.8.3. Medical doctors

Is there a visa scheme (entry track) for medical doctors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: EU Blue Card [EU Kék Kártya] This is a "D type" visa issued as a Single Permit for residence and for work under an employment contract in a highly qualified job category (Appendix 3).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_60. Do migrants trying to enter the country under the medical doctor entry track, needed to be sponsored by an individual or group?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 3 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_61. Are a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating as a medical doctor?

Answer: Yes, required

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Required In all cases (with the exception of Serbian and Ukrainian citizens, see IMMIGRATION_4), a preliminary job contract or formal acceptance document has to be attached to the Single Application document, together with Appendix 3. In the case of "preferred employers" [kiemelt foglalkoztató] (i.e. employers offering jobs in strategically important areas or in areas of labour shortage), the employer can carry out the application procedure instead of the future employee. In other cases, the future employee must carry out the application procedure himself/herself

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_62. Does the country use a national labor market test for covering posts under the medical doctor proxy (i.e. employers seeking to hire an immigrant had to prove that no native worker could do the job)?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such tests exist. However, a somewhat inverse logic is applied to define the posts to which Serbian and Ukrainian citizens can apply without having the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment ("D type" visa via Appendix 10). Otherwise, this Permit could be obtained only after having a preliminary job contract. These "labour shortage jobs" [hiányszakmák] are listed by the Communication of the Minister of Finance, issued yearly from 2017 onwards. The 2018 issue listed 110 job categories, mostly in the area of industrial production, construction and services.

Sources: Official Bulletin of Hungary. "Hivatalos Értesítő 2018 Évi 36 Szám [Official Bulletin No. 36 / 2018] Accessed October 31, 2019. <http://www.kozlonyok.hu/kozlonyok/index.php?m=0&p=kozltart&ev=2018&szam=36&k=12>.

IMMIGRATION_63. Is the medical doctor entry track restricted to certain nationalities? (Specify nationalities in the explanation).

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No such restriction is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 13 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_64: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for migrant medical doctors to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No (but the nature of the EU Blue card entry track and the formation process of medical doctors make it practically impossible that anybody below 23 years of age could meet the requirements). No such restriction is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 3 (relevant for this specific track). Yet, the EU Blue card is issued to highly qualified personnel, and the formation process of medical doctors make it practically impossible that anybody below 23 years of age could obtain such a degree.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_65. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 3 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_66. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 3 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_67. Do migrant medical doctors need to prove the ability to support themselves?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes. Documentation proving financial self-sustainability must be attached to the application for the Single Permit. The proof can be a bank account excerpt or a certificate about a regular income (issued by the employer, either in Hungary or abroad). The description of the Single Application Procedure only states that the applicant should be able to cover their living expenses, including accommodation, return travel, and if necessary, healthcare, for the validity period of the Single Permit. No official publication mentions a specific income or amount of funds, but the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) states that the proof of a monthly income of 200,000 HUF (cca. 600 EUR) or a total amount of at least 3 million HUF (cca. 9100 EUR) of savings is usually evaluated as sufficient by the authorities.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "How to Apply for Family Reunifications in Hungary?". Accessed November 1, 2019.
<https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/family-reunification>.

IMMIGRATION_68. Is knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate as a medical doctor?

Answer: Yes, beneficial

Code: 0.5

Explanation: It is not stated in the official description of any of the entry tracks that the applicant should be able to speak Hungarian. However, the Appendices to be filled in each case (10, 13 and 3, respectively) all have a question about the Hungarian knowledge of the applicant. Since the language of the administration, public relations, media etc. in Hungary is Hungarian, the knowledge of this language is generally considered to be beneficial for working in the country.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_69. Does the application under the medical doctor entry track cost a fee? Register the fee in US Dollars. If application did not cost anything, specify 0. If there are several fees (for example, for initiating the process and for issuing the document), add up the amounts.

Answer: 66.67

Code: 66.67

Explanation: 60 EUR from abroad, 18.000 HUF (55 EUR) from within Hungary, to be paid by the migrant.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_70. How long is the medical doctor work permit valid for? Indicate the period in months.

Answer: 48

Code: 48

Explanation: The validity period of an EU Blue Card is four years maximum.

Sources Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_71. Is it possible to renew the work permit granted under the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. The validity period of an EU Blue Card may be extended by four additional years at a time. It is not necessary to leave the country in order to be granted renewal.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_72: Possibility of changing jobs.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch employers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Switch employers: Yes (but only after 2 years) Switch sector/profession: Yes (but only after 2 years) Switch location: Yes (but only after 2 years) The EU Blue Card is issued in a similar procedure than the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment (i.e. the Single Application Procedure), therefore it is issued for one specific employment contract, and for 2 years it is the legal ground of the Residence Permit. Contrary to the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment, however, the EU Blue Card can have a validity period up until 4 years, and after 2 years it gives the right to the holder of the EU Blue Card to change employer, sector or location (within the EU).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Dabronaki, Ágnes. "Kvalifikált Munkavállaló – Európai Kék Kártya [Qualified Employee - EU Blue Card]". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://jogaszvilag.hu/cegvilag/kvalifikalt-munkavallalo-europai-kek-kartya/>.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch professional sectors?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Switch employers: Yes (but only after 2 years) Switch sector/profession: Yes (but only after 2 years) Switch location: Yes (but only after 2 years) The EU Blue Card is issued in a similar procedure than the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment (i.e. the Single Application Procedure), therefore it is issued for one specific employment contract, and for 2 years it is the legal ground of the Residence Permit. Contrary to the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment, however, the EU Blue Card can have a validity period up until 4 years, and after 2 years it gives the right to the holder of the EU Blue Card to change employer, sector or location (within the EU).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Dabronaki, Ágnes. "Kvalifikált Munkavállaló – Európai Kék Kártya [Qualified Employee - EU Blue Card]". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://jogaszvilag.hu/cegvilag/kvalifikalt-munkavallalo-europai-kek-kartya/>.

Is it possible for a migrant medical doctor to switch locations?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Switch employers: Yes (but only after 2 years) Switch sector/profession: Yes (but only after 2 years) Switch location: Yes (but only after 2 years) The EU Blue Card is issued in a similar procedure than the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment (i.e. the Single Application Procedure), therefore it is issued for one specific employment contract, and for 2 years it is the legal ground of the Residence Permit. Contrary to the Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment, however, the EU Blue Card can have a validity period up until 4 years, and after 2 years it gives the right to the holder of the EU Blue Card to change employer, sector or location (within the EU).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Dabronaki, Ágnes. "Kvalifikált Munkavállaló – Európai Kék Kártya [Qualified Employee - EU Blue Card]". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://jogaszvilag.hu/cegvilag/kvalifikalt-munkavallalo-europai-kek-kartya/>.

IMMIGRATION_73. Does loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's resident permit under the medical doctor track?

Answer: Yes, after 1-3 months

Code: 2

Explanation: Yes (in the first two years, allowing only for a Temporary Permit for 3 months to find another job) (see IMMIGRATION_39) No (after two years). In the first two years, the validity of the EU Blue Card is tied to a specific employment contract. After that, it stays valid even if its holder leaves the job.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Dabronaki, Ágnes. "Kvalifikált Munkavállaló – Európai Kék Kártya [Qualified Employee - EU Blue Card]". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://jogaszvilag.hu/cegvilag/kvalifikalt-munkavallalo-europai-kek-kartya/>.

IMMIGRATION_74. Is it required by law that the work conditions (e.g. minimum wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant medical doctors were equal to those of native workers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, although not for being a "migrant" but as a general rule of equal treatment. 12. § (1) of the Labour Code establishes the requirement of equal treatment for all workers (including posted workers), with a special mention to the equal treatment concerning wages.

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvéről [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

IMMIGRATION_75. Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the medical doctor entry track?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. The EU Blue card is issued to highly qualified personnel who should have a tertiary degree.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_76. Is a test of good health required for migrant medical doctors?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. No such requirement is mentioned in the procedure description found at the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, nor in the Single Application Procedure documentation, nor in the Appendix 3 (relevant for this specific track).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EU Blue Card". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=58&Itemid=812&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

4.9. Proxy: Refugees

4.9.1. Existence of track

IMMIGRATION_77. Does the country grant refugee status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Hungary is a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol (Geneva Convention). Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum contains the legal institutions as specified by the Geneva Convention. The number of beneficiaries of international protection granted by Hungary is, nonetheless, very low, and it shows a declining trend. - 2017: refugee 106, subsidiary protection 1110, humanitarian protection 75; - 2018: refugee 68, subsidiary protection 281, humanitarian protection 18.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Statistics of the Immigration and Asylum Office". Accessed November 1, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=492&Itemid=1259&lang=en.

IMMIGRATION_78. Are certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Government Decree 191/2015. (enacted on 21 July 2015) lists as safe third countries the following countries and territories: - All EU and EEA Member States, - All EU Candidate Countries (currently: Albania, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey), - Those states of the United States of America where no capital punishment exists, - Switzerland, - Bosnia and Herzegovina, - Kosovo, - Canada, - Australia, - New Zealand. By deeming Serbia as a safe third country, all asylum seekers arriving by land to Hungary (except those few arriving through the border with Ukraine) can be precluded from claiming asylum.

Sources: Korm 191/2015 (VII. 21) Rendelet a Nemzeti Szinten Biztonságosnak Nyilván [Government Decree 191/2015. (VII. 21.) on the National Level Declaration of Certain Countries as Safe Countries of Origin or Safe Third Countries]. 2015.

IMMIGRATION_79: Safe countries of origin.

Are certain countries deemed safe countries of origin (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those countries could be precluded)?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Government Decree 191/2015. (enacted on 21 July 2015) lists as safe countries of origin the following countries and territories: - All EU and EEA Member States, - All EU Candidate Countries (currently: Albania, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey), - Those states of the United States of America where no capital punishment exists, - Switzerland, - Bosnia and Herzegovina, - Kosovo, - Canada, - Australia, - New Zealand.

Sources: Korm 191/2015 (VII. 21) Rendelet a Nemzeti Szinten Biztonságosnak Nyilván [Government Decree 191/2015. (VII. 21.) on the National Level Declaration of Certain Countries as Safe Countries of Origin or Safe Third Countries]. 2015.

How many countries?

Answer: 40

Code: 40

Explanation: Government Decree 191/2015. (enacted on 21 July 2015) lists as safe countries of origin the following countries and territories: - All EU and EEA Member States, - All EU Candidate Countries (currently: Albania, the Republic of North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey), - Those states of the United States of America where no capital punishment exists, - Switzerland, - Bosnia and Herzegovina, - Kosovo, - Canada, - Australia, - New Zealand.

Sources: Korm 191/2015 (VII. 21) Rendelet a Nemzeti Szinten Biztonságosnak Nyilván [Government Decree 191/2015. (VII. 21.) on the National Level Declaration of Certain Countries as Safe Countries of Origin or Safe Third Countries]. 2015.

4.9.2. Restrictions

IMMIGRATION_80: Refugee status restricted for certain nationalities.

Is refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes. Citizens of countries listed in IMMIGRATION_46, based on Government Decree 191/2015. (VII. 21.) on the National Level Declaration of Certain Countries as Safe Countries of Origin or Safe Third Countries, are subject to a rebuttable presumption [megdönthető vélelem] that their fear of being persecuted is not well-grounded (as specified by 2. § h) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum. Based on the statistics published by the Immigration and Asylum Office, no countries listed as countries of origin of beneficiaries of international protection granted by Hungary are safe countries of origin according to Government Decree 191/2015.

Sources: Korm 191/2015 (VII. 21) Rendelet a Nemzeti Szinten Biztonságosnak Nyilván [Government Decree 191/2015. (VII. 21.) on the National Level Declaration of Certain Countries as Safe Countries of Origin or Safe Third Countries]. 2015.

Which nationalities?

Answer: Citizens of countries listed in IMMIGRATION_46, based on Government Decree 191/2015. (VII. 21.)

Code: Citizens of countries listed in IMMIGRATION_46, based on Government Decree 191/2015. (VII. 21.)

Explanation: Citizens of countries listed in IMMIGRATION_46, based on Government Decree 191/2015. (VII. 21.) on the National Level Declaration of Certain Countries as Safe Countries of Origin or Safe Third Countries, are subject to a rebuttable presumption [megdönthető vélelem] that their fear of being persecuted is not well-grounded (as specified by 2. § h) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum. Based on the statistics published by the Immigration and Asylum Office, no countries listed as countries of origin of beneficiaries of international protection granted by Hungary are safe countries of origin according to Government Decree 191/2015.

Sources: Korm 191/2015 (VII. 21) Rendelet a Nemzeti Szinten Biztonságosnak Nyilván [Government Decree 191/2015. (VII. 21.) on the National Level Declaration of Certain Countries as Safe Countries of Origin or Safe Third Countries]. 2015.

IMMIGRATION_81: Restrictions based on age.

Are there age limits for potential refugees to be admitted to the country?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. In 2017, a total of 106 persons received refugee status in Hungary. There is no official statistics available about their age distribution, therefore it cannot be assessed. Nonetheless, Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum specifies that unaccompanied minors (under the age of 18) are subject to a fast-track asylum procedure and child protection measures (35. § (6) and (7)).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Asylum Procedure". Accessed November 1, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=521&Itemid=728&lang=en. / Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

Which minimum age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone gains access to refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: No. In 2017, a total of 106 persons received refugee status in Hungary. There is no official statistics available about their age distribution, therefore it cannot be assessed. Nonetheless, Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum specifies that unaccompanied minors (under the age of 18) are subject to a fast track asylum procedure and child protection measures (35. § (6) and (7)).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Asylum Procedure". Accessed November 1, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=521&Itemid=728&lang=en. / Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

Below which age?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_82. Is having a certain gender a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. In 2017, a total of 106 persons received refugee status in Hungary. There is no official statistics available about their gender distribution, therefore it cannot be assessed. Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum does not list provisions based on gender.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Asylum Procedure". Accessed November 1, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=521&Itemid=728&lang=en. / Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

IMMIGRATION_83. Is having a certain marital status a requisite to be granted refugee status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. In 2017, a total of 106 persons received refugee status in Hungary. There is no official statistics available about their marital status, therefore it cannot be assessed. Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum does not list provisions based on marital status.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Asylum Procedure". Accessed November 1, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=521&Itemid=728&lang=en. / Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

4.9.3. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_84: Place of application

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum from outside the destination country's territory?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: o At the border/ports of entry o On the destination country's territory 35. § (1) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum states that the asylum procedure can be started upon request by the asylum seeker, at a Hungarian asylum authority. The description of the asylum procedure published on the Immigration and Asylum Office's website adds that it is possible to file this request immediately after arriving to the territory of Hungary, or prior to arrival, at the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke (both on the border with Serbia, on the main route of asylum seekers). Nonetheless, those who enter the transit zones are almost surely rejected, since they have entered Hungary from Serbia, a safe third country by Hungarian law. Those who enter the country in an irregular way, commit a crime, since any irregular entry (attempt) to Hungary is considered a criminal offense by Art. 352/a of the Criminal Code (Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code), and are subject to immediate expulsion. In practice, all this means that the two options selected above (filing an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry or on the destination country's territory) only exist on paper, and they are not viable for an asylum seeker arriving on land routes, and chances of rejection are very high.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Asylum Procedure". Accessed November 1, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=521&Itemid=728&lang=en.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry of country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: o At the border/ports of entry o On the destination country's territory 35. § (1) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum states that the asylum procedure can be started upon request by the asylum seeker, at a Hungarian asylum authority. The description of the asylum procedure published on the Immigration and Asylum Office's website adds that it is possible to file this request immediately after arriving to the territory of Hungary, or prior to arrival, at the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke (both on the border with Serbia, on the main route of asylum seekers). Nonetheless, those who enter the transit zones are almost surely rejected, since they have entered Hungary from Serbia, a safe third country by Hungarian law. Those who enter the country in an irregular way, commit a crime, since any irregular entry (attempt) to Hungary is considered a criminal offense by Art. 352/a of the Criminal Code (Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code), and are subject to immediate expulsion. In practice, all this means that the two options selected above (filing an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry or on the destination country's territory) only exist on paper, and they are not viable for an asylum seeker arriving on land routes, and chances of rejection are very high.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Asylum Procedure". Accessed November 1, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=521&Itemid=728&lang=en.

Can asylum seekers file an application for asylum on the destination country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: o At the border/ports of entry o On the destination country's territory 35. § (1) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum states that the asylum procedure can be started upon request by the asylum seeker, at a Hungarian asylum authority. The description of the asylum procedure published on the Immigration and Asylum Office's website adds that it is possible to file this request immediately after arriving to the territory of Hungary, or prior to arrival, at the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke (both on the border with Serbia, on the main route of asylum seekers). Nonetheless, those who enter the transit zones are almost surely rejected, since they have entered Hungary from Serbia, a safe third country by Hungarian law. Those who enter the country in an irregular way, commit a crime, since any irregular entry (attempt) to Hungary is considered a criminal offense by Art. 352/a of the Criminal Code (Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code), and are subject to immediate expulsion. In practice, all this means that the two options selected above (filing an application for asylum at the border/ports of entry or on the destination country's territory) only exist on paper, and they are not viable for an asylum seeker arriving on land routes, and chances of rejection are very high.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Büntető Törvénykönyvről [Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code]. 2012. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Asylum Procedure". Accessed November 1, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=521&Itemid=728&lang=en.

4.9.4. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_85. How long is the initial residence permit for recognized refugees valid for?

Answer: Temporary, between 25 and 36 months

Code: 4

Explanation: o Temporary (min-max): 3 years o The recognized refugee [menekült] and beneficiary of subsidiary protection [oltalmazott] status is revised by the Immigration and Asylum Office (After 1 July 2019 renamed to National Directorate-General of Aliens Policing) every 3 years. 11. § (2) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum states that in case the recognized refugee gains a new citizenship, voluntarily returns to the country of origin or the circumstances of his/her well-grounded fear of persecution no longer exist, then the refugee status can be revoked. Concerning the beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, 18. § (2) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum repeats the items listed above. (The main differences between the two statuses are that recognized refugees have an easier access to Hungarian citizenship and they can vote on local elections).

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

IMMIGRATION_86: Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The revision of the refugee / beneficiary of subsidiary protection status is carried out by the Immigration and Asylum Office (After 1 July 2019 renamed to National Directorate-General of Aliens Policing) every 3 years, and if there are no major changes that would make the authority to revoke its former decision, the refugee / beneficiary of subsidiary protection status is prolonged for another 3 years. However, the change of status is possible only towards a full Hungarian citizenship (after 3 years in the case of recognized refugees, 8 years in the case of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection).

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for recognized refugees?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The revision of the refugee / beneficiary of subsidiary protection status is carried out by the Immigration and Asylum Office (After 1 July 2019 renamed to National Directorate-General of Aliens Policing) every 3 years, and if there are no major changes that would make the authority to revoke its former decision, the refugee / beneficiary of subsidiary protection status is prolonged for another 3 years. However, the change of status is possible only towards a full Hungarian citizenship (after 3 years in the case of recognized refugees, 8 years in the case of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection).

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

IMMIGRATION_87. Can a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceases?

Answer: Yes

Code: 0

Explanation: Yes, the recognized refugee [menekült] and beneficiary of subsidiary protection [oltalmazott] status is revised by the Immigration and Asylum Office (After 1 July 2019 renamed to National Directorate-General of Aliens Policing) every 3 years. 11. § (2) and 18. § (2) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum state that in case the circumstances of his/her well-grounded fear of persecution no longer exist, the refugee / beneficiary of subsidiary protection status of a person can be revoked.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

4.9.5. Maximum timeframe for application resolution

IMMIGRATION_88: Timeframe for resolution.

Is there a maximum of days to process the application of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: 60 days, although in practice it can be much longer. Art. 47. § (1) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum sets 60 days as the maximum timeframe for the process of the application. However, the description of the asylum process on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office states the following: "The asylum procedure will be carried out in 60 days, covering the asylum-seeker's personal interview as well. The time required for procedural steps is not included in the procedural time limit. (...) If there is any possibility that another EU Member State is responsible for the examination of the application, the procedure will be suspended until the competent authority of that EU Member State provides a response. The duration of such procedure depends on the co-operation of the foreign partner authorities, and may take several months." In practice, all asylum seekers arriving to the southern border of Hungary have passed through Bulgaria or Greece, therefore the last sentence describes a rule rather than an exception.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

What is the maximum of days?

Answer: 60

Code: 60

Explanation: 60 days, although in practice it can be much longer. Art. 47. § (1) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum sets 60 days as the maximum timeframe for the process of the application. However, the

description of the asylum process on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office states the following: "The asylum procedure will be carried out in 60 days, covering the asylum-seeker's personal interview as well. The time required for procedural steps is not included in the procedural time limit. (...) If there is any possibility that another EU Member State is responsible for the examination of the application, the procedure will be suspended until the competent authority of that EU Member State provides a response. The duration of such procedure depends on the co-operation of the foreign partner authorities, and may take several months." In practice, all asylum seekers arriving to the southern border of Hungary have passed through Bulgaria or Greece, therefore the last sentence describes a rule rather than an exception.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

4.9.6. Possibility to change migratory status

IMMIGRATION_89. If an application on refugee status is rejected, does the applicant have the right to appeal?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes (although formally, and in practice it is impossible to change the decision of the authority). A modification in 2015 inserted Art. 80/A. § to Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum. This article allows the declaration of a "crisis situation due to mass immigration" [tömeges bevándorlás okozta válsághelyzet] The Hungarian government activated this article on 9 March 2016, and it is active ever since. Based on the provisions of this article, asylum procedures are implemented in the transit zones on the Serbian border. Art. 80/K. § (1) states that the decision can be appealed within 3 days. The UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales visited these transit zones in 2019 and issued a statement in which he describes the appeal procedure in these transit zones as follows: "Asylum seekers are given only 3 days to submit an appeal against a rejection decision and the reviewing courts do not have the power to alter the administrative decision on the asylum claim. In addition, according to the information gathered, asylum seekers are not given an actual chance to appear before a judge, neither physically nor through video. Although there is a designated container as court at each transit zone, none of the asylum seekers to whom I had spoken have been to this container or seen a judge, including those who have been there for over a year".

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

IMMIGRATION_90. Is it possible for recognized refugees to change their migratory status?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The change of status is possible towards a full Hungarian citizenship, after 3 years in the case of recognized refugees (as specified by Art. 4. § (2) d) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship), and after 8 years in the case of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection (not listed by the Act among the preferential groups, therefore the general rule applies for them, as specified by Art. 4. § (1)).

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

4.9.7. Detention

IMMIGRATION_91: Detention

Are asylum seekers detained while their claims are being processed?

Answer: Yes, always

Code: 0

Explanation: A modification in 2015 inserted Art. 80/A. § to Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum. This article allows the declaration of a "crisis situation due to mass immigration" [tömeges bevándorlás okozta válsághelyzet]. The Hungarian government activated this article on 9 March 2016, and it is active ever since. Based on the provisions of this article, asylum procedures are implemented in the transit zones on the Serbian border. The UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales visited these transit zones in 2019 and issued a statement in which he describes the circumstances seen in these transit zones. According to the Special Rapporteur, people are held in containers for the whole length of the asylum procedure, in a place enclosed by razor wires, and armed security personnel guard them if they want to move within the container camp. Only basic healthcare and very basic food catering is available. The UN Special Rapporteur was "concerned about the lack of substantive judicial review on the lawfulness of the detention and the asylum decision." After the negative decision, asylum seekers are told to be deported to their country of origin but this has not happened so far. In practice, they can leave the transit zone towards Serbia (and with this, losing their right to apply for refugee status in any other EU country).

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007. / Felipe González Morales. "OHCHR | End of Visit Statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants". Accessed November 2, 2019. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24830&LangID=>.

Are asylum seekers detained after their claims are processed?

Answer: Yes, always

Code: 0

Explanation: A modification in 2015 inserted Art. 80/A. § to Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum. This article allows the declaration of a "crisis situation due to mass immigration" [tömeges bevándorlás okozta válsághelyzet]. The Hungarian government activated this article on 9 March 2016, and it is active ever since. Based on the provisions of this article, asylum procedures are implemented in the transit zones on the Serbian border. The UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales visited these transit zones in 2019 and issued a statement in which he describes the circumstances seen in these transit zones. According to the Special Rapporteur, people are held in containers for the whole length of the asylum procedure, in a place enclosed by razor wires, and armed security personnel guard them if they want to move within the container camp. Only basic healthcare and very basic food catering is available. The UN Special Rapporteur was "concerned about the lack of substantive judicial review on the lawfulness of the detention and the asylum decision." After the negative decision, asylum seekers are told to be deported to their country of origin but this has not happened so far. In practice, they can leave the transit zone towards Serbia (and with this, losing their right to apply for refugee status in any other EU country).

