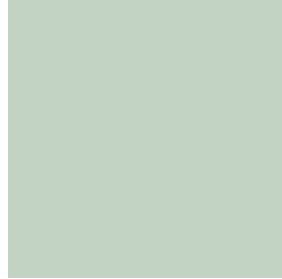


UPDATE ON 2024



HUNGARY



COUNTRY REPORT

MAY 2025

Acknowledgements & Methodology

This report was written by Katalin Juhász, Gruša Matevžič, Petrov Katarina and Zsolt Szekeres of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee (HHC). The initial report and all previous updates were written by the HHC. The report was edited by ECRE.

The information for the 2024 update is obtained from the interviews with the HHC staff and contracted attorneys, UNHCR, as well as from questionnaires submitted to the Hungarian authorities and Hungarian civil and church organizations, i.e., Cordelia Foundation, Evangelical Lutheran Diakonia, Jesuit Refugee Service, Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants, and from available reports.

Contributed information to the TPD annex: Caritas Hungarica, Cordelia Foundation, Evangelical Lutheran Diakonia, Jesuit Refugee Service, Hungarian Interchurch Aid, Hungarian Maltese Charity, Menedék Hungarian Association for Migrants.

The 2024 update to the AIDA Country Report on Hungary was shared with national authorities to provide an opportunity for comments. Feedback received was reviewed by the author and, where relevant, taken into account in the final version of the report. Any comments may be published on the AIDA website at a later stage, subject to confirmation.

The information in this report is up-to-date as of 31 December 2024, unless otherwise stated.

The Asylum Information Database (AIDA)

The Asylum Information Database (AIDA) is managed by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE). It aims to provide up-to date information which is accessible to researchers, advocates, legal practitioners and the general public through the dedicated website www.asylumineurope.org. It covers 24 countries, including 19 EU Member States (AT, BE, BG, CY, DE, ES, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, and SI) and 5 non-EU countries (Serbia, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United Kingdom). The database also seeks to promote the implementation and transposition of EU asylum legislation reflecting the highest possible standards of protection in line with international refugee and human rights law and based on best practice.



This report is part of the Asylum Information Database (AIDA), funded by the European Union's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and ECRE. The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of ECRE and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission.



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Glossary & List of Abbreviations

Kúria	Hungarian Supreme Court
Rule 39 request	Request under Rule 39 of the Rules of the European Court of Human Rights for interim measures before a case is decided.
BMSZKI	Budapest Methodological Centre of Social Policy and Its Institutions Budapesti Módszertani Szociális Központ és Intézményei
CC	Constitutional Court
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
CoE	Council of Europe
Col	Country of origin information
CPT	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment
CRC	The United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child
EASO	European Asylum Support Office (since 01.01.2022 known as the EUAA)
EC	European Commission
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
ECRI	European Committee against Racism and Intolerance
ECtHR	European Court of Human Rights
EMN	European Migration Network
EUAA	European Union Asylum Agency (formerly known as EASO until 31.12.2021)
GRETA	Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. GRETA is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the Parties.
HHC	Hungarian Helsinki Committee
IAO	Immigration and Asylum Office Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MSF	Médecins sans Frontières
NDGAP	National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing/ Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság
NANE	Women for Women Against Violence
OPCAT	Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
PTSD	Post-traumatic stress disorder
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
TEGYESZ	Department of Child Protection Services Területi Gyermekvédelmi Szakszolgálat
TP	Temporary protection
UaSC	Unaccompanied and separated child
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Committee
UNWGAD	United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Statistics

Overview of statistical practice

Statistics are published annually in Hungarian and English by the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP) on their website.¹ NDGAP also regularly provides statistical data to EUROSTAT. The HHC requests statistical data quarterly from NDGAP.²

Applications and granting of protection status at first instance: figures for 2024 (1)

	Applicants in 2024(2)	Pending at end of 2024	In merit rejection	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection	Humanitarian protection (3)
Total	29	16	10	8	6	0
Breakdown by countries of origin of the total numbers						
Unknown nationality	5	0	0	2	4	0
Syria	4	1	1	0	0	0
Nigeria	3	3	2	0	0	0
Russia	2	2	1	4	0	0
Uganda	2	2	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	2	0	2	0	0	0
Algeria	1	0	1	0	0	0
Afghanistan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	1	1	0	0	0	0
Somalia	1	1	0	0	0	0
Liberia	1	1	0	0	0	0
Poland	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sudan	1	0	0	0	1	0
Myanmar	1	0	0	1	0	0
Belarus	1	0	1	0	0	0

¹ Statistical reports of the NDGAP in Hungarian may be found at: <https://bit.ly/3mUlboB>.

² Modified according to the authorities' comments to the report.

Congo	1	1	0	0	0	0
Iran	1	1	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cuba	0	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Information received from the NDGAP by the HHC on 19 February 2025.

Note 1: all statistics concern people, including children and dependents.

Note 2: "Applicants in year" refers to the total number of applicants, and not only to first-time applicants.

Applications and granting of protection status at first instance: rates for 2024

Due to the extremely low number of asylum applications, the table on recognition/rejection rate for Hungary is not included, as the numbers would be misleading.

Gender/age breakdown of the total number of applicants: 2024

	Men	Women		Adults	Children	
					Accompanied	Unaccompanied
Number	19	10	Number	18	7	4
Percentage	65.5%	34.5%	Percentage	62%	24%	14%

Judicial remedy in asylum procedures in 2024

Judicial Remedy in Asylum Procedures in 2024	
Total number of appeals / judicial review requests submitted	
Total number of judgments	35
Judgments rejecting the appeal/judicial review request	9
Judgments quashing the decision of NDGAP and ordering new procedure	14
Judgments quashing the decision of NDGAP	1
Judgments altering the decision of NDGAP	1
Judgments for the omission of NDGAP	N/A

Source: Data received from the NDGAP by the HHC on 19 February 2025 and from the National Office of the Judiciary by the HHC on 4 February 2025.

Embassy Procedure: 2024

Nationalities	Statement of intent	Authorisation by NDGAP	Rejection	Pending as of 31 December 2024
Russia	2	0	1	0
Uganda	2	0	0	0
Nigeria	1	0	0	0
Gambia	1	0	0	0
Total	6	0	0	0

Source: Data received from the NDGAP by the HHC on 19 February 2025.

Overview of the legal framework

Main legislative acts relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions, detention and content of protection³

Title (EN)	Original Title (HU)	Abbreviation	Web Link
Fundamental Law of Hungary, 25 April 2011	Magyarország Alaptörvénye, 2011. április 25.	Fundamental Law	https://bit.ly/3wd8FbL (HU)
Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum	2007. évi LXXX. törvény a menedékjogról	Asylum Act	https://bit.ly/32tlEHb (HU)
Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals	2007. évi II. törvény a harmadik országbeli állampolgárok beutazásáról és tartózkodásáról	TCN Act	https://bit.ly/3FX9wfa (HU)
Act XC of 2023 on the General Rules on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals (GRTCN Act)	A harmadik országbeli állampolgárok beutazására és tartózkodására vonatkozó általános szabályokról szóló 2023. évi XC. törvény (Btátv.)	GRTCN Act	https://bit.ly/4a27sTg (HU)
Act LXXXIX of 2007 on the State Border	2007. évi LXXXIX törvény az államhatárról	Border Act	http://bit.ly/3jAJ9qq (HU)
Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Code	2016. évi CL. törvény az általános közigazgatási rendtartásról	GAC	https://bit.ly/4dkH3BY (HU)
Act LXXX of 2003 on Legal Aid	2003. évi LXXX. törvény a jogi segítségnyújtásról	Legal Aid Act	https://bit.ly/3Ar8jvw (HU)
Act LV of 1993 on the Hungarian citizenship	1993. évi LV. törvény a magyar állampolgárságról	Citizenship Act	https://bit.ly/3FUYIDR (HU)
Act I of 2017 on the Code of Administrative Court Procedure	2017. évi I. törvény a közigazgatási perrendtartásról	Code on Administrative Litigation	https://bit.ly/3WpSUJ7 (HU)

³ This includes acts that have since become out of effect, however these remain relevant to provide the reader with a comprehensive overview of the situation in Hungary.

Main implementing decrees and administrative guidelines and regulations relevant to asylum procedures, reception conditions, detention and content of protection

Title (EN)	Original Title (HU)	Abbreviation	Web Link
Government Decree no. 301/2007 (XI. 9.) on the implementation of Act LXXX of 2007 on asylum	301/2007. (XI. 9.) Korm. rendelet a menedékjogról szóló 2007. évi LXXX. törvény végrehajtásáról	Asylum Decree	https://bit.ly/3fUA0DK (HU)
Government Decree no. 114/2007 (V. 24.) on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Entry and Stay of Third-Country Nationals	114/2007. (V. 24.) Korm. rendelet a harmadik országbeli állampolgárok beutazásáról és tartózkodásáról szóló 2007. évi II. törvény végrehajtásáról	TCN Decree	https://bit.ly/3ly0hE5 (HU)
Government Decree no. 35/2024 (II.29) on the Implementation of Act XC of 2023 on the General Rules on the Entry and Stay of Third Country Nationals	35/2024. (II. 29.) Korm. rendelet a harmadik országbeli állampolgárok beutazására és tartózkodására vonatkozó általános szabályokról szóló 2023. évi XC. törvény végrehajtásáról	GRTCN Decree	https://bit.ly/3Tizoei (HU)
Interior Minister Decree no. 29/2013 (VI.28.) on the rules of execution of asylum detention and bail	29/2013. (VI. 28.) BM rendelet a menekültügyi őrizet végrehajtásának szabályairól és a menekültügyi óvadékról	Decree 29/2013	https://bit.ly/3KB8ljM (HU)
Government Decree no. 191/2015 (VII. 21.) on safe countries of origin and safe third countries	191/2015. (VII. 21.) Korm. Rendelet a nemzeti szinten biztonságosnak nyilvánított származási országok és biztonságos harmadik országok meghatározásáról	Decree 191/2015	https://bit.ly/2TV7DbJ (HU)
Government Decree no. 41/2016. (III. 9.) on ordering the crisis situation caused by mass migration in relation to the entire territory of Hungary, and other relevant rules concerning the declaration, existence and termination of the crisis situation	41/2016. (III. 9.) Korm. Rendelet a tömeges bevándorlás okozta válsághelyzet Magyarország egész területére történő elrendeléséről, valamint a válsághelyzet elrendelésével, fennállásával és megszüntetésével összefüggő szabályokról	Decree 41/2016	https://bit.ly/3lznR3q (HU)
Interior Minister Decree no. 16/2020. (VI. 17.) on the procedure concerning the statement of intent for the purpose of lodging an asylum application	16/2020. (VI. 17.) BM rendelet a menedékjogi kérelem benyújtására irányuló szándéknyilatkozattal kapcsolatos eljárásról	Decree 16/2020	https://bit.ly/3qwWVYQ (HU)

Government Decree no. 292/2020. (VI. 17.) on the designation of embassies concerning the statement of intent for the purpose of lodging an asylum application	292/2020. (VI. 17.) Korm. Rendelet a menedékjogi kérelem benyújtására irányuló szándéknyilatkozattal kapcsolatban nagykövetségek kijelöléséről	Decree 292/2020	https://bit.ly/38Sp3j5 (HU)
Justice and Law Enforcement Minister Decree no. 52/2007 (XII. 11.) on the institutional system of asylum	52/2007. (XII. 11.) IRM rendelet a menekültügy szervezeti rendszeréről	Decree 52/2007	https://bit.ly/3tRlx2p (HU)
Government Decree 361/2024. (XI. 28.) on the applicability of the transitional rules of the asylum procedure	361/2024. (XI. 28.) Korm. rendelet a menekültügyi eljárás átmeneti szabályainak alkalmazhatóságáról	Decree 361/2024	https://tinyurl.com/jhshafw5 (HU)
Government Decree no. 424/2022 on the declaration of a state of emergency and certain emergency rules in view of the armed conflict and humanitarian disaster in the territory of Ukraine, and in order to prevent and manage their consequences in Hungary	424/2022. (X. 28.) Korm. rendelet az Ukrajna területén fennálló fegyveres konfliktusra, illetve humanitárius katasztrófára tekintettel, valamint ezek magyarországi következményeinek az elhárítása és kezelése érdekében veszélyhelyzet kihirdetéséről és egyes veszélyhelyzeti szabályokról	Decree 424/2022	https://tinyurl.com/4fnrvb5d (HU)

Overview of the main changes since the previous report update

The report was previously updated in **July 2024**.

National context

- ❖ A quasi state of exception has been introduced into Hungarian law in September 2015, titled the “state of crisis due to mass migration”. During this state of crisis special rules apply to third-country nationals irregularly entering and/or staying in Hungary and to those seeking asylum, and certain provisions of the Asylum Act are suspended. The state of crisis has been used as a pretext to deviate from several EU law provisions on asylum. Nine and a half years later, the state of crisis due to mass migration is still in force. This also means that police are still authorised to carry out pushbacks of irregularly staying migrants across the border fence (including those who wish to seek asylum in Hungary) from any part of the country, without any legal procedure or opportunity to challenge this measure.

International protection

- ❖ A new asylum system (embassy procedure) introduced in May 2020, severely limiting access to asylum, including for those who are legally staying in Hungary, is still in force. Asylum applications can only be lodged after a declaration of intent is approved by the asylum authority. Declarations of intent can only be lodged at the Hungarian embassy in Kyiv (Ukraine) or Belgrade (Serbia), except for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, family members of recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and those being subject to forced measures, and measures or punishments affecting personal liberty if they entered legally. In 2025, the last exception was modified and the “illegal entry criteria was removed”. This in practice means that persons detained or those under compulsory place of stay can submit an asylum application, despite the illegal entry, but those just apprehended by the police still cannot (pushbacks are therefore not affected by this modification). This change means that there will be a slightly increased number of asylum seekers in Hungary in 2025, however the system is still incompatible with the EU law, as the CJEU judgement C-823/21 from 22 June 2023 clearly states. In April 2024, the Commission has decided to send a letter of formal notice to Hungary for failing to comply with this ruling (see [Access to the procedure and registration](#)).
- ❖ Hungary publicly announced that it has no intention of implementing the EU Asylum and Migration Pact.

Asylum procedure

- ❖ **No access to the asylum procedure:** In 2024, only 29 people managed to apply for asylum in Hungary and no recommendation on the approval of entry from NDGAP was issued in the embassy procedure. The asylum authority still continues to issue refusal decisions to those who entered Hungary legally and try to apply for asylum, stating that they are requesting something impossible, as according to the current legislative framework in place, they should submit an intent at the Hungarian Embassy prior to being allowed to apply for asylum in Hungary, despite clear judgements of domestic courts to conduct an in-merit procedure (see Refusal of applications without examination on the merits under [Admissibility procedures](#)).
- ❖ **Push backs** (see [Access to the territory and pushbacks](#)):
 - **Decrease due to the change in migration pathways:** In 2024, there were 5,713 pushbacks carried out, which is a significant decrease compared with previous years, however not due to the changes in the Hungarian legislation or practice. This decline is due to a police operation and increased police presence in Northern Serbia, preventing migrants to access the Serbian-Hungarian border.

- **No compliance with the CJEU judgement:** On 13 June 2024 the CJEU ruled that Hungary failed to comply with the C-808/18 judgement (push backs are against EU law) and ordered to pay the European Commission a lump sum in the amount of EUR 200 000 000 and a penalty payment of EUR 1 000 000 per day until the date of compliance with the judgment. Hungarian Government's reaction to the judgement was firm, they refuse to pay anything up to date and they did not make any changes in order to implement the judgement.
- **ECtHR judgement in 2024:** ECtHR condemned Hungary in one collective expulsion case *M.D. and Others v. Hungary*.
- ❖ **No suspensive effect in appeals against expulsion:** The new GRTCN Act removed a recourse to a suspensive effect in administrative actions against a final decision ordering expulsion. This has serious implications for asylum seekers whose applications were rejected as inadmissible or in accelerated procedure, as the appeal against such decision only has suspensive effect in limited cases and since there is no suspensive effect possible against expulsion, they could be expelled before their asylum application is adjudicated in the appeal (see [Admissibility procedure](#) and [Accelerated procedure](#)).

Reception conditions

- ❖ **Extremely low occupancy of reception centres:** As in 2023, the reception centres had very low occupancy (see [Reception Conditions](#)).
- ❖ **Limited access to reception facilities:** In 2024 the HHC was still not allowed to access reception facilities (see [Access to reception centres by third parties](#)).
- ❖ **No activities:** There are absolutely no activities provided in reception centres and apart from using the internet, the residents have nothing to do the whole day.

Detention of asylum applicants

- ❖ **Quasi automatic detention of people awaiting Dublin transfer:** In 2024, 83 people were detained awaiting Dublin transfer. The HHC finds such a high number particularly worrying as it implies that the detention measure is imposed quasi automatically. It should be noted that people awaiting an outgoing Dublin transfer are not considered asylum seekers in Hungary (see [Detention of Asylum Seekers](#)).
- ❖ **Limited access to detention facilities:** In 2024, NGOs were still not allowed to access detention facilities (see [Access to detention facilities](#)).
- ❖ **ECtHR judgements:** In 2024, seven more judgements finding breaches of the Convention with regard to detention in the transit zone were issued.

Content of international protection

- ❖ **Decrease in rejected citizenship applications:** While the number of those beneficiaries who were granted Hungarian citizenship did not substantively change in 2024 compared to the previous year, only a third as many applications were rejected in 2024 (42) as in 2023 (119) (see [Naturalisation](#)).

Promising trend regarding respect of the rights to family life and to family reunification: In 2024, 16 family members from 7 families were able to, lawfully and safely, join their family members living under international protection in Hungary with the assistance of the HHC (see [Family reunification](#)).

- ❖ **Changes in administrative practice concerning access to classified data:** Following the standards of CJEU's case C-159/21, courts started quashing decisions based on classified data as the essence of the grounds of that data was not shared with the applicant. The Security agencies however refused to comply with the requirement of the 'essence of the ground'. Finally in 2024, one of the security agencies disclosed some information to one asylum applicant. Unfortunately, according to HHC, the extent of the disclosure did not fulfil the required standard of the 'essence of the grounds' (see [Withdrawal of protection status](#)).

Temporary protection

The information given hereafter constitute a short summary of the 2024 Report on Temporary Protection, for further information, see [Annex on Temporary Protection](#).

- ❖ **Key temporary protection statistics:** As of 31 December 2024, the number of temporary protection beneficiaries registered in the country was 39,168 – relatively low if compared to other countries in the region. Over the course of 2024, 8,070 persons registered for temporary protection, a slight increase compared to previous year's applications (7,776). Hungary has also received a significant number of Ukrainian-Hungarian dual nationals who, due to their Hungarian citizenship, are not able to claim temporary protection and are therefore not included in the statistics. Nevertheless, they are also entitled to services provided to Ukrainian nationals who apply for protection.

Temporary protection procedure

- **Exclusion from the scope of TP of third-country nationals with permanent residence:** Under national legislation implementing the EU TP scheme, third-country nationals who had permanent residence in Ukraine are not eligible neither for temporary nor for any other adequate protection in Hungary. Due to the stricter border-control policy that was introduced at the beginning of 2023, third-country nationals without valid travel documents and those who were residing in Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022 and left Ukraine later but then returned, are not guaranteed to be granted entry to Hungary. These people, even if eligible, cannot access the temporary protection procedure in Hungary. People (including Ukrainians) with an entry ban issued by an EU Member State are also refused entry. The asylum procedure is not accessible to those who cannot apply for TP.
- **Material reception conditions dependent upon the TP procedure:** To access the whole range of reception conditions, registration for temporary protection is not sufficient. Instead, the procedure for settling temporary protection status, which normally lasts between 2 and 3 months, has to be completed. During the procedure, applicants are entitled to accommodation, but are not yet eligible to receive subsistence allowance, which is the only type of financial assistance under temporary protection. On the other hand, positively, there were no substantive delays in conducting the procedure in 2024.

Content of Temporary protection

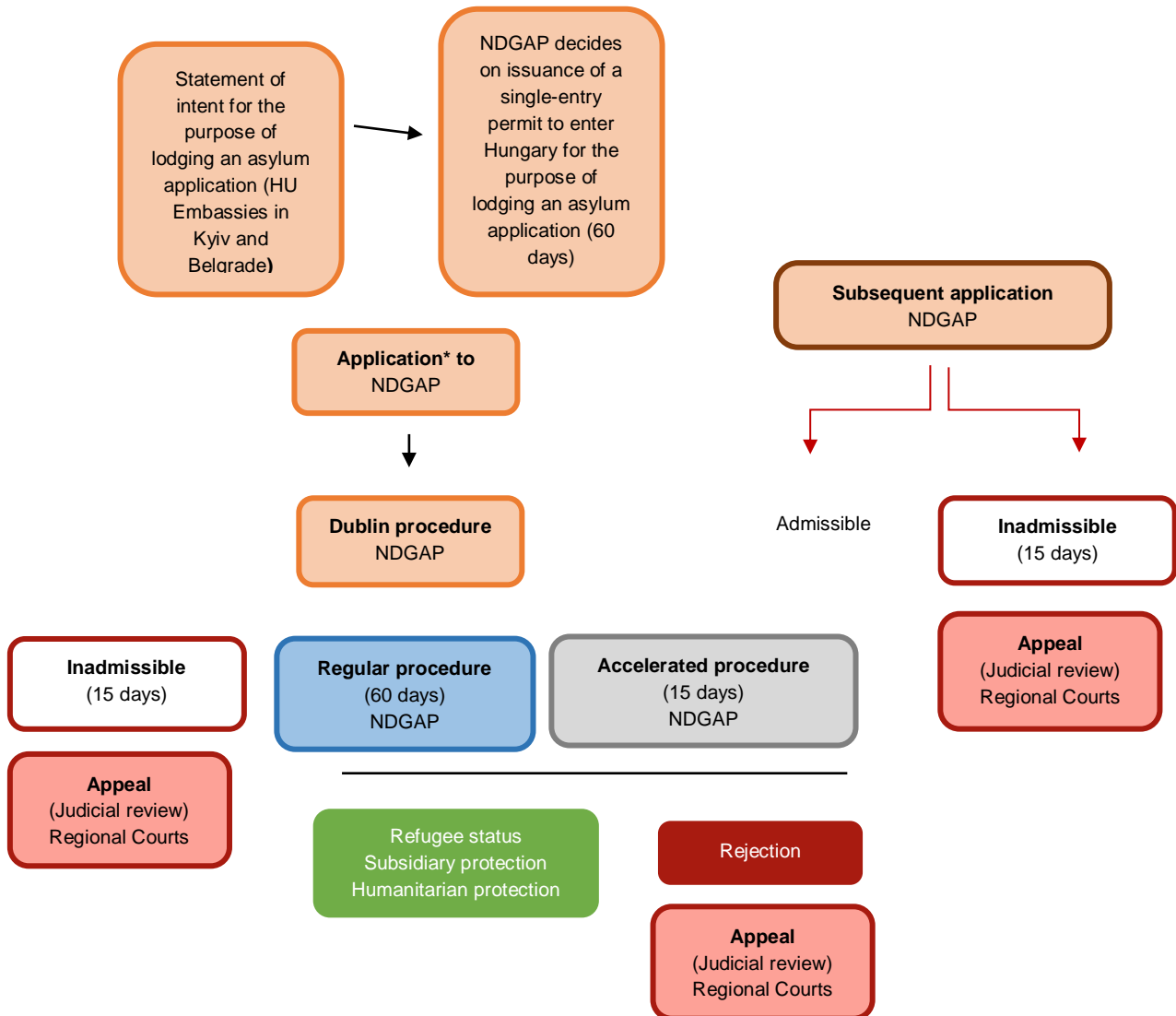
- **Drastic reduction of the scope of persons eligible for accommodation:** On 28 June 2024, the government further restricted access to state-funded mass shelter of applicants and beneficiaries of temporary protection. The amending rules came into full effect on 21 August 2024 and prescribe that only certain groups of vulnerable beneficiaries of temporary protection who resided in a "territory impacted by war" remain eligible for state-funded mass shelter. The list of oblasts considered to be a "territory impacted by war" should be published, monthly, based on unclear criteria, on an official government website. Based on the regular monitoring missions of the HHC to accommodation sites, an estimated 3,000 beneficiaries of temporary protection lost their eligibility for state-funded shelter on 21 August, while around 1.000 continue to be accommodated under this scheme. In HHC's experience, the modified rules primarily affected those coming from the Transcarpathia region of Ukraine, many being single women with children, belonging to the Roma population.

- ❖ **Absence of Hungarian classes for foreign nationals:** There are no designated institutions to access Hungarian courses for foreign nationals. Hungarian classes are also absent from most educational institutions. The language barrier is the main reason for which Ukrainian children cannot perform in accordance with their skills and abilities, since in many schools, Ukrainian children are expected to participate in classes of the same level as native Hungarian-speaking pupils. The repeated failure to succeed leads to further backlogs, lack of motivation and school stress. This was also the primary reasons for which many Ukrainian families still choose the Ukrainian online education over the Hungarian in-person schooling.
- ❖ **Backlogs in healthcare provision:** TP beneficiaries are entitled to receive essential healthcare provision, also in the absence of social security cover. Nevertheless, difficulties with receiving healthcare remained one of the most widespread issue TP beneficiaries and dual nationals had to face in 2024. Many health-care providers are still not informed regarding the rules on healthcare provision to people fleeing Ukraine, and consequently refuse to provide essential healthcare services for Ukrainians and dual nationals who fled from Ukraine. Furthermore, the fact that the validity extension is not visibly reflected on the TP cards often causes confusion among healthcare providers. As a result, many mistakenly believe that TP card holders are no longer entitled to benefits such as healthcare.

Asylum Procedure

A. General

1. Flow chart



* An application for asylum might be lodged before the NDGAP only in case of (a) beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, (b) family members of recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and (c) anyone being subject to forced measures, measures or punishments affecting personal liberty can submit their application without making a statement of intent.

2. Types of procedures

Indicators: Types of Procedures

Which types of procedures exist in your country?

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ❖ Regular procedure: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Prioritised examination: ⁴ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Fast-track processing: ⁵ | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Dublin procedure: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Admissibility procedure: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Border procedure: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Accelerated procedure: ⁶ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Other: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Are any of the procedures that are foreseen in the law, not being applied in practice? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Border procedures exist in law but are not applicable at the moment due to the state of crisis due to “mass migration”.⁷

Asylum procedures are rarely conducted in Hungary, due to the restrictive legislation that requires the submission of a statement of intent at the Embassies of **Kyiv** or **Belgrade** prior of being allowed to enter Hungary in order to apply for asylum (see [Embassy procedure](#)).

Section 35(7) of the Asylum Act provides that in the case of an unaccompanied child (UaSC), the asylum procedure shall be conducted as a matter of priority. Before 2021, this was not always the case. In 2021, the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP) processed with priority applications from three unaccompanied children and two asylum seekers held in asylum detention.⁸ In 2022, the NDGAP processed with priority the applications of unaccompanied children and those held in asylum detention. In 2023, the NDGAP processed with priority applications from 4 asylum seekers held in asylum detention.⁹ In 2024, the NDGAP processed with priority 1 application from an UaSC and 3 applications from asylum seekers held in asylum detention.¹⁰

3. List of authorities intervening in each stage of the procedure

Stage of the procedure	Competent authority (EN)	Competent authority (HU)
Application at the border	Police National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	Rendőrség Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság
Application on the territory	National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság
Dublin (responsibility assessment)	Dublin Coordination Unit, National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	Dublini Koordinációs Osztály, Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság
Refugee status determination	National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság

⁴ For applications likely to be well-founded or made by vulnerable applicants. See Article 31(7) recast Asylum Procedures Directive.

⁵ Accelerating the processing of specific caseloads as part of the regular procedure.

⁶ Labelled as ‘accelerated procedure’ in national law. See Article 31(8) recast Asylum Procedures Directive.

⁷ Government Decree 41/2016. (III. 9.) on ordering the crisis situation caused by mass migration in relation to the entire territory of Hungary, and other relevant rules concerning the declaration, existence and termination of the crisis situation, Section 5(2).

⁸ Information received from the NDGAP, 7 February 2022.

⁹ Information received from the NDGAP, 19 February 2024.

¹⁰ Information received from the NDGAP, 20 February 2025.

Appeal (Judicial review)	Regional Courts	Törvényszékek
Subsequent application (admissibility)	National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság
Statement of intent for the purpose of lodging an asylum application	Hungarian Embassy in Belgrade, Hungarian Embassy in Kyiv (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade) National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	Magyarország Nagykövetsége Belgrádban és Kijevben (Külgazdasági és Külügyminisztérium) Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság
Revocation / Withdrawal	National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság

4. Number of staff and nature of the first instance authority

Name in English	Number of staff	Ministry responsible	Is there any political interference possible by the responsible Minister with the decision making in individual cases by the determining authority?
National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	73 (16 in asylum department)	Ministry of Interior	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Source: NDGAP, 13 February 2023.

The Asylum and Immigration Office ceased to exist on 1 July 2019 as the NDGAP was established taking over the responsibility for asylum and aliens policing matters.¹¹ The Directorate continues to be under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior (Mol) and having its own budget, but now operating as a law enforcement body under the Police Act.¹² The head of Directorate is the General Director who is appointed by the Minister.¹³ On 31 December 2023, there were 14 case officers handling asylum cases.¹⁴ In 2024, there were 16 case officers handling asylum cases.¹⁵

The NDGAP is in charge of the asylum procedure through its Directorate of Refugee Affairs (asylum authority). The NDGAP is also in charge of operating the transit zones (out of operation since 21 May 2020),¹⁶ open reception centres and closed asylum detention facilities for asylum seekers.

According to the Justice and Law Enforcement Minister Decree no. 52/2007 (XII. 11.) on the institutional structure of asylum,¹⁷ the authority provides regular proximity to its staff. Furthermore, the authority also makes sure that the personnel responsible for asylum cases obtains special knowledge on vulnerable asylum seekers, persons granted refugee status, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and beneficiaries of temporary protection.¹⁸ According to the NDGAP, in 2020, 2021, 2022 2023 and 2024 there were two modules of the EASO Training Curriculum available in Hungarian at the authority, titled as '*Personal interview of vulnerable persons*' and '*Personal interview of children*'.¹⁹ Neither of them is mandatory.

¹¹ Sections 1, 2 and 4 of the Government Decree no. 126/2019 (V.30.) on the appointment of the aliens policing body and its powers.

¹² Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police.

¹³ Section 5 points g) and gd) of the Police Act.

¹⁴ This information was provided by the NDGAP, 19 February 2024.

¹⁵ This information was provided by the NDGAP, 20 February 2025.

¹⁶ The transit zones do not host asylum seekers anymore, but they are still officially not closed, the NDGAP staff works there.

¹⁷ Section 1(3) of the Decree 52/2007.

¹⁸ Section 1(4) of the Decree 52/2007.

¹⁹ Information provided by NDGAP on 2 March 2021, 7 February 2022, 19 February 2024 and 20 February 2025.

Reception of Vulnerable Persons Block A: identification of vulnerability and provision of initial support (Part A) and another staff member attended the training *'Reception of vulnerable persons: needs assessment and design of interventions (Part B)'*, both organised by EASO. Furthermore, one employee of the Asylum Department attended an online conference organised by EASO on the topic of *'Exclusion'*. In November 2021, two asylum case officers attended the training " held in Warsaw by the EASO.²⁰ Furthermore, according to the NDGAP, currently there is no EASO training module that should be completed by all asylum case officers and social workers. The Documentation Centre is responsible for organising trainings to the personnel of the authority regarding countries of origin and third countries.

In 2023, 2 staff members of the Asylum Unit attended the EUAA training courses "Junior Information Provision/Junior Flow Expert", 12-16 June 2023 and "Junior Asylum Registration Expert", 27-31 March 2023. In addition, 2 other members of the Asylum Unit participated in the CEPOL training courses "Behaviour analysis in the context of migrant smuggling" from 24-28 April 2023 and "Police Cooperation in Addressing a High Influx of Displaced Populations and Migrants" from 23-27 October 2023²¹ In 2024, the asylum sector participated in the international activities of the EUAA and the individual working groups. In this context, the staff members participated in several international conferences, broadening their professional horizons and gaining experience. The entire staff of the NDGAP and additional designated staff of the regional directorates participated in the "Asylum Professional Day" training event organized by the NDGAP on two occasions during the year for a duration of 1 day each. No person from the NDGAP staff participated in the official training based on the EUAA training material.²²

The Order of the NDGAP no. 1/2019. (X. 17.) on the Structure and Operation of the National Directorate of Alien Policing does not specify a unit that deals specifically with the cases of vulnerable asylum seekers.

According to the NDGAP, quality control is continuous and in addition, decisions are sometimes evaluated in the context of quality assurance projects.²³

5. Short overview of the asylum procedure

A quasi-state of exception operates under Hungarian legislation, entitled 'state of crisis due to mass migration'. The state of crisis can be ordered by a Government decree, on the joint initiative of the NDGAP and the Police, for a maximum of 6 months to certain counties or the entirety of the country. Once in effect, among others, the Hungarian Defence Forces are tasked with the armed protection of the border and assistance to the police forces in handling issues related to migration. The state of crisis due to mass migration has been in effect in the two counties bordering **Serbia** (Bács-Kiskun and Csongrád) since 15 September 2015, and in the four counties bordering **Croatia, Slovenia and Austria** (Baranya, Somogy, Vas, Zala) since 18 September 2015. On 9 March 2016, the state of crisis was extended to the entire territory of Hungary. This has been extended multiple times since then and is currently in effect until 7 September 2025.²⁴

During this state of crisis, special rules apply to third-country nationals irregularly entering and/or staying in Hungary and to those seeking asylum, including:

- ❖ Police are authorised to pushback across the border fence, without any assessment of individual circumstances, irregularly staying migrants who wish to seek asylum in Hungary from any part of the country, outside any legal procedure or opportunity to challenge this measure.²⁵

²⁰ Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022.

²¹ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

²² Information provided by NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

²³ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

²⁴ Government Decree 41/2016. (III. 9.) on ordering the crisis situation caused by mass migration in relation to the entire territory of Hungary, and other relevant rules concerning the declaration, existence and termination of the crisis situation, Section 5(2).

²⁵ Section 5 of Act LXXXIX of 2007 on State Border.

- ❖ The deadlines to seek judicial review against inadmissibility decisions and rejections of asylum applications decided in accelerated procedures are drastically shortened to 3 days.²⁶

First due to the Gov. Decree 233/2020,²⁷ later due to the Transitional Act that temporarily regulated the asylum procedure and from 1 January 2025 due to the Gov. Decree 361/2024,²⁸ which prolonged the embassy system (see below) without a sunset clause, the following special rules related to the state of crisis are no longer applicable as of 26 May 2020:

- ❖ Asylum applications can only be submitted in the transit zones at the border unless the applicant is already residing lawfully in the territory of Hungary. Asylum seekers are to be held in the transit zones for the entire asylum procedure without any legal basis for detention or judicial remedies.
- ❖ All vulnerable persons and unaccompanied asylum-seeking children over 14 years of age are also automatically detained in the transit zones.

The asylum procedure is a single procedure where entitlement to refugee status and subsidiary protection is considered. The procedure consists of two instances. The first instance is an administrative procedure carried out by the NDGAP. The second instance is a judicial review procedure carried out by Regional Courts, which are not specialised in asylum. There is an inadmissibility procedure and an accelerated procedure in addition to the normal procedure.

Between March 2017 and 26 May 2020, asylum could only be sought at the border (inside the transit zone) and asylum seekers were required to remain in these transit zones for the whole duration of the procedure, with the exception of unaccompanied children below the age of 14, who were placed in a childcare facility. Only those lawfully staying could apply for asylum in the country. In practice no new entries were allowed in the transit zones as of March 2020, due to COVID-19.

On 26 May 2020 the Gov. Decree, from 18 June 2020 the Transitional Act and from 1 January 2025 the Gov. Decree 361/2024 introduced new rules on asylum.²⁹ Those wishing to seek asylum in Hungary, with a few exceptions noted below, must first personally submit a 'statement of intent for the purpose of lodging an asylum application',³⁰ at the Embassy of Hungary in **Belgrade** or in **Kyiv**.³¹ The embassy must then forward the 'statement of intent' to the NDGAP in **Budapest**, which shall examine it within 60 days.³² The NDGAP should make a proposal to the embassy whether to issue the would-be asylum seeker a special, single-entry permit to enter Hungary for the purpose of lodging an asylum application.³³ The law does not clarify the criteria to be considered by the NDGAP in deciding on such applications. Applicants receive an email, with one paragraph stating that the NDGAP decided either to suggest or not to suggest the issuance of a single-entry permit. The decision therefore bears no reasoning, and the law does not foresee any remedy. Those issued a single-entry permit can then travel to Hungary in order to submit an asylum application. In 2020, only one family, whereas in 2021 altogether 8 Iranian nationals were granted a single-entry permit to apply for asylum in Hungary, after submitting their statement of intent at the Embassy in Belgrade.³⁴ There have been no applications in the Embassy in Kyiv in 2021, nor in 2022, 2023 and 2024. In 2022, 4 Iranian nationals and in 2023, 5 Iranian nationals were granted a single-entry permit to apply for asylum in Hungary, after submitting their statement of intent at the Embassy in Belgrade,³⁵ but for unknown reason they did not reach Hungary. In 2024 none was granted a single-entry permit.³⁶

²⁶ Section 80/K Asylum Act.

²⁷ Government Decree 233/2020. (V. 26.) on the rules of the asylum procedure during the state of danger declared for the prevention of the human epidemic endangering life and property and causing massive disease outbreaks, and for the protection of the health and lives of Hungarian citizens.

²⁸ Government Decree 361/2024. (XI. 28.) on the applicability of the transitional rules of the asylum procedure.

²⁹ HHC, *Hungary de facto removes itself from the Common European Asylum System (CEAS)*, 12 August 2020, available [here](#).

³⁰ The form is available [here](#).

³¹ Section 1 of Government Decree 292/2020 (VI. 17.).

³² Section 268(3)-(4) of the Transitional Act.

³³ Section 268(4)-(5) of the Transitional Act.

³⁴ Information received from the Ministry of Trade and Foreign Affairs, 4 February 2022 and from the NDGAP, 7 February 2022.

³⁵ Information received from the NDGAP, 13 February 2023 and 19 February 2024.

³⁶ This information was provided by the NDGAP, 20 February 2025.

Only people belonging to the following categories are not required to go through the process described above. They can directly apply for asylum in Hungary:³⁷

- ❖ Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who are staying in Hungary;
- ❖ Family members³⁸ of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who are staying in Hungary;
- ❖ Those subject to forced measures, measures or punishment affecting personal liberty, except if they have crossed Hungary in an illegal manner. This exception was modified with the Gov. Decree 494/2024, which entered into force on 1 January 2025, and the illegal entry was removed. The current exemption therefore reads: A person subject to forced measures, measures or punishment affecting personal liberty – excluding cases of apprehension and petty offence confinement. This in practice means that persons detained or those under compulsory place of stay can submit an asylum application, despite the illegal entry, but those just apprehended by the police cannot (push backs are therefore not affected with this modification).

For all the others, including legally staying foreigners in Hungary, it is no longer possible to apply for asylum in Hungary or at the border.

For those that are allowed to apply for asylum in Hungary, the asylum procedure starts with the submission of an application for asylum in person before the determining authority. The NDGAP first assesses whether a person falls under a Dublin procedure. If this is not the case, the NDGAP proceeds with an examination of whether the application is inadmissible or whether it should be decided in an accelerated procedure. The decision on this shall be made within 15 days. If the application is not inadmissible and it will not be decided in an accelerated procedure, the NDGAP has to decide on the merits within 60 days.

Inadmissibility: An application is declared inadmissible if somebody: (a) is an EU citizen; (b) has protection status from another EU Member state; (c) has refugee status in a third country and this country is willing to readmit the applicant; (d) submits a subsequent application and there are no new circumstances or facts; (e) has travelled through a safe third country; and (f) arrived through a country where they are not exposed to persecution or to serious harm, or when in the country through which the applicant arrived to Hungary an adequate level of protection is available.

Accelerated procedure: The accelerated procedure can be used if the applicant: (a) has shared irrelevant information with the authorities regarding their asylum case; (b) comes from a safe country of origin; (c) gives false information about their name and country of origin; (d) destroys their travel documents with the aim to deceive the authorities; (e) provides contradictory, false and improbable information to the authorities; (f) submits a subsequent applicant with new facts and circumstances; (g) submits an application only to delay or stop their removal; (h) enters Hungary irregularly or extends their stay illegally and did not ask for asylum within reasonable time although they would have had the chance to do so; (i) does not give fingerprints; and (j) presents a risk to Hungary's security and order or has already had an expulsion order for this reason.

Border procedures exist in law but are not applicable at the moment since 26 May 2020 due to the aforementioned state of mass migration emergency.

Regular procedure: The asylum application starts out with an interview by an asylum officer and an interpreter. At that point, biometric data is taken, questions are asked about personal data, the route to Hungary and the main reasons for asking for international protection. Sometimes the NDGAP will conduct more than one interview with the applicant.

³⁷ Section 271 (1) of the Transitional Act.

³⁸ Family members defined according to the Asylum Act (Section 2(j)) are the spouses, minor children and children's parents or an accompanying foreign person responsible for them under Hungarian law.

The asylum authority should consider whether the applicant should be recognised as a refugee, granted subsidiary protection or a tolerated stay under *non-refoulement* considerations. A personal interview is compulsory, unless the applicant is not fit to be heard, or submitted a subsequent application and, in the application, failed to state facts or provided proofs that would allow recognition as a refugee or a beneficiary of subsidiary protection.

An expulsion decision is issued together with a negative decision in the asylum procedure.

Appeal: The applicant may challenge the negative NDGAP decision by requesting judicial review from the Regional Court within 8 calendar days and within 3 calendar days in case of inadmissibility and in the accelerated procedure. The judicial review request does not have an automatic suspensive effect on the NDGAP decision in the regular procedure and according to the GRTCN Act, it is not possible to request a suspensive effect in appeals against expulsion decisions, but in practice the alien policing procedure never starts before the judicial review has concluded. In case of inadmissibility the law provides that it will only have legal suspensive effect if the application is declared inadmissible on 'safe third country' grounds. In the accelerated procedure, the judicial review has legal suspensive effect only if the accelerated procedure is applied because the applicant entered Hungary irregularly or extended their stay illegally and did not ask for asylum within reasonable time although they would have had the chance to do so.

The court should take a decision within 60 days in the normal procedure and within 8 days in case of inadmissibility and in the accelerated procedure. A personal hearing of the applicant is not compulsory. The court may uphold the NDGAP decision or may annul the NDGAP decision and order a new procedure.

B. Access to the procedure and registration

1. Access to the territory and pushbacks

Indicators: Access to the Territory

1. Are there any reports (NGO reports, media, testimonies, etc.) of people refused entry at the border and returned without examination of their protection needs? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Is there a border monitoring system in place? ☐ Yes ☒ No
3. Who is responsible for border monitoring? ☐ National authorities ☐ NGOs ☐ Other
4. How often is border monitoring carried out? ☐ Frequently ☐ Rarely ☐ Never

1.1 Regular entry through transit zones

The barbed-wire fence along the 175 km long border section with **Serbia** was completed on 15 September 2015. A similar barbed-wire fence was erected a month later, on 16 October 2015, at the border with **Croatia**. So-called 'transit zones' have been established as parts of the fence. Despite all of the measures taken with the explicit aim of diverting refugee and migrant flows from the Serbian border, the Western Balkan route is still one of the main migratory paths into Europe.³⁹ The fence at the Serbian border was extended and reinforced.⁴⁰

Until 26 May 2020, asylum could only be sought inside the transit zones (for detailed description of the practice see [AIDA 2020 Report](#)).

³⁹ Available [here](#).

⁴⁰ Schengenvisanews, 'Hungary Extends & Reinforces Border Fence with Serbia to Tackle Irregular Entries, 8 June 2023, available [here](#).

On 14 May 2020, the CJEU delivered its judgment in the joint cases of C-924/19 PPU and C-925/19 PPU, ruling among others that the automatic and indefinite placement of asylum-seekers in the transit zones at the Hungarian-Serbian border qualifies as unlawful detention.⁴¹ A week after the judgment was delivered, the government shut down the transit zones and announced that it will introduce a new asylum system (described in the following section). Transit zones therefore no longer function as places where asylum applications can be made and where asylum seekers are to be held. For further information, see [Border procedure](#) as well as [Detention conditions](#)).

1.2 Irregular entry and police ill-treatment

Criminalisation of irregular border crossing

Irregular entry into Hungary is punishable by actual or suspended terms of imprisonment of up to ten years – and/or the imposition of an expulsion order.⁴² The criminal procedure is not suspended when the defendant has made an asylum application during the court hearing, which could have allowed for consideration by the court of a defence under Article 31 of the 1951 Refugee Convention (non-penalisation of irregular entry).

The criminalisation of illegal entry targeting asylum seekers ceased to be of relevance with the 5 July 2016 entry into force of the ‘8-km rule’ discussed below. Between 15 September 2015 and 10 July 2016, over 2,800 criminal proceedings were started before the Szeged Criminal Court under the Criminal Code for illegally crossing the border fence. Since 10 July 2016, only few cases have been tried for ‘illegally crossing the border fence’. In 2022, 2 criminal procedures were started for this offence⁴³ and one in 2023 and 2024.⁴⁴ In 2024, one person was convicted for this offence.⁴⁵

Legalisation of summary pushbacks

Legal amendments that entered into force on 5 July 2016⁴⁶ allowed the Hungarian police to automatically push back asylum seekers who were apprehended within 8 km of the Serbian-Hungarian or Croatian-Hungarian border to the external side of the border fence, without registering their data or allowing them to submit an asylum claim, in a summary procedure lacking the most basic procedural safeguards (e.g. access to an interpreter or legal assistance).⁴⁷ Legalising pushbacks from within Hungarian territory denies asylum seekers the right to seek international protection, in breach of international and EU law,⁴⁸ and constitutes a violation of Article 4 of Protocol 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR).⁴⁹ Those pushed back have no practical opportunities to file a complaint, are denied the right to apply for international protection, despite most of them coming from war zones such as **Syria**, **Iraq** or **Afghanistan**, and many of them are also physically abused by personnel in uniforms and injured as a consequence.⁵⁰

Since 15 September 2015, Serbia generally does not take back third-country nationals under the readmission agreement except for those who hold valid travel/identity documents and are exempted from Serbian visa requirements. However, in 2021, Serbia again started to take back a few persons under the

⁴¹ CJEU, C-924/19 PPU and C-925/19 PPU, 14 May 2020, [here](#).

⁴² Sections 352/A and 50(2a) Criminal Code.

⁴³ Information provided by the Police, 13 February 2023.

⁴⁴ Information provided by the Police, 20 February 2024.

⁴⁵ National Office of the Judiciary, 4 February 2025.

⁴⁶ Section 5 of Act LXXXIX of 2007 on State Border, Section 80/J(3) of Asylum Act.

⁴⁷ HHC, *Hungary: Access denied*, Information Note, 14 July 2016, available [here](#).

⁴⁸ CJEU, C-808/18, 17 December 2020, available [here](#).

⁴⁹ ECtHR, *Shahzad v. Hungary*, Application No. 12625/17, Judgment of 8 October 2021, available [here](#). *H.K. v. Hungary*, Application No. 18531/17, Judgment of 22 September 2022, available [here](#). *S.S. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 56417/19 and *F.W. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 44245/20, Judgment of 12 October 2023, available [here](#); *K.P. v. Hungary*, Application No. 82479/17, Judgment of 18 January 2024, available [here](#); *R.N. v. Hungary*, Application No. 71/18, Judgment of 4 May 2023, available [here](#).

⁵⁰ *Shahzad v. Hungary* (no. 2), Application No. 37967/18, available [here](#).

readmission agreement.⁵¹ In 2023, Serbia took back 14 persons (4 Chinese, 7 Serbian, 3 Turkish citizens),⁵² and, in 2024, 17 persons (3 Chinese, 13 Serbians and 1 Turkish citizen). The Hungarian authorities only requested the application of the readmission agreement for these three nationalities.⁵³ The pushbacks from Hungary therefore happen without Hungarian authorities contacting Serbian authorities, so without application of readmission agreement.

Amendments that entered into force on 28 March 2017 state that when the state of crisis due to mass migration is in effect, irregularly staying migrants found anywhere in Hungary are to be escorted to the external side of the border fence with Serbia, extending the 8-km zone to the entire territory of Hungary.⁵⁴ This includes migrants who have never even been to Serbia before and have entered Hungary through Ukraine or Romania. Migrants who arrive at the airport and ask for asylum there are also pushed back to Serbia, although they have never even been there, since they arrived by plane from another country.

In 2022, 158,565 pushbacks were carried out.⁵⁵ 56 % of those pushed back were Syrian, whereas 16% were Afghan nationals. In 2023, 100,138 pushbacks were carried out. A total of 80% of those pushed back were Syrian, whereas 11% were Turkish and 5% Afghans.⁵⁶ In 2024, 5,713 pushbacks were carried out,⁵⁷ amongst them the top three nationalities were Syrian, Turkish and Afghan.⁵⁸

The 2024 pushback numbers show a significant decrease compared with previous years. This decline is due to a police operation in Serbia that took place in the end of 2023 during which migrants were forcibly evacuated from the entire northern border area with Hungary and Romania. 7,000 people were relocated to different camps in southern areas without being informed of their destination. Due to the continued police presence in the North of Serbia, migrants cannot access the Serbian-Hungarian border and are compelled to choose a different migratory route. As a result, the number of migrants attempting to cross the Serbian-Hungarian border decreased in 2024.⁵⁹

On 19 July 2018, the European Commission decided to refer Hungary to the CJEU for non-compliance of its asylum and return legislation with EU law.⁶⁰ The Commission considered that within its territory, Hungary failed to provide effective access to asylum procedures as third country nationals are escorted back across the border, even if they wish to apply for asylum. On 17 December 2020 the CJEU issued a judgement in the case C-808/18 and ruled that moving illegally staying third-country nationals to a border area, without observing the guarantees surrounding a return procedure constitutes infringements of EU law.⁶¹

No legislative amendments followed the judgement, and the practice still remains the same. At the end of February 2021, the Hungarian Minister of Justice requested interpretation of the Hungarian Fundamental Law (the Constitution) by the Hungarian Constitutional Court (CC), arguing that the implementation of the CJEU judgment regarding pushbacks would be in breach of the Fundamental Law.⁶² On 7 December 2021, the CC delivered a judgment that met only partially the government's expectations, as it rejected directly ruling on the primacy of EU law and clearly stated that foreigners in Hungary – including asylum-

⁵¹ Information given to HHC by the Serbian border guards in June 2021.

⁵² Information provided by the Police, 20 February 2024.

⁵³ Information provided by the Police, 19 February 2025.

⁵⁴ Section 5 of Act LXXXIX of 2007 on State Border, Section 80/J(3) of Asylum Act.

⁵⁵ See the statistics published by the Police [here](#) (EN).

⁵⁶ Available [here](#).

⁵⁷ Information from the official statistics from the [Police website](#). Please note that the Police provided much lower data (4777) in their FOI response from 19 February 2025.

⁵⁸ Information provided by the Police, 19 February 2025.

⁵⁹ Civil society joint report, *Pushed, beaten, left to die, European pushback report 2024*, February 2025, available [here](#).

⁶⁰ EC, *Migration and Asylum: Commission takes further steps in infringement procedures against Hungary*, IP 18/4522, 19 July 2018, available [here](#).

⁶¹ CJEU, Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 17 December 2020, *European Commission v Hungary*, C-808/18, available [here](#).

⁶² Minister of Justice, Case No. X / 00477 /2021, available [here](#).

seekers – do have a right to human dignity. However, the judgement is worrying as it interprets the right to self-determination in the sense that Hungarians have a right to ‘constitutional identity’, to be interpreted as the right to live in a culturally homogeneous country, essentially associating the arrival of migrants and asylum seekers with a threat to said identity.⁶³ The Government’s response to the judgment was that it confirms the Hungarian approach to migration and that pushbacks are as such allowed to continue.⁶⁴

Following the CJEU judgment C-808/18 and in light of the Hungarian authorities’ disregard of its findings, the HHC requested at the beginning of January 2021 that Frontex suspend its migration related operations in Hungary to avoid complicity in unlawful practices.⁶⁵ At the end of January 2021, Frontex, for the first time in the Agency’s history, decided to suspend its operational activities in Hungary, following increased attention from media, the European Parliament and the European Commission.⁶⁶

On 9 June 2021, the European Commission sent a letter of formal notice to Hungary for failing to comply with the ruling of the CJEU (C-808/18).⁶⁷ In November 2021, the European Commission once again referred Hungary to the CJEU for failure to comply with the judgment in case C-808/18.⁶⁸ On 13 June 2024, the CJEU ruled that Hungary failed to comply with the judgement and ordered to pay the European Commission a lump sum in the amount of EUR 200 000 000 and a penalty payment of EUR 1 000 000 per day until the date of compliance with the judgment.⁶⁹ Hungarian Government’s reaction to the judgement was firm: they refuse to pay anything up to date and they did not make any changes in order to implement the judgement.⁷⁰

On 8 October 2021, the ECtHR issued a judgement in the first case against Hungary involving a pushback. The Court ruled that pushbacks carried out by Hungary under a domestic regulation are in breach of the prohibition of collective expulsions enshrined in Article 4 of Protocol 4 of the Convention.⁷¹ On 22 September 2022 a similar judgement followed in *H.K. v. Hungary*.⁷² In 2023, the ECtHR condemned Hungary in 4 collective expulsion cases. *S.S. and Others v. Hungary and F.W. and Others v. Hungary* concern the pushback of families to Serbia who applied for asylum at the airport and who have never been in Serbia before.⁷³ *K.P. v. Hungary*⁷⁴ and *R.N. v. Hungary*⁷⁵ concern the pushback of unaccompanied minors. In 2024, the ECtHR condemned Hungary in one collective expulsion case *M.D. and Others v. Hungary*.⁷⁶ The case differs from other cases, because the family was collectively expelled after their asylum procedure was officially over. Pushbacks are also addressed in the CoM supervision of the execution of the ECtHR judgments. First they were classified under the *Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary*

⁶³ Hungarian Constitutional Court, Case No. X/477/2021, available [here](#).

⁶⁴ Euronews, *Hungarian Constitutional Court ruling is a migration milestone*, 15 December 2021, available [here](#), see HHC’s response: [here](#).

⁶⁵ DRC, *Pushing Back Responsibility. Rights Violations as a “Welcome Treatment” at Europe’s borders*, April 2021, [here](#).

⁶⁶ EU Observer, *Frontex suspends operations in Hungary*, 27 January 2021, available [here](#).

⁶⁷ Proceedings No INFR(2015)2201: EC, *June infringements package: key decisions*, 9 June 2021, available [here](#).

⁶⁸ EC, *Migration: Commission refers HUNGARY to the Court of Justice of the European Union over its failure to comply with Court judgment*, 12 November 2021, available [here](#).

⁶⁹ CJEU, Judgment of the Court of 13 June 2024, European Commission v Hungary, C-123/22, available [here](#).

⁷⁰ <https://tinyurl.com/yj4626nn>, <https://tinyurl.com/58efcjc5>.

⁷¹ ECtHR, *Shahzad v. Hungary*, Application No. 12625/17, Judgment of 8 October 2021, available [here](#).

⁷² ECtHR, *H.K. v. Hungary*, Application No. 18531/17, Judgment of 22 September 2022, available [here](#).

⁷³ ECtHR, *S.S. and Others v. Hungary, Application No. 56417/19 and F.W. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 44245/20, Judgment of 12 October 2023, available [here](#).

⁷⁴ ECtHR, *K.P. v. Hungary*, Application No. 82479/17, Judgment of 18 January 2024, available [here](#).

⁷⁵ ECtHR, *R.N. v. Hungary*, Application No. 71/18, Judgment of 4 May 2023, available [here](#).

⁷⁶ ECtHR, *M.D. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 60778/19, Judgment of 19 September 2024, available [here](#).

judgement,⁷⁷ but later the CoM decided to make the *Shahzad* case a leading case for push backs.⁷⁸ Several other pushback cases have already been communicated by the ECtHR.⁷⁹ Despite the above judgments, pushbacks continue on a daily basis.

