

# ASYLUM, MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION FUND PROGRAMME OF HUNGARY

**AMIF**  
**2021-2027**

## SFC2021 Programme for AMIF, ISF and BMVI

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## 1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

Reference: points (a)(iii), (iv), (v) and (ix) Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

HU has not prepared a Migration and Integration Strategy for the period 2021-2027, the emerging needs for the compilation of the HU programme (HU-P) were formulated by the members of the working group delegated from the different fields and public consultations.

In the future, the EU and HU will also be exposed to ever-increasing migration pressure.

HU aims to provide protection for the asylum seekers, and achieve results in terms of the improvement of asylum procedures and in the field of reception.

The mass influx of people fleeing Ukraine (UA) has created a new situation. It is necessary to be prepared for the mass influx from UA and Temporary Protection (TP) must be provided in line with Council Directive 2001/55/EC and the appropriate conditions created for them.

Regarding legal migration, HU's position that demographic problems of EU countries can be remedied primarily by developing family support systems and the legal migration is not the sole solution to these problems.

In the field of return, HU aims to provide TCNs who do not or no longer fulfil the conditions for entry and stay in a MS to have the option of a humane, effective and sustainable return with preference for voluntary return.

### **I. Asylum**

In contrast to the nearly 200 000 asylum seekers in 2015 the **Asylum Directorate of National Directorate General for Aliens Policing (refugee authority)** registered 500 applications in 2019, 117 in 2020 and 40 in 2021. Until the suspension of the operation of transit zones in May 2020, asylum seekers' claims were processed there and with the exception of justified cases (e.g. UAMs under the age of 14), only the beneficiaries of international protection (IP) were accommodated in the Reception Centre (RC) or in the Community Shelter (CS). Afterwards, TCNs wishing to apply for asylum in HU are required to submit a declaration of intent at the HU embassies in Belgrade or Kiev. The NDGAP examines the declaration of intent and interviews the person at the embassy in the form of a remote hearing. In case of a positive decision, NDGAP informs the embassy within 60 days to issue a travel document valid for 30 days authorizing a single entry to HU for the purpose of submitting an asylum application. **HU-P will not support the above mentioned process.** In 2021, 50 TCNs submitted their letters of intent, out of which the NDGAP recommended to issue a travel document in 8 cases.

**Asylum seekers** are accommodated at the **RC in Vámosszabadi** (capacity 216 ppl – average occupancy ppl/week: 2020 - 29, 2021 - 4.1; until October 2022 - 0), the **CS in Balassagyarmat** (capacity 140 ppl – average occupancy ppl/week: 2020 - 6.5; 2021 - 3.5; until 10/2022 - 6.7 ppl) or at the **Guarded Asylum Detention Centre (GADC) in Nyírbátor** (capacity of 105 persons – average occupancy ppl/week : 2020 6,5; 2021 3,7 and until 10/2022 - 4). In the period 2014-2020, HU started to modernise and renovate the RC and the GADC. Despite the current low occupancy the **HU - P aims to continue the improvement of the reception conditions via renovations** in 2021-2027 in order to prepare for a potential increase in the number of asylum seekers.

Through 2014-2020 AMIF, **additional services were established in the field of reception** (interpreter services, psychological/psychiatric care, provision of supplementary food packages, especially for vulnerable persons). **HU-P intends to maintain and further develop these services in the facilities.**

**Beneficiaries of IP** are also accommodated at the RC in Vámosszabadi where they are allowed to stay for 30 days after their recognition. In 2019:60; 2020:126, 2021:38 and until 30/09/2022 for 24 ppl were granted IP. In the RC intensive support is necessary to enable them to move out and methods need to be developed to support their independent life (e.g. job search, language course).