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007. / Felipe González Morales. "OHCHR | End of Visit Statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of

Migrants". Accessed November 2, 2019.
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24830&LangID=>.

4.9.8. Status after rejection

IMMIGRATION_92. What is the status of asylum seekers whose applications are rejected?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Rejected asylum seekers are subject to deportation (theoretically), but this does not happen in practice. They are allowed to leave towards Serbia, which means the end of the asylum procedure.

Sources: Felipe González Morales. "OHCHR | End of Visit Statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants". Accessed November 2, 2019.
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24830&LangID=>.

IMMIGRATION_93. Do asylum seekers have the possibility to work during the process of application?

Answer: Yes, under certain circumstances

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes (although in a limited way) 5. § (1) c) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum states that the asylum seeker has the right to work: - in the first nine months of the process, in the reception centre or at a public employer specified by the Immigration and Asylum Office, - after the ninth month, as at different workplaces, in accordance to the general rules of employment of foreigners. In practice, however, the transit zones at Tompa and Röszke offer no possibility to work.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

4.9.9. Translation and interpretation

IMMIGRATION_94. Does the state provide official translation or interpretation for the process of asylum seekers?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. 36. § (1) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum states that asylum seekers have the right to use their mother tongue or a language they know. Points (2) and (7) state that the Hungarian authority covers the costs of the interpretation (in the official hearing) and the written translation of the decision.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

4.10. Proxy: Co-ethnics

4.10.1. General

IMMIGRATION_95. Existence of co-ethnics in 2017 (i.e. group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access).

Are there group(s) of immigrants that are granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/or ill-treatment in the past?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Ethnic Hungarian immigrants are given a considerable priority to immigration and citizenship through the instrument of the "Simplified naturalization process" [Egyszerűsített honosítási eljárás], a modification to Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship, implemented in 2011. Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) states the following: "upon request, a non-Hungarian citizen can be naturalized in a simplified way if he/she has ancestors who used to be Hungarian citizens, or if he/she finds it probable that they were, and who can prove his/her knowledge of the Hungarian language" [kérelmére - kedvezményesen honosítható az a nem magyar állampolgár, akinek felmenője magyar állampolgár volt vagy valószínűsíti magyarországi származását, és magyar nyelvtudását igazolja]. The ground for a simplified naturalization is therefore the Hungarian citizenship of an ancestor (including the country's predecessors of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), AND the applicant's knowledge of the Hungarian language (see IMMIGRATION_67). The simplified naturalization track means exemptions to all usual requirements specified by Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (such as having lived in Hungary for 8 years and having passed an official Citizenship test). Another instrument called National Visa and National Residence Permit [Nemzeti vízum és nemzeti tartózkodási engedély], one of the 16 purpose subcategories of the "D type" visa (see the introduction of 6.8 - Proxy: Labour Migration for clarification) can be applied for the citizens of the two non-EU neighbouring countries, Serbia and Ukraine (via Appendix 11). The permit allows residence in order to "pursue activities to preserve and maintain the Hungarian language; to pursue activities intended to preserve cultural and national identity; for the purpose of learning and enlightenment in an establishment other than a secondary or higher education institution recognised by the State; for the purpose of furthering family ties, other than family reunification." (Description published on the website of the National Directorate of Aliens Police (called Immigration and Asylum Office before 1 July 2019), based on Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals.) For the purpose of coding, and since simplified naturalization provides citizenship immediately (after which they are no longer immigrants, but citizens and thus become largely invisible for immigration-related questions), in this subsection immigrants from Serbia and Ukraine are focused on, who get access to a special visa defined in co-ethnic terms as well. Bold italics are used to highlight this track (as opposed to the simplified naturalization track).

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

IMMIGRATION_96. Register the name of the group(s).

Answer: határon túli magyarok" [Hungarians on the other side of the border]

Code: határon túli magyarok" [Hungarians on the other side of the border]

Explanation: The most common denomination is "határon túli magyarok" [Hungarians on the other side of the border], yet it needs some clarification. Ethnic Hungarians outside Hungary (i.e. the Hungarian diaspora) can be split into two distinct categories: (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungarian_diaspora) 1, emigrants, i.e. people who were born in Hungary but emigrated (and their descendants). In Hungarian language, this group was called "nyugati magyarság" [Hungarians in the West] in the Cold War era, but this term is fading out from use. 2, ethnic Hungarian natives of territories that the Kingdom of Hungary lost after World War I (large parts of present-day Romania, Slovakia, Serbia, minor parts of present-day Ukraine, Croatia, Austria, Slovenia). These ethnic Hungarians became citizens of the respective states without ever migrating. These groups are referred to in Hungarian language as "határon túli magyarok" [Hungarians on the other side of the border] and they are included in the concept of the Hungarian nation, regardless of their foreign or dual citizenship. When it comes to the simplified naturalization process, the two groups enjoy identical rights. Yet, as members of group 1 immigrate to Hungary in much lower numbers than members of group 2, it is not inaccurate to apply the term "határon túli magyarok" [Hungarians on the other side of the border] to the totality of the favoured co-ethnic immigrant group living in Hungary. (Note: for short, this category is displayed in the questionnaire abbreviated as HTM.)

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

4.10.2. Reasons for co-ethnicity

IMMIGRATION_97. Reasons for co-ethnicity.

Shared language:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The ground for a simplified naturalization according to Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) is the Hungarian citizenship of an ancestor (including the country's predecessors of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), AND the applicant's knowledge of the Hungarian language (see IMMIGRATION_67). This means that the ancestor of the applicant could be a non-ethnic Hungarian (e.g. an ethnic Slovak, Romanian, German, Serbian etc.) who was, nonetheless, a citizen of the Kingdom of Hungary, but the applicant himself/herself has to speak the Hungarian language to some extent.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Shared religion:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The ground for a simplified naturalization according to Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) is the Hungarian citizenship of an ancestor (including the country's

predecessors of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), AND the applicant's knowledge of the Hungarian language (see IMMIGRATION_67). This means that the ancestor of the applicant could be a non-ethnic Hungarian (e.g. an ethnic Slovak, Romanian, German, Serbian etc.) who was, nonetheless, a citizen of the Kingdom of Hungary, BUT the applicant himself/herself has to speak the Hungarian language to some extent.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Shared ancestry:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The ground for a simplified naturalization according to Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) is the Hungarian citizenship of an ancestor (including the country's predecessors of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), AND the applicant's knowledge of the Hungarian language (see IMMIGRATION_67). This means that the ancestor of the applicant could be a non-ethnic Hungarian (e.g. an ethnic Slovak, Romanian, German, Serbian etc.) who was, nonetheless, a citizen of the Kingdom of Hungary, BUT the applicant himself/herself has to speak the Hungarian language to some extent.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Citizen of former colony:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The ground for a simplified naturalization according to Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) is the Hungarian citizenship of an ancestor (including the country's predecessors of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), AND the applicant's knowledge of the Hungarian language (see IMMIGRATION_67). This means that the ancestor of the applicant could be a non-ethnic Hungarian (e.g. an ethnic Slovak, Romanian, German, Serbian etc.) who was, nonetheless, a citizen of the Kingdom of Hungary, BUT the applicant himself/herself has to speak the Hungarian language to some extent.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

III treatment by country in the past:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The ground for a simplified naturalization according to Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) is the Hungarian citizenship of an ancestor (including the country's

predecessors of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), AND the applicant's knowledge of the Hungarian language (see IMMIGRATION_67). This means that the ancestor of the applicant could be a non-ethnic Hungarian (e.g. an ethnic Slovak, Romanian, German, Serbian etc.) who was, nonetheless, a citizen of the Kingdom of Hungary, BUT the applicant himself/herself has to speak the Hungarian language to some extent.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Self-declaration: avowal to be of country's ethnicity:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: The ground for a simplified naturalization according to Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) is the Hungarian citizenship of an ancestor (including the country's predecessors of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), AND the applicant's knowledge of the Hungarian language (see IMMIGRATION_67). This means that the ancestor of the applicant could be a non-ethnic Hungarian (e.g. an ethnic Slovak, Romanian, German, Serbian etc.) who was, nonetheless, a citizen of the Kingdom of Hungary, BUT the applicant himself/herself has to speak the Hungarian language to some extent.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Other:

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: o Other (please specify): citizen of the country's predecessor of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary or the Austro-Hungarian Empire) The ground for a simplified naturalization according to Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) is the Hungarian citizenship of an ancestor (including the country's predecessors of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), AND the applicant's knowledge of the Hungarian language (see IMMIGRATION_67). This means that the ancestor of the applicant could be a non-ethnic Hungarian (e.g. an ethnic Slovak, Romanian, German, Serbian etc.) who was, nonetheless, a citizen of the Kingdom of Hungary, BUT the applicant himself/herself has to speak the Hungarian language to some extent.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

IMMIGRATION_98. May converts apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRATION_99. If ancestry is sufficient to claim entitlement to preferential immigration rights, what is the degree of ancestry required?

Answer: Degree not defined in regulations

Code: 5

Explanation: Clarification: ancestry is understood in terms of citizenship (that was lost, taken away, or simply the ancestors forgot about it due to the obtaining of another citizenship). The ground for a simplified naturalization according to Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) is the Hungarian citizenship of an ancestor (including the country's predecessors of title (the People's Republic of Hungary, the Kingdom of Hungary and the Austro-Hungarian Empire)).

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

4.10.3. Language test

IMMIGRATION_100. What is the required level of language skills?

Answer: Basic pre-arrival

Code: 1

Explanation: The simplified naturalization process includes an interview with the Hungarian consul who has the right to decide whether the applicant's Hungarian language skills are sufficient. Art. 4. § (3) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship (modified in 2011) is somewhat vague in this respect, stating only that the applicant has to "prove their Hungarian language knowledge" [magyar nyelvtudását igazolja]. A short description of the consular interview can be found on the website of the Embassy of Hungary in Washington, stating the following: "one of the basic legal requirements is to understand and communicate in Hungarian language on a sufficient level, to be able to present the application for naturalization independently, without external assistance, and to answer the questions asked by the officer independently, in short sentences." For the National visa and national residence permit (available for Serbian and Ukrainian citizens), the knowledge of the Hungarian language is not required.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Embassy of Hungary in Washington. "Home Page". Access date not available. <https://washington.mfa.gov.hu/eng>.

4.10.4. Place of residence

IMMIGRATION_101. Does the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement? (If yes, specify country in the explanation).

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: No for fast-track citizenship, yes for special visa (Serbia and Ukraine) Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship makes no reference to any specification based on country of residence. The National Visa and National Residence Permit [Nemzeti vízum és nemzeti tartózkodási engedély], one of the 16 purpose subcategories of the "D type" visa (see the introduction of 6.8 - Proxy: Labour Migration for clarification) can be applied for the citizens of the two non-EU neighbouring countries, Serbia and Ukraine (via Appendix 11).

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

4.10.5. Place of application

IMMIGRATION_102. Place of application.

Can applicants file an application from outside the territory of the host country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: o Applications could be filed from outside the territory of the host country o Applications could be filled on host country's territory The simplified naturalization process can be launched either at a consulate of Hungary abroad, or in a Government's office within Hungary. The process for obtaining a National Visa and National Residence Permit can be launched either at a consulate of Hungary in Serbia / Ukraine, or in a Government's office within Hungary.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Can applicants file an application on host country's territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: o Applications could be filed from outside the territory of the host country o Applications could be filled on host country's territory The simplified naturalization process can be launched either at a consulate of Hungary abroad, or in a Government's office within Hungary. The process for obtaining a National Visa and National Residence Permit can be launched either at a consulate of Hungary in Serbia / Ukraine, or in a Government's office within Hungary.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

4.10.6. Date of birth

IMMIGRATION_103. Do applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Neither the Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship, nor the description of the National Visa and National Residence Permit mention such a requirement.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

4.10.7. Permit validity

IMMIGRATION_104. If citizenship is not granted right away/after a shorter period, how long is the resident permit valid for?

Answer: Temporary, more than 60 months

Code: 2

Explanation: Simplified naturalization for co-ethnics grants full citizenship. National visa and national residence permit have a validity period of maximum five years.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

IMMIGRATION_105. Permit renewal.

Is it possible to renew a temporary residence permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Simplified naturalization for co-ethnics grants full citizenship. The validity period for a national residence permit may be extended by maximum 5 additional years at a time (but there is no "permanent" version of this permit).

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Is it possible to apply for a permanent resident permit for co-ethnics?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Simplified naturalization for co-ethnics grants full citizenship. The validity period for a national residence permit may be extended by maximum 5 additional years at a time (but there is no "permanent" version of this permit).

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

5. Immigrant policies

5.1. Permanent residence

5.1.1. Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_1: General existence of a permanent residence scheme.

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. There are several entitlement tracks for permanent residence. Four types of permit exist (the number of holders of each permit as of 2018 - stock, end of years - are shown in brackets): 1. Permanent Residence Card - 17 332 2. EC Permanent Residence Permit - 715 3. Interim Permanent Residence Permit - 19 4. National Permanent Residence Permit - 28 915 These categories are listed by Article 32. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals, as well as by process descriptions on the website of the Office of Immigration and Asylum. Permanent Residence Cards are issued for EEA nationals and their TCN spouses; usually after 5 years of residence but in specific cases after 2 or 3 years. EC Permanent Residence Permits are issued for third country nationals who are self-reliant (have a source of income and health insurance) after 5 years, or to EU Blue Card holders after 2 years of residence in Hungary (or after 5 years in another EEA country). Interim Permanent Residence Permits are issued for third country nationals who hold a residence permit in another EEA country and who declare their will to reside in Hungary (and who are self-reliant). National Permanent Residence Permits are issued for third country nationals who are self-reliant, after 3 years of residence, or to their dependent family members (after 1 years of cohabitation) or to their spouses (if the marriage was contracted at least 2 years prior to the application).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Statistics of the Immigration and Asylum Office". Accessed November 1, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=492&Itemid=1259&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_2: Existence of a permanent residence scheme for different proxies. Do asylum seekers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, the asylum procedure either leads to the recognition of the applicant as refugee (or beneficiary of subsidiary protection), or to expulsion.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Asylum Procedure". Accessed November 1, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=521&Itemid=728&lang=en.

Do refugees have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 35. § of Act II of 2007 states that holders of refugee status can apply for National Permanent Residence Permit.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Do co-ethnics have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, but in practice they can get full citizenship under easier conditions (see IMMIGRATION_62) In case a co-ethnic TCN with no knowledge of Hungarian language at all (in which case their 'co-ethnic' quality is rather unlikely, given the strong connection of Hungarian ethnicity and language knowledge) does not qualify for the simplified naturalization process but already lives in Hungary for at least 3 years, s/he can apply for a National Permanent Residence Permit just like any other TCN. But this would be rather unrealistic (i.e. having lived in Hungary for 3 years as a descendant of Hungarians and still not speaking basic Hungarian).

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Do domestic workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. In case of fulfilling the self-reliance criteria and the minimum length of lawful residence, yes. The most probable time condition for this proxy is 3 years for National Permanent Residence Permit or 5 years for EC Permanent Residence Permit.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Do agricultural workers have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. In case of fulfilling the self-reliance criteria and the minimum length of lawful residence, yes. The most probable time condition for this proxy is 3 years for National Permanent Residence Permit. However, as "Agricultural workers" are defined here as a proxy for seasonal labor migrants, it has to be noted that EC Permanent Residence Permit cannot be issued for holders of residence permit for seasonal work. (see IMMIGRATION_25.)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Do medical doctors have access to permanent residence?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. "Medical doctors" are defined here as a proxy for EU Blue Card holders, therefore they can apply for EC Permanent Residence Permit after 2 years of residence in Hungary or after 5 years of residence in another EEA country (and if they prove to be self-reliant).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_3: Required time of habitual residence.

How many months of habitual residence are required from asylum seekers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

How many months of habitual residence are required from refugees for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: 36 months.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

How many months of habitual residence are required from co-ethnics for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: 36 months.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

How many months of habitual residence are required from domestic workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 36

Code: 36

Explanation: 36 months.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

How many months of habitual residence are required from agricultural workers for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 24

Code: 24

Explanation: 24 months.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

How many months of habitual residence are required from medical doctors for accessing permanent residence?

Answer: 24

Code: 24

Explanation: 24 months.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_4: Periods of absence allowed.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for asylum seekers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e.g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for refugees? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed,

type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Up to 9 non-consecutive months (270 days) in total, over a period of 3 years prior to the application, of which a consecutive absence must not exceed 4 months. Because the period of absence is 9 months in total over a 3-year period, we code the average as being 3 non-consecutive months of absence allowed per year.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Definitions Issued by the Immigration and Asylum Office". Accessed November 16, 2019. <http://www.bmbah.hu/images/formanyomtatvanyok-teljes/ENG/pdf/FOGALOMMAGYARAZAT%20EN.pdf>.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for co-ethnics? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Up to 9 non-consecutive months (270 days) in total, over a period of 3 years prior to the application, of which a consecutive absence must not exceed 4 months. Because the period of absence is 9 months in total over a 3-year period, we code the average as being 3 non-consecutive months of absence allowed per year.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Definitions Issued by the Immigration and Asylum Office". Accessed November 16, 2019. <http://www.bmbah.hu/images/formanyomtatvanyok-teljes/ENG/pdf/FOGALOMMAGYARAZAT%20EN.pdf>.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for domestic workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Up to 9 non-consecutive months (270 days) in total, over a period of 3 years prior to the application, of which a consecutive absence must not exceed 4 months. Because the period of absence is 9 months in total over a 3-year period, we code the average as being 3 non-consecutive months of absence allowed per year.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Definitions Issued by the Immigration and Asylum Office". Accessed November 16, 2019. <http://www.bmbah.hu/images/formanyomtatvanyok-teljes/ENG/pdf/FOGALOMMAGYARAZAT%20EN.pdf>.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for agricultural workers? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Up to 9 non-consecutive months (270 days) in total, over a period of 3 years prior to the application, of which a consecutive absence must not exceed 4 months. Because the period of absence is 9 months in total over a 3-year period, we code the average as being 3 non-consecutive months of absence allowed per year.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Definitions Issued by the Immigration and Asylum Office". Accessed November 16, 2019. <http://www.bmbah.hu/images/formanyomtatvanyok-teljes/ENG/pdf/FOGALOMMAGYARAZAT%20EN.pdf>.

Are periods of absence allowed before granting of permanent status for medical doctors? If yes, register the number of non-consecutive months per year allowed. If no absence is allowed, type in 0 months. If the period of absence is discretionary, register as 0. In case that non-consecutive months are not established per year (e. g. ten months in a period of five years), calculate the average per year.

Answer: 3

Code: 3

Explanation: Up to 9 non-consecutive months (270 days) in total, over a period of 3 years prior to the application, of which a consecutive absence must not exceed 4 months. Because the period of absence is 9 months in total over a 3-year period, we code the average as being 3 non-consecutive months of absence allowed per year.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Definitions Issued by the Immigration and Asylum Office". Accessed November 16, 2019. <http://www.bmbah.hu/images/formanyomtatvanyok-teljes/ENG/pdf/FOGALOMMAGYARAZAT%20EN.pdf>.

IMMIGRANT_5. Result of a regularization process.

The regularization process leads to:

Answer: no regularization process possible

Code: 0

Explanation: As described in IMMIGRATION_22, no regularization process or amnesty of irregular immigrants exists or has ever existed in Hungary.

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: bevándorlás+amnesztia [Search for: immigration+amnesty]". Accessed October 30, 2019. <https://index.hu/24ora/?s=bev%C3%A1ndorl%C3%A1s%2Bamnesztia&tol=1999-01-01&ig=2019-10-30&profil=&rovat=&cimke=&word=1&pepe=1>.

IMMIGRANT_6: Language test.

Is there a language requirement for asylum seekers to access permanent residence?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there a language requirement for refugees to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No language requirement is listed for any of the permanent residence permits (however, the level of Hungarian language knowledge is asked on the application forms)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No. As described at IMMIGRANT_2, Hungarian ancestry opens the possibility for a fast track naturalization, for which a certain level of Hungarian language knowledge is necessary. If the given 'co-ethnic' does not take this entry track but opts for the permanent residence instead, no language requirement is listed (however, the level of Hungarian language knowledge is asked on the application forms).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16,

2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Is there a language requirement for domestic workers to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No language requirement is listed for any of the permanent residence permits (however, the level of Hungarian language knowledge is asked on the application forms)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Is there a language requirement for co-ethnics to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No language requirement is listed for any of the permanent residence permits (however, the level of Hungarian language knowledge is asked on the application forms)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Is there a language requirement for medical doctors to access permanent residence?

Answer: no requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: No. No language requirement is listed for any of the permanent residence permits (however, the level of Hungarian language knowledge is asked on the application forms)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_7: Economic resources.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for asylum seekers?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for refugees?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: In all cases, a proof of "lawful income" should be presented that can be either a proof of a regular monthly income, from an employer and/or tax authority in Hungary or abroad, or a bank account excerpt proving the ownership of a larger sum of money. A notarized statement made by a family member residing in Hungary about providing support to the applicant can also be accepted. As described in IMMIGRATION_34, no official publication mentions a specific income or amount of funds, but the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) states that the proof of a monthly income of 200,000 HUF (cca. 600 EUR) or a total amount of at least 3 million HUF (cca. 9100 EUR) of savings is usually evaluated as sufficient by the authorities. A proof of the existence of a comprehensive health insurance should also be attached to the application (either public - based on employment - or private). Alternatively, the proof of having the necessary financial resources to cover the costs of such services can also be accepted.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "How to Apply for Family Reunifications in Hungary?". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/family-reunification>.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for co-ethnics?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: In all cases, a proof of "lawful income" should be presented that can be either a proof of a regular monthly income, from an employer and/or tax authority in Hungary or abroad, or a bank account excerpt proving the ownership of a larger sum of money. A notarized statement made by a family member residing in Hungary about providing support to the applicant can also be accepted. As described in IMMIGRATION_34, no official publication mentions a specific income or amount of funds, but the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) states that the proof of a monthly income of 200,000 HUF (cca. 600 EUR) or a total amount of at least 3 million HUF (cca. 9100 EUR) of savings is usually evaluated as sufficient by the authorities. A proof of the existence of a comprehensive health insurance should also be attached to the application (either public - based on employment - or private). Alternatively, the proof of having the necessary financial resources to cover the costs of such services can also be accepted.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "How to Apply for Family Reunifications in Hungary?". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/family-reunification>.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for domestic workers?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: In all cases, a proof of "lawful income" should be presented that can be either a proof of a regular monthly income, from an employer and/or tax authority in Hungary or abroad, or a bank account excerpt proving the ownership of a larger sum of money. A notarized statement made by a family member residing in Hungary about providing support to the applicant can also be accepted. As described in IMMIGRATION_34, no official publication mentions a specific income or amount of funds, but the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) states that the proof of a monthly income of 200,000 HUF (cca. 600 EUR) or a total amount of at least 3 million HUF (cca. 9100 EUR) of savings is usually evaluated as sufficient by the authorities. A proof of the existence of a comprehensive health insurance should also be attached to the application (either public - based on employment - or private). Alternatively, the proof of having the necessary financial resources to cover the costs of such services can also be accepted.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "How to Apply for Family Reunifications in Hungary?". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/family-reunification>.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for agricultural workers?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: In all cases, a proof of "lawful income" should be presented that can be either a proof of a regular monthly income, from an employer and/or tax authority in Hungary or abroad, or a bank account excerpt proving the ownership of a larger sum of money. A notarized statement made by a family member residing in Hungary about providing support to the applicant can also be accepted. As described in IMMIGRATION_34, no official publication mentions a specific income or amount of funds, but the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) states that the proof of a monthly income of 200,000 HUF (cca. 600 EUR) or a total amount of at least 3 million HUF (cca. 9100 EUR) of savings is usually evaluated as sufficient by the authorities. A proof of the existence of a comprehensive health insurance should also be attached to the application (either public - based on employment - or private). Alternatively, the proof of having the necessary financial resources to cover the costs of such services can also be accepted.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "How to Apply for Family Reunifications in Hungary?". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/family-reunification>.

Is there an economic resources requirement for applying to permanent residence for medical doctors?