The following example is particularly striking as it shows how it is not only impossible to apply for asylum in Hungary, but such an attempt leads to a pushback as well. An Afghan man, who, after having overstayed his study visa in Hungary, wanted to apply for asylum in September 2021 because of the Taliban takeover. Mr. H. Q. showed up in person at the NDGAP's asylum authority and expressed his wish to seek asylum. Instead of being admitted into the asylum procedure, he was removed from Hungary by the police on the same day. He was carried to the external side of the Hungarian border fence situated at the official Hungarian-Serbian state border and had no other choice but to irregularly enter Serbia – a country where he had never been in his life.⁸⁰ His asylum application was rejected as inadmissible, as the NDGAP held that, based on Section 32/F(1)b) of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum, he was requesting something impossible within the established legal framework. His asylum claim was thus rejected without even launching an examination. In the decision, the NDGAP cites Act LVIII of 2020 on the transitional measures following the termination of the state of danger, according to which asylum applications can only be submitted through a 'statement of intent' at the embassies of Hungary in Belgrade or in Kyiv, and can by no means be submitted from Hungary itself. The NDGAP held that it has therefore no competence to examine this asylum application and excluded the possibility of submitting an appeal against the decision. Nevertheless, the applicant appealed the decision and requested to be granted the right to remain on the territory during the appeal procedure. However, the Police drove the applicant to the Serbian border and escorted him through the gate in the fence, despite the Police being aware of his interim measure request and the suspensive effect that such a request should have. The removal took place outside the scope of the readmission agreement with Serbia and without the presence of Serbian border guards or police officers. Neither the Police nor the Immigration authority conducted an assessment as to whether the applicant's removal to Serbia would constitute refoulement and Serbian authorities were not informed of his removal. After being summarily removed, he was left without any assistance (with nothing else than what he had on him, as he had not been given the chance to retrieve his belongings from his house before being forcibly removed). He was denied access to a shelter in camps near the border, which were already running above capacity. He was subjected to physical violence while sleeping rough and the Serbian police twice refused to register him as an asylum seeker and physically attacked him. The pending ECtHR case was already communicated.⁸¹ At the national level, the Metropolitan Court adjudicating the rejection of his asylum application delivered its judgment on 12 November 2021, annulled the decision of the NDGAP and ordered that the applicant shall be allowed back.⁸² It ordered that a new asylum procedure be conducted in accordance with the general rules of the Asylum Act. In a case challenging his *de facto* expulsion, the Metropolitan Court ruled that his expulsion was unlawful and also ordered to allow back the applicant.⁸³ The authorities appealed to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court upheld the appeal.⁸⁴ According to the Supreme Court, it cannot be established that it was NDGAP who ordered the pushback and they do not have the competence to do that. In the repeated first instance court procedure new facts on NDGAP responsibility for ordering pushback were discovered in the files and the court ruled that since NDGAP has no competence over pushback decisions, this is a decision brought without competence, thus null and void from the beginning.⁸⁵

⁷⁷ Committee of Ministers, *H46-11 Ilias and Ahmed group v. Hungary* (Application No. 47287/15) – Supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments, available [here](#).

⁷⁸ Committee of Ministers, *Shahzad group v. Hungary* (Application No. 12625/17) – Supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments, available [here](#).

⁷⁹ ECtHR, *H.Q. v. Hungary*, Application No. 46084/21, Communicated on 7 October 2022, available [here](#); *Z.A. v. Hungary*, Application No. 40185/22, available [here](#); *A.S.A. v. Hungary*, Application No. 53952/22, available [here](#).

⁸⁰ For more information on the case please see [here](#).

⁸¹ *H.Q. v. Hungary*.

⁸² Metropolitan Court, Judgment No. 11.K.705.686/2021/22, 12 November 2021.

⁸³ Metropolitan Court, Judgment No. 11.K.706.224/2021/25, 26 May 2022.

⁸⁴ Kfv.II.37.290/2023/4., 21 June 2023.

⁸⁵ 11.K.702.533/2023/22., 21 November 2023.

The border between Austria and Hungary has been reinforced.⁸⁶ The HHC is aware of cases, where Austria applied the readmission agreement with Hungary and when a person was returned to Hungary, they were further pushed back to Serbia, but without the use of the readmission agreement.

Resort to ill-treatment at the border and in the pushbacks and arbitrary deprivation of liberty

Since 5 July 2016, the HHC and other organisations working with migrants and refugees, including UNHCR and MSF, have received reports and documented hundreds of individual cases of violence perpetrated against would-be asylum seekers on and around the Hungarian-Serbian border. Common to these accounts is the indiscriminate nature of the violence and the claim that the perpetrators wore uniforms consistent with the Hungarian police and military. The best-known case is that of a young Syrian man who drowned in the river Tisza while attempting to cross into Hungary on 1 June 2016.⁸⁷ His surviving brother was represented by the HHC and after the criminal investigation in relation to the tragic incident was closed at the national level, a case was submitted to the ECtHR. The Court ruled in 2023 that Hungary violated Article 2 (ineffective investigation) and Article 3 (procedural limb) of the Convention.⁸⁸ In 2023, the ECtHR issued a judgement in another case addressing ineffective investigation of police ill-treatment during a pushback, finding a violation of Article 3 (substantive and procedural).⁸⁹ Compilation of different reports can also be found in AIDA Country Report: Serbia.

In 2022, both the CoE Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants published reports addressing human rights violations at international borders.⁹⁰

In 2023, the CPT conducted another visit in Hungary and published its report in 2024, finding it regrettable that there is still no legal procedure offering effective protection against informal forcible removals of foreign nationals (pushbacks) and refoulement, including chain refoulement.⁹¹ The HHC prepared a detailed report on pushback practices prior to their visit.⁹² The HHC also responded to the FRANET Service Request no. 15. on Investigations of fundamental rights violations and criminal offences at the EU's external borders.⁹³ Following the visit to Hungary of the Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), held on 27 February – 3 March 2023, GRETA noted with grave concern the pushbacks and forced removals of migrants and asylum seekers at the border with Serbia, as well as the absence of a proper asylum application procedure in place, which virtually eliminate any possibility of detecting and identifying possible victims of trafficking among this vulnerable group, and further increases the vulnerability of those individuals to become victims or to be re-trafficked.⁹⁴

The 2024 FRA Guidance on investigating alleged ill-treatment at borders singled out Hungary, together with Croatia and Greece, as countries which 'did not effectively investigate incidents of ill treatment and loss of life during border management'. The FRA also noted that, despite 'credible allegations' of mistreatment, the three countries made insufficient efforts to locate and hear victims and witnesses,

⁸⁶ Fundamental Rights Agency, *Migration: Key fundamental rights concerns. 1.7.2021 → 30.9.2021*, [here](#), 9.

⁸⁷ UNHCR, 'UNHCR alarmed at refugee death on Hungary-Serbia border', 6 June 2016, available [here](#).

⁸⁸ ECtHR, *Alhowais v. Hungary*, Application No. 59435/17, available [here](#).

⁸⁹ *Shahzad v. Hungary (no. 2)*, Appl. No. 37967/18, available [here](#).

⁹⁰ Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, *Pushed beyond the limits: Four areas for urgent action to end human rights violations at Europe's borders*, April 2022, available [here](#) and UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, *Human rights violations at international borders: trends, prevention and accountability*, April 2022, available [here](#).

⁹¹ Available [here](#).

⁹² HHC, *The HHC Refugee Programme's Submission for the CPT's periodic visit to Hungary in 2023*, 8 May 2023, [here](#).

⁹³ Available [here](#).

⁹⁴ GRETA, *Evaluation Report Hungary, Access to justice and effective remedies for victims of trafficking in human beings, Third evaluation round*, GRETA(2024)02, 26 February 2024, available [here](#).

hindered lawyers in their work and did not have access to key evidence (e.g., footage from border surveillance).⁹⁵

1.3 Embassy procedure

On 26 May 2020, the government issued a government decree that introduced a new asylum system, the so called ‘embassy procedure’.⁹⁶ This new system was later included in the Transitional Act, that entered into force on 18 June 2020. The system was first in place until 31 December 2020 but was since then prolonged several times. In 2024, the government issued a decree that entered into force on 1 January 2025, prolonging the Embassy system without a sunset clause.⁹⁷ The decree is issued under the authorisation obtained through the state of danger (the special legal order) and legally, will remain in force until a) the government repeals it b) the state of danger is lifted. This specific state of danger, referring to the war in Ukraine, has been in force since February 2024 and has been prolonged until May 2025.⁹⁸

According to the new system, those wishing to seek asylum in Hungary, with a few exceptions noted below, must go through the following steps prior to being able to register their asylum application:

- ❖ A foreigner must personally submit a ‘statement of intent for the purpose of lodging an asylum application’ (hereafter: statement of intent) at the Embassy of Hungary in **Belgrade** or in **Kyiv**.⁹⁹
- ❖ The Embassy must then forward the ‘statement of intent’ to the NDGAP in Budapest, which shall examine it within 60 days.¹⁰⁰ During this period, the NDGAP might remotely interview the foreigner.
- ❖ The NDGAP should make a proposal to the Embassy whether to issue the ‘would-be’ asylum seeker a special, single-entry permit to enter Hungary for the purpose of lodging an asylum application.¹⁰¹
- ❖ In case the permit is issued, the would-be asylum-seeker must travel on their own to Hungary within 30 days, and upon arrival, immediately avail themselves to the border guards.¹⁰²
- ❖ The border guards must then present the ‘would-be’ asylum-seeker to the asylum authority within 24 hours.¹⁰³
- ❖ The ‘would-be’ asylum-seeker can then formally register their asylum application with the NDGAP.

Only people belonging to the following categories are not required to go through the process described above:¹⁰⁴

- ❖ Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who are staying in Hungary.
- ❖ Family members¹⁰⁵ of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who are staying in Hungary.

⁹⁵ FRA, *Guidance on investigating alleged ill-treatment at borders*, 30 July 2024, available [here](#). For an overview of international organisations and human rights monitoring bodies’ reports on the Hungarian pushback practices from previous years, see previous AIDA, *Country reports: Hungary*, available [here](#).

⁹⁶ Government Decree 233/2020. (V. 26.) on the rules of the asylum procedure during the state of danger declared for the prevention of the human epidemic endangering life and property and causing massive disease outbreaks, and for the protection of the health and lives of Hungarian citizens.

⁹⁷ Government Decree 361/2024. (XI. 28.) on the applicability of the transitional rules of the asylum procedure.

⁹⁸ Government Decree no. 424/2022 on the declaration of a state of emergency and certain emergency rules in view of the armed conflict and humanitarian disaster in the territory of Ukraine, and in order to prevent and manage their consequences in Hungary.

⁹⁹ Section 1 of Government Decree 292/2020 (VI. 17.).

¹⁰⁰ Section 2 (3)-(4) of Government Decree 233/2020. (V. 26.) and Section 268 (3)-(4) of the Transitional Act

¹⁰¹ Section 2 (4)-(5) of Government Decree 233/2020. (V. 26.) and Section 268 (4)-(5) of the Transitional Act.

¹⁰² Sections 3 and 4(2) of Government Decree 233/2020. (V. 26.) and Sections 269 and 270 (2) of the Transitional Act.

¹⁰³ Section 4 (3) of Government Decree 233/2020. (V. 26.) and Section 270 (3) of the Transitional Act.

¹⁰⁴ Section 271 (1) of the Transitional Act.

¹⁰⁵ Family members defined according to the Asylum Act (Section 2(j)) are the spouses, minor children and children’s parents or an accompanying foreign person responsible for them under Hungarian law. The HHC is aware of cases, where the asylum application was not accepted from adult children who joined their parent with int. protection status through family reunification.

- ❖ Those subject to forced measures, measures or punishment affecting personal liberty, except if they have crossed Hungary in an 'illegal' manner. This exception was modified with the Gov. Decree 494/2024, which entered into force on 1 January 2025 and the illegal entry was removed. The current exemption therefore reads: A person subject to forced measures, measures or punishment affecting personal liberty – excluding cases of apprehension and petty offence confinement. This in practice means that persons detained or under compulsory place of stay can submit an asylum application, despite the illegal entry, but those just apprehended by the police cannot (push backs are therefore not affected with this modification).

As regards the procedure at the embassy, the law does not clarify the criteria to be considered by the NDGAP in deciding on such applications. Those wishing to submit their statement of intent must first secure an appointment at the embassy. There is no clear procedure on how this could and should be arranged. According to the HHC's knowledge, people are supposed to send an e-mail requesting an appointment. They are informed that they will be informed about the date of the appointment to lodge the intent (this implies that they are placed on an undefined 'waiting list'). The HHC is aware of several cases where applicants waited over 6 months to get an appointment, while some received a date within weeks. As of 31 December 2023, 44 people are on the waiting list in order to submit a statement of intent.¹⁰⁶ As of 31 December 2024, 11 people are on the waiting list in order to submit a statement of intent.¹⁰⁷ Some also miss the appointment, as they do not speak English and the information about the appointment is sent to them in English by e-mail, or they are not used to use emails, or they were not able to arrive to the appointment, as they couldn't arrange their travel, since they were placed in a reception centre further away from Belgrade. In 2023, 49 appointments were missed out of 51 appointments given (145 out of 147 people).¹⁰⁸ In 2024, 29 appointments were missed out of 35 appointments given (47 out of 53 people).¹⁰⁹ Reported issues are also related to the lack of knowledge of some of the applicants who had to be assisted in creating email accounts and using them for the purpose of scheduling the lodging of the statement of intent.¹¹⁰

The 'statement of intent' form has to be filled out in English or Hungarian, for which no interpretation or legal assistance is provided. Similar issues on the Embassy procedure in Belgrade have been reported in the [AIDA report on Serbia](#). In 2022, according to the NDGAP, 16 statements of intent were submitted at the Embassy of Hungary in Belgrade. In 2023, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2 statements of intent were submitted at the Embassy of Hungary in Belgrade and none in Kyiv. A total of 15 requests for appointments in order to submit a statement of intent were requested.¹¹¹ In 2024, 6 statements of intent were submitted at the Embassy of Hungary in Belgrade and none in Kyiv. A total of 29 requests for appointments in order to submit a statement of intent were requested.¹¹²

Only one family's 'statement of intent' was assessed positively in 2020 and the NDGAP granted them a single-entry permit in order to apply for asylum in Hungary. Eventually, this family from Iran was granted refugee status. All other applications were rejected in an email, by one paragraph stating that the NDGAP decided not to suggest the issuance of a single-entry permit. The decision therefore bears no reasoning, and the law does not foresee any remedy. This clearly denies asylum seekers access to a fair and efficient asylum procedure as it raises fundamental concerns over the possibility of a substantive assessment without appropriate procedural guarantees being in place as required by international and EU law. In 2021, 8 persons (4 persons in April and 4 in September) were granted a single-entry permit in order to apply for asylum in Hungary. In 2022 (December), 4 persons and in 2023, 5 persons were granted a single-entry permit in order to apply for asylum in Hungary, all of Iranian nationality. In 2024, none was granted a single-entry permit.

¹⁰⁶ Response of the Ministry of Foreign affairs to the HHC FOI request, 5 February 2024.

¹⁰⁷ Response of the Ministry of Foreign affairs to the HHC FOI request, 11 February 2025.

¹⁰⁸ Response of the Ministry of Foreign affairs to the HHC FOI request, 5 February 2024.

¹⁰⁹ Response of the Ministry of Foreign affairs to the HHC FOI request, 11 February 2025.

¹¹⁰ See more in AIDA Country Report Serbia-2022 Update, p. 64.

¹¹¹ Response of the Ministry of Foreign affairs to the HHC FOI request, 5 February 2024.

¹¹² Response of the Ministry of Foreign affairs to the HHC FOI request, 11 February 2025.

Judicial and international criticism

The HHC represents several rejected people in domestic court procedures. Common to all the cases is that courts found that the lack of the most basic procedural guarantees, such as the disclosure of the reasoning behind the rejection decision, constitutes such a serious violation of procedural requirements that the asylum authority must conduct a new procedure at the end of which it must provide detailed justification of its decision.¹¹³

The courts also found that although the Transitional Act remains silent on this, given the nature of the procedure and the effect of the outcome, the notification of the decision is in fact an administrative act and as such, can be subject to judicial review. However, this is not enshrined in the Transitional Act, and applicants are not informed by the Embassy of these developments in Hungarian case law. The asylum authority to date refuses to implement these judgments.¹¹⁴ Instead, using a loophole created recently to channel out sensitive cases from the ordinary court system,¹¹⁵ it requested the CC to quash the first such court decision and requested that the CC grant suspensive effect. Despite the CC's rejection of the request for suspensive effect,¹¹⁶ the NDGAP did not continue with the procedure and therefore did not implement the judgment in question. In all the other cases, where the court ordered a new procedure, the asylum office *ex officio* started repeated procedures, but it immediately suspended them based on a pending CC complaint procedure. More than half a year later, however, the court annulled the suspension decisions of the NDGAP.¹¹⁷ Meanwhile, the CC dismissed the application on 24 May 2022, pointing out that the NDGAP did not name any fundamental rights that would have been violated by the court judgment subject to review by the CC.¹¹⁸

The NDGAP finally had to issue new decisions in repeated procedures. Although the NDGAP provided some justification for rejections, it still did not properly meet the requirements set by the courts, so further appeals had to be lodged. Litigation had therefore been ongoing for more than 2,5 years, a delay that left many of the HHC's clients feeling hopeless.¹¹⁹

The courts' reasoning in repeated procedures became stronger in 2023. For example, in one of the cases, the court ruled that given that the applicants brought their application more than two years ago and that the NDGAP has taken an unlawful decision for the second time, the court, in order to ensure effective legal protection, found it essential to provide the clearest possible guidance for the new procedure. The court noted that the applicants had no health problems and were not suffering from any infectious diseases and that in the case of persons entering Hungary from the territory of Serbia, there are currently no epidemiological restrictions in force. Therefore, granting the applicants a single-entry permit would not present a risk of infection. The Court further noted that there are no other reasons for refusing entry. The fact that the applicants did not lodge an application for asylum in Serbia could not be regarded as a reason for refusal of entry, as the legislature has not introduced any restriction in this regard in the legislation. The judge also instructed NDGAP that the new procedure should be finished within 8 days (last time it took the NDGAP one year to bring a new decision), and that all that NDGAP should do is to issue a recommendation on the approval of entry.¹²⁰ NDGAP complied with the judgement.

In a case of an UAM who was pushed back and later submitted a statement of intent at the Embassy, his statement of intent was rejected two times already. The NDGAP referred to the facts that he did not apply

¹¹³ See for example the following judgments: 11.K.704.266/2021/6, 5 October 2021; 49.K.704.624/2021/16, 3 February 2022; 11.K.704.127/2021/11, 5 October 2021.

¹¹⁴ HHC, *Implementing judgments in the field of asylum and migration on odd days*, 17 October 2022, available [here](#).

¹¹⁵ HHC, *New law threatens judicial independence in Hungary - again*, January 2020, available [here](#), 3-5.

¹¹⁶ Section 53 (4), 61 of Act CLI of 2011 on the Constitutional Court.

¹¹⁷ See for example the following judgments, 49.K.700.743/2022/5, 5 July 2022.

¹¹⁸ Ruling of the Constitutional Court IV/3538-1/2021.

¹¹⁹ HHC, *No access to asylum – embassy system info note update*, 13 June 2023, available [here](#).

¹²⁰ 13.K.702.034/2023/5., 31 August 2023.

for asylum in Bulgaria nor Serbia and he did not show that he was not able to do so and that this system is needed in order to prevent illegal migration and smuggling. In the second appeal procedure, the court ruled that no new procedure should be started since the Embassy procedure was deemed illegal by CJEU, and it is not possible to instruct the authorities to let the applicant back, because if he really intended to submit an asylum application in Hungary, the authority's failure to receive it can be contested in either an omission lawsuit or a direct action.¹²¹

UNHCR expressed its criticism over the new system,¹²² and this issue was brought up in Rule 9 submissions on implementation of Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary case¹²³ by UNHCR¹²⁴ and NGO/NHRI.

Ms Leyla Kayacik, Special Representative of the Secretary General on Migration and Refugees, noted in her report of the fact-finding mission to Hungary that the current Embassy Procedure in place limits the fair and effective access to asylum of individuals who are not entitled to temporary protection and that this procedure might raise issues under the ECHR.¹²⁵

On 30 October 2020, the European Commission decided to launch an infringement procedure against Hungary.¹²⁶ This represents the fifth infringement procedure related to asylum policies from the Commission against Hungary since 2015.¹²⁷ Following a letter of formal notice from October 2020¹²⁸ and a reasoned opinion sent in February 2021,¹²⁹ on 15 July 2021 the Commission decided to refer Hungary to the CJEU for unlawfully restricting access to the asylum procedure in breach of Article 6 of the Asylum Procedures Directive (APD), interpreted in light of Article 18 of the Charter.¹³⁰ The application initiating proceedings was received in December 2021 and the judgement was delivered on 22 June 2023. CJEU ruled that by making the possibility of making an application for international protection subject to the prior submission of a declaration of intent to an embassy located in a third country, Hungary has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EU law.¹³¹

Despite the above judgement, the validity of the embassy system was extended. In its latest prolongation reasoning, the Government cites as a reason the need to prevent the abuse of the asylum system on a massive scale by irregular migrants. Since the transit zones had to be closed, following the CJEU judgements C-924/19 PPU and C 925/19 PPU, the “embassy procedure” had to be introduced, in order to allow entry only to those who are in genuine need of asylum in the EU and who are not granted it elsewhere. The amendment is also justified in view of the massive and deliberate criminal activities of smugglers.¹³²

In April 2024, the Commission has decided to send a letter of formal notice to Hungary for failing to comply with the ruling of the CJEU in case C-823/21.¹³³

¹²¹ Case 11.K.700.867/2024/5., 30 April 2024.

¹²² UNHCR, *UNHCR Position on Hungarian Act LVIII of 2020 on the Transitional Rules and Epidemiological Preparedness related to the Cessation of the State of Danger*, June 2020, available [here](#).

¹²³ Council of Europe, *Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary – Status of execution*, available [here](#).

¹²⁴ UNHCR, *Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in the cases of Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary (Application No. 47287/15; Grand Chamber judgment of 21 November 2019) and Shahzad v. Hungary (Application No. 12625/17; Judgment of 8 July 2021)*, 31 August 2022, available [here](#).

¹²⁵ Report of the fact-finding mission to Hungary by Ms Leyla Kayacik Special Representative of the Secretary General on Migration and Refugees 21-23 March 2023, 21 August 2023, SG/Inf(2023)26, available [here](#).

¹²⁶ Procedure INFR(2020)2310: EC, ‘October infringement package: key decision’, 30 October 2020 available [here](#).

¹²⁷ ECRE, *Hungary: Facing Fifth Infringement Procedure Related to Asylum Since 2015*, 6 November 2020, available [here](#).

¹²⁸ EC, *October infringements package: key decisions*, 30 October 2020, available [here](#).

¹²⁹ EC, *February infringements package: key decisions*, 18 February 2021, available [here](#).

¹³⁰ EC, *Commission refers Hungary to the Court of Justice of the European Union for unlawfully restricting access to the asylum procedure*, 15 July 2021, available [here](#).

¹³¹ CJEU, *Commission v. Hungary*, Case C-823/21, 22 June 2023, available [here](#).

¹³² Explanatory memorandum to Section 91 of the Act XCI of 2023 on amending necessary laws in order to strengthen public security and fight against migration.

¹³³ EC, *April infringement package: key decisions*, 24 April 2024, available [here](#).

Unaccompanied and separated children (UaSC)

Although the vast majority of irregularly staying third country nationals get automatically and forcibly removed from Hungary to Serbia in a summary procedure, there have been some rare exceptions, such as the cases of UaSCs who were injured when crossing the border – e.g., fell off the border fence or were beaten by the Police or military so severely that they needed to be hospitalised. For them, a guardian was appointed and following their release from the hospital, they were placed in a children's home in Fót, near Budapest.¹³⁴

In their case, the guardian could contact the embassy in Belgrade and ask for an appointment to submit the statement of intent. In such cases, the appointment was given within a reasonable time. However, it normally still took in around 1,5 – 2 months on average for the guardian to arrange for their travel to Belgrade. Even when the embassy showed flexibility and accepted the statement of intent to be submitted in the Hungarian consulate in Subotica (near the border), this time frame remained the same. This delay is mainly due to the fact that when appointed, guardians need to arrange for a meeting with the child with an interpreter and a legal representative, and then must arrange for their travels. The statement of intent cannot be sent by post, email, fax or anything else and the guardian, who often is in charge of 30-40 children at the same time, must travel hundreds of kilometres just to submit a few sheets of paper, which is particularly challenging.¹³⁵ Also, UASCs who are waiting for their declaration of intent to be registered and approved remain in legal limbo and cannot access different rights.

According to the Child Protection Act, only guardians working at TEGYESZ (Child Protection Guardian Services of Budapest) may be appointed to be guardians of unaccompanied children. The Government Decree on the qualification requirements for civil servants contains an exhaustive list of the necessary qualifications a person needs to possess in order to be able to become a guardian. For instance, they need to hold a degree (or be certified in) one of the following: law, public administration manager, administration manager, social work, pedagogy (except for religious studies), psychologist or mental hygiene, child protection counsellor, family advisor holding a legal certificate (not a law degree), district nurse, theologian, teacher of religious studies, pastoral advisor.¹³⁶

When the guardians did submit the statement of intent, the embassy forwarded it to the asylum authority in a speedy manner, and the asylum authority invited the minor and the guardian to formally submit the asylum application within a couple of days. In 2024, there was a case where, one week after the submission of the statement of the intent, the asylum authority held an asylum interview on the same day as the formal application was submitted to the NDGAP.

What was mentioned above, however, should in no way be understood in the sense that unaccompanied children are, as a rule, exempt from pushbacks, as such procedure was applied only in a handful of cases in 2021 and 2022. Only a few cases resulted in a favourable decision. UASC suffer from the systemic denial of access to the territory and procedure as much as adults. Practice shows that it is the level of their injuries upon irregular entry, or a rare spark of humanity in the Police officer in question, as opposed to a child-focused approach, which determines their fate following interception by the authorities near the border.¹³⁷

The following case clearly illustrates the insufficiency of the system. In September 2021, a Syrian UaSC arrived in Hungary. He climbed through the fence on the Serbian border together with a small group of other asylum seekers. When climbing up on the second fence on the border, he was apprehended by the Police. He told the HHC staff that a policeman pushed him to the dirt with excessive force and hit him several times with a metal baton. Severely injured, he was taken to a hospital where he stayed for several days. After being released, he was not pushed back to Serbia but instead taken to the children's home

¹³⁴ Practice-informed observation by Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

¹³⁵ Practice-informed observation by Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

¹³⁶ Government Decree 29/2012 (III.7.) on the qualification requirements for civil servants, Annex 3, point 48.

¹³⁷ Practice-informed observation by Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

housing UASCs. When arriving to the children's home, he was frightened, traumatised and extremely angry. He wanted to seek protection but also wanted to report police ill-treatment which occurred at the border. However, he required a legal guardian to be able to initiate relevant proceedings. When his guardian was appointed to him, they could not meet immediately since guardians are overworked, and there is not enough of them. He had to wait for around 2 weeks to meet the guardian so he could attempt to apply for asylum in Hungary because his statement of intent form must be brought to Serbia by their guardian. It must be said that the embassy staff was flexible enough to meet the guardian halfway at the Hungarian consulate in Subotica. The child entered Hungary on 10 September and his intent form was finally submitted on 19 November. It was accepted by the asylum authority on 26 November. However, and as outlined above, he was in a legal limbo. He did not have access to free healthcare for the repeated hospital visits he needed to recover from the violence he suffered at the border. After his asylum interview on 2 December (nearly three months after entering Hungary), he decided to leave Hungary. He absconded from the children's home and decided to move on in an irregular manner. What normally would have been an easy administrative task - registering the asylum claim of a child - took two months and one international trip. In the meantime, the child was kept in an uncertain legal limbo, which caused him further trauma.¹³⁸

1.4 Legal access to the territory

Third country nationals cannot apply for a humanitarian visa with the intention to apply for international protection upon arrival. There are also no resettlement or relocation operations in place. In 2017, the European Commission referred Hungary, Czechia and Poland to the CJEU for non-compliance with the Council Decision on relocation.¹³⁹ The CJEU established that the Member States had breached the Council Decision by failing to relocate asylum applicants from Italy or Greece.¹⁴⁰

However, Hungary did assist certain group of people in need of protection. In 2018, Hungary accepted approximately 300 refugees from Venezuela, after the country's descent into political and economic turmoil. They were not subject to the asylum procedure but received a settlement paper that allowed them to work, access to free accommodation for one year and access to an integration programme with free Hungarian and English language courses. The Hungarian Government decided not to communicate about this programme in public and it remained a secret until discovered by the media.¹⁴¹

Similarly, following the Taliban take-over in Afghanistan in August 2021, almost 500 former NATO co-workers and their families were flown to Hungary in the rescue operation. The rescued Afghan citizens were not subject to the asylum procedure but were instead channelled into the alien policing procedure (residence permit for other purposes, *i.e.*, humanitarian purposes). An AMIF-funded project was set up to provide apartments for Afghan evacuees in Budapest, as part of an integration programme but ended in 2023.¹⁴²

One of the routes people in need of international protection may take to legally enter Hungary is [family reunification](#).

¹³⁸ Practice-informed observation by Hungarian Helsinki Committee December 2021.

¹³⁹ EC, 'Relocation: Commission refers the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland to the Court of Justice', 7 December 2017, available [here](#).

¹⁴⁰ CJEU, Joined cases [C-715/17](#), [C-718/17](#) and [C-719/17](#), 2 April 2020.

¹⁴¹ Index, 'Hungary accepts Venezuelan refugees with the utmost secrecy', 21 February 2019, available [here](#).

¹⁴² EUAA, *Asylum Report 2022*, June 2022, available [here](#) and AIDA, *Country Report Hungary – 2022 Update*, April 2023, available [here](#).

2. Preliminary checks of third country nationals upon arrival

Indicators: Preliminary checks at the arrival point

1. Are there any checks that are applied systematically or regularly at the point of entry when a person enters the territory? ☐ Yes ☒ No
2. Is the person considered under law to have entered the territory during these checks? ☐ Yes ☐ No

There are no checks foreseen for people entering Hungary illegally. When they are apprehended by the police, they are not identified, their data is not registered, and they are not allowed to submit an asylum claim. Instead, they are pushed back to Serbia. The only data registered was their nationality, which was recorded based on their self-identification (see section 1.2 Irregular entry and police ill-treatment). However, in the statistics on pushbacks provided by the Police in 2024, the breakdown by age is also recorded.

3. Registration of the asylum application

Indicators: Registration

1. Are specific time limits laid down in law for making an application? ☐ Yes ☒ No
❖ If so, what is the time limit for lodging an application?
2. Are specific time limits laid down in law for lodging an application? ☐ Yes ☒ No
❖ If so, what is the time limit for lodging an application?
3. Are registration and lodging distinct stages in the law or in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ No
4. Is the authority with which the application is lodged also the authority responsible for its examination? ☒ Yes ☐ No
5. Can an application for international protection be lodged at embassies, consulates or other external representations? ☒ Yes¹⁴³ ☐ No

There is no time limit for lodging an asylum application. Until March 2020, applications could only be lodged in the transit zones (except for those lawfully staying in the territory, and UaSCs below 14 years old) and asylum seekers entering the transit zone were asked immediately whether they wished to apply for asylum. If they did not wish to do so, they were immediately escorted back through the gate of the transit zone.

Since 26 May 2020, only those who receive a single-entry permit after submitting a statement of intent at the Embassy in **Belgrade** or **Kyiv** or belong to certain exceptions described in the section on the [Embassy procedure](#) are able to apply for asylum once they enter Hungary.

The application should be lodged in writing or orally and in person by the person seeking protection at the NDGAP.¹⁴⁴ The Asylum Act states that children between 14 and 18 years old have the capacity to exercise their rights in their own asylum procedure, even though, in general, they only have limited legal capacity. If a family lodges an asylum application together, children between 14-18 must formally (in writing) agree to the joint application. They also have the right to lodge an asylum application separately from their parents/responsible adults. Furthermore, the individualised risks may be examined during the separate interviews (in general, children above 14 years old need to be interviewed separately from their family members). A humanitarian residence permit is issued to a person who applies for asylum. If the person staying in Hungary seeking protection, who is allowed to apply for asylum, appears before another authority to lodge an application for asylum, that authority should inform the asylum seeker about where

¹⁴³ It concerns the possibility to submit only the intent to apply for asylum, and not the application itself. The procedure is described in the section on the [Embassy procedure](#)

¹⁴⁴ Section 80/I(b) and 80/J(1) Asylum Act.

to turn to with their application. If the asylum claim is made during forced measures or measures or punishment affecting personal liberty, the proceeding authority must record the statement and forward it to the asylum authority without delay.

Numbers of applications for international protection are presented below:

Asylum applicants in Hungary									
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
177,135	29,432	3,397	671	468	117	38	44	28	29

Source: Former IAO and NDGAP

According to the Section 353/A of the Criminal Code, in force as of 1 January 2023, any person who provides contribution with the aim of aiding another person in initiating an asylum procedure or any other procedure for obtaining a title of residence in Hungary by means of making a false statement or suppressing known facts is guilty of a misdemeanour punishable by custodial arrest, insofar as the act did not result in a more serious criminal offense. For more information see section on [Access to NGOs and UNHCR](#).

C. Procedures

1. Regular procedure

From 28 March 2017 until 26 May 2020, but in practice until March 2020, asylum applications could only be submitted in the transit zones, with the exception of those staying lawfully in the country. All asylum seekers, excluding UaSCs below the age of 14, had to stay at the transit zones for the whole duration of their asylum procedure. The asylum procedure in the transit zone was therefore a regular procedure and no longer a [Border Procedure](#). Provisions regulating the border procedure are currently suspended in Hungary, due to the 'state of crisis due to mass migration'.

As of 26 May 2020, the regular procedure can be used only by those who receive single-entry permit after submitting a 'statement of intent' at the Embassy in **Belgrade** or **Kyiv** or by certain exceptions described under the section on the [Embassy procedure](#).

1.1 General (scope, time limits)

Indicators: Regular Procedure: General

1. Time limit set in law for the determining authority to make a decision on the asylum application at first instance: 2 months
2. Are detailed reasons for the rejection at first instance of an asylum application shared with the applicant in writing? ☒ Yes ☐ No
3. Backlog of pending cases at first instance as of 31 December 2024 : 16
4. Average length of the first instance procedure in 2024: No official data

The asylum procedure in Hungary is regulated in the Asylum Act.

The asylum procedure in Hungary starts with an assessment of whether a person falls under a Dublin procedure. If this is not the case, the NDGAP proceeds with examining whether the application is

inadmissible or whether it should be decided in an accelerated procedure. The decision on this shall be made within 15 days.¹⁴⁵

The procedural deadline for issuing a decision on the merits is 60 days.¹⁴⁶ The amendment to the Asylum Act that entered into force on 1 January 2018 provides that the head of the former IAO, and now NDGAP, may extend this administrative time limit once before its expiry, by a maximum of 21 days.¹⁴⁷ The following shall not count towards the administrative time limit:

- ❖ periods when the procedure is suspended;
- ❖ periods for remedying deficiencies and making statements;
- ❖ periods needed for the translation of the application and other documents;
- ❖ periods required for expert testimony;
- ❖ duration of the special authority's procedure (for instance the Security Agency);
- ❖ periods required to comply with a request (for example when the NDGAP requests COI from the documentation centre).

In 2022, according to the HHC's experience, procedures got longer due to the Ukrainian crisis and lack of additional capacity. NDGAP usually decided between 3 to 5 months, but in some cases it took even longer, more than 6 months. In 2023, similar delays were reported. In 2024, according to the HHC experience, the average length of a regular asylum procedure was 5-6 months.

First instance decisions on the asylum application are taken by so-called eligibility officers within the Refugee Directorate of the NDGAP. A decision of the NDGAP may:

- ❖ Grant refugee status;
- ❖ Grant subsidiary protection status;
- ❖ Grant tolerated status where non-refoulement prohibits the person's return; or
- ❖ Reject the application as inadmissible or reject it on the merits.

The refugee authority shall terminate the proceedings if:

- ❖ the client has withdrawn his/her application;
- ❖ the client fails to provide the documents requested by the refugee authority in due time, or failed to provide the statement requested, hence the application cannot be decided;
- ❖ the reason for continuing the proceedings no longer exists;
- ❖ the client did not initiate, by the prescribed time limit, the proceedings within his/her right for determining the incidental question as is required for the refugee authority's decision, where the decision concerning the incidental question lies with another authority or court;
- ❖ if the proceeding has become moot upon the death of the client.

Amendments to the Asylum Act which entered into force on 1 January 2018 provide an additional ground for termination of the procedure that is unclear and the application of which could be problematic:

'The refugee authority shall terminate the procedure if the client failed to submit any document requested by the refugee authority in time or failed to comply with the invitation to make a statement within the time limit and, in the absence of the document or statement, the application cannot be decided on.'¹⁴⁸ The HHC has not observed any such termination practice since the entry into force of the amendments.

In parallel with the rejection decision, the NDGAP also immediately expels the rejected asylum seeker and orders a ban on entry and stay for 1 or 2 years.¹⁴⁹ This ban is entered into the Schengen Information System and prevents the person from entering the entire Schengen area in any lawful way.

¹⁴⁵ Section 47(2) Asylum Act.

¹⁴⁶ Section 47(3) Asylum Act.

¹⁴⁷ Section 32/G Asylum Act.

¹⁴⁸ Section 32/I Asylum Act.

¹⁴⁹ Practice-informed observation by Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

According to the NDGAP, the average length of an asylum procedure, from submitting the application for asylum until the first instance decision is delivered was 82 days in 2019. In the case of Syrian asylum seekers, this time was shorter, a total of 69 days, while the applications of Afghan applicants were decided in 78 days on average. In the case of Iraqi asylum seekers, the average length of the asylum procedure was longer than the average for all asylum seekers, lasting for a total of 87 days. Since 2020, every year upon request, the NDGAP has stated it did not have the requested data.¹⁵⁰

In practice, according to the HHC, in 2021 the average length of an asylum procedure, including both the first-instance procedure conducted by the NDGAP and the judicial review procedure, was 3-6 months. The HHC's lawyers reported that what mainly delayed decision making at the first instance was waiting for the approval of the decision by the superior of the case officer. Decisions in status revision procedures and asylum procedures of applicants residing in the territory of Hungary (not in the transit, not in detention) took 2-4 months. In 2022 and 2023, according to the HHC's experience, the average time of proceedings was roughly the same as in 2021. In 2024, according to the HHC's experience, the court procedures lasted around 3 months.

The HHC attorneys report that COI is not automatically shared by the NDGAP with the applicants, before a decision in their asylum case is made, but it can be obtained by requesting access to the case documentation.

1.2 Prioritised examination and fast-track processing

According to Section 35(7) of the Asylum Act, cases of UaSCs should be prioritised. However, this prioritisation is not applied in practice. According to HHC lawyers and attorneys working with UaSCs, still in 2024 the decision-making procedure took the same length as in the cases of adults and the former IAO and the NDGAP used up the 60 days. The HHC is not aware of cases where the former IAO or the NDGAP used the legal possibility to extend the deadline.

In case an asylum seeker is detained in an asylum detention or immigration jail, the asylum procedure shall be conducted as a matter of priority. This is usually applied in practice, including in 2024.¹⁵¹ Note that the Government did not consider transit zones as detention; therefore, the prioritisation did not apply there.

1.3 Personal interview

Indicators: Regular Procedure: Personal Interview

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker in most cases conducted in practice in the regular procedure? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. In the regular procedure, is the interview conducted by the authority responsible for taking the decision? ☒ Yes ☐ No
3. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? ☒ Frequently ☐ Rarely ☐ Never
4. Can the asylum seeker request the interviewer and the interpreter to be of a specific gender? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 ❖ If so, is this applied in practice, for interviews? ☒ Yes (but not always) ☐ No

The personal interview of the asylum seeker is mandatory in the asylum procedure. The NDGAP may omit the personal interview if the asylum seeker:¹⁵²

- ❖ Is not fit for being heard;

¹⁵⁰ Information provided by NDGAP on 2 March 2021, 7 February 2022 and 19 February 2024.

¹⁵¹ Section 35/A Asylum Act.

¹⁵² Section 43 Asylum Act.

- ❖ Submitted a subsequent application and, in the application, failed to state facts or provided proofs that would allow the recognition as a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection. The personal hearing cannot be dispensed with, if the subsequent application is submitted by a person seeking recognition whose application was submitted earlier on their behalf as a dependent person or an unmarried minor.

The quality of the asylum interviews highly depends on the personality of the case officer. Although in most cases, the interview recordings – especially when legal representative is not present – are vague and lack the resolution of contradictions, the HHC is also aware of an extremely punctual and detailed interview technique applied in Budapest. Accordingly, the case officer conducts extensive interviews and usually holds two hearings with the aim that by the second time contradictions are clarified in light of their country-of-origin information.

In 2021, the HHC reported that some of the case officers made rude comments about the applicants in Hungarian. In one interview, an officer from the CPO was present and made highly inappropriate comments regarding the Afghan applicant and his family members. The case officer conducting the interview did not intervene; instead, he also made inappropriate comments. In 2024, another inappropriate hearing happened with the NDGAP in a case of a UaSC, who came out during the hearing. The case officer was very rude, asked questions like "but can you imagine having a romantic relationship with a girl in the future?", which made the UaSC cry. In any case, positive practices are also worth noting. Case officers were in some cases open to adjust the interview appointment to the needs of the applicant. For example, interviews could be arranged in the afternoon so that the applicant does not have to miss work. In one case the applicant, dependent on a wheelchair, was not required to be present in person at the announcement of the decision. Case officers often called legal representatives before making an appointment, to inform them and to make sure the appointment would be appropriate.

The applicants also complain that the interviews are extremely lengthy and tiring. One of the reasons for this is that there are many introductory questions regarding the personal data of the applicants and their travel route. By the time the interview reaches the reasons of fleeing or reasons for not being able to go back, the applicants are already very tired, and therefore they may fail to provide details which can be crucial for the positive outcome of their application¹⁵³

The interviewer usually does not ask anything concerning the IPA (internal protection alternative) and does not even tell the asylum seeker that they are examining the possibility of the IPA. When there are contradictions, the interviewers usually do not try to fully resolve them.¹⁵⁴

In 2019, the NDGAP conducted a total of 549 personal interviews.¹⁵⁵ Since 2020, every year upon request the NDGAP has stated it did not have the requested data.¹⁵⁶

Where the applicant requests so, a same-sex interviewer must be provided, where this is considered not to hinder the completion of the asylum procedure.¹⁵⁷ For asylum seekers who are facing gender-based persecution and make such a request, this designation is compulsory.¹⁵⁸ Amendments that entered into force on 1 January 2018 secure the right of the applicant to request a case officer and interpreter of the gender of their choice on grounds that their gender identity is different from the gender registered in the official database.¹⁵⁹ Nevertheless, the HHC is not aware of any gender or vulnerability-specific guidelines applicable to eligibility officers conducting interviews (see [Special Procedural Guarantees](#)).

¹⁵³ Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

¹⁵⁴ Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

¹⁵⁵ Information provided by NDGAP, 3 February 2020.

¹⁵⁶ Information provided by NDGAP on 2 March 2021, 7 February 2022 and 19 February 2024.

¹⁵⁷ Section 66(2) Asylum Decree.

¹⁵⁸ Section 66(3) Asylum Decree.

¹⁵⁹ Section 66(3a) Asylum Decree.

In 2023, the HHC colleague reported that a Constitutional Protection Office representative was present at asylum interviews, without prior announcement. The officer did not ask about the flight story but was asking questions regarding the activities in the country of origin and the travel and entry to Hungary. His role was to assess the security. The officer was not always of the same gender as the applicant. In 2024 this practice ceased.

The law states that everyone who has the capacity to exercise their rights individually must be interviewed separately. However, family members can be present at each other's interviews if it is essential to clarify the facts. If a child is being interviewed, their parent/legal guardian must be present. Accompanied children are generally not heard in the procedure but can be interviewed if this is considered essential to ascertain relevant facts of the case (children older than 14 years old).

1.3.1 Interpretation

Section 36 of the Asylum Act and Section 66 of the Asylum Decree set out rules relating to the right to use one's native language in the procedure and on gender-sensitive interviewing techniques. A person seeking asylum may use their mother tongue or the language they understand orally and in writing during their asylum procedure. If the asylum application is submitted orally and the asylum seeker does not speak Hungarian, the determining authority must provide an interpreter speaking the applicant's mother tongue or another language understood by that person. There may be no need for using an interpreter if the asylum officer speaks the mother tongue of that person or another language understood by them, and the asylum seeker consents in writing to not having an interpreter.

Where the applicant requests so, a same-sex interpreter and interviewer must be provided, where this is considered not to hinder the completion of the asylum procedure.¹⁶⁰ For asylum seekers who are facing gender-based persecution and make such a request, this designation is compulsory.¹⁶¹ The HHC lawyers reported that in the transit zones the NDGAP officers were quite reluctant to appoint an interpreter of the same gender, even if the client requested. The explanation was that it would prolong the procedure significantly and therefore the applicants usually decided not to insist on this request.

The costs of translation, including translations into sign language, are borne by the NDGAP.

There is no specific code of conduct for interpreters in the context of asylum procedures. Many interpreters are not professionally trained on asylum issues. There is no quality assessment performed on their work, nor are there any requirements to become an interpreter for the NDGAP. The NDGAP is obliged to select the cheapest interpreter from the list, even though their quality would not be the best.¹⁶²

Moreover, case officers are sometimes reluctant to phrase the questions or any information in a non-legalistic way to enable the applicant to understand what the case officer is talking about.¹⁶³ Furthermore, the formalistic language, makes the task more difficult for interpreters. Additionally, interpreters also sometimes overstep their limits, for example by making comments such as that the asylum seeker comes from different part of a country, because the pronunciation is not used in the area they claim to be from.¹⁶⁴

Amendments which entered into force on 1 January 2018 introduced a new procedural safeguard regarding the selection of interpreters. The NDGAP is required to consider the possible differences/contrast in terms of the country of origin and the cultural background of the interpreter and that of the applicant, as indicated by the applicant to the authority.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁰ Section 66(2) Asylum Decree.

¹⁶¹ Section 66(3) Asylum Decree.

¹⁶² Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

¹⁶³ In the context of its reply of reply to this report, the Ministry of Interior denies in this practice. However; the HHC has witnessed such practice upon some occasions.

¹⁶⁴ Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

¹⁶⁵ Section 66(2a) Asylum Decree.

Both in 2020 and 2021, HHC lawyers reported that the main problem was interpretation through videoconference. The connection was often very poor, sometimes breaking down completely, to the point that the decision had to be communicated to the applicant through a phone call. The sound over the videoconference was of very poor quality, almost not audible, with all the parties in need of speaking loudly in order to be heard. The fundamental difficulty reported by various applicants was that the use of videoconferencing made it more difficult for them to share their reasons for fleeing their countries, given that the interview touches upon very personal issues. In 2022, the HHC lawyers did not report any problems with the interpretation through videoconference. However, it was reported that sometimes the interpreter does not stay in the neutral position and does not translate in an objective manner. In 2024, the HHC lawyers did not have any videoconferences.

The quality of the interpreters proved to be a challenge in cases where an applicant only spoke one dialect of certain language (e.g., Sorani dialect of Kurdish language). Arabic interpretation can be problematic, when the interpreter and applicant speak a different dialect. Certain asylum seekers would also prefer to have a translator who comes from the same country as them, but this was not always possible (e.g. an Afghan translator would translate for Iranians). It was also difficult to find an interpreter for Eritrean applicants and it happened that on certain occasions that an applicant speaking English would translate to the others. Once a Russian woman claimed the translator did not understand her well enough. At the end of the hearing, she accepted the interview minutes as they were, this was only because she understands Hungarian reasonably well, so at the end the interview was read to her in Hungarian. In another case, there was an understanding problem between a Sudanese woman and the translator in Pidgin English. This did not jeopardise the quality of the hearing, but slowed it down significantly.¹⁶⁶ In 2023, the HHC colleague reported that Iranian asylum-seekers claimed that the Afghan translator translating from Farsi mistranslated at many instances. NDGAP was asked to provide another translator in the repeated procedure, and they complied. In 2024, the HHC lawyer reported that the interpreter the NDGAP uses for English speaks too high-level English, which is not understood by the applicants from English-speaking African countries or by those whose mother tongue is not English. Despite complaints, the NDGAP still uses the same interpreter.

1.3.2 Videoconferencing

When the transit zones were in place, interviews were frequently conducted through videoconferencing. Despite the closure of the transit zones, asylum interviews are still occasionally held through videoconferencing, as some of the case officers remain stationed in transit zones. The asylum seeker and their lawyer as well as translator are present at the Immigration office in Budapest, but the interview is done via videoconferencing, because the case officer is in the transit zone.

The applicant's approval over the use of videoconferencing is not required. It happened several times that there were several interpreters present in the same room in **Budapest** and having videoconferences with asylum seekers from the **transit zones**. On account of the noise, it was hard to hear and to concentrate on what the interpreter was saying. In general, the connection is reported as of poor quality, as it is often not working, and everyone has to wait. Sometimes it is hard to understand what the person on the other side is saying, so both parties have to shout. Conducting an interview through a videoconference does not sufficiently protect the personal data and the flight story of an asylum seeker from those who are not entitled to hear it and it therefore raises confidentiality issues, as it is possible to hear the interviews of other applicants at the same time. The videoconference hearing is also very impersonal, it does not help the applicants and beneficiaries to talk about their past and traumas. It also appears unnecessary to use videoconference to communicate a decision, if the case officer is not present at the place of the applicant when it would be easier if the case officer would fax or email the decision to the NDGAP officer present at the place of the applicant and they would then read it out to the applicant.¹⁶⁷ No videoconferences happened in 2024, involving HHC's lawyers.

¹⁶⁶ Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

¹⁶⁷ Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

According to the HHC's experience, the signing of the interview minutes after video-conference interviews is always difficult as the NDGAP case-officer/translator/legal representative signs the minutes and then they are scanned and sent to the other parties, who then should also sign them and send the scanned copies. The original copies are sent by post, so by the time the parties can get an original copy it takes weeks. In one case, the interview minutes were not signed by the minor applicant following a video interview at the Belgrade embassy, although the case-officer asked the consulate officer to make the minor sign it, so at least the scanned copies would have been provided to the parties. The consular officer, however, did not do so and only contacted the legal representative weeks later, asking the legal representative to help in getting the minor applicant's signature on the minutes. This posed a logistical difficulty as the UaSC was not accommodated in Belgrade, so he needed the help of his Serbian representative to get to the Embassy or sign the minutes otherwise.¹⁶⁸

HHC represented an asylum seeker who was deported prior to the court decision in the appeal against the negative asylum decision. The court quashed the negative decision and ordered to bring the applicant back, to take part in a new asylum procedure. NDGAP was insisting on conducting the interview through the Hungarian Embassy in the applicant's country of origin. The applicant was hiding and did not wish to travel to the capital in order to attend the hearing at the Embassy, but the NDGAP refused to conduct the hearing from the applicant's home.

1.3.3 Recording and transcript

Interviews are not recorded by audio-video equipment.

The questions and statements are transcribed verbatim by the asylum officers conducting the interview. The interview transcript is orally translated by the interpreter to the asylum seeker who will have an opportunity to correct it before its finalisation and signature by all present persons.

Based on the adopted amendments to the Asylum Act,¹⁶⁹ as of July 2020 the asylum authority may seize the electronic device of the applicant if:

- a) the facts of the case cannot be ascertained without applying this measure;
- b) or if without it, the establishment of the facts would result in a significant delay;
- c) or if without the seizure the success of the procedure would be at stake.

In the view of HHC, the new regulation violates the asylum seekers' right to private and family life (right to correspondence), as it gives the NDGAP unlimited access to all the personal data stored on the device. Furthermore, it is also in breach of the right to an effective remedy, since the decision on the seizure can only be subject to judicial review together with the petition submitted against the decision on the application. This legislation is not necessary as asylum seekers already have an obligation to cooperate with the asylum authority and to reveal the circumstances of their flight and provide all the necessary information to ascertain their identity. Moreover, they are obliged to hand over all documents in their possession to the case officer. All these obligations, therefore, should be enough to ascertain the facts of the case.¹⁷⁰ The provision is also in breach of Article 4(5) Qualification Directive which does not require the provision of further evidence in case the asylum seeker lacks documents or other evidence substantiating their citizenship, identity and the reasons of fleeing. Finally, the provision is not in line with the legal observations of the UNHCR issued on the Seizure and Search of Electronic Devices of Asylum-Seekers either, by not providing any room for requesting the consent of the applicant prior to the implementation of the measure.¹⁷¹ HHC is not aware of an application of the provision as of January 2025.

¹⁶⁸ Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

¹⁶⁹ Section 32/Z Asylum Act.

¹⁷⁰ Section 5(3)-(4) Asylum Act.

¹⁷¹ See UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *UNHCR Preliminary Legal Observations on the Seizure and Search of Electronic Devices of Asylum-Seekers*, 4 August 2017, available [here](#).

1.4 Appeal

Indicators: Regular Procedure: Appeal

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the first instance decision in the regular procedure

<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ If yes, is it❖ If yes, is it suspensive	<table border="0"><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> No</td></tr><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Administrative</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> Some grounds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</td></tr></table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Some grounds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial	<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative						
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Some grounds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No						
2. Average processing time for the appeal body to make a decision: 3 months

A decision must be communicated orally to the person seeking asylum in their mother tongue or in another language they understand. Together with this oral communication, the decision shall also be made available to the applicant in writing, but only in Hungarian. Since 2019, including in 2024, HHC's lawyers reported that usually the decision is translated to the applicant by an interpreter. Whether the justification is translated depends on the case officer, but it was translated in most of the cases and always if the lawyer is present. Detailed description of the justification was quite rare, although it did happen a few times.

Decisions taken by the NDGAP may be challenged in a single instance judicial review procedure; there is no onward appeal. The Public Administrative and Labour Law Courts, organised at the level of regional courts (at the judicial second-instance level), have jurisdiction over asylum cases, which are dealt with by single judges. Judges are typically not asylum specialists, nor are they specifically trained in asylum law.¹⁷²

Competent court

Szeged Administrative and Labour Court had jurisdiction over the asylum cases in the transit zone until February 2019. From then on, all decisions in asylum cases were issued in Budapest and therefore the Metropolitan Court of Budapest had jurisdiction to adjudicate the cases from the transit. This however changed again, when the amendments to the Code of Administrative Court Procedure entered into force in April 2020, following which the administrative branches of the regional courts have jurisdiction.¹⁷³

Time limits

The deadline for lodging a request for judicial review is only 8 days.¹⁷⁴ The drastic decrease of the time limit to challenge the NDGAP's (and before the IAO's) decision from 15 days to 8, in force since 1 July 2013, has been sharply criticised by UNHCR and NGOs such as HHC, which have argued that this will jeopardise asylum seekers' access to an effective remedy.¹⁷⁵ For example, the short deadline proves to be problematic when a person receives subsidiary protection and is not sufficiently informed about the opportunity to appeal this and about the benefits refugee status would bring them (e.g. possibility of family reunification under beneficial conditions). Within 8 days, it is sometimes impossible to meet a lawyer and the person might miss the deadline for the appeal.¹⁷⁶ The Ministry of Interior in its comments to this report challenged this statement as subjective, affirming that *"When notifying a client of a decision, the authority always informs the client of the possibility to appeal, as evidenced by the fact that in most cases the client verbally indicates (not using legal terms) that (s)he does not accept the decision, and this statement is considered as an "action" by the authority and is acted upon accordingly."* However, in the experience of HHC, this affirmation by the authorities does not hold in practice, as the HHC has witnessed cases where the court dismisses a judicial review request expressed in such a manner due to lack of respect for the necessary formalities, which is something an applicant without legal assistance cannot know about.

¹⁷² Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

¹⁷³ Section 12 Code of Administrative Court Procedure.

¹⁷⁴ Section 68 Asylum Act.

¹⁷⁵ UNHCR, *UNHCR Comments and Recommendations on the Draft modification of certain migration-related legislative acts for the purpose of legal harmonisation*, 12 April 2013, available [here](#), 14.

¹⁷⁶ Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

Keeping with the deadline used to prove especially difficult in the case of UaSCs since it requires discussions with a lawyer and the arrangement for the minor's personal appearance before the asylum authority. Since 2020, UaSCs also suffer from systemic denial of access to the procedure. As a consequence, the HHC is not in a position to assess whether the systemic deficiencies detailed in previous reports would still stand. In 2021, the entire asylum procedure was conducted in the case of only one unaccompanied child, and the entire process – from entry until the delivery of the decision – lasted 7 months. In 2022, the entire asylum procedure was conducted in the case of only one unaccompanied boy, and the entire process – from entry until the delivery of the decision – lasted 5 months. In 2023, the NDGAP conducted the repeated procedure of one UaSC. This procedure lasted 6-7 months. In 2024, the NDGAP conducted only one asylum procedure in the case of an unaccompanied boy, who in the meantime turned 18. The asylum interview was held in June 2024 and until January 2025 still no decision has been made.

The request for judicial review does not have automatic suspensive effect. The Asylum Act does not specifically state that appeals do not have a suspensive effect, but the amendments in 2015 removed the relevant provision, with the motivation that the Asylum Procedures Directive and the right to an effective remedy do not require an automatic suspensive effect, which should instead be requested by the interested party. What is more, the new GRTCN Act removed a recourse to a suspensive effect in administrative actions against a final decision on ordering expulsion.¹⁷⁷ In practice, the attorneys report different approaches. Some do not request the suspensive effect, while others do. However, the lack of suspensive effect in regular asylum procedures was never an issue in practice. The HHC is not aware of any case under the regular procedure where an alien policing procedure was started before the appeal was decided on. On 17 December 2020 the CJEU issued a judgement in the infringement case C-808/18 and ruled that Hungary has not respected the right, conferred by the Asylum Procedures Directive upon any applicant for international protection to remain in the territory of the Member State concerned after the rejection of their application, until the time limit within which to bring an appeal against that rejection or, if an appeal has been brought, until a decision has been taken on it.¹⁷⁸ Despite the judgement, there was no change in legislation, instead the removal of possibility to request a suspensive effect in appeals against expulsion decisions was enacted.