To provide specialized child protection care for **Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)** HU **aims to improve the reception conditions and operate a comprehensive care system** including legal representation via child protection guardians, support in the administration of the guardianship authorities and care tailored to their individual needs. **UAM asylum seekers** are accommodated at the **Károlyi István Children's Center in Fót (CCF)** with a total capacity of 120 permanent places and further 160 temporary places. CCF hosted 313 UAMs in 2017, while in 2021 only 28. In 2019, 10 UAMs applied for asylum, 4 in 2020 and 2 until 12/2021. **Between 24/02/2022 and 31/10/2022, 16 UAMs arrived from UA,** all of them received TP. By the end of October only 4 of them remained in the CCF. Over the years, child protection has tried to **adapt the CCF to the individual needs of UAMs** (e.g. teachers speaking foreign languages,

interpreting services, catch-up programmes, separate study rooms and rooms for religious practice). These practices will be maintained and where **possible further developed via the HU-P**. The **guardian system needs further support**. Guardians are required to attend training courses that include general information about UAMs, but this information is not sufficient when they are becoming the actual guardians of UAMs. Training should also cover the current status of the UAMs. Moreover, there is a lack of a national forum and information on international practices where institutions dealing with UAMs could exchange experiences. The HU – P will focus on tackling these needs.

As a result of the armed conflict in **Ukraine (UA) HU has been facing a massive influx of displaced persons (DP) since 2/2022**. On 4/3/2022 activated the TPD. By 1/11/2022 973 350 people arrived from UA claiming to be fleeing the war, of whom 31 000 started the procedure for TP but a significant number also reside in Hungary on other legal grounds. In the case of DPs, the NDGAP is responsible for administrative tasks, while both state (e.g. municipalities, County Government Agencies, disaster management) and non state actors take part in the provision of accommodation and services during the first reception. **HU-P will support the necessary first reception services** and also the capacity building of the relevant organisations to deal more efficiently with the administrative caseload. The measures will include the provision of **training for those working with people from UA**, taking into account their specific needs (e.g. UA language training). It is also appropriate to develop intercultural training for people from UA.

The NDGAP intends to continue to provide adequate training for staff involved in asylum procedures and for staff responsible for the care. HU has already started the development of **the database and data provision of the country of origin (COI) system with ERF resources and intends to continue, HU-P will fund both measures**.

## **II. Legal migration, integration**

Although the number of long-term residents in HU has been growing dynamically in recent years (83 810 in 2018, 169 071 in 2019, 204 973 in 2020 and 225 155 in 2021), their share of the HU population is barely above 2%. Legal migrants arrive in HU mainly for employment or higher education. The number of beneficiaries of IP and family reunification is negligible.

Until 08/2022 the unemployment rate was 3,6% in HU. In 2021 the number of unemployed persons with no primary education was 3 800 and 5 900 for those who have completed 8 classes of primary school. Number of job vacancies in the 2nd quarter of 2022 was 98 688. HU accepts the fact, that in the short term, in certain shortage occupations or for certain large investments, the use of (skilled) TCN workers can be an effective solution. This requires a continuous mapping of labor market needs and an assessment of the difficulties faced by newcomers during their integration. To facilitate legal migration, TCN's, in particular from neighbouring countries, should be provided with **information on admission procedures to HU and on practical issues and living conditions in HU before departure, on the territory of the third country and/or via a website**. HU-P will support these measures.

HU continues to impose strict conditions on the permanent residence of TCN's, so financial support for those who come to HU to work and their family members is generally not necessary. However, their social integration should be facilitated. The social integration of TCN's can best be facilitated at local, municipal level. HU does not have a comprehensive integration strategy but HU-P will support the development and implementation of local/regional integration strategies. These strategies will contain binding elements that are part of the Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027. The **capacities of municipalities affected by legal migration**, e.g. major investment sites, university towns, etc., should be **developed through the development and implementation of local programs** to ensure the smooth coexistence of TCN's residing in the municipality with the host society.

In the overriding interest of children, compulsory schooling extends to all migrants in school ages. Supporting the **integration of children and young migrants into the HU education and training system in kindergartens and schools reducing the risk of underachievement** and drop-outs are important. HU-P will support these efforts. UAM and young adults granted IP face a number of disadvantages, important to protect and integrate them both during their stay in the CCF and during their transition to independent living.

For TCN's, including DP's from UA, the aim is **to run complex integration programmes** covering all aspects of successful integration.

**Training and skills development for professionals in daily contact with TCN's**, in particular public administration, education, health, social services, law enforcement and interpreters is a key element in the

integration of TCN's in order to help them to resolve conflicts arising from cultural differences and to recognize and benefit from the opportunities and advantages of cultural diversity.

HU would like to maintain in the new financial period programs, databases, trainings, etc. which were produced by EIF and used or further developed by AMIF 2014-2020.