Answer: income source linked to employment or no use of social assistance

Code: 0

Explanation: In all cases, a proof of "lawful income" should be presented that can be either a proof of a regular monthly income, from an employer and/or tax authority in Hungary or abroad, or a bank account excerpt proving the ownership of a larger sum of money. A notarized statement made by a family member residing in Hungary about providing support to the applicant can also be accepted. As described in IMMIGRATION_34, no official publication mentions a specific income or amount of funds, but the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) states that the proof of a monthly income of 200,000 HUF (cca. 600 EUR) or a total amount of at least 3 million HUF (cca. 9100 EUR) of savings is usually evaluated as sufficient by the authorities. A proof of the existence of a comprehensive health insurance should also be attached to the application (either public - based on employment - or private). Alternatively, the proof of having the necessary financial resources to cover the costs of such services can also be accepted.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "How to Apply for Family Reunifications in Hungary?". Accessed November 1, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/family-reunification>.

IMMIGRANT_8: Cost of application.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the original currency (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 10000

Code: 10000

Explanation: The website of the Office of Immigration and Asylum lists the following prices: 1. Permanent Residence Card - 1,500 HUF (5 EUR) 2. EC Permanent Residence Permit - 10,000 HUF (30 EUR) 3. Interim Permanent Residence Permit - 10,000 HUF (30 EUR) 4. National Permanent Residence Permit - 10,000 HUF (30 EUR).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

What is the cost of the application of permanent residence in the USD (include the cost of issuance if any)?

Answer: 32.33

Code: 32.33

Explanation: The website of the Office of Immigration and Asylum lists the following prices: 1. Permanent Residence Card - 1,500 HUF (5 EUR) 2. EC Permanent Residence Permit - 10,000 HUF (30 EUR) 3. Interim Permanent Residence Permit - 10,000 HUF (30 EUR) 4. National Permanent Residence Permit - 10,000 HUF (30 EUR).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_9: Employer sponsorship.

Do asylum seekers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do refugees have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Permanent residence regulation requires an individual proof of subsistence. (An employer can, however, issue a certificate of monthly income, which can be used by the applicant as one of the proofs of subsistence. The other two should be an apartment rent contract and a health insurance contract).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Do co-ethnics have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Permanent residence regulation requires an individual proof of subsistence. (An employer can, however, issue a certificate of monthly income, which can be used by the applicant as one of the proofs of subsistence. The other two should be an apartment rent contract and a health insurance contract).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Do domestic have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Permanent residence regulation requires an individual proof of subsistence. (An employer can, however, issue a certificate of monthly income, which can be used by the applicant as

one of the proofs of subsistence. The other two should be an apartment rent contract and a health insurance contract.)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Do agricultural workers have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Permanent residence regulation requires an individual proof of subsistence. (An employer can, however, issue a certificate of monthly income, which can be used by the applicant as one of the proofs of subsistence. The other two should be an apartment rent contract and a health insurance contract).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Do medical doctors have to be sponsored by an employer?

Answer: no, sponsorship is not required

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Permanent residence regulation requires an individual proof of subsistence. (An employer can, however, issue a certificate of monthly income, which can be used by the applicant as one of the proofs of subsistence. The other two should be an apartment rent contract and a health insurance contract).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en

n. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en
n. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en
n. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en
n.

5.1.2. Security of status

IMMIGRANT_10: Maximum length of application procedure.

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers in months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for asylum seekers:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees in months:

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: Less than six months Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en
n. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en
n. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16,

2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Maximum length of application procedure for refugees:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Less than six months Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics in months:

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: Less than six months Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Maximum length of application procedure for co-ethnics:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Less than six months. Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers in months:

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: Less than six months. Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Maximum length of application procedure for domestic workers:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Less than six months. Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers in months:

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: Less than six months. Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days).

Sources Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Maximum length of application procedure for agricultural workers:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Less than six months Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16,

2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors in months:

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: Less than six months. Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Maximum length of application procedure for medical doctors:

Answer: less than six months

Code: 1

Explanation: Less than six months. Usually 70 days (except for the rather rare 'Interim Permanent Residence Permit', for which it is 21 days).

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_11: Grounds for rejection.

Not fulfilling the original conditions that were required to access original permit is a ground for rejecting permanent residence application:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: The website of the Office of Immigration and Asylum lists the following reasons for rejecting an application for a national / EC permanent residence permit of third country nationals: "whose residence in the territory of Hungary constitutes a threat to public security or national security; who is subject to expulsion or exclusion from the territory of Hungary, or for whom an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System for the purpose of refusing entry and the right of residence; who has supplied false information or untrue facts in the interest of obtaining the permit, or misled the competent authority; who has a prior criminal record, until exonerated from the detrimental consequences related to his/her criminal record." Also, "an EC permanent residence permit may not be issued to a third-country national: (...) who is residing in the territory of Hungary in order to pursue studies in an institution of higher education or vocational training; who is residing in the territory of Hungary for the purpose of seasonal employment or voluntary service activities; who is residing in the territory of Hungary under diplomatic or other personal immunity; who applied for refugee status to the Hungarian refugee authority, or requested any subsidiary form of protection or temporary protection from the refugee authority, pending definitive decision of the application; who has been recognised as exiles; who is recognised by the Hungarian refugee authority or court, or by any Member State of the European Union as a refugee or who has been granted any subsidiary form of protection, on the basis of such status, if refugee status or subsidiary protection is no longer available; and who is under temporary protection".

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_12: Legal guarantees.

Rejection of applications must be reasoned:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: An appeal can be submitted within 15 days and by paying a fee of 5500 HUF (16 EUR) in the case of the rejection of an application to any of the permanent residence permits.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

Rejected applicants have the right to appeal:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: An appeal can be submitted within 15 days and by paying a fee of 5500 HUF (16 EUR) in the case of the rejection of an application to any of the permanent residence permits.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Permanent Residence Card". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=72&Itemid=713&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Interim Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=74&Itemid=715&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_13: Expulsion is precluded for victims of violence or crime.

Expulsion is precluded for immigrants of all categories who are victims of violence or crime:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Article 29. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals has provisions for victims of human trafficking, and of labour exploitation, or for those who cooperate with Hungarian investigation authorities in order to solve a crime. In all these cases, the immigrant can be given a (non-permanent) residence permit on humanitarian grounds.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

5.2. Policies of representation

IMMIGRANT_14: Regulation of electoral rights.

Subnational electoral rights can be regulated at the subnational level:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Electoral rights on any level are regulated by Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process.

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013.

5.2.1. Electoral rights

IMMIGRANT_15: Voting eligibility for non-citizens.

Does the country have presidential elections?

Answer: no, the country has a parliamentary system

Code: 2

Does the country have a bicameral system (composed of a Lower House and an Upper House)?

Answer: no, the country only has a Lower House

Code: 2

Can non-citizen residents vote in national presidential elections?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (Lower House)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: The Constitution and Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process define that the only election where non-citizens (TCNs) have active electoral rights is the municipal election (of local representatives and mayors) where holders of permanent residence permit or refugee status, or beneficiaries of international protection can vote - in case they have a registered address in the given electoral district.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013.

Can non-citizen residents vote in national legislative elections (Upper House)?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: NA

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_16: Residence duration-based requirements for active electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in presidential elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in Lower House elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: NA

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to vote in Upper House elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: NA

Explanation: NA

Sources: NA

IMMIGRANT_17: Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents.

Registration in the electoral roll for non-citizen residents:

Answer: Not applicable (non-citizen residents cannot vote)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The register of voters entitled to vote at a municipal election (of local representatives and mayors) is updated automatically if a person declares officially to live in the given municipality. This applies to holders of permanent residence permit or refugee status, or beneficiaries of international

protection as well. (The other registers of voters - national or EU level - do not contain TCNs since they cannot vote on these elections).

Sources: Évi XXXVI Törvény a Választási Eljárásról [Act XXXVI of 2013 on the Election Process]. 2013.

IMMIGRANT_18: Passive electoral rights for non-citizen residents.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national presidential elections?

Answer: Not applicable (no presidential elections)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Lower House)?

Answer: generally disenfranchised

Code: 0

Explanation: Article XXIII. of the Constitution gives active voting rights to Hungarian and EU citizens only, while TCNs with a residence permit or refugee status enjoy passive voting rights on the municipal level only.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi XXXIV Törvény a Rendőrségről [Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police]. 1994.

Can non-citizen residents stand as candidates in national legislative elections (Upper House)?

Answer: NA

Code: NA

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_19: Residence duration-based restrictions for passive electoral rights.

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in presidential elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Previous residence required for being eligible to stand as candidate in Lower House elections:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.2.2. Regulation of participation in parties

IMMIGRANT_20: Emigrant membership to home country political parties.

Non-citizen resident membership to state or reception political parties:

Answer: not legally allowed

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (3) of Act XXXIII of 1989 on political parties states that only natural persons who enjoy active voting rights on either the national or the municipal level are eligible for party membership. Article XXIII. of the Constitution gives active voting rights to Hungarian and EU citizens only, while TCNs with a residence permit or refugee status enjoy passive voting rights on the municipal level only.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi XXXIV Törvény a Rendőrségről [Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police]. 1994. / Évi XXXIII Törvény a Pártok Működéséről És Gazdálkodásáról [Act XXXIII of 1989 on Political Parties]. 1989.

5.2.3. Consultative bodies

IMMIGRANT_21: Existence of a consultative body of immigrants acting at the national level.

Existence of a consultative body on immigrant issues:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: The main legal source in this respect, Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not contain any provision related to a consultative body for third country nationals and/or immigrants. A search for keywords bevándorló+tanács [immigrant+council] in the archive of Hungary's leading independent online newspaper (Index.hu) gave no relevant results either.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Index.hu. "Search for: immigrant+council". Accessed November 16, 2019.
<https://index.hu/24ora/?s=bev%C3%A1ndorl%C3%B3k%2Btan%C3%A1cs&tol=2017-01-01&ig=2018-12-31&profil=&rovat=&cimke=&word=1&pepe=1>.

IMMIGRANT_22: Structural or ad hoc consultation.

The consultation is:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_23: Composition of the consultative body.

Composition of the consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_24: Leadership of the consultative body.

Who chairs the consultative body?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_25: Right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations.

The body has the right of initiative to make its own reports or recommendations, even when not consulted:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_26: Right to get a response from the government to recommendation.

Beyond consultation on policies affecting immigrants the body has the right to get a response from national authorities to its advice/recommendations:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMMIGRANT_27: Selection criteria to ensure representativeness.

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Existence of selection criteria to ensure a geographic-balanced consultative body:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

5.3. Economic policies

5.3.1. Access to labor market

IMMIGRANT_28: Migrant access to labor market.

Can asylum seekers access the labor market?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Based on the information displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, asylum seekers can work at the reception centre. Government Decree 445/2013 9. § (11) leaves the possibility to work outside the reception centre, based on humanitarian grounds, if the Office of Immigration and Asylum decides in favour of an applicant who wants to do so. Based on current practice, this is not a regular option.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en. / Korm 445/2013 (XI. 28) Rendelet a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Nem Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárás Alapján Történo Engedélyezéséről, Az Engedélyezési Kötelezettség Alóli Mentességrol, a Fovárosi És Megyei Kormányhivatal Munkaügyi Központjának Az Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárásban Való Szakhatósági Közremuködéséről, Valamint a Magyarországon Engedélymentesen Foglalkoztatható Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Bejelentéséről, És a Munkabér Megtérítéséről [Government Decree 445/2013. (XI. 28.) on the Special Cases of Employment of Third Country Nationals in Hungary]. 2013.

Can refugees access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories with unconditional access to the labour market. Holders of residence permit can work if their Single Permit was issued for the purpose of employment, as a main rule. This means that their access to the labour market is not universal but tied to the specific job they were hired to. Special groups (e.g. CEOs of a foreign owned company, guest lecturers in higher education etc.) can work without such a permit, but usually in short timeframes and within limited spheres of action, as specified by Government Decree 445/2013.

Sources: Évi IV. Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Korm 445/2013 (XI. 28) Rendelet a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Nem Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárás Alapján Történo Engedélyezéséről, Az Engedélyezési Kötelezettség Alóli Mentességrol, a Fovárosi És Megyei Kormányhivatal Munkaügyi Központjának Az Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárásban Való Szakhatósági Közremuködéséről, Valamint a Magyarországon Engedélymentesen Foglalkoztatható Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Bejelentéséről, És a Munkabér Megtérítéséről [Government Decree 445/2013. (XI. 28.) on the Special Cases of Employment of Third Country Nationals in Hungary]. 2013. / National Employment Service of Hungary. "Tájékoztató a külföldiek magyarországi munkavállalásának szabályairól [Information about the Employment of Foreigners in Hungary]". Accessed November 19, 2019. https://nfsz.munka.hu:443/Munkaadoknak/Lapok/munkaadoknak_szolgáltatások/content/ma_szolg_taj_ek_kulfoldiek_mo_munkavallalas.aspx.

Can co-ethnics access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories with unconditional access to the labour market. Holders of residence permit can work if their Single Permit was issued for the purpose of employment, as a main rule. This means that their access to the labour market is not universal but tied to the specific job they were hired to. Special groups (e.g. CEOs of a foreign owned company, guest lecturers in higher education etc.) can work without such a permit, but usually in short timeframes and within limited spheres of action, as specified by Government Decree 445/2013.

Sources: Évi IV. Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Korm 445/2013 (XI. 28) Rendelet a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Nem Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárás Alapján Történo Engedélyezéséről, Az Engedélyezési Kötelezettség Alóli Mentességrol, a Fovárosi És Megyei Kormányhivatal Munkaügyi Központjának Az Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárásban Való Szakhatósági Közremuködéséről, Valamint a Magyarországon Engedélymentesen Foglalkoztatható Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Bejelentéséről, És a Munkabér Megtérítéséről [Government Decree 445/2013. (XI. 28.) on the Special Cases of Employment of Third Country Nationals in Hungary]. 2013. / National Employment Service of Hungary. "Tájékoztató a külföldiek magyarországi munkavállalásának szabályairól [Information about the Employment of Foreigners in Hungary]". Accessed November 19, 2019.
https://nfsz.munka.hu:443/Munkaadoknak/Lapok/munkaadoknak_szolgáltatások/content/ma_szolg_taj_ek_kulfoldiek_mo_munkavallalas.aspx.

Can domestic workers access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories with unconditional access to the labour market. Holders of residence permit can work if their Single Permit was issued for the purpose of employment, as a main rule. This means that their access to the labour market is not universal but tied to the specific job they were hired to. Special groups (e.g. CEOs of a foreign owned company, guest lecturers in higher education etc.) can work without such a permit, but usually in short timeframes and within limited spheres of action, as specified by Government Decree 445/2013.

Sources: Évi IV. Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Korm 445/2013 (XI. 28) Rendelet a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Nem Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárás Alapján Történo Engedélyezéséről, Az Engedélyezési Kötelezettség Alóli Mentességrol, a Fovárosi És Megyei Kormányhivatal Munkaügyi Központjának Az Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárásban Való Szakhatósági Közremuködéséről, Valamint a Magyarországon Engedélymentesen Foglalkoztatható Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Bejelentéséről, És a Munkabér Megtérítéséről [Government Decree 445/2013. (XI. 28.) on the Special Cases of Employment of Third Country Nationals in Hungary]. 2013. / National Employment Service of Hungary. "Tájékoztató a külföldiek magyarországi munkavállalásának szabályairól [Information about the Employment of Foreigners in Hungary]". Accessed November 19, 2019.
https://nfsz.munka.hu:443/Munkaadoknak/Lapok/munkaadoknak_szolgáltatások/content/ma_szolg_taj_ek_kulfoldiek_mo_munkavallalas.aspx.

Can agricultural workers access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories with unconditional access to the labour market. Holders of residence permit can work if their Single Permit was issued for the purpose of employment, as a main rule. This means that their access to the labour market is not universal but tied to the specific job they were hired to. Special groups (e.g. CEOs of a foreign owned company, guest lecturers in higher education etc.) can work without such a permit, but usually in short timeframes and within limited spheres of action, as specified by Government Decree 445/2013.

Sources: Évi IV. Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Korm 445/2013 (XI. 28) Rendelet a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Nem Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárás Alapján Történo Engedélyezéséről, Az Engedélyezési Kötelezettség Alóli Mentességrol, a Fovárosi És Megyei Kormányhivatal Munkaügyi Központjának Az Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárásban Való Szakhatósági Közremuködéséről, Valamint a Magyarországon Engedélymentesen Foglalkoztatható Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Bejelentéséről, És a Munkabér Megtérítéséről [Government Decree 445/2013. (XI. 28.) on the Special Cases of Employment of Third Country Nationals in Hungary]. 2013. / National Employment Service of Hungary. "Tájékoztató a külföldiek magyarországi munkavállalásának szabályairól [Information about the Employment of Foreigners in Hungary]". Accessed November 19, 2019.
https://nfsz.munka.hu:443/Munkaadoknak/Lapok/munkaadoknak_szolgáltatások/content/ma_szolg_taj_ek_kulfoldiek_mo_munkavallalas.aspx.

Can medical doctors access the labor market?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories with unconditional access to the labour market. Holders of residence permit can work if their Single Permit was issued for the purpose of employment, as a main rule. This means that their access to the labour market is not universal but tied to the specific job they were hired to. Special groups (e.g. CEOs of a foreign owned company, guest lecturers in higher education etc.) can work without such a permit, but usually in short timeframes and within limited spheres of action, as specified by Government Decree 445/2013.

Sources: Évi IV. Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Korm 445/2013 (XI. 28) Rendelet a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Nem Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárás Alapján Történo Engedélyezéséről, Az Engedélyezési Kötelezettség Alóli Mentességrol, a Fovárosi És Megyei Kormányhivatal Munkaügyi Központjának Az Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárásban Való Szakhatósági Közremuködéséről, Valamint a Magyarországon Engedélymentesen Foglalkoztatható Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Bejelentéséről, És a Munkabér Megtérítéséről [Government Decree 445/2013. (XI. 28.) on the Special Cases of Employment of Third Country Nationals in Hungary]. 2013. / National Employment Service of Hungary. "Tájékoztató a külföldiek magyarországi munkavállalásának szabályairól [Information about the Employment of Foreigners in Hungary]". Accessed November 19,

2019.

https://nfsz.munka.hu:443/Munkaadoknak/Lapok/munkaadoknak_szolgaltatasok/content/ma_szolg_taj_ek_kulfoldiek_mo_munkavallalas.aspx.

Can permanent residents access the labor market?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories with unconditional access to the labour market. Holders of residence permit can work if their Single Permit was issued for the purpose of employment, as a main rule. This means that their access to the labour market is not universal but tied to the specific job they were hired to. Special groups (e.g. CEOs of a foreign owned company, guest lecturers in higher education etc.) can work without such a permit, but usually in short timeframes and within limited spheres of action, as specified by Government Decree 445/2013.

Sources: Évi IV. Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Korm 445/2013 (XI. 28) Rendelet a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Nem Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárás Alapján Történo Engedélyezéséről, Az Engedélyezési Kötelezettség Alóli Mentességrol, a Fovárosi És Megyei Kormányhivatal Munkaügyi Központjának Az Összevont Kérelmezési Eljárásban Való Szakhatósági Közremuködéséről, Valamint a Magyarországon Engedélymentesen Foglalkoztatható Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Magyarországi Foglalkoztatásának Bejelentéséről, És a Munkabér Megtérítéséről [Government Decree 445/2013. (XI. 28.) on the Special Cases of Employment of Third Country Nationals in Hungary]. 2013. / National Employment Service of Hungary. "Tájékoztató a külföldiek magyarországi munkavállalásának szabályairól [Information about the Employment of Foreigners in Hungary]". Accessed November 19, 2019.

https://nfsz.munka.hu:443/Munkaadoknak/Lapok/munkaadoknak_szolgaltatasok/content/ma_szolg_taj_ek_kulfoldiek_mo_munkavallalas.aspx.

IMMIGRANT_29: Migrant access to self-employment.

Can asylum seekers access self-employment?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. In practice, asylum seekers can only work at the reception centers (see IMMIGRANT_32)

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Can refugees access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits does not mention any obstacles regarding the self-employment of immigrants who are otherwise eligible to work in Hungary.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Várhalmi Zoltán. 2013. "Vállalkozó migránsok Magyarországon. [Migrant Entrepreneurs in Hungary]". *Magyar Tudomány [Hungarian Science]* 2013/2: 12.

Can co-ethnics access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits does not mention any obstacles regarding the self-employment of immigrants who are otherwise eligible to work in Hungary.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Várhalmi Zoltán. 2013. "Vállalkozó migránsok Magyarországon. [Migrant Entrepreneurs in Hungary]". *Magyar Tudomány [Hungarian Science]* 2013/2: 12.

Can domestic workers access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits does not mention any obstacles regarding the self-employment of immigrants who are otherwise eligible to work in Hungary..

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Várhalmi Zoltán. 2013. "Vállalkozó migránsok Magyarországon. [Migrant Entrepreneurs in Hungary]". *Magyar Tudomány [Hungarian Science]* 2013/2: 12.

Can agricultural workers access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits does not mention any obstacles regarding the self-employment of immigrants who are otherwise eligible to work in Hungary.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Eloségítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Várhalmi Zoltán. 2013. "Vállalkozó migránsok Magyarországon. [Migrant Entrepreneurs in Hungary]". *Magyar Tudomány [Hungarian Science]* 2013/2: 12.

Can medical doctors access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits does not mention any obstacles regarding the self-employment of immigrants who are otherwise eligible to work in Hungary.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Eloségítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Várhalmi Zoltán. 2013. "Vállalkozó migránsok Magyarországon. [Migrant Entrepreneurs in Hungary]". *Magyar Tudomány [Hungarian Science]* 2013/2: 12.

Can permanent residents access self-employment?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes, equal access Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits does not mention any obstacles regarding the self-employment of immigrants who are otherwise eligible to work in Hungary.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Eloségítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Várhalmi Zoltán. 2013. "Vállalkozó migránsok Magyarországon. [Migrant Entrepreneurs in Hungary]". *Magyar Tudomány [Hungarian Science]* 2013/2: 12.

IMMIGRANT_30: Migrant access to civil service.

Can asylum seekers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In practice, asylum seekers can only work at the reception centers.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Can refugees access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatási Tisztviselőkrol [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésrol [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can co-ethnics access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatási Tisztviselőkrol [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésrol [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can domestic workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: if "domestic workers" are understood as proxies for a "mainstream" Single Permit for work entry track, then: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatási Tisztviselőkrol [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésrol [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: if "agricultural workers" are understood as a proxy for seasonal workers, then it is difficult to imagine a situation where their closed-ended work contract and residence permit could be upgraded to a public sector job. In theory, however, they can also apply for jobs as other third country nationals in the following areas: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzszolgálati Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can medical doctors access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzszolgálati Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can permanent residents access employment in schools (primary and secondary)?

Answer: yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public

service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCV Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatási Tisztviselőkrol [Act CXCV of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXCV Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésrol [Act CXCV of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can asylum seekers access employment in public administration?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In practice, asylum seekers can only work at the reception centers.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. n.d. 'Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers'. Accessed 19 November 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Can refugees access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXCV of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCV of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Can co-ethnics access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzszolgálati Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can domestic workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: if "domestic workers" are understood as proxies for a "mainstream" Single Permit for work entry track, then: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzszolgálati Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National

Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: if "agricultural workers" are understood as a proxy for seasonal workers, then it is difficult to imagine a situation where their closed-ended work contract and residence permit could be upgraded to a public sector job. In theory, however, they can also apply for jobs as other third country nationals in the following areas: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzszolgálati Tisztviselokről [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can medical doctors access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the

European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzolgálati Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can permanent residents access employment in public administration?

Answer: yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Can asylum seekers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In practice, asylum seekers can only work at the reception centers.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Can refugees access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Can co-ethnics access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can domestic workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: if "domestic workers" are understood as proxies for a "mainstream" Single Permit for work entry track, then: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Can agricultural workers access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: if "agricultural workers" are understood as a proxy for seasonal workers, then it is difficult to imagine a situation where their closed-ended work contract and residence permit could be upgraded to a public sector job. In theory, however, they can also apply for jobs as other third country nationals in the following areas: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the

European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Can medical doctors access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Can permanent residents access employment in the police?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National

Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Quotas for preferential hiring of asylum seekers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Based on the legislation cited in this part of the questionnaire, no quotas for preferential hiring of migrants exist.