Section 68(3) of the Asylum Act provides that the court should take a decision on the request for judicial review within 60 days. However, in practice the appeal procedure takes more time, around 3 months or even more, depending on the number of hearings the court holds in a case. A preliminary reference to the CJEU was asked as to whether the above deadline for the judges to decide is compatible with the requirements of an effective remedy. On 5 December 2019, the Advocate General in his opinion concluded that judges must disapply the applicable time limit if they consider that the judicial review cannot be carried out effectively.¹⁷⁹ The CJEU confirmed this position in a judgement on 19 March 2020.¹⁸⁰

Hearing

The hearing is only mandatory if the person is in detention. And even this is subject to some exceptions, where:¹⁸¹

- (a) The applicant cannot be summoned from their place of accommodation;
- (b) The applicant has departed for an unknown destination; or
- (c) The appeal concerns a subsequent application presenting no new facts.

¹⁷⁷ Section 101(2a) GRTCN Act.

¹⁷⁸ CJEU, Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 17 December 2020, *European Commission v Hungary*, C-808/18, 17 December 2020, available [here](#).

¹⁷⁹ Opinion of advocate general Bobek (CJEU), Case C-406/18, *PG v. Bevéndorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal*, 5 December 2019, available [here](#).

¹⁸⁰ CJEU, 19 March 2020, *PG v. Bevéndorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal*, C-406/18, available [here](#).

¹⁸¹ Section 68(3) Asylum Act.

At the judicial stage, asylum seekers held in the **transit zones** were not heard if the case was adjudicated by the Metropolitan Court.¹⁸² No issues were reported regarding the hearings in 2022. The HHC colleagues reported that in 2023 and in 2024, the courts almost never granted a personal hearing of an applicant.

Interpreters are provided and paid by the court. For rare languages (e.g., Oromo) there is usually one or two interpreters nationwide and if they travel home, the client has to wait months for an interview.¹⁸³

Hearings in asylum procedures are public. Individual court decisions in asylum cases are published on the Hungarian Court portal.¹⁸⁴ However, personal data - including nationality - of the appellant are deleted from published decisions.

The court carries out an assessment of both points of fact and law as they exist at the date in which the court's decision is taken (only *ex tunc* and not *ex nunc* examination). The court may not alter the decision of the NDGAP; it shall annul any administrative decision found to be against the law – with the exception of the breach of a procedural rule not affecting the merits of the case – and it shall order the NDGAP to conduct a new procedure if necessary.¹⁸⁵ On 29 July 2019, the CJEU delivered its ruling on the question of the compatibility of such a remedy with the right to an effective remedy under Article 47 of the EU Charter (Torubarov judgement).¹⁸⁶ The CJEU clearly stated that courts must substitute their own decision on the merits of an asylum claim where the administrative body had disregarded their earlier decision on the case. This is a landmark decision for asylum seekers in Hungary, who had been locked in a ping-pong game between the asylum authority and the courts. Following the Torubarov judgement, the asylum seeker was granted refugee status by the Hungarian court.¹⁸⁷ Nonetheless, the Torubarov judgement has not been uniformly implemented by the courts. The HHC is aware of a recent case in which the court should have granted international protection based on the principles laid down by the CJEU. Nevertheless, it simply annulled the decision and referred the case back to the NDGAP, without referring to the Torubarov judgement at all.¹⁸⁸¹⁸⁹ Therefore, it seems unpredictable, and highly dependent on the presiding judge, whether the conclusions of the CJEU in the Torubarov judgement will be observed.¹⁹⁰ HHC attorneys reported two positive implementations of the Torubarov judgement. In one case, the court granted refugee status to an Afghan woman and her child and in another case, the NDGAP followed the instructions from the court and granted refugee status to a Russian asylum seeker.

Statistical information

The courts issued a total of 27 decisions in asylum cases in 2024. In 7 cases, the courts rejected the appeal of the asylum seekers while in 17 cases the courts annulled the decisions of NDGAP and ordered a new procedure.¹⁹¹

¹⁸² For more details see AIDA, *Country Report Hungary – 2022 Update*, April 2023, available [here](#).

¹⁸³ Practice-informed experience of the HHC.

¹⁸⁴ Asylum cases published on the Hungarian court portal are available in Hungarian [here](#).

¹⁸⁵ Section 68(5) Asylum Act.

¹⁸⁶ CJEU, Case C-556/17, *Alekszij Torubarov v Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal*, 29 July 2019, available [here](#).

¹⁸⁷ HHC, *The man who defeated the Hungarian asylum system. Refugee status granted to Russian asylum-seekers after six years*, 30 September 2019, available [here](#).

¹⁸⁸ 11.K.700.169/2022/12, 26 April 2022. More details on the procedure can be found [here](#).

¹⁸⁹ For example, judgment no. 17.K.33.123/2019/8 issued by the Metropolitan Administrative and Labour Court on 9 December 2019, granting subsidiary protection to the applicant, after the NDGAP in the fifth subsequent procedure refused to grant him the status despite the clear instruction given by the court in the previous judicial review procedures.

¹⁹⁰ HHC, *Implementing judgments in the field of asylum and migration on odd days*, 17 October 2022, [here](#).

¹⁹¹ Information received from the National Office for Judiciary on 3 February 2025.

1.5 Legal assistance

Indicators: Regular Procedure: Legal Assistance

1. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?
☒ Yes¹⁹² ☐ With difficulty ☐ No
❖ Does free legal assistance cover:¹⁹³
☐ Representation in interview
☐ Legal advice
2. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a negative decision in practice?
☒ Yes ☐ With difficulty ☐ No
❖ Does free legal assistance cover
☒ Representation in courts
☒ Legal advice

Under Section 37(3) of the Asylum Act, asylum seekers in need have access to free legal aid according to the rules set out in the Act on Legal Aid Act or by an NGO registered in legal protection. The needs criterion is automatically met, given that asylum seekers are considered in need irrespective of their income or financial situation, merely based on their statement regarding their income and financial situation.¹⁹⁴

The Legal Aid Act sets out the rules for free of charge, state-funded legal assistance provided to asylum seekers. Sections 4(b) and 5(2)(d) provide that asylum applicants are entitled to free legal aid if they are entitled to receive benefits and support under the Asylum Act. Section 3(1)(e) provides that legal aid shall be available to those who are eligible for it, as long as the person is involved in a public administrative procedure and needs legal advice in order to understand and exercise their rights and obligations or requires assistance with the drafting of legal documents or any submissions.

Section 13(b) of the Legal Aid Act also provides that asylum seekers may have free legal aid in the judicial review procedure contesting a negative asylum decision. Chapter V of the Legal Aid Act sets out rules on the availability of legal aid in the context of the provision of legal advice and assistance with drafting of legal documents for persons who are eligible for legal aid.

Section 37(4) of the Asylum Act provides that legal aid providers may attend the personal interview of the asylum seeker, have access to the documents produced during the procedure and have access to reception and detention facilities to contact their client. Furthermore, a modification to the Asylum Act emphasises the right of the legal representative to be present at the personal interview even if the interview is conducted through a closed telecommunication network (i.e., either the translator or the case officer is not present at the same place as the asylum seeker).¹⁹⁵

Legal aid providers may be attorneys, NGOs or law schools who have registered with the Legal Aid Service of the Judicial Affairs Office of the Ministry of Justice.¹⁹⁶ Legal aid providers may specify which main legal field they specialise in, i.e. whether in criminal law, or civil and public administrative law. As a general rule, beneficiaries of legal aid are free to select a legal aid provider of their own choice. This is facilitated by the legal aid offices around the country, which maintain lists and advise clients according to their specific needs.

Since 2019, following a series of Court rulings,¹⁹⁷ lawyers who are not yet members of the Bar Association can again represent asylum seekers in their administrative proceedings.

¹⁹² Corrected following the comments of Mol.

¹⁹³ This refers both to state-funded and NGO-funded legal assistance.

¹⁹⁴ Section 5(2)(d) Legal Aid Act.

¹⁹⁵ 43(5) Asylum Act, adopted by the Act CXXXIII of 2018 and in effect since 1 January 2019.

¹⁹⁶ Chapter VIII Legal Aid Act.

¹⁹⁷ 33.K.32.469/2018/5. judgment dated on 30 August 2018; 45.K.30.841/2018/8. judgment, dated on 14 September 2018; 45.K.30.838/2018/9. Judgement dated on 14 September 2018; 45.K.30.845/2018/9. Judgement dated on 14 September 2018.

HHC attorneys or any other non-government affiliated attorneys do not have access to the open reception centres or detention centres. HHC attorneys can only represent the clients if the asylum seekers explicitly communicate the wish to be represented by the HHC attorney to the NDGAP and sign a special form. Once this form is received by the NDGAP, the HHC attorney can meet the client – accompanied by police officers – in a special room inside the reception centre or detention. Because of this, access to legal aid is seriously obstructed, as free legal advice does not reach everyone, but only those explicitly asking for it.

Upon a subsequent request, the Ministry provided information on statistics for 2022 to the HHC. Accordingly, in 2022, state legal aid in extrajudicial procedures was requested by 3 persons.¹⁹⁸ In 2023, state legal aid was requested by 1 person.¹⁹⁹ In 2024, state legal aid was requested by 2 persons.²⁰⁰

State-funded legal aid in asylum ²⁰¹ procedures in 2024		
	Extrajudicial procedures	Court procedures
Hajdú-Bihar	1	
Baranya	1	

For all counties not listed, there was no state legal aid in 2023. Source: Ministry of Justice, 11 February 2025.

In 2020, all requests were granted, whereas in 2021 one request was rejected and in one case the procedure for state legal aid was terminated. In 2022, 3 requests were granted and 2 rejected. In 2023, 1 request was granted and none rejected. According to the Ministry of Justice, only three persons provided legal aid in asylum cases throughout 2020. The Ministry claimed that it does not have this data for 2021, 2022 and 2023. In 2024 both requests were granted, and legal aid was provided by 2 legal aid providers.²⁰²

The low financial compensation for legal assistance providers might be an obstacle for lawyers and other legal assistance providers to engage effectively in the provision of legal assistance to asylum seekers.

In 2021, due to the significant drop in the numbers of asylum seekers, as potential applicants were prevented from accessing asylum in the country, the HHC provided legal counselling in 208 asylum cases. In 2022, the HHC provided legal counselling in 353 asylum cases. In 2023, the HHC provided legal counselling in 338 cases. In 2024, the HHC provided legal counselling in 316 cases.

2. Dublin

It should be noted that the following information does not give rise to much practice, as with the embassy procedure there are extremely few asylum seekers and thus even less Dublin transfer decisions. Since 2021, HHC has not represented any asylum seekers in Dublin transfer decisions appeal cases.

2.1 General

Dublin statistics: 1 January – 31 December 2024

Outgoing procedure				Incoming procedure			
	Requests	Accepted	Transfers		Requests	Accepted	Transfers
Total	169		50	Total	821		20

¹⁹⁸ Information provided by the Ministry of Justice, 10 February 2023.

¹⁹⁹ Information provided by the Ministry of Justice, 5 February 2024.

²⁰⁰ Information provided by the Ministry of Justice, 11 February 2025.

²⁰¹ Note that the Ministry of Justice does not collect separate data for asylum procedures and for temporary protection procedures, therefore it is not possible to tell in which of these procedures the legal aid was requested.

²⁰² Information provided by the Ministry of Justice, 21 May 2021 and 5 April 2022 and 10 February 2023, 5 February 2024 and 11 February 2025.

Austria	17		8		36		4
Belgium	3		2		8		
Denmark	2		1				
France	8		2		218		
Greece	27				17		
Netherlands	7		5		2		
Croatia	42		12		4		
Ireland	1				8		
Germany	37		19		356		3
Norway	2				22		9
Italy	13				28		
Romania	3						
Switzerland	2		1		16		
Sweden	1				54		
Spain	1						
Slovenia	3				9		
Bulgaria					2		
Czechia					10		
Estonia					5		2
Iceland					5		
Poland					8		1
Latvia					1		1
Luxembourg					6		
Malta					1		
Portugal					1		
Slovakia					2		

Source: NDGAP, 20 February 2025. Requests refers to both sent and accepted requests. Transfers refers to the number of transfers actually implemented, not to the number of transfer decisions.

Outgoing Dublin requests by criterion: 2024		
Dublin III Regulation criterion	Requests sent	Requests accepted
“Take charge”: Articles 8-17:		
Article 8 (minors)	1	
Article 9 (family members granted protection)		
Article 10 (family members pending determination)		
Article 11 (family procedure)		
Article 12 (visas and residence permits)	2	
Article 13 (entry and/or remain)		
Article 14 (visa free entry)		
“Take charge”: Article 16		
“Take charge” humanitarian clause: Article 17(2)		
“Take back”: Article 18 and Article 20(5)		

Article 18 (1) (a)	0	
Article 18 (1) (b)	158	
Article 18 (1) (c)	0	
Article 18 (1) (d)	8	
Article 20(5)	0	

Source: NDGAP, 20 February 2025.

Incoming Dublin requests by criterion: year 2024		
Dublin III Regulation criterion	Requests received	Requests accepted
“Take charge”: Articles 8-17		N/A
Article 8 (minors)	0	
Article 9 (family members granted protection)	1	
Article 10 (family members pending determination)	1	
Article 11 (family procedure)	26	
Article 12 (visas and residence permits)	547	
Article 13 (entry and/or remain)	23	
Article 14 (visa free entry)	0	
“Take charge”: Article 16	0	
“Take charge” humanitarian clause: Article 17(2)	1	
“Take back”: Articles 18 and 20(5)		
Article 18 (1) (a)	0	
Article 18 (1) (b)	206	
Article 18 (1) (c)	0	
Article 18 (1) (d)	15	
Article 20(5)	1	

Source: NDGAP, 20 February 2025.

2.1.1 Application of the Dublin criteria

In 2024, as in previous years most outgoing requests were issued based on a previous application in another Member State. Most outgoing requests issued in 2017, 2018 and 2019 concerned **Bulgaria**. In 2020 and 2021, most requests were addressed to **Germany**. In 2022 and 2023 most requests were addressed to **Germany** as well. In 2024, most requests were addressed to **Croatia**.

If an asylum seeker informs the NDGAP that they have a family member in another Member State, the NDGAP requests the personal data of the family member. Depending on the case officer, documents may also be requested, but this is not a general practice. HHC lawyers have experienced a general sense of goodwill and cooperative spirit from the NDGAP’s Dublin Unit in cases where asylum seekers were requesting to be united with their family members.

The Dublin Unit accepts documents (birth certificates, national ID) without translation and transfers them to the requested Member State’s authorities in a speedy manner. Communication between Dublin caseworkers and HHC lawyers was good and constructive, both sides working to realise transfers swiftly.

Despite the positive attitude of the Hungarian Dublin Unit, it is still evident that Dublin transfers could hardly take place without the active involvement of competent lawyers.

In 2020, the HHC successfully facilitated Dublin procedures for unaccompanied minors to **Germany**, based on Article 8(1) and (2) of the Dublin Regulation. The German authorities unnecessarily prolonged the cases and issued very schematic rejection decisions before finally taking responsibility. No UAM Dublin case was registered in 2021. In 2022 one UAM was transferred to **Switzerland**. None have been transferred since then.

The HHC is aware of a case in 2021, where an asylum applicant from Belarus held in extradition detention was not released by the criminal judge, despite Poland accepting responsibility for his asylum application. His extradition detention lasted more than 7 months. He was finally released, as the judge ruled that extradition to Belarus is not possible.

2.1.2 The dependent persons and discretionary clauses

Hungary decided in a total of 227 cases²⁰³ in 2017, 82 cases in 2018, 17 cases in 2019, 3 cases in 2020 and 2021 and 7 cases in 2022, under Section 17(1) of Dublin Regulation to examine an application for international protection itself.²⁰⁴ In 2023, Article 17(1) was never applied.²⁰⁵ In 2024, Article 17(1) was applied six times.²⁰⁶

Hungary established the responsibility of other Member States in 1 case²⁰⁷ under the 'humanitarian clause' in 2019, whereas in 2020 and in 2021 there was no such case recorded.²⁰⁸ In 2022, two such cases were recorded.²⁰⁹ In 2023 and 2024 no such case was recorded.²¹⁰ There were no requests under humanitarian clause sent to Hungary by other Member States in 2019 and 2020, whereas Hungary received one such request from Austria in 2021²¹¹ and 7 such requests in 2022.²¹² No such request was received in 2023.²¹³ In 2024, one such request was received.²¹⁴

The NDGAP's practice does not have any formal criteria defining the application of the sovereignty clause. The sovereignty clause is not applied in a country-specific manner; cases are examined on a case-by-case basis.

2.2 Procedure

Indicators: Dublin: Procedure

1. Is the Dublin procedure applied by the authority responsible for examining asylum applications?
☒ Yes ☐ No
2. On average, how long does a transfer take after the responsible Member State has accepted responsibility?
43 days²¹⁵

The Dublin Unit had 5 NDGAP staff members on 31 December 2023.²¹⁶ For 2024, NDGAP did not provide an answer.

²⁰³ Once in relation to Germany, at another time regarding Bulgaria and in 225 cases the former IAO examined the application in relation to Greece.

²⁰⁴ Information provided by former IAO, 12 February 2018; 12 February 2019; and by NDGAP on 3 February 2020, 2 March 2021, 7 February 2022 and 13 February 2023.

²⁰⁵ Information provided by the NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

²⁰⁶ Information provided by the NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

²⁰⁷ Information provided by NDGAP on 3 February 2020 and 2 March 2021.

²⁰⁸ Information provided by NDGAP on 2 March 2021 and on 7 February 2022.

²⁰⁹ Information provided by NDGAP on 13 February 2023.

²¹⁰ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2024 and 20 February 2025.

²¹¹ Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022.

²¹² Information provided by NDGAP on 13 February 2023.

²¹³ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

²¹⁴ Information provided by the NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

²¹⁵ Information provided by NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

²¹⁶ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

Where an asylum seeker refuses to have their fingerprints taken, this can be a ground for an accelerated procedure,²¹⁷ or the NDGAP may proceed with taking a decision on the merits of the application without conducting a personal interview.²¹⁸

If a Dublin procedure is initiated, the asylum procedure is suspended until the issuance of a decision determining the country responsible for examining the asylum claim.²¹⁹ The suspension ruling cannot be subject to individual appeal.²²⁰ Even though a Dublin procedure can also be started after the case has been referred to the in-merit asylum procedure, Dublin procedures can no longer be initiated once the NDGAP has taken a decision on the merits of the asylum application. Finally, the apprehension of an irregular migrant can also trigger the application of the Dublin III Regulation.

2.2.1 Individualised guarantees

The former IAO and the NDGAP report that they note the existence of vulnerability factors already in the request sent to the other EU Member State and, if necessary, ask for individual guarantees. Nonetheless, the former IAO and NDGAP do not have any statistics on the number of requests of individual guarantees. The request of individual guarantees concerns the treatment and accommodation – especially the possibility of detention – of the transferred person. The inquiry furthermore includes questions about access to the asylum procedure, legal aid, medical and psychological services and about the appropriateness of material reception conditions.²²¹

According to the HHC's experience with Dublin cases concerning **Bulgaria**, the Dublin Unit has asked the Bulgarian Dublin Unit in several cases to provide information on the general reception conditions for Dublin returnees, but these questions did not include individual characteristics of the persons concerned, so no questions were asked regarding specific needs of specific individuals. All Dublin decisions then contained a standard generic reply from the Bulgarian Dublin Unit. This would therefore constitute general information rather than individual guarantees.²²²

In 2019, no Dublin decisions were issued with regard to irregular entry criteria (e.g. with respect to Bulgaria, Greece or Croatia), whereas in 2020, there were 2 decisions issued on the ground of Section 13 of Dublin Regulation both with regard to Greece. In 2021, no decision concerned Greece.²²³ In 2022, no decisions were issued with regard to irregular entry criteria.²²⁴ In 2024, no such decisions were issued.²²⁵

2.2.2 Transfers

If another EU Member State accepts responsibility for the asylum applicant, the NDGAP has to issue a decision on the transfer within 8 days, and this time limit is complied with in practice.²²⁶ Once the NDGAP issues a Dublin decision, the asylum seeker can no longer withdraw their asylum application.²²⁷

The transfer procedure to the responsible Member State is organised by the Dublin Unit and the Expulsion and Transfer Unit of the NDGAP, in cooperation with the receiving Member State, but the actual transfer is performed by the police. In case of air transfer, the police assist with boarding the foreigner on the airplane, and – if the foreigner's behaviour or their personal circumstances such as age do not require it

²¹⁷ Section 51(7)(i) Asylum Act.

²¹⁸ Section 66(2)(f) Asylum Act.

²¹⁹ Section 49(2) Asylum Act.

²²⁰ Section 49(3) Asylum Act.

²²¹ Practice-based observation of the HHC.

²²² Practice-based observation of the HHC.

²²³ Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022.

²²⁴ Information provided by NDGAP on 13 February 2023.

²²⁵ Information provided by NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

²²⁶ Section 83(3) Asylum Decree.

²²⁷ Section 49(4) Asylum Act.

– the foreigner travels without escorts. UASCs travel with their legal guardian who hands them over to the authorities of the receiving Member State. Otherwise, the person will be accompanied by Hungarian police escorts.

In case of land transfers, the staff of the police hands over the foreigner directly to the authorities of the other state.²²⁸ According to HHC's experience, voluntary transfers are rare. According to NDGAP, in 2021, the average time-period between the request and the execution of the transfer was 55 days. In 2022, the average time was 55.8 days. In 2023, the average time was 44 days. If another Member State has taken responsibility the average time-period between the acceptance of the responsibility and the execution of the transfer was 35 days. In 2024, the average time between the request and the execution of the transfer was 52 days. If another Member State has taken responsibility, the average time-period between the acceptance of the responsibility and the execution of the transfer was 43 days. The average time-period between the receipt of an incoming request and the execution of the transfer from another EU Member State to Hungary was 219 days in 2021, 160 days in 2022 and 166 days in 2023 and 2024.²²⁹ The average time-period between the acceptance of the responsibility by Hungary and the execution of the incoming transfer was 156 in 2021, 120 days in 2022,²³⁰ 138 days in 2023 and 153 days in 2024.²³¹

In 2021, Hungary issued 40 outgoing requests and carried out 19 transfers. In the same year, Hungary received 1,400 requests out of which only one transfer was executed from Germany. In 2022, Hungary issued 29 outgoing requests and carried out 23 transfers. In the same year, Hungary received 1,636 requests out of which 21 transfers were executed, mainly from Germany, Norway and Austria. It remains unclear if Hungary provided individual guarantees in all of the outlined cases. In 2024, Hungary issued 169 outgoing requests and carried out 50 transfers. In the same year, Hungary received 821 incoming requests, out of which 20 transfers were executed, mainly from Norway, Austria and Germany.

In 2021, 23 persons were detained because of Dublin procedure (Section 31/A(1a) Asylum Act).²³² These persons were not asylum seekers in Hungary. Data for 2022 or 2023 was not provided. In 2024, 83 people were detained awaiting Dublin transfer.²³³ The HHC finds such a high number particularly worrying as it implies that the detention measure is imposed quasi automatically.

2.3 Personal interview

Indicators: Dublin: Personal Interview

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Is a personal interview of the asylum seeker in most cases conducted in practice in the Dublin procedure? ☒ Yes ☐ No
 ❖ If so, are interpreters available in practice, for interviews? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Are interviews conducted through video conferencing? ☒ Frequently ☐ Rarely ☐ Never

There is no special interview conducted in the Dublin procedure. The information necessary for the Dublin procedure is obtained in the first interview with the NDGAP, upon submission of asylum application, but usually only in relation to the way of travelling and family members.

As of 2018, the HHC observed that the interview questions (poorly elaborated in practice)²³⁴ did touch upon the conditions in the EU countries on the applicants' journey, such as:

²²⁸ Practice-based observation of the HHC.

²²⁹ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2024 and on 20 February 2025.

²³⁰ Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022 and on 13 February 2023.

²³¹ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2024 and 20 February 2025.

²³² Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022.

²³³ No data was provided by NDGAP in their response to FOI request, but the numbers can be found on their [website](#).

²³⁴ Practice-based observation of the HHC, January 2024.

1. 'For how long and where did you stay there?
2. What did you do meanwhile?
3. Why did you not apply for asylum?
4. Did you consider it as a safe country?
5. Why do you think it is not safe?
6. What would happen to you upon your return there?
7. Did you try to apply for accommodation in a reception centre? What kind of documents were you issued?'

2.4 Appeal

Indicators: Dublin: Appeal

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the Dublin procedure?

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| ❖ If yes, is it | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, is it suspensive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial | <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

Asylum seekers have the right to request judicial review of a Dublin decision before the competent Regional Administrative and Labour Court within 3 days.²³⁵ The extremely short time limit of 3 days to challenge a Dublin transfer does not appear to reflect the 'reasonable' deadline for appeal under Article 27(2) of the Dublin III Regulation or the right to an effective remedy under Article 13 ECHR.²³⁶

The request for review shall be submitted to the NDGAP, which forwards the request for review, together with the documents of the case and its counter application, to the court without delay.²³⁷

The court can examine points of fact and law of the case, however only based on available documents. This has been interpreted by the courts as precluding them from accepting any new evidence that were not submitted to the NDGAP already. This kind of interpretation makes legal representation in such cases meaningless, since the court's assessment is based on the laws and facts as they were at the time of the NDGAP's decision and the court does not at all examine the country information on the quality of the asylum system and reception conditions for asylum seekers in responsible Member State submitted by the asylum seeker's representative in the judicial procedure. The court must render a decision within 8 calendar days.²³⁸ In practice, however, it can take a few months for the court to issue a decision.²³⁹

A personal hearing is specifically excluded by law; therefore, there is no oral procedure.²⁴⁰ This was particularly problematic in the past, since asylum applicants were not usually asked in the interview by the former IAO about the reasons why they left the responsible Member State and, since the court does not hold a hearing, this information never reaches the court either. In the case of Dublin proceedings initiated from an alien-policing procedure, the procedural rules are set out in the GRTCN Act, which does not preclude the holding of a personal hearing in appeal proceedings against a Dublin decision.²⁴¹

Appeals against Dublin decisions do not have automatic suspensive effect. Asylum seekers have the right to ask the court to suspend their transfer. Contrary to the Dublin III Regulation,²⁴² according to the GRTCN

²³⁵ Section 49(6) Asylum Act.

²³⁶ UNHCR has also criticised the effectiveness of Dublin appeals, citing CJEU, Case C-69/10, *Diouf*, Judgment of 28 July 2011, paras 66-68. See UNHCR, *UNHCR Comments and recommendations on the draft modification of certain migration, asylum-related and other legal acts for the purpose of legal harmonisation*, January 2015, available [here](#), 20.

²³⁷ Section 49(7) Asylum Act.

²³⁸ Section 49(8) Asylum Act.

²³⁹ Practice-based observation of the HHC, added following the authorities' comments to the report.

²⁴⁰ Section 49(8) Asylum Act.

²⁴¹ Section 119 (2) to (4) GRTCN Act.

²⁴² Article 27(3) Dublin III Regulation.

Act and Asylum Act this request does not have automatic suspensive effect either.²⁴³ However, the Director-General of the former IAO issued an internal instruction, stating that if a person requests for suspensive effect, the transfer should not be carried out until the court decides on the request for suspensive effect.²⁴⁴ However, it seems worrying that despite the clear violation of the Dublin III Regulation, the controversial provision was not amended in the scope of the several recent amendments of the Asylum Act.

The HHC's experience shows that the courts often do not assess the reception conditions in the receiving country, nor the individual circumstances of the applicant.²⁴⁵

The above information is from the past, as in the last three years HHC did not represent any asylum seekers in Dublin transfer decisions appeal cases.

2.5 Legal assistance

Indicators: Dublin: Legal Assistance

☒ Same as regular procedure

1. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> With difficulty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
------------------------------	--	--

 - ❖ Does free legal assistance cover:

<input type="checkbox"/> Representation in interview	
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal advice	
2. Do asylum seekers have access to free legal assistance on appeal against a Dublin decision in practice?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> With difficulty	<input type="checkbox"/> No
------------------------------	---	-----------------------------

 - ❖ Does free legal assistance cover

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Representation in courts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal advice	

Asylum seekers have the same conditions and obstacles to accessing legal assistance in the Dublin procedure as in the regular procedure (see section on [Regular Procedure: Legal Assistance](#)). What is particularly problematic for asylum seekers in the Dublin procedure are the short deadlines (only 3 days to lodge an appeal) and the absence of a right to a hearing before the court (except if the Dublin procedure is initiated in the alien-policing procedure). In such a short time it proves difficult to access legal assistance, which is even more crucial since there is no right to a hearing. The importance of legal assistance is, on the other hand, seriously undermined by the fact that courts are only performing an *ex tunc* examination and do not take into account any new evidence presented during the judicial review procedure,²⁴⁶ which clearly contradicts the practice of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR).²⁴⁷

Asylum seekers and their legal representatives do not receive any information on the procedural steps taken in the Dublin procedure, as they are only informed about the final decisions issued by the NDGAP. They therefore do not know when and if the request was sent to another Member State, whether the Member State responded, etc. This documentation must be proactively obtained by the lawyer, by requesting the documentation from the Dublin Unit.²⁴⁸

²⁴³ Section 49(9) Asylum Act; Section 119 (5) GRTCN Act. Contrary to the HHC's view, the authorities in their comments to the report consider this to be in line with the Dublin Regulation.

²⁴⁴ Information provided by the Dublin Unit based on the HHC's request, March 2014. See also EASO, *Description of the Hungarian asylum system*, May 2015, available [here](#), 6.

²⁴⁵ It can be noted that, prior to 2018, court decisions were often delivered by the court clerk rather than by the judge. After Section 94 of Act CXLI of 2017 amending certain acts relating to migration entered into force, however, clerks have no longer been allowed to issue judgements.

²⁴⁶ Practice-based observation of the HHC, January 2024.

²⁴⁷ See for example: *J.K. and Others v. Sweden*, Application No. 58116/12, Judgement of 23 August 2023 [GC], EDAL, available [here](#), para. 83.

²⁴⁸ Practice-based observation of the HHC.

2.6 Suspension of transfers

Indicators: Dublin: Suspension of Transfers

1. Are Dublin transfers systematically suspended as a matter of policy or jurisprudence to one or more countries? ☒ Yes ☐ No
❖ If yes, to which country or countries? Greece but only for vulnerable applicants²⁴⁹

Greece

Until May 2016, because of the ECtHR's ruling in *M.S.S. v. Belgium and Greece*,²⁵⁰ transfers to Greece occurred only if a person consented to the transfer. However, in May 2016, the former IAO started to issue Dublin decisions on returns to Greece again.²⁵¹ In some cases, HHC lawyers successfully challenged such decisions in the domestic courts and in two cases the HHC obtained Rule 39 interim measures from the ECtHR.²⁵² Both cases were struck out in 2017 because the applicants had left Hungary.²⁵³

However, in December 2016, the practice changed again and no more Dublin transfer decisions to Greece were issued. No Dublin transfer decisions to Greece has been issued between 2017 and 2024, with the exception of two decisions in 2020 (no transfer took place).²⁵⁴

Bulgaria

Hungary never officially suspended transfers to Bulgaria,²⁵⁵ despite UNHCR communication on the matter,²⁵⁶ 3 United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) interim measures,²⁵⁷ and a few national court decisions ruling against such transfers.²⁵⁸

However, the HHC observed that in 2018 Bulgaria stopped accepting responsibility for requests sent by the Dublin Unit. There were no Dublin decisions and transfers to Bulgaria until 2022.²⁵⁹ In 2022 there were 3 outgoing requests to Bulgaria, based on Article 18(1)a) and 3 actual transfers.²⁶⁰ There were no Dublin decisions and transfers to Bulgaria in 2023 nor in 2024.²⁶¹

Where the transfer is suspended, Hungary assumes responsibility for examining the asylum application and the asylum seeker has the same rights as any other asylum seeker.

2.7 The situation of Dublin returnees

The amendments to the Asylum Act adopted between 2015 and 2017 have imposed some serious obstacles to asylum seekers who are transferred back to Hungary under the Dublin Regulation with regard to re-accessing the asylum procedure.

²⁴⁹ Information provided by the Ministry of Interior in the context of the right of reply on 25 June 2024.

²⁵⁰ ECtHR, *M.S.S. v. Belgium and Greece*, Application No. 30696/09, Judgement of 21 January 2011 [GC], EDAL, available [here](#).

²⁵¹ For further information about the situation prior to that, see previous updates of this report, available [here](#).

²⁵² HHC, *Hungary: Update on Dublin transfers*, 14 December 2016, available [here](#).

²⁵³ ECtHR, *M.S. v. Hungary*, Application No 64194/16 and *H.J. v. Hungary*, Application No 70984/16, available [here](#).

²⁵⁴ Information was provided by the NDGAP on 7 February 2022 and on 13 February 2023.

²⁵⁵ For further details on this topic, please see previous updates of this report, such as AIDA, *Country Report Hungary – 2021 Update*, April 2022, available [here](#), 47-48.

²⁵⁶ See UNHCR, *UNHCR Observations on the Current Situation of Asylum in Bulgaria*, 2 January 2014, available [here](#).

²⁵⁷ See e.g., Human Rights Committee, *B. v. Hungary*, Communication No 2901/2016, 9 December 2016.

²⁵⁸ Administrative and Labour Court of Szeged, Decision No 11. Kpk.27.469/2017/12, 3 July 2017, and Decision No 4. 10.K.27.051/2018/5, 7 February 2018.

²⁵⁹ As to 2021, information was provided by the NDGAP on 7 February 2022.

²⁶⁰ Information was provided by the NDGAP on 13 February 2023.

²⁶¹ Information was provided by the NDGAP on 19 February 2024 and 20 February 2025.

The following situations are applicable to Dublin returnees:

- (a) Persons who had not previously applied for asylum in Hungary and those whose applications are still pending would usually be treated as first-time asylum applicants. However, according to the current asylum legislation in force (Transitional Act), only 3 groups of persons (see [Embassy procedure](#)) can apply for asylum within the Hungarian territory. Since they are not considered as an exception, Dublin returnees are not allowed to apply for asylum when returned to Hungary. Despite such legislation, the HHC is aware of a few cases, where people returned under Dublin were allowed to submit an asylum application. The NDGAP clarified that, according to the authority's interpretation and practice, applicants returned through the Dublin procedure have to declare upon arrival whether they intend to uphold their asylum application lodged in the transferring country, and if they do, the asylum procedure will commence.²⁶² On the other hand, the HHC is also aware of a case of a Dublin returnee, who due to illness could not appear at the NDGAP upon his return and despite informing the NDGAP about this, was not given a new appointment. Instead, the NDGAP informed him that because he did not appear at NDGAP upon his Dublin return, he could not apply for asylum and should go to the Embassy. Therefore, the application of Dublin returnees appears sometimes allowed purely based on the discretionary decision of the NDGAP. According to the HHC, individual assurances should therefore be obtained in each case. A transfer acceptance letter, without concrete individual assurances that a person returned under Dublin will actually be accepted in the asylum procedure in Hungary according to the Asylum Procedures Directive and be provided reception conditions according to the Reception Conditions Directive is not enough.
- (b) Persons who withdraw their application in writing or tacitly²⁶³ cannot request continuation of their asylum procedure upon return to Hungary; therefore, they will have to submit a subsequent application and present new facts or circumstances. [Subsequent Applications](#) raise several issues, not least regarding exclusion from reception conditions. Moreover, the current asylum legislation in force (Transitional Act), does not even allow 'Dublin returnees' to apply for asylum within the Hungarian territory (see the previous point). This is also not in line with the second paragraph of Article 18(2) of the Dublin III Regulation, which states that when the Member State responsible had discontinued the examination of an application following its withdrawal by the applicant before a decision on the substance had been taken at first instance, that Member State shall ensure that the applicant is entitled to request that the examination of their application be completed or to lodge a new application for international protection, which shall not be treated as a subsequent application as provided for in the recast Asylum Procedures Directive.
- (c) The asylum procedure would also not continue, if the returned foreigner had previously received a negative decision and did not seek judicial review. This is problematic when the NDGAP issued a decision in someone's absence. The asylum seeker who is later returned under the Dublin procedure to Hungary will have to submit a subsequent application and present new facts and evidence in support of the application (see section on [Subsequent Applications](#)). However, the current asylum legislation in force (Transitional Act), does not even allow 'Dublin returnees' to apply for asylum within the Hungarian territory (see the first point). According to Article 18(2) of the Dublin III Regulation, the responsible Member State that takes back the applicant whose application has been rejected only at the first instance shall ensure that the applicant has or has had the opportunity to seek an effective remedy against the rejection. According to the NDGAP, the applicant only has a right to request a judicial review in case the decision has not yet become legally binding. Since a decision rejecting the application becomes binding once the deadline for seeking judicial review has passed without such a request being submitted, the HHC believes that the Hungarian practice is in breach of the Dublin III Regulation because in such cases Dublin

²⁶² EASO, *EASO Asylum Report 2021*, available [here](#), p. 97.

²⁶³ In practice, this means that foreigner left Hungary.

returnee applicants are not afforded an opportunity to seek judicial review after their return to Hungary.

Several judgments notably in Germany have suspended Dublin transfers to Hungary due to systematic deficiencies in Hungary's asylum procedure and reception conditions, or lack of individual guarantees.²⁶⁴ Transfers are officially suspended by the Swedish Migration Agency due to risk of non-access to reception conditions when claims are considered subsequent applications.²⁶⁵ In the Netherlands, since 2015 the authorities have applied the sovereignty clause in cases where Hungary was established as the responsible Member State.²⁶⁶

3. Admissibility procedure

3.1 General (scope, criteria, time limits)

The admissibility of an application should be decided within 15 calendar days and this deadline may not be extended; there is no longer a separate admissibility procedure.

Under Section 51(2) of the Asylum Act, as amended in July 2018, an application is inadmissible where:

- a) The applicant is an EU citizen;
- b) The applicant was granted international protection by another EU Member State;
- c) The applicant is recognised as a refugee by a third country and protection exists at the time of the assessment of the application and the third country is prepared to readmit them;
- d) The application is repeated, and no new circumstance or fact occurred that would suggest that the applicant's recognition as a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection is justified; or
- e) There exists a country in connection with the applicant which qualifies as a [Safe Third Country](#) for them;

From 2019 to 2022, the NDGAP has not provided the number of inadmissibility decisions, claiming that it does not have the data.²⁶⁷ In 2022, one inadmissible decision was issued based on Section 51(2)d) of the Asylum Act.²⁶⁸ In 2023, the NDGAP again claimed that they did not have the data.²⁶⁹ In 2024, no such decision was issued.²⁷⁰

A new inadmissibility ground, merging the concepts of 'safe third country' and 'first country of asylum', was in effect from 1 July 2018²⁷¹ (see [Hybrid Safe Third Country / First Country of Asylum](#)), however it was not applied in practice in 2021 and in 2022 and as of 1 January 2023, it was finally removed from the Asylum Act.

Article 33(2)(e) of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive, providing that an application by a dependant of the applicant who has consented to their case being part of an application made on their behalf is inadmissible, has not been transposed into Hungarian legislation.

²⁶⁴ See for example Administrative Court of Munich, Judgment No. M 30 S 22.50354, 11 August 2022, available in German [here](#); Administrative Court of Munich, Judgment No. M 10 S 22.50494, 20 September 2022, available in German [here](#); Regional Administrative Court of Arnsberg, Judgement No. 1 L 827/22.A, 13 September 2022, available in German [here](#); Regional Administrative Court of Aachen, Judgement No. 5 K 2643/22.A, available in German [here](#).

²⁶⁵ SMA, 'Överföringar till Ungern i enlighet med Dublinförordningen, RS/010/2022, 11 November 2022', available in Swedish [here](#).

²⁶⁶ AIDA, Country Report: The Netherlands – Update 2022, May 2023, available [here](#), 49ff.

²⁶⁷ Information provided by NDGAP on 3 February 2020, 2 March 2021 and 7 February 2022.

²⁶⁸ Information provided by NDGAP on 13 February 2022.

²⁶⁹ Information received from the NDGAP by the HHC on 19 February 2024.

²⁷⁰ Information received from the NDGAP by the HHC on 20 February 2025.

²⁷¹ Section 51(2)(f), and newly introduced Section 51(12) Asylum Act.

Refusal of applications without examination on the merits

According to Section 32/F of Asylum Act, the refugee authority shall refuse an application by way of a ruling, without examination as to merits, if:

- a) it has no jurisdiction for the assessment of the application;
- b) the application pertains to an objective that is manifestly impossible;
- c) the application comes from a person who is manifestly not entitled to make the request.²⁷²

This procedure however does not fall under the scope of the APD.

Asylum seekers who do not fall under the exceptions described under the section on the [Embassy procedure](#) but nevertheless apply for asylum, are issued a 'refusal decision' based on Section 32/F b) of the Asylum Act. The NDGAP position is that they are requesting something impossible, as according to the current legislative framework, they should submit an intent at the Hungarian Embassy prior to being allowed to apply for asylum in Hungary. The HHC litigated several of such cases.²⁷³

As previously mentioned in the report, in one case in which an Afghan citizen applied for asylum, while staying in Hungary in an undocumented way, he was immediately pushed to Serbia after such a 'refusal decision' was issued. The HHC appealed the 'refusal decision' and on 12 November 2021, the court quashed the decision and ordered the applicant's return to Hungary so that a new asylum procedure could start.²⁷⁴ It ordered that a new asylum procedure is to be conducted in accordance with the general rules of the Asylum Act. The case is now pending before the ECtHR.²⁷⁵

The HHC represented two children who turned 18 when they came to Hungary via family reunification with their parents holding international protection status and who also received a 'refusal decision' based on Section 32/F b), as they no longer fell under the category of exceptions to the embassy procedure, since they no longer constituted family members under the Asylum Act definition (see [Embassy procedure](#)). The HHC appealed and in both cases the Metropolitan court quashed the decisions and ordered NDGAP to conduct an asylum procedure according to the general provisions of the Asylum Act.²⁷⁶ In one case the NDGAP started a new procedure and granted subsidiary protection to the applicant.

The HHC represented a Ugandan asylum seeker who reached Hungary legally by plane and was also issued a 'refusal decision'. The court quashed the decision and ordered a new procedure.²⁷⁷ However, after initiating the procedure, the NDGAP immediately suspended it based on the pending request for the Constitutional court review of a judgment issued in the embassy procedure.²⁷⁸

Issuing 'refusal decisions' has become common practice since the second half of 2021. Previously, the NDGAP would simply refuse to accept an asylum application and turn the applicants away immediately. In one case HHC lawyers accompanied the client and reminded NDGAP officials that refusing to accept an application is a crime (abuse of authority, Section 305 of the Criminal Code).²⁷⁹ As a result, the NDGAP took in the application, but the case officer present said they would not register the claim. The applicant was issued an 'information note' by the NDGAP, notifying him that they could not examine his application due to the Transitional Act rules. The HHC appealed and UNHCR intervened.²⁸⁰ On 8 June 2021, the Metropolitan court ruled that the asylum application must be considered lodged and that the NDGAP must

²⁷² This provision has been amended as of 3 December 2022.

²⁷³ HHC, *No access to asylum on the territory since 27 May 2020*, 13 March 2023, available [here](#).

²⁷⁴ Metropolitan Court, 11.K.705.686/2021/22, 12 November 2021.

²⁷⁵ *H.Q. v. Hungary*, Application No. 46084/21.

²⁷⁶ Metropolitan Court 19.K.700.022/2022/5, 3 March 2022, 102.K.706.770/2021/15, 3 May 2022.

²⁷⁷ Metropolitan Court, 29.K.705.858/2021/6, 29 November 2021.

²⁷⁸ IV/03538-1/2021, [here](#).

²⁷⁹ Available in English [here](#).

²⁸⁰ UNHCR, *Written observations by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the case of A.H. v National Directorate-General/or Aliens Policing (11.K.706.750/2020) before the Budapest Capital Regional Court*, 25 November 2020, available [here](#).

conduct a procedure and issue a formal decision.²⁸¹ The NDGAP therefore issued a 'refusal decision'. The HHC appealed and the Metropolitan court ruled that the NDGAP has to examine the applicant's claim under the general provisions of the Asylum Act and that the applicant should be allowed to come back to Hungary.²⁸² By the time this last judgement was issued, the procedure had been going on for more than 2 years and the applicant managed to secure legal entry to another EU country in the meantime, therefore the case was discontinued.

Towards the end of 2022, the HHC noticed that the Asylum authority was again refusing to even accept the asylum applications. Such practice continued in 2023. In one of such cases litigated by HHC the court issued a judgement that the NDGAP should have issued a decision on asylum application. The NDGAP appealed, but Supreme Court rejected the appeal.²⁸³ The NDGAP then issued a decision, rejecting the application based on Section 32/F of the Asylum Act (see above), despite the CJEU judgement C-823/21 ruling that it is not compliant with EU law to deprive the applicants who are on the territory of Hungary or at the border from accessing asylum by referring them to the embassy procedure. Beginning of 2024, the HHC however observed that the NDGAP started to accept the asylum applications again, but immediately issues a 'refusal decision' based on Section 32/F of Asylum Act. The HHC challenged such decisions at the court and the court in all cases issued a positive decision, quashing the 'refusal decision' and ordered the NDGAP to examine the asylum application according to the general provisions of the Asylum Act.²⁸⁴ Before issuing new decisions, NDGAP sought opinion from the Ministry of the Interior, as they were convinced that they cannot examine the asylum applications according to the Hungarian law currently in force. Finally, they issued new 'refusal decisions', completely ignoring the court's instructions, referred to political arguments and CC decision 32/2021 (CC held that where an obligation stemming from EU law cannot be effectively implemented, Hungary shall have the sovereign right to pass laws for the protection of fundamental rights - until the conditions to effectively execute EU law are guaranteed), arguing that the need to adopt the Pact is a proof of the current shortcomings of the exercise of EU competence in the field of asylum. The HHC appealed and the court quashed the NDGAP's decision and again emphasised that a declaration of intent at the Embassy cannot be considered a prerequisite for the asylum application and that the application has to be examined on the merits and that neither the CC decision nor the Pact can be a legal obstacle to the substantive assessment.²⁸⁵

3.2 Personal interview

There is no longer a separate procedure for admissibility, therefore the same rules as in the [Regular Procedure: Personal Interview](#) apply.

3.3 Appeal

Indicators: Admissibility Procedure: Appeal

☐ Same as regular procedure

1. Does the law provide for an appeal against the decision in the admissibility procedure?

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| ❖ If yes, is it | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, is it suspensive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial | <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some grounds <input type="checkbox"/> No |

The deadline for seeking judicial review against a negative decision on admissibility is shorter than in the regular procedure, as the request must be filed within only 3 calendar days.²⁸⁶

²⁸¹ Metropolitan Court, 11.K.703.256/2021/7, 2 June 2021.

²⁸² Metropolitan Court, 11.K.703.946/2022/5, 9 January 2023.

²⁸³ 1.Kf.700.326/2023/4., 27.9.2023.

²⁸⁴ 11.K.701.171/2024/5., 6.5.2024, 14.K.704.220/2023/10., 8.4.2024, 10.K.701.786/2024/6., 11.6.2024, 10.K.701.599/2024/6., 11.6.2024, 11.K.700.719/2024/5., 8.4.2024.

²⁸⁵ 14.K.703.751/2024., 11.12.2024.

²⁸⁶ Section 80/K Asylum Act.

Judicial review is carried out by the same Regional Administrative and Labour Court which considers other asylum cases. The court's review shall include a complete examination of both the facts and the legal aspects,²⁸⁷ but only as they exist at the date when the authority's decision is made.²⁸⁸ The applicant therefore cannot refer to new facts or new circumstances during the judicial review procedure. This entails that if the applicant did not present any country of origin information (COI) reports during the first instance procedure, or the NDGAP did not refer to these on their own, the applicant cannot present these reports during the judicial review procedure, despite the fact that these reports already existed before and were publicly available. This kind of practice clearly contradicts the obligation of examination of asylum claim with rigorous scrutiny and *proprio motu* and in relation to domestic materials as well as by materials originating from other reliable and objective sources such as, for instance, other Contracting or third States, agencies of the United Nations and reputable non-governmental organisations.²⁸⁹

A hearing is not mandatory; it only takes place 'in case of need'.²⁹⁰ Moreover, the review procedure in admissibility cases differs from that for those rejected on the merits, since the court must render a decision within 8 days, instead of 60. A preliminary reference was sent to the CJEU for it to determine whether this short deadline for the judges to decide is compatible with the requirements of an effective remedy. On 5 December 2019, the Advocate General in his opinion concluded that judges must disapply the applicable time limit if they consider that the judicial review cannot be carried out effectively.²⁹¹ The CJEU confirmed this position in a judgement on 19 March 2020 (C-564/18).

A request for judicial review against the NDGAP decision declaring an application inadmissible has no suspensive effect, except for judicial review regarding inadmissible applications based on safe third country grounds.²⁹² Gov. decree 570/2020. (XII. 9.), Section 5 removed the possibility to ask for an interim measure in order to prevent expulsion in case of violation of epidemic rules or when expulsion was ordered based on the risk to national security or public order, is no longer in force since June 2022. This provision had serious consequences for people who had been expelled prior to submitting their asylum application, as in case their asylum application was rejected as inadmissible, the appeal did not have a suspensive effect and even if it was requested, it did not suspend the expulsion that was ordered prior to the asylum procedure.²⁹³ However, the new GRTCN Act removed a recourse to a suspensive effect in administrative actions against a final decision ordering expulsion.²⁹⁴

The court may not alter the decision of the determining authority; it shall annul any administrative decision found to be against the law, with the exception of the breach of a procedural rule not affecting the merits of the case, and it shall oblige the refugee authority to conduct a new procedure.²⁹⁵

3.4 Legal assistance

There is no longer a separate procedure for admissibility, therefore the same rules as in the [Regular Procedure: Legal Assistance](#) apply. What is particularly problematic for asylum seekers in the case of an inadmissibility decision are the short deadlines (only 3 days to lodge an appeal) and the fact that a hearing at the court is the exception rather than the rule. In such a short time, it is difficult to provide effective legal assistance. The importance of legal assistance is on the other hand seriously restricted since the courts are only performing an *ex tunc* examination and do not take into account any new evidence presented during the judicial review procedure.

²⁸⁷ Section 68(4) Asylum Act.

²⁸⁸ Section 85(2) Code on Administrative Litigation.

²⁸⁹ *J.K. and Others v. Sweden*, para. 84.

²⁹⁰ Section 68(2) Asylum Act.

²⁹¹ Opinion of advocate general Bobek (CJEU), Case C-564/18, *LH v. Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal*, 5 December 2019 available [here](#).

²⁹² Section 53(6) Asylum Act.

²⁹³ HHC, *Decree Justified by Pandemic Causes Immediate Risk of Refoulement without Access to an Effective Judicial Remedy*, available [here](#).

²⁹⁴ Section 101(2a) GRTCN Act.

²⁹⁵ Section 53(5) Asylum Act.

3.5 Suspension of returns for beneficiaries of protection in another Member State

The HHC has no information on any such procedures. The authorities in their comments to the report provided the following information: “In case the TCN is a recognised refugee or subsidiary protection is granted for the TCN by another Member State, a return decision to any third country will not be issued by the Hungarian authorities. These cases are not Dublin cases anymore as Dublin procedure shall only be applicable before the final decision on the international protection application is taken by the competent authority. In such cases Readmission Agreement between Hungary and the other Member State shall apply.”

4. Border procedure (border and transit zones)

In 2017, the border procedure regulated in Section 71/A of Asylum Act was used only until the amendments to the Asylum Act entered into force on 28 March 2017. The amendments prescribe that due to the current state of mass migration emergency the provisions on border procedures are no longer applicable.²⁹⁶ However, Hungary had a *de facto* border procedure: whilst qualified by the Hungarian authorities as a regular procedure in the transit zones, the European Commission in the infringement procedure against Hungary noted that it indeed constitutes a border procedure, which is not in compliance with the EU law. The CJEU confirmed that Hungary has failed to fulfil its obligations under EU law by unlawfully detaining applicants of international protection in transit zones.²⁹⁷ In practice, this *de facto* border procedure is no longer applied either, as following the CJEU judgement transit zones were closed on 21 May 2020 and the border procedure is still suspended due to the state of mass migration emergency.

5. Accelerated procedure

The Asylum Act lays down an accelerated procedure, where the NDGAP is expected to take a decision within the short timeframe of 15 days.²⁹⁸ In 2019 and in 2020, the accelerated procedure was not used. The HHC is aware of one case in 2021. As for 2021, 2022 and 2023, the NDGAP did not provide the requested data on accelerated procedures.²⁹⁹ There were no such decisions in 2024.³⁰⁰

The law provides 10 different grounds for channelling an admissible asylum claim into an accelerated procedure,³⁰¹ where the applicant:

- (a) Discloses only information irrelevant for recognition as both a refugee and a beneficiary of subsidiary protection;
- (b) Originates from a country listed on the European Union or national list of safe countries of origin as specified by separate legislation;
- (c) Misled the authorities by providing false information on their identity or nationality
 - ❖ by providing false information;
 - ❖ by submitting false documents; or
 - ❖ by withholding information or documents that would have been able to influence the decision-making adversely;
- (d) Has destroyed or thrown away, presumably in bad faith, their identity card or travel document that would have been helpful in establishing their identity of nationality;
- (e) Makes clearly incoherent, contradictory, clearly false or obviously unlikely statements contradicting the duly substantiated information related to the country of origin that makes it clear

²⁹⁶ Section 80/I(i) Asylum Act.

²⁹⁷ CJEU, Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 17 December 2020, European Commission v Hungary, C-808/18, 17 December 2020, available [here](#).

²⁹⁸ Section 47(2) Asylum Act.

²⁹⁹ Information not provided by the NDGAP on 7 February 2022, 13 February 2023 and 19 February 2024.

³⁰⁰ Information received from the NDGAP by the HHC on 20 February 2025.

³⁰¹ Section 51(7) Asylum Act.

that, on the basis of their application, they are not entitled to recognition as a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection;

- (f) Submitted a subsequent application that is not inadmissible;
- (g) Submitted an application for the only reason of delaying or frustrating the order of the alien policing expulsion or carrying out of the expulsion ordered by the refugee authority, the alien police authority or the court;
- (h) Entered into the territory of Hungary unlawfully or extended their period of residence unlawfully and failed to submit an application for recognition within a reasonable time although they would have been able to submit it earlier and has no reasonable excuse for the delay;
- (i) Refuses to comply with an obligation to have his/her fingerprints taken; or
- (j) For a serious reason may pose a threat to Hungary's national security or public order, or they were expelled by the alien policing authority due to harming or threatening public safety or the public order.

Vulnerable groups are not excluded from accelerated procedures.

The application cannot be rejected solely on the grounds of failing to submit an application within a reasonable time.³⁰²

In accelerated proceedings, the NDGAP, with the exception of the case where the applicant originates from a safe country of origin, shall assess the merits of the application for recognition in order to establish whether the criteria for recognition as a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection exist.³⁰³

In the event of applying an accelerated procedure to an applicant originating from a safe country of origin, the applicant, when this fact is communicated to them, can declare immediately but within 3 days at the latest why in their individual case, the specific country does not qualify as a safe country of origin.³⁰⁴ Where the safe country of origin fails to take over the applicant, the determining authority shall withdraw its decision and continue the procedure.³⁰⁵

In the accelerated procedure, the judicial review has legal suspensive effect only if the accelerated procedure is applied because the applicant entered Hungary irregularly or extended their stay illegally and did not ask for asylum within reasonable time although they would have had the chance to do so. In all other cases there is not even a possibility to request a suspensive effect in the appeal against expulsion, according to the new GRTCN Act.³⁰⁶

Gov. decree 570/2020. (XII. 9.), Section 5 removed the possibility to ask for interim measures to prevent expulsion in case of violation of epidemic rules or when expulsion was ordered based on the risk to national security or public order, is no longer in force as of June 2022. This provision had serious consequence for people who had been expelled prior to submitting their asylum application, as in case their asylum application was rejected in an accelerated procedure, the appeal did not have a suspensive effect and even if it was requested, it did not suspend the expulsion that was ordered prior to the asylum procedure.³⁰⁷ In January 2021 the HHC submitted a complaint to the European Commission, who did not reach any final conclusion while the decree was still in force. However, in the complaints proceedings the Commission had indicated that based on its initial analysis, it appeared that the problem raised in the complaint may indicate a possible infringement of the Return Directive. The HHC is aware of one such case, where an asylum applicant was rejected in an accelerated asylum procedure and was deported prior to his appeal even reaching the court. The rejection decision was communicated to the lawyer in an

³⁰² Section 51(8) Asylum Act.