### **III. Sustainable return**

Effective and sustainable return and reintegration policy is priority. **The main challenges remain the identification of persons, the acquisition of documents and the difficulty of organizing returns to certain third countries.**

HU does not have an independent strategy on return, however return is also part of HU's National IBM Strategy, some of the objectives of which are in line with the goals set out in HU-P:

- Effective cooperation with COI, in particular the development of an identification and document acquisition procedure for return.
- Development of a COI database and interviewing skills to establish the citizenship.
- Developments to better identify vulnerable persons, in particular victims of THB.

Following 2015, there has been a **significant decrease in the number of return measures**. 6 691 persons were transferred to third countries in 2015, 483 in 2019 and 662 in 2020 through the effective application of readmission agreements.

In order to carry out the detentions ordered in the aliens policing proceedings the Police maintains **detention centres for aliens (DCA)** in Nyírbátor, Győr and in Budapest at the Airport Police Directorate. The number of detentions in guarded accommodation maintained by the Police, which was 7,794 in 2015 and only 427 in 2020, HU does not plan to increase the number of places except the creation of a specialised health care sector in DCA in Nyírbátor to address challenges experienced during the COVID. Following the 2019 SCHEVAL audit HU prepared an action plan to address the 10-point recommendations in the area of return, which is under implementation. The recommendations are implemented in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013. To address the recommendations the renovation of the DCA in Nyírbátor started in 2022 financed from 2014-2020 AMIF. In 2021-2027 the other two DCAs will also be renovated taking into account the findings. The aim is to eliminate prison-like conditions, create conditions for the reception of visitors and to organise leisure activities. **Future SCHEVAL recommendations that fall within the scope of the Fund, according to the Article 16.8 of AMIF Regulation will be addressed via HU-P.**

Social workers are continuously working with TCN's in the DCAs as a result of projects supported by the RF and the AMIF. Their activities include organizing activities and provision of information for detainees. It is also necessary to ensure the continued availability of complex services in the DCAs taking into account both the specific situation of TCNs and the professional requirements of social work. The progress achieved so far will be maintained and further improved.

UAM who do not meet the conditions of stay are placed in the CCF instead of detention where they are provided them with care and support but it is a challenge to have adequate representation by child protection guardians who are also experienced in return.

In HU the tasks related to return are carried out by the Alien Policing Directorate of NDGAP and by the competent bodies of the National Police Headquarter (NPHQ). However, other organizations (e.g. IOM, courts, prosecution offices, churches) may be also involved.

AMIF 2014-2020 resources were used to train 681 people in the field of return. In line with HU's IBM Strategy and the European Union's Voluntary Return and Reintegration Strategy, HU intends to expand the scope of training.

The projects will be designed after assessing whether the agencies (EUAA, FRONTEX) have already produced appropriate training materials.

In case of a potential drastic increase in illegal migration, HU-P will support the training of police officers transferred to the field of alien policing.

The efficiency of the work is greatly hampered by outdated IT equipment, including network systems, so the replacement of technical equipment for the workflow of the alien police is an ongoing objective, HU-P will support the modernization of these offices.

HU supports the implementation of existing programs and increasing the intensity of participation in EBCGA-supported return operations by air. **A new element which HU-P will support are the joined land removal operations by the EBCGA.**

Although the number of voluntary returns is decreasing, the organisation and support of voluntary returns

remains a key priority. From 2016 to the end of 2021, in total 359 persons used the voluntary return option and 14% of the voluntary returnees used reintegration support. HU aims to increase this ratio. A further objective is to ensure that as many returnees as possible receive personalised assistance (business plan, education, improving the life conditions) for their reintegration.

10 -15% of those who participated in the voluntary return program arrived legally and lived in private accommodation. This narrow target group should also be taken into account.

When organizing returns, with some countries it is straightforward to identify returnees, obtain their documents and organize their return, while with others it is fraught with obstacles. In particular, cooperation with the national authorities of third countries where are regular obstacles to the organization of returns needs to be developed. The relations also need to be maintained with those third countries with which good cooperation has already been established.

**IV.** HU does not wish to participate in the implementation of the targets set for stronger solidarity and a fairer distribution of responsibility between MSs, including through practical cooperation, especially for those MS most affected by migration and asylum challenges.

#### **Complementarity, synergies between the AMIF and other support**

Point 2.3 of the PA explains that synergies can be identified with other EU funds. AMIF supports the beneficiaries of IP and TP and long-term residents, mainly the early integration, the Cohesion Funds may support long-term integration.