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzszolgálati Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Quotas for preferential hiring of refugees exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Quotas for preferential hiring of co-ethnics exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Quotas for preferential hiring of domestic workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: if "domestic workers" are understood as proxies for a "mainstream" Single Permit for work entry track, then: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public

service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Quotas for preferential hiring of agricultural workers exist:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: if "agricultural workers" are understood as a proxy for seasonal workers, then it is difficult to imagine a situation where their closed-ended work contract and residence permit could be upgraded to a public sector job. In theory, however, they can also apply for jobs as other third country nationals in the following areas: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Quotas for preferential hiring of medical doctors:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the

same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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Quotas for preferential hiring of permanent residents:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzolgálati Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can asylum seekers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Can refugees access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közfoglálási Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can co-ethnics access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatási Tisztviselőkrol [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésrol [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can domestic workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: if "domestic workers" are understood as proxies for a "mainstream" Single Permit for work entry track, then: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatási Tisztviselőkrol [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésrol [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can agricultural workers access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: if "agricultural workers" are understood as a proxy for seasonal workers, then it is difficult to imagine a situation where their closed-ended work contract and residence permit could be upgraded to a public sector job. In theory, however, they can also apply for jobs as other third country nationals in the following areas: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National

Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzolgálati Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can medical doctors access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

Sources: Évi XXXIII Törvény a Közalkalmazottak Jogállásáról [Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants]. 1992. / Évi CXCIX Törvény a Közzolgálati Tisztviselokról [Act CXCIX of 2011 on Public Servants]. 2011. / Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Évi CCV Törvény a Honvédek Jogállásáról [Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers]. 2012. / Police Service of Hungary. "Felvételi Követelmények | A Magyar Rendőrség Hivatalos Honlapja [Entry Requirements for the Police Service]". Accessed November 19, 2019. <http://www.police.hu/hu/hatarvadasz-kepzes/hatarvadasz-kepzes/felveteli-kovetelmenyek>.

Can permanent residents access employment in the armed forces?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In schools (primary and secondary education) Public administration, lower ranks The overarching piece of legislation about civil service is Act XXXIII of 1992 on the Status of Public Servants. Article 20. § (1) c) of the Act states that Hungarian citizens, EEA citizens and holders of permanent residence permit are eligible for public sector employment in Hungary, yet (3) b) of the

same article adds that operative legislation can ask for additional requirements in given areas, including Hungarian citizenship or Hungarian language knowledge. Furthermore, 85. § allows the Government to disregard the citizenship and permanent residence permit criteria in both directions and publish exceptions in Government Decrees. Concerning schools, Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education does not rule out the possibility to employ foreign citizens in public schools. Concerning public administration, Article 39. § (1) of Act CXCV of 2011 on Public Servants states that public servants should be Hungarian citizens, yet 207. § and 241. § allow that lower ranks of public service (administrative jobs) can be held by citizens of other countries (that are participants of the European Social Charter). The Police requires Hungarian citizenship as an entry condition, and so does the Army (the latter based on 31. § (1) of Act CCV of 2012 on the Status of Soldiers, while the former lists it among its entry requirements on its website).

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5.3.2. Access to support

IMMIGRANT_31: Public employment services.

Can asylum seekers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment states that if a person can be qualified as "job-seeker" based on Act IV of 1991, than s/he is eligible for public employment offers. Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists holders of permanent residence permits, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, and holders of residence permit who have had at least 6 months of employment, as eligible. Act IV of 1991 does not mention asylum seekers, but Articles 1. § (4) bb) and bc) of Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment includes this group as well (except those in custody).

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Eloségítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Évi CVI Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatásról És a Közfoglalkoztatáshoz Kapcsolódó, Valamint Egyéb Törvények Módosításáról. [Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment]. 2011.

Can refugees access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment states that if a person can be qualified as "job-seeker" based on Act IV of 1991, than s/he is eligible for public employment offers. Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists holders of permanent residence permits, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, and holders of residence permit who have

had at least 6 months of employment, as eligible. Act IV of 1991 does not mention asylum seekers, but Articles 1. § (4) bb) and bc) of Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment includes this group as well (except those in custody).

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Évi CVI Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatásról És a Közfoglalkoztatáshoz Kapcsolódó, Valamint Egyéb Törvények Módosításáról. [Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment]. 2011.

Can co-ethnics access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment states that if a person can be qualified as "job-seeker" based on Act IV of 1991, than s/he is eligible for public employment offers. Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists holders of permanent residence permits, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, and holders of residence permit who have had at least 6 months of employment, as eligible. Act IV of 1991 does not mention asylum seekers, but Articles 1. § (4) bb) and bc) of Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment includes this group as well (except those in custody).

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Évi CVI Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatásról És a Közfoglalkoztatáshoz Kapcsolódó, Valamint Egyéb Törvények Módosításáról. [Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment]. 2011.

Can domestic workers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment states that if a person can be qualified as "job-seeker" based on Act IV of 1991, than s/he is eligible for public employment offers. Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists holders of permanent residence permits, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, and holders of residence permit who have had at least 6 months of employment, as eligible. Act IV of 1991 does not mention asylum seekers, but Articles 1. § (4) bb) and bc) of Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment includes this group as well (except those in custody).

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Évi CVI Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatásról És a Közfoglalkoztatáshoz Kapcsolódó, Valamint Egyéb Törvények Módosításáról. [Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment]. 2011.

Can agricultural workers access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment states that if a person can be qualified as "job-seeker" based on Act IV of 1991, than s/he is eligible for public employment offers. Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists holders of permanent residence permits, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, and holders of residence permit who have had at least 6 months of employment, as eligible. Act IV of 1991 does not mention asylum seekers, but Articles 1. § (4) bb) and bc) of Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment includes this group as well (except those in custody).

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Évi CVI Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatásról És a Közfoglalkoztatáshoz Kapcsolódó, Valamint Egyéb Törvények Módosításáról. [Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment]. 2011.

Can medical doctors access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment states that if a person can be qualified as "job-seeker" based on Act IV of 1991, than s/he is eligible for public employment offers. Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists holders of permanent residence permits, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, and holders of residence permit who have had at least 6 months of employment, as eligible. Act IV of 1991 does not mention asylum seekers, but Articles 1. § (4) bb) and bc) of Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment includes this group as well (except those in custody).

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Évi CVI Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatásról És a Közfoglalkoztatáshoz Kapcsolódó, Valamint Egyéb Törvények Módosításáról. [Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment]. 2011.

Can permanent residents access public employment services?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment states that if a person can be qualified as "job-seeker" based on Act IV of 1991, than s/he is eligible for public employment offers. Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists holders of permanent residence permits, refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, and holders of residence permit who have had at least 6 months of employment, as eligible. Act IV of 1991 does not mention asylum seekers, but Articles 1. § (4) bb) and bc) of Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment includes this group as well (except those in custody).

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991. / Évi CVI Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatásról És a Közfoglalkoztatáshoz Kapcsolódó, Valamint Egyéb Törvények Módosításáról. [Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment]. 2011.

IMMIGRANT_32: Recognition of qualifications.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by asylum seekers:

Answer: No standardized procedure for recognition of titles for migrants

Code: 0

Explanation: Recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad are regulated by Act C of 2001. In general, Hungarian and foreign nationals are both eligible for recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad under the same procedures, coordinated by the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center (a specialized department of the Ministry of Human Resources). However, Article 6. § (3) of Act C of 2001 states that third country nationals can only apply for recognition of qualifications if they have a residence permit for the purposes of work or family reunification. Article 28. § (2) of the same Act lists holders of EU Blue Card, as well as holders of permanent residence permits and third country national academic researchers as exceptions from the above mentioned requirement. Refugees are not mentioned explicitly in the Act, yet it is mentioned in Article 69. § h) that the Act recognizes the Article 28 of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted), i.e. that they can apply for recognition of qualifications. The description of the recognition process on the website of the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center displays only one list of fees for the procedures, in which there is no difference based on the citizenship of the applicants. A standard diploma recognition process costs 60,000 HUF (180 EUR). Asylum seekers, as described in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere, are usually held in reception centers which they cannot leave (only in the direction to Serbia). This condition makes any kind of recognition procedure inaccessible for them. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers cannot (technically) apply for recognition of qualifications. All other proxies can apply for recognition of qualifications with the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Külföldi Bizonyítványok És Oklevelek Elismeréséről [Act C of 2001 on the Recognition of Foreign Diplomas]. 2001. / Education Authority. "Recognition of Qualifications Obtained Abroad". Accessed August 7, 2019.
https://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/kulfoldon_szerzett_oklevelek/felsofoku_oklevel.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by refugees:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad are regulated by Act C of 2001. In general, Hungarian and foreign nationals are both eligible for recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad under the same procedures, coordinated by the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center (a specialized department of the Ministry of Human Resources). However, Article 6. § (3) of Act C of 2001 states that third country nationals can only apply for recognition of qualifications if they have a residence permit for the purposes of work or family reunification. Article 28. § (2) of the same Act lists holders of EU Blue Card, as well as holders of permanent residence permits and third country national academic researchers as exceptions from the above mentioned requirement. Refugees are not mentioned explicitly in the Act, yet it is mentioned in Article 69. § h) that the Act recognizes the Article 28 of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted), i.e. that they can apply for recognition of qualifications. The description of the recognition process on the website of the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center displays only one list of fees for the procedures, in which there is no difference based on the citizenship of the applicants. A standard diploma recognition process costs 60,000 HUF (180 EUR). Asylum seekers, as described in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere, are usually held in reception centers which they cannot leave (only in the direction to Serbia). This condition makes any kind of recognition procedure

inaccessible for them. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers cannot (technically) apply for recognition of qualifications. All other proxies can apply for recognition of qualifications with the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Külföldi Bizonyítványok És Oklevelek Elismeréséről [Act C of 2001 on the Recognition of Foreign Diplomas]. 2001. / Education Authority. "Recognition of Qualifications Obtained Abroad". Accessed August 7, 2019.

https://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/kulfoldon_szerzett_oklevelek/felsofoku_oklevel.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by co-ethnics:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad are regulated by Act C of 2001. In general, Hungarian and foreign nationals are both eligible for recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad under the same procedures, coordinated by the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center (a specialized department of the Ministry of Human Resources). However, Article 6. § (3) of Act C of 2001 states that third country nationals can only apply for recognition of qualifications if they have a residence permit for the purposes of work or family reunification. Article 28. § (2) of the same Act lists holders of EU Blue Card, as well as holders of permanent residence permits and third country national academic researchers as exceptions from the above mentioned requirement. Refugees are not mentioned explicitly in the Act, yet it is mentioned in Article 69. § h) that the Act recognizes the Article 28 of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted), i.e. that they can apply for recognition of qualifications. The description of the recognition process on the website of the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center displays only one list of fees for the procedures, in which there is no difference based on the citizenship of the applicants. A standard diploma recognition process costs 60,000 HUF (180 EUR). Asylum seekers, as described in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere, are usually held in reception centers which they cannot leave (only in the direction to Serbia). This condition makes any kind of recognition procedure inaccessible for them. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers cannot (technically) apply for recognition of qualifications. All other proxies can apply for recognition of qualifications with the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Külföldi Bizonyítványok És Oklevelek Elismeréséről [Act C of 2001 on the Recognition of Foreign Diplomas]. 2001. / Education Authority. "Recognition of Qualifications Obtained Abroad". Accessed August 7, 2019.

https://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/kulfoldon_szerzett_oklevelek/felsofoku_oklevel.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by domestic workers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad are regulated by Act C of 2001. In general, Hungarian and foreign nationals are both eligible for recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad under the same procedures, coordinated by the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center (a specialized department of the Ministry of Human Resources). However, Article 6. § (3) of Act C of 2001 states that third country nationals can only apply for recognition of qualifications if they have a residence permit for the purposes of work or family reunification. Article 28. § (2) of the same Act lists holders of EU Blue Card, as well as holders

of permanent residence permits and third country national academic researchers as exceptions from the above mentioned requirement. Refugees are not mentioned explicitly in the Act, yet it is mentioned in Article 69. § h) that the Act recognizes the Article 28 of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted), i.e. that they can apply for recognition of qualifications. The description of the recognition process on the website of the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center displays only one list of fees for the procedures, in which there is no difference based on the citizenship of the applicants. A standard diploma recognition process costs 60,000 HUF (180 EUR). Asylum seekers, as described in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere, are usually held in reception centers which they cannot leave (only in the direction to Serbia). This condition makes any kind of recognition procedure inaccessible for them. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers cannot (technically) apply for recognition of qualifications. All other proxies can apply for recognition of qualifications with the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Külföldi Bizonyítványok És Oklevelek Elismeréséről [Act C of 2001 on the Recognition of Foreign Diplomas]. 2001. / Education Authority. "Recognition of Qualifications Obtained Abroad". Accessed August 7, 2019.
https://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/kulfoldon_szerzett_oklevelek/felsofoku_oklevel.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by agricultural workers:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad are regulated by Act C of 2001. In general, Hungarian and foreign nationals are both eligible for recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad under the same procedures, coordinated by the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center (a specialized department of the Ministry of Human Resources). However, Article 6. § (3) of Act C of 2001 states that third country nationals can only apply for recognition of qualifications if they have a residence permit for the purposes of work or family reunification. Article 28. § (2) of the same Act lists holders of EU Blue Card, as well as holders of permanent residence permits and third country national academic researchers as exceptions from the above mentioned requirement. Refugees are not mentioned explicitly in the Act, yet it is mentioned in Article 69. § h) that the Act recognizes the Article 28 of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted), i.e. that they can apply for recognition of qualifications. The description of the recognition process on the website of the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center displays only one list of fees for the procedures, in which there is no difference based on the citizenship of the applicants. A standard diploma recognition process costs 60,000 HUF (180 EUR). Asylum seekers, as described in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere, are usually held in reception centers which they cannot leave (only in the direction to Serbia). This condition makes any kind of recognition procedure inaccessible for them. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers cannot (technically) apply for recognition of qualifications. All other proxies can apply for recognition of qualifications with the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Külföldi Bizonyítványok És Oklevelek Elismeréséről [Act C of 2001 on the Recognition of Foreign Diplomas]. 2001. / Education Authority. "Recognition of Qualifications Obtained Abroad". Accessed August 7, 2019.
https://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/kulfoldon_szerzett_oklevelek/felsofoku_oklevel.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by medical doctors:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad are regulated by Act C of 2001. In general, Hungarian and foreign nationals are both eligible for recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad under the same procedures, coordinated by the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center (a specialized department of the Ministry of Human Resources). However, Article 6. § (3) of Act C of 2001 states that third country nationals can only apply for recognition of qualifications if they have a residence permit for the purposes of work or family reunification. Article 28. § (2) of the same Act lists holders of EU Blue Card, as well as holders of permanent residence permits and third country national academic researchers as exceptions from the above mentioned requirement. Refugees are not mentioned explicitly in the Act, yet it is mentioned in Article 69. § h) that the Act recognizes the Article 28 of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted), i.e. that they can apply for recognition of qualifications. The description of the recognition process on the website of the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center displays only one list of fees for the procedures, in which there is no difference based on the citizenship of the applicants. A standard diploma recognition process costs 60,000 HUF (180 EUR). Asylum seekers, as described in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere, are usually held in reception centers which they cannot leave (only in the direction to Serbia). This condition makes any kind of recognition procedure inaccessible for them. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers cannot (technically) apply for recognition of qualifications. All other proxies can apply for recognition of qualifications with the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Külföldi Bizonyítványok És Oklevelek Elismeréséről [Act C of 2001 on the Recognition of Foreign Diplomas]. 2001. / Education Authority. "Recognition of Qualifications Obtained Abroad". Accessed August 7, 2019.
https://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/kulfoldon_szerzett_oklevelek/felsofoku_oklevel.

Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad by permanent residents:

Answer: Yes, same procedure as for nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad are regulated by Act C of 2001. In general, Hungarian and foreign nationals are both eligible for recognition and nostrification of academic qualifications acquired abroad under the same procedures, coordinated by the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center (a specialized department of the Ministry of Human Resources). However, Article 6. § (3) of Act C of 2001 states that third country nationals can only apply for recognition of qualifications if they have a residence permit for the purposes of work or family reunification. Article 28. § (2) of the same Act lists holders of EU Blue Card, as well as holders of permanent residence permits and third country national academic researchers as exceptions from the above mentioned requirement. Refugees are not mentioned explicitly in the Act, yet it is mentioned in Article 69. § h) that the Act recognizes the Article 28 of Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 (on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted), i.e. that they can apply for recognition of qualifications. The description of the recognition process on the website of the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Center displays only one list of fees for the procedures, in which there is no difference based on the citizenship of the applicants. A standard diploma recognition process costs 60,000 HUF (180 EUR). Asylum seekers, as described in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere, are usually held in reception centers which they cannot leave (only in the direction to Serbia). This condition makes any kind of recognition procedure

inaccessible for them. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers cannot (technically) apply for recognition of qualifications. All other proxies can apply for recognition of qualifications with the same procedures and fees as for nationals.

Sources: Évi C Törvény a Külföldi Bizonyítványok És Oklevelek Elismeréséről [Act C of 2001 on the Recognition of Foreign Diplomas]. 2001. / Education Authority. "Recognition of Qualifications Obtained Abroad". Accessed August 7, 2019.

https://www.oktatas.hu/kepesitesek_elismertetese/kulfoldon_szerzett_oklevelek/felsofoku_oklevel.

5.3.3. Worker's rights

IMMIGRANT_33: Membership in trade unions.

Can asylum seekers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The rights and duties of trade unions associations and their membership is regulated by Chapter XXI of the Labour Code (Act I of 2012). This Act does not make any reference to the citizenship of the employees, neither in the case of membership, nor in the case of elected positions. However, given the specific conditions in which domestic workers and seasonal workers employed (under individual and short-term contracts, respectively), these two proxies are not very likely to be join any trade unions. Their membership is, nonetheless, not restricted because of their immigrant condition but because the nature of their work. Asylum seekers are also highly unlikely to be able to join any trade union, since their possibilities to work are highly limited, as explained in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot (technically) apply for trade union membership, while all other proxies can be members and elected leaders of a trade union under conditions similar to nationals.

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvéről [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

Can refugees be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The rights and duties of trade unions associations and their membership is regulated by Chapter XXI of the Labour Code (Act I of 2012). This Act does not make any reference to the citizenship of the employees, neither in the case of membership, nor in the case of elected positions. However, given the specific conditions in which domestic workers and seasonal workers employed (under individual and short-term contracts, respectively), these two proxies are not very likely to be join any trade unions. Their membership is, nonetheless, not restricted because of their immigrant condition but because the nature of their work. Asylum seekers are also highly unlikely to be able to join any trade union, since their possibilities to work are highly limited, as explained in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot (technically) apply for trade union

membership, while all other proxies can be members and elected leaders of a trade union under conditions similar to nationals.

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvérol [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

Can co-ethnic be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The rights and duties of trade unions associations and their membership is regulated by Chapter XXI of the Labour Code (Act I of 2012). This Act does not make any reference to the citizenship of the employees, neither in the case of membership, nor in the case of elected positions. However, given the specific conditions in which domestic workers and seasonal workers employed (under individual and short-term contracts, respectively), these two proxies are not very likely to be join any trade unions. Their membership is, nonetheless, not restricted because of their immigrant condition but because the nature of their work. Asylum seekers are also highly unlikely to be able to join any trade union, since their possibilities to work are highly limited, as explained in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot (technically) apply for trade union membership, while all other proxies can be members and elected leaders of a trade union under conditions similar to nationals.

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvérol [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

Can domestic workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The rights and duties of trade unions associations and their membership is regulated by Chapter XXI of the Labour Code (Act I of 2012). This Act does not make any reference to the citizenship of the employees, neither in the case of membership, nor in the case of elected positions. However, given the specific conditions in which domestic workers and seasonal workers employed (under individual and short-term contracts, respectively), these two proxies are not very likely to be join any trade unions. Their membership is, nonetheless, not restricted because of their immigrant condition but because the nature of their work. Asylum seekers are also highly unlikely to be able to join any trade union, since their possibilities to work are highly limited, as explained in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot (technically) apply for trade union membership, while all other proxies can be members and elected leaders of a trade union under conditions similar to nationals.

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvérol [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

Can agricultural workers be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: The rights and duties of trade unions associations and their membership is regulated by Chapter XXI of the Labour Code (Act I of 2012). This Act does not make any reference to the citizenship of the employees, neither in the case of membership, nor in the case of elected positions. However, given the specific conditions in which domestic workers and seasonal workers employed (under individual and short-term contracts, respectively), these two proxies are not very likely to be join any trade unions. Their membership is, nonetheless, not restricted because of their immigrant condition but because the nature of their work. Asylum seekers are also highly unlikely to be able to join any trade union, since their possibilities to work are highly limited, as explained in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot (technically) apply for trade union membership, while all other proxies can be members and elected leaders of a trade union under conditions similar to nationals.

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvérol [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

Can medical doctors be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The rights and duties of trade unions associations and their membership is regulated by Chapter XXI of the Labour Code (Act I of 2012). This Act does not make any reference to the citizenship of the employees, neither in the case of membership, nor in the case of elected positions. However, given the specific conditions in which domestic workers and seasonal workers employed (under individual and short-term contracts, respectively), these two proxies are not very likely to be join any trade unions. Their membership is, nonetheless, not restricted because of their immigrant condition but because the nature of their work. Asylum seekers are also highly unlikely to be able to join any trade union, since their possibilities to work are highly limited, as explained in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot (technically) apply for trade union membership, while all other proxies can be members and elected leaders of a trade union under conditions similar to nationals.

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvérol [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

Can permanent residents be members and participate in trade union associations and work-related negotiation bodies?

Answer: Yes, equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: The rights and duties of trade unions associations and their membership is regulated by Chapter XXI of the Labour Code (Act I of 2012). This Act does not make any reference to the citizenship of the employees, neither in the case of membership, nor in the case of elected positions. However, given the specific conditions in which domestic workers and seasonal workers employed (under individual and short-term contracts, respectively), these two proxies are not very likely to be join any trade unions. Their membership is, nonetheless, not restricted because of their immigrant condition but because the nature of their work. Asylum seekers are also highly unlikely to be able to join any trade union, since their possibilities to work are highly limited, as explained in IMMIGRATION_56, IMMIGRANT_32 and elsewhere. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot (technically) apply for trade union

membership, while all other proxies can be members and elected leaders of a trade union under conditions similar to nationals.

Sources: Évi I Törvény a Munka Törvénykönyvérol [Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code]. 2012.

IMMIGRANT_34: Job transferability.

Can asylum seekers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. As described in IMMIGRATION_39, the so-called "Single Permit" of residence is always issued for a specific purpose. Of the total of 16 specific purposes, domestic workers could be understood as a proxy for employment purpose (Appendix 10 of the Single Application Form), agricultural workers as a proxy for seasonal work (Appendix 13), and medical doctors as a proxy for EU Blue Card holders (Appendix 3). "Co-ethnics", if they do not apply for fast-track naturalization, are also likely to receive a permit for the purpose of employment. Of these categories, only the EU Blue Card gives the opportunity to change employers, but only after 2 years of residence. Refugees and holders of a permanent residence permit enjoy a residence entitlement independent from employment, yet in the case of the latter (holders of National Permanent Residence Permit or EC Permanent Residence Permit) self-reliance must be proved by the excerpt of a bank account with sufficient money on it. Asylum seekers are not in the position to apply for any kind of job except public employment. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot change their employer without risking their immigration status; medical doctors and permanent residents can do it under certain conditions (amount of time spent in Hungary and/or self-reliance), and refugees can do it without conditions.

Sources: Évi CVI Törvény a Közfoglalkoztatásról És a Közfoglalkoztatáshoz Kapcsolódó, Valamint Egyéb Törvények Módosításáról. [Act CVI of 2011 on Public Employment]. 2011. / Felipe González Morales. "OHCHR | End of Visit Statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants". Accessed November 2, 2019.
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24830&LangID=>.