³⁰³ Section 51(9) Asylum Act.

³⁰⁴ Section 51(11) Asylum Act.

³⁰⁵ Section 51A Asylum Act.

³⁰⁶ Section 101(2a) GRTCN Act.

³⁰⁷ Hungarian Helsinki Committee, *Decree Justified by Pandemic Causes Immediate Risk of Refoulement without Access to an Effective Judicial Remedy*, available [here](#).

email when the applicant was already on the plane. The application of this decree was challenged at the national level by the HHC in several cases, unfortunately unsuccessfully. Even the Supreme Court of Hungary (*Kúria*) did not find the deprivation of a right to ask for suspensive effect problematic.³⁰⁸ According to the new GRTCN Act, there is now not even a possibility to request a suspensive effect in the appeal against expulsion.³⁰⁹

A total of 15 days to process a first-time asylum application is – as a general rule – an insufficient time period to ensure the indispensable requirements of such a procedure, including finding the right interpreter, conducting a proper asylum interview, obtaining individualised and high-quality country information, obtaining – if necessary – medical or other specific evidence, and an eventual follow-up interview allowing the asylum seeker to react on adverse credibility findings or legal conclusions.³¹⁰ This extremely short deadline is therefore in breach of EU law, which requires reasonable time limits for accelerated procedures, ‘without prejudice to an adequate and complete examination being carried out’ and to the applicant’s effective access to basic guarantees provided for in EU asylum legislation.³¹¹

Also, in contradiction to the relevant EU rule, Hungarian law does not provide any specific safeguard that would prevent the undue application of accelerated procedures to asylum seekers in need of special procedural guarantees.³¹²

The rules governing the appeal in accelerated procedure are the same as in case of inadmissible decisions (see section on [Admissibility Procedure](#)).

6. National protection statuses and return procedure

6.1 National forms of protection

Hungarian legislation provides a national form of protection, so called tolerated status. Tolerated status is granted, when a foreign national does not meet the conditions for international protection status, however, is at a significant risk of refoulement, if returned to the country of origin, and there is no safe third country offering refuge to the said person.³¹³

Tolerated status is automatically reviewed by NDGAP when they reject an asylum application, and they consider a return decision. Rejected asylum applicants can therefore access this form of national protection if return decision cannot be issued in their case. Tolerated status is also granted in immigration proceedings if the refugee authority has adopted a decision on the prohibition of refoulement.³¹⁴ If the return decision is issued, but it turns out that it cannot be implemented (for other reasons, not because of non-refoulement), the GRTCN Act does not provide the possibility to get a tolerated status.³¹⁵

Persons granted tolerated status receive a humanitarian residence permit, valid for one year. Persons with a tolerated status are entitled to be accommodated in the reception centres free of charge for a 30-day period after they received the recognition decision.³¹⁶ In order to work, they are required to obtain a work permit. If people under tolerated status do not benefit from the general social security regime (this would be possible through work), they are provided the following free of charge healthcare services:³¹⁷

³⁰⁸ Supreme Court of Hungary, Kpkf.VI.39.459/2021/2, 2 March 2021.

³⁰⁹ Section 101(2a) GRTCN Act.

³¹⁰ The latter being mandatory under EU law as interpreted by the CJEU. See Case C-277/11, *M.M. v. Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Ireland, Attorney General*, Judgment of 22 November 2012, available [here](#); Case C-349/07, *Sopropé – Organizações de Calçado Lda v Fazenda Pública*, Judgment of 18 December 2008, available [here](#).

³¹¹ Recital 20, Article 31(2) and (9) recast Asylum Procedures Directive.

³¹² Recital 30 recast Asylum Procedures Directive.

³¹³ Section 25/A Asylum Act.

³¹⁴ Section 25/B Asylum Act.

³¹⁵ Section 104 GRTCN Act.

³¹⁶ Section 41(1) Gov. Decree 301/2007. (XI. 9.).

³¹⁷ Section 44(3)-(6) Gov. Decree 301/2007. (XI. 9.).

- ❖ Healthcare services provided by a general practitioner
- ❖ Emergency healthcare services
- ❖ Post mortem services
- ❖ Access to mandatory vaccinations

Children are entitled to mandatory public education and also have access to higher education with national scholarships.³¹⁸

Humanitarian residence permit can also be granted to:

- ❖ a person recognised by Hungary as a stateless person (valid for 3 years);
- ❖ any third-country national who was born in the territory of Hungary and who has been removed from the custody of his guardian having custody according to Hungarian law, and/or unaccompanied minors (valid for 1 year);
- ❖ for substantial national security or law enforcement reasons, by initiative of the court, the public prosecutor's office, national security or law enforcement agency, or the investigating arm of the National Tax and Customs Authority
- ❖ to any third-country national, or other affiliated third-country nationals on his or her account, who has cooperated with the authorities in a crime investigation and has provided considerable assistance to gather evidence (valid up to 6 months);
- ❖ by initiative of the court, to third-country nationals who have been subjected to particularly exploitative working conditions, or to third-country national minors who were employed illegally without a valid residence permit or other authorization for stay (valid up to 6 months).³¹⁹

Further on, in the absence of the conditions for granting refugee status, the Minister in charge of immigration can grant a refugee status to an alien under special and equitable circumstances, where this is necessary on humanitarian grounds, insofar as there are no grounds for exclusion of the alien from refugee protection.³²⁰ The HHC has reasons to think that Mr. Romanovski was granted refugee status by the Minister in charge of immigration in 2024.³²¹

6.2 Return procedure

The return decision is issued jointly with the asylum rejection. The new GRTCN Act removed a recourse to a suspensive effect in administrative actions against a final decision ordering expulsion.³²²

D. Guarantees for vulnerable groups

1. Identification

Indicators: Identification

1. Is there a specific identification mechanism in place to systematically identify vulnerable asylum seekers? ☐ Yes ☐ For certain categories ☒ No
 - ❖ If for certain categories, specify which:
2. Does the law provide for an identification mechanism for unaccompanied children? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Under the Asylum Act, a person with special needs can be an 'unaccompanied minor or a vulnerable person, in particular, a minor, elderly or disabled person, pregnant woman, single parent raising a minor

³¹⁸ Section 92(1)(a) and (c) and Section 39(1)(b) Act CCIV of 2011 on Higher Education.

³¹⁹ Section 70 GRTCA Act.

³²⁰ Section 7(4) of the Asylum Act.

³²¹ The Ministry of Interior answered to the HHC's FOI request that they do not keep statistic on this status.

³²² Section 101(2a) GRTCN Act.

child and a person who has suffered from torture, rape or any other grave form of psychological, physical or sexual violence, found, after proper individual evaluation, to have special needs because of his/her individual situation'.³²³ Hungarian law does not explicitly include survivors or potential victims of human trafficking, persons suffering of serious illnesses and persons with mental disorders in the definition of vulnerable asylum seekers.

1.1 Screening of vulnerability

Although both the Asylum Act and the Asylum Decree provide that the special needs of certain asylum seekers should be addressed,³²⁴ there is no further detailed guidance available in the law and no practical identification mechanism in place to adequately identify such persons. The Decree only foresees the obligation of the authority to consider whether the special rules for vulnerable asylum seekers are applicable in the given individual case. However, no procedural framework has been elaborated to implement this provision in practice.³²⁵ Hungarian law also fails to provide a timeframe within which the determining authority shall carry out this assessment, nor does it clarify in which phase of the proceedings this shall take place. The Mapping Report of IOM on the available assistance to migrant victims of sexual and gender-based violence states: 'Currently there are no standard operating procedures (SOPs) on sexual and gender-based violence available and used in migration facilities in Hungary. The lack of clear guidance on prevention and referral mechanisms makes the identification of victims and potential victims of SGBV among asylum-seekers and refugees difficult and thus the provision of appropriate support to those who are in need of assistance is not ensured.'³²⁶

According to HHC, it generally depends on the asylum officer in charge whether the applicant's vulnerability will be examined and taken into account. An automatic screening and identification mechanism is lacking; applicants need to state that they require special treatment, upon which asylum officers consider having recourse to an expert opinion to confirm vulnerability. The NDGAP asks the asylum seeker in every asylum interview whether they have any health problems. This of course does not guarantee that the authorities get information about the special needs of asylum seekers.

A medical or psychological expert may be involved to determine the need for special treatment. The applicant should be informed in simple and understandable language about the examination and its consequences. The applicant has to consent to the examination, however, if no consent is given, the provisions applicable to persons with special needs will not apply to the case.³²⁷ According to HHC's lawyers it is up to the legal representative to argue that the applicant is vulnerable, which may, or not, be then considered by the caseworker. If not, the lack of proper assessment of the facts of the case (such as individual vulnerability) may lead to the annulment of the decision in the judicial review phase.

1.2 Age assessment of unaccompanied children

The law does not provide for an identification mechanism for unaccompanied and separated children. The Asylum Act only foresees that an age assessment can be carried out in case there are doubts as to the alleged age of the applicant.³²⁸ In case of such uncertainty, the asylum officer, without an obligation to inform the applicant of the reasons, may order an age assessment be conducted. Therefore, decisions concerning the need for an age assessment may be considered arbitrary.

The applicant (or their statutory representative or guardian) must consent to the age assessment examination.

³²³ Section 2(k) Asylum Act.

³²⁴ Section 4(3) Asylum Act.

³²⁵ Section 3(1) Asylum Decree.

³²⁶ IOM, *Mapping Report on Legal Frameworks and Assistance Available to Migrant Victims of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)*, 2019, available [here](#).

³²⁷ Section 3 Asylum Decree.

³²⁸ Section 44(1) Asylum Act.

The asylum application cannot be refused on the ground that the person did not consent to the age assessment.³²⁹ However, as a consequence most of the provisions relating to children may not be applied in the case since, they will be considered as an adult.³³⁰

The age assessment was conducted by the military doctor in the transit zone. Since the closure of the transit zones in 2020, the HHC is aware of only one age assessment procedure carried out in 2021. The information provided by the NDGAP confirms that there was only one asylum seeker subjected to age assessment in 2021 where the examination concluded that the asylum seeker was indeed a child.³³¹ The main method employed was a dental examination and the observation of the child's physical appearance, e.g., weight, height etc., and the child's sexual maturity. The primary and secondary sexual characteristics were also examined, which the HHC considers to be a violation of the child's human dignity. In the context of age assessment, the NDGAP does not use a psychosocial assessment. There was no age assessment procedure in 2022,³³² 2023,³³³ or 2024.³³⁴

Age assessment practices had an even more crucial impact after the March 2017 reform, as being below or above the age of 14 meant being confined into a transit zone or being exempted from such confinement. This was highly problematic given the non-accuracy of such assessments.³³⁵

Up to the time of writing, no protocol has been adopted to provide for uniform standards on age assessment examinations carried out by the police and the NDGAP. On several occasions (conferences, roundtables etc.), the former IAO denied its responsibility to adopt such a protocol, stating that age assessment is a medical question, which is beyond its professional scope or competence. The police elaborated a non-binding protocol for the purpose of police-ordered age assessment examinations which provides a checklist to be followed by doctors commissioned to carry out the examination.³³⁶ This protocol, which was published in 2014, did *not* consider the psychosocial or intercultural elements of age assessment, only foreseeing that in case the applicant (the subject of the age assessment) is suspected to be a victim of sexual violence, follow-up assistance from a psychologist may be requested (but this is not automatic and the HHC has never assisted a case where the authorities would refer the applicant to a psychologist *ex officio*).

The age assessment opinion usually does not specify the person's exact age; instead, it gives an estimate if the person is above or under 18 or margin of error of at least 2 years e.g. 17-19 or 16-18 years of age. In these cases, in HHC's experience the benefit of the doubt is usually given to the applicant.

There is no direct remedy to challenge the age assessment opinion. It can only be challenged through an appeal against the negative decision in the asylum procedure, which cannot be considered an effective remedy as in practice several months pass by the time the rejected application reaches the judicial phase of the procedure.

According to the NDGAP, there was one age assessment procedure conducted in 2019 by which the adulthood of the applicant was established.³³⁷ No age assessment procedure was carried out in 2020, 2022, 2023 and 2024, while in 2021 only one procedure took place, as previously explained.³³⁸

³²⁹ Section 44(2) Asylum Act.

³³⁰ Section 44(3) Asylum Act.

³³¹ Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022.

³³² Information provided by NDGAP on 13 February 2023.

³³³ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

³³⁴ Information provided by NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

³³⁵ See AIDA, *Country Report Hungary – 2020 Update*, April 2021, available [here](#).

³³⁶ The protocol is available in Hungarian [here](#).

³³⁷ Information provided by NDGAP on 3 February 2020.

³³⁸ Information provided by NDGAP on 2 March 2021, 7 February 2022 and 13 February 2023.

On 10 February 2020, the CRC published its concluding observations on Hungary, where it highlighted that age assessment has to be in line with international standards.³³⁹

2. Special procedural guarantees

Indicators: Special Procedural Guarantees

1. Are there special procedural arrangements/guarantees for vulnerable people?

❖ If for certain categories, specify which: ☒ Yes ☐ For certain categories ☐ No
Unaccompanied minors

There is a specialised unit within the NDGAP which deals with asylum applications of vulnerable groups, namely the applications of unaccompanied and separated children. The competent department is the Regional Directorate of Budapest and Pest County Asylum Unit. The employees (case officers) of the unit have special knowledge on UaSCs, which enables them to conduct the hearings and make the decision in accordance with their special situation. They receive training on how to handle such cases, but there is no specific entry requirement they must meet.

According to the NDGAP,³⁴⁰ in 2021, 2022 and 2023 two modules of the EASO Training Curriculum were available in Hungarian at the authority, entitled '*Personal interview of vulnerable persons*' and '*Personal interview of children*'.

Based on the experience of HHC lawyers, it is mostly their individual sense of empathy, rather than professional support and training, that case officers make use of when interviewing UaSCs. Personal discussions with case officers shed light on the fact that being assigned to the cases of unaccompanied minors mostly happens without providing trainings on the specific legal provisions applicable in the cases of children or child friendly techniques to be used.

2.1 Adequate support during the interview

The NDGAP is obliged to conduct an individual examination of the asylum claim by examining '[t]he social standing, personal circumstances, gender and age of the person [...] to establish whether the acts which have been or could be committed against the person applying for recognition qualify as persecution or serious harm.'³⁴¹ Persons making gender-based applications have the right to have their case considered by an asylum officer of the same sex if they so request,³⁴² and this right is respected in practice. Since 2018, the law also explicitly provides this for persons with claims based on gender identity.³⁴³

There is a possibility to use sign language interpretation besides regular interpretation, as the costs of both are covered by the NDGAP.³⁴⁴ If the asylum seeker is not able to write, this fact and their statement shall be included in the minutes.³⁴⁵

In case the applicant cannot be interviewed due to being unfit to be heard, the NDGAP may decide not to carry out a personal interview. In doubt about the asylum seeker's fitness, the determining authority will seek the opinion of a doctor or psychologist. If the doctor confirms this, the asylum applicant can be given an opportunity to make a written statement or the applicant's family members can be interviewed.³⁴⁶

³³⁹ CRC, *Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Hungary*, 3 March 2020, CRC/C/HUN/CO/6*, available [here](#), paras. 38 and 39.

³⁴⁰ Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022, 13 February 2023 and 19 February 2024.

³⁴¹ Section 90 Asylum Decree.

³⁴² Section 66(3) Asylum Decree.

³⁴³ Section 66(3a) Asylum Decree.

³⁴⁴ Section 36(7) Asylum Act.

³⁴⁵ Section 62(2) Asylum Decree.

³⁴⁶ Section 43(2) Asylum Act and Sections 77(1) and (2) Asylum Decree.

If the NDGAP has already obtained information about the fact that the asylum seeker is a survivor of ill-treatment or displays signs of trauma, the asylum seeker is interviewed by a specifically trained case officer. However, since there is no formal mechanism to identify these asylum seekers, there is a risk that such an applicant is heard by a case officer who is not appropriately trained. If the applicant does not feel fit to be interviewed, the interview can be postponed, although the NDGAP can reject a request for postponement, if it would prevent the NDGAP from taking its decision within the procedural deadline foreseen in the law. Still, these requests are generally accepted in practice. The NDGAP can also give permission for a family member or a psychologist to be present at the hearing, which has happened in the past.³⁴⁷

However, it has also happened that unaccompanied minors, victims of torture or traumatised asylum seekers were not interviewed in a proper room with suitable conditions for such interviews. Due to the lack of space, and due to organisational shortcomings by the former IAO and NDGAP, the interviews sometimes take place in a room where there are other case officers. One interview room is stationed behind a front desk used by the Police. This means that vulnerable asylum seekers, among whom UaSCs have to go into their interview right before the Police, whose presence and physical proximity they may feel to be intimidating.³⁴⁸

Amendments which entered into force on 1 January 2018 describe detailed procedural safeguards for interviewing children. These include the requirement for the asylum authority to conduct the asylum interview in an understandable manner and by taking into account the age, maturity, and the cultural and gender particularities of the child. This includes a child-friendly interview room for children below the age of 14. Any subsequent interview needs to be conducted by the same case officer in case the child needs to be heard. Finally, case officers interviewing children must possess the necessary knowledge on interviewing children.³⁴⁹

In 2022, the HHC lawyer reported that in a case of a homosexual Bangladeshi asylum-seeker (later granted refugee status), the case officer had questions which did not consider the applicant's vulnerability and can be regarded as intrusive and had no relevancy regarding the applicant's reasons for claiming asylum. The applicant was asked for example: 'Do you think that sexual relationships entail emotional attachment too?', 'How many partners did you have as a homosexual person?', 'What did your mother think of you after you did things which are done by girls?', "What does the notion of 'family' mean to you?" etc. In 2024, a minor applicant came out during the NDGPA hearing. The case officer was very rude, asked questions like "but can you imagine having a romantic relationship with a girl in the future?", which made the minor cry.

2.2 Exemption from special procedures

There is no exemption of vulnerable groups from accelerated procedures.

Since March 2017, border procedures are no longer applied, due to the state of crisis caused by 'mass migration'. Until 21 May 2020, when the transit zones were closed, the procedure in the transit zones was a regular procedure and all asylum seekers had to remain in the transit zone until the end of the procedure. The only exception were UaSCs below the age of 14.

For UaSCs, the asylum authorities as a general rule have to trace the person responsible for the child, except if it is presumed that there is a conflict or if the tracing is not justified in light of the minor's best interests.³⁵⁰ The determining authority may ask assistance in the family tracing from other member states, third countries, UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other international organisations engaged in supporting

³⁴⁷ Practice-based observation of the HHC.

³⁴⁸ Practice-based observation of the HHC.

³⁴⁹ Section 74 Asylum Decree.

³⁵⁰ Section 4 Asylum Decree.

refugees. Practice shows, however, that this tracing is not carried out in practice by the former IAO, and now the NDGAP.

3. Use of medical reports

Indicators: Use of Medical Reports

1. Does the law provide for the possibility of a medical report in support of the applicant's statements regarding past persecution or serious harm?
☒ Yes ☐ In some cases ☐ No
2. Are medical reports taken into account when assessing the credibility of the applicant's statements?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Sometimes

A medical expert opinion could be required to determine whether the asylum seeker has specific needs.³⁵¹ Moreover, section 78/A of the amendments to the Asylum decree that entered into force on 21 December 2021 states the following:

- (1) The determining authority shall inform the applicant that they may undergo a medical examination on their own initiative and at their own expense in order to investigate any signs of previous persecution or serious ill-treatment.
- (2) The medical examination referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out by a qualified specialist with a licence issued by the Hungarian authority and the results of the examination shall be forwarded to the determining authority without delay.
- (3) The result of the medical examination pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be assessed by the determining authority together with the other elements of the application. Where appropriate, in addition to the medical service provider chosen and used by the applicant, the determining authority may call upon a State medical service provider or an expert to verify the results of the medical examinations submitted by the applicant. Failure by the applicant to attend a medical examination shall not prevent the determining authority from taking a decision on the application for recognition.

However, no criteria are set out in law or established by administrative practice indicating when a medical examination for the purpose of drafting a medical report should be carried out *ex officio* by the Asylum authority. According to the Asylum Act, the credibility of the asylum-seeker should not be doubted if according to an expert of forensic medicine, the inconsistent and contradictory representations made by the applicant are attributable to their health or mental condition.³⁵²

The only NGO that deals with psychosocial rehabilitation of torture survivors is the Cordelia Foundation, which prepares medical reports on applicants' conditions in line with the requirements set out in the Istanbul Protocol.³⁵³ The psychiatrists of this NGO, however, are not forensic experts and in some cases their opinion was not recognised by the former IAO or courts, since according to the Act CXL of 2004 on the General Rules of Public Administration Procedures (in effect at the relevant time), the expert opinion may only be delivered by a forensic expert registered by the competent ministry. For the reasons above (lack of an official forensic expert standing in proceedings), sometimes both the former IAO and the courts disregarded the medical opinion issued by the Cordelia Foundation, but at the same time failed to hire forensic expert from the Ministry's list.

³⁵¹ Section 3(2) Asylum Decree.

³⁵² Section 59 Asylum Act.

³⁵³ OHCHR, *Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("Istanbul Protocol")*, HR/P/PT/8/Rev. 2, 2022, available [here](#).

In January 2018, the CJEU ruled that asylum seekers may not be subjected to a psychological test, a practice the former IAO had had, in order to determine their sexual orientation as this would amount to disproportionate interference in their private life.³⁵⁴

In 2021, the NDGAP ordered a DNA test in a few cases to determine the family ties between the parent and a child. In one of the cases the DNA test was ordered once the child who had already joined the refugee mother through family reunification procedure applied for asylum. In another case the DNA was ordered more than 2 years after the family first applied for asylum.

4. Legal representation of unaccompanied and separated children

Indicators: Unaccompanied and Separated Children

1. Does the law provide for the appointment of a representative to all unaccompanied children?
☒ Yes ☐ No

The law provides for the appointment of a guardian (who is the legal representative) upon identification of an UaSC. Upon realising that the asylum seeker is an UaSC, regardless of the phase of the asylum procedure, the NDGAP has to contact the Guardianship Authority, which will appoint within 8 days a guardian to represent the child.³⁵⁵ The appointed guardian is not only responsible for representation in the asylum procedure and other legal proceedings but also for ensuring that the child's best interest is respected.

The law states that in order to conduct the age assessment procedure, the legal guardian has to agree to it. However, in the transit zones, the age assessment came first and then the appointment of the guardian.

In 2023 there were several significant delays in appointing guardians to UaSCs which implied a period of 3 to 4 weeks. The delay in appointing the guardians persisted in 2024.

Legal guardians are employed by the TEGYESZ. Obstacles with regard to children's effective access to their legal guardians remained a problem in 2023 and 2024. Under the Child Protection Act, a guardian may be responsible for 30 children at the same time.³⁵⁶ Based on personal interviews with guardians, the HHC found that this is hardly the case, as some of them gave accounts of caring for 40-45 children at once, in 2022, significantly more than 30 at once. This means that in practice, guardians cannot always devote adequate time to all the children they represent. Not all guardians speak a sufficient level of English and even if they do, the children they are in charge of may not. TEGYESZ employs one interpreter but guardians rarely have access to his services. In 2018, the Children's Home hired an Afghan social worker who helped with translation and intercultural communication who was still present in 2022 and 2023.

As it is no longer possible to apply for asylum in Hungary, children who are not pushed back need to submit a statement of intent at the Embassy of Belgrade or Kyiv. In practice this is done through a guardian, who actually has to travel to **Belgrade** (see [Embassy procedure](#)), which is an additional burden on already stretched capacities of legal guardians.

Legal guardians previously had participated in trainings held by the HHC, the Cordelia Foundation and other actors such as IOM. In 2022, the Menedék Association, together with UNHCR, organised a joint training on the rights of children for civil society, legal guardians and some NDGAP case workers. It was the first such event since 2017. The HHC and other NGOs continue to enjoy a good working relationship with legal guardians. In June 2023, there was a roundtable discussion at the Faculty of Law (ELTE University) regarding children's rights in migration. NGOs HHC and Menedék were present, as well as employees of TEGYESZ.

³⁵⁴ CJEU, Case C-473/16, Judgment of 25 January 2018, *F v. Bevándorlási és Állampolgársági Hivatal*, available [here](#). See also HHC, 'No more psychological testing of asylum seekers to determine sexual orientation in Hungary', 17 April 2018, available [here](#).

³⁵⁵ Section 80/J(6) Asylum Act.

³⁵⁶ Section 84(6) Act XXXI of 1997 on the Protection of Children.

In 2024, the Ludovika University of Public Service held a conference on child protection in cooperation with the National Police Headquarters and the University of Leuven. The conference was held mainly for judges, prosecutors and child protection workers, and the main topic was the method of hearing (vulnerable) children in court or by the police, including disabled, foreign and refugee children. It was very practical, for example with participants like a Belgian policeman, who explained how they interrogate minors as witnesses in criminal proceedings.

The regular roundtable discussions initiated by the HHC in 2016 continued throughout 2021 as well and in 2022 as well, although much more rarely, owing to the increased workload due to the war in Ukraine. With the exception of the NDGAP, all relevant stakeholders – the legal guardians, the Károlyi István Children's Home, Menedék Association for Migrants, UNHCR Hungary, the Jesuit Refugee Service, HHC and sometimes the Cordelia Foundation for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims – took part in these meetings most of the time. The discussions aim to serve as a substitution for the non-existent best interest determination procedure by providing for a multidisciplinary case assessment in the case of those children staying in the Károlyi István Children's Home while also discussing broader, systematic issues such as children's access to education or health care during the [Embassy procedure](#) (regarding the latter see [Health Care](#)). Currently this is the only forum where State actors and the NGO sector together discuss how to further the case of unaccompanied and separated children.³⁵⁷ In 2023 and 2024 these discussions still took place, but usually in a more *ad hoc* way and within smaller groups – those stakeholders were present who were working on the relevant case and the discussion was needed to coordinate tasks.

The role of the child protection guardian consists of supervising the care for the child, following and monitoring their physical, mental and emotional development.³⁵⁸ In order to fulfil their duties, the child protection guardian has a mandate to generally substitute the absent parents. They:

- ❖ Are obliged to keep regular personal contact with the child;
- ❖ Provide the child with their contact details so the child can reach them;
- ❖ If necessary, supervise and facilitate the relationship and contact with the parents;
- ❖ Participate in drafting the childcare plan with other child protection officials around the child;
- ❖ Participate in various crime prevention measures if the child is a juvenile offender;
- ❖ Assist the child in choosing a life-path, schooling and profession;
- ❖ Represent the interests of the child in any official proceedings;
- ❖ Give consent when required in medical interventions;
- ❖ Take care of the schooling of the child (enrolment, contact with the school and teachers etc.);
- ❖ Handle/manage the properties of the child and report on it to the guardianship services;
- ❖ Report on their activities every 6 months.

Due to the above-mentioned shortcomings, guardians usually find it extremely challenging to adequately fulfil their duties in due manner and be regularly in touch with the children they are responsible for.³⁵⁹

The child protection guardian may give consent to a trained legal representative to participate in the asylum procedure. Both the guardian and the legal representative are entitled to submit motions and evidence on behalf of the applicant and may ask questions to the asylum seeker during the interview.

There are mandatory trainings that guardians must take, which is regulated by SZCSM Decree 9/2000 (VIII.4.). The obligation to undergo further training can be fulfilled by attending a qualified training course, and it takes four years.

³⁵⁷ EuroChild and SOS Children's Villages International, *Let Children Be Children*, November 2017, available [here](#), 75.

³⁵⁸ Section 86 Child Protection Act.

³⁵⁹ Practice-based observation of the HHC.

A child can make a complaint against their guardian, there is even a possibility to ask the help of a children's rights representative, to assist the child in formulating their complaint, and the child rights representative can also initiate an investigation.³⁶⁰ If a complaint is received about a guardian, and the investigation shows that the complaint was well founded, the Guardianship Office can call upon the employer of the guardian to take the necessary measure to restore and maintain the lawful situation.³⁶¹

E. Subsequent applications

Indicators: Subsequent Applications

1. Does the law provide for a specific procedure for subsequent applications? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Is a removal order suspended during the examination of a first subsequent application?
 - ❖ At first instance ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ At the appeal stage Depending on outcome
3. Is a removal order suspended during the examination of a second, third, subsequent application?
 - ❖ At first instance ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ At the appeal stage Depending on outcome

An application is considered to be a subsequent application when following a final termination or rejection decision on a former application. New circumstances or facts have to be submitted in order for a subsequent application to be admissible.³⁶² Persons who withdraw their application in writing or tacitly (see [Regular procedure – General](#)) cannot request the continuation of their asylum procedure upon return to Hungary; therefore, they will have to submit a subsequent application and present new facts or circumstances (see section [Dublin: Situation of Dublin Returnees](#)).

In 2021, there was only one subsequent application submitted in May by a minor girl whose nationality was unknown.³⁶³ In 2023, 3 subsequent applications were lodged, 2 of them made by Afghan minor asylum-seeker boys.³⁶⁴ In 2024, 1 subsequent application was lodged.³⁶⁵

Submitting a subsequent application carries a series of consequences for the applicant:

- (a) New facts or circumstances have to be presented in order for the application to be admissible;³⁶⁶
- (b) Admissible subsequent applications are examined in an accelerated procedure (see [Accelerated Procedure](#));³⁶⁷
- (c) The court hearing of subsequent applicants who are detained can be dispensed with if their subsequent application is based on the same factual grounds as the previous one;³⁶⁸
- (d) The NDGAP interview can be dispensed with if a person failed to state facts or to provide proofs that would allow recognition as a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection in the subsequent application;³⁶⁹
- (e) The right to remain on the territory and reception conditions throughout the examination of application are not provided for the subsequent asylum application (except those having been granted subsidiary or tolerated status prior to the subsequent application).³⁷⁰ Until 21 May 2020, all asylum seekers except unaccompanied minors below age of 14 were kept in the transit zone (without the right to enter Hungary) for the whole duration of asylum procedure. The fact that the

³⁶⁰ Section 11/A(2)(a) Child Protection Act

³⁶¹ Interior Ministry: *Child Protection Guardianship, methodological guide*, March 2023, available [here](#), p. 89

³⁶² Section 51(2)(d) Asylum Act.

³⁶³ Information provided by NDGAP, 7 February 2022.

³⁶⁴ Information received from the NDGAP by the HHC on 19 February 2024.

³⁶⁵ Information received from the NDGAP by the HHC on 20 February 2025.

³⁶⁶ Section 51(2)(d) Asylum Act.

³⁶⁷ Section 51(7)(f) Asylum Act.

³⁶⁸ Section 68(3) Asylum Act.

³⁶⁹ Section 43(2)(b) Asylum Act.

³⁷⁰ Section 80/K(11) Asylum Act. This is due to the mass migration crisis measures.

subsequent applicants do not have a right to remain on the territory did not actually mean that they were returned to **Serbia** before getting a decision in their asylum procedure. They were allowed to stay in the transit zone. However, they did not receive any food or any other material conditions, regarding which the ECtHR already found a violation of article 3.³⁷¹

- (f) Judicial review of rejected subsequent applications does not have a suspensive effect (see [Accelerated Procedure](#));³⁷²
- (g) The amendments that entered into force on 1 January 2018 provided that subsequent procedures are no longer free of charge. As a general rule, applicants in repeat procedures are granted an exemption from paying any costs incurred during the procedure (e.g. related to expert opinions), but applicants having adequate financial resources may be required to pay such fees. This is decided on a case-by-case basis by the NDGAP based on the personal circumstances of the applicants, and a standalone legal remedy is available against the interim decision of the NDGAP.³⁷³
- (h) Under the rules applied in case of state crisis due to mass migration,³⁷⁴ the subsequent asylum seeker shall not be entitled to exercise the right to stay on the territory, to aid, support and accommodation and to undertake employment.³⁷⁵

There is no time limit to submit a subsequent application or an explicit limitation on the number of asylum applications that may be lodged in the same case.

Not much guidance is provided by the Asylum Act as to what can be considered as new elements. Section 86 of the Asylum Decree only stipulates that the refugee authority shall primarily assess whether the person seeking recognition was able to substantiate any new facts or circumstances as grounds for recognition of the applicant as a refugee or as a beneficiary of subsidiary protection. The existence or not of new facts or circumstances is determined in the admissibility procedure.

Given the lack of clear and publicly available guidelines, the NDGAP may interpret the concept of 'new facts or circumstances' in a restrictive and arbitrary way. Examples of such arbitrary interpretation occurred in 2019. For example, an Afghan family received an inadmissible decision, based on Serbia being a 'safe transit country' and the court confirmed the decision. However, Serbia then explicitly refused to take back the applicants. The NDGAP refused to continue examining their application on the merits, but instead changed their expulsion order from Serbia to Afghanistan. The applicants submitted another request for asylum, but the NDGAP rejected it as an inadmissible subsequent application, since according to the NDGAP no new facts were provided. Refusal of Serbia to admit the applicants was not considered to be a new fact by the NDGAP. The decision was quashed by the Metropolitan Court who explicitly stated that this is an inappropriate use of the rules on subsequent procedures.³⁷⁶

³⁷¹ ECtHR, *R.R. and others v. Hungary*, Application No. [36037/17](#), Judgement of 2 March 2021, EDAL, available at: <https://bit.ly/3wcujg5>; and *W.O. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. [36896/18](#), Judgement of 25 August 2022, available [here](#).

³⁷² Section 54(4) Asylum Act.

³⁷³ Section 34 Asylum Act.

³⁷⁴ Section 80/K(11) Asylum Act.

³⁷⁵ As it is set out in Section 5(a)– (c) Asylum Act.

³⁷⁶ Metropolitan Court, 15.K.31.737/2019/17, 2 December 2019.

F. The safe country concepts

Indicators: Safe Country Concepts

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Does national legislation allow for the use of 'safe country of origin' concept? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Is there a national list of safe countries of origin? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Is the safe country of origin concept used in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Does national legislation allow for the use of 'safe third country' concept? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ Is the safe third country concept used in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Does national legislation allow for the use of 'first country of asylum' concept? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

1. Safe country of origin

Section 2(h) of the Asylum Act explains a 'safe country of origin' as a country included in a list of countries approved by the Council of the EU or 'the national list stipulated by a Government Decree', or part of such a country.

The presence of a country in such a list is 'a rebuttable presumption with regard to the applicant according to which no persecution is experienced in general and systematically in that country or in a part of that country, no torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is applied, and an efficient system of legal remedy is in place to address any injury of such rights or freedoms.'

If the applicant's country of origin is regarded as 'safe', the application will be channelled into the accelerated procedure (see [Accelerated Procedure](#)).³⁷⁷ In the event of applying the accelerated procedure to an applicant originating from a safe country of origin, the applicant, when this fact is communicated to them, can declare immediately but within 3 days at the latest why in their individual case, the specific country does not qualify as a safe country of origin.³⁷⁸ Where the safe country of origin fails to readmit the applicant, the refugee authority shall withdraw its decision and continue the procedure.³⁷⁹

In July 2015, Hungary amended its asylum legislation in various aspects and adopted a National List of Safe Countries of Origin,³⁸⁰ which are the following:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| ❖ EU Member States | ❖ Switzerland |
| ❖ EU candidate countries | ❖ Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| ❖ Member States of the European Economic Area | ❖ Kosovo |
| ❖ US States that do not have the death penalty | ❖ Canada |
| | ❖ Australia |
| | ❖ New Zealand |

In 2018, the former Prime Minister of North Macedonia, Nikola Gruevski, was granted refugee status in an extremely rapid procedure within a few working days, despite his country of origin being a candidate country to the EU.³⁸¹ The decision was met with heavy criticism by the HHC.³⁸²

Overall, this ground is not often applied in practice.

³⁷⁷ Section 59(1) Asylum Act.

³⁷⁸ Section 51(11) Asylum Act.

³⁷⁹ Section 51A Asylum Act.

³⁸⁰ Government Decree 191/2015 (VII. 21.) on the national list of safe countries of origin and safe third countries. The original list did not include Turkey, but the country was inserted as of 1 April 2016.

³⁸¹ Euronews, *Fugitive ex-FYROM prime minister Gruevski granted asylum in Hungary*, 20 November 2018, available [here](#). The Guardian, 'Anti-asylum Orbán makes exception for a friend in need', 20 November 2018, available [here](#).

³⁸² HHC, *Mi a helyzet a volt macedón kormányfő itteni menedékjogi eljárásával?*, 13 November 2018, available in Hungarian [here](#). *Egyre több a kérdőjel Gruevszki menedékkérése körül*, 15 November 2018, available in Hungarian [here](#).

2. Safe third country

According to Section 2(i) of the Asylum Act, a safe third country is defined as:

‘[A]ny country in connection to which the refugee authority has ascertained that the applicant is treated in line with the following principles:

- (a) his/her life and liberty are not jeopardised for racial or religious reasons or on account of his/her ethnicity/nationality, membership of a social group or political conviction and the applicant is not exposed to the risk of serious harm;
- (b) the principle of non-refoulement is observed in accordance with the Geneva Convention;
- (c) the rule of international law, according to which the applicant may not be expelled to the territory of a country where s/he would be exposed to death penalty, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, is recognised and applied, and
- (d) the option to apply for recognition as a refugee is ensured, and in the event of recognition as a refugee, protection in conformance of the Geneva Convention is guaranteed.’

Section 51(2)(e) provides that an application is inadmissible ‘if there exists a country in connection with the applicant which qualifies as a safe third country for him or her.’

2.1 Connection criteria

The ‘safe third country’ concept may only be applied as an inadmissibility ground where the applicant (a) stayed or (b) travelled there and had the opportunity to request effective protection; (c) has relatives there and may enter the territory of the country; or (d) has been requested for extradition by a safe third country.³⁸³ In practice, according to the HHC experience, transit or stay is a sufficient connection, even in cases where a person was smuggled through and did not know the country at all.

2.2 Procedural guarantees

In the event of applying the ‘safe third country’ concept, the applicant, when this fact is communicated to them, can declare immediately but within 3 days at the latest why in their individual case, the specific country does not qualify as a safe third country.³⁸⁴ The law does not specify in which format and language this information should be communicated to the applicant, if an interpreter should be made available, or if a written record should be prepared. The law does not specify the format or language, the availability of interpreters, and the preparation of a written record pertaining to applicants’ ‘declaration’. No mandatory, free-of-charge legal assistance is foreseen for this process, however if the applicants request the assistance of HHC attorneys in time, then HHC attorneys are able to assist their clients with these submissions.

In case the application is declared inadmissible on safe third country grounds, the NDGAP shall issue a certificate in the official language of that third country to the applicant that their application for asylum was not assessed on the merits.³⁸⁵ In HHC’s experience, this guarantee has so far always been respected in practice.

Where the safe third country fails to take back the applicant, the refugee authority shall withdraw its decision and continue the procedure.³⁸⁶ This provision is not respected in practice. Since 15 September 2015, Serbia generally does not take back third-country nationals under the readmission agreement except for those who hold valid travel/identity documents and are exempted from Serbian visa

³⁸³ Section 51(4) Asylum Act.

³⁸⁴ Section 51(11) Asylum Act.

³⁸⁵ Section 51(6) Asylum Act.

³⁸⁶ Section 51A Asylum Act.

requirements. Therefore, official returns to Serbia have not been possible. Despite this fact, inadmissibility decisions with regard to Serbia as a safe third country were still issued. What is more, in a case that resulted in a preliminary reference to CJEU,³⁸⁷ regarding the 'hybrid' safe third country ground (see section on 'Hybrid' safe third country / first country of asylum) and in which the CJEU ruled that the 'hybrid' safe third country ground is against EU law, the NDGAP after the CJEU judgement issued another inadmissible decision, this time based on a safe third country ground with regard to Serbia, despite the fact that Serbia had already explicitly refused to readmit the applicants. In 2021, Serbia did accept some third-country nationals back under the readmission agreement, but it seems that this occurred arbitrarily, and only in few cases.³⁸⁸ In 2024, Serbia accepted back 17 persons (3 Chinese, 13 Serbians and 1 Turkish citizen). The Hungarian authorities only requested the application of readmission agreement for these three nationalities.³⁸⁹

2.3 The list of safe third countries

In July 2015, Hungary amended its asylum legislation in various aspects and adopted a National List of Safe Third Countries.³⁹⁰ The following countries are currently considered safe third countries:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| ❖ EU Member States | ❖ Switzerland |
| ❖ EU candidate countries | ❖ Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| ❖ Member States of the European Economic Area | ❖ Kosovo |
| ❖ US Federal States that do not have the death penalty | ❖ Canada |
| | ❖ Australia |
| | ❖ New Zealand |

The list includes, amongst others, Serbia as an EU candidate country. In individual cases, the presumption of having had an opportunity to ask for asylum in Serbia is – in principle – rebuttable. However, this possibility is likely to remain theoretical for a number of reasons:

- ❖ The law requires the applicant to prove that they could not present an asylum claim in Serbia.³⁹¹ This represents an unrealistically high standard of proof (as compared to the lower standard of 'to substantiate', which is generally applied in Hungarian asylum law). An asylum seeker, typically smuggled through a country unknown to them is extremely unlikely to have any verifiable, 'hard' evidence to prove such a statement;
- ❖ The impossibility to have access to protection in Serbia does not stem from individual circumstances, but from the general lack of a functioning asylum system. Therefore, it is absurd and conceptually impossible to expect an asylum seeker to prove that, for individual reasons, they had no access to a functioning system in Serbia which in reality does not exist;
- ❖ If the claim is considered inadmissible, the NDGAP has to deliver a decision in maximum 15 days (8 days at the border).³⁹² This extremely short deadline adds to the presumption that no individualised assessment will be carried out.
- ❖ These amendments not only breach the definition of 'safe third country' under EU and Hungarian law,³⁹³ but they also led, in practice, to the massive violation of Hungary's non-refoulement and protection obligations enshrined in the 1951 Refugee Convention, Article 3 ECHR, and Articles 18 and 19 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. Since early 2015, the vast majority of asylum seekers have come to Hungary from the worst crises of the world (Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq). Most of them had no opportunity to explain why they had to flee. Instead, they were exposed to the risk of an immediate removal to Serbia, a country where protection is currently not available.

³⁸⁷ CJEU, joint cases C-924/19 and C-925/19 PPU, 14 May 2020.

³⁸⁸ HHC's meeting with Serbian border guards, June 2021.

³⁸⁹ Information provided by the Police, 19 February 2025.

³⁹⁰ Government Decree 191/2015 (VII. 21.) on the national list of safe countries of origin and safe third countries. The original list did not include Turkey, but the country was inserted as of 1 April 2016.

³⁹¹ Section 51(5) Asylum Act.

³⁹² Section 47(2) Asylum Act.

³⁹³ Recital 46 and Article 38 recast Asylum Procedures Directive; Section 2(i) Asylum Act.

This means that they were deprived of the mere possibility to find protection and at the real risk of chain *refoulement*.

The former IAO issued inadmissibility decisions based on Serbia being a safe third country also to vulnerable applicants, for example transgender persons from Cuba, disabled or single women victims of sexual and gender-based violence. They did so in the case of an extremely vulnerable single woman from Cameroon, who was a victim of trafficking in Serbia, held in hostage and raped several times. The HHC obtained an interim measure from the UN Human Rights Committee,³⁹⁴ and after that her case was finally decided on the merits, UNHRC decided the case to be inadmissible, since the applicant was no longer at risk of being sent back to Serbia. Regrettably, the Human Rights Committee did not take into account the fact that the applicant was able to get protection in Hungary only due to the interim measure issued and, therefore, there was clearly a violation of Article 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – right to an effective domestic remedy.

On 14 March 2017, the ECtHR issued a judgment in the *Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary*³⁹⁵ case and found a violation of Article 3 of ECHR in respect of the applicants' return to Serbia based on safe third country grounds, because of the exposure to the risk of chain-*refoulement* to North Macedonia and onwards. The Court stated that the Hungarian authorities had failed to carry out an individual assessment of each applicant's case, did not take their share of the burden of proof and placed the applicants in a position where they were not able to rebut the presumption of safety, since the Government's arguments remained confined to the 'schematic reference' to the inclusion of Serbia in the national list of safe countries. The Court emphasised that relying on the Decree is not a sufficient reason to consider a country a safe third country and that the ratification of the 1951 Refugee Convention is not a sufficient condition to qualify a country as safe. The government appealed against the judgement and the Grand Chamber of the ECtHR delivered its judgement on 21 November 2019 and confirmed the violation of Article 3 with regard to the applicants' return to Serbia.³⁹⁶

However, the execution of the judgement remains problematic. The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe has issued five decisions on the execution of the judgement.³⁹⁷ At its meeting, on 21 September 2023, the Committee adopted an interim resolution, where they strongly urged the authorities to intensify their efforts in reforming the asylum system in order to afford effective access to means of legal entry; exhorted the authorities to terminate, without further delay, the practice of removing asylum-seekers to Serbia pursuant to section 5 of the State Borders Act without their identification or examination of their individual situation and reiterated its call on the authorities to introduce an effective remedy providing a person alleging that their expulsion procedure is "collective" in nature with an effective possibility of challenging the expulsion decision by having a sufficiently thorough examination of their complaints carried out by an independent and impartial domestic forum, in line with the Court's case-law.³⁹⁸ At their latest meeting from on 19 September 2024, the Committee again called on the authorities to ensure that, before the removal of any asylum-seeker from Hungary to Serbia, a thorough and up-to-date assessment is carried out in every case of whether they would have access to an adequate asylum procedure in Serbia and if the principle of non-*refoulement* is respected.³⁹⁹

³⁹⁴ Human Rights Committee, Communication No 2768/2015.

³⁹⁵ ECtHR, *Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary*, Application No. 47287/15, Judgment of 14 March 2017, EDAL, available [here](#).

³⁹⁶ ECtHR, *Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary*, Application No. 47287/15, Judgment of November 2019, EDAL, available [here](#).

³⁹⁷ Decisions in June 2021, November-December 2021, September 2022 and September 2023. Council of Europe, H46-17 *Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary (Application No. 47287/15), Supervision of the execution of the European Court's judgments*, available [here](#).

³⁹⁸ Committee of Ministers, Interim Resolution CM/ResDH(2023)260, Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, *Ilias and Ahmed group against Hungary*, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 21 September 2023 at the 1475th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies, available [here](#).

³⁹⁹ Committee of Ministers, decision CM/Del/Dec(2024)1507/H46-11, *Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, Ilias and Ahmed group against Hungary*, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 September 2024 at the 1507th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies, available [here](#).

2.4 Use of the safe third country ground

In 2017, the former IAO stopped issuing inadmissibility decisions based on safe third country grounds. The reasons for the change in practice are not known but can be potentially attributed to the *Ilias and Ahmed* judgment. In 2019, inadmissibility decisions based on safe third country grounds were not issued either, as inadmissibility under the *Hybrid* ground became the norm. In 2020 the HHC is aware of one case in which the NDGAP again used the safe third country ground in an inadmissibility decision. According to the HHC's information, no inadmissibility decision based on the safe-third country grounds was issued in 2021 nor in 2022. The NDGAP did not provide the requested information for 2021 nor for 2022 or 2023.⁴⁰⁰ No such decision was issued in 2024.⁴⁰¹

3. First country of asylum

Under Section 51(2)(c) of the Asylum Act, the 'first country of asylum' concerns cases where 'the applicant was recognised by a third country as a refugee, provided that this protection exists at the time of the assessment of the application and the third country in question is prepared to admit the applicant'. The 'first country of asylum' is a ground for inadmissibility but has not been applied as such until now. There is no further legislative guidance on this concept. The criteria listed in Article 38(1) of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive are not applied.

4. 'Hybrid' safe third country / first country of asylum

A new inadmissibility ground, a hybrid of the concepts of 'safe third country' and 'first country of asylum', was in effect from 1 July 2018⁴⁰² to 1 January 2023. Once an asylum application was lodged, the authorities systematically denied international protection to those who had arrived *via* Serbia, declaring these applications inadmissible under the new rules.⁴⁰³ The applicant could rebut the NDGAP's presumption of inadmissibility in 3 days, after which the NDGAP would deliver a decision.⁴⁰⁴ In case the NDGAP decided the application is inadmissible, it also ordered the applicant's expulsion, launching an alien policing procedure.

This inadmissibility ground was not compatible with current EU law as it arbitrarily mixes rules pertaining to inadmissibility based on the concept of 'safe third country' and that of 'first country of asylum'. Article 33(2) of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive provides an exhaustive list of inadmissibility grounds, which does not include such a hybrid form. The Metropolitan Administrative and Labour Court turned to the CJEU, requesting a preliminary ruling on whether the July 2018 amendments to the Asylum Act violate the EU asylum *acquis*.⁴⁰⁵ On 19 March 2020, the CJEU issued a judgement ruling that the new inadmissibility ground is against EU law, reiterating the stance of the HHC on this matter.⁴⁰⁶

Serbia has not readmitted any third-country national who does not have a valid visa or residence permit to stay in Serbia since October 2015, therefore the application of this inadmissibility ground was clearly malevolent.

The NDGAP did not examine whether Serbia would be willing to readmit the applicant before issuing an inadmissibility decision based on this hybrid ground, despite this being a condition for a country to be considered a first country of asylum, according to Article 35 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive. In all final inadmissibility cases based on the hybrid of the concepts of safe third country and first country of asylum, the NDGAP would not withdraw its inadmissibility decision despite the fact that Serbia officially

⁴⁰⁰ Information not provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022 and 19 February 2024.

⁴⁰¹ Information provided by NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

⁴⁰² Section 51(2)(f), and newly introduced Section 51(12) Asylum Act.

⁴⁰³ FRA, *Periodic data collection on the migration situation in the EU*, November 2018, available [here](#).

⁴⁰⁴ Section 51(12) Asylum Act.

⁴⁰⁵ CJEU, Case C-564/18 *LH*, Reference of 7 September 2018.

⁴⁰⁶ CJEU, C-564/18, 19 March 2020, *LH v Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal*, available [here](#).

refused to admit the applicants back. Instead, the NDGAP's alien policing department began an arbitrary practice of modifying internally the expulsion order issued by the NDGAP's asylum department by changing the destination country from Serbia to the country of origin of the applicants. Against such internal modification no effective legal remedy is available under domestic legislation. This means that Hungary not only automatically rejected all asylum claims, but it also expelled asylum seekers to their countries of origin (such as Afghanistan) without ever assessing their protection claims in substance.⁴⁰⁷ According to the TCN Act, such modification of an expulsion order cannot be challenged at the court, however the HHC submitted an appeal and the Szeged Administrative and Labour court accepted it and referred a preliminary reference to the CJEU. On 14 May 2020, the CJEU issued a judgement,⁴⁰⁸ in which it ruled among other things that this inadmissibility ground is unlawful, that asylum-seekers have a right to continue their asylum procedures once a third country refuses to take them back and that the lack of judicial oversight over the immigration authority's arbitrary decisions on changing the destination of expulsion breaches the right to an effective remedy.⁴⁰⁹

G. Information for asylum seekers and access to NGOs and UNHCR

1. Provision on information on the procedure

Indicators: Information on the Procedure

1. Is sufficient information provided to asylum seekers on the procedures, their rights and obligations in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ With difficulty ☐ No
- ❖ Is tailored information provided to unaccompanied children? ☐ Yes ☒ No

The NDGAP is obliged to provide written information to the asylum seeker upon submission of the application. The information concerns the applicant's rights and obligations in the procedure and the consequences of violating these obligations.⁴¹⁰ As people submitting a statement of intent at the Embassy are not yet considered asylum seekers and there is no specific obligation to provide them with information. The only information available can be accessed on the NDGAP website.⁴¹¹

Asylum seekers, who want to apply for asylum in Hungary, but do not fall under the exceptions from the Embassy procedure, would receive information about the Embassy procedure from the NDGAP.

Asylum seekers also receive information about the Dublin III Regulation. The level of understanding of the information varies a lot amongst asylum seekers, and in some instances the functioning of the Dublin III system is too complicated to comprehend. Leaflets created by the Commission are often used in practice.⁴¹²

The asylum seeker is informed about the fact that a Dublin procedure has started, but after that, they are not informed about the different steps in the Dublin procedure, which leads to frustration. Asylum seekers only receive the transfer decision, which includes the grounds for application of the Dublin Regulation and against which they can appeal within 3 days. The NDGAP does not provide a written translation of the Dublin decision, but they do explain it orally in a language that the asylum seeker understands. In the past, some asylum seekers have told the HHC that they were not informed about the possibility to appeal the Dublin decision when they were given the decision. The lack of information on the procedural steps taken during a Dublin procedure persisted in 2019, 2020 and 2021, while the fact that such cases were

⁴⁰⁷ HHC, *One year after. How legal changes resulted in blanket rejections, refoulement and systemic starvation in detention*, 1 July 2019, available [here](#).

⁴⁰⁸ CJEU, joint cases C-924/19 and C-925/19 PPU, 14 May 2020, available [here](#).

⁴⁰⁹ For further information, see previous updates of this report [here](#).

⁴¹⁰ Section 37 Asylum Act.

⁴¹¹ See [here](#).

⁴¹² Practice-based observation by the HHC, January 2024.

not encountered in 2022, 2023 nor in 2024, the authors of the Report are not able to provide information for the said period.

The main factors that render access to information difficult are:

- (a) untimely provision of the information enabling asylum seekers to make an informed choice;
- (b) language barriers;
- (c) illiteracy;
- (d) failure to address specific needs of asylum seekers, e.g. by using child- and disability-friendly communication; and
- (e) highly complex and technical wording of official information material.⁴¹³

Frequently, information is not provided in user-friendly language, and written communication is the main means of information provision, although it has been shown to be less effective than video material. The HHC's experience shows that alternative sources of information are rarely used in practice.

2. Access to NGOs and UNHCR

Indicators: Access to NGOs and UNHCR

1. Do asylum seekers located at the border have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? Not applicable
2. Do asylum seekers in detention centres have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? ☐ Yes ☐ With difficulty ☒ No
3. Do asylum seekers accommodated in remote locations on the territory (excluding borders) have effective access to NGOs and UNHCR if they wish so in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ With difficulty ☐ No

In the summer of 2017, the authorities terminated their cooperation agreements with the HHC and denied them access to police detention, prisons and immigration detention after two decades of cooperation and over 2,000 visits. The HHC can no longer monitor human rights in places of deprivation of liberty, even though NGOs' access to police, prison and immigration detention reduces the risk of torture and other forms of ill-treatment and contributes to improving detention conditions.⁴¹⁴ Regarding the access of HHC lawyers for the purpose to provide legal aid, see [Regular Procedure: Legal Assistance](#).

On 10 February 2020, the CRC published its concluding observations on Hungary, finding it worrying that NGOs were excluded from consultation and could not conduct activities in a free environment, including NGOs working on asylum and detention.⁴¹⁵

The case of *European Commission v. Hungary* (C-78/18) on the so called 'Lex NGO'⁴¹⁶ is important because the restrictions imposed by Hungary on the financing of civil society organisations has an impact on national organisations working in the field of asylum. The CJEU held that Hungary had introduced discriminatory and unjustified restrictions on civil society organisations and on individuals providing them support by imposing obligations of registration and declarations and by publishing information on civil society organisations which directly or indirectly receive support from abroad. Hungary also provided for the possibility to issue penalties to the organisations that did not comply with the obligations. The measures do not comply with the free movement of capital laid down in the TFEU, Article 63 and the EU

⁴¹³ See also the highly technical language used in NDGAP's website on the asylum procedure, available [here](#), and Dublin, available [here](#).

⁴¹⁴ HHC, *National authorities terminated cooperation agreements with the Hungarian Helsinki Committee*, available [here](#).

⁴¹⁵ CRC, *Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Hungary*, 3 March 2020, CRC/C/HUN/CO/6*, available [here](#), para. 14.

⁴¹⁶ Law No LXXVI of 2017 on the Transparency of Organisations which receive Support from Abroad.

Charter, Article 7 (the right to private and family life), Article 8 (protection of personal data) and Article 12 (right to freedom of association).⁴¹⁷

In the summer of 2018, Hungary passed legislation criminalising otherwise legal activities aimed at assisting asylum seekers, the so-called 'Stop Soros' law. Preparing or distributing information materials or commissioning such activities to:

- a) allow the initiating of an asylum procedure in Hungary by a person who in their country of origin or in the country of their habitual residence or another country via which they had arrived, was not subjected to persecution for reasons of race, nationality, membership of a particular social group, religion or political opinion, or their fear of indirect persecution is not well-founded,
- b) or for the person entering Hungary illegally or residing in Hungary illegally, to obtain a residence permit, became a crime, which is punished by custodial arrest or, in aggravated circumstances, imprisonment up to one year (e.g., in case of material support to irregular migrants, organisations or individuals operating within the 8 km zone near the border; or providing assistance on a regular basis).⁴¹⁸

On 25 July 2019, the European Commission decided to refer Hungary to the CJEU concerning legislation criminalising activities in support of asylum applications and further restricts the right to request asylum.⁴¹⁹ On 16 November 2021, the CJEU issued a judgment in case C-821/19.⁴²⁰ It ruled that the 2018 'Stop Soros' law breaches EU law. Threatening people with imprisonment who assist asylum-seekers to claim asylum violates EU norms. No criminal procedures were started based on this law.