Regular consultations are held with the Prime Minister's Office, which gathers the MAs of the Cohesion Funds, to consult on planned measures including under HRDOP. In the field of the identification and care of victims of THB HOME funds will act in synergy, ISF supports investigative tools and methods, while AMIF provides assistance to TCN victims. In the field of return, HU does not plan to mobilize other funds and instruments. During the implementation period HU does not plan to use financial instruments.

#### **Cooperation with EU agencies**

Consultation with Frontex will be ensured to avoid double funding.

#### ***Challenges in administrative capacity, governance, simplification measures***

The MA (Ministry of Interior) has adequate administrative capacity and selects staff with relevant field experience. No weaknesses in administrative capacity were identified during audits. The prevention of fraud and corruption will remain a priority. The national legal base (Government Decree 256/2021. (V. 18.)) is for all funds covered by the CPR, the rules, obligations is common. This enhances legal certainty and helps to improve project implementation. The common IT system, developed by the Prime Minister's Office as Central Coordination (CC), will serve as a tool to provide beneficiaries with the appropriate background for project implementation and the MA for monitoring. As in the 2014-20 period, the MA has placed particular emphasis on continuing the training of (potential) beneficiaries, Transferring experience and deepening knowledge, complemented by CC training. HU in the 2014-2020 period started to use the simplified cost options (SCOs). To reduce the administrative burden, HU plans to increase the use of SCOs.



## 2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

Reference: Article 22(2) and (4) CPR

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. CEAS	Regular actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. CEAS	Specific actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. CEAS	Annex IV actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. CEAS	Operating support
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. CEAS	Emergency assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Legal migration and integration	Regular actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Legal migration and integration	Specific actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2. Legal migration and integration	Annex IV actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Legal migration and integration	Operating support
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Legal migration and integration	Emergency assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Return	Regular actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Return	Specific actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Return	Annex IV actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3. Return	Operating support
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Return	Emergency assistance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Solidarity	Regular actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Solidarity	Specific actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4. Solidarity	Annex IV actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Solidarity	Operating support
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Solidarity	Emergency assistance
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Solidarity	Resettlement and humanitarian admission
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Solidarity	International protection (Transfer in)
<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Solidarity	International protection (Transfer out)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	TA.37. Technical assistance - not linked to costs (Art. 37 CPR)	

## 2.1. Specific objective: 1. CEAS

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

#### **Supporting the capacity of the asylum system in terms of infrastructure and services (Annex II 1(b))**

*Setting up of administrative structures, tools and systems, including ICT systems, and the training of staff, including the staff of local authorities and of other relevant stakeholders, in cooperation with relevant decentralised agencies, where appropriate; (Annex III.1.b)*

A priority is to ensure continuous **training** for staff in the field, which is particularly justified given the high turnover of staff in recent years resulted by legislative and institutional changes. Due to the low number of asylum seekers one third of asylum staff have been temporarily deployed mainly to the aliens policing area. However, because the large influx of DPs they are working again in the field of asylum. In the Asylum Directorate of NDGAP around 90 staff work in the asylum field including the Directorate (74 ppl) the GADC (9 ppl), RC (4 ppl) and CS (3 ppl).

Training needs:

- continuous training for new staff and professional development for current staff, refreshment training for staff returning to asylum field (intercultural and language training, including participation in the professional work of the EUAA and trainings organised by it);
- as a result of Russia's invasion of UA it has become necessary to train the staff on the Directive 2001/55/EC on Temporary Protection.

The trainings will focus on Common European Asylum System using modules developed by the EUAA and trainings to support asylum procedures, such as: asylum procedure directive, end of protection, identification of potential exclusion cases, etc.

Continued **training of interpreters** is also planned. The training will include all interpreters who provide assistance in the field of asylum. Technical and linguistic interpreting training will be available for them. The curricula already developed by the EUAA, e.g. Practical Guide for Interpreters in the asylum procedure, will be used.

The trainings can either take place with the involvement of guest trainers from the EUAA or, as has been the practice in the past, the staff member of NDGAP attends the trainings and coaching organised by the EUAA and then holds the trainings to its own staff.