Can refugees change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, without conditions

Code: 1

Explanation: As described in IMMIGRATION_39, the so-called "Single Permit" of residence is always issued for a specific purpose. Of the total of 16 specific purposes, domestic workers could be understood as a proxy for employment purpose (Appendix 10 of the Single Application Form), agricultural workers as a proxy for seasonal work (Appendix 13), and medical doctors as a proxy for EU Blue Card holders (Appendix 3). "Co-ethnics", if they do not apply for fast-track naturalization, are also likely to receive a permit for the purpose of employment. Of these categories, only the EU Blue Card gives the opportunity to change employers, but only after 2 years of residence. Refugees and holders of a permanent residence permit enjoy a residence entitlement independent from employment, yet in the case of the latter (holders of National Permanent Residence Permit or EC Permanent Residence Permit) self-reliance must be proved by the excerpt of a bank account with sufficient money on it. Asylum seekers are not in the position to apply for any kind of job except public employment. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot change their employer without risking their immigration status; medical

doctors and permanent residents can do it under certain conditions (amount of time spent in Hungary and/or self-reliance), and refugees can do it without conditions.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

Can co-ethnics change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No (although it is not likely that they would not apply for another track, such as National Visa and National Residence Permit, or fast-track naturalization).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

Can domestic workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: As described in IMMIGRATION_39, the so-called "Single Permit" of residence is always issued for a specific purpose. Of the total of 16 specific purposes, domestic workers could be understood as a proxy for employment purpose (Appendix 10 of the Single Application Form), agricultural workers as a proxy for seasonal work (Appendix 13), and medical doctors as a proxy for EU Blue Card holders (Appendix 3). "Co-ethnics", if they do not apply for fast-track naturalization, are also likely to receive a permit for the purpose of employment. Of these categories, only the EU Blue Card gives the opportunity to change employers, but only after 2 years of residence. Refugees and holders of a permanent residence permit enjoy a residence entitlement independent from employment, yet in the case of the latter (holders of National Permanent Residence Permit or EC Permanent Residence Permit) self-reliance must be proved by the excerpt of a bank account with sufficient money on it. Asylum seekers are not in the position to apply for any kind of job except public employment. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot change their employer without risking their immigration status; medical doctors and permanent residents can do it under certain conditions (amount of time spent in Hungary and/or self-reliance), and refugees can do it without conditions.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

Can agricultural workers change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: As described in IMMIGRATION_39, the so-called "Single Permit" of residence is always issued for a specific purpose. Of the total of 16 specific purposes, domestic workers could be understood as a proxy for employment purpose (Appendix 10 of the Single Application Form), agricultural workers as a proxy for seasonal work (Appendix 13), and medical doctors as a proxy for EU Blue Card holders (Appendix 3). "Co-ethnics", if they do not apply for fast-track naturalization, are also likely to receive a permit for the purpose of employment. Of these categories, only the EU Blue Card gives the opportunity to change employers, but only after 2 years of residence. Refugees and holders of a permanent residence permit enjoy a residence entitlement independent from employment, yet in the case of the latter (holders of National Permanent Residence Permit or EC Permanent Residence Permit) self-reliance must be proved by the excerpt of a bank account with sufficient money on it. Asylum seekers are not in the position to apply for any kind of job except public employment. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot change their employer without risking their immigration status; medical doctors and permanent residents can do it under certain conditions (amount of time spent in Hungary and/or self-reliance), and refugees can do it without conditions.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

Can medical doctors change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: As described in IMMIGRATION_39, the so-called "Single Permit" of residence is always issued for a specific purpose. Of the total of 16 specific purposes, domestic workers could be understood as a proxy for employment purpose (Appendix 10 of the Single Application Form), agricultural workers as a proxy for seasonal work (Appendix 13), and medical doctors as a proxy for EU Blue Card holders (Appendix 3). "Co-ethnics", if they do not apply for fast-track naturalization, are also likely to receive a permit for the purpose of employment. Of these categories, only the EU Blue Card gives the opportunity to change employers, but only after 2 years of residence. Refugees and holders of a permanent residence permit enjoy a residence entitlement independent from employment, yet in the case of the latter (holders of National Permanent Residence Permit or EC Permanent Residence Permit) self-reliance must be proved by the excerpt of a bank account with sufficient money on it. Asylum seekers are not in the position to apply for any kind of job except public employment. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot change their employer without risking their immigration status; medical doctors and permanent residents can do it under certain conditions (amount of time spent in Hungary and/or self-reliance), and refugees can do it without conditions.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Employment". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=62&Itemid=816&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en.

Can permanent residents change their employer without risking their immigration status?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: As described in IMMIGRATION_39, the so-called "Single Permit" of residence is always issued for a specific purpose. Of the total of 16 specific purposes, domestic workers could be understood as a proxy for employment purpose (Appendix 10 of the Single Application Form), agricultural workers as a proxy for seasonal work (Appendix 13), and medical doctors as a proxy for EU Blue Card holders (Appendix 3). "Co-ethnics", if they do not apply for fast-track naturalization, are also likely to receive a permit for the purpose of employment. Of these categories, only the EU Blue Card gives the opportunity to change employers, but only after 2 years of residence. Refugees and holders of a permanent residence permit enjoy a residence entitlement independent from employment, yet in the case of the latter (holders of National Permanent Residence Permit or EC Permanent Residence Permit) self-reliance must be proved by the excerpt of a bank account with sufficient money on it. Asylum seekers are not in the position to apply for any kind of job except public employment. Based on all this, it is reasonable to say that asylum seekers, domestic workers and seasonal workers cannot change their employer without risking their immigration status; medical doctors and permanent residents can do it under certain conditions (amount of time spent in Hungary and/or self-reliance), and refugees can do it without conditions.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "EC Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=73&Itemid=714&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "National Permanent Residence Permit". Accessed November 16, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=75&Itemid=716&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_35: Right to redress.

Do asylum seekers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure contains a chapter (Nr. XXXIX.) on labour disputes and lawsuits. It does not mention any differences between workers based on their nationality or migration status so it can be sustained that all immigrant categories have the right to redress at a Civil Court if their employment contract has been violated (in case they had one).

Sources: Évi CXXX Törvény a Polgári Perrendtartásról [Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure]. 2016.

Do refugees have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure contains a chapter (Nr. XXXIX.) on labour disputes and lawsuits. It does not mention any differences between workers based on their nationality or migration status so it can be sustained that all immigrant categories have the right to redress at a Civil Court if their employment contract has been violated (in case they had one).

Sources: Évi CXXX Törvény a Polgári Perrendtartásról [Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure]. 2016.

Do co-ethnics have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure contains a chapter (Nr. XXXIX.) on labour disputes and lawsuits. It does not mention any differences between workers based on their nationality or migration status so it can be sustained that all immigrant categories have the right to redress at a Civil Court if their employment contract has been violated (in case they had one).

Sources: Évi CXXX Törvény a Polgári Perrendtartásról [Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure]. 2016.

Do domestic workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure contains a chapter (Nr. XXXIX.) on labour disputes and lawsuits. It does not mention any differences between workers based on their nationality or migration status so it can be sustained that all immigrant categories have the right to redress at a Civil Court if their employment contract has been violated (in case they had one).

Sources: Évi CXXX Törvény a Polgári Perrendtartásról [Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure]. 2016.

Do agricultural workers have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure contains a chapter (Nr. XXXIX.) on labour disputes and lawsuits. It does not mention any differences between workers based on their

nationality or migration status so it can be sustained that all immigrant categories have the right to redress at a Civil Court if their employment contract has been violated (in case they had one).

Sources: Évi CXXX Törvény a Polgári Perrendtartásról [Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure]. 2016.

Do medical doctors have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure contains a chapter (Nr. XXXIX.) on labour disputes and lawsuits. It does not mention any differences between workers based on their nationality or migration status so it can be sustained that all immigrant categories have the right to redress at a Civil Court if their employment contract has been violated (in case they had one).

Sources: Évi CXXX Törvény a Polgári Perrendtartásról [Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure]. 2016.

Do permanent residents have the right to redress if the terms of their employment contracts have been violated?

Answer: Yes, without restrictions

Code: 1

Explanation: Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure contains a chapter (Nr. XXXIX.) on labour disputes and lawsuits. It does not mention any differences between workers based on their nationality or migration status so it can be sustained that all immigrant categories have the right to redress at a Civil Court if their employment contract has been violated (in case they had one).

Sources: Évi CXXX Törvény a Polgári Perrendtartásról [Act CXXX of 2016 on the Code of Civil Procedure]. 2016.

5.3.4. Property rights

IMMIGRANT_36: Property rights.

Can asylum seekers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, under certain conditions of residence requirement and approval from the Administrative Office. "In Hungary foreigners need permission to acquire real property. In the case of apartments the local Administrative Office issues the permission, on the condition that it must not violate public interest or the interests of the local government. Under the decree, the permission shall be granted if the petitioner has an immigration license or has been living in Hungary for longer than

five years. EU citizens also need permission to acquire real property, but their cases are subject to administrative facilitations. With few exceptions, the Administrative Office grants them permission.”

Sources: Fekete, Tamás. “Real Property Law”. Accessed May 18, 2020.

<https://www.eui.eu/Documents/DepartmentsCentres/Law/ResearchTeaching/ResearchThemes/EuropeanPrivateLaw/RealPropertyProject/Hungary.PDF>.

Can refugees acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, under certain conditions of residence requirement and approval from the Administrative Office. “In Hungary foreigners need permission to acquire real property. In the case of apartments the local Administrative Office issues the permission, on the condition that it must not violate public interest or the interests of the local government. Under the decree, the permission shall be granted if the petitioner has an immigration license or has been living in Hungary for longer than five years. EU citizens also need permission to acquire real property, but their cases are subject to administrative facilitations. With few exceptions, the Administrative Office grants them permission.”

Sources: Fekete, Tamás. “Real Property Law”. Accessed May 18, 2020.

<https://www.eui.eu/Documents/DepartmentsCentres/Law/ResearchTeaching/ResearchThemes/EuropeanPrivateLaw/RealPropertyProject/Hungary.PDF>.

Can co-ethnics acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, under certain conditions of residence requirement and approval from the Administrative Office. “In Hungary foreigners need permission to acquire real property. In the case of apartments the local Administrative Office issues the permission, on the condition that it must not violate public interest or the interests of the local government. Under the decree, the permission shall be granted if the petitioner has an immigration license or has been living in Hungary for longer than five years. EU citizens also need permission to acquire real property, but their cases are subject to administrative facilitations. With few exceptions, the Administrative Office grants them permission.”

Sources: Fekete, Tamás. “Real Property Law”. Accessed May 18, 2020.

<https://www.eui.eu/Documents/DepartmentsCentres/Law/ResearchTeaching/ResearchThemes/EuropeanPrivateLaw/RealPropertyProject/Hungary.PDF>.

Can domestic workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, under certain conditions of residence requirement and approval from the Administrative Office. “In Hungary foreigners need permission to acquire real property. In the case of apartments the local Administrative Office issues the permission, on the condition that it must not violate public interest or the interests of the local government. Under the decree, the permission shall be granted if the petitioner has an immigration license or has been living in Hungary for longer than

five years. EU citizens also need permission to acquire real property, but their cases are subject to administrative facilitations. With few exceptions, the Administrative Office grants them permission.”

Sources: Fekete, Tamás. “Real Property Law”. Accessed May 18, 2020.

<https://www.eui.eu/Documents/DepartmentsCentres/Law/ResearchTeaching/ResearchThemes/EuropeanPrivateLaw/RealPropertyProject/Hungary.PDF>.

Can agricultural workers acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, under certain conditions of residence requirement and approval from the Administrative Office. “In Hungary foreigners need permission to acquire real property. In the case of apartments the local Administrative Office issues the permission, on the condition that it must not violate public interest or the interests of the local government. Under the decree, the permission shall be granted if the petitioner has an immigration license or has been living in Hungary for longer than five years. EU citizens also need permission to acquire real property, but their cases are subject to administrative facilitations. With few exceptions, the Administrative Office grants them permission.”

Sources: Fekete, Tamás. “Real Property Law”. Accessed May 18, 2020.

<https://www.eui.eu/Documents/DepartmentsCentres/Law/ResearchTeaching/ResearchThemes/EuropeanPrivateLaw/RealPropertyProject/Hungary.PDF>.

Can medical doctors acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, under certain conditions of residence requirement and approval from the Administrative Office. “In Hungary foreigners need permission to acquire real property. In the case of apartments the local Administrative Office issues the permission, on the condition that it must not violate public interest or the interests of the local government. Under the decree, the permission shall be granted if the petitioner has an immigration license or has been living in Hungary for longer than five years. EU citizens also need permission to acquire real property, but their cases are subject to administrative facilitations. With few exceptions, the Administrative Office grants them permission.”

Sources: Fekete, Tamás. “Real Property Law”. Accessed May 18, 2020.

<https://www.eui.eu/Documents/DepartmentsCentres/Law/ResearchTeaching/ResearchThemes/EuropeanPrivateLaw/RealPropertyProject/Hungary.PDF>.

Can permanent residents acquire property in the state of reception?

Answer: Yes, but under certain conditions

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Yes, under certain conditions of residence requirement and approval from the Administrative Office. “In Hungary foreigners need permission to acquire real property. In the case of apartments the local Administrative Office issues the permission, on the condition that it must not

violate public interest or the interests of the local government. Under the decree, the permission shall be granted if the petitioner has an immigration license or has been living in Hungary for longer than five years. EU citizens also need permission to acquire real property, but their cases are subject to administrative facilitations. With few exceptions, the Administrative Office grants them permission.”

Sources: Fekete, Tamás. “Real Property Law”. Accessed May 18, 2020.

<https://www.eui.eu/Documents/DepartmentsCentres/Law/ResearchTeaching/ResearchThemes/EuropeanPrivateLaw/RealPropertyProject/Hungary.PDF>.

5.4. Social policies

5.4.1. Family reunification

Can asylum seekers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Can refugees bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Can co-ethnics bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Can domestic workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Can agricultural workers bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Can medical doctors bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Can permanent residents bring their families to their country of residence?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Eligibility

IMMIGRANT_37: Resident requirement for ordinary legal residents.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers). In months:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (refugees):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (co-ethnics):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (domestic workers):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent

residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (agricultural workers):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (medical doctors):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents). In months:

Answer: 0

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Residence requirement for ordinary legal residents (permanent residents):

Answer: no residence requirement

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists the conditions for family reunification. Based on this, holders of all types of residence permit or permanent residence permit, as well as recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection can apply for family reunification. (In the case of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection only if they contracted marriage before the applicant entered the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are not among the eligible groups. The Article does not list residence requirement for the applicants.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

IMMIGRANT_38: Family members considered for reunification.

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Spouse.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Children.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation:

Sources:

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Parents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (asylum seekers): Grandparents.

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggo, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggo, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act

states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggő, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Parents.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggő, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (refugees): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggő, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának

Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggo, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggo, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (co-ethnics): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (domestic workers): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (agricultural workers): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Children.

Code: 1

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggő, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Parents.

Code: 0

Sources: Hungarian National Assembly. 2007. [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals] 2007. Évi II. Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról. Accessed 1 July 2019. [https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=A0700002.TV&searchUrl=%2Fgyorskereso%3Fkeyword%3D2007.%2520%25C3%2FHungarian+National+Assembly.+2009.+\[Act+XXIX+of+2009+on+the+Registered+Civil+Union\]+-+2009.+Évi+XXIX.+Törvény+a+Bejegyzett+Élettársi+Kapcsolatról,+Az+Ezzel+Összefüggő,+Valamint+Az+Élettársi+Viszony+Igazolásának+Megkönnyítéséhez+Szükséges+Egyes+Törvények+Módosításáról.+Accessed+20+November+2019.+https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0900002.tv](https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=A0700002.TV&searchUrl=%2Fgyorskereso%3Fkeyword%3D2007.%2520%25C3%2FHungarian+National+Assembly.+2009.+[Act+XXIX+of+2009+on+the+Registered+Civil+Union]+-+2009.+Évi+XXIX.+Törvény+a+Bejegyzett+Élettársi+Kapcsolatról,+Az+Ezzel+Összefüggő,+Valamint+Az+Élettársi+Viszony+Igazolásának+Megkönnyítéséhez+Szükséges+Egyes+Törvények+Módosításáról.+Accessed+20+November+2019.+https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=a0900002.tv)

Family member eligible for reunification (medical doctors): Grandparents.

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any

reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Spouse.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Partner in a civil union or long-term relationship.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

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Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Children.

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggő, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Parents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggő, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Family member eligible for reunification (permanent residents): Grandparents.

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § (d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals lists as "family members" [családtag] only spouse and children. Furthermore, Article 19. § (6) of the same Act states that in case an applicant has several spouses (polygamy), family reunification can only be applied to one spouse. Registered civil union (for same-sex couples) is not legally equivalent to

marriage. It is regulated by Act XXIX of 2009 on the registered civil union. This Act does not make any reference to foreign nationals, and Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals does not make a reference to Act XXIX of 2009 either. 19. § (4) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that parents and siblings of a refugee can also apply for family reunification if they cannot look after themselves (due to health conditions).

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Évi XXIX Törvény a Bejegyzett Élettársi Kapcsolatról, Az Ezzel Összefüggő, Valamint Az Élettársi Viszony Igazolásának Megkönnyítéséhez Szükséges Egyes Törvények Módosításáról [Act XXIX of 2009 on the Registered Civil Union]. 2009.

Security of status

IMMIGRANT_39: Length of application procedure.

Length of application procedure in months (asylum seekers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (asylum seekers).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure in months (refugees).

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure (refugees).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure in months (co-ethnics).

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure (co-ethnics).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure in months (domestic workers).

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure (domestic workers).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure in months (agricultural workers).

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a

maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure (agricultural workers).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure in months (medical doctors).

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure (medical doctors).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Length of application procedure in months (permanent residents).

Answer: 2.5

Code: 2.5

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Not applicable

Length of application procedure (permanent residents).

Answer: less or equal six months defined by law

Code: 1

Explanation: The application for family reunification belongs to the Single Application Procedure, as described in IMMIGRATION_25. Family reunification is one of the specific purposes (out of 16), and it is Appendix 2 that has to be attached to the unified form. The Single Application Procedure has a maximum length of 70 days, as displayed on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Single Application Procedure". Accessed October 31, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=512&Itemid=1264&lang=en. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_40: Duration of permit.

Duration of validity of permit (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Duration of validity of permit (refugees):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that the permit issued to the family member (default: Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, validity: 3 years, renewable every 3 years) should not exceed the validity of the sponsor's permit AND the validity of the identity document / passport of the family member. Family members of the holders of EU Blue Card are entitled to a validity period of 4 years, renewable every 4 years). The permit received is called Single Permit [Összevont engedély] which is a residence permit allowing a third-country national to carry out the activity specified in the relevant Appendix, i.e. by attaching Appendix 2 to the application, the successful applicant is allowed to reside and work in Hungary. Asylum seekers are Not applicable for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Duration of validity of permit (co-ethnics):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that the permit issued to the family member (default: Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, validity: 3 years, renewable every 3 years) should not exceed the validity of the sponsor's permit AND the validity of the identity document / passport of the family member. Family members of the holders of EU Blue Card are entitled to a validity period of 4 years, renewable every 4 years). The permit received is called Single Permit [Összevont engedély] which is a residence permit allowing a third-country national to carry out the activity specified in the relevant Appendix, i.e. by attaching Appendix 2 to the application, the successful applicant is allowed to reside and work in Hungary. Asylum seekers are Not applicable for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Duration of validity of permit (domestic workers):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that the permit issued to the family member (default: Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, validity: 3 years, renewable every 3 years) should not exceed the validity of the sponsor's permit AND the validity of the identity document / passport of the family member. Family members of the holders of EU Blue Card are entitled to a validity period of 4 years, renewable every 4

years). The permit received is called Single Permit [Összevont engedély] which is a residence permit allowing a third-country national to carry out the activity specified in the relevant Appendix, i.e. by attaching Appendix 2 to the application, the successful applicant is allowed to reside and work in Hungary. Asylum seekers are Not applicable for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Duration of validity of permit (agricultural workers):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that the permit issued to the family member (default: Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, validity: 3 years, renewable every 3 years) should not exceed the validity of the sponsor's permit AND the validity of the identity document / passport of the family member. Family members of the holders of EU Blue Card are entitled to a validity period of 4 years, renewable every 4 years). The permit received is called Single Permit [Összevont engedély] which is a residence permit allowing a third-country national to carry out the activity specified in the relevant Appendix, i.e. by attaching Appendix 2 to the application, the successful applicant is allowed to reside and work in Hungary. Asylum seekers are Not applicable for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Duration of validity of permit (medical doctors):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that the permit issued to the family member (default: Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, validity: 3 years, renewable every 3 years) should not exceed the validity of the sponsor's permit AND the validity of the identity document / passport of the family member. Family members of the holders of EU Blue Card are entitled to a validity period of 4 years, renewable every 4 years). The permit received is called Single Permit [Összevont engedély] which is a residence permit allowing a third-country national to carry out the activity specified in the relevant Appendix, i.e. by attaching Appendix 2 to the application, the successful applicant is allowed to reside and work in Hungary. Asylum seekers are Not applicable for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Duration of validity of permit (permanent residents):

Answer: not equal to sponsor's but more or equal a year

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Article 19. § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that the permit issued to the family member (default: Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family

Reunification, validity: 3 years, renewable every 3 years) should not exceed the validity of the sponsor's permit AND the validity of the identity document / passport of the family member. Family members of the holders of EU Blue Card are entitled to a validity period of 4 years, renewable every 4 years). The permit received is called Single Permit [Összevont engedély] which is a residence permit allowing a third-country national to carry out the activity specified in the relevant Appendix, i.e. by attaching Appendix 2 to the application, the successful applicant is allowed to reside and work in Hungary. Asylum seekers are Not applicable for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

IMMIGRANT_41: Grounds for rejection, withdrawing or refusing to renew status.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (co-ethnics):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019.
<https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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<https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals

states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Being an actual and serious threat to national security is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security,

national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers. "Family Reunification Procedure". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://www.immigrationlawyershungary.com/csaladegyesites>.

Proven fraud in the acquisition of permit is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Break-up of family relationship is a ground for rejecting family reunification application (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 18. § (1) d) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that in case it turns out that the family relationship was contracted in order to receive a residence permit (inexistent relationship), the permit should not be issued, or if it already issued, it should be withdrawn. (Point b of the same article orders the same for cases when the applicant has provided misleading information). Interesting insights are provided by the website of a private company (Astoria Assistance Immigration Lawyers) which gives legal advice for residence permit applicants. On the Hungarian language subsite, it states explicitly that while first consultation for applicants is for free, given the large numbers of fake relationships they do not provide a free first consultation if the groom / husband is a Tunisian, Moroccan, Egyptian, Algerian, Nigerian, Pakistani or Indian citizen, or if the bride-to-be has only met the groom-to-be on the internet and they have never

met in real life. 13. § (1) h) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals prohibits the entry and stay of all third country nationals who threatens "Hungary's public order, public security, national security and public health interests". This applies to third country national applicants to family reunification as well. 37. § (1) b) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that if the family relationship is broken up within three years after receiving the residence permit, the permit should be withdrawn. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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IMMIGRANT_42: Special circumstances.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading

to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (co-ethnics):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (co-ethnics):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (co-ethnics):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (co-ethnics):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of solidity of sponsor's family relationship (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of duration of sponsor's residence in country (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of existing links with country of origin (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Articles 87 - 87/O § of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals list the phases of the aliens policing procedure which can contain testimonies or inquests, yet the Act does not explicitly mention any of the above listed features. The description of the procedure leading to a Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification, on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not specify it either. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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IMMIGRANT_43: Legal guarantees and redress in case of refusal or withdrawal.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (refugees):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (refugees):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (co-ethnics):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (co-ethnic):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (co-ethnic):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (domestic workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (domestic workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (agricultural workers):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (agricultural workers):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (medical doctors):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

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http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (medical doctors):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: reasoned decision (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: right to appeal (permanent residents):

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

Legal guarantee in case of refusal or withdrawal: representation before an independent administrative authority (permanent residents):

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: In case of refusal, an appeal can be filed at the first instance institution (i.e. at the same institution which refused the application) or, in case the applicant is outside Hungary and applied through a Hungarian consulate, at the consulate. The appeal should be made within 8 days from the decision about the refusal. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Residence Permit for the Purpose of Family Reunification". Accessed November 20, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=54&Itemid=808&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_44: Right to autonomous permit.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (asylum seekers):

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (refugees):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Article 19. § (7) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that after 5 years, or in case of the death of the sponsor spouse, the immigrant person has the right to an autonomous residence permit if the conditions of the residence (i.e. financial self-reliance etc.) are fulfilled. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (co-ethnics):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Article 19. § (7) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that after 5 years, or in case of the death of the sponsor spouse, the immigrant person has the right to an autonomous residence permit if the conditions of the residence (i.e. financial self-reliance etc.) are fulfilled. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (domestic workers):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Article 19. § (7) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that after 5 years, or in case of the death of the sponsor spouse, the immigrant person has the right to an autonomous residence permit if the conditions of the residence (i.e. financial self-reliance etc.) are fulfilled. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (agricultural workers):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Article 19. § (7) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that after 5 years, or in case of the death of the sponsor spouse, the immigrant person has the right to an autonomous residence permit if the conditions of the residence (i.e. financial self-reliance etc.) are fulfilled. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (medical doctors):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Article 19. § (7) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that after 5 years, or in case of the death of the sponsor spouse, the immigrant person has the right to an autonomous residence permit if the conditions of the residence (i.e. financial self-reliance etc.) are fulfilled. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Right to autonomous residence permit for partners and children at age of majority (permanent residents):

Answer: after more than 5 years, upon certain conditions

Code: 0.25

Explanation: Article 19. § (7) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that after 5 years, or in case of the death of the sponsor spouse, the immigrant person has the right to an autonomous residence permit if the conditions of the residence (i.e. financial self-reliance etc.) are fulfilled. Asylum seekers are not eligible for family reunification.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

5.4.2. Education

IMMIGRANT_45: Access to education.