Three NGOs brought cases before the ECtHR concerning 'Stop Soros' legislation and the cases have been communicated in 2024.⁴²¹

On 7 December 2022, the Hungarian Parliament amended the Stop Soros law in a last-minute amendment that was introduced through a parliamentary super committee to an unrelated omnibus bill.⁴²² The changes entered into force on 1 January 2023. In the HHC's view, the amendments fail to implement the [CJEU's judgment](#). The general criminalisation of assistance was replaced by a new, vaguely defined criminal activity that jeopardises the attorney-client privilege, and in the case of non-attorney helpers, forces them to sacrifice the applicant's best interests to protect themselves from potential prosecution.⁴²³

The **HHC** is the only NGO that provides free legal aid and representation for asylum seekers in Hungary. **Menedék association** provides social assistance and integration support to asylum seekers, **Cordelia Foundation** is specialised in providing psychosocial counselling to asylum seekers and the **Jesuit Refugee Service** provides programmes for children in Fót.

H. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in the procedure

Indicators: Treatment of Specific Nationalities

⁴¹⁷ EASO, *EASO Asylum Report 2021*, available [here](#), 58.

⁴¹⁸ HHC, *Criminalisation and Taxation – The summary of legal amendments adopted in the summer of 2018 to intimidate human rights defenders in Hungary*, 25 September 2018, available [here](#).

⁴¹⁹ EC, 'Commission takes Hungary to Court for criminalising activities in support of asylum seekers and opens new infringement for non-provision of food in transit zones', 25 July 2019, available [here](#).

⁴²⁰ CJEU, *Judgment in Case C-821/19 Commission v Hungary (Criminalisation of assistance to asylum seekers)*, *PRESS RELEASE No 203/21*, 16 November 2021, available [here](#).

⁴²¹ ECtHR, *Amnesty International Hungary v. Hungary*, Application No. 42086/19, available [here](#); *Hungarian Helsinki Committee v. Hungary*, Application No. 44253/19, available [here](#) and *The Open Society Institute Budapest Foundation v. Hungary*, Application No. 44928/19, available [here](#).

⁴²² Bill T/1837, an unofficial English translation of the adopted amendment and its reasoning is available at:

⁴²³ HHC, *Criminalisation continues – Hungary fails to implement CJEU judgment*, 21 December 2022, [here](#).

1. Are applications from specific nationalities considered manifestly well-founded? ☐ Yes ☒ No
❖ If yes, specify which:
2. Are applications from specific nationalities considered manifestly unfounded?⁴²⁴ ☒ Yes ☐ No
❖ If yes, specify which:
EEA countries, EU candidate countries, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, US states which do not have the death penalty

There is a national list of safe countries of origin (see section on [Safe Country of Origin](#)).

Hungary accepted approximately 300 refugees from Venezuela in 2018 and almost 500 Afghans in August 2021 through special programmes, giving them residence permits and not using asylum procedure (see [Legal access to the territory](#)).

⁴²⁴ Whether under the “safe country of origin” concept or otherwise.

Reception Conditions

Short description of the reception system

From March 2017 until 21 May 2020 the main form of reception was detention, carried out in the transit zones. Following the *FMS and Others* judgment,⁴²⁵ open reception centres gained back their role for a short period of time, when all the 280 asylum seekers detained in transit zones were transferred to one of the open reception facilities. However, by the end of July the number of residents in **Vámosszabadi** and **Balassagyarmat** had significantly decreased. After the entry into force of the new 'Embassy procedure', only 12 new applicants entered Hungary in 2020 and 2021 and were subsequently placed in **Vámosszabadi**. According to the NDGAP, on 31 December 2021 there were no asylum seekers in **Vámosszabadi** and only 5 asylum seekers in **Balassagyarmat**. In 2022 there were no residents in Vámosszabadi during the whole year and in Balassagyarmat, on 31 December 2022, there was 1 asylum seeker. In 2023 there were no asylum seekers in Vámosszabadi during the whole year, only 2 persons with temporary protection. On 31 December 2023, there were 2 asylum seekers accommodated in Balassagyarmat. In 2024, there was only one asylum seeker, who was entitled to accommodation, but not to any benefits (subsequent asylum application), initially accommodated in Vámosszabadi and was moved to Balassagyarmat within a month. On 31 December 2024, there were 13 people accommodated in Balassagyarmat, out of which 4 were asylum seekers.⁴²⁶

Overall, due to the low number of asylum seekers, the role of open reception centres remained limited in the Hungarian asylum system.

A. Access and forms of reception conditions

1. Criteria and restrictions to access reception conditions

Indicators: Criteria and Restrictions to Reception Conditions

1. Does the law allow for access to material reception conditions for asylum seekers in the following stages of the asylum procedure?

❖ Regular procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Dublin procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Admissibility procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Border procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Accelerated procedure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Appeal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Subsequent application	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduced material conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Is there a requirement in the law that only asylum seekers who lack resources are entitled to material reception conditions?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
---	-----------------------------

Pursuant to Section 26(1) of the Asylum Act, 'reception conditions include material reception conditions, and all entitlements and measures defined in an act of parliament or government decree relating to the freedom of movement of persons seeking asylum, as well as health care, social welfare and the education provided to asylum seekers.'

According to the Asylum Act, asylum seekers who are first-time applicants are entitled to material reception conditions and other aid to ensure an adequate standard of living as regards the health of asylum-seekers until the end of the asylum procedure,⁴²⁷ i.e., until their appeal has been definitively ruled

⁴²⁵ CJEU, Joined Cases C-924/19 PPU and C-925/19 PPU, *FMS and Others v Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság Dél-alföldi Regionális Igazgatóság and Országos Idegenrendészeti Főigazgatóság*, 14 May 2020.

⁴²⁶ Information provided by the NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

⁴²⁷ Section 27 Asylum Act.

upon. Beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, family members of refugees or subsidiary protection beneficiaries and those subject to forced measures or punishment affecting personal liberty, who are allowed to lodge their asylum application from within the country in accordance with the rules laid down by the Transitional Act (see the section on [Embassy procedure](#)), are subject to material conditions provided by the Asylum Act (in case of the third category of applicants it is reduced as the applicant is held in a detention facility). Asylum seekers who arrive to Hungary via the Embassy procedure are also eligible for reception conditions and after their asylum application is registered.

Until 21 May 2020 though, first-time asylum seekers without lawful Hungarian residence or visa were accommodated exclusively in one of the transit zones immediately after claiming asylum, where they were entitled only to reduced material conditions.⁴²⁸ Asylum seekers who entered the transit zones could no longer request to stay in private accommodation at their own cost on account of the existent state of crisis due to mass migration.⁴²⁹

Asylum seekers who had been residing lawfully in the country at the time of submitting their asylum application and who did not ask to be placed in a reception centre had the right to request private accommodation as their designated place to stay during the asylum procedure.⁴³⁰

Only those asylum seekers who are deemed destitute are entitled to material reception conditions free of charge.⁴³¹ According to the Asylum Decree, upon submission of the asylum application, the asylum seeker also declares their assets and income.⁴³² An asylum seeker is deemed destitute if, taking into account the financial situation of their spouse and direct relative, they do not have an asset in Hungary providing for their living, and their total income does not surpass the amount of the social projection base.⁴³³ If an asylum seeker is not destitute, the determining authority may decide to order that the applicant pays for the full or partial costs of material conditions and health care. The level of resources is however, not established in the Asylum Act and applicants must make a statement regarding their financial situation. Presently, this condition does not pose any obstacle to access reception conditions.

According to the Asylum Act,⁴³⁴ subsequent applicants shall not be entitled to exercise the right to assistance, support and accommodation.⁴³⁵ In practice before 21 May 2020, since transit zones were the compulsory places of confinement, accommodation (a bed in a container) was ensured even for subsequent asylum seekers. Regarding the provision of food and other material support though, subsequent applicants in the transit zones could only count on the aid of civil organisations and churches having access to the transit zones (see more at [Subsequent Applications](#)).⁴³⁶ In the context of the right of reply, the authorities stated that “only in cases of persons subject to aliens policing procedures were not provided with reception conditions that can be provided to persons applying for recognition.” However, according to the Asylum Act, subsequent applicants do not have a right to remain, and therefore they are subject to alien policing procedure.

⁴²⁸ In the context of the right of reply received by ECRE on 25 June 2024, the authorities stated that reception conditions were not reduced. However, HHC highlights that the content of material reception conditions is limited under the state of crisis due to ‘mass migration’, as described under [Forms and levels of material reception conditions](#).

⁴²⁹ Section 80/I(d) Asylum Act.

⁴³⁰ For further information, see previous updates of this report [here](#).

⁴³¹ Section 26(2) Asylum Act.

⁴³² Section 17(1) Asylum Decree.

⁴³³ Section 18 Asylum Decree, corrected following the authorities’ right of reply to the report received on 25 June 2024.

⁴³⁴ Section 80/K(11) Asylum Act.

⁴³⁵ Set out in Section 5(1)(b) Asylum Act.

⁴³⁶ HHC, *Turbulent 50 days – an update on the Hungarian asylum situation*, 22 May 2017, available [here](#).

2. Forms and levels of material reception conditions

Indicators: Forms and Levels of Material Reception Conditions

1. Amount of the weekly financial allowance/vouchers granted to asylum seekers for hygienic items and food allowance in Vámoszabadi and Balassagyarmat (in original currency and €):
 - ❖ Single adults / Children above age of 3: N/A
 - ❖ Pregnant women, women with child below age of 3: N/A

The Asylum Decree determines the content of reception conditions. Pursuant to Section 26(1) of the Asylum Act, 'reception conditions include material reception conditions, and all entitlements and measures defined in an act of parliament or government decree relating to the freedom of movement of persons seeking asylum, as well as health care, social welfare and the education provided to asylum seekers.' Under the state of crisis due to 'mass migration',⁴³⁷ the content of material reception conditions is limited to accommodation and food provided in reception facilities, as well as costs of public funeral of the asylum seeker.⁴³⁸ The state of crisis rules furthermore suspend the applicability of Section 15(2)(c) which enabled asylum seekers to apply for travel allowance.

Apart from material reception conditions there are only healthcare services that are provided to asylum seekers in the framework of reception conditions. Other services such as the reimbursement of educational expenses and financial support (the latter contained only the financial aid to facilitate return to the country of origin) are halted by virtue of the state of crisis due to mass migration.⁴³⁹ Since 1 April 2016, asylum seekers are not entitled to receive pocket money either.

According to the Asylum Decree, asylum seekers residing in reception centres receive:⁴⁴⁰

- a) Accommodation;
- b) Three meals per day (breakfast, lunch and dinner) or an equivalent amount of food allowance;
- c) Hygienic and dining items or an equivalent amount of allowance.

In **Balassagyarmat** over the course of 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 food and hygienic items were provided in kind.⁴⁴¹

Cooking was a possibility for residents both in **Balassagyarmat** and **Vámoszabadi**. However, in case of in-kind food provision, asylum seekers cannot opt for cooking if they do not have enough financial recourses. In **Fót**, UaSC can also use the kitchen.

3. Reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions

Indicators: Reduction or Withdrawal of Reception Conditions

1. Does the law provide for the possibility to reduce material reception conditions?
☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Does the legislation provide for the possibility to withdraw material reception conditions?
☒ Yes ☐ No

During the state of crisis due to mass migration, declared since March 2023, the provisions of Reduction or Withdrawal of Material Reception Conditions set out in Sections 30 and 31 of the Asylum Act are not applicable.⁴⁴² Pursuant to the legislative changes, no decision has been issued on the reduction or the withdrawal of the reception conditions since 2017.⁴⁴³

⁴³⁷ Section 99/B and 99/C (c)-(d) Asylum Decree.

⁴³⁸ Section 15(2)(a), (d) Asylum Decree.

⁴³⁹ Section 99/C(c) Asylum Decree.

⁴⁴⁰ Section 21 Asylum Decree.

⁴⁴¹ Based on the information provided by the NDGAP on 3 March 2021, 7 February 2022, 13 February 2023 and 19 February 2024.

⁴⁴² Section 80/I(a) Asylum Act.

⁴⁴³ Information provided by former IAO, 12 February 2018; 12 February 2019 and by the NDGAP on 2 February 2020, 3 March 2021, 7 February 2022, 19 February 2024 and 20 February 2025.

Otherwise, Section 30(1) lays down the grounds for reducing and withdrawing material reception conditions. These include cases where the applicant:

- (a) Leaves the private housing designated for them for an unknown destination, for a period of at least 15 days;
- (b) Deceives the authorities regarding their financial situation and thus unlawfully benefits from reception;
- (c) Lodges a subsequent application with the same factual elements; or
- (d) Does not comply with reporting obligations relating to the asylum procedure, does not supply the required data or information or fails to appear at personal hearings.

Furthermore, the NDGAP may consider sanctions in designating another place of accommodation if the person seeking recognition grossly violates the rules of conduct in force at the designated place of accommodation or manifests seriously violent behaviour.⁴⁴⁴

A decision of reduction or withdrawal is issued by the NDGAP and is based on a consideration of the individual circumstances of the person. The decision contains the reasoning. The reduction can be in the form of retaining the monthly financial allowance. The reduction or the withdrawal should be proportionate to the violation committed and can be ordered for a definite or for an indefinite period of time with the possibility of judicial review.⁴⁴⁵ The Asylum Act furthermore stipulates that emergency health care services must be provided at all times even in the event of the reduction or withdrawal of reception conditions.⁴⁴⁶ If circumstances have changed, reception conditions can be provided again. The request for judicial review shall be submitted within 3 days and it does not have an automatic suspensive effect.⁴⁴⁷ The applicant has a right to free legal assistance.

According to Section 39(7) of the Asylum Decree, if asylum seekers turn out to have substantial assets or funds, they will be required to reimburse the NDGAP for the costs of reception.

Recuperation of financial claims can be ordered by the NDGAP and implemented via the national tax authority.⁴⁴⁸ According to Section 32/Y(4) of the Asylum Act, the person concerned shall be required to pay a default penalty if they have failed to comply with a payment obligation. There is no independent remedy set out in the law against such an enforcement order issued by the NDGAP, however it can be challenged before the administrative court.⁴⁴⁹ The head of the authority might authorise the instalment payment or the postponement of the payment upon the request of the applicant.⁴⁵⁰ However, recuperation of financial claims has not yet been implemented in practice.⁴⁵¹

4. Freedom of movement

Indicators: Freedom of Movement

1. Is there a mechanism for the dispersal of applicants across the territory of the country?
☐ Yes ☒ No
2. Does the law provide for restrictions on freedom of movement? ☒ Yes ☐ No

There is no mechanism for the dispersal of asylum seekers across the territory of the country, however there are only two reception centres for applicants who are not UaSCs, both in towns close to the Slovakian border. Between March 2017 and 21 May 2020, asylum seekers were primarily held in the

⁴⁴⁴ Section 30(2) Asylum Act.

⁴⁴⁵ Section 31 Asylum Act.

⁴⁴⁶ Section 30(3) Asylum Act

⁴⁴⁷ Section 31(1) Asylum Act.

⁴⁴⁸ Section 32/Y Asylum Act.

⁴⁴⁹ Section 32/Y(1) Asylum Act.

⁴⁵⁰ Act CLXXXIII of 2018 on the modification of the Asylum Act.

⁴⁵¹ Practice-informed observation by the HCC, January 2024.

transit zones and those who had been exceptionally released from there were placed in open reception centres. At the end of 2020, there were only 6 asylum seekers residing in open facilities⁴⁵² (see [Types of Accommodation](#)). In the end of 2021, a total of 5 asylum seekers were accommodated in Balassagyarmat (Vámosszabadi was empty).⁴⁵³ At the end of 2023, only 2 asylum seekers were accommodated in Balassagyarmat (Vámosszabadi was empty).⁴⁵⁴ At the end of 2024, 4 asylum seekers were accommodated in Balassagyarmat (Vámosszabadi was empty).⁴⁵⁵

The European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA) reported that Hungary is among the EU Member States that resorted to allocation of asylum applicants according to the procedure they are in. Accordingly '[A]s a general rule, recognised persons and applicants are accommodated in the reception centre, and those under aliens' proceedings are placed in the community shelter. If necessary, this allocation can be changed, and the profile of the applicant is also taken into account.'⁴⁵⁶

Asylum seekers who are not detained can move freely within the country but may only leave the reception centre where they are accommodated for less than 24 hours unless they notify the authorities in writing about their intention to leave the facility for more than that. In this case, the NDGAP upon the request issues the permission for the asylum seekers. HHC is not aware of any relevant complaints from 2021 - 2024.

Asylum seekers can normally leave the centres freely for 24 hours. In **Vámosszabadi** and, in case of important matters to manage e.g., personal document issues, in Győr asylum seekers have been transported occasionally on weekdays by a minibus driven by a social worker to the city in the past years. In 2021, with a larger number of residents, buses were used on a daily basis, while such practice ceased to exist due to the fact that there have been no asylum seekers accommodated in **Vámosszabadi**.

The HHC is aware of an asylum-seeking family (father and son) who were placed in **Vámosszabadi** after the closure of the transit zones. After the NDGAP had rejected their asylum application in 2019 on the 'safe transit country' ground, the applicants requested that the asylum authority continue their asylum procedure in the spring of 2020 by virtue of the CJEU judgment issued in the case of LH (C-564/18). The NDGAP considered their application to be a 'subsequent application' and rejected it stating that they did not provide any new evidence, despite the fact that Serbia explicitly refused to readmit them. The Hungarian court quashed the decision. Nevertheless, the NDGAP still unlawfully considered them as subsequent applicants and applied the rules of the alien policing procedure regarding reception conditions. Even though they were granted accommodation, they were subject to strict freedom of movement rules (similarly to those being under an alien policing procedure), meaning that they could leave the centre only for 2 hours per day.

In case of a state of crisis due to 'mass migration', Section 48(1) of the Asylum Act regulating accommodation *inter alia* at a private address is not applicable. Nevertheless, the former IAO applied the rules on alternatives to detention regarding the few asylum seekers whose request for private accommodation was thus 'permitted', disregarding the fact that the applicants were officially not in detention.⁴⁵⁷ From 21 May 2020, as a consequence of the termination of the transit zones regime, all the asylum seekers detained in the transit zones were released and relocated either to **Vámosszabadi** or **Balassagyarmat**. Under the current rules set out in the Transitional Act, the special rules imposed on by a state of crisis due to mass migration are not applicable, i.e., there is no restriction with regard to private accommodation.

⁴⁵² Information provided by the NDGAP on 3 March 2021.

⁴⁵³ Information provided by the NDGAP on 7 February 2022.

⁴⁵⁴ Information provided by the NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

⁴⁵⁵ Information provided by the NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

⁴⁵⁶ EUAA, *Overview of the organisation of reception systems in EU+ countries*, Situational Update Issue No 8, 13 January 2022, [here](#), 14.

⁴⁵⁷ See AIDA, *Country Report Hungary – 2019 Update*, February 2020, available [here](#).

The only family arriving as a result of the ‘Embassy procedure’ to Hungary on 1 December 2020 was placed in **Vámosszabadi** and was quarantined for 10 days. In April and September 2021, altogether 2 Iranian asylum seeker families (8 persons) arrived to Hungary via the Embassy Procedure. At first, they were quarantined in the transit zone and subsequently one family was placed in **Vámosszabadi**, whereas the other family was accommodated in **Balassagyarmat**. No one arrived via Embassy procedure in 2022, 2023 or in 2024.

As a consequence of the rescue operation by the Hungarian Defence Forces, Afghan nationals who had formerly provided assistance to Hungary were accommodated in **Vámosszabadi** and **Balassagyarmat** after having been quarantined in the transit zones. Before their arrival to Vámosszabadi, all asylum seekers residing in **Vámosszabadi** were transferred to **Balassagyarmat** in August 2021.

Due to the fact that people who are under compulsory place of stay can actually apply for asylum, there are currently some asylum seekers, who live at a private address, but their freedom of movement is restricted (e.g., they can leave the house between 8-11 am). Persons who are under immigration procedure and got compulsory placement of stay in **Balassagyarmat** can also apply for asylum and their freedom of movement is also restricted.

B. Housing

1. Types of accommodation

Indicators: Types of Accommodation	
1. Number of reception centres: ⁴⁵⁸	3
2. Total number of places in the reception centres:	480
3. Total number of places in private accommodation:	Not available
4. Type of accommodation most frequently used in a regular procedure:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reception centre <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private housing <input type="checkbox"/> Transit zone
5. Type of accommodation most frequently used in an accelerated procedure:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reception centre <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private housing <input type="checkbox"/> Transit zone

On 31 December 2024, there were 2 open reception centres and 1 home for UaSC in Hungary.

The reception centres are:

Reception Centre	Location	Maximum capacity	Occupancy at end of 2024
Balassagyarmat	Near Slovakian border	140	13 (amongst them 4 asylum seekers)
Vámosszabadi	Near Slovakian border	210	0
Fót	Near Budapest	130	12 (2 asylum seekers, 5 with temporary protection and 5 with int. protection status in the aftercare)
Total		480	25

Source: NDGAP and Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Child Protection.

⁴⁵⁸ Both permanent and for first arrivals.

There is a visible discrepancy between the numbers of occupancy and the maximum capacity of reception facilities in the table above. As of March 2017, open reception facilities were not efficiently used due to the systematic detention of asylum seekers in the transit zones until May 2020 (see [Access to the Territory](#) and [Place of Detention](#)). After May 2020, the lack of access to asylum procedure is the reason for these very low numbers. Nevertheless, due to the rescued Afghan refugees arriving to Hungary through the Hungarian Defence Forces in August 2021, both reception centres in **Vámosszabadi** and **Balassagyarmat** experienced overcrowding for a short time. The Afghan evacuees were moved to private accommodation before the end of 2021. Since their very arrival, they have been assisted by NGOs and volunteers (see more details under [Differential treatment of specific nationalities in reception](#)).

Balassagyarmat is a community shelter with a maximum capacity of 140 places for asylum seekers, beneficiaries of international protection, persons tolerated to stay, persons under immigration procedure and foreigners having been held for 12 months in immigration detention. NDGAP provided only an aggregated number of people placed there regarding 2022 (163 persons)⁴⁵⁹ and 2023, (48 persons)⁴⁶⁰ but such number was not provided for 2024.

Vámosszabadi Reception Centre is located outside of Vámosszabadi, close to the Slovakian border. It is a three-storey-high pre-manufactured building, which used to serve as one of the barracks of the Soviet troops stationed in Hungary.⁴⁶¹ The centre hosts primary asylum seekers. No asylum seeker was placed in Vámosszabadi in 2022 or in 2023 and one asylum seeker in a subsequent asylum procedure was placed there in 2024.

The centres are managed by the asylum authority.⁴⁶² Since 2019, the reception facilities and detention centres fall under the exclusive management and supervision of the central Refugee Affairs Directorate of the NDGAP.⁴⁶³

Unaccompanied and separated children are accommodated in **Fót**. The **Károlyi István Children's Home** in **Fót** is a home for UaSC located in the North of Budapest and belongs to the Ministry of Human Resources. Its maximum capacity is 130 children.⁴⁶⁴ Prior to 21 May 2020 children above the age of fourteen were detained in the transit zones (as detailed in [Detention of vulnerable applicants](#)).

Fót hosts UaSCs whose asylum procedure is still ongoing, recipients of refugee status, subsidiary protection and tolerated status, as well as those who are under the effect of an alien policing procedure. The Children's Home's closure was announced in 2016, however it remains open. . The children and staff are constantly kept in the dark about the future of the Children's Home and any possible plans for the future.

On 31 December 2022, there were 3 unaccompanied asylum seekers present, 1 with international protection status and 22 with international protection status in the aftercare.⁴⁶⁵ On 31 December 2023, there were 3 unaccompanied asylum seekers present, 3 with international protection status, 3 with temporary protection status and 15 with international protection and 2 with temporary protection status in the aftercare.⁴⁶⁶ On 31 December 2024, there were 2 unaccompanied asylum seekers present, 5 with temporary protection status and 5 with international protection status in the aftercare.⁴⁶⁷

⁴⁵⁹ Information provided by the NDGAP on 13 February 2023.

⁴⁶⁰ Information provided by the NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

⁴⁶¹ Cited from the report published by HHC, *Safety Net Torn Apart – Gender-based vulnerabilities in the Hungarian asylum system*, 26 June 2018, available [here](#).

⁴⁶² Section 12(3) Asylum Decree.

⁴⁶³ Order of the Minister of Interior no. 26/2018. (XII. 28.) amended the order of the Minister of Interior no. 39/2016. (XII. 29.) on the determination of the structural and operational order of the Immigration and Asylum Office.

⁴⁶⁴ Information provided by the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Child Protection on 28 February 2025.

⁴⁶⁵ Information provided by the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Child Protection on 27 January 2023.

⁴⁶⁶ Information provided by the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Child Protection on 20 February 2024.

⁴⁶⁷ Information provided by the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Child Protection on 12 February 2025.

2. Conditions in reception facilities

Indicators: Conditions in Reception Facilities

1. Are there instances of asylum seekers not having access to reception accommodation because of a shortage of places? ☐ Yes ☒ No
2. What is the average length of stay of asylum seekers in the reception centres? N/A
3. Are unaccompanied children ever accommodated with adults in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ No
4. Are single women and men accommodated separately? ☐ Yes ☒ No⁴⁶⁸

In 2022, 2023, as well as in 2024, asylum seekers were never left without accommodation due to a shortage of places in reception centres.

2.1 Overall conditions

There is no regulation on the minimum surface area, the minimum common areas or on the minimum sanitary fittings regarding reception centres.⁴⁶⁹ In **Vámosszabadi** and **Balassagyarmat**, residents get 3 meals per day. Minor children, pregnant women and nursing mothers receive five meals a day.⁴⁷⁰ In **Fót**, UaSC receive 5 meals per day.⁴⁷¹ The Decree 52/2007 stipulates the amount of nutritional value that must be provided at the open reception facilities and states that religious diets are to be respected in all facilities.⁴⁷² There were no related complaints reported regarding **Fót** in the last years, including 2024.

In all centres, regular cleaning is arranged, and the number of toilets and showers are sufficient in all facilities during regular occupancy. There has been no concerning complaint noted by the Menedék Association regarding **Fót**.

Residents share rooms. Families are accommodated in family rooms. Every facility has computers, community rooms and sport fields.

There have been no problems reported regarding religious practices in **Fót**. Pork-free food is served, but not halal.

As none of the organisations visited **Vámosszabadi** or **Balassagyarmat** in 2024, the information on complains there are not available.

2.2 Activities in the centres

Since 2018 community activities have been mainly provided by NGOs in reception facilities. However, the number of organisations in the field has also decreased due to funding limitations. There is a community room with toys In **Vámosszabadi** and the internet room is accessible in both reception facilities. In spring 2021, an initiative aiming at providing Hungarian classes was proposed, but due to lack of interest by the residents it did not materialise. In 2023 and 2024, no activities were provided in neither of the two centres and no NGOs or church organisations visited the centres.

In **Fót**, there are a developmental teacher, psychologist and educators. They also organize leisure programs.

⁴⁶⁸ In the context of the right of reply to this report received by ECRE on 25 June 2024, the authorities state that “accommodating single women and men separately is provided for.” However, this was not the case in HHC’s experience working in asylum in Hungary.

⁴⁶⁹ EASO, *Description of the Hungarian asylum system*, May 2015, available [here](#), 10.

⁴⁷⁰ Information received on 25 June 2024 in the context of the authorities’ comments on this report.

⁴⁷¹ Information received from Menedék Association on 26 February 2025.

⁴⁷² Section 3(1a) of Decree 52/2007.

Once a family left the camps, the organisation developed an active relationship with them. From September until November 2021, they were present in the reception facilities on a weekly basis and organised orientation discussions and community activities. In 2022, as well as in 2023 and 2024, Menedék Association was not present in **Vámosszabadi** neither in **Balassagyarmat** shelters. The organisation has been present in **Fót** twice a week. The focus of the sessions continued to be on creating a sense of safe space, as well as on information transfer, orientation and school integration.

The **Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)** has been also present in **Fót** since autumn 2019. In 2020 and 2021 the organisation offered programs for the children on a weekly basis. In 2022, the organisation offered weekly Hungarian language as a foreign language classes and informal supportive conversations for unaccompanied minors. JRS continued with their activities in 2023 and 2024 as well.

In 2023, the **Cordelia Foundation** did not provide psychosocial services in **Vámosszabadi**, **Balassagyarmat** and **Fót**. In 2024, the Cordelia Foundation was present in **Fót**.

C. Employment and education

1. Access to the labour market

Indicators: Access to the Labour Market

1. Does the law allow for access to the labour market for asylum seekers? ☒ Yes, with restrictions ☐ No
2. Does the law allow access to employment only following a labour market test? ☐ Yes ☒ No
3. Does the law only allow asylum seekers to work in specific sectors? ☐ Yes ☒ No
❖ If yes, specify which sectors: Insert
4. Does the law limit asylum seekers' employment to a maximum working time? ☐ Yes ☒ No
❖ If yes, specify the number of days per year Insert
5. Are there restrictions to accessing employment in practice? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Asylum seekers have the right to work after 9 months have passed since the start of their procedure in accordance with the general rules applicable to foreigners.⁴⁷³ In this case, the employer has to request a work permit – valid for 1 year and renewable – from the local employment office. Asylum seekers can only apply for jobs which are not taken by Hungarians or nationals of the European Economic Area. As per the experience of the HHC and the account of the Menedék Association, in practice employers are not willing to offer a job to people currently in an asylum procedure, who only have a humanitarian residence permit with a 2-3-month-long definite time of validity.⁴⁷⁴ The HHC is aware of a case in which an asylum-seeker sought employment in 2021, but failed to find one due to employers' unwillingness to hire him. No such case was reported in 2022, neither in 2023, nor 2024.

According to the Asylum Act,⁴⁷⁵ asylum seekers are also able to undertake employment in the premises of the reception centre, without obtaining a work permit. However, the HHC is not aware of any such example from the last four years.

⁴⁷³ Section 5(1)(c) Asylum Act.

⁴⁷⁴ i.e., the humanitarian residence permit is prolonged every 2-3 months with further 2-3 months.

⁴⁷⁵ Section 5(1)(c) Asylum Act.

2. Access to education

Indicators: Access to Education

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Does the law provide for access to education for asylum-seeking children? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Are children able to access education in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

The Public Education Act provides for compulsory education (kindergarten or school) for asylum seeking and refugee children under the age of 16 staying or residing in Hungary. Children have access to kindergarten and school education under the same conditions as Hungarian children. Schooling is only compulsory until the age of 16.⁴⁷⁶

Refugee children are often not enrolled in normal classes with Hungarian pupils but placed in special preparatory classes. Integration with Hungarian children therefore remains limited (see below the account of Menedék Association). They can move from these special classes into normal classes once their level of Hungarian is sufficient. However, there are only a few institutions which accept such children and are able to provide appropriate programmes according to their specific needs, education level and language knowledge. According to the experience of the Menedék Association, many local schools are reluctant to receive foreign children as:

- a) they lack the necessary capacity and expertise to provide additional tutoring to asylum-seeking children; and
- b) Hungarian families would voice their adversarial feelings towards the reception of asylum-seeking children.

This is a clear sign of intolerance of the Hungarian society in general. In some other cases, the local school only accepts asylum seeking children in segregated classes but without a meaningful pedagogical programme and only for 2 hours a day, which is significantly less than the 5-7 hours per day that Hungarian pupils spend in school.

The HHC is also aware of positive examples of schools accepting asylum-seeking children in the last years, including in 2021 and 2022, while there is no data for 2023. However, regarding the administration of official documents, some problems were reported in the last years, although they were solved with the help of the HHC's legal officer who explained the legal background of such children to the headmaster of that particular school. The Menedék Association also reported administrative barriers due to the lack of certificates providing for the attendance of primary school (8 grades) in the country of origin. Moreover, if the asylum-seeking child has special needs, they rarely have access to special education because of language barriers.

In 2021 already, due to the Embassy procedure, enrolment of unaccompanied and separated children was further delayed by 2-3 months since children are eligible for education only once they are registered as asylum seekers. Even though they are placed in Fót by virtue of a 'temporary placement decision', the statement of intent to lodge an asylum application in Hungary must be submitted in one of the designated embassies. In practice, this can be done by the legal guardian of the UaSC; besides the designated embassies, the submission can also be made in Subotica (Szabadka), closer to Hungary than Belgrade (see [Embassy Procedure](#)).

UaSCs in **Fót** attend elementary and secondary school in Budapest because the local elementary school is not willing to accept these children. Children in the Károlyi István Children's Home find it hard to enrol in formal education for several reasons, such as the delays in providing them with documents (such as an ID card) and the lack of available capacity in the few schools that accept them. Children therefore need the support of NGOs so that they can successfully fulfil the obligations imposed by the school. In the last

⁴⁷⁶ Section 45(3) Act CXCV of 2011 on public education.

few years, the Menedék Association in cooperation with the legal guardians provided them the necessary help in this regard.

Thus, in 2023, as well as in 2024, UaSCs still had significant difficulties in enrolling into schools. Firstly, the submission of the letter of intent at the Embassy in Belgrade delayed their already difficult enrolments by an extra few weeks. Secondly, access to local primary school has not been resolved. Access to education could be ensured through many individual solutions, not at the system level. According to Menedék association, in 2023, three children with temporary protection status placed in Fót attended school. In 2024, one UaSC placed in **Fót** attended school.

Upon closure of the transit zones in May 2020, children who were placed with their families in **Vámosszabadi** enrolled in a local school in Győr. There was no asylum seeker accommodated in **Vámosszabadi** in 2022 or in 2023 and only 1 in 2024. In **Balassagyarmat**, there has been no arrangement made with local schools. There is a school operating on the premises of the community shelter, where resident children can be enrolled. In 2021, two asylum seeking children were successfully enrolled, while there is no data which indicates that such enrolments happened in 2022, 2023 or 2024. The HHC is aware of one asylum seeking family (since February 2025), whose children do not attend any school.

Education opportunities and vocational training for adults is only offered once they have a protection status under the same conditions as Hungarian citizens. In practice, asylum seekers can sometimes attend Hungarian language classes offered by NGOs free of charge. As opposed to 2019 and 2020, when the Menedék Association with the help of volunteers provided Hungarian language classes to the residents in **Vámosszabadi**, as well as in **Győr**, in 2021 they held programmes for different age groups and familiarised them with the Hungarian alphabet and numbers (the latter exclusively for children). In **Balassagyarmat** there has been no Hungarian language class provided in the last years to asylum seekers. Menedék Association did not visit Balassagyarmat or Vámosszabadi in 2022, 2023 nor in 2024.

There are no accelerated education programs for out-of-school youth. There is no scholarship program that specifically supports foreigners living in Hungary or those granted international protection, only in the case of persons with temporary protection, there is the "Students at risk" program as a sub-program of the Stipendium Hungaricum scholarship program. There are no early childhood education and care opportunities.⁴⁷⁷

D. Health care

Indicators: Health Care

1. Is access to emergency healthcare for asylum seekers guaranteed in national legislation?
☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Do asylum seekers have adequate access to health care in practice?
☒ Yes ☐ Limited ☐ No
3. Is specialised treatment for victims of torture or traumatised asylum seekers available in practice?
☐ Yes ☒ Limited ☐ No
4. If material conditions are reduced or withdrawn, are asylum seekers still given access to health care?
☒ Yes ☐ Limited ☐ No

Access to health care is provided for asylum seekers as part of the reception conditions.⁴⁷⁸ It covers essential medical services and corresponds to the free medical services provided to legally residing third-country nationals.⁴⁷⁹ Asylum seekers have a right to examinations and treatment by general practitioners,

⁴⁷⁷ For more information, see AIDA, *Country Report : Hungary – Annex on Temporary Protection, 2023 update*, available [here](#), p. 57.

⁴⁷⁸ Section 26 Asylum Act.

⁴⁷⁹ A detailed list is provided under Section 26 Asylum Decree.

but all specialised treatment conducted in polyclinics and hospitals is free only in case of emergency and upon referral by a general practitioner.

According to the Asylum Decree, asylum seekers with special needs are 'eligible for free of charge health care services, rehabilitation, psychological and clinical psychological care or psychotherapeutic treatment required by the person's state of health.'⁴⁸⁰

In practice, there are no guidelines for identifying vulnerable asylum seekers as well as a lack of specialised medical services. Furthermore, only a few experts speak foreign languages and even fewer have experience in dealing with torture or trauma survivors. The **Cordelia Foundation**, a Budapest based NGO, is the only organisation with the necessary expertise and experience and that is specialised in providing psychological assistance to torture survivors and traumatised asylum seekers. Their capacity is constrained and every year the question arises whether it will continue to provide these much-needed services, as its activities are funded on a project-by-project basis and not under the framework of a regular service provider contracted by the NDGAP. The therapeutic activities of the Foundation include verbal and non-verbal, individual, family and group therapies, and psychological and social counselling.

In 2021, the psychologists and psychiatrists of Cordelia visited **Balassagyarmat**, **Vámosszabadi** and **Fót** on a weekly-fortnightly basis unless the reception facilities were under lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴⁸¹ In 2022, the Cordelia foundation continued visiting **Fót** facility. In 2023, the Cordelia foundation did not visit **Fót**, neither **Balassagyarmat** nor **Vámosszabadi**. In 2024, the Cordelia foundation again visited **Fót**.

The psychologist of the **Menedék Association** also visited **Fót** and **Vámosszabadi** regularly in 2020. In 2021 only for the first half of the year was a psychologist present (online) from the organisation in Fót. In 2024, Menedék had a regular presence in **Fót** - 1h/week.

In **Balassagyarmat** asylum seekers are provided with specialised and general medical care by the local health care services in town.⁴⁸²

Concerning unaccompanied or separated asylum-seeking children, access to health care services is seriously delayed due to the [Embassy procedure](#). Even though the submission of the statement of intent at the Hungarian Embassies in Kyiv or Belgrade can be realised by the legal guardian of the UaSC, children are often not registered as asylum seekers for months. And, although the Health Insurance Act provides for the health care of children temporarily placed in **Fót** (regardless of whether they are considered asylum applicants), health service providers are unaware of the applicable type of billing, due to a legislation gap in the executive decree.⁴⁸³ Thus, non-emergency health care is provided only on the condition that the childcare facility reimburses the costs.⁴⁸⁴ There are many children who have serious health problems, have had an accident (e.g. fell from the Serbian-Hungarian border fence) or were subject to police ill-treatment. These children initially received emergency health care. However, their access to subsequent necessary health treatments is hindered by the fact that **Fót** is reluctant to reimburse the costs. The same issues were reported by the Menedék Association for 2022, 2023 and 2024. In addition, Ukrainian children were placed in **Fót**, and in their case, the slow appointment of a guardian caused a problem.

The Asylum Decree states that asylum seekers residing in private accommodation are eligible for health care services at the general physician operated by the competent local government and determined by the residency address of the applicant.⁴⁸⁵ In practice, these asylum seekers struggle with accessing

⁴⁸⁰ Section 34 Asylum Decree.

⁴⁸¹ For further information about reception conditions during the covid19 pandemic, see 2020 and 2021 updates to this report, available [here](#).

⁴⁸² Information provided by the NDGAP on 19 February 2023.

⁴⁸³ Section 22(1)(m) of the Act CXXII all 2019 on Health Insurance.

⁴⁸⁴ Note that emergency health care is ensured in all cases.

⁴⁸⁵ Section 27(2) Asylum Decree.

medical services as physicians systematically refuse the registration and treatment of asylum seekers on the ground that they lack a health insurance card. According to oral information provided by the former IAO in 2016, asylum seekers can be registered with the number of their humanitarian residency card and must be treated in accordance with the law, although not all health centres are aware of this information. The Menedék Association and the legal officers of the HHC often provide asylum seekers with the necessary written explanation (written in Hungarian) that the patients can take with themselves to the check-ups, thus avoiding any misunderstanding and complications. Eventually, the social workers of the Menedék Association even give a call to the doctor and explain the legal eligibility of the asylum-seeker over the phone. This solution proves successful. The same problem persisted in 2023 as well, as some doctors believing that they can only treat free of charge people who have Hungarian social security number (TAJ).

E. Special reception needs of vulnerable groups

Indicators: Special Reception Needs

1. Is there an assessment of special reception needs of vulnerable persons in practice?
☒ Yes, partly ☐ No

Section 2(k) of the Asylum Act identifies persons with special needs as including ‘unaccompanied children or vulnerable persons, in particular, minor, elderly, disabled persons, pregnant women, single parents raising minor children or persons suffering from torture, rape or any other grave form of psychological, physical or sexual violence.’

Furthermore, the Asylum Act provides that in case of persons requiring special treatment, due consideration shall be given to their specific needs.⁴⁸⁶ Persons with special needs – if needed with respect to the person’s individual situation and based on the medical specialist’s opinion – shall be eligible to additional free of charge health care services, rehabilitation, psychological and clinical psychological care or psychotherapeutic treatment required by the person’s state of health.⁴⁸⁷ As cited by the EUAA in its Asylum Report 2021, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommended Hungary to establish mechanisms to identify child soldiers so that they can be provided physical and psychological support.⁴⁸⁸

It is the duty of the NDGAP to ascertain whether the rules applying to vulnerable asylum seekers are applicable to the individual circumstances of the asylum seeker. In case of doubt, the NDGAP may request expert assistance by a doctor or a psychologist.⁴⁸⁹ There is no protocol for the identification of vulnerable asylum seekers upon reception therefore, it depends on the personal judgment of the actual asylum officer whether the special needs of a particular asylum seeker are identified at the beginning or in the course of the procedure at all (see [Identification](#)). Until 21 May 2020, in the transit zone regime even obvious and visible vulnerabilities, such as pregnancy, old age, being an unaccompanied minor or disability were absolutely disregarded and only in exceptional cases were the applicants transferred to reception centres from the confinement and dire conditions the transit zones entailed.⁴⁹⁰

NANE (Women for Women Against Violence), as an implementing partner of UNHCR, elaborated a case referral system and shared it with NGOs in November 2021. The objective was to inform NGOs on how to refer to NANE cases of persons of concern affected by and seeking support regarding sexual and

⁴⁸⁶ Section 4(3) Asylum Act.

⁴⁸⁷ Section 34 Asylum Decree.

⁴⁸⁸ EUAA, *Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the European Union*, 2021, [here](#), 257.

⁴⁸⁹ Section 3(1)(2) Asylum Decree.

⁴⁹⁰ In their comments provided in the context of the right of reply to this report received on 25 June 2024, the authorities continue to affirm that “reception conditions were of an appropriate standard, in terms of accommodation, care, social and other services. This is contradicted by several ECtHR judgments finding violations of Article 3 due to the conditions in the transit zones. See [Chapter 3, Detention - Conditions in detention - Living conditions and physical security](#).”

gender-based violence (SGBV) and domestic violence. The referral mechanism targets beneficiaries and clients of civil society partners and UNHCR who are or have been victims of SGBV, including domestic violence. Once the person of concern has been referred to NANE, they receive crisis intervention counselling by NANE counsellors about domestic violence, partnership violence, sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse. NANE also provided a risk assessment tool for NGOs who might be in contact with persons concerned.⁴⁹¹

In 2020, according to the Menedék Association, there was an extremely traumatised asylum seeker in **Vámosszabadi** for whom, upon instruction of the director of the camp, state psychological aid was also arranged. From 2021-2024, no significant incidents were reported.

Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children are placed in special homes in **Fót**, designated specifically for UaSCs, where social and psychological services are available.⁴⁹² However, it is the responsibility of the authorities to conduct an age assessment, and often their level of expertise is dubious at best (see [Identification](#)). If the assessment mistakenly establishes that the person is an adult it renders the person incapable to receive all the services that a child would need. According to Menedék, in 2023 in two cases, the suspicion of human trafficking was raised in the case of young people who ended up in Fót (i.e., that they might be recognised as victims of human trafficking), but the staff there did not treat this with special attention, and these young people left for an unknown place within a short time.

Hungary has no specific reception facility for vulnerable asylum seekers except for unaccompanied and separated children. Single women, female-headed families, and survivors of torture and SGBV (including rape), as well as LGBTQI+ asylum seekers are accommodated in the same facilities as others, with no specific attention, while there are no protected corridors or houses.⁴⁹³ An exceptional guarantee for transgender asylum seekers set out by the law is that if the gender identity of the asylum seeker is different from their registered gender, this must be considered upon providing them with accommodation at the reception centre.⁴⁹⁴

Medical assistance for seriously mentally challenged persons is unresolved. Similarly, residents with drug or other type of addiction have no access to mainstream health care services.⁴⁹⁵

According to Menedék Association, in **Fót**, unaccompanied and separated children minors coming from Ukraine and the same category of children coming from other countries are placed separately. In 2023 and still in 2024, a very significant problem which was reported implies that there is no gender-segregated placement. Unfortunately, the institution's employees do not pay any attention to the prevention of mixed-sex placement. In the summer of 2023, gender-segregated housing did not take place even after a violent incident, and at the beginning of 2024 a 17-year-old boy was abusing and terrorising the 15-17-year-old girls living there. The gender-segregated placement (removal of the abusive youth) did not take place even 2 weeks after the first incident. The situation escalated in the spring of 2024, when an 11-year-old girl was also a victim of the abuse, and the guardian also filed a complaint. During the year, the 17-year-old boy became an adult and was thus released from the care facility.

⁴⁹¹ The flyer was received via email by NANE.

⁴⁹² HHC, *Best Interest Out of Sight - The Treatment of Asylum-Seeking Children in Hungary*, 17 May 2017, available [here](#).

⁴⁹³ In their comments provided in the context of the right of reply to this report received on 25 June 2024, the authorities stated that "In the reception facility, segregated accommodation and increased attention from the host institution staff are guaranteed." However, according to the HHC's experience this was not the case.

⁴⁹⁴ Section 22 Asylum Decree.

⁴⁹⁵ Practice-informed observation by Hungarian Helsinki Committee. In their comments provided in the context of the right of reply to this report received on 25 June 2024, the authorities state that "with regards to people accommodated in reception facilities, both people with severe mental disabilities and substance users receive appropriate medical care", however this is not HHC's experience.

F. Information for asylum seekers and access to reception centres

1. Provision of information on reception

Asylum seekers are informed of their rights and obligations pursuant to Section 17(3) of the Asylum Decree. After the submission of the asylum application, the NDGAP shall inform the person seeking asylum in writing in their mother tongue or in another language understood by them, without delay and within a maximum of 15 days, concerning all provisions and assistance to which they are entitled under the law, as well as the obligations with which they must comply in respect to reception conditions, and information as to organisations providing legal or other individual assistance.

Information is also provided orally to asylum seekers on the day when they arrive at the reception centre, in addition to an information leaflet. The information given includes the house rules of the reception centre, the material assistance to which applicants are entitled, and information on access to education and health care. Since 2019 the written information on reception conditions is available in Hungarian, English, Arabic and Farsi in **Vámosszabadi**.⁴⁹⁶

According to Menedék Association, upon their arrival to **Fót**, the home manager provides information to the UaSC, but in the interests of the effectiveness of the information and the consistent quality of the information, Menedék would consider it useful if the home developed a common protocol for provision of information.

2. Access to reception centres by third parties

Indicators: Access to Reception Centres

1. Do family members, legal advisers, UNHCR and/or NGOs have access to reception centres?
☐ Yes ☒ With limitations ☐ No

Reception centres are open facilities and residents may leave the centre according to the house rules of the facility and are able to meet anyone outside. Family members do not often come to visit in practice, but they can enter the reception centres provided the asylum seeker living in the centre submits a written request to the authorities. If the family member does not have any available accommodation and there is free space in the reception centre, the management of the centre might provide accommodation to the family member visiting the asylum seeker.⁴⁹⁷

Only specific NGOs (listed in previous sections on Reception Conditions) have a regular access to the reception centres without any issues. The former IAO unilaterally terminated the cooperation agreement (concluded in 1998) with HHC on 2 June 2017. The agreement entitled the HHC to enter reception and detention centres and conduct monitoring visits, to provide free legal counselling for asylum seekers and to request statistical data. As a result of the termination of the cooperation agreement asylum seekers do not have access to legal assistance on the premises of the reception centres. They may only meet the lawyer in front of the reception facility or within the facility provided that asylum seekers request for it or their attorney, if they are already represented.

UNHCR has full access to these facilities and does not need to send any prior notification to the NDGAP before the visit.⁴⁹⁸ UNHCR visited **Balassagyarmat** once in 2022 and IOM twice, in order to provide information on voluntary repatriation programme. No other organisation visited Balassagyarmat in 2022 or in 2023. In 2024, ICRC, together with the national Red Cross, visited Balassagyarmat, as well as UNHCR. In 2024 UNHCR visited **Fót** on a monthly basis.

⁴⁹⁶ Reported by the Menedék Association since 2020.

⁴⁹⁷ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024.

⁴⁹⁸ Act XVI of 2008, Agreement between the government of the Republic of Hungary and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Article II, point 5.

G. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in reception

There is no difference in treatment with respect to reception based on nationality, except the fact that Ukrainian unaccompanied minors are separated from unaccompanied children of other nationalities in Fót. In 2021, almost 500 former NATO-co-workers were rescued from Afghanistan following the Taliban take-over of Afghanistan and they received a differential treatment.⁴⁹⁹

⁴⁹⁹ AIDA, *Country Report: Hungary, 2022 Update*, April 2023, available [here](#). For more information on the differential treatment observed with regards to Ukrainians, see AIDA, *Country Report: Hungary – Annex on Temporary Protection*.

Detention of Asylum Seekers

A. General

Indicators: General Information on Detention

1. Total number of asylum seekers detained in 2024: 87*
2. Number of asylum seekers in detention at the end of 2024:
7 (out of them 2 asylum seekers in asylum procedure in Hungary)
3. Number of detention centres: 1
4. Total capacity of detention centres: 105

*The number includes asylum seekers and persons who were under an outgoing Dublin procedure.

Statistical information

Until 21 May 2020, detention was a frequent practice rather than an exceptional measure in Hungary, although most of asylum seekers were detained in the transit zones and not in officially recognised places of deprivation of liberty – asylum detention centres.⁵⁰⁰

In 2021, 2 asylum seekers were detained and a prioritised procedure was conducted in their cases.⁵⁰¹ A total of 23 people were detained during the Dublin procedure (Section 31/A(1) Asylum Act),⁵⁰² but they were not asylum applicants in Hungary. For 2022, the NDGAP only provided the overall number of all ordered asylum detentions, which was 39 and claimed that they do not have data on how many persons detained in asylum detention were actually asylum seekers.⁵⁰³ The number 39 therefore contains also the number of persons detained during the Dublin procedure, but who were not asylum applicants in Hungary. The officially published NDGAP statistics show that there were 7 asylum seekers detained in asylum detention in 2022.⁵⁰⁴ In 2023, the NDGAP only provided the overall number of asylum detention orders, which was 36, but this number does not tell how many of persons detained actually applied for asylum in Hungary.⁵⁰⁵ The officially published NDGAP statistics show that there were 3 asylum seekers detained in asylum detention in 2023.⁵⁰⁶ In 2024, there were 4 asylum seekers detained in asylum detention and 83 persons who were detained for the purpose of outgoing Dublin transfer (not asylum seekers in Hungary).⁵⁰⁷

Asylum detention of asylum seekers: 2015-2022			
	Asylum applicants detained	Total asylum applicants ⁵⁰⁸	Percentage
2015	2,393	177,135	1.35%
2016	2,621	29,432	8.9%
2017	391	3,397	11.5%
2018	7	670	1%
2019	40	468	8.5%

⁵⁰⁰ HHC, *Statistical Brief Series on formal detention orders vs placement in the transit zones*, 3 February 2019, available [here](#).

⁵⁰¹ Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022.

⁵⁰² Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022.

⁵⁰³ Information provided by NDGAP on 13 February 2023 and 23 March 2023.

⁵⁰⁴ NDGAP, *Statistics*, available [here](#).

⁵⁰⁵ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

⁵⁰⁶ NDGAP, *Statistics*, 6 May 2024, available [here](#).

⁵⁰⁷ NDGAP, *Statistics*, 21 February 2025, available [here](#).

⁵⁰⁸ It covers first-time and subsequent applicants together.

2020	22	117	18.8%
2021	2	39	5,1%
2022	7	44	15,9%
2023	3	28	10,7%
2024	4	29	13,8%

Source: former IAO and NDGAP.

Compared to 2021, there was 10,8% increase in the use of asylum detention in 2022. Compared to 2022, there was 5.2% decrease in the use of asylum detention in 2023. Compared to 2023, there was 3,1% increase in the use of asylum detention in 2024.

In 2019, the vast majority of asylum seekers (433) were detained in the transit zones. Taken together, the number of applicants (together with the number of subsequent applicants) detained in transit zones and asylum detention made up 93.6% of the total number of asylum seekers. With the closure of the transit zone on 21 May 2020, the number of detained asylum seekers decreased compared to the previous years and only 18.8 % of asylum seekers were deprived of their liberty that year. In 2021, there were 2 asylum seekers detained out of 39 asylum-seekers total in Hungary, thus detainees only accounted for 5,1% of all applicants. In 2022 there were 7 asylum seekers detained out of 44 asylum-seekers total in Hungary, thus detainees accounted for 15,9% of all applicants. In 2023, there were 3 asylum seekers detained out of 28 asylum-seekers⁵⁰⁹ total in Hungary, thus detainees accounted for 10,7% of all applicants. In 2024, there were 4 asylum seekers detained out of 29 asylum-seekers⁵¹⁰ total in Hungary, thus detainees accounted for 13,8% of all applicants.

There were 2 asylum seekers detained in the **Nyírbátor** asylum detention centre in 2021. **Kiskunhalas** and **Békéscsaba** are closed. There were 7 asylum seekers detained in the **Nyírbátor** asylum detention centre in 2022, 3 persons were detained in **Nyírbátor** in 2023 and 4 in 2024.

There are also 3 immigration detention centres located in Budapest Airport Police Directorate, Nyírbátor, and Győr, which hold persons waiting to be deported. Asylum seekers who no longer have a right to remain on the territory are also held there.

Transit zones and international caselaw

From 28 March 2017 until 21 May 2020, all asylum seekers entering the transit zones of Röszke and Tompa were *de facto* detained, although the Hungarian authorities refused to recognise that this is detention.

On 14 March 2017, the ECtHR issued a long-awaited judgment in the HHC-represented *Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary* case. The Court confirmed its established jurisprudence that confinement in the transit zones in Hungary amounted to unlawful and arbitrary detention and established a violation of Article 5(1), a violation of Article 5(4) and a violation of Article 13 in conjunction with Article 3 of the Convention due to the lack of effective remedy to complain about the conditions of detention in the transit zone. The government appealed against the judgment and the Grand Chamber of the ECtHR⁵¹¹ did not agree with the Chamber's unanimous decision concerning the nature of the placement in the transit zone and ruled that the applicants were not deprived of their liberty within the meaning of Article 5.

⁵⁰⁹ The number is based on statistics the HHC requested from the NDGAP on a quarterly basis. 28 is the sum of the numbers the NDGAP provided on a quarterly basis. According to the statistical report published by the NDGAP, however, this number is 31.

⁵¹⁰ NDGAP, *Statistics*, 21 February 2025, available [here](#).

⁵¹¹ ECtHR, *Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary*, Application No. 47287/15, Judgment of November 2019, EDAL, available [here](#).

On 14 May 2020, the CJEU delivered its judgment in the joint cases of C-924/19 PPU and C-925/19 PPU, ruling among others that the automatic and indefinite placement of asylum-seekers in the transit zones at the Hungarian-Serbian border qualifies as unlawful detention. A week after the judgment was delivered, the government shut down the transit zones.

On 22 May 2020, the UN Working Group Arbitrary Detention (UNWGAD) delivered its Opinion No. 22/2020 concerning Saman Ahmed Haman (Hungary) based on an individual complaint. The Working Group concluded that ‘the detention of Mr. Hamad was arbitrary and falls within category IV (when asylum seekers, immigrants or refugees are subjected to prolonged administrative custody without the possibility of administrative or judicial review or remedy).’

On 17 December 2020, the CJEU issued a judgement in the infringement procedure case C-808/18 and ruled that Hungary by unlawfully detaining applicants for international protection in transit zones infringes upon EU law.⁵¹²

The HHC is of the opinion that the above CJEU judgment, the UN WGAD opinion and all the reports, statements, concluding observations and recommendations of various bodies, institutions, organisations and special procedures of both the Council of Europe and of the United Nations, show the existence of a ‘broad consensus’ as to the fact that placement in the transit zones in Hungary constitutes deprivation of liberty,⁵¹³ which should be taken into account by the ECtHR when ruling on the pending cases concerning the transit zones.