The efficiency of asylum procedures is also enhanced by the use of tools that save time and costs and ensure continuity in the event of a pandemic. Because of practical and simplification reasons the HU-P supports the establishment and development of the conditions for a **video-interview system for asylum procedures**, which can also be used in the judicial procedures; therefore without prejudice to the right to a personal interview, endpoints will be set up between GADC/RC/CS and the asylum offices/courts. The establishment of the system will facilitate the involvement of interpreters in the proceedings, thus speeding up the procedure, make it easier for asylum detainees to be heard by the courts and being cost-effective.

The need to **provide authentic general and even personalised (related to the individual case of the person) information to asylum seekers and DPs via smart devices and applications** has been identified. Persons seeking protection so far have been able to find out important information from brochures, notices, social workers or different websites (e.g. the NDGAP website). Swift access to information became even more crucial in particular for DPs arriving from UA, who need to be provided with a range of useful information as soon as they enter the country.

The objective of the planned system is to provide information to asylum seekers and DPs at the first reception points, in private accommodation, in housing institution, at the reception desk of the Asylum Directorate in Budapest and at the regional offices in rural areas related to information:

- on the hosting institution (meals, services available, information about the host institution's programmes, health care);

- information on office hours of authorities for people living in private accommodation;
- basic information related to their legal status ( e.g. procedures, rights etc.)
- personalised information (e.g. about the date of the asylum interview)

These digital solutions should be made available in the languages most commonly used by applicants or beneficiaries of TP.

In the hosting institutions, the provision of technical equipment is of course no substitute for the presence of social workers and the information and assistance they provide. The aim is therefore to continue to involve social workers, who will provide up-to-date information to asylum seekers and applicants for TP, help with the management of the target group and organise activities for all age groups.

In the period 2014-2020, with the support of AMIF, standard services in the field of reception (interpretation, psychological and psychiatric care, provision of supplementary food packages, especially for vulnerable persons) have been established and we intend to maintain and further develop them.

In order to ensure rapid assistance and if necessary, temporary accommodation for DPs arriving from UA already in the HU/UA border area HU opened 5 first reception points in 2022. These reception points are run by the County Government Office at Záhony, Lónya, Barabás, Beregsurány and Tiszabecs. Nearly 400 000 people have visited these points by 11/2022. At these points the arrivals are provided with:

- food, drinks, toiletries, nappies and food for babies, medical care, including mental-health care;
- advice and legal advice on different protection options for staying in Hungary or the register for TP in another MS;
- assistance with administrative procedures;
- assistance with onward travel or access to accommodation.

The first reception points need to be available 24 hours a day, and therefore need to be adequately staffed and operational.

Currently, the first reception of DPs from UA is carried out in cooperation with local authorities, regional authorities and NGOs, their activities are supported by AMIF funds of 2014-2020, and such a partnerships as a good practices will also be supported by HU-P.

According to *Government Decree 104/2022 (12. III.) on support for the accommodation of persons arriving in a neighbouring country in the event of a humanitarian disaster during an emergency and on other related measures* the temporary accommodation of displaced persons from UA may be organised by the municipalities or by contracts at commercial accommodations.

Basic care (accommodation and board) provided by national resources but additional support such as immediate health care, mental health care, free legal advisement, labour market advice and other living allowances are necessary.

The HU – P will support the above first reception related costs under this SO.

Currently, TP is only granted to DPs fleeing from UA after initiation of the the procedure, the process in average take up to one and a half months. When DPs from UA initiate the process the asylum authority issues a temporary residence certificate. The IT system which was developed from AMIF 2014-2020 helps to speed up the process, as the data recorded at the border crossing will automatically appear in the asylum authority's registration system. Further development of IT system shall reduce the processing time of cases.

Given that DPs fleeing from the war in UA are considered already legally resident third-country nationals at the moment of entry, it is appropriate to start their integration as soon as possible. Their mid- and partially long term integration is supported under SO2 of the HU-P.