Children of asylum seekers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 92. § of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education lists the conditions of access of migrant children to public education. Third country national minors are subjects to compulsory education (or entitled to kindergarten service) if they hold refugee status or are beneficiaries of international protection, have a residence permit (for a longer period than 3 months) or a permanent residence permit. They can access to kindergartens, student dormitories, special education facilities, and primary and secondary education (until reaching the limit age of compulsory education or until finishing the secondary education track that was started before reaching 18 years of age), under conditions equal to Hungarian citizens. Third country national minors who do not belong to any of the former groups, should pay a fee for using any education facility (but they are entitled to do so). The fee can be dismissed upon the decision of the operator of the education facility. In the case of

asylum seekers up to the age of 21 years, the fee is paid by the Immigration and Asylum Office, i.e. they enjoy the right to free primary and secondary education similarly to Hungarian citizens.

Sources: Évi CXCV Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXCV of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Children of refugees have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 92. § of Act CXCV of 2011 on National Public Education lists the conditions of access of migrant children to public education. Third country national minors are subjects to compulsory education (or entitled to kindergarten service) if they hold refugee status or are beneficiaries of international protection, have a residence permit (for a longer period than 3 months) or a permanent residence permit. They can access to kindergartens, student dormitories, special education facilities, and primary and secondary education (until reaching the limit age of compulsory education or until finishing the secondary education track that was started before reaching 18 years of age), under conditions equal to Hungarian citizens. Third country national minors who do not belong to any of the former groups, should pay a fee for using any education facility (but they are entitled to do so). The fee can be dismissed upon the decision of the operator of the education facility. In the case of asylum seekers up to the age of 21 years, the fee is paid by the Immigration and Asylum Office, i.e. they enjoy the right to free primary and secondary education similarly to Hungarian citizens.

Sources: Évi CXCV Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXCV of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Children of co-ethnics have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 92. § of Act CXCV of 2011 on National Public Education lists the conditions of access of migrant children to public education. Third country national minors are subjects to compulsory education (or entitled to kindergarten service) if they hold refugee status or are beneficiaries of international protection, have a residence permit (for a longer period than 3 months) or a permanent residence permit. They can access to kindergartens, student dormitories, special education facilities, and primary and secondary education (until reaching the limit age of compulsory education or until finishing the secondary education track that was started before reaching 18 years of age), under conditions equal to Hungarian citizens. Third country national minors who do not belong to any of the former groups, should pay a fee for using any education facility (but they are entitled to do so). The fee can be dismissed upon the decision of the operator of the education facility. In the case of asylum seekers up to the age of 21 years, the fee is paid by the Immigration and Asylum Office, i.e. they enjoy the right to free primary and secondary education similarly to Hungarian citizens.

Sources: Évi CXCV Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXCV of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Children of domestic workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 92. § of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education lists the conditions of access of migrant children to public education. Third country national minors are subjects to compulsory education (or entitled to kindergarten service) if they hold refugee status or are beneficiaries of international protection, have a residence permit (for a longer period than 3 months) or a permanent residence permit. They can access to kindergartens, student dormitories, special education facilities, and primary and secondary education (until reaching the limit age of compulsory education or until finishing the secondary education track that was started before reaching 18 years of age), under conditions equal to Hungarian citizens. Third country national minors who do not belong to any of the former groups, should pay a fee for using any education facility (but they are entitled to do so). The fee can be dismissed upon the decision of the operator of the education facility. In the case of asylum seekers up to the age of 21 years, the fee is paid by the Immigration and Asylum Office, i.e. they enjoy the right to free primary and secondary education similarly to Hungarian citizens.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Children of agricultural workers have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 92. § of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education lists the conditions of access of migrant children to public education. Third country national minors are subjects to compulsory education (or entitled to kindergarten service) if they hold refugee status or are beneficiaries of international protection, have a residence permit (for a longer period than 3 months) or a permanent residence permit. They can access to kindergartens, student dormitories, special education facilities, and primary and secondary education (until reaching the limit age of compulsory education or until finishing the secondary education track that was started before reaching 18 years of age), under conditions equal to Hungarian citizens. Third country national minors who do not belong to any of the former groups, should pay a fee for using any education facility (but they are entitled to do so). The fee can be dismissed upon the decision of the operator of the education facility. In the case of asylum seekers up to the age of 21 years, the fee is paid by the Immigration and Asylum Office, i.e. they enjoy the right to free primary and secondary education similarly to Hungarian citizens.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Children of medical doctors have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 92. § of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education lists the conditions of access of migrant children to public education. Third country national minors are subjects to compulsory education (or entitled to kindergarten service) if they hold refugee status or are beneficiaries of international protection, have a residence permit (for a longer period than 3 months) or a permanent residence permit. They can access to kindergartens, student dormitories, special education facilities, and primary and secondary education (until reaching the limit age of compulsory education or until finishing the secondary education track that was started before reaching 18 years of age), under conditions equal to Hungarian citizens. Third country national minors who do not belong to any of the former groups, should pay a fee for using any education facility (but they are entitled to do so). The fee can be dismissed upon the decision of the operator of the education facility. In the case of asylum seekers up to the age of 21 years, the fee is paid by the Immigration and Asylum Office, i.e. they enjoy the right to free primary and secondary education similarly to Hungarian citizens.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Children of permanent residents have access to compulsory education:

Answer: yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 92. § of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education lists the conditions of access of migrant children to public education. Third country national minors are subjects to compulsory education (or entitled to kindergarten service) if they hold refugee status or are beneficiaries of international protection, have a residence permit (for a longer period than 3 months) or a permanent residence permit. They can access to kindergartens, student dormitories, special education facilities, and primary and secondary education (until reaching the limit age of compulsory education or until finishing the secondary education track that was started before reaching 18 years of age), under conditions equal to Hungarian citizens. Third country national minors who do not belong to any of the former groups, should pay a fee for using any education facility (but they are entitled to do so). The fee can be dismissed upon the decision of the operator of the education facility. In the case of asylum seekers up to the age of 21 years, the fee is paid by the Immigration and Asylum Office, i.e. they enjoy the right to free primary and secondary education similarly to Hungarian citizens.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

IMMIGRANT_46: Access to higher education.

Asylum seekers and their children have access to higher education:

Answer: Restrictions on law on access for permanent residents and their children

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 39. § of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education lists the conditions of access of migrant youth to higher education. Studies at Hungarian universities can be pursued with a state scholarship (no fee for the student), partial state scholarship (reduced fee for the student) or self-funding (full fee for the student). According to the above mentioned article, third country nationals with a refugee status, beneficiaries of international protection, holders of permanent residence permit, EU Blue Card, Single Permit (residence permit) can access higher education under the same conditions than nationals. Furthermore, third country nationals from countries that have a reciprocity agreement with Hungary, or those who identify themselves as Hungarian, can also apply for studies with full or partial state scholarship. Asylum seekers are not listed among the eligible groups for full or partial state scholarship, yet the Act does not rule out their participation in higher education.

Sources: Évi CCIV Törvény a Nemzeti Felsőoktatásról [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education]. 2011.

Refugees have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 39. § of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education lists the conditions of access of migrant youth to higher education. Studies at Hungarian universities can be pursued with a state scholarship (no fee for the student), partial state scholarship (reduced fee for the student) or self-funding (full fee for the student). According to the above mentioned article, third country nationals with a refugee status, beneficiaries of international protection, holders of permanent residence permit, EU Blue Card, Single Permit (residence permit) can access higher education under the same conditions than nationals. Furthermore, third country nationals from countries that have a reciprocity agreement with Hungary, or those who identify themselves as Hungarian, can also apply for studies with full or partial state scholarship. Asylum seekers are not listed among the eligible groups for full or partial state scholarship, yet the Act does not rule out their participation in higher education.

Sources: Évi CCIV Törvény a Nemzeti Felsőoktatásról [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education]. 2011.

Co-ethnics have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 39. § of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education lists the conditions of access of migrant youth to higher education. Studies at Hungarian universities can be pursued with a state scholarship (no fee for the student), partial state scholarship (reduced fee for the student) or self-funding (full fee for the student). According to the above mentioned article, third country nationals with a refugee status, beneficiaries of international protection, holders of permanent residence permit, EU Blue Card, Single Permit (residence permit) can access higher education under the same conditions than nationals. Furthermore, third country nationals from countries that have a reciprocity agreement with Hungary, or those who identify themselves as Hungarian, can also apply for studies with full or partial state scholarship. Asylum seekers are not listed among the eligible groups for full or partial state scholarship, yet the Act does not rule out their participation in higher education.

Sources: Évi CCIV Törvény a Nemzeti Felsőoktatásról [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education]. 2011.

Domestic workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 39. § of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education lists the conditions of access of migrant youth to higher education. Studies at Hungarian universities can be pursued with a state scholarship (no fee for the student), partial state scholarship (reduced fee for the student) or self-funding (full fee for the student). According to the above mentioned article, third country nationals with a refugee status, beneficiaries of international protection, holders of permanent residence permit, EU Blue Card, Single Permit (residence permit) can access higher education under the same conditions than nationals. Furthermore, third country nationals from countries that have a reciprocity agreement with Hungary, or those who identify themselves as Hungarian, can also apply for studies with full or partial state scholarship. Asylum seekers are not listed among the eligible groups for full or partial state scholarship, yet the Act does not rule out their participation in higher education.

Sources: Évi CCIV Törvény a Nemzeti Felsőoktatásról [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education]. 2011.

Agricultural workers have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 39. § of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education lists the conditions of access of migrant youth to higher education. Studies at Hungarian universities can be pursued with a state scholarship (no fee for the student), partial state scholarship (reduced fee for the student) or self-funding (full fee for the student). According to the above mentioned article, third country nationals with a refugee status, beneficiaries of international protection, holders of permanent residence permit, EU Blue Card, Single Permit (residence permit) can access higher education under the same conditions than nationals. Furthermore, third country nationals from countries that have a reciprocity agreement with Hungary, or those who identify themselves as Hungarian, can also apply for studies with full or partial state scholarship. Asylum seekers are not listed among the eligible groups for full or partial state scholarship, yet the Act does not rule out their participation in higher education.

Sources: Évi CCIV Törvény a Nemzeti Felsőoktatásról [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education]. 2011.

Medical doctors have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 39. § of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education lists the conditions of access of migrant youth to higher education. Studies at Hungarian universities can be pursued with a state scholarship (no fee for the student), partial state scholarship (reduced fee for the student) or self-funding (full fee for the student). According to the above mentioned article, third country nationals with a refugee status, beneficiaries of international protection, holders of permanent residence permit, EU Blue Card, Single Permit (residence permit) can access higher education under the same conditions than nationals. Furthermore, third country nationals from countries that have a reciprocity agreement

with Hungary, or those who identify themselves as Hungarian, can also apply for studies with full or partial state scholarship. Asylum seekers are not listed among the eligible groups for full or partial state scholarship, yet the Act does not rule out their participation in higher education.

Sources: Évi CCIV Törvény a Nemzeti Felsőoktatásról [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education]. 2011.

Permanent residents have access to higher education:

Answer: Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 39. § of Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education lists the conditions of access of migrant youth to higher education. Studies at Hungarian universities can be pursued with a state scholarship (no fee for the student), partial state scholarship (reduced fee for the student) or self-funding (full fee for the student). According to the above mentioned article, third country nationals with a refugee status, beneficiaries of international protection, holders of permanent residence permit, EU Blue Card, Single Permit (residence permit) can access higher education under the same conditions than nationals. Furthermore, third country nationals from countries that have a reciprocity agreement with Hungary, or those who identify themselves as Hungarian, can also apply for studies with full or partial state scholarship. Asylum seekers are not listed among the eligible groups for full or partial state scholarship, yet the Act does not rule out their participation in higher education.

Sources: Évi CCIV Törvény a Nemzeti Felsőoktatásról [Act CCIV of 2011 on National Higher Education]. 2011.

IMMIGRANT_47: Support for language instruction.

Provision of education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils:

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Article 185. § (3) of Ministerial Decree 20/2012 of the Minister of Human Resources states that in case a non-Hungarian pupil has difficulties in school due to insufficient language knowledge, or differences between the Hungarian education system and that of the country of origin, the pupil can spend a year attending language and special preparation classes only. This should be ordered by the director of the school and approved by the parent of the pupil.

Sources: EMMI 20/2012 (VIII. 31) Rendelet a Nevelési-Oktatási Intézmények Működéséről És a Köznevelési Intézmények Névhasználatáról. [Ministerial Decree 20/2012. (VIII. 31.) of the Minister of Human Resources about the Functioning of Public Schools and Education Facilities]. 2012

IMMIGRANT_48: Intercultural education.

Intercultural education is included in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Course lists in use for the training of primary and secondary school teachers of humanities (History, Hungarian Language and Literature, English) at Hungary's largest university (ELTE - Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest) contain no compulsory courses related to migrant pupils' special needs. Optional courses, however, do exist (there is an Institute of Intercultural Psychology and Education at the same university).

Sources: ELTE Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest. "Course Lists of the Teacher Training at ELTE University". Accessed November 20, 2019. <http://tkk.elte.hu/tantervek-tanegyseglistak/>.

IMMIGRANT_49: Integration in teachers' syllabus.

Migration and integration are obligatory topics in professional development training:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The public sector's official in-service professional development provider (the Probono platform of the National University of Public Service) lists no programmes related to migration, integration or intercultural communication.

Sources: National University of Public Service. "In-Service Professional Development Courses for Public Servants". Accessed November 20, 2019. <https://probono.uni-nke.hu/katalogus/kereses?szures=XQAAGAAwAAAAAAAAAAAA0EsdHrvfFTSftRfJqXyREQIDeeNkkfc9Fi0TWGY4VPAJSiyts97ZwdmjNpCBv19mzF0x1pP%2F9ULwA>.

5.4.3. Health care

IMMIGRANT_50: Conditions for inclusion in the health care system

Conditions for inclusion of asylum seekers in the health care system:

Answer: inclusion is unconditional

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for health care coverage. However, health care coverage is based on entitlements, establishing different categories for Hungarian citizens as well. The website of the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary [Nemzeti Egészségbiztosítási Alapkezelő] contains two long lists of entitlements, one of which gives access to healthcare AND sickness benefit, and the other which gives access to healthcare only. As a general rule, those who work belong to the first group, and those who study or who receive pensions belong to the second group. There is also a separate third category for short-term employment for seasonal work (e.g. agriculture) which gives access only to medical treatment related to an accident. The main difference between Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) and for foreigners (third country nationals with a non-permanent residence permit) is that the first group is entitled to healthcare based on social conditions (second group in the list above), while foreigners are entitled to healthcare and sick benefit only based on their work contract. Additionally, if a work contract ends, Hungarian citizens (including refugees, EEA nationals and holders of permanent residence permit) are entitled for an additional 45 days of health care coverage, while this possibility does not exist for third country nationals. In case they do not work and they are

not covered by a social benefit either, Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) can pay their own contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary and receive entitlement for health care coverage based on this monthly transfer [Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulék], which is 7,500 HUF (22 EUR). Third country nationals are not eligible for this option: in case they do not work, they have to obtain a private healthcare insurance. Asylum seekers are unconditionally covered by health care provision as long as they stay at the reception centres.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzbeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Conditions for inclusion of refugees in the health care system:

Answer: some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay)

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Some conditions for inclusion In case they work, they are entitled for health care coverage and sickness benefit. In case they study, receive a social benefit or pension, or pay their own monthly contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund, they are entitled for health care coverage. In case none of the above apply, they have to pay for a treatment (in case of emergency, they receive the treatment and are charged afterwards). Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for health care coverage. However, health care coverage is based on entitlements, establishing different categories for Hungarian citizens as well. The website of the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary [Nemzeti Egészségbiztosítási Alapkezelő] contains two long lists of entitlements, one of which gives access to healthcare AND sickness benefit, and the other which gives access to healthcare only. As a general rule, those who work belong to the first group, and those who study or who receive pensions belong to the second group. There is also a separate third category for short-term employment for seasonal work (e.g. agriculture) which gives access only to medical treatment related to an accident. The main difference between Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) and for foreigners (third country nationals with a non-permanent residence permit) is that the first group is entitled to healthcare based on social conditions (second group in the list above), while foreigners are entitled to healthcare and sick benefit only based on their work contract. Additionally, if a work contract ends, Hungarian citizens (including refugees, EEA nationals and holders of permanent residence permit) are entitled for an additional 45 days of health care coverage, while this possibility does not exist for third country nationals. In case they do not work and they are not covered by a social benefit either, Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) can pay their own contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary and receive entitlement for health care coverage based on this monthly transfer [Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulék], which is 7,500 HUF (22 EUR). Third country nationals are not eligible for this option: in case they do not work, they have to obtain a private healthcare insurance. Asylum seekers are unconditionally covered by health care provision as long as they stay at the reception centres.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzbeli és egészségügyi ellátásra

[Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019.
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztositottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztositottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019.
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Conditions for inclusion of co-ethnics in the health care system:

Answer: some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay)

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Some conditions for inclusion Co-ethnics can be understood for this proxy as holders of National Visa and National Residence Permit (see IMMIGRATION_62) which is a permanent residence permit. In case they work, they are entitled for health care coverage and sickness benefit. In case they study, receive a social benefit or pension, or pay their own monthly contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund, they are entitled for health care coverage. In case none of the above apply, they have to pay for a treatment (in case of emergency, they receive the treatment and are charged afterwards). Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for health care coverage. However, health care coverage is based on entitlements, establishing different categories for Hungarian citizens as well. The website of the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary [Nemzeti Egészségbiztosítási Alapkezelő] contains two long lists of entitlements, one of which gives access to healthcare AND sickness benefit, and the other which gives access to healthcare only. As a general rule, those who work belong to the first group, and those who study or who receive pensions belong to the second group. There is also a separate third category for short-term employment for seasonal work (e.g. agriculture) which gives access only to medical treatment related to an accident. The main difference between Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) and for foreigners (third country nationals with a non-permanent residence permit) is that the first group is entitled to healthcare based on social conditions (second group in the list above), while foreigners are entitled to healthcare and sick benefit only based on their work contract. Additionally, if a work contract ends, Hungarian citizens (including refugees, EEA nationals and holders of permanent residence permit) are entitled for an additional 45 days of health care coverage, while this possibility does not exist for third country nationals. In case they do not work and they are not covered by a social benefit either, Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) can pay their own contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary and receive entitlement for health care coverage based on this monthly transfer [Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulék], which is 7,500 HUF (22 EUR). Third country nationals are not eligible for this option: in case they do not work, they have to obtain a private healthcare insurance. Asylum seekers are unconditionally covered by health care provision as long as they stay at the reception centres.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzübeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019.
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztositottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztositottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019.
http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Conditions for inclusion of domestic workers in the health care system:

Answer: some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay)

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Some conditions for inclusion Domestic workers are understood here as a proxy for holders of non-permanent residence permit for the purposes of employment. In case they work, they are entitled for health care coverage and sickness benefit. In all other cases, they have to pay for a treatment (in case of emergency, they receive the treatment and are charged afterwards). Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for health care coverage. However, health care coverage is based on entitlements, establishing different categories for Hungarian citizens as well. The website of the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary [Nemzeti Egészségbiztosítási Alapkezelő] contains two long lists of entitlements, one of which gives access to healthcare AND sickness benefit, and the other which gives access to healthcare only. As a general rule, those who work belong to the first group, and those who study or who receive pensions belong to the second group. There is also a separate third category for short-term employment for seasonal work (e.g. agriculture) which gives access only to medical treatment related to an accident. The main difference between Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) and for foreigners (third country nationals with a non-permanent residence permit) is that the first group is entitled to healthcare based on social conditions (second group in the list above), while foreigners are entitled to healthcare and sick benefit only based on their work contract. Additionally, if a work contract ends, Hungarian citizens (including refugees, EEA nationals and holders of permanent residence permit) are entitled for an additional 45 days of health care coverage, while this possibility does not exist for third country nationals. In case they do not work and they are not covered by a social benefit either, Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) can pay their own contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary and receive entitlement for health care coverage based on this monthly transfer [Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulék], which is 7,500 HUF (22 EUR). Third country nationals are not eligible for this option: in case they do not work, they have to obtain a private healthcare insurance. Asylum seekers are unconditionally covered by health care provision as long as they stay at the reception centres.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzübeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Conditions for inclusion of agricultural workers in the health care system:

Answer: some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay)

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Some conditions for inclusion Agricultural workers are understood here as a proxy for holders of non-permanent residence permit for the purposes of seasonal work. In case they work, they are entitled for health care in the case of accidents only. In all other cases, they have to pay for a treatment (in case of emergency, they receive the treatment and are charged afterwards). Article 4. §

u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for health care coverage. However, health care coverage is based on entitlements, establishing different categories for Hungarian citizens as well. The website of the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary [Nemzeti Egészségbiztosítási Alapkezelő] contains two long lists of entitlements, one of which gives access to healthcare AND sickness benefit, and the other which gives access to healthcare only. As a general rule, those who work belong to the first group, and those who study or who receive pensions belong to the second group. There is also a separate third category for short-term employment for seasonal work (e.g. agriculture) which gives access only to medical treatment related to an accident. The main difference between Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) and for foreigners (third country nationals with a non-permanent residence permit) is that the first group is entitled to healthcare based on social conditions (second group in the list above), while foreigners are entitled to healthcare and sick benefit only based on their work contract. Additionally, if a work contract ends, Hungarian citizens (including refugees, EEA nationals and holders of permanent residence permit) are entitled for an additional 45 days of health care coverage, while this possibility does not exist for third country nationals. In case they do not work and they are not covered by a social benefit either, Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) can pay their own contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary and receive entitlement for health care coverage based on this monthly transfer [Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulék], which is 7,500 HUF (22 EUR). Third country nationals are not eligible for this option: in case they do not work, they have to obtain a private healthcare insurance. Asylum seekers are unconditionally covered by health care provision as long as they stay at the reception centres.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzübeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Conditions for inclusion of medical doctors in the health care system:

Answer: some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay)

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Medical doctors are understood here as a proxy for holders of EU Blue Card. In case they work, they are entitled for health care coverage and sickness benefit. In all other cases, they have to pay for a treatment (in case of emergency, they receive the treatment and are charged afterwards). Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for health care coverage. However, health care coverage is based on entitlements, establishing different categories for Hungarian citizens as well. The website of the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary [Nemzeti Egészségbiztosítási Alapkezelő] contains two long lists of entitlements, one of which gives access to healthcare AND sickness benefit, and the other which gives access to healthcare only. As a general rule, those who work belong to the first group, and those who study or who receive pensions belong to the second group. There is also a separate third category for short-term employment for seasonal work (e.g. agriculture) which gives access only to medical treatment related to an accident. The main difference between Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) and for foreigners (third country nationals with a non-permanent residence permit) is that the first group is entitled to healthcare based on social conditions (second group in the list

above), while foreigners are entitled to healthcare and sick benefit only based on their work contract. Additionally, if a work contract ends, Hungarian citizens (including refugees, EEA nationals and holders of permanent residence permit) are entitled for an additional 45 days of health care coverage, while this possibility does not exist for third country nationals. In case they do not work and they are not covered by a social benefit either, Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) can pay their own contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary and receive entitlement for health care coverage based on this monthly transfer [Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulék], which is 7,500 HUF (22 EUR). Third country nationals are not eligible for this option: in case they do not work, they have to obtain a private healthcare insurance. Asylum seekers are unconditionally covered by health care provision as long as they stay at the reception centres.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzbeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Conditions for inclusion of permanent residents in the health care system:

Answer: some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay)

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Some conditions for inclusion In case they work, they are entitled for health care coverage and sickness benefit. In case they study, receive a social benefit or pension, or pay their own monthly contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund, they are entitled for health care coverage. In case none of the above apply, they have to pay for a treatment (in case of emergency, they receive the treatment and are charged afterwards). Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for health care coverage. However, health care coverage is based on entitlements, establishing different categories for Hungarian citizens as well. The website of the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary [Nemzeti Egészségbiztosítási Alapkezelő] contains two long lists of entitlements, one of which gives access to healthcare AND sickness benefit, and the other which gives access to healthcare only. As a general rule, those who work belong to the first group, and those who study or who receive pensions belong to the second group. There is also a separate third category for short-term employment for seasonal work (e.g. agriculture) which gives access only to medical treatment related to an accident. The main difference between Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) and for foreigners (third country nationals with a non-permanent residence permit) is that the first group is entitled to healthcare based on social conditions (second group in the list above), while foreigners are entitled to healthcare and sick benefit only based on their work contract. Additionally, if a work contract ends, Hungarian citizens (including refugees, EEA nationals and holders of permanent residence permit) are entitled for an additional 45 days of health care coverage, while this possibility does not exist for third country nationals. In case they do not work and they are not covered by a social benefit either, Hungarian citizens (including EEA nationals, refugees and holders of permanent residence permits) can pay their own contribution to the National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary and receive entitlement for health care coverage based on this monthly transfer [Egészségügyi szolgáltatási járulék], which is 7,500 HUF (22 EUR). Third country nationals are not eligible for this option: in case they do not work, they have to obtain a private healthcare insurance. Asylum seekers are unconditionally covered by health care provision as long as they stay at the reception centres.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzbeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgáltatasaира_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgáltatasaира_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

IMMIGRANT_51: Coverage of health care services.