On 2 March 2021, the ECtHR ruled in its judgment in *R.R. and others v. Hungary*⁵¹⁴ that the confinement of an Iranian-Afghan family, including three minor children, to the Röszke transit zone constituted unlawful detention in violation of Article 5 and inhuman and degrading treatment in violation of Article 3 of the Convention. Moreover, it considered that the applicants did not have an avenue in which the lawfulness of their detention could have been decided on promptly by a court, thereby violating Article 5(4) ECHR. In 2022, the Court reached similar finding, that placement in the transit zone constitutes detention, in several cases concerning families with children,⁵¹⁵ single men,⁵¹⁶ single woman⁵¹⁷ and UaSC.⁵¹⁸ However, the Court did not consider that the placement in the transit zone constituted detention, seemingly because the placement period was either too short, or the applicants did not have any special vulnerabilities and declared the following cases inadmissible: appl. no. 74718/17 (single man, 26 days),⁵¹⁹ appl. no. 34883/17 (family with children, 40 days),⁵²⁰ appl. no. 37325/17 (family with children, 27 days),⁵²¹ appl. no. 83/18 (single woman, 63 days), appl. no. 3047/18 (single man, 58 days), appl. no. 8172/18

⁵¹² CJEU, Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) of 17 December 2020, *European Commission v Hungary*, C-808/18, 17 December 2020, available [here](#).

⁵¹³ HHC, *Placement in transit zones is a form of deprivation of liberty, Development of a broad consensus by international organisations that qualifies placement in the transit zones of Hungary as deprivation of liberty, after the legal amendments of March 2017*, Information Update, 6 August 2020, available [here](#).

⁵¹⁴ ECtHR, *R.R. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 36037/17, Judgment of 2 March 2021, available [here](#).

⁵¹⁵ ECtHR, *M.B.K. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 73860/17, Judgment of 24 February 2022, available [here](#); *A.A.A. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 37327/17, Judgment of 9 June 2022, available [here](#); *W.O. and Others*, Application No. 36896/18, Judgment of 25 August 2022, available [here](#) and *H.M. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 38967/17, Judgment of 2 June 2022, available [here](#); *K.K.S. v. Hungary*, Application No. 32660/18, Judgment of 3 October 2023, available [here](#); *P.S. and A.M. v. Hungary*, Application no 53272/17, 5 October 2023, available [here](#); *M.A. and others v. Hungary*, Application No. 58680/18, Judgment of 5 October 2023, available [here](#); *S.A.B. and S.A.R. v. Hungary*, Application No. 17089/19, Judgment of 30 November 2023, available [here](#); *Z.L. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 13899/19, Judgment of 12 September 2024, available [here](#) and *M.D.A. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 16217/19, Judgment of 19 December 2024, available [here](#).

⁵¹⁶ ECtHR, *O.Q. v. Hungary*, Application No. 53528/19, Judgment of 5 October 2023, available [here](#); *H.L. v. Hungary*, Application No. 37641/19, Judgment of 20 June 2024, available [here](#); *A.P. v. Hungary*, Application No. 18581/19, Judgment of 3 October 2024, available [here](#).

⁵¹⁷ ECtHR, *S.H. v. Hungary*, Application No. 47321/19, Judgment of 20 June 2024, available [here](#).

⁵¹⁸ ECtHR, *M. H. v. Hungary*, Application No. 652/18, Judgment of 3 October 2024, available [here](#).

⁵¹⁹ ECtHR, *H.K. v. Hungary*, Application No. 74718/17, Decision of 19 March 2020.

⁵²⁰ ECtHR, *A.S. and others v. Hungary*, Application No. 34883/17, Decision of 9 June 2022, available [here](#).

⁵²¹ ECtHR, *N.A. and others v. Hungary*, Application No. 37325/17, Decision of 24 February 2022, available [here](#).

(single man, 135 days), appl. no. 9203/18 (mother and a child, 37 days)⁵²² and appl. no. 30056/18 (UaSC, 46 days).⁵²³

B. Legal framework of detention

1. Grounds for detention

Indicators: Grounds for Detention

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. In practice, are most asylum seekers detained | | |
| ❖ on the territory: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ at the border: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Are asylum seekers detained in practice during the Dublin procedure? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Frequently | <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Never |
| 3. Are asylum seekers detained during a regular procedure in practice? | <input type="checkbox"/> Frequently | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Never |

Under Section 31/A(1) of the Asylum Act, the NDGAP may detain an asylum seeker:

- (a) To establish their identity or nationality;
- (b) Where a procedure is ongoing for the expulsion of a person seeking recognition and it can be proven on the basis of objective criteria – inclusive of the fact that the applicant had the opportunity beforehand to submit an application of asylum – or there is a well-founded reason to presume that the person seeking recognition is applying for asylum exclusively to delay or frustrate the performance of the expulsion;
- (c) In order to establish the required data for conducting the procedure and where these facts or circumstances cannot be established in the absence of detention, in particular when there is a risk of absconding by the applicant;
- (d) To protect national security or public order;
- (e) Where the application has been submitted in an airport procedure;
- (f) Where it is necessary to carry out a Dublin transfer and there is a serious risk of absconding; or
- (g) In order to decide on the applicant's right to enter the country.⁵²⁴
 - (1a) In order to carry out the Dublin transfer, the refugee authority may take into asylum detention a foreigner who failed to apply for asylum in Hungary and the Dublin handover can take place in their case.
 - (1b) The rules applicable to applicants in asylum detention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a foreigner detained under Subsection (1a) for the duration of the asylum detention. Following the termination of the asylum detention and the frustration of the transfer, the alien policing rules shall apply.

The risk of absconding is defined in Section 36/E of the Asylum Decree where 'the third-country national does not cooperate with the authorities during the immigration proceedings, in particular if':

- (a) They refuse to make a statement or sign the documents;
- (b) They supply false information in connection with their personal data; or
- (c) Based on their statements, it is probable that they will depart for an unknown destination, and therefore there are reasonable grounds for presuming that they will frustrate the realisation of the purpose of the asylum procedure (including Dublin procedure).

⁵²² ECtHR, *F.O. and others v. Hungary*, Application No. 9203/18, Decision of 20 June 2024, available [here](#).

⁵²³ ECtHR, *Z.A. v. Hungary*, Application No. 30056/18, Decision of 3 October 2024, available [here](#).

⁵²⁴ The new ground entered into force on 14 May 2021.

The new asylum system introduced on 26 May 2020 (see section on [Embassy procedure](#)) foresees that persons arriving in Hungary with a single-entry permit in order to apply for asylum can be placed in a closed facility for 4 weeks following the registration of their asylum application, without any available legal remedy to challenge the placement.⁵²⁵ However, so far none of the applicants allowed to enter Hungary after submitting their statement of intent at the Embassy were detained on this ground.

Following the entry into force of amendments to asylum legislation on 28 March 2017, asylum detention was hardly ever used, as people were held in the transit zones in *de facto* detention. Transit zones were closed on 21 May 2020 and since 26 May 2020 the new asylum system is in place, which results in only 38 asylum applications in Hungary in 2021 (see section on [Embassy procedure](#)). Out of 38, only two asylum seekers were detained. In 2024, there were 29 asylum applicants, out of which 4 were detained.

The HHC finds it particularly worrying that such a high number of outgoing Dublin transfer cases end up being detained (83), which could imply that the detention measure is imposed quasi automatically.

2. Alternatives to detention

Indicators: Alternatives to Detention

1. Which alternatives to detention have been laid down in the law?
 - ☒ Reporting duties ☐ Surrendering documents ☒ Financial guarantee
 - ☒ Residence restrictions ☐ Other
2. Are alternatives to detention used in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Alternatives to detention, called ‘measures ensuring availability’, are available in the form of:

- (a) Bail;⁵²⁶
- (b) Designated place of stay;⁵²⁷ and
- (c) Periodic reporting obligations.⁵²⁸

Asylum detention may only be ordered based on an assessment of the individual’s circumstances and if its purpose cannot be achieved by applying less coercive alternatives to detention. However, the HHC’s experience shows that detention orders lacked individual assessments and alternatives were not properly and automatically examined. Decisions ordering and upholding asylum detention were schematic, lacked individualised reasoning regarding the lawfulness and proportionality of detention, and failed to consider the individual circumstances (including vulnerabilities) of the person concerned. The necessity and proportionality tests were not used. The orders only stated that alternatives are not possible in a concrete case, but there is no explanation as to why.⁵²⁹ According to the Supreme Court (Kúria) opinion,⁵³⁰ contrary to the current practice, alternatives must be considered not only during initial, but also in subsequent decisions on extension.

The *O.M. v. Hungary*⁵³¹ ECtHR case of 5 July 2016 also established that the detention order of a vulnerable asylum seeker was not sufficiently individualised.

Alternatives were applied as follows between 2016 and 2020 (the NDGAP did not provide the requested data between 2021 and 2024, claiming no relevant statistics are available):⁵³²

⁵²⁵ Section 270(5) of the Transitional Act.

⁵²⁶ Sections 2(lc) Asylum Act.

⁵²⁷ Section 2(lb) Asylum Act.

⁵²⁸ Section 2(la) Asylum Act.

⁵²⁹ HHC, *Information Note on asylum-seekers in detention and in Dublin procedures in Hungary*, May 2014, available [here](#), 6-7.

⁵³⁰ The Asylum Working Group of the Supreme Court summary opinion, 13 October 2014, available [here](#).

⁵³¹ ECtHR, *O.M. v. Hungary*, Application No. 9912/15, judgment of 5 July 2016, available [here](#).

⁵³² Information provided by the NDGAP on 7 February 2022 and 20 February 2024.

Asylum detention and alternatives to detention: 2016-2020					
Type of measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alternatives to detention	54,898	1,176	7	0	1
Bail	283	2	0	0	0
Designated place of stay	54,615	1,176	7	0	1
Asylum detention	2,621	391	7	40	22

Source: former IAO and NDGAP.

3. Detention of vulnerable applicants

Indicators: Detention of Vulnerable Applicants

- Are unaccompanied asylum-seeking children detained in practice?

☐ Frequently
 ☐ Rarely
 ☒ Never
- ❖ If frequently or rarely, are they only detained in border/transit zones?

☐ Yes
 ☐ No
- Are asylum seeking children in families detained in practice?

☐ Frequently
 ☐ Rarely
 ☒ Never

3.1 Vulnerable applicants in asylum detention

Unaccompanied and separated children are explicitly excluded from asylum detention by law.⁵³³ When asylum detention was still widely used, despite that clear ban, UaSC were detained due to incorrect age assessment,⁵³⁴ as the age assessment methods employed by the police and NDGAP are considerably problematic (see section on [Identification](#)). For example, the CPT found during its visit one unaccompanied boy who was detained for 4 days.⁵³⁵

Until 1 January 2024, UaSCs were also excluded from detention in general immigration proceedings. Under the GRTCN Act however, UaSCs above the age of 16 may now be detained.⁵³⁶ At the time of writing, the detailed implementation decree of the GRTCN Act has not yet been published, and it is not possible to tell whether adequate safeguards are envisaged to guarantee their safety while in detention.

No other categories of vulnerable asylum seekers are excluded from detention.

From 28 March 2017 until 21 May 2020, most asylum-seeking families were *de facto* detained in the transit zones. Conversely, there was one person with vulnerability in asylum detention in 2021 and none in 2022 nor 2023 nor 2024.⁵³⁷

Asylum detention must be terminated if the asylum seeker requires extended hospitalisation for health reasons.⁵³⁸

⁵³³ Section 31/B(2) Asylum Act.

⁵³⁴ HHC, *Information Note on asylum-seekers in detention and in Dublin procedures in Hungary*, May 2014, available [here](#), 12.

⁵³⁵ CPT, *Report to the Hungarian Government on the visit to Hungary carried out from 21 to 27 October 2015*, 3 November 2016, CPT/Inf (2016) 27, available [here](#), para 60.

⁵³⁶ Section 131(3) GRTCN Act

⁵³⁷ Information provided by NDGAP on 7 February 2022, 13 February 2023, 19 February 2024 and 20 February 2025.

⁵³⁸ Section 31/A(8)(d) Asylum Act.

3.2 Vulnerable applicants in transit zones

The transit zones were closed on 21 May 2020. For more information on the situation of vulnerable applicants in transit zones before 21 May 2020, see previous updates of the AIDA report on Hungary.⁵³⁹

4. Duration of detention

Indicators: Duration of Detention

1. What is the maximum detention period set in the law (incl. extensions):
 - ❖ Asylum detention 8 months
2. In practice, how long in average are asylum seekers detained?
 - ❖ Asylum detention 31 days

The maximum period of asylum detention is 8 months. Families with children under 18 years of age may not be detained for more than 30 days.⁵⁴⁰

In 2021, as well as in 2022, the average period of asylum detention was 43 days. In 2023, the average period was 49 days. According to the statistics of the NDGAP, there were no families with children placed in asylum detention.⁵⁴¹ In 2024, the average period was 31 days, there were no families with children placed in asylum detention.⁵⁴²

C. Detention conditions

1. Place of detention

Indicators: Place of Detention

1. Does the law allow for asylum seekers to be detained in prisons for the purpose of the asylum procedure (i.e. not as a result of criminal charges)? ☐ Yes ☒ No
2. If so, are asylum seekers ever detained in practice in prisons for the purpose of the asylum procedure? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Since 2013, asylum seekers have been detained in asylum detention facilities.⁵⁴³ As of January 2023, the only functioning asylum detention facility is **Nyírbátor**, with a capacity of 105 places holding also people detained during the Dublin procedure.⁵⁴⁴

According to the law, asylum detention can be carried out in places designated for this purpose, or in a healthcare institution on an exceptional and duly justified basis, with the assistance of the body established for carrying out official police business.⁵⁴⁵

⁵³⁹ Available [here](#).

⁵⁴⁰ Section 31/A(7) Asylum Act.

⁵⁴¹ Information provided by NDGAP on 2 March 2021, 7 February 2022, 13 February 2023 and 19 February 2024.

⁵⁴² Information provided by NDGAP on 20 February 2025.

⁵⁴³ Section 31/F(1) Asylum Act and Sections 36/A-36/F Asylum Decree.

⁵⁴⁴ Section 31/A(1) Asylum Act.

⁵⁴⁵ Section 32/1(1) Asylum Act.

2. Conditions in detention facilities

Indicators: Conditions in Detention Facilities

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Do detainees have access to health care in practice? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| ❖ If yes, is it limited to emergency health care? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

2.1 Living conditions and physical security

Asylum detention

Detained asylum seekers have the right to unsupervised contact with their relatives, to send and receive correspondence, to practice religion and to spend at least one hour per day outdoors.⁵⁴⁶ The Asylum Decree also specifies minimum requirements for such facilities, including material conditions such as freedom of movement, access to open air, as well as access to recreational facilities, internet and phones, and a 24-hour availability of social workers. According to the Decree, there should be at least 15m³ of air space and 5m² of floor space per person in the living quarters of asylum seekers, while for married couples and families with minor children there should be a separate living space of at least 8m², taking the number of family members into account.⁵⁴⁷ In practice, asylum seekers' time outdoors is not restricted during the day. They can make telephone calls every day, but only if they can afford to purchase a phone card, as their mobile phones are taken away by the authorities on arrival.⁵⁴⁸

There were no issues of overcrowding since 2021.

Men must be detained separately from women, except for spouses, and families with children are also to be separated from other detainees.⁵⁴⁹ This is complied with in practice.⁵⁵⁰

Religious diet is always respected. The nutritional value of the food is regulated in the legal act.

Asylum detention facilities are managed by the NDGAP. Security in the centres is provided by trained police officers.

Regarding records of ill-treatment, the CPT finds that 'the records of medical consultations were often rather cursory, lacking details, in particular when it came to the recording of injuries. Moreover, it remained somewhat unclear to the delegation to what extent allegations of ill-treatment and related injuries were reported to the management and relevant authorities.'⁵⁵¹

In **Nyírbátor**, when escorted from the facility to court for hearings, or on other outings (such as to visit a hospital, bank or post office), detained asylum seekers are handcuffed and escorted on leashes, which are normally used for the accused in criminal proceedings.⁵⁵²

Open-air space is of adequate size. Each centre also has a fitness room.

The open-air space in **Nyírbátor** is lawned. People can play football and a basketball hoop can be provided upon request. There is also a ping-pong table and a covered pagoda with a table and benches and an additional separate bench.⁵⁵³

⁵⁴⁶ Section 31/F(3) Asylum Act.

⁵⁴⁷ Section 36/D Asylum Decree.

⁵⁴⁸ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2025.

⁵⁴⁹ Section 31/F(1) Asylum Act.

⁵⁵⁰ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024.

⁵⁵¹ CPT, *Report to the Hungarian Government on the visit to Hungary carried out by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) from 21 to 27 October 2015*, CPT/Inf (2016) 27, 3 November 2016, available [here](#), para 48.

⁵⁵² Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2025.

⁵⁵³ Information provided by the authorities in the context of the right of reply to this report received on 25 June 2024.

According to the HHC experience, detainees have access to internet. The computer room was renovated in 2021, and computers work more efficiently than prior to the renovation. In Nyírbátor, the detention centre has a small library.

Transit zones (prior to their closure in May 2020)

The conditions in the transit zones of **Röszke** and **Tompa** were problematic.⁵⁵⁴

The ECtHR has now ruled multiple times on the inadequate living conditions in the transit zones. On 2 March 2021, the ECtHR ruled in its judgment in *R.R. and others v. Hungary* that detention conditions in the Röszke transit zone amounted to inhuman and degrading treatment. The ECtHR pointed to the obligations under the Reception Conditions Directive that require that the specific situation of children and pregnant women be taken into account, along with any special reception needs linked to their status throughout the duration of the asylum procedure. It observed that no individualised assessment of the special needs of the applicants was carried out by the Hungarian authorities. In view of, *inter alia*, the physical conditions of the containers in which the applicants were accommodated, the unsuitability of the facilities for children, the lack of professional psychological assistance and the duration of the stay in the transit zone, the Court found that the threshold of severity required to engage Article 3 of the ECHR had been reached, and Hungary had therefore violated the provision.⁵⁵⁵ In 2022, four more judgements followed, finding the breach of Article 3 and 13 with regard to detention conditions in the transit zone.⁵⁵⁶ In 2023, ECtHR issued 4 judgements, finding the breach of Article 3 with regard to detention conditions in the transit zone⁵⁵⁷ and in 2024, seven more judgements followed.⁵⁵⁸

2.2 Access to health care in detention

Asylum detention

Asylum seekers are entitled only to basic medical care. Paramedical nurses are present in the centre all the time and general practitioners regularly visit the facilities. However, the medical care provided is often criticised by detainees. They rarely have access to specialised medical care when requested and are only taken to the hospital in emergency cases. In severe cases of self-harm, detainees are taken to the local psychiatric ward. In the absence of interpretation services available, the patient is usually released after a short stay and some medical treatment provided. Such emergency interventions, however, do not contribute to detainees' overall mental wellbeing and sometimes even fuel further tensions between them. Those, however, whose condition is not deemed to fall under the scope of emergency treatment, are not eligible to see a dentist, cardiologist or psychiatrist.⁵⁵⁹ No systematic, specialised and state-funded

⁵⁵⁴ For further information about the situation prior to that, see previous updates of this report, available [here](#).

⁵⁵⁵ Despite contrary findings by courts, as evidence by this judgement except, in the context of the right of reply to this report received on 25 June 2024 the authorities maintain that "physical conditions of the containers were excellent" and that "psychosocial, psychological assistance provision was also arranged in transit zones".

⁵⁵⁶ ECtHR, *M.B.K. and Others v. Hungary*, Application no. 73860/17, Judgment of 24 February 2022, available [here](#). *A.A. and Others v. Hungary*, Application no. 37327/17, Judgment of 9 June 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/4bhCLK2>; *W.O. and Others*, Application no. 36896/18, Judgment of 25 August 2022, available at: <https://bit.ly/4bhCLK2> and *H.M. and Others v. Hungary*, Application no. 38967/17, Judgment of 2 June 2022, available [here](#).

⁵⁵⁷ ECtHR, *M.A. and others v. Hungary*, Appl. No. 58680/18, 5 October 2023, *S.A.B. and S.A.R. v. Others*, Appl. no. 17089/19, 30 November 2023, *O.Q. v. Hungary*, Appl. No. 53528/19, 5 October 2023, *P.S. and A.M. v. Hungary*, Application No. 53272/17, 5 October 2023.

⁵⁵⁸ ECtHR, *F.O. and others v. Hungary*, Application No. 9203/18, Decision of 20 June 2024, available [here](#); *S.H. v. Hungary*, Application No. 47321/19, Judgement of 20 June 2024, available [here](#); *H.L. v. Hungary*, Application No. 37641/19, Judgement of 20 June 2024, available [here](#); *Z.L. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 13899/19, Judgement of 12 September 2024, available [here](#); *M. H. v. Hungary*, Application No. 652/18, Judgement of 3 October 2024, available [here](#); *A.P. v. Hungary*, Application No. 18581/19, Judgement of 3 October 2024, available [here](#) and *M.D.A. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 16217/19, Judgement of 19 December 2024, available [here](#).

⁵⁵⁹ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024.

medical care and monitoring is ensured for survivors of torture or other forms of ill-treatment in asylum or immigration detention.⁵⁶⁰ Detainees complain about receiving the same medication for a range of different medical problems (e.g., sleeping pills, aspirin). The language barrier is also an issue.

There is no regular psychosocial support available in any of the detention centres. However, visits from a psychologist can be arranged upon a special request on a case-by-case basis. During consultation hours, interpretation is provided in **Nyírbátor** by a social worker who speaks 3 languages (Russian, English, German). In other cases, the interpretation is done by an AI translation program.

Transit zones (prior to their closure in May 2020)

For health care in the transit zones see previous AIDA reports.⁵⁶¹

When finding a violation of Article 3 in the transit zone cases, the ECtHR made the following findings with regard to medical care in its *R.R. and Others* case of 2021:

‘it finds disconcerting the lack of medical documentation for the applicant child and the applicants’ undisputed allegation, confirmed also by the CPT report, that she had not been given the vaccines recommended at her age. It also accepts that outside medical treatment in the presence of (male) police officers, an allegation not disputed by the Government, must have caused a degree of discomfort to the applicants, particularly during the second applicant’s gynaecological examinations. Of further concern to the Court is the fact that at the material time there was no professional psychological assistance available for traumatised asylum-seekers in the transit zone.’⁵⁶²

In *H.M. and Others* case the Court found that handcuffing the husband and attaching him to a leash when accompanying his pregnant wife to a hospital diminished his human dignity and was in itself degrading and unjustified.⁵⁶³

2.3 Conditions for vulnerable asylum seekers

Asylum detention

Under Section 31/F of the Asylum Act, detention must take into account the special needs of the person concerned.⁵⁶⁴

Vulnerable persons, except unaccompanied children, are not excluded from detention. The HHC in the past regularly saw applicants with special needs such as the elderly, persons with mental or physical disability detained and not receiving adequate support. A mechanism to identify persons with special needs does not exist within the asylum procedure (see [Identification of vulnerable persons](#)). The lack of a systematic identification mechanism led to the frequent detention of torture survivors and other traumatised asylum seekers, as well as making existing legal safeguards ineffective. There are no special conditions for vulnerable asylum seekers in detention. An asylum seeker in 2021 was detained despite being in need of special medical treatment that was not available in detention. No vulnerable asylum seekers were detained in 2022 nor in 2023, nor in 2024.

There is no systematic training for those who order, uphold or carry out the detention of asylum seekers regarding the needs of survivors of torture, SGBV such as rape or other serious acts of ill-treatment. It is therefore questionable to what extent the authority is capable to carry out the assessment of vulnerabilities and special needs in the framework of detention, given that no expert psychologists and doctors are

⁵⁶⁰ Cordelia Foundation *et al.*, *From Torture to Detention: Access of Torture Survivor and Traumatized Asylum-Seekers to Rights and Care in Detention, Hungary and Bulgaria*, January 2016, available [here](#).

⁵⁶¹ For further information see previous updates of this report, available [here](#).

⁵⁶² ECtHR, *R.R. and Others v. Hungary*, Application No. 36037/17, Judgment of 2 March 2021, available [here](#).

⁵⁶³ ECtHR, *H.M. and Others v. Hungary*, Application no [38967/17](#), Judgment of 2 June 2022, available [here](#).

⁵⁶⁴ Section 31/F(1) Asylum Act.

employed to this end. The NDGAP may decide to use the assistance of external medical or psychological specialists. However, this is not a common or frequent practice.⁵⁶⁵

Transit zones (prior to their closure in May 2020)

See the information provided in the previous [AIDA reports on Hungary](#).

3. Access to detention facilities

Indicators: Access to Detention Facilities

1. Is access to detention centres allowed to

❖ Lawyers:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limited	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ NGOs:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
❖ UNHCR:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited	<input type="checkbox"/> No
❖ Family members:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited	<input type="checkbox"/> No

In the summer of 2017, the authorities terminated its cooperation agreements with the Hungarian Helsinki Committee and denied them access to police detention, prisons and immigration detention after two decades of cooperation and over 2,000 visits (see [Information for Asylum Seekers](#)).

Politicians have access to asylum detention, but they need to ask for permission in advance. In practice, this rarely happens, since the interest is not very high. Media access is more limited. Media were let in the transit zones only on one occasion, soon after the opening of the transit zones, when a press conference was organised by the Ministry of Interior in **Tompa** transit zone on 6 April 2017, which was virtually emptied of its inhabitants for the time of the press conference.⁵⁶⁶ On 8 October 2019, the ECtHR ruled that refusing a journalist access to report on living conditions in a reception centre for asylum seekers is a violation of freedom of expression.⁵⁶⁷

In asylum detention, no NGO is present on a regular basis. In 2020, the Hungarian Red Cross visited the facility two times and provided non-perishable food for the detainees.⁵⁶⁸

In 2022 nor in 2023, none of the civil organisations or religious entities visited Nyírbátor asylum detention centre.⁵⁶⁹ In 2024, UNHCR visited the Nyírbátor asylum detention centre once.

On 10 February 2020, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child published its concluding observations on Hungary, where it found worrying that NGOs are excluded from consultation and cannot conduct activities in a free environment, including NGOs working on asylum and detention.⁵⁷⁰

⁵⁶⁵ Cordelia Foundation *et al.*, *From Torture to Detention: Access of Torture Survivor and Traumatized Asylum-Seekers to Rights and Care in Detention, Hungary and Bulgaria*, January 2016, available [here](#).

⁵⁶⁶ Hvg, *Megnéztük a helyet, ahol Németh Szilárd szívesen lakott volna*, 6 April 2017, available in Hungarian [here](#), Abcúg, *Szöges drótok pókhálója szövi körbe a tranzitónában malmozó menedékkérőket*, 7 April 2017, available in Hungarian [here](#). Index.hu, *Szöges drótok pókhálója szövi körbe a tranzitónában malmozó menedékkérőket*, 7 April 2017, available in Hungarian [here](#).

⁵⁶⁷ ECtHR, *Szurovecz v. Hungary*, Application no 15428/16, Judgment of 8 October 2019, available [here](#).

⁵⁶⁸ Information provided by NDGAP on 2 March 2021.

⁵⁶⁹ Information provided by NDGAP on 13 February 2023.

⁵⁷⁰ CRC, *Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Hungary*, 3 March 2020, CRC/C/HUN/CO/6*, available [here](#), para. 14.

D. Procedural safeguards

1. Judicial review of the detention order

Indicators: Judicial Review of Detention

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Is there an automatic review of the lawfulness of detention? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. If yes, at what interval is the detention order reviewed? | 60 days | |

Asylum seekers are informed of the reasons of their detention and their rights orally in a language that they understand, but the detention order is given to them in Hungarian. Asylum seekers often complain that they were not properly informed, or they did not understand the grounds of their detention and the length thereof.⁵⁷¹ The CPT confirmed this and made an explicit recommendation to the Hungarian government regarding this issue.⁵⁷²

The CPT further found that: '[...] many foreign nationals (including unaccompanied juveniles) complained about the quality of interpretation services and in particular that they were made to sign documents in Hungarian, the contents of which were not translated to them and which they consequently did not understand.'⁵⁷³ And that:

'[A] number of the foreign nationals interviewed during the visit claimed that they had not been informed upon their arrival at the establishment of their rights and obligations in a language they could understand (let alone in writing) and that they had been made to sign documents which they had not understood. They were also uncertain, for example, whether and to whom they could lodge complaints. The examination by the delegation of a number of personal files of detained foreign nationals revealed that some of the files contained a copy of information materials provided to the foreign national concerned. However, in all cases, they were in Hungarian and only some of them were signed by the foreign national concerned and/or an interpreter.'⁵⁷⁴

There are no separate legal remedies against the asylum and immigration detention orders since the NDGAP's decision on detention cannot be appealed. The lawfulness of detention can only be challenged through an automatic court review system. Section 31/C(3) of the Asylum Act, however, provides that asylum seekers can file an objection against an order of asylum detention.

In recent years, the effectiveness of judicial review has been criticised by the CoE Commissioner for Human Rights who expressed concern about the lack of effective judicial review,⁵⁷⁵ along with UNHCR⁵⁷⁶ and the UNWGAD.⁵⁷⁷

In HHC's view, detention orders and detention prolongations **do not properly explain why a particular ground for detention is cited**. For example, in one case, a justification for detention of an asylum seeker based on Section 31(1)c) of the Asylum Act (risk of absconding) was that the asylum seeker would be likely to withdraw from the asylum procedure in order not to be returned to his/her country of origin; an argument that is hard to understand in light of the fact that the reason for asking asylum is not to be

⁵⁷¹ Cordelia Foundation *et al.*, *From Torture to Detention: Access of Torture Survivor and Traumatized Asylum-Seekers to Rights and Care in Detention, Hungary and Bulgaria*, January 2016, available [here](#).

⁵⁷² CPT, *Report to the Hungarian Government on the visit to Hungary carried out from 21 to 27 October 2015*, 3 November 2016, CPT/Inf (2016) 27, available [here](#), paras 58 and 63.

⁵⁷³ *Ibid*, para 59.

⁵⁷⁴ *Ibid*, para 62.

⁵⁷⁵ CoE Commissioner for Human Rights, *Report by Nils Muižnieks Commissioner for human rights of the Council of Europe following his visit to Hungary from 1 to 4 July 2014*, CommDH(2014)21, available [here](#).

⁵⁷⁶ UNHCR, *UNHCR Comments and recommendations on the draft modification of certain migration, asylum-related and other legal acts for the purpose of legal harmonisation*, January 2015, available [here](#).

⁵⁷⁷ UNWGAD, *Hungary: UN experts concerned at overuse of detention and lack of effective legal assistance*, 2 October 2013, available [here](#).

returned to the country of origin in the first place.⁵⁷⁸ In another similar case (pending before the ECtHR), the risk of absconding was justified by the immigration authority by stating that the applicant would probably withdraw from the asylum procedure, so that he would not have to return to his country of origin, as well as by his illegal entry, no financial or social ties to Hungary and his risk to national security, which in the HHC's view in itself are not sufficient indicators that the applicant would actually abscond.⁵⁷⁹

Detention orders are **generic** in nature and **fail to properly consider alternatives to detention** or take into account individual special circumstances and **vulnerable persons are not detained only in exceptional cases**. The HHC has documented cases where migrants are held in detention despite the fact that the medical treatment and care they would need is not available in the detention centre. For example, in a case pending before the ECtHR, the applicant claims a violation of Article 3 due to detention conditions, as despite several requests put forward, the applicant was not ensured access to adequate and timely medical care. The applicant's detention in a place without adequate health care was clearly disproportionate due to his serious medical condition.⁵⁸⁰ In another case the applicant's representative submitted an expert report from a clinical psychologist, which stated that the applicant is likely to have a personality disorder and depressive symptoms induced by confinement and requested the application of the alternatives to detention. In the judicial review procedure, the court did not even address the expert's report in its reasoning when it decided to prolong the detention.⁵⁸¹

1.1 Automatic judicial review

Judicial review of the administrative decision imposing detention on a foreigner is conducted by first instance courts in case of a decision for the purpose of extending the duration of detention. Detention may initially be ordered by the NDGAP for a maximum duration of 72 hours, and it may be extended by the court of jurisdiction upon the request of the NDGAP, which should be filed within 24 hours from the time it has been ordered. The court may grant an extension of asylum detention for a maximum duration of 60 days. Every 60 days, the NDGAP needs to request the court for another prolongation, 8 working days prior to the due date for extension. The court can prolong detention for 60 days repeatedly up to 6 months. The court has to decide on prolongation before the date of expiry of the detention order.⁵⁸²

A hearing in the judicial review procedure is mandatory in the first prolongation procedure (after 72 hours of detention) or if the detained person asks for it when they file an objection against the detention order. The court shall appoint a lawyer for the asylum seeker if they do not speak Hungarian and are unable to arrange their representation by an authorised representative.⁵⁸³ Asylum seekers are often not informed that they can request a hearing. The HHC's lawyers reported that it has happened that, where an asylum seeker requested a hearing, the court reacted in a discouraging way, asking why they had requested a hearing if no change had occurred since the detention was ordered.

In January 2021, a client of the HHC was placed in asylum detention and despite the request for a hearing and an obligation to hold a hearing in the first prolongation procedure, the Nyírbátor court refused to hear the applicant stating that due to COVID restrictions and the state of health this was not possible. According to the Asylum Act, the hearing during the first prolongation procedure can only be omitted only if a) the person seeking asylum is unfit or unable to be interviewed owing to being hospitalised, or b) the complaint or the motion does not originate from a party entitled to do so.⁵⁸⁴ The applicant was not in a hospital and therefore not holding a hearing was clearly unlawful.

⁵⁷⁸ Nyírbátor District Court, 1.Beü.143/2023/4., 12 April 2023.

⁵⁷⁹ ECtHR, Application No. 34126/21.

⁵⁸⁰ ECtHR, Application No. 34126/21.

⁵⁸¹ Nyírbátor District Court 1.Beü.353/2023/6., 5 September 2023.

⁵⁸² Section 31/A(6) Asylum Act.

⁵⁸³ Section 31/A(6) Asylum Act.

⁵⁸⁴ Asylum Act, Section 31/D (7).

Judicial reviews of immigration and asylum detention are conducted mostly by criminal law judges. Judicial review of immigration detention has been found to be ineffective, as Hungarian courts fail to address the lawfulness of detention in individual cases or to provide individualised reasoning based upon the applicant's specific facts and circumstances. The HHC's analysis of 64 court decisions from February 2014 (and the experience of HHC lawyers in 2015) confirmed that the judicial review of asylum detention is ineffective because of several reasons.⁵⁸⁵ According to the HHC the below shortcomings were still observed in 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Firstly, the proceeding courts systematically fail to carry out an individualised assessment regarding the necessity and proportionality of detention and rely merely on the statements and facts presented in the former IAO's detention order, despite clear requirements under EU and domestic law to apply detention as a measure of last resort, for the shortest possible time and only as long as the grounds for ordering detention are applicable.⁵⁸⁶ As an extreme example demonstrating the lack of individualisation, 4 decisions of the Nyírbátor District Court analysed by the HHC contained incorrect personal data (name, date of birth or citizenship of the applicant).⁵⁸⁷ The judges are only able to make their decisions on the basis of the unilateral information in the motions submitted by the NDGAP, because the documents supporting those motions are not submitted to the courts, making it difficult to have individualised decisions on each case, resulting in the formulaic nature of the courts' statements of reasons.

Moreover, 4 court decisions contained a date of birth which indicates an age lower than 18 years.⁵⁸⁸ Nevertheless, none of the decisions questioned the lawfulness of detention of the persons concerned, nor did they refer to any age assessment process or evidence proving the adult age of the asylum seeker concerned.

The HHC's attorneys report that if the asylum seeker is not represented by an attorney who is not an *ex officio* attorney, the chances of success at the court are equal to zero. If the asylum seeker is represented, then there is a very slim chance that they will be released. The same findings apply in 2024.

The 60-day interval for automatic judicial review *per se* excludes the use of detention only for as short a period as possible and only until the grounds for detention are applicable, as required by EU law.⁵⁸⁹ If for any reason, the relevant grounds for detention cease to be applicable, for example, one week after the last judicial review, this fact is extremely unlikely to be perceived by the detaining authority and the detainee's first chance to bring this change to the attention of the district court and request their released will be only 53 days later. Therefore, the 60-day intervals cannot be considered as 'reasonable intervals' in the sense of Article 9(5) of the Recast Reception Conditions Directive.

The Asylum Working Group of the Supreme Court adopted a summary opinion on 13 October 2014,⁵⁹⁰ which, based on a vast analysis of cases and consultations with judges and experts, dealt with several different issues including the judicial review of asylum detention. Such summary opinions constitute non-binding guidance to courts, aimed at the harmonisation of judicial practices, and are not related to a particular individual case. The Kúria confirmed the HHC's concerns with regard to the ineffectiveness of the judicial review of asylum detention in all aspects and concluded that 'the judicial review of asylum detention is ineffective', for the same reasons as in the case of immigration detention.

The Kúria especially pointed out *inter alia* that judicial decisions are completely schematic and limit themselves to the mere repetition of the arguments submitted by the authority ordering detention; judges

⁵⁸⁵ HHC, *Information Note on asylum-seekers in detention and in Dublin procedures in Hungary*, May 2014, available [here](#).

⁵⁸⁶ Articles 8(2) and 9(1) recast Reception Conditions Directive; Section 31/A(2) Asylum Act.

⁵⁸⁷ Nyírbátor District Court, Decisions Nos 1.Ir.214/2014/3., 9.Ir.350/2014/3., 1.Ir.728/2013/5., 9.Ir.335/2014/3.

⁵⁸⁸ Nyírbátor District Court case 1.Ir.46/2014/3., Debrecen District Court cases 68.Beü.94/2014/4-I., 68.Beü.108/2014/4, 68.Beü.104/2014/4., 68.Beü.1087/2014/4.

⁵⁸⁹ Article 9(1) recast Reception Conditions Directive.

⁵⁹⁰ The Asylum Working Group of the Supreme Court summary opinion, 13 October 2014, [here](#).

are overburdened, insufficiently qualified and not in a position to conduct an individualised assessment, nor able to verify whether or not detention was ordered as a ‘last resort’.

Despite the Supreme Court's very positive analysis and guidance, nothing has changed since then in the practice. The same is true for the similar summary conclusions on immigration detention published in September 2013, which put forward very positive standards, with yet no visible impact on anything.

The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, who monitors the execution of ECtHR judgments, has not closed any of the Hungarian cases where the judgment was delivered on the arbitrariness of detention of asylum seekers, as they are aware that Hungary has not implemented any systemic changes.⁵⁹¹ On 20 June 2024, the HHC submitted a Rule 9.2 on non-implementation.⁵⁹² On 23 September 2024, the Committee of Ministers assessed the Government's action report and invited the authorities to provide more detailed information on centralised trainings provided to domestic authorities and to present, if available, recent case-law of the asylum authority and domestic courts to demonstrate how the principles of the European Court are applied by these authorities.⁵⁹³ In 2023, the ECtHR issued five judgements and in 2024 three, concerning asylum detention, finding violation of Article 5(1) in all of them.⁵⁹⁴

When an asylum seeker is detained based on being considered a risk to national security, the reasons for such classification are classified data to which the detainee or their representative does not have access (not even to the essence of it). The judge reviewing detention could have access to the classified data, but they never ask for it, therefore, such detention is often prolonged automatically, without any chance to effectively challenge it.⁵⁹⁵

1.2 Objection

According to Section 31/C(3) of the Asylum Act, an asylum seeker may file an objection against the ordering of asylum detention and the denial of certain rights of detainees during detention e.g. right to use a phone, right to special diets etc. The amendments to the Asylum Act that entered into force in January 2018 prescribe that objections should be submitted within 3 days after the issuance of the detention order.⁵⁹⁶ The objection must be decided upon by the local court within 8 days.⁵⁹⁷ Based on the decision of the court, the measure shall be carried out or the unlawful situation shall be terminated.⁵⁹⁸

In practice, however, the effectiveness of this remedy is highly questionable for several reasons. Firstly, an objection can only be submitted against the ordering of asylum detention (i.e., the decision of the NDGAP, ordering detention for 72 hours). Following the first 72 hours, asylum detention can only be upheld by the local District Court for a maximum period of 60 days. Thus, the legal ground for detention will not be the NDGAP's decision, but that of the court. This means that only the first type of decision (that of the NDGAP) can be ‘objected’ against. The objection can therefore still not be regarded as a stand-alone judicial remedy against the detention order, as following the 72-hour period asylum detention is only subject to regular period review by the court, and the period is too long (courts can prolong detention for

⁵⁹¹ The leading case is: ECtHR, *Lokpo and Toure v. Hungary*, Application no 10816/10, Judgment of 20 September 2011, available [here](#).

⁵⁹² CoE Committee of Minister, *Communication from an NGO (Hungarian Helsinki Committee) (21/06/2024) concerning the Lokpo and Toure group of cases v. Hungary (Application No. 10816/10)*, available [here](#).

⁵⁹³ CoE Committee of Minister, *Lokpo and Toure v Hungary – Status of Exectuion*, available [here](#).

⁵⁹⁴ ECtHR, *A.A. v. Hungary*, Application No. 7077/15, Judgment of 14 September 2023, available [here](#), *H.N. v. Hungary*, Application No. 26250/15, Judgment of 4 May 2023, available [here](#), *M.M. v. Hungary*, Application No. 26819/15, Judgment of 4 May 2023, available [here](#), *M.N. v. Hungary*, Application No. 48139/16, Judgment of 14 September 2023, available [here](#), *DSHIJRI v. Hungary*, Application No. 21325/16, Judgment of 23 February 2023, available at: <https://bit.ly/3UAmIXy> and *S.B. v. Hungary and M.H. v. Hungary*, Application Nos. 15977/17 and 10940/17, Judgment of 22 February 2024, available [here](#) and *L. v. Hungary*, Application No. 6182/20, Judgement of 21 March 2024, available [here](#).

⁵⁹⁵ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024.

⁵⁹⁶ Section 31/C(3) Asylum Act.

⁵⁹⁷ Section 31/C(4) Asylum Act.

⁵⁹⁸ Section 31/C(5) Asylum Act.

a maximum of 60 days). Accordingly, the asylum seeker is left with no legal means to challenge the detention order at their own initiative (not only during the mandatory periodic judicial review).

Secondly, during the first 72 hours of detention, detained asylum seekers do not have access to professional legal aid. The Asylum Act ensures a case guardian for asylum seekers in asylum detention (who is an attorney at law appointed by the authority), but only for the regular prolongation of detention at 60-day intervals and the judicial assessment of an 'objection' that has already been submitted to the court. No case guardian or *ex officio* appointed legal representative is present when asylum detention is ordered, nor is such assistance provided in the first 72 hours of detention. Therefore, no legal professional can help the detainee file an objection.

Thirdly, there are also serious general concerns about the effectiveness of information provision upon issuing the detention order. The law provides for an interpreter that the asylum seeker can reasonably be expected to understand. However, asylum seekers in asylum detention unanimously stated to HHC during its monitoring visits in the past that the information provision was limited to the fact that a person is detained and the explanation about the specific grounds or other details, or appeal possibilities were not understood or not even provided.

1.3 No review of placement in transit zones

See previous versions of the AIDA reports on Hungary for a more detailed explanation.⁵⁹⁹

2. Legal assistance for review of detention

Indicators: Legal Assistance for Review of Detention

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Does the law provide for access to free legal assistance for the review of detention? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Do asylum seekers have effective access to free legal assistance in practice? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |

The court must appoint a legal representative and an interpreter in the detention review procedure for any asylum seeker who does not understand the Hungarian language and is unable to procure the services of a legal representative on their own.⁶⁰⁰

Even though the presence of an officially appointed lawyer is obligatory, the HHC has witnessed that lawyers usually do not object to the prolongation of detention. Officially appointed lawyers often provide ineffective legal assistance when challenging immigration detention, which is caused by their failure to meet their clients before the hearing, study their case file, or present any objections to the extension of the detention order. Besides, this *ex officio* legal assistance is only provided at the first court prolongation of the detention order (after 72 hours). This is corroborated by the Hungarian Supreme Court 2014 summary opinion, finding that the *ex officio* appointed legal guardians' intervention is either formal or completely lacking and therefore the 'equality of arms' principle is not applied in practice. The CPT observed that:

'[S]ome detained foreign nationals met by the delegation were unaware of their right of access to a lawyer, let alone one appointed *ex officio*. A few foreign nationals claimed that they had been told by police officers that such a right did not exist in Hungary. Moreover, the majority of those foreign nationals who did have an *ex officio* lawyer appointed complained that they did not have an opportunity to consult the lawyer before being questioned by the police or before a court hearing and that the lawyer remained totally passive throughout the police questioning or court hearing. In this context, it is also noteworthy that several foreign nationals stated that they were not sure whether they had a lawyer appointed as somebody

⁵⁹⁹ For further information about the situation prior to that, see previous updates of this report, available [here](#).
⁶⁰⁰ Section 31/D(4) Asylum Act.

unknown to them was simply present during the official proceedings without talking to them and without saying anything in their interest.⁶⁰¹

These statements remain true for 2024 as no changes have been implemented.

Since the cooperation agreements were revoked by the authorities in the summer of 2017, HHC lawyers do not have direct access to the detention centres or transit zones. HHC lawyers can only represent clients if the asylum seekers explicitly communicate the wish to be represented by the HHC lawyer to the NDGAP (they sign a special form). Once this form is received by the NDGAP, HHC lawyers can meet the client in a special room/container located outside the living sector of the detention centre/transit zone. This way legal aid in the asylum detention and transit zones is seriously obstructed, as free legal advice does not reach everyone in the facility, but only those explicitly asking for it.

Asylum seekers can contact their lawyers, if they have one, and meet them in privacy.

E. Differential treatment of specific nationalities in detention

The HHC is not aware of differential treatment in terms of specific nationalities being more susceptible to detention or systematically detained.

⁶⁰¹ CPT, *Report to the Hungarian Government on the visit to Hungary carried out from 21 to 27 October 2015*, CPT/Inf (2016) 27, 3 November 2016, available [here](#), para 55.

Since June 2016, the Hungarian state has completely withdrawn integration services provided to beneficiaries of international protection, thus leaving recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection to destitution and homelessness. Only non- and intergovernmental and church-based organisations provide services aimed at integration such as housing, language courses, assistance with finding employment, or with family reunification.⁶⁰² However, their capacities are seriously limited and cannot provide for all. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic further aggravated the already existing problems and difficulties for beneficiaries of international protection in the absence of integration and support programmes. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, accessing the available solutions became even more difficult for the system being overburdened by the Ukrainian refugee flow.

The Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe pointed out in her 2019 report that xenophobic rhetoric and attitudes in Hungary have a harmful effect on the integration of recognised refugees.⁶⁰³ According to a comparative report on refugee integration frameworks in 14 EU Member States from 2019 among east-central European countries, Hungary provides the least advantageous integration policy framework. According to the authors, this is due to deliberate policy choices.⁶⁰⁴

In June 2019, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Hungary take all immediate measures to stop racist hate speech and incitement to violence against, among others, asylum seekers, refugees and migrants. The Committee was particularly alarmed by racist and discriminatory statements made by public figures, with more power to promote racial hatred.⁶⁰⁵ The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants remarked that journalists from local media helped fuelling xenophobia and anti-migration attitudes in Hungary.⁶⁰⁶ The UNHCR raised similar concerns. According to the organisation, 'the Government of Hungary has been systematically pursuing an anti-refugee rhetoric over the years. In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, Prime Minister Viktor Orbán and other senior government officials have on several occasions asserted that foreigners and migrants are to blame for the arrival of the pandemic in Hungary. This rhetoric has fuelled xenophobia, ethnic and racial hatred including by associating immigration and refugees with terrorism, by vilifying refugees and migrants as a threat to the country.'⁶⁰⁷ A recent study showed no changes. Attitudes towards immigration are still negative, with Hungary consistently featuring at the bottom of the European rankings when it comes to welcoming attitudes and openness towards refugees and other migrants. However, there are small signs of change, most notably in personal comfort levels with immigrants as friends, neighbours and in professional settings. Political narratives around immigration are extremely xenophobic, racist and Islamophobic. Prime Minister Viktor Orbán's centre-right Fidesz party has monopolised the issue, sidelining the far right and turning the most anti-migrant political rhetoric in Europe into a highly successful electoral strategy.⁶⁰⁸

As indicated in European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) 2022 report on Hungary, the integration of international protection beneficiaries relies solely on national laws. This may be attributed to the fact that there has been no outlined integration plan adopted, although the Hungarian

⁶⁰² HHC, *Two years after: What's Left of Refugee Protection in Hungary?*, September 2017, available [here](#).

⁶⁰³ CoE-CommDH – Council of Europe - Commissioner for Human Rights: *Commission for Human Rights of the Council of Europe Dunja Mijatović; Report following her visit to Hungary from 4 to 8 February 2019*, 21 May 2019, available [here](#).

⁶⁰⁴ Wolffhardt et al., *The European benchmark for refugee reintegration: A comparative analysis of the National Integration Evaluation Mechanism in 14 EU countries*, 2019, <https://bit.ly/2KZgiYY>, 10.

⁶⁰⁵ Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, *Concluding observations on the combined eighteenth to twenty-fifth periodic reports of Hungary*, CERD/C/HUN/CO/18-25, 6 June 2019, available [here](#).

⁶⁰⁶ UN Human Rights Council, *Compilation on Hungary; Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*, A/HRC/WG.6/39/HUN/2, 25 August 2021, available [here](#).

⁶⁰⁷ UNHCR, *Submission by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; For the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' Compilation Report; Universal Periodic Review: 3rd Cycle, 39th Session; Hungary*, February 2021, available [here](#).

⁶⁰⁸ ODI Global, *Public narratives and attitudes towards refugees and other migrants: Hungary country profile*, 7 January 2025, Research report written by Amanda Gray Meral, Claire Kumar, available [here](#).

Migration Strategy had advocated for that, and that the specialised integration assistance program - providing various supports, such as monthly allowance, assistance with school enrolment, and financial aid for housing for up to two years - was terminated in 2016.⁶⁰⁹

Keeping in mind the complete withdrawal of the state from the integration of beneficiaries of international protection, we discuss the content of international protection as follows.

A. Status and residence

1. Residence permit

Indicators: Residence Permit

1. What is the duration of residence permits granted to beneficiaries of protection?
 - ❖ Refugee status 3 years
 - ❖ Subsidiary protection 3 years
 - ❖ Humanitarian protection 1 year

In Hungary, persons with protection status do not get a residence permit, but a Hungarian ID. Since 1 June 2016, the duration of refugee status and subsidiary protection were brought to 3 years. According to the Asylum Act, refugee and subsidiary protection statuses shall be reviewed at least every 3 years.⁶¹⁰

According to the law, the issuance of ID and address cards should take up to 20 days.⁶¹¹ However, in practice it takes at least 1 month, noting that given the low number recognitions, applying for an ID is not a frequent occurrence.⁶¹² Persons with international protection status are able to stay in the reception centres only for 30 days after the delivery of the decision on the status.⁶¹³

Between the age of 18 and 65, the ID card is issued for a period of 6 years. Under the age of 18, children are provided with an ID card valid for 3 years. Both refugee and subsidiary protection status have to be examined by the NDGAP *ex officio* after at least 3 years counted from the day the status was granted. If the status is withdrawn as a result of the procedure, the ID card should be also invalidated. Until the end of the procedure, the beneficiary of international protection is still entitled for the ID card.

However, the Lutheran Church reported in 2019 that the ID cards of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection were not prolonged during their status review procedure, therefore beneficiaries were without ID card for months. The same incident was reported by the Lutheran Church in 2020, when the ID cards of the older children of a family, having a pending procedure before the court on the revocation of their subsidiary protection, was not renewed, while their new-born baby was not provided by an ID card at all.

Menedék Association reported that an Afghan family rescued by the Hungarian Defence Forces in 2021 from Afghanistan and accommodated in the Balassagyarmat reception centre had to go through an excessively long ID card procedure in 2022. Members of the family were recognised as beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. The NDGAP asylum authority notified the competent government office and the reception centre about the family's status and their right to have an ID card, but the reception centre failed to notify the family, and as a result, it took more than 2 months for the family to receive their ID cards after they moved out from the reception centre.⁶¹⁴

⁶⁰⁹ ECRI: *ECRI report on Hungary (sixth monitoring cycle)*, 9 March 2023, paras 90-91, available [here](#).

⁶¹⁰ Sections 7/A(1) and 14(1) Asylum Act.

⁶¹¹ See more information regarding the requirements and procedures to obtain an ID card in the report issued by the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, *Hungary: Identity cards and address cards for nationals and non-nationals, including requirements and procedures to obtain the cards; description of the cards, including information on the cards (2016-July 2018)*, [HUN106146.E], 10 August 2018, available [here](#).

⁶¹² Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC on 21 February 2025.

⁶¹³ Section 32(1) Asylum Act.

⁶¹⁴ Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC on 28 February 2022.

Menedék Association points out that by 2023-2024, the (first) application for an ID card by a beneficiary of international protection has become quite rare, given the number of asylum seekers and recognised refugees.⁶¹⁵ Regarding renewals of ID cards, Menedék Association reported the following 2023 cases:

- ❖ In one case, a beneficiary of international protection has renewed his ID card, attaching to his application a certificate from the NDGAP stating that his/her status is still maintained by the NDGAP. Nonetheless, the renewed ID card was valid for a total of 8 months, for reasons unspecified.
- ❖ In another case concerning a renewal of the ID card of a beneficiary of international protection, the beneficiary did not attach the NDGAP certificate of his status, as the administrator did not ask for it. The beneficiary was issued with the requested document, but with the same date that was expired.⁶¹⁶

In practice, refugee children or children with subsidiary protection who reside in Hungary with only one of their parents face obstacles upon the obtainment of ID cards. According to the law,⁶¹⁷ both parents' consent is required to issue an ID card to children with no legal capacity (below the age of fourteen). Thus, the parent of the child not staying in Hungary must give their consent in writing (either in a private document providing full evidence or a statement taken before the Hungarian Consulate) and has to deliver the original copy of it to Hungary. In countries of origin such as Syria, Afghanistan or Somalia where public service does not function or in a limited way, and Hungarian Consulates do not operate this requirement amounts to difficulties for the parent to comply with. Not to mention the level of public security, which makes compliance with the law for a single mother even more difficult. As per the HHC, such a requirement for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection is unnecessary and disproportionate. Furthermore, the regulation highlights that the law is not tailored to the situation of beneficiaries of international protection. Nevertheless, it may be assumed that these requirements continued to be applied in 2024.⁶¹⁸

Menedék Association reported that in 2022, beneficiaries of international protection who returned to Hungary from other EU Member States faced difficulties in obtaining Hungarian documents, such as ID and address cards before the government offices. Such problems were not reported in 2023 or 2024.

2. Civil registration

2.1 Registration of child birth

Pursuant to the Act on Civil Registration Procedure,⁶¹⁹ within one day from the birth of a child, parents have the obligation to register their birth at the competent Registry Office, which issues the birth certificate. None of the organisations interviewed reported systemic problems as to birth registration.

Main challenges concern the establishment and registration of a new-born child's citizenship. Hence, those children whose parents are beneficiaries of international protection are registered as unknown citizens given that Hungary does not have the competency to establish the nationality of another country. Since parents cannot contact the embassy of their country of origin to register their child, the new-born remains without an established citizenship.

⁶¹⁵ Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC on 22 February 2024 and 21 February 2025.

⁶¹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶¹⁷ Section 20 Government Decree 414/2015 (XII.23.) on the issuance of ID card and on the uniform image and signature recording rules.

⁶¹⁸ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024 and February 2025.

⁶¹⁹ Act I of 2010 on Civil Registration Procedure.

The aforementioned practice is based on the current Hungarian legislation, according to which children of persons with international protection do not receive Hungarian citizenship *ex lege* at birth. This is a clear violation of Article 1(2)(a)-(b) of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and Article 6(2)(b) of the 1997 European Convention on Nationality. Furthermore, it is in breach of Articles 3 and 7 of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child.⁶²⁰ According to the Menedék Association, the struggle of obtaining citizenship for the child leads to frustration and anxiety for parents with international protection. The problem persisted in 2024.⁶²¹

Menedék Association reported another issue with regard to birth registration in 2023 and in 2024: birth registration is difficult when the father and mother are not married or if the father is not in Hungary or is already deceased at the time of birth. This causes problems if the mother wants the child to bear the father's surname.