Health care coverage for asylum seekers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Same coverage as nationals (or even more, i.e. their coverage is unconditional as long as they are in the reception centre).

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzbeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgáltatasaира_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgáltatasaира_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Health care coverage for refugees.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Same coverage as nationals

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzbeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgáltatasaира_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgáltatasaира_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Health care coverage for co-ethnics.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Same coverage as nationals

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzbeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztositottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztositottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Health care coverage for domestic workers.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: They receive full coverage as long as they work, but they are not entitled for social benefits or coverage based on own monthly contributions if they do not work.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzbeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztositottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztositottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Health care coverage for agricultural workers.

Answer: more than emergency care, but less than for nationals

Code: 0.75

Explanation: More than emergency care, but less than for nationals They receive coverage only in the case of accidents (or related to accidents) as long as they work, but they are not entitled for social benefits or coverage based on own monthly contributions if they do not work.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions].

1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzübeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Health care coverage for medical doctors.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: They receive full coverage as long as they work, but they are not entitled for social benefits or coverage based on own monthly contributions if they do not work.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzübeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

Health care coverage for permanent residents.

Answer: same coverage as nationals

Code: 1

Explanation: Same coverage as nationals

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. "Biztosítottak pénzübeli és egészségügyi ellátásra [Eligibility to Health Care and Sick Benefit]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/biztosítottak_penzbeli_es_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/biztosítottak.html. / National Health Insurance Fund of Hungary. 2016. "Kizárólag egészségügyi szolgáltatásra jogosultak [Eligibility to Health Care Benefit Only]". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://www.neak.gov.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/ellatas_magyarorszagon/jogosultsag_az_ellatasra/a_z_egsszsegbiztositas_szolgaltatasaira_jogosultak/kizarolag_egeszsegugyi_ellatasra/kizarolag_eu_ellatasra_jogosultak.html.

5.4.4. Unemployment benefits

IMMIGRANT_52: Unemployment benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 2. § of Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories that enjoy the same rights to unemployment benefits as Hungarian citizens. Holders of non-permanent residence permit can receive unemployment benefits if they have been employed in Hungary for at least 6 months before becoming unemployed. Asylum seekers can work only in reception centres in a public employment framework and they are not eligible for unemployment benefits.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991.

Access of refugees to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § of Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories that enjoy the same rights to unemployment benefits as Hungarian citizens. Holders of non-permanent residence permit can receive unemployment benefits if they have been employed in Hungary for at least 6 months before becoming unemployed. Asylum seekers can work only in reception centres in a public employment framework and they are not eligible for unemployment benefits.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991.

Access of co-ethnics to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § of Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories that enjoy the same rights to unemployment benefits as Hungarian citizens. Holders of non-permanent residence permit can receive unemployment benefits if they have been employed in Hungary for at least 6 months before becoming unemployed. Asylum seekers can work only in reception centres in a public employment framework and they are not eligible for unemployment benefits.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991.

Access of domestic workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Other limiting conditions apply Holders of non-permanent residence permit can receive unemployment benefits if they have been employed in Hungary for at least 6 months before becoming unemployed.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991.

Access of agricultural workers to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Other limiting conditions apply Holders of non-permanent residence permit can receive unemployment benefits if they have been employed in Hungary for at least 6 months before becoming unemployed.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991.

Access of medical doctors to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Other limiting conditions apply Holders of non-permanent residence permit can receive unemployment benefits if they have been employed in Hungary for at least 6 months before becoming unemployed.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosegítéséről És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991.

Access of permanent residents to unemployment benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 2. § of Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits lists refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and holders of permanent residence permits as categories that enjoy the same rights to unemployment benefits as Hungarian citizens. Holders of non-permanent residence permit can receive unemployment benefits if they have been employed in Hungary for at least 6 months before becoming unemployed. Asylum seekers can work

only in reception centres in a public employment framework and they are not eligible for unemployment benefits.

Sources: Évi IV Törvény a Foglalkoztatás Elosztásáról És a Munkanélküliek Ellátásáról [Act IV of 1991 on Fostering Employment and Providing Unemployment Benefits]. 1991.

5.4.5. Retirement benefits

IMMIGRANT_53: Retirement benefits.

Access of asylum seekers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: no access

Code: 0

Explanation: Other limiting conditions apply Asylum seekers receive support from the Hungarian government only as long as they stay at the reception centres. The list of services provided, published on the website of the Immigration and Asylum Office, does not contain information about pensions.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.
http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en.

Access of refugees to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act LXXXI of 1997 on Public Pensions regulates the eligibility to public pensions in Hungary. However, it has no specific provisions to foreign nationals: instead, it states in Article 5. § that as a general rule, those groups that are eligible for social security provisions under Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions are eligible for pensions as well, under the conditions listed by the latter Act. Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for social security provisions, while holders of non-permanent residence are eligible only as long as they work (see IMMIGRANT_57) Based on this, the years of service calculated for public retirement pension include years spent studying in higher education or receiving a social benefit in the case of the first group, but not in the case of holders of non-permanent residence. This can be understood as "priority to nationals". Asylum seekers are not eligible for public pension.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint a Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / Évi LXXXI Törvény a Társadalombiztosítási Nyugellátásról [Act LXXXI of 1997 on Pensions]. 1997.

Access of co-ethnics to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act LXXXI of 1997 on Public Pensions regulates the eligibility to public pensions in Hungary. However, it has no specific provisions to foreign nationals: instead, it states in Article 5. § that as a general rule, those groups that are eligible for social security provisions under Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions are eligible for pensions as well, under the conditions listed by the latter Act. Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for social security provisions, while holders of non-permanent residence are eligible only as long as they work (see IMMIGRANT_57) Based on this, the years of service calculated for public retirement pension include years spent studying in higher education of receiving a social benefit in the case of the first group, but not in the case of holders of non-permanent residence. This can be understood as "priority to nationals". Asylum seekers are not eligible for public pension.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / Évi LXXXI Törvény a Társadalombiztosítási Nyugellátásról [Act LXXXI of 1997 on Pensions]. 1997.

Access of domestic workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Priority to nationals Only years spent with work are counted (see above) Act LXXXI of 1997 on Public Pensions regulates the eligibility to public pensions in Hungary. However, it has no specific provisions to foreign nationals: instead, it states in Article 5. § that as a general rule, those groups that are eligible for social security provisions under Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions are eligible for pensions as well, under the conditions listed by the latter Act. Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for social security provisions, while holders of non-permanent residence are eligible only as long as they work (see IMMIGRANT_57) Based on this, the years of service calculated for public retirement pension include years spent studying in higher education of receiving a social benefit in the case of the first group, but not in the case of holders of non-permanent residence. This can be understood as "priority to nationals". Asylum seekers are not eligible for public pension.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / Évi LXXXI Törvény a Társadalombiztosítási Nyugellátásról [Act LXXXI of 1997 on Pensions]. 1997.

Access of agricultural workers to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Priority to nationals Only years spent with work are counted (see above) Act LXXXI of 1997 on Public Pensions regulates the eligibility to public pensions in Hungary. However, it has no specific provisions to foreign nationals: instead, it states in Article 5. § that as a general rule, those groups that are eligible for social security provisions under Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and

Private Pensions are eligible for pensions as well, under the conditions listed by the latter Act. Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for social security provisions, while holders of non-permanent residence are eligible only as long as they work (see IMMIGRANT_57) Based on this, the years of service calculated for public retirement pension include years spent studying in higher education of receiving a social benefit in the case of the first group, but not in the case of holders of non-permanent residence. This can be understood as "priority to nationals". Asylum seekers are not eligible for public pension.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / Évi LXXXI Törvény a Társadalombiztosítási Nyugellátásról [Act LXXXI of 1997 on Pensions]. 1997.

Access of medical doctors to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: limited access

Code: 0.5

Explanation: Priority to nationals Only years spent with work are counted (see above) Act LXXXI of 1997 on Public Pensions regulates the eligibility to public pensions in Hungary. However, it has no specific provisions to foreign nationals: instead, it states in Article 5. § that as a general rule, those groups that are eligible for social security provisions under Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions are eligible for pensions as well, under the conditions listed by the latter Act. Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for social security provisions, while holders of non-permanent residence are eligible only as long as they work (see IMMIGRANT_57) Based on this, the years of service calculated for public retirement pension include years spent studying in higher education of receiving a social benefit in the case of the first group, but not in the case of holders of non-permanent residence. This can be understood as "priority to nationals". Asylum seekers are not eligible for public pension.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / Évi LXXXI Törvény a Társadalombiztosítási Nyugellátásról [Act LXXXI of 1997 on Pensions]. 1997.

Access of permanent residents to retirement benefits as compared to citizen residents:

Answer: equal access

Code: 1

Explanation: Act LXXXI of 1997 on Public Pensions regulates the eligibility to public pensions in Hungary. However, it has no specific provisions to foreign nationals: instead, it states in Article 5. § that as a general rule, those groups that are eligible for social security provisions under Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions are eligible for pensions as well, under the conditions listed by the latter Act. Article 4. § u) of Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions define EEA nationals, recognized refugees and beneficiaries of international protection, and holders of permanent residence permit as groups that enjoy identical rights to Hungarians for social security provisions, while holders of non-permanent residence are eligible only as long as they work (see IMMIGRANT_57) Based on this, the years of service calculated for public retirement pension include years spent studying in higher education of receiving a social benefit in the case of the first group, but

not in the case of holders of non-permanent residence. This can be understood as "priority to nationals". Asylum seekers are not eligible for public pension.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Társadalombiztosítás Ellátásaira És a Magánnyugdíjra Jogosultakról, Valamint e Szolgáltatások Fedezetéről [Act LXXX of 1997 on Social Security and Private Pensions]. 1997. / Évi LXXXI Törvény a Társadalombiztosítási Nyugellátásról [Act LXXXI of 1997 on Pensions]. 1997.

5.5. Cultural policies

IMMIGRANT_54: Funding for bilingual education.

Is there public funding for bilingual education in the language of majoritarian migrant groups?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Publicly funded media outlets are administered through a state-owned holding called MTVA (Media Service Support and Asset Managing Fund). Among the many media outlets listed in its organizational decree, no bilingual media of majoritarian migrant groups are found.

Sources: Media Service Support and Asset Managing Fund (MTVA). "Structure of the Hungarian State Media Holding". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://mtva.hu/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2018/10/47_2018_X_30_sz%C3%A1m%C3%BA_vez%C3%A9rigazgat%C3%B3i_utas%C3%ADt%C3%A1s.pdf.

IMMIGRANT_55: Funding for media on main migrant group's language.

Is there public funding for media in the language of the main migrant group?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Publicly funded media outlets are administered through a state-owned holding called MTVA (Media Service Support and Asset Managing Fund). Among the many media outlets listed in its organizational decree, no bilingual media of majoritarian migrant groups are found.

Sources: Media Service Support and Asset Managing Fund (MTVA). "Structure of the Hungarian State Media Holding". Accessed November 30, 2019. http://mtva.hu/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2018/10/47_2018_X_30_sz%C3%A1m%C3%BA_vez%C3%A9rigazgat%C3%B3i_utas%C3%ADt%C3%A1s.pdf.

5.6. Mobility policies

5.6.1. Identity documents

IMMIGRANT_56: Confiscation of identification documents.

Do asylum seekers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by any-one (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents, Article 7. § (1) states that every Hungarian citizen, as well as immigrants and refugees living in Hungary must have a legal ID [személyazonosító igazolvány], and Article 34. § (1) of the same Decree states that all residents of the country are required to "hold in possession" [birtokban tartás] this ID and to "show it" [bemutatni] to authorities in occasions regulated by law. The authorities are not entitled to confiscate the document, with the sole exception of imprisonment when the ID is confiscated. Hungarian authorities are also entitled to withdraw a Hungarian ID in case a foreign national who held it is expelled from the country, but they are not entitled to confiscate a foreign passport.

Sources: Korm 414/2015 (XII. 23) Rendelet a Személyazonosító Igazolvány Kiadása És Az Egységes Arcképmás- És Aláírás-Felvételezés Szabályairól [Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents]. 2015.

Do refugees have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents, Article 7. § (1) states that every Hungarian citizen, as well as immigrants and refugees living in Hungary must have a legal ID [személyazonosító igazolvány], and Article 34. § (1) of the same Decree states that all residents of the country are required to "hold in possession" [birtokban tartás] this ID and to "show it" [bemutatni] to authorities in occasions regulated by law. The authorities are not entitled to confiscate the document, with the sole exception of imprisonment when the ID is confiscated. Hungarian authorities are also entitled to withdraw a Hungarian ID in case a foreign national who held it is expelled from the country, but they are not entitled to confiscate a foreign passport.

Sources: Korm 414/2015 (XII. 23) Rendelet a Személyazonosító Igazolvány Kiadása És Az Egységes Arcképmás- És Aláírás-Felvételezés Szabályairól [Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents]. 2015.

Do co-ethnics have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents, Article 7. § (1) states that every Hungarian citizen, as well as immigrants and refugees living in Hungary must have a legal ID [személyazonosító igazolvány], and Article 34. § (1) of the same Decree states that all residents of the country are required to "hold in possession" [birtokban tartás] this ID and to "show it" [bemutatni] to

authorities in occasions regulated by law. The authorities are not entitled to confiscate the document, with the sole exception of imprisonment when the ID is confiscated. Hungarian authorities are also entitled to withdraw a Hungarian ID in case a foreign national who held it is expelled from the country, but they are not entitled to confiscate a foreign passport.

Sources: Korm 414/2015 (XII. 23) Rendelet a Személyazonosító Igazolvány Kiadása És Az Egységes Arcképmás- És Aláírás-Felvételezés Szabályairól [Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents]. 2015.

Do domestic workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents, Article 7. § (1) states that every Hungarian citizen, as well as immigrants and refugees living in Hungary must have a legal ID [személyazonosító igazolvány], and Article 34. § (1) of the same Decree states that all residents of the country are required to "hold in possession" [birtokban tartás] this ID and to "show it" [bemutatni] to authorities in occasions regulated by law. The authorities are not entitled to confiscate the document, with the sole exception of imprisonment when the ID is confiscated. Hungarian authorities are also entitled to withdraw a Hungarian ID in case a foreign national who held it is expelled from the country, but they are not entitled to confiscate a foreign passport.

Sources: Korm 414/2015 (XII. 23) Rendelet a Személyazonosító Igazolvány Kiadása És Az Egységes Arcképmás- És Aláírás-Felvételezés Szabályairól [Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents]. 2015.

Do agricultural workers have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents, Article 7. § (1) states that every Hungarian citizen, as well as immigrants and refugees living in Hungary must have a legal ID [személyazonosító igazolvány], and Article 34. § (1) of the same Decree states that all residents of the country are required to "hold in possession" [birtokban tartás] this ID and to "show it" [bemutatni] to authorities in occasions regulated by law. The authorities are not entitled to confiscate the document, with the sole exception of imprisonment when the ID is confiscated. Hungarian authorities are also entitled to withdraw a Hungarian ID in case a foreign national who held it is expelled from the country, but they are not entitled to confiscate a foreign passport.

Sources: Korm 414/2015 (XII. 23) Rendelet a Személyazonosító Igazolvány Kiadása És Az Egységes Arcképmás- És Aláírás-Felvételezés Szabályairól [Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents]. 2015.

Do medical doctors have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents, Article 7. § (1) states that every Hungarian citizen, as well as immigrants and refugees living in Hungary must have a legal ID [személyazonosító igazolvány], and Article 34. § (1) of the same Decree states that all residents of the country are required to "hold in possession" [birtokban tartás] this ID and to "show it" [bemutatni] to authorities in occasions regulated by law. The authorities are not entitled to confiscate the document, with the sole exception of imprisonment when the ID is confiscated. Hungarian authorities are also entitled to withdraw a Hungarian ID in case a foreign national who held it is expelled from the country, but they are not entitled to confiscate a foreign passport.

Sources: Korm 414/2015 (XII. 23) Rendelet a Személyazonosító Igazolvány Kiadása És Az Egységes Arcképmás- És Aláírás-Felvételezés Szabályairól [Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents]. 2015.

Do permanent residents have the right not to have their identity document confiscated by anyone (excluding public authorities)?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents, Article 7. § (1) states that every Hungarian citizen, as well as immigrants and refugees living in Hungary must have a legal ID [személyazonosító igazolvány], and Article 34. § (1) of the same Decree states that all residents of the country are required to "hold in possession" [birtokban tartás] this ID and to "show it" [bemutatni] to authorities in occasions regulated by law. The authorities are not entitled to confiscate the document, with the sole exception of imprisonment when the ID is confiscated. Hungarian authorities are also entitled to withdraw a Hungarian ID in case a foreign national who held it is expelled from the country, but they are not entitled to confiscate a foreign passport.

Sources: Korm 414/2015 (XII. 23) Rendelet a Személyazonosító Igazolvány Kiadása És Az Egységes Arcképmás- És Aláírás-Felvételezés Szabályairól [Government Decree 414/2015 on the Identity Documents]. 2015.

5.6.2. Freedom of movement

IMMIGRANT_57: Freedom of movement within country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: Article XXVII of the Constitution states that everybody who stays legally in the territory of Hungary has the right to move freely and to choose his/her place of residence. However, since March 2017 asylum procedures are carried out in facilities at the Serbian border (in the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke) which are closed towards Hungary and open towards Serbia. This means that asylum seekers cannot move freely within Hungary.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Immigration and Asylum Office. "Services Provided to Asylum-Seekers". Accessed November 19, 2019.

http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=513&Itemid=731&lang=en. / Felipe González Morales. "OHCHR | End of Visit Statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants". Accessed November 2, 2019.
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24830&LangID=E>.

Do refugees have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article XXVII of the Constitution states that everybody who stays legally in the territory of Hungary has the right to move freely and to choose his/her place of residence. However, since March 2017 asylum procedures are carried out in facilities at the Serbian border (in the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke) which are closed towards Hungary and open towards Serbia. This means that asylum seekers cannot move freely within Hungary.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

Do co-ethnics have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article XXVII of the Constitution states that everybody who stays legally in the territory of Hungary has the right to move freely and to choose his/her place of residence. However, since March 2017 asylum procedures are carried out in facilities at the Serbian border (in the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke) which are closed towards Hungary and open towards Serbia. This means that asylum seekers cannot move freely within Hungary.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

Do domestic workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article XXVII of the Constitution states that everybody who stays legally in the territory of Hungary has the right to move freely and to choose his/her place of residence. However, since March 2017 asylum procedures are carried out in facilities at the Serbian border (in the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke) which are closed towards Hungary and open towards Serbia. This means that asylum seekers cannot move freely within Hungary.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

Do agricultural workers have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article XXVII of the Constitution states that everybody who stays legally in the territory of Hungary has the right to move freely and to choose his/her place of residence. However, since March 2017 asylum procedures are carried out in facilities at the Serbian border (in the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke) which are closed towards Hungary and open towards Serbia. This means that asylum seekers cannot move freely within Hungary.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

Do medical doctors have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article XXVII of the Constitution states that everybody who stays legally in the territory of Hungary has the right to move freely and to choose his/her place of residence. However, since March 2017 asylum procedures are carried out in facilities at the Serbian border (in the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke) which are closed towards Hungary and open towards Serbia. This means that asylum seekers cannot move freely within Hungary.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

Do permanent residents have the right to move freely within the country?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article XXVII of the Constitution states that everybody who stays legally in the territory of Hungary has the right to move freely and to choose his/her place of residence. However, since March 2017 asylum procedures are carried out in facilities at the Serbian border (in the transit zones of Tompa and Röszke) which are closed towards Hungary and open towards Serbia. This means that asylum seekers cannot move freely within Hungary.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011.

IMMIGRANT_58: Freedom to move outside the country.

Do asylum seekers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Yes (but in this case, the asylum procedure ends)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: A modification in 2015 inserted Art. 80/A. § to Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum. This article allows the declaration of a "crisis situation due to mass immigration" [tömeges bevándorlás okozta válsághelyzet] The Hungarian government activated this article on 9 March 2016, and it is active ever since.

Based on the provisions of this article, asylum procedures are implemented in the transit zones on the Serbian border, and applicants cannot leave the transit zone towards Hungary, only towards Serbia (and with this, they lose their right to apply for refugee status in any other EU country).

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Felipe González Morales. "OHCHR | End of Visit Statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants". Accessed November 2, 2019. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24830&LangID=E>.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (asylum seekers):

Answer: No limit

Code: 98

Explanation: No limit specified

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Felipe González Morales. "OHCHR | End of Visit Statement of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants". Accessed November 2, 2019. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24830&LangID=E>.

Do refugees have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Recognized refugees can leave Hungary and come back to the country.

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (refugees):

Answer: No time specified

Code: 98

Explanation: No time specified

Sources: Évi LXXX Törvény a Menedékjogról [Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum]. 2007.

Do co-ethnics have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Act II of 2007 does not rule out the possibility for a foreign citizen with valid permit to leave Hungary.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (co-ethnics):

Answer: No time specified

Code: 98

Explanation: No time specified

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Do domestic workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Act II of 2007 does not rule out the possibility for a foreign citizen with valid permit to leave Hungary.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (domestic workers):

Answer: No time specified

Code: 98

Explanation: No time specified.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Do agricultural workers have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Act II of 2007 does not rule out the possibility for a foreign citizen with valid permit to leave Hungary.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (agricultural workers):

Answer: No time specified

Code: 98

Explanation: No time specified

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Do medical doctors have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Act II of 2007 does not rule out the possibility for a foreign citizen with valid permit to leave Hungary.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (medical doctors):

Answer: No time specified

Code: 98

Explanation: No time specified.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Do permanent residents have the right to leave the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Act II of 2007 does not rule out the possibility for a foreign citizen with valid permit to leave Hungary.

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

Number of months of absence allowed per year (permanent residents):

Answer: No time specified

Code: 98

Explanation: No time specified

Sources: Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

5.6.3. Obligations

5.6.4. Military service

IMMIGRANT_59: Military service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Compulsory military conscription was abolished in Hungary in 2004. Article 1. § (5) of Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army states that military personnel are recruited on a voluntary basis. Therefore, no immigrant groups have to comply with military conscription in Hungary.

Sources: Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army. 2011.

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Compulsory military conscription was abolished in Hungary in 2004. Article 1. § (5) of Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army states that military personnel are recruited on a voluntary basis. Therefore, no immigrant groups have to comply with military conscription in Hungary.

Sources: Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army. 2011.

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Compulsory military conscription was abolished in Hungary in 2004. Article 1. § (5) of Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army states that military personnel are recruited on a voluntary basis. Therefore, no immigrant groups have to comply with military conscription in Hungary.

Sources: Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army. 2011.

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Compulsory military conscription was abolished in Hungary in 2004. Article 1. § (5) of Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army states that military personnel are recruited on a voluntary basis. Therefore, no immigrant groups have to comply with military conscription in Hungary.

Sources: Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army. 2011.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Compulsory military conscription was abolished in Hungary in 2004. Article 1. § (5) of Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army states that military personnel are recruited on a voluntary basis. Therefore, no immigrant groups have to comply with military conscription in Hungary.

Sources: Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army. 2011.

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Compulsory military conscription was abolished in Hungary in 2004. Article 1. § (5) of Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army states that military personnel are recruited on a voluntary basis. Therefore, no immigrant groups have to comply with military conscription in Hungary.

Sources: Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army. 2011.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with military service?