Menedék Association furthermore reported a problematic 2024 case concerning an Afghan new-born beneficiary of subsidiary protection. In the case, the registry office requested a recent official certificate of the parents' international protection status in order to issue a birth certificate for the baby. In addition, the registry office also requested a certificate from NDGAP that the parents were married - although the NDGAP could not change the marital status after the status had been obtained, even if it changed and the client notified them. The registry office asking for both certificates poses disproportionate administrative difficulties for the parents. NDGAP also found problematic that the parents' apartment rental contract did not include the new-born, the address declaration completed and signed by the owner was not sufficient, and the parents had to write a separate declaration stating that the child was living with them in the property they were renting. All of this meant that the new-born was without any documents for 8 months (+1 month before the decision on recognition arrived at the competent government office and the identity card and address card were issued).⁶²²

2.2 Registration of marriage

As regards marriage in general, the same rules apply to beneficiaries of international protection as to Hungarian nationals. There is only one additional requirement that refugees and persons with subsidiary protection have to fulfil. As it is set out in the Act on Civil Registration Procedure, non-Hungarian citizens have to prove that no obstacle to the marriage exists pursuant to their personal law.⁶²³ The term 'personal law' is defined in the Act on International Private Law,⁶²⁴ meaning the law of any State of which the person is a national. Consequently, in practice beneficiaries of international protection would have the obligation to contact their embassy (in order to obtain their approval and eventually, the birth certificate). This might be dangerous for the person, and in any case is prohibited by the Asylum Act, or the person loses their international protection status. Therefore, in such cases, the Act on Civil Registration Procedure enables the applicants to ask for an exemption from the Registry Office⁶²⁵ and provides *ex lege* exemption in cases where the country of origin is knowingly unable to issue the required certificate.⁶²⁶

As per the experiences of the Menedék Association, requests for exemption are mostly accepted by the Registry Office, nonetheless they are aware of a case when during the asylum procedure the applicant claimed to be married but lost his wife soon afterwards. As a result of the lack of proper Somalian state registration and since the refugee was not able to contact the embassy due to his fear of persecution,

⁶²⁰ 'Until 2002, the relevant Law-Decree did not contain any specific guidance for cases where the new-born child's nationality was not proven (e.g., neither of the parents was a Hungarian citizen, etc.). Based on anecdotal information and data gathered from individual cases known to the author, it appears that the practice was to register children automatically as having the same nationality as their parents.' see Gábor Gyulai, *Nationality unknown? An overview of the safeguards and gaps related to the prevention of statelessness at birth in Hungary*, January 2014, available [here](#).

⁶²¹ Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC 21 February 2025.

⁶²² Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC 21 February 2025.

⁶²³ Section 23(1) Act I of 2010 on Civil Registration Procedure.

⁶²⁴ As of 1 January 2018, Section 15 of Act XXVIII of 2017 on International private law.

⁶²⁵ Section 23(1) Act on Civil Registration Procedure.

⁶²⁶ Section 23(2) Act on Civil Registration Procedure.

there was no way to prove the death of his wife with documents and to certify the change in his marital status. In general, registration of marriage is a long procedure in which couples usually need the help of the Menedék Association to write an application for exemption from the abovementioned rules. As a positive development in 2020 and 2021, the Menedék Association noted that in certain districts of Budapest the officers are more welcoming towards people with international protection background and speak English. In the countryside, due the lack of experience of case officers, beneficiaries of international protection are often requested to provide original documents from their country of origin. Menedék Association did not report of any change in 2024 and confirmed that beneficiaries of international protection are still sometimes asked to present their birth certificates.

Under the law, the state must provide an interpreter upon submitting the request to get married and during the ceremony in case the parties do not speak Hungarian. In contrast to that, as noted by Menedék Association in 2024 and previous years, in practice the parties are asked to bring an interpreter, who cannot be a relative of the persons concerned, but a non-professional is also accepted.⁶²⁷

3. Long-term residence

Indicators: Long-Term Residence	
1. Number of long-term residence permits issued to beneficiaries in 2024:	Not available

As of 1 January 2024, the TCN Act is no longer in force. The new law applicable to the entry and stay of third country nationals is the GRTCN Act, although certain provisions of the TCN Act remained applicable until 29 February 2024.

The GRTCN Act regulates long-term residence. Long-term residence status can be granted to those refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection who have lawfully resided on the territory of Hungary continuously for at least the three preceding years before the application was submitted.⁶²⁸ Continuity assumes that a person has not stayed outside the territory of Hungary for more than 270 days in the three preceding years before the application and for a maximum of less than 4 months per occasion.⁶²⁹ In practice, the 3-year term of residence is to be counted from the leaving of reception facilities by the beneficiary of international protection status and the subsequent establishment of domicile.

According to the GRTCN Act and the Asylum Act, there is no possibility to possess two legal residence titles in Hungary at the same time.⁶³⁰ This means that by receiving a new legal title for residence the person automatically loses their international protection status.

Upon the application for a long-term residence permit, the applicant has to submit the documents in proof of means of subsistence (no exact minimum amount defined in law) in Hungary and the Hungarian existing residence, as well as the full health insurance.⁶³¹ The NDGAP has 70 days to examine the case and make a decision.⁶³² The long-term residence permit is granted for an indefinite term of time, but the issued ID has to be renewed every 5 years. There are no different criteria prescribed for refugees and people with subsidiary protection status.

According to the GRTCN Act, in case of exceptional circumstances, the third-country national may be given a national permanent residence permit by the decision of the minister in charge of immigration even in the absence of the relevant statutory requirements. The minister in charge of immigration may consider the economic, political, scientific, cultural and sports interests of Hungary.⁶³³

⁶²⁷ Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC on 21 February 2025.
⁶²⁸ Section 83 (1) a) GRTCN Act
⁶²⁹ Section 84 GRTCN Act.
⁶³⁰ Section7(1) GRTCN Act; Section 1(3) Asylum Act.
⁶³¹ Section 94(1) TCN Decree; at the time of writing, the final implementing decree of the GRTCN Act has not yet been published
⁶³² Section 81 GRTCN Act.
⁶³³ Section 85(2) GRTCN Act.

4. Naturalisation

Indicators: Naturalisation

1. What is the waiting period for obtaining citizenship?	
❖ Refugees	3 years
❖ Subsidiary protection beneficiaries	8 years
2. Number of citizenship grants to beneficiaries in 2024:	16

The main criteria for naturalisation are laid down in Section 4(1) of the Citizenship Act as the following:

- The applicant has resided in Hungary continuously over a period of eight years (there is a shorter minimum period for refugees);
- According to Hungarian laws, the applicant has a clean criminal record and is not being indicted in any criminal proceedings before the Hungarian court;
- The applicant has sufficient means of subsistence (no exact minimum amount defined in law) and a place of residence in Hungary;
- Their naturalisation is not considered to be a threat to public policy or to the national security of Hungary; and
- The applicant provides proof that they have passed the exam in basic constitutional studies in Hungarian, or provides proof for their exemption from such exam.

The minimum period of residence prior to the naturalisation application is shorter for several categories of applicants who are treated favourably. Recognised refugees and stateless persons are two of the categories benefitting from preferential treatment and are required to have resided in Hungary for a continuous period of at least three years (as opposed to eight) directly prior to the submission of the application.⁶³⁴ However, regarding stateless persons the actual waiting time is 6 years, since they are not entitled to establish a domicile right after they were granted stateless status. In practice, this means that stateless persons must first apply for a national long-term residence permit, before, when it is obtained together with the registered domicile, they apply for Hungarian citizenship. According to the Menedék Association, in practice after 3 years with an established domicile refugees cannot be granted citizenship because they usually have difficulties fulfilling the other criteria due to the lack of proper integration support, including in 2024.

As per the experiences of the HHC, having no stable accommodation (but living in a homeless shelter) and the lack of adequate Hungarian language skills are striking within the difficulties persons with international protection face as an obstacle upon the application for Hungarian citizenship. Moreover, the high fees of the Hungarian Office for Translation and Attestation Ltd.⁶³⁵ might result in further obstacles when it comes to naturalisation.

Section 4(2) of the Citizenship Act clarifies the distinction between refugee status and subsidiary protection, by providing preferential treatment only to refugees, while persons with subsidiary protection fall under the general rule of 8-year-long previous residence in Hungary. Moreover, the Asylum Act expressly states that beneficiaries of subsidiary protection shall not be entitled to the conditions for preferential naturalisation made available to refugees in the Citizenship Act.⁶³⁶

Procedure

The naturalisation procedure is conducted by the Government Office of Budapest. The application can be submitted at any local government office, which transfers the case file to the Government Office of Budapest. In 2021, the HHC was aware of the practice in place at government offices, according to which the officer requires the applicant to write down their whole curriculum vitae again or a summary of it, or to fill in the application form in front of them, thereby controlling the Hungarian language skills of the applicant. Even minors were requested to re-write their CV on the spot. In addition, case officers use a

⁶³⁴ Section 4(2) Citizenship Act.

⁶³⁵ Website of the Hungarian Office for Translation and Attestation Ltd [here](#).

⁶³⁶ Section 17(4) Asylum Act.

technical language with the applicant during the procedure which makes communication even more difficult. Menedék Association points out that such request places illiterate applicants in a difficult situation as their applications are generally rejected. As the reason of rejection is not officially communicated (see above under), Menedék Association only concludes from informal communications that the reason for rejection is the illiteracy of the applicant and the fact that they could not produce a hand-written CV.⁶³⁷ Menedék Association reported a case in 2024 where the beneficiary of international protection, who otherwise spoke fluent Hungarian – was not even asked by the case-officer to conduct a Hungarian dialogue, but whose application was forwarded to the decision-making department of Government Office with a comment from the case-officer stating that the applicant did not speak Hungarian, a reason which normally serves as a rejection ground of naturalisation applications.⁶³⁸

According to the law,⁶³⁹ the constitutional exam can be substituted by a certificate issued by an accredited school proving that the person had attended the programme equating to 8 years of elementary school. Nonetheless as per the experience of HHC, in 2020 the government offices did not accept the certificate of one specific school that is considered to provide a lower quality educational programme by the authorities. Applicants presenting such certificates were instructed by the officers to take the constitutional exam. In the view of the HHC this practice is unlawful as the mentioned school is accredited in Hungary and there is no legal basis for such a rejection for the certificate. Such practice has not been reported since 2021.

Regarding the problem of authentication of foreign documents – the relevant obligation of the authentication is provided by Section 14(5)(a) Citizenship Act – a study on Hungarian nationalisation written by Gábor Gyulai, expert on naturalisation and statelessness procedures in Hungary points out the following:

‘[O]fficial foreign documents must go through diplomatic legalisation (authentication) before submission, unless this would take an unreasonably long time (according to the declaration of the competent consular officer) or if this would result in seriously adverse legal consequences for the applicant. This latter exception could constitute an important safeguard for refugees and other beneficiaries of international protection; nonetheless, there is no information whether it is applied as such in practice.’⁶⁴⁰

According to the latest experience of the HHC, the authority upon a request for exemption accepts original documents without diplomatic authentication.

Menedék Association reported that since the 2021 amendment of Act I of 2010 on Civil Registration Procedure, no exemption regarding the submission of original birth and marriage certificates may be requested in naturalisation procedures. This legal modification caused difficulties for those beneficiaries of international protection who initiated such procedures in 2022, 2023. and 2024 Menedék Association points out that although the amendment primarily concerns marriage procedures, it has also been applied in naturalisation procedures. As a result, beneficiaries of international protection are requested to submit their original birth and marriage certificates and are thereby asked to contact the authorities of their countries of origin, should they lack the original copies of those documents. The government case-officers refer to paragraphs 118-125 of the UNHCR Handbook on Procedures and Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees⁶⁴¹ when articulating such requests, according to which the acquisition of such documents from the national authorities cannot be regarded as re-avaiement of protection and cannot therefore be regarded as a reason to withdraw international protection. Menedék Association highlights, however, that persons of concern are not only

⁶³⁷ Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC on 21 February 2025.

⁶³⁸ Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC on 21 February 2025.

⁶³⁹ Section 4/A(2)(b) Citizenship Act

⁶⁴⁰ HHC, *The Black Box of Nationality: The naturalisation of refugees and stateless persons in Hungary*, 2016, available [here](#), 18.

⁶⁴¹ *UNHCR Handbook on Procedures and Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees*, reissued in 2019, available [here](#).

afraid of their status being withdrawn, but also of the authorities of their countries of origin being aware of their whereabouts. Menedék Association reported a concrete case where a client from Palestine was specifically asked by the case-officer of the naturalisation procedure to travel to Tel-Aviv, Israel, to have the diplomatic legalisation of his documents via the Hungarian embassy there.⁶⁴²

There is an *ex lege* eventual practice of the Government Office of Budapest, according to which the authority summons the applicant for a so-called 'data checking'. In fact, it is a proper interview held with the applicant about the very detail of their professional and private life, including questions regarding their family life, past, hobbies and everyday life in Hungary, worldview, income, housing, political opinion, religion and future plans etc. There are only hand-written notes taken by the questioning officer, but there is no copy of it served to the applicant. Since the procedure is not transparent, the interview's role as to the result of the decision is not clear.⁶⁴³

Decision-making

There is no procedural deadline set out in the law concerning the maximum deadline for issuing a decision, although the Government Office of Budapest shall forward the applications for naturalisation to the Minister of Interior within three months.⁶⁴⁴ In practice, the general procedural time takes at least 1 month to 1,5 years.⁶⁴⁵

As the law states, decisions in connection with petitions for the acquisition of Hungarian citizenship by way of naturalisation or repatriation shall be adopted by the President of the Republic based on the recommendation of the Minister of Interior.⁶⁴⁶

The President of the Republic shall issue a certificate of naturalisation attesting the acquisition of Hungarian citizenship. Subsequently, the applicant must take a citizenship oath or pledge of allegiance, for which the mayor of the district of their residence shall send the invitation.⁶⁴⁷ The naturalised person shall acquire Hungarian citizenship on the date of taking the oath or pledge of allegiance.

Since the decision on granting citizenship is not administrative, it cannot be appealed, nor can judicial review be mounted against the decision. Therefore, the procedure for naturalisation lacks the provision of information and the most basic procedural safeguards of transparency, accountability and fairness.⁶⁴⁸ The experience of the Menedék Association confirms the aforementioned. According to the association, besides some positive decisions, several applications from applicants with substantially similar background were rejected in the last years. In January 2020 some rejected applicants submitted complaints to the Ombudsman objecting the lack of reasoning provided by the Government Office. As a result of the procedure, the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights of Hungary issued a decision pointing out a few reasons why the applicants' petitions were rejected. However, this positive development did not last for long, as according to information provided by the Menedék Association, in the following months, the Ombudsman rejected the complaints, claiming to be unable to review the procedure of the President of the Republic - despite that these complaints concerned the procedure prior to the President's decision. Furthermore, the Ombudsman pointed out that further complaints submitted by the applicant, would be rejected without an in-merit examination.

Menedék Association points out that reasons of rejection of citizenship applications were still not transparent in 2024.⁶⁴⁹

⁶⁴² Information received from Menedék Association by the HHC on 28 February 2023.

⁶⁴³ Practice-informed observation of the HHC, 2021.

⁶⁴⁴ Section 17(2) Citizenship Act.

⁶⁴⁵ Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC on 21 February 2025.

⁶⁴⁶ Section 6(1) Citizenship Act.

⁶⁴⁷ Section 4(2) Citizenship Act.

⁶⁴⁸ HHC, *The Black Box of Nationality: The naturalisation of refugees and stateless persons in Hungary*, 2016, available [here](#).

⁶⁴⁹ Information received from the Menedék Association by the HHC on 21 February 2024.

Citizenship by declaration

Refugee children and children having been granted subsidiary protection who were born in Hungary and did not obtain their parents' citizenship by birth might obtain Hungarian citizenship by declaration taken five years after their birth under the Citizenship Act provided that their parents had a Hungarian domicile at the time of their birth.⁶⁵⁰ As opposed to the naturalisation procedure described above, if the Government Office of Budapest rejects the declaration the applicant has the possibility to request a judicial review.⁶⁵¹ One declaration submitted in 2020 was rejected a year later. The HHC represented an applicant child whose application was submitted in 2020 but was rejected in December 2022. Menedék Association reported that the application for citizenship by declaration of a child of refugee parents was rejected in 2022, as, according to the Government Office, the child might obtain the citizenship of his mother, based on the law in effect in the country of origin. As the parents of the child are refugees, they refuse to contact the authorities of their country of origin.⁶⁵² The pattern seems to show that the government office would consider eligible only the children of recognised stateless parents, even though the Citizenship Act does not mention such criteria. This raises serious problems, since contacting the authorities of the country of origin to prove that the child did not obtain citizenship might even result in the loss of refugee status.⁶⁵³

The Government Office of Budapest pointed out in their comments sent to this report that refugee parents were not encouraged to contact the authorities in their country of origin. They added that, if possible, the Government Office would itself contact the Embassies of the countries concerned or the relevant department of the Ministry of Justice for information on the rules governing the acquisition of nationality in the country of origin. The Government Office also highlights that the issue of statelessness was indeed a problem in this procedure, as it was not regulated by law. This was resolved by the amendment made to Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship, which entered into force on 1 July 2023, according to which, if the child themselves become stateless - regardless of the status of the parents or their citizenship - they can acquire Hungarian citizenship by declaration.⁶⁵⁴ According to data provided by the Government Office of Budapest, no child was granted citizenship by declaration in 2024.⁶⁵⁵

Statistical information

In 2024, 79 beneficiaries of international protection applied for Hungarian citizenship (50 refugees and 29 beneficiaries of subsidiary protection). In the same year, 8 refugees (2 Nigerian and 2 stateless/Palestine, 1 Libyan, 1 Cameroonian, 1 Ethiopian, 1 Afghan) and 8 beneficiaries of subsidiary protection (2 Afghan, 2 Cuban, 1 Ethiopian, 1 Syrian, 1 Pakistani, 1 Libyan) obtained citizenship. Out of the 16 people, 2 former refugees (2 Nigerian nationals) were minors. The applications of beneficiaries of international protection were rejected in 42 cases: the applications of 21 refugees (breakdown by the three main nationalities: 6 Afghans, 3 Iranians, 2-2-2 Armenian, Iraqi and Turkish) and 8 beneficiaries of subsidiary protection (breakdown by the nationalities: 2 Afghans, 2 Cubans, 1-1-1-1 Pakistani, Syrian, Libyan, Egyptian).⁶⁵⁶ The number of applicants is approximately the same as it was in 2023 (80).

⁶⁵⁰ Section 5/A (1) (b) Citizenship Act.

⁶⁵¹ Section 5/A (3) Citizenship Act.

⁶⁵² Information received from Menedék Association by the HHC on 28 February 2023.

⁶⁵³ Section 11(2) Asylum Act.

⁶⁵⁴ Information added after receiving the comments of Government Office of Budapest on 25 June 2024.

⁶⁵⁵ Information provided by the Government Office of Budapest, 4 February 2025.

⁶⁵⁶ Information provided by the Government Office of Budapest received by the HHC on 4 February 2025.

5. Cessation and review of protection status

Indicators: Cessation

1. Is a personal interview of the beneficiary in most cases conducted in practice in the cessation procedure? ☒ Yes ☐ No
2. Does the law provide for an appeal against the first instance decision in the cessation procedure? ☒ Yes ☐ No
3. Do beneficiaries have access to free legal assistance at first instance in practice? ☐ Yes ☒ With difficulty ☐ No

5.1 Criteria for cessation and revocation

The Asylum Act rules the grounds for cessation of status and revocation of the recognition of status under the same Section.⁶⁵⁷ Section 11(1) provides that refugee status shall cease if (i) the refugee acquires Hungarian nationality or (ii) recognition as refugee is revoked by the refugee authority. There are several grounds of revocation determined in the law as follows:⁶⁵⁸

- (a) The refugee has voluntarily re-availed themselves of the protection of the country of their nationality;
- (b) The refugee has voluntarily re-acquired their lost nationality;
- (c) The refugee has acquired a new nationality and enjoys the protection of the country of their new nationality;
- (d) The refugee has voluntarily re-established him or herself in the country which they had left or outside which they had remained owing to fear of persecution;
- (e) The circumstances in connection with which they had been recognised as a refugee have ceased to exist, subject to the exception of a well-founded fear arising from past persecution;⁶⁵⁹
- (f) The refugee waives the legal status of refugee in writing;
- (g) The refugee was recognised in spite of the existence of the reasons for exclusion referred to in Section 8(1) of the Asylum Act or such a reason for exclusion is established against them;
- (h) The conditions for recognition did not exist at the time of the adoption of the decision on their recognition;
- (i) The refugee has misled the authorities during the asylum procedure by presenting false information or documents or by withholding relevant information or documents, provided that it had a decisive impact on the decision for the granting of refugee status.

Furthermore, status as a refugee shall be withdrawn if the refugee is subject to the grounds for exclusion under Section 8(4)⁶⁶⁰ and (5)⁶⁶¹ Asylum Act (see detailed in section on [Withdrawal of protection status](#)).

The conditions for the cessation of subsidiary protection status are essentially the same as those concerning refugee status.⁶⁶² As of 1 January 2022, the grounds for exclusion from subsidiary protection were complemented by an additional case.⁶⁶³ Accordingly, a foreigner shall not be granted subsidiary protection if there are reasonable grounds for believing that, prior to their admission by Hungary, they have committed an offence in their country of origin punishable in Hungary by a term of imprisonment of

⁶⁵⁷ Sections 11 and 18 Asylum Act.

⁶⁵⁸ Section 11(2) Asylum Act.

⁶⁵⁹ Section 11(4) Asylum Act.

⁶⁶⁰ 'A foreigner whose stay in Hungary endangers national security cannot be recognised as a refugee.'

⁶⁶¹ 'A foreigner who has been recognised as a refugee by a court (a) has been sentenced by a final judgment to imprisonment for a term of five years or more for an intentional offence, (b) has been sentenced to imprisonment by a final judgment for the commission of an offence committed as a repeat offender, multiple repeat offender or violent multiple repeat offender, (c) sentenced to imprisonment for a term of imprisonment of three years or more by a final judgment for an offence against life, limb or health, an offence against health, an offence against human liberty, an offence against sexual freedom or sexual morality, an offence against public order, an offence against public security or an offence against the public administration'.

⁶⁶² Section 18(2) (g) Asylum Act.

⁶⁶³ Section 15(c) Asylum Act (introduced by Act CXX of 2021).

up to three years or more and there are reasonable grounds for believing that the applicant left their country of origin only in order to avoid the penalty for the offence. This ground serves as a basis for the withdrawal of subsidiary protection status, as well.⁶⁶⁴

5.2 Procedures and guarantees

According to the Asylum Act, the determining authority shall examine the compliance with the conditions for refugee status and subsidiary protection at a minimum three-year interval.⁶⁶⁵ The NDGAP shall also examine compliance with the conditions for refugee status or subsidiary protection if the extradition of the person concerned is requested.⁶⁶⁶

Review of the international protection status is governed by the general rules of the asylum procedure (set out in Chapter VII of the Asylum Act), and Sections 57-68 of the Asylum Act.⁶⁶⁷ This means in practice that as a result of the review procedure, the status is either granted or terminated/revoked. The procedure starts *ex officio* and shall be conducted within 60 days.⁶⁶⁸

Proceedings for the withdrawal of refugee status or subsidiary protection are also opened *ex officio*,⁶⁶⁹ but as the HHC observed in practice, generally for some reason that the authority becomes aware of, which could be a ground for exclusion of protection/non-recognition. The difference of withdrawal procedure from the status review procedure lies therein: while the status-review procedure is to be opened by the authority every three years regardless of whether or not any change in the circumstances of the applicant is observed or suspected by the authority, the status withdrawal procedure is normally initiated for a specific reason (e.g., the NDGAP becomes aware of the applicant traveling their country of origin).

The rules of the general asylum procedure shall be applied also during the withdrawal proceedings.⁶⁷⁰ The NDGAP shall interview the person holding international protection status and in 60 days decide if the conditions for refugee status or subsidiary protection are still applicable.⁶⁷¹ Nevertheless, the HHC is aware of cases where the NDGAP conducted the procedure in the absence of the person concerned. If there is no ground for withdrawal of the status, the proceedings shall be terminated.⁶⁷² However, the NDGAP often does not conduct a proper assessment of the situation in the country of origin of the beneficiary of international protection.

The resolution on the termination/revocation or withdrawal of recognition of refugee status or subsidiary protection may be subject to judicial review.⁶⁷³ The petition for judicial review shall be submitted to the asylum authority within 8 days following the date of delivery of the decision, which then forwards it to the court without delay.⁶⁷⁴ The petition for judicial review shall be decided by the court, within 60 days following the receipt of the petition, in contentious proceedings. The judicial review shall provide for a full and *ex nunc* examination of both facts and points of law.⁶⁷⁵ The personal hearing of the applicant is obligatory in the procedure challenging status withdrawal, but not in the procedure challenging the result of status review procedure. In this latter case, it is only an option and is obligatory only if the applicant is in asylum detention.⁶⁷⁶ The court may not overturn the decision of the NDGAP, but only abolish the decision it finds unlawful and, if necessary, order the refugee authority to reopen the case. If the court

⁶⁶⁴ Section 18(2)(g) Asylum Act.

⁶⁶⁵ Sections 75/A(1) and (2) and 14(1)(2) Asylum Act.

⁶⁶⁶ Section 7/A (2) Asylum Act.

⁶⁶⁷ Section 75/A(1) Asylum Act.

⁶⁶⁸ Section 75/A(2) Asylum Act.

⁶⁶⁹ Section 72/A(1) Asylum Act.

⁶⁷⁰ Section 72/A(2) Asylum Act.

⁶⁷¹ Section 72/A (3) Asylum Act.

⁶⁷² Section 74 (1) Asylum Act.

⁶⁷³ Sections 68 and 75(1) Asylum Act.

⁶⁷⁴ Sections 68(1) and 75(2) Asylum Act.

⁶⁷⁵ Sections 68 (4) and 75(3) Asylum Act.

⁶⁷⁶ Sections 68 (2)-(3) and 75(4).

annuls the decision without ordering the asylum authority to conduct a new procedure, the review procedure is closed and the status of the beneficiary of international protection is maintained. Due to legislative changes, between 1 July 2020 and 14 May 2021, a review before the Curia could be requested against the court's decision (as an extra-judicial remedy).⁶⁷⁷

6. Termination/revocation of protection status following a status review-procedure

The NDGAP opened a status-review procedure in 273 cases in 2024 (breakdown of the five main nationalities: 129 Afghans, 49 Syrians, 45 Iraqi, 13 Iranians, 5 Palestine) and issued a decision on termination/revocation in zero case.⁶⁷⁸

In the last years, the HHC experienced many cases where Afghan beneficiaries of subsidiary protection did not have their status renewed after 3 years because the asylum authority considered their return to **Afghanistan** safe. The HHC had no such case in 2024. In these cases, the authority systematically established either the city of Kabul or the province of Balkh as an internal protection alternative for Afghans whose region of origin is struggling with instability, despite the deteriorating situation in both destinations reported by different sources and the lack of family links or sufficient means of subsistence. The problem regarding Kabul as an internal protection alternative (IPA) persisted in 2020, as well as Damascus as an IPA which was applied regarding **Syrians** with subsidiary protection. Until August 2021, there were still cases where the NDGAP indicated Kabul as an IPA for the person concerned. However, since the seizure of power by the Taliban in August 2021, the HHC is not aware of any decision where the NDGAP would have expelled anyone to Afghanistan as a result of the withdrawal proceeding. On the contrary, even persons who had previously been expelled were granted humanitarian status on account of the general situation in Afghanistan. As to Syrian citizens, Damascus remained to be applied by the NDGAP as an IPA throughout 2022 and 2023. The HHC had no such case in 2024.

The HHC is also aware of the case of a Pakistani man whose status review procedure was initiated for the fourth time in four years. The applicant has been living in Hungary since 2013 as a beneficiary of subsidiary protection. He had a successful status review procedure in 2018 and 2019. In 2020, however, a new one was initiated resulting in status withdrawal with reference to classified data. This decision was successfully challenged before the court and the NDGAP eventually had to leave the applicant's status intact. In 2021, a new status review procedure was initiated against him. As a result, the authority withdrew his status for the 2nd time, again with reference to classified data and the credibility of the applicant, but the decision was challenged before the court. In its judgment of May 2022, the court, having looked into the classified data files, found that the applicant was credible and quashed the asylum authority's withdrawing decision accordingly. It is worth noting that the applicant won a case against Hungary before the ECtHR, regarding his unlawful detention during his asylum procedure.⁶⁷⁹

Termination/revocation of the protection status based on national security grounds, due to serious crime committed by the beneficiary or due to re-availment of the protection of the country of origin of the beneficiary

Since the difference between the status review and withdrawal procedure is essentially a difference of terminology, but not of substance in terms of content and outcome, please refer to points 7.1, 7.2, 7.3. below.

7. Withdrawal of protection status

The NDGAP initiated the withdrawal of international protection status of 18 persons and issued a decision on withdrawal in the case of 50 persons (breakdown of the five main nationalities: 10 Syrian, 8 Afghans,

⁶⁷⁷ Sections 68(6) and 75(5) Asylum Act.

⁶⁷⁸ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2025.

⁶⁷⁹ ECtHR, M.K. v. Hungary, App no. 46783/14.

6 Turkish, 6 Yugoslav, 5 Somali) in 2024, which is a huge decrease compared to 2021-2022 (see [AIDA report 2021](#) reporting 237 initiated withdrawal procedures, see [AIDA report 2022](#) reporting 99 decision on withdrawal), but approximates to the number of 2023 (42) The NDGAP did not provide a breakdown of the type of international protection status.⁶⁸⁰

In 2020 the HHC was aware of one case from 2020 where a refugee status granted in 1998 was not revoked. The authority had initiated the withdrawal in line with the assessment that the circumstances based on which the status had been granted had ceased. However, during the procedure the applicant provided sufficient proof to justify his further need for protection. The HHC is aware of a case from 2021 where the NDGAP initiated a withdrawal procedure for a Palestinian beneficiary of international protection because the man had obtained a Palestinian passport. Nevertheless, he clarified during the procedure that he requested the passport for administrative purposes and that he contemplated to travel to Palestine. Based on his statements and justification, the NDGAP terminated the procedure and thus, maintained his status.

As for re-availment of protection of the refugee's country of origin, a report of EMN published in November 2019⁶⁸¹ states that 'any trip to the country of origin could be considered to provide sufficient reason to presume that the individual had re-availed him/herself of the protection of his/her country of origin.' The asylum authority furthermore considers any type of contact with authorities of the country of origin as re-availment of protection of the country of origin. According to the report, in case Hungarian authorities become aware of the contact, this would automatically lead to cessation of refugee protection. In practice, a more sophisticated approach is followed: the HHC had a case in 2024 where the procedure started because the government office responsible for citizenship applications flagged to the NDGAP that the client's marriage certificate, which he submitted with a citizenship application, was issued by the Afghan consulate in Peshawar. At the hearing, the applicant explained that his brother contacted the Afghan consulate on his behalf and arranged his marriage certificate back in 2007. The NDGAP terminated the procedure in ca. 1,5 months, without withdrawing protection. A positive example of 2023 may also be highlighted: the HHC represented an Afghan client with subsidiary protection who travelled to Pakistan and was deported back to Afghanistan from there. He spent a year in Afghanistan and then got back to Hungary with the help of the Hungarian Embassy in Iran. The NDGAP initiated a status withdrawal procedure but eventually did not withdraw the client's status. However, they only made a decision to terminate the procedure due to issues regarding the coordination of the department's work. The HHC nonetheless argued the client's lack of accountability in going back to Afghanistan, his recorded mental illness, and the likelihood that his family members in Afghanistan would be targeted by the Taliban.

A case of an Azerbaijani refugee is also worth noting for potentially shaping the practice of withdrawals in a positive manner. The authority started a status withdrawing procedure against the Azerbaijani national, represented by the HHC, in October 2021. The said national was granted refugee status when he was only 10 years old, together with his family members and especially for his father having been persecuted in their country of origin for political reasons. As a result of the procedure, his status was withdrawn, with a reference to national security reasons and to the fact that the applicant, who became an adult in the meantime, could safely return to Azerbaijan. The authority, however, kept the status of the other family members intact, no procedure was initiated in their cases. The decision was challenged by a judicial review request. In its judgment of January 2023, the court held that only in the event of a significant and lasting change of circumstances may a change of circumstances be relied on as a reason to withdraw international protection, in particular since the applicant was granted the status primarily by "right" of his father, and the status of the father was not withdrawn.

⁶⁸⁰ Information provided by NDGAP 19 February 2025.

⁶⁸¹ European Migration Network, *Beneficiaries of International Protection Travelling to and Contacting Authorities of their Country of Origin*, November 2019, available [here](#).

7.1 Withdrawal of the protection status based on national security grounds

In 2020, the matter of status withdrawal based on national security reasons came at the forefront in the HHC's work, as a result of the relatively increased number of such cases concerning not only beneficiaries of international protection but also third-country nationals residing lawfully in Hungary.⁶⁸² According to the Asylum Act, the Counter-Terrorism Office (CTO) and the Constitutional Protection Office (CPO) involved in the asylum procedure⁶⁸³ might establish that the third-country national poses a threat to the national security without any further reasoning.⁶⁸⁴ In these cases, the underlying data substantiating the national security threat is classified by the security agencies with reference to the protection of public interest, i.e. national defence, national security, law enforcement and crime prevention activities.⁶⁸⁵ The opinions of the special authorities are binding for the NDGAP, which is subsequently obliged to withdraw international protection status.⁶⁸⁶

The Classified Data Act provides for the possibility for the person concerned to request knowledge of the classified data from the special authorities.⁶⁸⁷ However, as per the experience of the HHC, there has been no cases in which access was granted between 2020 and 2023. Furthermore, even if access would be granted, the law does not provide clearly for its usage in the procedure. Due to the lack of efficient mechanism by which the person could access at least the essence of the reasoning as required by the CJEU and the ECtHR in its relevant case-law and in the absence of permission for its usage, the person concerned is not in a position to effectively challenge the decision of the NDGAP before the courts. Consequently, the HHC is of the view that in these cases the right of the beneficiary of international protection to adversarial proceedings, the principle of equality of arms, their right of access to files, to defence and to be heard, as well as the right to an effective remedy and finally the right to a competent authority deciding on withdrawal are equally violated.

In September 2021, the HHC, in cooperation with the Polish Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (Poland) and Kisa (Cyprus), published a Comparative Report on Access to Classified Data in National Security Immigration Cases in Cyprus, Hungary and Poland.⁶⁸⁸ The HHC interviewed in December 2021 one of their clients affected by the unlawful national security invoking practice of the NDGAP on how her life and that of her family was affected by the fact that after 20 years the Hungarian authorities see her stay in the country as a risk to national security.⁶⁸⁹ In April 2024, the HHC published a comparative study on access to classified data in national security related immigration cases in the EU, discussing extensively the practice of 25 EU member states, including Hungary.⁶⁹⁰

While the withdrawal on national security grounds per se is permissible under the Qualification Directive, the procedure itself (as mentioned above) constitutes a violation of EU law. The HHC identified five main points where the Hungarian asylum legislation and practice regarding exclusion from international protection on national security grounds contradict EU law and jurisprudence, including the clear non-transposition of Art. 14(6) of Qualification Directive (as interpreted by the CJEU in the *M* case⁶⁹¹).⁶⁹² The

⁶⁸² See Hungarian Helsinki Committee: *Flagrant Breach of the Right to Defence in National Security Cases and the Systematic Denial of the Right to Family Life within the Hungarian Legal Framework*, Information Note of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, 15 September 2020, available [here](#).

⁶⁸³ Section 2/A(a) of the Government Decree no. 301/2007 (XI.9.)

⁶⁸⁴ Section 57(6) of Act LXXX of 2007

⁶⁸⁵ Section 5(1)(c) of the Act CLV of 2009 on the Protection of Classified Data ("Classified Data Act")

⁶⁸⁶ Section 57(3) Asylum Act.

⁶⁸⁷ Section 11 Classified Data Act.

⁶⁸⁸ HHC, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Kisa, *The Right to Know: Comparative Report on Access to Classified Data in National Security Immigration Cases in Cyprus, Hungary and Poland*, March 2021, available [here](#).

⁶⁸⁹ HHC, *I'm tired* – interview with Ms. Gáborné Nagy, the "embodied national security risk", 15 December 2021, [here](#).

⁶⁹⁰ Katalin Juhász: *The Right to Know in the European Union: Access to Classified Data in National Security Related Immigration Cases*, April 2024, available [here](#).

⁶⁹¹ CJEU, joined cases C-391/16, C-77/17 and C-78/17, *M v. Ministerstvo vnitra*, 14 May 2019, available [here](#).

⁶⁹² See HHC, *National Security Grounds for Exclusion from International Protection as a Carte Blanche: Hungarian asylum provisions not compliant with EU law*, Information Update by the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, 20 December 2021, available [here](#).

information update concluded that Hungarian law does not provide any reasoning as to the national security risk allegedly presented by the person concerned. This is contrary to Art. 47 of the Charter, and violates the provisions of the Procedures Directive ensuring the enforcement of the right to an effective remedy and, in particular, the rights of the defence (Arts. 46(3), 11(2), 45(1), (3) and Preamble (20) of the Procedures Directive). Furthermore, the mere access by the courts to the classified data provided by the Hungarian law does not on its own guarantee the respect of the applicant's rights of the defence and hence, violates the rights of access to information and data underlying the decision on exclusion (Arts. 12(1)(d), 23(1) and 45(4) of the Procedures Directive). A further problematic point is due to the binding nature of the security agencies' opinion over the asylum authority. It results that a decision on exclusion based on national security grounds is ultimately made by the security agencies. This diverges from the requirement that the determining authority is responsible for the examination of the recognition, refusal or withdrawal of international protection (Art. 4 of the Procedures Directive). Further on, the automatic rulings of the Hungarian asylum authority when delivering exclusion decisions on national security grounds violates the requirement of individual assessment, including the examination of proportionality (Arts. 4, 10(3), 14(4)(a) and Art. 17(1)(d) of the Qualifications Directive; Preamble (20) of the Procedures Directive).

Noticing these shortcomings, on 27 January 2021 the Metropolitan Court in Hungary stayed the judicial review procedure of a Syrian refugee, represented by the HHC, whose status had been withdrawn based on national security grounds and referred five questions to the CJEU to be interpreted in a preliminary reference ruling (case C-159/21). As a result, on 22 September 2022, the CJEU ruled that the relating Hungarian regulation is in breach with EU law and held that asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection must have access to at least the essence of the grounds of the expert authority's decision on national security risk and that the asylum authority must state in its decision the reasons for which protection is being refused and cannot rely solely on the unreasoned decision of the expert authorities and which cannot be binding for the asylum authority.⁶⁹³

Following the standards of CJEU's case C-159/21, the Budapest Court quashed the reviewed decisions and ordered the asylum authority to repeat the procedure, making it possible for the applicant to be provided with the essence of the grounds of the information indicating the national security allegation.⁶⁹⁴ The Security agencies however refused to disclose whatsoever and in most of the cases preferred to issue new opinions, which no longer found a security risk. Finally in 2024, the CPO disclosed some information to one asylum applicant, however according to the HHC, the information did not fulfil the required standard of the 'essence of the grounds'.

Hungarian law further contains two provisions regarding the withdrawal of protection status that are in breach of EU law, namely the one based on the commission of a serious crime and the other based on the re-availing of the country of origin's protection regarding persons with subsidiary protection.

7.2 Withdrawal of the protection status due to serious crime committed by the beneficiary

Until 31 December 2018, the Asylum Act prescribed, similarly to the exclusion from refugee status, that an applicant is excluded from subsidiary protection if 'he or she has committed a crime that is punishable under Hungarian law by five years of imprisonment or more'.⁶⁹⁵ A preliminary ruling was requested by the Metropolitan Administrative and Labour Court on 29 May 2017 regarding this provision considered by the HHC lawyer as more restrictive than the parallel EU norm (and thus unlawful). The CJEU confirmed the unlawfulness of the provision'.⁶⁹⁶

⁶⁹³ CJEU, Case C-159/21, *GM v. OIF and Others*, 22 September 2022, available [here](#).

⁶⁹⁴ First such decision: Judgment of Budapest Court (Fővárosi Törvényszék), 11.K.704.569/2022/7-II. of 9 February 2023, paragraph 12. This was later followed by the judgments of Budapest Court (Fővárosi Törvényszék), 22.K.703.693/2022 of 15 February 2023 and 22.K.704.407/2022 of 23 March 2023.

⁶⁹⁵ Section 15(ab) Asylum Act.

⁶⁹⁶ CJEU, Case C-369/17, *Shajin Ahmed v Bevándorlási és Menekültügyi Hivatal*, Judgment of 13 September 2018, available [here](#).

Due to the aforementioned CJEU judgment, the relevant provisions of the Asylum Act were amended coming into effect 1 January 2019. However, according to the HHC, the new regulation is still not in line with the Qualification Directive, since it excludes the possibility for the decision maker to carry out a full investigation into all the circumstances of the individual case concerned. The amended relevant provision now declares that a person cannot be recognised as a refugee,⁶⁹⁷ or as a beneficiary of subsidiary protection,⁶⁹⁸ who has been sentenced by the court:

- (a) for imprisonment of five years or more for the intentional commission of a criminal offense;
- (b) for imprisonment for committing a crime as a recidivist, habitual recidivist or a recidivist with a history of violence who had been already convicted by a final judgment for imprisonment;
- (c) for imprisonment of three years or more commission of a criminal offense against life, physical integrity, health, personal liberty, sexual freedom, public peace, public security, or administrative procedures.

In accordance with the regulations currently in force, both refugee status⁶⁹⁹ and subsidiary protection⁷⁰⁰ are to be revoked on the basis of Section 8(5) of the Asylum Act. This is in breach of the Qualification Directive since the Asylum Act does not differentiate between the two statuses as EU law does, therefore it applies the same level of seriousness regarding the committed crime⁷⁰¹ and it lacks the cumulative conditions (namely the threat to national security the person has to pose besides the serious crime) as to the refugee status. Furthermore, Art. 14(6) of Qualification Directive is not properly transposed because the rights enshrined therein are not provided to those refugees who are excluded from protection based on Section 8(5) of the Asylum Act. Moreover, despite the *Ahmed* judgment, the lack of individual assessment and discretion of the asylum authority with regard to all the circumstances of the case in determining the seriousness of a crime as the reason for exclusion from international protection still prevails.⁷⁰² The provision on the withdrawal of the refugee status furthermore is in contrast with the Geneva Convention.⁷⁰³

7.3 Withdrawal of the subsidiary protection status due to re-availment of the protection of the country of origin of the beneficiary

In contrast to the Qualification Directive, the Asylum Act applies the ground for withdrawal of the refugee status based on the re-availment of the protection of the country of origin to persons with subsidiary protection, as well. As per HHC knowledge, the provision is applied by the NDGAP as a basis for status withdrawal that is clearly in violation of the EU law.

For the withdrawal procedure, see above in section on [Cessation: Procedures and guarantees](#).

⁶⁹⁷ Section 8(5) Asylum Act.

⁶⁹⁸ Section 15(ab) Asylum Act.

⁶⁹⁹ Section 11(3) Asylum Act.

⁷⁰⁰ Section 18(1)(g) Asylum Act.

⁷⁰¹ The Qualification Directive requires the crime to be 'particularly serious' [Article 14(4)(b) read together with Article 14(5)] with regard to refugees, and to be 'serious' with regard to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection status (Article 17(1)(b)).

⁷⁰² See in detail HHC, *Preserved legal deficiencies post-CJEU Ahmed judgement: Hungarian asylum provisions on exclusion from international protection still not compliant with EU law*, Information Update by the Hungarian Helsinki Committee, 7 April 2021, available [here](#).

⁷⁰³ See UNHCR, *UNHCR observations on legislative amendments related to exclusion from and revocation of refugee status and subsidiary protection status*, December 2020, available [here](#).

B. Family reunification

1. Criteria and conditions

Indicators: Family Reunification

1. Is there a waiting period before a beneficiary can apply for family reunification?
☐ Yes ☒ No
2. Does the law set a maximum time limit for submitting a family reunification application?
 - ❖ General conditions: All beneficiaries ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - ❖ Preferential conditions: Refugees (for 3 months) ☒ Yes ☐ No
3. Does the law set a minimum income requirement?
 - ❖ General conditions: All beneficiaries ☒ Yes ☐ No
 - ❖ Preferential conditions: Refugees ☐ Yes ☒ No

Under Hungarian law, family reunification applicants are the family members of the refugees (sponsors of family reunification) residing in Hungary, not the refugees themselves. The following family members may be family reunification applicants:

- ❖ Spouse,⁷⁰⁴ if they had married with the sponsor before the refugee reached the territory of Hungary,
- ❖ minor children (including adopted and foster children) of the sponsor,
- ❖ the parent or legal guardian of UAM refugee,
- ❖ dependent parent of the sponsor,
- ❖ siblings and direct relatives of the sponsor if they are unable to provide for themselves for their health condition.⁷⁰⁵

Procedure and substantive requirements imposed

Family members must apply at the Hungarian consulate accredited to their country of origin or of residence. According to the law, family reunification applicants shall lawfully reside in the country where they submit the claim.⁷⁰⁶ Refugees' family members are often themselves refugees in countries neighbouring the country of origin. In most cases, the family members stuck in the first country of asylum are unable to obtain a legal status there (and documentary proof thereof) that would be considered as 'lawful stay' in the sense of Hungarian law. Therefore, the family members must first obtain some kind of documents to prove the legality of their stay in the country where they reside. In some cases, consulates helped clarify that person's 'lawful stay'.

Although family members are required to apply at the competent Hungarian consulate, it is the NDGAP that considers the application and takes the decision. The applicants are required to prove their relationships with the sponsors. The consulate records the biometric data of the applicant when submitting the application. The applicants must prove their subsistence income, accommodation, and a comprehensive health insurance (or sufficient savings to fund medical treatment) in Hungary, or the sponsor (who is the recognised beneficiary of international protection in Hungary) may do so by declaring that they undertake the support of the applicant's family member. The requirements regarding the volume of funds verifying the subsistence are not defined in the law. In the experience of HHC lawyers, this causes uncertainty as usually the income considered as sufficient must be quite high compared to the Hungarian labour market, and to the widespread practice of employment in the grey area, which furthermore makes it possible to verify only part of the actual income.

⁷⁰⁴ Although the relevant law does not provide that no same-sex spouses may be reunited via this procedure, as Hungarian law does not recognize marriage of same-sex couples, the authors of this report expect that in such cases the NDGAP would reject the application made on that basis, with potential reference to the absence of valid marriage under Hungarian law. The HHC, however, has not encountered any such case so far.

⁷⁰⁵ Section 71 (3) and (7) of GRTCN Act

⁷⁰⁶ Section 216 (1)-(2) of GRTCN Decree

According to Hungarian law, there is no time limit to initiate the family reunification. The embassy shall forward all documents without delay to the NDGAP. The time limit for the administration of NDGAP is 21 days, which shall not include:

- ❖ the period of designation of the competent immigration authority in proceedings for the exclusion of an immigration authority,
- ❖ the time elapsing between the date of the request to rectify the deficiencies or to provide the information necessary to clarify the facts and the date of its execution or the date of the expiry of the time limit specified in the request without result
- ❖ the duration of the suspension of the proceedings,
- ❖ the duration of the procedure of expert authorities,
- ❖ the duration of the summons,
- ❖ the duration of a breakdown or other unavoidable event which prevents the NDGAP from functioning for at least one full day,
- ❖ the duration of the preparation of the expert opinion,
- ❖ the period from the date of dispatch to the date of service of the request or decision, with the exception of a request sent at the time of production or detention, and the period of publication of the notice,
- ❖ in the case of a request for clarification of the facts by another body or department, the period from the date of dispatch of the request for a check until the date of receipt by the aliens' registration authority of the notification of the results of the check.⁷⁰⁷

In the experience of the HHC, the procedure normally last at least 6 months, from the application made at the embassies till a substantive decision made by the NDGAP.

In Hungary, only refugees are entitled to family reunification under preferential conditions within three months following the recognition of their status.⁷⁰⁸ They are exempted from fulfilling the usual material criteria: subsistence, accommodation, health insurance. No preferential treatment is applied to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. The reasons for fleeing their countries of origin of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are often similar to those of refugees. They rarely have the means to fulfil the strict material conditions for family reunification. It demands sacrifice and even luck to find a job or multiple jobs where the beneficiary could earn a salary that is high enough to meet the criteria of the family reunification. Consequently, the lack of any preferential treatment *de facto* excludes many beneficiaries of subsidiary protection from the possibility of family reunification, which often has a harmful impact on their integration prospects as well.

In 2023, 14 family members from 7 families were able to, lawfully and safely, join their family **members** living with refugee status or subsidiary protection in Hungary . with the assistance of the HHC despite the difficulties detailed above. In 2024, 16 family members (among them 10 children) from 7 families were able to join their family members lawfully and safely living in Hungary with the support of the HHC. This trend is promising regarding respect of the rights to family life and to family reunification. However, the uncertainty of the expected financial means and the discretionary right of the NDGAP to decide case-by-case about the sufficiency of these financial means remain.

Evidentiary and documentation requirements

The authorities are strict regarding necessary documents making family reunification more difficult. They notably request all the documents bear an official stamp, proving that they are originals, as well as an official stamp from the Hungarian consulate.⁷⁰⁹ as well as all documents to be translated to English or Hungarian and bear an official stamp, which is very costly. The decisions made by the NDGAP are predominantly based on these documents and there is relatively small space for other ways to prove

⁷⁰⁷ Section 173 (1)-(2) GRTCN Act.

⁷⁰⁸ The favourable rule was amended by Section 29 Decree 113/2016. (V.30).

⁷⁰⁹ Practice-informed observation by the HHC.

family links. In 2020, some of the family members could not prove their family link with the sponsor because the submitted certificates turned out to be falsified/not accepted as original by the NDGAP without the family members' knowledge of any falsification. The NDGAP rejected the applications at first and second instance. The HHC represented these families successfully before the court, and the NDGAP had to re-examine the applications. In the new procedures, both families' reunifications were granted. According to Hungarian law, DNA tests could be used to establish family links in several cases when the documents are missing, but since 2017 they cannot be initiated by the applicants and have instead to be ordered by the NDGAP. No DNA tests have been ordered for the purpose of family reunification in 2021. There is no data for 2024 in that regard.

Hungary does not accept certain travel documents, such as those issued by Somalia for example. Nevertheless, unlike other EU Member States, Hungary refuses to apply any alternative measure that would enable for a one-way travel with the purpose of family reunification in such cases.⁷¹⁰ Consequently, certain refugee families are *de facto* excluded from any possibility of family reunification based on their nationality or origin. The NDGAP suggested to one of these families to apply for a 'Schengen visa', as the Schengen Code allows the use of separate sheet for visa stickers. However, in the procedure for a Schengen visa application, the family members of refugees cannot refer to the preferential conditions of family reunification, and therefore they would still be deprived of their right based on their nationality or origin.

The NDGAP collects no data on the numbers of family reunification applications which were submitted by family members of beneficiaries of international protection, neither could they provide any information on the outcome of these procedures.⁷¹¹

An appeal may be lodged within 8 days of the notification of the decision with the aliens' registration first instance NDGAP authority.⁷¹² The time limit for deciding on an appeal is 21 days.⁷¹³ A judicial review request may be submitted against the second instance NDGAP rejection, within 30 days of receiving the second-instance decision.⁷¹⁴

2. Status and rights of family members

When granted residence permission and a visa, family members of the sponsor have 30 days from entering Hungary to either take the residence permit or to apply for asylum. In the asylum procedure, family members of recognised refugees are automatically granted the same status as the sponsor, as stated in the Asylum Act.⁷¹⁵ However, according to the definition of family members provided by the Asylum Act,⁷¹⁶ only the sponsor's minor children, spouse if married before the sponsor's arrival to Hungary, and parents of a minor sponsor are considered family members. Adult children, siblings and parents of adult sponsors are not automatically granted refugee status. Regardless of the connection, all family members are required to apply and start the procedure.

After a successful family reunification procedure, not all the newly arrived family members have the right to apply for asylum according to the Transitional Act. The asylum application may be submitted only by a spouse or a child who is still a minor at the time of submission. Other family members joining a refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection must choose between the uncertain declaration of intent procedure

⁷¹⁰ Alternative measures applied by other Member States include the issuance of a specific temporary *laissez-passer* for foreigners (e.g. Sweden, Netherlands, France, Austria, Italy), the acceptance of specific travel documents issued by the Red Cross for the purpose of family reunification (e.g. Austria, UK) and the use of the so-called EU Uniform Format Form, based on Council Regulation (EC) No 333/2002 of 18 February 2002 on a uniform format for forms for affixing the visa issued by Member States to persons holding travel documents not recognised by the Member State drawing up the form (e.g. UK, Germany).

⁷¹¹ Information provided by NDGAP on 13 February 2023.

⁷¹² Section 210 (2) of the GRTCN Act

⁷¹³ Section 210 (8) of the GRTCN Act

⁷¹⁴ Section 114 of GAC and Section 39(1) of Code on Administrative Litigation.

⁷¹⁵ Section 7(2) Asylum Act.

⁷¹⁶ Section 2(j) Asylum Act.

with the costly travel to Belgrade and the uncertainty of residence permits by trying to find every time a purpose and to fulfil the rest of the residence permit application criteria.

Family members with a residence permit have access to education and vocational training however, they are excluded from health care, employment and self-employment, social security and assistance.⁷¹⁷

Family members of beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are not automatically granted subsidiary protection and must apply for asylum and prove their cases.

During the asylum procedure, family members of the sponsor have the same rights as asylum seekers. This means that before applying for asylum, the grantees of family reunification must actually obtain their residence permits. In case they decide not to apply for asylum but take their residence permit, they will not have the same rights and entitlements of the sponsor but highly reduced ones.

C. Movement and mobility

1. Freedom of movement

Refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection have freedom of movement within the territory of the State. There is no related restriction prescribed in law. Most NGOs providing shelter for refugees and persons with subsidiary protection are in **Budapest**, which means that the placement of beneficiaries is concentrated in the capital of Hungary.

2. Travel documents

The duration of validity of travel documents issued to beneficiaries of international protection is of one year, both for persons with refugee status and subsidiary protection. Refugees receive a 'refugee passport', a bilingual travel document specified in the 1951 Refugee Convention, while holders of subsidiary protection receive a special travel document, not a refugee passport.⁷¹⁸

A refugee is entitled to a bilingual travel document under the Refugee Convention, unless compelling reasons of national security or public order otherwise require.⁷¹⁹ There are no geographical limitations, except for travelling to the country of origin.

The NDGAP can deny the issuance of a travel document for beneficiaries of international protection in case the national security agencies, the National Tax and Customs Administration of Hungary or the Police provide information to the NDGAP according to which the person should not get a travel document for reasons of national security and public order.⁷²⁰ The resolution rejecting the issuance of a bilingual travel document to the refugee may be subject to judicial review.⁷²¹ As it is fixed in the Asylum Act, the petition for judicial review shall be submitted to the asylum authority within 3 days following the date of delivery of the decision.⁷²² The NDGAP shall, without delay, forward the petition for judicial review to the competent court together with the documents of the case and any counterclaim attached.⁷²³ The petition for judicial review shall be adjudged by the court within 8 days in non-contentious proceedings, relying on

⁷¹⁷ Wolffhardt et al., *The European benchmark for refugee reintegration: A comparative analysis of the National Integration Evaluation Mechanism in 14 EU countries*, 2019, [here](#), 74.

⁷¹⁸ Section 11/A Decree 101/1998. (V. 22.) on the execution of Act XII of 1998 on travelling abroad.

⁷¹⁹ Section 10(3) (a) Asylum Act.

⁷²⁰ Section 4/A Asylum Decree.

⁷²¹ Sections 10(5) and 17(2a) Asylum Act.

⁷²² Section 10(5) Asylum Act.

⁷²³ Section 10(5) Asylum Act.

the available documents.⁷²⁴ The court may overturn the decision of the refugee authority. The same rules are applied to refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection.

In practice, in order to receive the travel document, beneficiaries of international protection have to apply for it in a separate form at the competent office of NDGAP. The fee of the procedure is around € 20 and the applicant must have already obtained their ID card and the address card. Obtaining the latter could be problematic because of the difficulties beneficiaries face concerning housing (see section on [Housing](#)). The authority issues the travel document within 22 working days.⁷²⁵

According to the statistics of NDGAP there were 894 travel documents issued for beneficiaries of international protection in 2024.⁷²⁶

D. Housing

Indicators: Housing

1. For how long are beneficiaries entitled to stay in reception centres? 30 days
2. Number of beneficiaries staying in reception centres as of 31 December 2024:

Recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can stay in the reception centre up to 30 days after receiving the decision on their status.⁷²⁷ On 31 December 2024, no beneficiary of international protection was accommodated in **Vámosszabadi**.⁷²⁸ In **Balassagyarmat**, 13 persons were placed on that day, of which 4 have been asylum-seekers and 9 persons have been subjected to aliens policing procedure, but none of them was a beneficiary of international protection.⁷²⁹ Throughout the year, the highest number of persons that were accommodated at the same time in Balassagyarmat was 28 (in October). In Vámosszabadi, only one person was placed there in April (asylum seeker). Besides accommodation, people are entitled to receive food during their 30-day stay.

In June 2016 all forms of integration support were eliminated, therefore beneficiaries of international protection are no longer eligible to any state support such as housing, financial support, additional assistance or others. A policy analysis on housing of beneficiaries of international protection published by the Menedék Association in 2021, confirms that there are no targeted public housing solutions or housing policies for refugees and beneficiaries of international protection in Hungary.⁷³⁰

Accommodation by civil society and church-based organisations

In the last years, NGOs and social workers reported extreme difficulties for beneficiaries of international protection moving out of reception centres and integrating into local communities.⁷³¹ Accommodation free of charge is provided to a very limited extent exclusively by civil society and church-based organisations. Moreover, the contacted organisations' activity is limited to the capital of Hungary. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the Ministry of Interior withdrew all the calls for tenders funded by AMIF in the beginning of 2018.⁷³² This means that by 30 June 2018 all programmes whose integration support activity

⁷²⁴ Section 10(6) Asylum Act.