Answer: no military service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: Compulsory military conscription was abolished in Hungary in 2004. Article 1. § (5) of Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army states that military personnel are recruited on a voluntary basis. Therefore, no immigrant groups have to comply with military conscription in Hungary.

Sources: Act CXIII of 2011 on the Hungarian Army. 2011.

5.6.5. Social service

IMMIGRANT_60: Social service.

Do asylum seekers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The only compulsory social service in Hungary is the so-called "community service" [közösségi szolgálat] that is a prerequisite of high school graduation / Abitur [érettségi]. Article 6. § (4) of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education states that 50 hours of community service should be completed by a pupil. There is no distinction based on citizenship.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011.

Do refugees have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The only compulsory social service in Hungary is the so-called "community service" [közösségi szolgálat] that is a prerequisite of high school graduation / Abitur [érettségi]. Article 6. § (4) of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education states that 50 hours of community service should be completed by a pupil. There is no distinction based on citizenship.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011.

Do co-ethnics have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The only compulsory social service in Hungary is the so-called "community service" [közösségi szolgálat] that is a prerequisite of high school graduation / Abitur [érettségi]. Article 6. § (4) of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education states that 50 hours of community service should be completed by a pupil. There is no distinction based on citizenship.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011.

Do domestic workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The only compulsory social service in Hungary is the so-called "community service" [közösségi szolgálat] that is a prerequisite of high school graduation / Abitur [érettségi]. Article 6. § (4) of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education states that 50 hours of community service should be completed by a pupil. There is no distinction based on citizenship.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011.

Do agricultural workers have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The only compulsory social service in Hungary is the so-called "community service" [közösségi szolgálat] that is a prerequisite of high school graduation / Abitur [érettségi]. Article 6. § (4) of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education states that 50 hours of community service should be completed by a pupil. There is no distinction based on citizenship.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011.

Do medical doctors have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The only compulsory social service in Hungary is the so-called "community service" [közösségi szolgálat] that is a prerequisite of high school graduation / Abitur [érettségi]. Article 6. § (4) of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education states that 50 hours of community service should be completed by a pupil. There is no distinction based on citizenship.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011.

Do permanent residents have the obligation to comply with social service?

Answer: no social service in state of reception

Code: 97

Explanation: The only compulsory social service in Hungary is the so-called "community service" [közösségi szolgálat] that is a prerequisite of high school graduation / Abitur [érettségi]. Article 6. § (4) of Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education states that 50 hours of community service should be completed by a pupil. There is no distinction based on citizenship.

Sources: Évi CXC Törvény a Nemzeti Köznevelésről [Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education]. 2011.

5.6.6. Taxes

IMMIGRANT_61: Income taxes.

Do asylum seekers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 3. § (2) of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax states that tax residents in Hungary include EEA citizens, third country nationals and refugees if their permanent or habitual residence is in Hungary. Therefore, they must pay income taxes after their remunerated activities undertaken in Hungary.

Sources: Törvény a Személyi Jövedelemadóról [Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax]. 1995.

Do refugees have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 3. § (2) of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax states that tax residents in Hungary include EEA citizens, third country nationals and refugees if their permanent or habitual residence is in Hungary. Therefore, they must pay income taxes after their remunerated activities undertaken in Hungary.

Sources: Törvény a Személyi Jövedelemadóról [Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax]. 1995.

Do co-ethnics have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 3. § (2) of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax states that tax residents in Hungary include EEA citizens, third country nationals and refugees if their permanent or habitual residence is in Hungary. Therefore, they must pay income taxes after their remunerated activities undertaken in Hungary.

Sources: Törvény a Személyi Jövedelemadóról [Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax]. 1995.

Do domestic workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 3. § (2) of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax states that tax residents in Hungary include EEA citizens, third country nationals and refugees if their permanent or habitual residence is in Hungary. Therefore, they must pay income taxes after their remunerated activities undertaken in Hungary.

Sources: Törvény a Személyi Jövedelemadóról [Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax]. 1995.

Do agricultural workers have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 3. § (2) of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax states that tax residents in Hungary include EEA citizens, third country nationals and refugees if their permanent or habitual residence is in Hungary. Therefore, they must pay income taxes after their remunerated activities undertaken in Hungary.

Sources: Törvény a Személyi Jövedelemadóról [Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax]. 1995.

Do medical doctors have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 3. § (2) of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax states that tax residents in Hungary include EEA citizens, third country nationals and refugees if their permanent or habitual residence is in Hungary. Therefore, they must pay income taxes after their remunerated activities undertaken in Hungary.

Sources: Törvény a Személyi Jövedelemadóról [Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax]. 1995.

Do permanent residents have to pay income taxes in state of reception?

Answer: yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 3. § (2) of Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax states that tax residents in Hungary include EEA citizens, third country nationals and refugees if their permanent or habitual residence is in Hungary. Therefore, they must pay income taxes after their remunerated activities undertaken in Hungary.

Sources: Törvény a Személyi Jövedelemadóról [Act CXVII of 1995 on Personal Income Tax]. 1995.

5.7. Administration

IMMIGRANT_62: Existence of immigrant integration agency in state of reception.

Existence of institution/agency with competencies for immigrant policies:

Answer: no

Code: 0

Explanation: No. The Immigration and Asylum Office [Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal] is an independent budgetary authority under the Ministry of Interior, dealing with administrative duties related to asylum and aliens policing issues. After 1 July 2019 the Office has been renamed to National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing [Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság (OIF)] and its "police" character has been reinforced by assigning police ranks to its staff members. It has no activities related to immigrant integration. If there were an immigrant integration authority, it would belong most probably to the Ministry of Human Resources (responsible for education, healthcare, social protection and culture) or to the Ministry of Finance (responsible for economic policies and employment). However, a search for "immigrant", "migration", "foreigner" or "integration" in the lengthy description of each ministry's competences in their organizational and operational regulations gave no relevant results.

Sources: Immigration and Asylum Office. "Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal [Description of the Immigration and Asylum Office on its Website]". Accessed July 2, 2019. http://www.bmbah.hu/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=390&Itemid=459&lang=hu. / EMMI 16/2018 (VII. 26.) Utasítás Az Emberi Eroforrások Minisztériuma Szervezeti És Működési Szabályzatáról [Ministerial Decree 16/2018. (VII. 26.) of the Minister of Human Resources about the Organizational and Operational Rules of the Ministry of Human Resources]. 2018. / PM 1/2019 (I. 28.) Utasítás a Pénzügyminisztérium Szervezeti És Működési Szabályzatáról [Ministerial Decree 1/2019. (I. 28.) of the Minister of Finance on the Organizational and Operational Rules of the Ministry of Finance]. 2019.

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in original language:

Answer: Not applicable

Name of the institution with competencies for immigrant policies in English:

Answer: Not applicable

Access to antidiscrimination body.

Migrants can access antidiscrimination bodies and prerogatives (e.g. make official complaints to an Ombudsperson) regardless of migrant status (they might be explicitly mentioned as eligible, or not; what we care about is that they are not explicitly excluded, for instance, by statements that restrict access to nationals):

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Article 18. § (1) of Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Ombudsperson) states that "anybody" [bárki] can access the Ombudsperson's office, and the text of the Act contains no restrictions on the citizenship or place of residence either. There is a Vice-Ombudsperson with a portfolio for (autochthonous) national minorities living in Hungary. However, based on the list of official communications issued in 2017-2018 and published on the office's website, neither the Ombudsperson nor the Vice-Ombudsperson issued any communication related to immigrants' rights in Hungary.

Sources: Évi CXI Törvény Az Alapvető Jogok Biztosáról [Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Ombudsperson)]. 2011. / Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Ombudsperson). "Közlemények [Communications of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights (Ombudsperson)]". Accessed November 30, 2019. <https://www.ajbh.hu/kozlemenyek>.

6. Immigrant citizenship and nationality

6.1. Immigrant nationality

6.1.1. Immigrant dual nationality

IMNAT_1: Renunciation of previous nationality.

Does the country require applicants to naturalization by residence to renounce their previous nationality?

Answer: No

Code: 1

Explanation: The main pieces of legislation in the topic of citizenship are the Constitution and Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship. None of them contains any restrictions to dual citizenship.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Citizenship can be withdrawn only if person resides outside the country:

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: The main pieces of legislation in the topic of citizenship are the Constitution and Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship. None of them contains any restrictions to dual citizenship.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Are there exceptions?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

IMNAT_1_1: Sanctions.

Are there sanctions for naturalized persons who are later found to have the nationality of the country or origin despite there being a procedure and having pledged to renounce it?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.2. Emigrant dual nationality for immigrants who naturalized

IMNAT_2: Emigrant dual nationality for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization of nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) for having acquired a foreign one (i.e. of their place of residence) and, if so, under which conditions?

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No. Article G) 3) of the Constitution states that nobody who lawfully received Hungarian citizenship (by birth or by naturalization) can be deprived of it. (Articles 8. § and 9. § of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship list only two cases when Hungarian citizenship can be withdrawn from somebody: if the person explicitly requests it, or if it gets proved that s/he obtained Hungarian citizenship based on false or misleading information).

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.3. Loss of nationality after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

IMNAT_3: Loss after residence abroad for naturalized immigrants

For national citizens by naturalization who emigrated, does the country deprive them of their nationality (or provide for the involuntary loss of it) because of residence abroad

Answer: No provision

Code: 1

Explanation: No

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

After how many years abroad?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.1.4. Unrestrictive jus soli

IMNAT_4: Unrestrictive jus soli.

Does the country provide for a child to acquire nationality by birth in the territory irrespective of the birthplace of the parents?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Hungary has ius sanguinis approach to citizenship. Article G) 1) of the Constitution states that children of Hungarian citizens are Hungarian citizens by birth. Article 3. § of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship repeats the statement of the Constitution and adds that a child born in Hungary to stateless parents with a registered residence in Hungary, or a child of unknown parents who was found in Hungary, should be considered as Hungarian citizen "until the opposite is proved" [ellenkezo bizonyításig], i. e. until it is proved that the child has another citizenship.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.5. Qualified jus soli

IMNAT_5: Qualified jus soli.

Does the country provide for children to acquire nationality by birth in the territory only if their parents were also born there?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Hungary has ius sanguinis approach to citizenship

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.6. Standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence

IMNAT_6: Ordinary naturalization.

Does the country provide for standard naturalization procedure for immigrants due to residence in it?

Answer: Yes, provision for standard naturalization based on residence

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 4. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists the following conditions for standard naturalization procedure: - having lived in Hungary for eight consecutive years, - has no criminal record (based on Hungarian law), - can prove that s/he has the financial resources for living in Hungary, - his/her naturalization is not a threat for Hungary's security, - has successfully taken a citizenship exam (lit. "basic constitutional knowledge" [alkotmányos alapismeretek]) in Hungarian language.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Number of years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 8

Code: 8

Explanation: Article 4. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists the following conditions for standard naturalization procedure: - having lived in Hungary for eight consecutive years, - has no criminal record (based on Hungarian law), - can prove that s/he has the financial resources for living in Hungary, - his/her naturalization is not a threat for Hungary's security, - has successfully taken a citizenship exam (lit. "basic constitutional knowledge" [alkotmányos alapismeretek]) in Hungarian language.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Number of continuous years of residence required for naturalization:

Answer: 8

Code: 8

Explanation: Article 4. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists the following conditions for standard naturalization procedure: - having lived in Hungary for eight consecutive years, - has no criminal record (based on Hungarian law), - can prove that s/he has the financial resources for living in Hungary, - his/her naturalization is not a threat for Hungary's security, - has successfully taken a citizenship exam (lit. "basic constitutional knowledge" [alkotmányos alapismeretek]) in Hungarian language.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Permanent residence status is required for naturalization:

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Article 4. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists the following conditions for standard naturalization procedure: - having lived in Hungary for eight consecutive years, - has no criminal record (based on Hungarian law), - can prove that s/he has the financial resources for living in Hungary, - his/her naturalization is not a threat for Hungary's security, - has successfully taken a citizenship exam (lit. "basic constitutional knowledge" [alkotmányos alapismeretek]) in Hungarian language.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Renunciation of previous nationality is required:

Answer: No renunciation requirement

Code: 0

Explanation: The main pieces of legislation in the topic of citizenship are the Constitution and Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship. None of them contains any restrictions to dual citizenship.

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Language condition for naturalization:

Answer: With certification or formal test at level B2 or higher or tests with writing component

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 4. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists the following conditions for standard naturalization procedure: - having lived in Hungary for eight consecutive years, - has no criminal record (based on Hungarian law), - can prove that s/he has the financial resources for living in Hungary, - his/her naturalization is not a threat for Hungary's security, - has successfully taken a citizenship exam (lit. "basic constitutional knowledge" [alkotmányos alapismeretek]) in Hungarian language.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Civil knowledge is a requisite for naturalization:

Answer: Formal naturalization test containing civic and cultural knowledge questions, not very demanding with questions and study material available and/or exemptions for applicants who have attended schools in the country; or alternative of more onerous or expensive course

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Article 4. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists the following conditions for standard naturalization procedure: - having lived in Hungary for eight consecutive years, - has no criminal record (based on Hungarian law), - can prove that s/he has the financial resources for living in

Hungary, - his/her naturalization is not a threat for Hungary's security, - has successfully taken a citizenship exam (lit. "basic constitutional knowledge" [alkotmányos alapismeretek]) in Hungarian language.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Clean criminal record is a requisite:

Answer: Absence of criminal sentences or misdemeanors punishable with 3 months or less (or equivalent penalty)

Code: 1

Explanation: Article 4. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists the following conditions for standard naturalization procedure: - having lived in Hungary for eight consecutive years, - has no criminal record (based on Hungarian law), - can prove that s/he has the financial resources for living in Hungary, - his/her naturalization is not a threat for Hungary's security, - has successfully taken a citizenship exam (lit. "basic constitutional knowledge" [alkotmányos alapismeretek]) in Hungarian language.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Economic resources as requisite for naturalization:

Answer: Includes employment condition or no welfare dependency ONLY at time of application

Code: 0.75

Explanation: Article 4. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists the following conditions for standard naturalization procedure: - having lived in Hungary for eight consecutive years, - has no criminal record (based on Hungarian law), - can prove that s/he has the financial resources for living in Hungary, - his/her naturalization is not a threat for Hungary's security, - has successfully taken a citizenship exam (lit. "basic constitutional knowledge" [alkotmányos alapismeretek]) in Hungarian language.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.7. Socialization based acquisition of citizenship

IMNAT_7: Naturalization by socialization.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality of minors who reside for a certain period or schooling in the country?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Minors can apply for citizenship under more favourable conditions. Articles 4. § (4)-(6) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship state that those minors can apply who: - reside in Hungary for at least 5 years, or - were born in Hungary, or - apply to citizenship together with their parents [who are eligible for citizenship], or - whose parent has acquired Hungarian citizenship, or - who was adopted by a Hungarian citizen. It should be nonetheless proved that the financial subsistence of the minor is ensured.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.8. Special procedure for immigrants with very long residence in country

IMNAT_8: Long residence.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has resided there for a very long time (e.g. more or equal of 12 years)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists no cases when a long residence (more than the 8 years necessary for the standard naturalization procedure) would mean that any of the remaining conditions (citizenship exam, financial self-subsistence, no criminal record, no threat to national security) can be disregarded.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.9. Preferential naturalization for immigrants from specific countries

IMNAT_9: Preferential naturalization by country.

Does the country provide for a special (e.g. quicker, easier) acquisition of nationality by a person who is a national of another specific country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship lists no countries from where all applicants would receive special treatment.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.10. Cultural affinity/Ethnic ties

IMNAT_10: Preferential naturalization due to cultural or ethnic ties.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by a person who has an affinity with its culture or is somehow defined as co-ethnic?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship was modified in 2010, and from 1 January 2011 onwards it contains the legal instrument of 'egyszerusített honosítási eljárás' [simplified naturalization process] for ethnic Hungarians all around the world. Article 4. § (3) states that non-citizens who 'valószínűsíti magyarországi származását, és magyar nyelvtudását igazolja' [is supposed to have ancestors from Hungary and who can certify that s/he speaks the Hungarian language] are entitled to receive Hungarian citizenship in a simplified procedure (no residence time requirement, no financial self-subsistence requirement and no citizenship exam). The process can be carried out in Hungary or abroad, via the Hungarian consulates that verify the documents and the Hungarian language knowledge of the applicant. Any official document proving that a direct ancestor of the applicant held Hungarian citizenship can be filed. Those who successfully acquire Hungarian citizenship via this process are not required to move to Hungary at any time. This legal instrument has granted Hungarian citizenship to 1 million foreign citizens with Hungarian ethnic background, between January 2011 and December 2017, and it is still receiving new applications.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993. / Állampolgárság.gov.hu. "Simplified Naturalization Process". Accessed August 16, 2019. http://www.allampolgarsag.gov.hu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=34. / Felvidék.ma. "Megvan az egymilliomodik új állampolgár – december ötödikén teheti le az esküjét [One Million People Received Hungarian Citizenship through the Simplified Naturalization Process]". Accessed August 16, 2019. <https://felvidek.ma/2017/11/megvan-az-egymilliomodik-uj-allampolgar-december-otodik-en-teheti-le-az-eskujet/>.

6.1.11. Spousal transfer

IMNAT_11: Spousal transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No (but the access to citizenship is easier) Article 4. § (2) a) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship states that the third country national spouse of a Hungarian citizen can apply for Hungarian citizenship after 3 years of residence in Hungary (instead of 8). All other requirements (having no criminal record, having sufficient financial resources for living in Hungary, not being a threat for Hungary's security, and having successfully taken a citizenship exam in Hungarian language) are the same as for standard track applicants. Article 4. § (3) of the same Act states that after 5 years of residence (if they have a common child) or after 10 years of residence (without a common child), the third country national spouse of a Hungarian citizen can apply for Hungarian citizenship in case s/he

has no criminal record, is not a threat for Hungary's security, and speaks the Hungarian language. (i.e. citizenship exam and having sufficient financial resources are not required in this case)

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.12. Filial transfer

IMNAT_12: Filial transfer.

Does the country provide for acquisition of nationality by the child of a person who is already a national citizen?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No, but the access to citizenship is easier. Article 4. § (2) b) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship states that the third country national parent of a minor Hungarian citizen can apply for Hungarian citizenship after 3 years of residence in Hungary (instead of 8). All other requirements (having no criminal record, having sufficient financial resources for living in Hungary, not being a threat for Hungary's security, and having successfully taken a citizenship exam in Hungarian language) are the same as for standard track applicants.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.13. Special naturalization for refugees

IMNAT_13: Refugees.

Does the country facilitate the acquisition of nationality by a refugee in its territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Article 4. § (2) d) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship states that the holder of a refugee status can apply for Hungarian citizenship after 3 years of residence in Hungary (instead of 8). All other requirements (having no criminal record, having sufficient financial resources for living in Hungary, not being a threat for Hungary's security, and having successfully taken a citizenship exam in Hungarian language) are the same as for standard track applicants.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.14. Naturalization for special achievements/talents

IMNAT_14: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person in account of special achievements/talents?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no clear framework for naturalization for special achievements. However, Article 4. § (7) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship states that the President of the Republic has the right to provide citizenship to individuals who have no criminal record, are not a threat to national security, and whose naturalization "is in the special interest of Hungary" [honosításához Magyarországnak fontos érdeke fuzodik].

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.15. Naturalization due to investment/financial assets

IMNAT_15: Special talents.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a person with special financial assets (say which) or persons who invest money in the country?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: There is no such track listed in Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.16. Transfer to other relatives

IMNAT_16: Transfer to other relatives.

Does the country provide for the acquisition of nationality by a relative other than the spouse or child of a person who is already a citizen?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. There is no such track listed in Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship. Only spouse or children are taken into account for citizenship procedures

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.17. Nationality for the stateless

IMNAT_17: Stateless.

Does the country facilitate the naturalization of a stateless person in its territory?

Answer: Yes

Code: 1

Explanation: Yes. Article 4. § (2) e) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship states that a stateless person can apply for naturalization under more favourable conditions than what the standard procedure would demand: the process can be initiated after 3 years of residence in Hungary (instead of 8 years). All other requirements (having no criminal record, having sufficient financial resources for living in Hungary, not being a threat for Hungary's security, and having successfully taken a citizenship exam) are the same for stateless persons and for standard track applicants.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

6.1.18. Nationality for regularized immigrants

IMNAT_18: Regularization.

Does the country make any differentiation in terms of naturalization procedures regarding persons that have benefited from regularization programs ((i.e. is there any special naturalization scheme for regularized immigrants)?

Answer: Not applicable (i.e. no regularization)

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: No. As explained in IMMIGRATION_22, no amnesties or regularization programmes have ever been carried out in Hungary. If a third country national has no legal grounds for staying in Hungary (including the case when a permit has expired), Article 42. § (1) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that s/he has to be expelled from Hungary (and from the territory of the EU). Article 45. § of the same Act lists some special cases when a more favourable treatment should be provided (i.e. issuing a temporary or humanitarian residence permit instead of immediate expulsion) but these do not qualify as "regularization".

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: bevándorlás+amnesztia [Search for: immigration+amnesty]". Accessed October 30, 2019.

<https://index.hu/24ora/?s=bev%C3%A1ndorl%C3%A1s%2Bamnesztia&tol=1999-01-01&ig=2019-10-30&profil=&rovat=&cimke=&word=1&pepe=1>. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

6.1.19. Naturalization possible even if applicant had irregular status before

IMNAT_19: Irregular status.

Does the country provide for a person who has or has had irregular migrant status who can however prove having had resided long enough in the country to apply for naturalization (i. e. is ever having been an irregular migrant an impediment to regularize)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: As explained in IMMIGRATION_22, no amnesties or regularization programmes have ever been carried out in Hungary. If a third country national has no legal grounds for staying in Hungary (including the case when a permit has expired), Article 42. § (1) of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals states that s/he has to be expelled from Hungary (and from the territory of the EU). Article 45. § of the same Act lists some special cases when a more favourable treatment should be provided (i.e. issuing a temporary or humanitarian residence permit instead of immediate expulsion) but these do not qualify as "regularization".

Sources: Index.hu. "Keresés: bevándorlás+amnesztia [Search for: immigration+amnesty]". Accessed October 30, 2019.

<https://index.hu/24ora/?s=bev%C3%A1ndorl%C3%A1s%2Bamnesztia&tol=1999-01-01&ig=2019-10-30&profil=&rovat=&cimke=&word=1&pepe=1>. / Évi II Törvény a Harmadik Országbeli Állampolgárok Beutazásáról És Tartózkodásáról [Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals]. 2007.

6.2. Immigrant citizenship

6.2.1. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants

IMCIT_1: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized (even if they only have that one nationality)?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: : No. Article 1. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship states that no distinctions should be made between Hungarian citizens based on the time when, and the way how they acquired their citizenship.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

For how long are the restrictions applied?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office posts?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.2. Loss or suspension of citizenship after residence abroad for immigrants who naturalized

IMCIT_2. Loss or suspension of citizenship.

Does the country deprive their national citizens by naturalization who emigrated of their citizenship rights (i.e. political rights mostly) or suspend them because of residence abroad?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Article G) 3) of the Constitution states that nobody who lawfully received Hungarian citizenship (by birth or by naturalization) can be deprived of it. (Articles 8. § and 9. § of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship list only two cases when Hungarian citizenship can be withdrawn from somebody: if the person explicitly requests it, or if it gets proved that s/he obtained Hungarian citizenship based on false or misleading information).

Sources: Magyarország Alaptörvénye [Constitution of Hungary]. 2011. Accessed 1 July 2019. / Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

Are these rights recovered upon return?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

6.2.3. Restrictions on citizenship for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals

IMCIT_3: Restrictions for naturalized immigrants who are dual nationals.

Does the country restrict citizenship (i.e. mainly political-electoral rights, either passive or active) of those who have naturalized and have another/other nationality/ies?

Answer: No

Code: 0

Explanation: No. Article 1. § (1) of Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship states that no distinctions should be made between Hungarian citizens based on the time when, and the way how they acquired their citizenship. Article 2. § (2) of the same Act states that dual nationals should be treated as Hungarian citizens whenever Hungarian law is applied.

Sources: Évi LV Törvény a Magyar Állampolgárságról - Hatályos Jogszabályok Gyűjteménye [Act LV of 1993 on Citizenship]. 1993.

How long do the restrictions apply?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to electoral rights?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Do the restrictions apply to public office post?

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable

Other type of restrictions (beyond electoral and public office posts).

Answer: Not applicable

Code: Not applicable

Explanation: Not applicable

Sources: Not applicable