⁷²⁵ NDGAP, *Kétnyelvű úti okmányok kiállítása*, available [here](#).

⁷²⁶ Information provided by NDGAP on 19 February 2025.

⁷²⁷ Section 41(1) Asylum Decree.

⁷²⁸ Information provided by the NDGAP on 19 February 2024.

⁷²⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷³⁰ Pósfai, Zs., Szabó, L., *Policy Analysis and Proposal for the Improvement of the Housing of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary, Social Integration of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary – NIEM Policy Briefs*, Institute of Public Affairs (Poland) and Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants, 2021, available [here](#), 5.

⁷³¹ EASO, *Description of the Hungarian asylum system*, May 2015, available [here](#), 10.

⁷³² The withdrawn calls *inter alia* covered the improvement of reception conditions for unaccompanied children, the support of their integration, legal assistance to asylum seekers, housing and integration programmes.

relied on this funding ceased. No such calls were reissued until 2021.⁷³³ In the absence of housing services provided by the state/local government, only homeless shelters – e.g., Temporary Homeless Shelter of the Baptist Integration Centre – and a few NGOs and church-based organisations' housing programmes remained available for beneficiaries of international protection. However, as the numbers and the general capacities of the provided help shown below, civil society and church-based organisations cannot meet all the needs of people with international protection. The HHC is aware of a case from 2020 when a German lawyer contacted several organisations (also the ones listed below) to know if there was available accommodation for a family with international protection in case of their return. The contacted organisations could provide no solution for the family which clearly shows the limits of the housing capacities. As per the Menedék Association, there are a few local governments open to address housing problems concerning beneficiaries of international protection. Nevertheless, in the absence of sufficient resources and support, such initiatives have not been realised so far. Menedék Association reiterated that in 2024, beneficiaries of international protection could still not rely on any state support regarding more permanent housing. The Association points out that it is not realistic to find housing solutions within 30 days after receiving the international protection status and that there are no other options than live in rented accommodation on market basis and in temporary homeless shelters. Specifically for 2024, Menedék Association highlights that another problem for their refugee clients was that they could not be included in the housing programme for beneficiaries of international protection because they had been living in Hungary under another legal status for years prior to recognition - this remains the case as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund Plus is designed to support the social integration of "new arrivals", and housing support is only available within 18, and in some cases 36, months of arrival in Hungary. Longer-term integration and inclusion is supported by other EU funds (Operational Programmes supported by the European Social Fund Plus), but these do not target refugees and migrants (Moreover, following the full-scale military offensive launched by Russia against Ukraine, many programmes specifically targeted refugees from Ukraine, others did not.)⁷³⁴

The Evangelical Lutheran Church (Diakonia) in Hungary arranged short-term crisis placement for 30 persons with international protection (together with the family members, a total of 66 people benefitted from the services, one third less than one year ago) in **Budapest** in 2021. Accommodation was provided in a hostel, in the community house of the Church, and in a workers' hostel. As reported by the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the homeless shelters provide the most feasible and economic solution for beneficiaries of international protection after receiving protection status (cca. 30 EUR/month). No report has been received from Evangelical Lutheran Church regarding 2022. In 2023, Diakonia supported 10 families with international protection either with rent subsidies or rented accommodation in Budapest, in hostels or apartments rented in Mandak House. They also assisted 1 person with tolerated status and 1 formerly stateless person by paying their accommodation fee. Diakonia stated that in 2023 they did not refuse anybody due to lack of financial capacity. They also supported 3 family reunification cases of beneficiaries of international protection by giving out admission declarations to Mandak House.⁷³⁵ In 2024, the Diakonia could only provide direct housing in a very limited way. Until June 2024, it could accommodate families for a few months in two small apartments in the courtyard of the Józsefváros Evangelical Church. It was also able to provide a few nights' accommodation in hostels for people in crisis. The Diakonia provided housing support for a larger number of people by compensating the shortfall in the amount needed to move into a rental property with a housing subsidy.⁷³⁶

The Jesuit Refugee Service provided accommodation for 361 persons throughout 2022 (incl. persons displaced from Ukraine). Those beneficiaries benefitting from accommodation by the Jesuit Refugee Service are also assisted by a social worker (there is one person in the Order providing such help), involving volunteer mentors and two parochial communities. According to the Jesuit Service there is a high demand for these places among people with international protection. The Jesuit Refugee Service

Belügyi Alapok, 'Tájékoztatás pályázati kiírások visszavonásáról', 24 January 2018, available in Hungarian [here](#).

⁷³³ Modified following the authorities' comments to the report.

⁷³⁴ Information received from Menedék Association by the HHC on 21 February 2025.

⁷³⁵ Information received from the Evangelical Lutheran Diakonia by the HHC on 24 February 2024.

⁷³⁶ Information received from the Evangelical Lutheran Diakonia by the HHC on 10 March 2025.

furthermore reported that they were struggling with serious capacity issues to manage the new demand from persons of concern (primarily the substantial number of persons displaced from Ukraine) and that they had to increase the number of their staff as well as secure new locations where they could provide their services. As for 2023, the charity report that they see many of their clients receiving one-off social assistance 'stuck' in refugee accommodation, perhaps mainly due to a lack of appropriate labour market skills and a high proportion of dependants per household. The impact of negative stereotypes about refugees and foreigners is not negligible in this context either.⁷³⁷

The Baptist Integration Centre opened its temporary home for families in June 2020. The home has a capacity of 80 people (Hungarian as well as foreign citizens). According to the Centre, in June 2020, 90 families were on their waiting list.⁷³⁸ The Baptist Integration Centre provided housing a total of 22 persons with international protection in three temporary homeless shelters and 6 people were hosted in the Exit Centre in 2022. As opposed to the yearly decrease in the number of residents in the previous years, the number of 2022 has not changed significantly compared to the year before. No report was received from the Baptist Integration Centre concerning 2024.

Kalunba has been providing a housing programme for years. However, with the end of the AMIF funding the number of people supported by the organisation and the length of the offered help significantly decreased. In 2020, Kalunba supported around 40 people international protection status for a 3-month time with rented apartments. Due to COVID-19, this time based on the individual situation everyone was given an extension. The number of beneficiaries of the Kalunba's complex housing programme decreased in 2021 due to the difficulties and restrictions the pandemic brought about. Kalunba reported that throughout 2022 the presence of beneficiaries of international protection in their work was insignificant, which they attributed to the fact that given the legislative changes, less asylum-seekers could access protection in Hungary.⁷³⁹ No report arrived from Kalunba concerning 2023 or 2024.

As of 2019 the Budapest Methodological Centre of Social Policy and Its Institutions (BMSZKI), the homeless service provider of Budapest Municipality,⁷⁴⁰ has no special programme targeting beneficiaries of international protection given the non-availability of the AMIF funding. The Institution runs temporary accommodation shelters and night shelters for homeless people that are open for beneficiaries of international protection, as well. However, the temporary accommodation shelters are running at full capacities and have long waiting lists to get in, while night shelters are also full and provide 15-20 bedrooms. According to BMSZKI, these conditions are not in line with the needs of refugees who are often severely traumatised, do not know the language – interpreter is not available - and since the institute cannot guarantee the respect of the unity of families.⁷⁴¹ BMSZKI reported that in 2022 they had no housing programme specifically targeting beneficiaries of international protection. They accommodated 3 Pakistani refugee families in 2022, otherwise their housing provision services concerned beneficiaries of temporary protection.⁷⁴² No report arrived from the BMSZKI concerning 2023 or 2024.

Next Step Hungary Association also run their housing programme in 2023, reaching 5 people of migratory/refugee background.⁷⁴³ The association sent no updates for 2024.

⁷³⁷ Information received from the Jesuit Refugee Service by the HHC on 3 March 2023 and 12 April 2024.

⁷³⁸ Baptist.hu, 'Elkészült a Baptista Integrációs Központ családok átmeneti otthonának új épülete', 12 June 2020, available [here](#).

⁷³⁹ Information received from Kalunba Non-Profit Organisation by the HHC on 6 February 2023.

⁷⁴⁰ BMSZKI, *Leaflet*, available [here](#).

⁷⁴¹ Families and couples (apart from a limited number of places regarding the latter) cannot be placed together.

⁷⁴² Information received from BMSZKI by the HHC on 13 February 2023.

⁷⁴³ Information received from the Next Step Hungary Association by the HHC on 2 May 2024.

Issues in accessing the housing market

Due to the lack of apartments on the market, the rental fees are too high to be affordable for beneficiaries who have just been granted status. In addition to this struggle, landlords usually prefer to rent out their apartments to Hungarians rather than foreign citizens.⁷⁴⁴

A further problem regarding housing is the difficulty of getting an address card. Landlords usually require prospective tenants to have an address card, which is impossible to obtain, unless someone has a contract and the confirmation statement of the owner of the flat that they can use the address as their permanent address. On the other hand, landlords in general are not willing to give their approval to tenants and allow them to register the leased property's address as their permanent residence.⁷⁴⁵

In the autumn of 2024, the JRS assessed the needs of their beneficiaries. They found that respondents consistently indicated a need for financial support (87%), food (64%) and long-term accommodation (49%). Rapid price increases have exacerbated the financial burden on refugees, making it difficult to afford basic necessities. The importance of health services has increased compared to 2023, which also highlights the increasing number of vulnerable people with serious health problems among JRS beneficiaries. They found that refugees from Ukraine are increasingly open to discussing mental health challenges and seeking psychological support. The responses revealed that the housing situation of Ukrainian refugees in Hungary remained precarious, exacerbated by high rents and limited supply.⁷⁴⁶ Despite ongoing efforts by NGOs and support agencies, there is a lack of affordable and stable housing options. Long-term housing, meanwhile, was among the top five most pressing issues for respondents, with older respondents reporting a greater need for stable housing, as did single mothers. Housing stability remained a concern, with more than half of respondents unsure how long they would be able to stay in their current place of residence. Discrimination experienced by clients in their search for housing remained a recurring issue.⁷⁴⁷

E. Employment and education

1. Access to the labour market

Refugees and persons with subsidiary protection have access to the labour market under the same conditions as Hungarian citizens.⁷⁴⁸ This means that no labour market test is applicable regarding their employment. There is only one provision established in the Asylum Act, which makes a difference as to beneficiaries of international protection. Accordingly, beneficiaries may not take up a job or hold an office or position, which is required by law to be fulfilled by a Hungarian citizen.⁷⁴⁹ Typically, the positions of public servant and civil servant demand Hungarian citizenship.

There is no statistical data available on the employment of beneficiaries,⁷⁵⁰ thus the effectiveness of their access to employment in practice cannot be measured. In practice, the main obstacle beneficiaries of international protection have upon job search is Hungarian language. This has been confirmed by Next Step Hungary Association, an NGO supporting integration of people with migratory/refugee background, concerning 2023.⁷⁵¹ There is no state support targeting specifically people with international protection to obtain employment. Beneficiaries of international protection are entitled to use the services of the National

⁷⁴⁴ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024.

⁷⁴⁵ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024.

⁷⁴⁶ For more information, see AIDA, *Country report: Hungary – Annexe on Temporary Protection*, 2024 Update, available [here](#).

⁷⁴⁷ Information received from the Jesuit Refugee Service by the HHC on 28 February 2025.

⁷⁴⁸ See the general right to equal treatment in Section 10(1) Asylum Act.

⁷⁴⁹ Section 10(2)(b) Asylum Act.

⁷⁵⁰ Information provided by the Employment Department of Budapest Government Office, 14 March 2018.

⁷⁵¹ Information received from Next Step Hungary Association by the HHC on 2 May 2024.

Labour Office under the same condition as Hungarian citizens, even though it is hard to find an English-speaking case officer. According to the statistics available, in 2024, 11 refugees and 3 beneficiaries of temporary protection were registered as job-seekers.⁷⁵²

In practice, having recognised that the absence of social capital, the knowledge of local language and the cultural differences pose major challenges for beneficiaries seeking jobs, such as regarding housing (see [Housing](#)), NGOs provide some assistance in this sector as well. However, their activities are limited to **Budapest**.

Even though the 'MentoHRing' programme of the Menedék Association⁷⁵³ was terminated with the end of the AMIF funding in June 2018, the organisation still had certain activities facilitating the job search of beneficiaries of international protection in 2020. In the absence of state information provision on the legislative changes concerning labour law introduced in response to the pandemic, the Menedék Association provided information and counselling to beneficiaries of international protection in 2022 too. In addition, Menedék Association ran a project, Skills for refugees in 2023 together with IKEA. The initiative aims at helping beneficiaries of international protection gain new skills and work experience, so that they have a better chance of finding a job, either in IKEA stores and units or in other companies. In this way, they have better opportunities to integrate into their new host communities.⁷⁵⁴ In 2024, Menedék within their complex integration program continued helping foreigners living in Hungary, including beneficiaries of international protection and asylum seekers, to find employment.⁷⁵⁵

In 2023, Workconnect, the labour market office of the Evangelical Lutheran Diakonia, was established, where, in addition to personalised job search and job placement services for beneficiaries of international protection, the charity provides targeted labour market counselling. Diakonia states 95% of their clients were Ukrainian temporary protection beneficiaries, but 6 persons enjoying international protection also used their service.⁷⁵⁶ Their services continued in 2024.

Kalunba has a coaching programme which, similarly to previous years, supported beneficiaries of international protection. The programme entails job market counselling, mediation and mentoring. It ran in 2022.⁷⁵⁷ No report arrived from Kalunba regarding 2023, nor 2024.

Reportedly, due to language and cultural barriers access to employment is essentially limited to certain sectors such as physical labour (as working in construction, storage etc.) and hospitality. The average working hours are 12 hours per day (although in many cases people are provided only with a part-time contract), which renders integration of people with international protection status more difficult since they have no free time besides work. Next Step Hungary Association also points out that there are not enough institutions carrying out skill validation/recognition, therefore, hindering the labour market access of well-experienced beneficiaries.⁷⁵⁸

Pursuant to Section 9(2) of Act C of 2001 on the Recognition of Foreign Certificates and Diplomas, the proceeding authority (the Hungarian Equivalence and Information Centre operating within the framework of the Education Office) shall decide in the procedure for recognizing the level of qualification within 45 days from the day following the receipt of the application, and in the procedure for recognizing professional qualifications within a further 75 days. The procedure requires the attachment of a certified translation of certificates and diplomas, which costs a significant amount of money, which beneficiaries of international protection often cannot afford, and the recognition procedure is also subject to a fee. The recognition of

⁷⁵² Information received from the Ministry of national economy, 12 February 2025.

⁷⁵³ See the programme [here](#).

⁷⁵⁴ Information received from Menedék Association by the HHC on 28 February 2023. See Menedék, 'Skills for Refugees', available [here](#).

⁷⁵⁵ Information received from Menedék Association by the HHC on 26 February 2025.

⁷⁵⁶ Information received from the Evangelical Lutheran Diakonia by the HHC on 24 February 2024.

⁷⁵⁷ Information received from Kalunba Non-Profit Association by the HHC on 6 February 2023.

⁷⁵⁸ Information received from the Next Step Hungary Association by the HHC on 6 February 2023.

secondary vocational qualifications is generally within the competence of the Pest County Government Office or the National Hospital Directorate General. In the case of those granted international protection, the problem is that in many cases they do not have documents (diplomas, certificates) issued in their country of origin. If they do, it may be difficult for the authority conducting the recognition procedure to contact the educational institution operating in the country of origin. In addition, it often happens that they have not obtained a formal vocational qualification in their country of origin/previous residence either.⁷⁵⁹

In 2021, as per the Maltese Care Nonprofit Ltd., the labour market started to stabilise again, and in the end of the year, the demand for third-country national employees had grown. The Menedék Association noted that this tendency became even more prevalent in 2022, especially in the hospitality sector where many Hungarians left their positions, the labour force became scarce. Therefore, international protection beneficiaries could more easily find a job. The Association nonetheless highlights that they recorded more cases in 2022 when their beneficiary clients had to work overtime without compensation or when the employer paid them in cash without officially record the transaction.⁷⁶⁰ The Lutheran Church also reported that job opportunities were available primarily in the tourism and the hospitality sectors. The Jesuit Refugee Service reported that many people were forced to take up manual jobs even when offering bad contractual conditions, and to accept part-time or periodical employments. This reflects the general experience of the HHC according to which clients reported, e.g., no holidays to compensate for the overtime working hours were included in their contracts.

In 2021, the Menedék Association published a policy brief on 'Vulnerability and Discrimination in the Employment of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary - Social Integration of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary', presenting the development of the employment situation from 2007 by following the analysis of the implementation of the asylum, anti-dis-crimination and employment rules through individual interviews conducted on the basis of the employment indicators of the National Integration Evaluation Mechanism project.⁷⁶¹ The policy brief highlights that the main factors that hinder the successful integration of beneficiaries of international protection into the labour market are the lack of Hungarian language skills and difficulties in recognising qualifications and skills.⁷⁶²

According to the JRS experience and their 2024 needs assessment data, financial support remains the greatest need (87%), as even those with jobs continue to struggle with financial difficulties. The primary obstacle to employment for refugees living in Budapest is the lack of knowledge of the Hungarian language, which affected nearly half of the respondents. The need to care for household members, limited access to childcare services, and the lack of decent job opportunities also represented significant obstacles.⁷⁶³

2. Access to education and vocational training

In the case of **unaccompanied children**, the law provides for the right to education. The reception centre and guardians struggle with actively assisting children to enrol in schools and helping them to attend classes. Unaccompanied children who have been granted international protection are enrolled in the mainstream Hungarian child welfare system and the same rules apply to them as to all other children, which is the right to education.⁷⁶⁴

⁷⁵⁹ Information received from Menedék Association by the HHC on 26 February 2025.

⁷⁶⁰ Information received from Menedék Association by the HHC on 28 February 2023. See also the study Budai, B., *Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Labour Market Situation of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary, Social Integration of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary*, Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants, 2021, available [here](#).

⁷⁶¹ See NIEM, *Vulnerability and Discrimination in the Employment of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary*, 2021, available [here](#).

⁷⁶² Ammended following the authorities' comments to the report.

⁷⁶³ Information received from the Jesuit Refugee Service by the HHC on 28 February 2025.

⁷⁶⁴ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024.

Education for unaccompanied children is in practice provided by a limited number of public schools in Budapest. Access to effective education remained difficult in the last years.

While all unaccompanied minors in the Children's Home in **Fót** were enrolled in schools, some complained of the low quality of education in their secondary schools. Schools were not always chosen for students based on their abilities, wishes and potential, but rather on the availability of empty places. There is no official state-funded language learning support for refugee children when entering the school system.⁷⁶⁵ This has been pointed out as a systemic issue by Menedék Association along the enrolment of foreign minors to schools.⁷⁶⁶

Unaccompanied children receiving protection status before they turn 18 are eligible to aftercare services that grant them the right to free education and housing. Depending on their individual circumstances and the level of education they are receiving, they may benefit from aftercare until they turn 30.⁷⁶⁷ On 31 December 2023, 11 beneficiaries of international protection received aftercare services from the Károlyi István Children's Home in Fót. There were 3 children with international protection registered in Fót on 31 December 2023.⁷⁶⁸ On 31 December 2023, 5 beneficiaries of international protection received aftercare services in Fót.⁷⁶⁹

In the case of children with families, the situation is also difficult. Hardly any school is ready to offer the specialised care and support refugee children need. The growing anti-refugee sentiment may make it even more difficult for schools to admit children receiving international protection for fear of facing a backlash from parents or donors.⁷⁷⁰

Both unaccompanied children and children staying with their families are provided on a weekly basis assistance in their integration to the education system by the Jesuit Refugee Service and cooperating volunteers. They are helped with Hungarian language skill development as well as with specific school subjects. The Jesuit Refugee Service worked with 16 high-school children on a weekly basis, and they assisted 25 students and their parents with their education in 2022. The teaching of Hungarian as a foreign language was still one of the main elements of the Jesuits activities in 2023. In addition to adults, in 2023 they worked with 23 secondary school age students on a weekly basis, studying in 7 different schools in Budapest. Monitoring the progress of enrolled students was also one of their core services, as was intensive contacting with all the actors involved. Two camps for secondary school pupils were organised by the Jesuits during the summer of 2023 (drama and English camps, the latter in two groups by language level) In Budapest, they also organised other leisure activities, teacher workshops and a teachers' club to support teachers in 2023. The charity organisation offered weekly Hungarian language as a foreign language classes and informal supportive conversations for unaccompanied minor children in the Károlyi István Children's Home in Fót.⁷⁷¹ Kalunba also provided an afterschool programme for children and young adults in 2020 and 2021 and 2022 entailing correspondence with the schools and the educational support of the children. No report was received from Kalunba regarding 2023.

The teaching of Hungarian as a foreign language was still one of the main elements of the JRS activities in 2024. In addition to adults, they worked with 35 primary and secondary school age students on a weekly basis, studying in 5 different schools in Budapest. Monitoring the progress of enrolled students was also one of their core services, as was maintaining intensive contact with all stakeholders. In the summer of 2024, they organized 5 multi-day day care sessions, two of which focused on the English language, one focused on theatre and drama, and two were for the youngest, with a story week and a series of school preparation sessions. Compared to 2023, the age distribution was wider; in 2024, they welcomed not only

⁷⁶⁵ Wolffhardt et al., *The European benchmark for refugee reintegration: A comparative analysis of the National Integration Evaluation Mechanism in 14 EU countries*, 2019, [here](#), 141.

⁷⁶⁶ Information received from Menedék Association on 1 February 2024 by the HHC.

⁷⁶⁷ Section 77(1)(d), (2) and Section 93 Child Protection Act.

⁷⁶⁸ Information provided by the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Child Protection on 20 February 2024.

⁷⁶⁹ Information provided by the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Child Protection on 28 February 2025.

⁷⁷⁰ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024.

⁷⁷¹ Information received from the Jesuit Refugee Service by the HHC on 3 March 2023 and on 12 April 2024.

secondary school students, but also primary school students in addition to kindergarten students. They also continued the teacher clubs launched in 2023, which support teachers who work with children with refugee and migrant backgrounds. The charity organisation offered weekly Hungarian language as a foreign language classes and informal supportive conversations for unaccompanied minor children in the Károlyi István Children's Home in Fót.⁷⁷²

According to the JRS, educational institutions have a fundamentally inclusive and supportive attitude towards their clients, although they often face significant capacity shortages. Typically, places are available in Hungarian kindergartens, but enrolment challenges remain, mainly due to underfunding and limited resources for language support. Schools still do not have a package of teaching materials and tools that would enable the gradual acquisition of the Hungarian language and local curriculum, which would also support the integration of non-Hungarian speaking children into school. Institutions are not well equipped to deal with very special needs - this concerns autistic and mentally disabled school-age children, whose placement is not only a challenge for the Hungarian system, but in their case the lack of Hungarian language skills is an additional aggravating circumstance. The needs assessment also highlighted that children with disabilities face additional challenges. The slowness of diagnostic processes - and sometimes high fees - limits timely access to special education and health resources, and the lack of recognition of disability further complicates access to support. Parents reported a lack of resources for children with special education and upbringing needs, such as personalized materials and services, both in schools and other institutions. There are few classes specifically designed for children with neuro-atypical development in schools, and if they exist, they are mostly inaccessible to refugee/asylum-seeking children. For them, private paid solutions are generally out of the question. The secondary school admission system makes it difficult to continue children's education appropriately and there is no alternative. There is no mandatory language support available to third-country students not coming from Ukraine. In many places, there is no distinction in the level of expectations from Hungarian-speaking students, so continuous failure leads to further lagging behind, lack of motivation, and school stress. The 2024 needs assessment showed that education remains a significant concern among refugee families in Hungary. The phenomenon of students studying exclusively through distance learning or combining distance and face-to-face education continued in 2024. Occasional bullying further complicates the children's school experience.⁷⁷³

Higher and adult education

Beneficiaries of international protection have the same rights to access education as Hungarian nationals.⁷⁷⁴ Nevertheless, there are administrative barriers regarding higher education to which beneficiaries are exposed. On the one hand, beneficiaries face problems regarding the obligation to provide proof of their secondary education upon accessing university, since they cannot contact their country of origin in case they do not have the necessary certificates. According to Hungarian law, the head of the university might give exemption from such administrative obligations to refugees.⁷⁷⁵ Nevertheless, there is no protocol to follow in this regard. In 2019, Wolffhardt et al. wrote the following:⁷⁷⁶ 'Barriers that negatively impact on access to the higher (upper secondary, postsecondary/tertiary) levels of education are more widespread and exist in [...] Hungary, [...]. Mostly, they relate to proving previous stages of educational attainment without authorities regulating the equivalence procedures or proceedings in the absence of proper documentation.'

Menedék Association reports that when beneficiaries of international protection submit their certificates to the national authorities for national recognition, the proceeding authority sometimes contacts the competent institution in the country of origin, thereby potentially exposing beneficiaries to the authorities

⁷⁷² Information received from the Jesuit Refugee Service by the HHC on 28 February 2025.

⁷⁷³ Information received from the Jesuit Refugee Service by the HHC on 28 February 2025.

⁷⁷⁴ Section 39(1)(b) of Act CCIV of 2011 on Higher Education.

⁷⁷⁵ Section 4(2) of Act C of 2001.

⁷⁷⁶ Wolffhardt et al., *The European benchmark for refugee reintegration: A comparative analysis of the National Integration Evaluation Mechanism in 14 EU countries*, 2019, 139.

of the persecuting country of origin.⁷⁷⁷ The HHC is aware of a positive example from 2020. A beneficiary of international protection fleeing their country of origin during their academic years had no official proof of secondary school graduation in their home. The university accepted an official certificate issued by the NDGAP stating that their highest education is secondary school as a replacement for their secondary school certificate.

Besides the administrative hurdles, the comprehensive study of the Menedék Association on 'Opportunities for supporting the higher education studies of beneficiaries of international protection' from 2021, identified further barriers for beneficiaries of international protection regarding access to education, namely the lack of Hungarian language skills and of state financial support programmes.⁷⁷⁸ Additionally, the absence of 'catch-up courses' for beneficiaries of international protection and the low number of secondary education institutions makes it difficult for refugees to access higher education. The results of the study published by the Menedék Association as well as experiences of refugees with regard to access to education was discussed at a panel discussion organised by the She4She and the HHC on 20 June 2021.⁷⁷⁹ Menedék Association furthermore points out that one of the factors hindering beneficiaries of international protection in accessing higher and adult education is that in many cases they do not have documents (diplomas, degrees) issued in their country of origin. If they do and they submit the documents for recognition in Hungary, the determining authority sometimes contacts the educational institution in the country of origin.⁷⁸⁰ Menedék Association reported that similar problems continued to exist in 2024.

Young adults and adults have the same access to vocational trainings as nationals. However, access is hindered by the fact that the trainings granted by law are only available in Hungarian, thereby the specific needs of beneficiaries of international protection as a vulnerable group are not taken into account.⁷⁸¹ On the other hand, beneficiaries of international protection face no administrative obstacles in accessing such trainings.⁷⁸²

Young adults and adults have access only to a limited number of courses offered by NGOs. Kalunba offered Hungarian language course free of charge for refugees who have just been granted status. The organisation provided supervision for children of the parents attending the language class. The Jesuit Refugee Service with the help of volunteers also provided Hungarian language coaching for adults throughout 2020 - 2024.⁷⁸³

Next Step Hungary Association (formerly MigHelp) is an adult education institute. According to their website,⁷⁸⁴ the association offers among others Hungarian, German, French, and English classes, computer training, classes in vehicle driving, and provides child day care for migrants and refugees. Their programmes are free of charge although according to the organisation, spoken English on an intermediate level is a precondition to attend their courses. The Kids' Coding courses were attended and completed by 1 refugee. The organisation attributes the low number of enrolled people with international protection status to the restrictive asylum policies implemented by the Hungarian government.⁷⁸⁵

Next Step Hungary Association has a practice of prioritizing vulnerable migrants coming from countries of concern whenever possible. On average, approximately 50-60% of the Association's courses and

⁷⁷⁷ Information received from Menedék Association by the HHC on 28 February 2023.

⁷⁷⁸ See NIEM, *Opportunities for Supporting Higher Education Studies of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary*, Policy Brief 8, 2021, available [here](#).

⁷⁷⁹ The recording of the discussion is available here: HHC, 'Panel discussion about refugee women's access to education', 2 July 2021, available [here](#).

⁷⁸⁰ Information provided by Menedék Association, 1 February 2024.

⁷⁸¹ Wolffhardt et al., *The European benchmark for refugee reintegration: A comparative analysis of the National Integration Evaluation Mechanism in 14 EU countries*, 2019, [here](#), 113.

⁷⁸² Wolffhardt et al., *The European benchmark for refugee reintegration: A comparative analysis of the National Integration Evaluation Mechanism in 14 EU countries*, 2019, [here](#), 114.

⁷⁸³ Information received from the Jesuit Refugee Service by the HHC on 3 March 2023, 12 April 2024 and 28 February 2025.

⁷⁸⁴ See: Next Step Hungary Association, available [here](#).

⁷⁸⁵ For more information, see previous updates of AIDA, *country report : Hungary*, available [here](#).

activities are attended by vulnerable migrants. Next Step noted that due to irregular working hours, some of the enrolled people with international protection status were unable to fully commit to starting and/or completing courses that were much needed to improve their employment status.⁷⁸⁶ As for 2023, the association reports that their Hungarian Language Courses were attended by 127 participants, their robotics and coding training for teachers, their robotics and coding courses for children by 168 participants, their B category Drivers' License course by 11 participants, their hand craft session by 65 persons, their education workshops on the Hungarian education system and the housing market in Budapest by 80 participants, their summer camps for children on robotics by 43 participants. The association stated that around 65% of the participants are of Ukrainian background, while the remaining people are – supposedly – of other migratory or refugee background.⁷⁸⁷ Next Step Hungary did not provide updated reports for the year 2024.

The Central European University relaunched its Open Learning Initiative (OLive) programme in 2021⁷⁸⁸ specifically targeting asylum seekers and refugees in the autumn semester of 2020 after it was on a pause for two years due to the ambiguity of the so-called 'Stop Soros' legislation package,⁷⁸⁹ which came into force in August 2018 levying a 25% tax on financing or activities 'supporting' immigration or 'promoting' migration in Hungary. Courses were offered throughout 2021-2022. It was announced, however, that the programme is going to be terminated in 2023.⁷⁹⁰ In 2024, OLive resumed its activities, but as an association registered under Hungarian law.⁷⁹¹

The EC in its 2024 rule of law report highlighted Hungary's failure to repeal legislation 'in particular the immigration tax'⁷⁹² and ECtHR communicated a case in which the Open Society Institute Budapest Foundation is challenging this act.⁷⁹³

F. Social welfare

In general, the law provides access to social welfare for beneficiaries of international protection and does not make any distinction between refugees and subsidiary protection beneficiaries.⁷⁹⁴ Therefore, beneficiaries of international protection are entitled to attendance to persons in active and retired age, limited public health care and unemployment benefit, amongst other entitlements e.g. family allowances, sickness and maternity benefits.⁷⁹⁵ Social welfare is provided to beneficiaries under the same conditions and on the same level as for nationals.

Local governments usually limit housing application and allocation systems to long-term local residents.⁷⁹⁶ Such conditions certainly present difficulties for beneficiaries of international protection who have just received protection. Furthermore, the job seeker benefit requires at least 365 days of coverage (being employed or self-employed) in the last three years which is hardly the case for beneficiaries of

⁷⁸⁶ Information received from Next Step Hungary Association by the HHC on 6 February 2023.

⁷⁸⁷ Information received from Next Step Hungary Association on 2 May 2024.

⁷⁸⁸ See [here](#).

⁷⁸⁹ HHC, *Criminalisation and Taxation – The summary of legal amendments adopted in the summer of 2018 to intimidate human rights defenders in Hungary*, 25 September 2018, available [here](#).

⁷⁹⁰ MÉRCE: Megszüntetné a CEU a menekültek népszerű oktatási programját, 4 February 2023, available in Hungarian [here](#).

⁷⁹¹ OLive, *OLive Weekend Program Budapest*, available [here](#)

⁷⁹² EC, *2024 Rule of Law Report – Country chapter on the rule of law situation in Hungary*, SWD(2024) 817 Final, 24 July 2024, available [here](#).

⁷⁹³ *The Open Society Institute Budapest Foundation v. Hungary*, Application No. 44928/19, available [here](#).

⁷⁹⁴ Ministry of Human Resources, *Tájékoztató a szociális ellátásokról*, 2017, available in Hungarian [here](#).

⁷⁹⁵ For a summary, see US Social Security Administration, *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Europe 2018*, September 2018, available [here](#).

⁷⁹⁶ Pósfai, Zs., Szabó, L., *Policy Analysis and Proposal for the Improvement of the Housing of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary, Social Integration of Beneficiaries of International Protection in Hungary – NIEM Policy Briefs*, Institute of Public Affairs (Poland) and Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants, 2021, available [here](#), p. 6.

international protection right after being granted international protection status. Social assistance is provided by either the competent district government office or the local governments.

As to managing social welfare issues, difficulties mainly stem from the general slowness and tardiness of the administration system and from the language barriers owing to the lack of interpreter provided to refugees or persons with subsidiary protection at place.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many became unemployed (see section on [Access to the labour market](#)). The unemployment benefit is available for a maximum of 90 days (equals to the amount of 60% of the last payment). The application form for unemployment benefit, available only in Hungarian, is not easy to fill in, therefore people in need must have requested the help of NGOs, such as Kalunba.

G. Health care

According to the Hungarian Health Act,⁷⁹⁷ beneficiaries of international protection fall under the same category as Hungarian nationals. However, for the first 6 months after granting of status, they are entitled to health services under the same conditions as asylum seekers. Therefore, the asylum authority funds the health care expenses of the beneficiaries for 6 months, if they are in need and cannot establish other health insurance format. However, as per the Menedék Association's experience, in practice this is not always accepted by the health care service providers. Menedék Association points out that the fact that beneficiaries of international protection cannot obtain their social security cards within 6 months after receiving their statuses still posed a difficulty in accessing health care services as providers were not aware of the relating legislation and of the fact that these beneficiaries are entitled to be provided.⁷⁹⁸ The Evangelical Lutheran Church (Diakonia) also reported of such difficulties occurring in 2023.⁷⁹⁹ Diakonia did not provide such information for 2024.

Since 2018 the card is delivered by post which makes it longer than receiving it in person and thus extends the duration of the procedure and delays the start of the employment. As per the Evangelical Lutheran Church, since the issuance of the health insurance card lasts so long, it is not requested immediately upon the granting of the status in Vámoszabadi, but only after the person establishes their domicile out of the reception facility. The possibility to obtain the health insurance card is further hindered by the difficulties arising with regard to the issuance of the identification and address card (see section above on [Residence permit](#)), as without those the application for the health insurance card cannot be initiated.

The recent amendments of the Social Insurance Act have unfavourable effects on beneficiaries of international protection who left the country and were later returned by another EU Member State. According to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the health insurance eligibility of these people is terminated upon their departure. Consequently, if they are returned with poor health conditions necessitating immediate medical intervention, the costs of that are later billed to the patient. For instance, in 2020, even though a returned person with subsidiary protection managed to arrange his health insurance in December, the system officially still denied him access to health care services. Thanks to the generosity of the health care staff, he was provided with the necessary chemotherapy treatment. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is aware of a person whose subsidiary protection status had been withdrawn by the time they returned to Hungary in a very poor health condition in 2021. They were granted a temporary residence permit, thereby they were not eligible for health care services. The Evangelical Lutheran Church also reported for 2021 that the tax authority mailed a check about the debt stemming from the non-payment of health insurance contribution to several beneficiaries who had meanwhile left the country. The Evangelical Lutheran Church submitted no such reports concerning 2022.

⁷⁹⁷ Section 3(s) Act CLIV of 1997 on Health Care.

⁷⁹⁸ Information received from Menedék Association by the HHC on 28 February 2023.

⁷⁹⁹ Information received from the Evangelical Lutheran Diakonia by the HHC on 24 February 2024.

In practice, similarly to asylum seekers (see [Health Care](#)), beneficiaries of international protection face significant barriers regarding access to health care. Barriers mainly stem from language difficulties, i.e. the lack of interpreters or the lack of basic English spoken by the doctor. NGOs' assistance is the only available solution for that. The obstacles, furthermore, might stem from administrative difficulties or simply from lack of awareness of the law.⁸⁰⁰ According to research from 2017, based on interviews carried out with 18 refugees and 4 social workers, refugees generally feel marginalised regarding the healthcare system.⁸⁰¹ The research highlights the importance of social workers and volunteers who 'act as links between health care system and refugees' helping with interpretation and as an information point for the health care institute's personnel..

The Cordelia Foundation is the only organisation that specifically focuses on bio-psycho-social support provision among people with international status (see above under [Reception Conditions](#)). Next Step reported in 2021 that people with international protection status and other vulnerable migrants with traumatic experiences might have more significant difficulties concentrating on and fully committing to long-term and more complex courses organised by the NGO. Therefore, Next Step offered mental health assistance to its community members throughout 2022 too.⁸⁰² No similar activity was reported for 2023 or 2024.

JRS reports that their beneficiaries reported limited and inconsistent access to health services. For example, what constitutes "emergency care" often appears to be fluid and largely depends on the discretion or judgement of individual health providers. Financial burdens and long waiting times are particularly severe for those seeking treatment for chronic conditions such as cancer. Language barriers remain a challenge for many, with many refugees relying on interpreters for medical consultations, but telephone translation services are often inadequate or unavailable. Another difficulty during medical consultations is that many doctors, despite the fact that them and the patient speak excellent English, are unwilling to communicate with the patient in this common language during a treatment or examination.⁸⁰³

⁸⁰⁰ Practice-informed observation by the HHC, January 2024.

⁸⁰¹ Mangeni Akileo, *Marginalization of refugees and asylum seekers in the healthcare system: A Hungarian case study*, Central European University, 2017.

⁸⁰² Information received from Next Step Hungary Association by the HHC on 6 February 2023.

⁸⁰³ Information received from the Jesuit Refugee Service by the HHC on 28 February 2025.

ANNEX I - Transposition of the CEAS in national legislation

Directives and other CEAS measures transposed into national legislation

Directive	Deadline for transposition	Date of transposition	Official title of corresponding act	Web Link
Directive 2011/95/EU Recast Qualification Directive	21 December 2013		Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum	https://bit.ly/32tlEHb (HU)
Directive 2013/32/EU Recast Asylum Procedures Directive	20 July 2015		Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum	https://bit.ly/32tlEHb (HU)
Directive 2013/33/EU Recast Reception Conditions Directive	20 July 2015		Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum	https://bit.ly/32tlEHb (HU)
Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 Dublin III Regulation	Directly applicable 20 July 2013		Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum	https://bit.ly/32tlEHb (HU)

The following section contains an overview of incompatibilities in transposition and implementation of the CEAS in national legislation:

Directive	Article	Domestic law provision	Non-transposition or incorrect transposition
Directive 2011/95/EU Recast Qualification Directive	4, 10(3), 14(4)(a) and 17(1)(d)		The withdrawal of refugee status or subsidiary protection or exclusion from such status is based on an unreasoned decision that is based solely on an automatic reference to a binding position of a special authority establishing a threat to national security and which is also without justification and which does not allow for derogations. The automatic rulings of the Hungarian asylum authority when delivering exclusion decisions on national security grounds violates the requirement of individual assessment, including the examination of proportionality.
	14(4)(b), 14(5), 17(1)(b)	8(5)	Persons committing a '(particularly) serious crime' can be excluded from both types of international protection based on the same provision (Section 8(5) of the Asylum Act). This is contrary to the Qualification Directive. The latter requires the crime to be 'particularly serious' (Article 14(4)(b) read together with Article 14(5)) with regard to refugees, and to be 'serious' with regard to beneficiaries of subsidiary protection status (Article 17(1)(b)). The condition 'to constitute a danger to the community' from Article 14(4)(b) of the Qualification Directive is not transposed as a <i>cumulative condition</i> in Section 8(5) of the Asylum Act.
	14(6)	8(4), 8(5)	The rights enshrined in Article 14(6) of the Qualification Directive are not provided to those refugees who are excluded from protection based on Section 8(4) and 8(5) of the Asylum Act.
Directive 2013/32/EU Recast Asylum Procedures Directive	4		Due to the binding nature of the security agencies' opinion over the asylum authority, a decision on an exclusion is ultimately made by the security agencies. This diverges from the requirement that the determining authority is responsible for the examination of the recognition, refusal or withdrawal of international protection.
	4(3)		According to Article 4(3), Member States shall ensure that the personnel of the determining authority are properly trained and persons interviewing applicants shall also have acquired general knowledge of problems, which could adversely affect the applicants' ability to be interviewed, such as indications that the applicant may have been tortured in the past. No similar provision could be located in the Hungarian transposing measures (paras 1.2.7.2 and 1.2.8.2 of Joint order No. 9/2010 of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Public Administration and Justice).

	6(1), 6(2) and 9		<p>EU law obliges Hungary to ensure that every person in need of international protection has effective access to the asylum procedure, including the opportunity to properly communicate with the competent authorities and to present the relevant facts of their case. EU law also provides that asylum seekers should – as a general rule with very strict exceptions – be provided with the right to stay in the Member State's territory pending a decision by the competent asylum authority. Under the amended Asylum Act and the Act on State Border, the Hungarian police automatically pushes out from Hungarian territory any irregular migrant apprehended anywhere on the territory, regardless of eventual protection needs or vulnerabilities, denying any opportunity to file an asylum claim. Finally, the new asylum system introduced by Transitional Act, by which almost no-one can apply for asylum in Hungary (not even if legally present) is clearly against Article 6 of the Asylum Procedures Directive.</p>
	6(1) second sub-paragraph	Section 35(1)(b) Asylum Act	<p>The provision foresees that registration shall take place 'no later than six working days' after the application is made, if the application for international protection is made to other authorities which are likely to receive such applications, but not competent for the registration under national law. As referred to in Section 35(1)(b) Asylum Act, if an application for international protection was submitted to any other authority, asylum procedure shall commence from the registration of the application by the refugee authority. However, no provision regarding the timeframe of the registration by the refugee authority can be located in the Hungarian implementing measures. Besides, due to the pushback legislation and new asylum system introduced in Transitional Act, the applications are not accepted at all.</p>
	7(4)	Section 46(f)(fa) Asylum Act	<p>The Asylum Act provides that in the case of a crisis situation caused by mass migration there is no place for initiating the designation or designating a case guardian to an unaccompanied minor. This is not in line with the Directive provision, which obliges Member States to ensure that the appropriate bodies have the right to lodge an application for international protection on behalf of an unaccompanied minor.</p>
	8(2)		<p>Access of NGOs to detention centres is hindered.</p>

	10(3)(d)	Section 78A Asylum Decree	As no criteria are set out in law or established by administrative practice indicating when a medical examination for the purpose of drafting a medical report should be carried out <i>ex officio</i> by the asylum authority, it seems that the newly introduced amendment on this issue could be interpreted that it is up to the applicant to undergo a medical examination on their own initiative and at their own expense in order to investigate any signs of previous persecution or serious ill-treatment.
	11(2)		When an applicant is considered to be a threat to national security or public order by a Security agency, who suggests his/her exclusion, such an opinion contains no reasoning and the opinion is binding for the NDGAP.
	12(1)(d) and 12(2)		The applicant neither his/her representatives have access to the information (not even the summary), why the applicant is considered a threat to nat. security or public order.
	23(1)(b)		The applicants who are declared to be a risk to national security or public order do not get access to not even an essence of the data based on which the risk is established, as the data is classified. The national law does not guarantee that their rights of defence are respected.
	24(1)	Section 3 Asylum Decree	The Directive provision requires Member States to assess within a 'reasonable period of time' after an application for international protection is made whether the applicant is an applicant in need of special procedural guarantees. The Hungarian law provides that the refugee authority shall assess whether the person seeking international protection is in need of special treatment or not. However, there is no formal identification mechanism in place and the 'reasonable period of time' is not implemented by the Hungarian law. Therefore, it is not exactly clear when the examination process is carried out by the refugee authority and without this time guarantee, an asylum seeker belonging to vulnerable group may lose the ability to benefit from the rights and comply with the obligations provided for an 'applicant in need of special procedural guarantees'. Furthermore, there is a huge concern on how the refugee authority examines the applicant as the employees of the refugee authority are neither doctors nor psychologists (assumed based on Section 3(2) Asylum Decree). Hence, it is not clear how and in what basis they can make judgment on whether an applicant is a victim of torture, rape or suffered from any other grave form of psychological, physical or sexual violence. Based on Section 3(2) of the Asylum Decree, the refugee authority 'may' use the assistance of a medical or psychological expert, therefore it is clear that people working for the refugee authority are not medical or psychological experts.

	24(3), first sub-paragraph	Section 29 Asylum Act; Sections 33(1) and 35(4) Asylum Decree	These provisions conform to Article 24(3), first subparagraph of the Directive. However, it should be mentioned that the Hungarian transposing provision does not determine detailed rules on how and in what form adequate support shall be provided to the persons in need of special treatment. The Hungarian law only ensures separated accommodation in the reception centre for persons seeking international protection in cases justified by their specific individual situation as referred to in Article 33(1) of the Decree.
	24(4)		The transposition of Article 24(4) into Hungarian law could not be located.
	25(1), first sentence	Section 46(f)(fa) Asylum Act	The Directive provision requires Member States to take measures as soon as possible to ensure that a representative represents and assists the unaccompanied minor to enable him or her to benefit from the rights and comply with the obligations provided for in the recast Asylum Procedures Directive. Nevertheless, the Hungarian law provides that in the case of a crisis situation caused by mass immigration there is no place for initiating the designation or designating a guardian <i>ad litem</i> to a 14-18 year old unaccompanied minor. This is not in alignment with the Directive provision.
	25(3)(a)-(b)		The transposition of this provision into Hungarian law could not be located.
	25(5), first sub-paragraph	Section 44(1) Asylum Act; Section 78(1)-(2) Asylum Decree	Based on Section 78(2) of the Asylum Decree, if the person seeking recognition debates the outcome of the expert examination regarding their age, they may request a new expert to be designated by the refugee authority. In case of contradicting expert opinions, it is up to the refugee authority to decide whether to appoint another expert or to determine which expert opinion shall be used regarding the age of the applicant. This provision is not in alignment to the Directive provision as if Member States still have doubts concerning the applicant's age after the age assessment, they shall assume that the applicant is a minor.
	25(5), second sub-paragraph		The transposition of this provision into Hungarian law could not be located. In practice, the age assessment methods are definitely not adequate.
	25(6)	Sections 51(7) 71/A(7) Asylum Act	Article 51(7) of the Asylum Act incorrectly transposes the provision, as Hungarian law does not exclude unaccompanied minors from the scope of accelerated procedure, while the provision of the Directive permits unaccompanied minors to be channelled into an accelerated procedure only in cases specified in Article 25(6)(a)(i)-(iii).
	28(2)		The Hungarian legislation does not provide for the option of re-opening a discontinued case, as foreseen in Article 28(2) of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive. An asylum seeker is obliged to submit a new application, which is considered a subsequent application as per Article 40 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive.

	28(3)		See Article 18(2) Dublin III Regulation further below.
	37-38	Sections 51(2)(e), 51(4)(a)-(b); Sections 1-2 Government Decree 191/2015	<p>These have not been transposed into Hungarian law in a conform manner, due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to Sections 1-2 Government Decree 191/2015 (entering into force on 1 August 2015), candidate states of the European Union qualify as a safe country of origin and as a safe third country. The Hungarian government adopted a national list of safe third countries, which includes – among others – Serbia (candidate states of the European Union). The automatic reliance on this Decree and inadequate assessment of whether Serbia is a safe third country was found in violation of Article 3 of the Convention in Ilias and Ahmed v. Hungary case. - Hungary has not laid down rules in its national law on the methodology by which the competent authorities may satisfy themselves that a third country may be designated as a safe third country within the meaning of Section 2(i) of the Act on Asylum. Nor is any explanation or justification provided in Government Decree 191/2015 as to how the Government arrived at the conclusion that each country listed qualifies as safe. The criteria listed in Article 38(1) of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive are not applied.
	45(1), 45(3) and 45(5)		When withdrawal is based on the risk to national security or public order, the applicant does not get to know the reasons for such decision.
	46(1)(b)	Section 80/K(4) Asylum Act	The Asylum Act offers no possibility to appeal against the termination of the procedure.
	46(3)	Section 53(4) Asylum Act	<p>The judge has to take a decision in 8 days on a judicial review request against an inadmissibility decision and in an accelerated procedure. The 8-day deadline for the judge to deliver a decision is insufficient for 'a full and <i>ex nunc</i> examination of both facts and points of law' as prescribed by EU law. Five or six working days are not enough for a judge to obtain crucial evidence (such as digested and translated country information, or a medical/psychological expert opinion) or to arrange a personal hearing with a suitable interpreter. During the judicial review the court is limited to an <i>ex tunc</i> rather than an <i>ex nunc</i> examination of both facts and law, i.e. the facts and law as applicable at the time of the original decision, and not that of the review.</p> <p>The Hungarian law does not provide any reasoning as to the national security risk allegedly presented by the person concerned. This violates the provisions of the Procedures Directive ensuring the enforcement of the right to an effective remedy and, in particular, the rights of the defence.</p>

	46(5) and (8)	Sections 45(5)-(6) and 53(2) Asylum Act	Based on the Directive provision, Member States shall allow the applicant to remain in the territory pending the outcome of the procedure to rule whether or not the applicant may remain on the territory, laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 46 of the Directive. Nonetheless, the Hungarian law does not ensure suspensive effect on the enforcement of the refugee authority's decision (which contains expulsion) as set out in Section 53(2) of the Asylum Act (with the exception of decisions made under Sections 51(2)(e) and 51(7)(h)). According to the GRTCN Act, it is not possible to request a suspensive effect in appeals against expulsion decisions,
Directive 2013/33/EU Recast Reception Conditions Directive	8(2)	Section 31/A(2) Asylum Act	The Asylum Act does not provide the factors that need to be taken into account during the individual assessment of the asylum seeker. No clear criteria can be located in the Asylum Act as regards the individual assessment, therefore it is the sole discretionary power of the refugee authority to detain an applicant instead of using other measures securing availability. Detention orders lack individualisation and alternatives are not assessed automatically.
	8(4)	Sections 2(I), 31/A(2) and 31/H(1) Asylum Act	According to the Directive provision, Member States shall ensure that the rules concerning alternatives to detention are laid down in national law. The Hungarian national law lists the possible alternative measures, however there is a lack of a detailed regulation on the application of alternative measures. Clear criteria for the application of each alternative measure should be laid down in the Asylum Act for the purpose of legal clarity.

	9(1) and (5)	Sections 31/A(6)-(7) and 31/A(8) Asylum Act	<p>According to the Directive provision, an applicant shall be detained only for as short period as possible. Despite this fact, the Asylum Act foresees an excessively long maximum period for the judicial prolongation of detention (60-day interval), so in practice 60 days shall pass until the judicial review of detention regardless of the situation e.g. mental state of the applicant concerned in the detention centre. This 60-day interval cannot be regarded as 'a short period'. Practice so far shows that the asylum authority, for reasons of administrative convenience, automatically requests the court to prolong detention for the maximum period of 60 days. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that asylum detention may last for thirty days in case of a family with minors according to the Hungarian law.</p> <p>The detention of families with children is a form of discrimination on the ground of the family status of the child as detention of unaccompanied/separated asylum-seeking children are prohibited by Hungarian law, whereas the same national law provides a ground for detention of children who are accompanied by a family member. This is contrary to international human rights standards, in particular Article 2(2) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p>
	11(1), second sub-paragraph		No regular monitoring and adequate support taking into account vulnerable persons situation is ensured.
	11(5), first sub-paragraph	Section 31/F(1) Asylum Act; Section 36/D(3) Asylum Decree; Section 3(8) Decree 29/2013	The Directive provision requires Member States, where female applicants are detained, to ensure that they are accommodated separately from male applicants, unless the latter are family members and all individuals concerned consent thereto. Nevertheless, the Hungarian law does not require all individuals' concerned consent to accommodate family members together in detention centres, it is automatic.
	19(2)		No regular mental health care is provided in asylum or immigration detention.
	22		There is no official protocol and effective identification mechanism in place to systematically identify torture victims and other vulnerable asylum seekers in the framework of the asylum procedure or when ordering or upholding detention, in breach of the Directive. ⁸⁰⁴

⁸⁰⁴ In their comments provided in the context of the right of reply to this report received on 25 June 2024, the authorities stated that "Protect questionnaire is completed", however the HHC has never seen this questioned used in practice.

	25(1)		No systematic, specialised and state-funded medical care and monitoring is ensured for victims of torture or other forms of violence in asylum or immigration detention. ⁸⁰⁵
	25(2)		In breach of Article 25(2) of the recast Reception Conditions Directive, there is no systematic training for those who order, uphold or carry out the detention of asylum seekers regarding the needs of victims of torture, rape or other serious acts of violence.
	28		No appropriate (independent) ⁸⁰⁶ monitoring of reception or detention centres is ensured.
Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 Dublin III Regulation	18(2)		<p>Persons who withdraw their application tacitly or in writing cannot request the continuation of their asylum procedure upon return to Hungary; therefore, they will have to submit a subsequent application and present new facts or circumstances. Although the new asylum system in force does not even foresee the possibility to submit an asylum application for a Dublin returnee. This is not in line with the second paragraph of Article 18(2) of the Dublin III Regulation, as when the Member State responsible had discontinued the examination of an application following its withdrawal by the applicant before a decision on the substance has been taken at first instance, that Member State shall ensure that the applicant is entitled to request that the examination of their application be completed or to lodge a new application for international protection, which shall not be treated as a subsequent application as provided for in the recast Asylum Procedures Directive.</p> <p>The asylum procedure would also not continue, when the returned foreigner had previously received a negative decision and did not seek judicial review. This is problematic when the NDGAP issued a decision in someone's absence. The asylum seeker who is later returned under the Dublin procedure to Hungary will have to submit a subsequent application and present new facts and evidence in support of the application, although according to the new asylum system a Dublin returnee cannot even submit an asylum application in Hungary. According to Article 18(2) of the Dublin III Regulation, the responsible Member State that takes back the applicant whose application has been rejected only at the first instance shall ensure that the applicant has or has had the opportunity to seek an effective remedy against the rejection.</p>

⁸⁰⁵ In their comments provided in the context of the right of reply to this report received on 25 June 2024, the authorities stated that “access to relevant appropriate specialist care for persons with special needs, such as victims of torture, etc. is provided”, however in the HHC’s view the referral to specialist care only in emergency cases cannot be considered as a systemic medical care provided to victims of torture.

⁸⁰⁶ In their comments provided in the context of the right of reply to this report received on 25 June 2024, the authorities stated that “the Prosecutors’ Office conducts checks 2 times a month, and holds hearing for detainees on the circumstances of their detention”. In the HHC’s view this cannot be considered as independent monitoring.

Council Implementing Decision 2022/382	Article 2(2)	Section 2(2) and 2(3) Government Decree 86/2022. (III. 7.)	While the Council Decisions prescribes 'adequate protection' in lieu of applying the Council Decision in case of stateless or third country nationals other than Ukrainians who cannot return to their country of origin but possess a valid long-term residence permit in Ukraine, the Govt. Decree prescribes the task of managing the migratory situation of such individuals under the aliens policing authority as opposed to the asylum authority. Since it is not possible to apply for asylum in Hungary, these persons are only issued a 30-day temporary residence permit on humanitarian grounds. The 30-day temporary residence permit cannot be regarded as any form of protection as it merely allows the holder of the permit to remain on the territory.
	Article 2		Third-country nationals without valid travel documents and those who were residing in Ukraine prior to 24 February 2022 and left Ukraine later but then returned, are not granted entry to Hungary. These people, even if eligible, cannot access temporary protection procedure in Hungary. People (including Ukrainians) with an entry ban issued by an EU Member State are also refused entry. The asylum procedure is not accessible to those who cannot apply for TP.
Council Directive 2001/55/EC on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof	Article 13	Sections 3 and 18 of Government Decree 104/2022. (III. 12.) on the placement, support and on the measures relating to the people arriving to Hungary owing to the humanitarian catastrophe in the neighbouring country during a state of crisis	Although the Temporary Protection Directive requires that Member States ensure that beneficiaries of temporary protection have access to suitable accommodation, only those may be provided with state-subsidized accommodation whose former residence is in a "war-affected" area of Ukraine, which is directly impacted by military operations. Apart from these, only those could keep their state subsidized accommodation, who have some special vulnerabilities and whose leniency request is accepted by the Government Commissioner. The law does not deal with the situation of those who arrived after the 10 th of July 2024, therefore, they cannot anyhow be provided with state-subsidized accommodation, unless they came from a war affected area. There are no clearly set criterion as to which areas are to be regarded war-affected.