Indicative list of actions supported with the programme:

- training for staff in order to support their work with target group in intercultural skills and to provide better quality care for the target group placed in the host institutions, e.g. English language

skills (which is most common language among the asylum seekers and beneficiaries of IP);

- provision of competence development for the interpreters involved;
- establishment of ITC system (video-interviewing);
- purchase of smart devices (e.g. digital screen for information purposes), development of applications;
- provision of services in first reception points;
- provision of short term accommodation for DPs;
- provision of social workers;
- mother-tongue interpretation services to facilitate cooperation between social workers, doctors, teachers, etc. and asylum seekers;
- services of psychologists and psychiatrists, especially for vulnerable groups;
- provision of supplementary food packages (containing fresh fruit and vegetables as well as non-essential foods);
- provision of appropriate care (health and mental-health care, meals, accommodation) for identified vulnerable persons;
- services for victims of THB, e.g. accommodation in the so-called sheltered (protected) houses;
- organising age-appropriate activities in particular for families with children, provision of equipment and supplies for the activities (e.g. toys, foreign language books, school supplies, IT equipment, sports equipment);

Result: 20 000 ppl are supported with services

According to d. (2) article 5 of Act LXXX of 2003 on legal aid beneficiaries of IP, TP, asylum seekers, or stateless persons, applicants for temporary or subsidiary protection and aliens detained for the purpose of Dublin transfer has a right for free legal assistance and the state pays the legal service fee instead of the party.

### **Admission of unaccompanied minors (III. 1. (g) and IV. 4. 90%)**

The CCF for UAMs was fully integrated into the Hungarian child protection system in 2011. UAM asylum seekers are placed in children's homes, or less often with foster families, or possibly in residential care. Those granted IP or TP are more likely to be placed in residential care or with foster families. Child protection professionals work in institutions that also house UAMs, but typically lack the additional skills (e.g. language skills, knowledge of COI, experience in other countries, intercultural skills) that would facilitate their work. These shortcomings do not only apply to those working in institutions, but also to child protection and guardian ad litem.

The child protection system provides appropriate professionals, but in many cases these are not sufficient to meet the needs of the UAM's, if additional Hungarian language lessons, cultural orientation, catch-up sessions, or "out of hours" interpreting services are needed, or in exceptional cases a mental health professional, for which the psychologist employed in the institution is not sufficient.

In the case of UAM's growing up in families, educational institutions have a greater responsibility to provide all the complementary activities that child protection services provide, but these services are not sufficient due to lack of capacity.

The CCF hosting the UAM's make every effort to provide accommodation suitable to the individual needs and age of the UAM, but for example a very limited extent is it possible to replace furniture and equipment.

The long-term objective of child protection is the effective development of child protection services for UAM asylum seekers and beneficiaries of IP or TP.

Child protection professionals working with the UAMs miss a specific national professional forum, where they could exchange views and experiences or through which they could request services for the UAMs

on a case-by-case basis. At the same time, they would like to establish contacts at international level with other Member States' UAM homes and child protection authorities in order to exchange experience taking into the consideration that the EUAA already has an appropriate network of good practices and organises regular initiatives and training in this field.

The aim is to create a network of national and, in line with the EUAA recommendations, international cooperation and contacts (child protection authorities, health care providers, educational institutions, NGOs, churches, national and foreign child protection institutions, international organizations).

Indicative list of actions:

- training for child protection professionals in order to support their work with target group to ensure specialised skills (e.g. intercultural, COI training) and language skills;
- provision of specialised services for UAMs to support their institutional integration and possible rehabilitation and to improve the quality of preparatory, catch-up programmes (mental health services, integration training, language training, interpretation, classroom programs, tutoring etc.);
- ensuring accommodation conditions through the provision of material conditions adapted to individual needs;
- the training of guardians (child protection guardians and ad hoc guardians) capable of representing the interests of UAMs.
- national and international workshops and conferences of child protection professionals.

***Identification of applicants with special procedural or reception needs, including early identification of victims of trafficking in human beings; (Annex III 2(c))***

Under 2014-2020 AMIF program, staff working in the asylum system have participated in a number of training courses on early identification and screening of vulnerable persons. The training on how to identify victims of trafficking in human beings was mainly supported by 2014-2020 Internal Security Fund. There is still a real need for continued training for asylum staff, mainly due to staff turnover.

On the training courses the full staff who is working with the asylum seekers will participate and the content of the trainings will cover the groups under Articles 2(k) and 21 of the Reception Conditions Directive (2013/33/EU) and Articles 2(d) and 24 of the Asylum Procedures Directive (2013/32/EU).

The trainings will use the curriculum developed by the EUAA E.g. Guide on age assesment; Reception of vulnerable persons: identification of vulnerability and provision of initial support; Reception of vulnerable persons: needs assessment and design of interventions, THB. The trainings will also cover how to use the vulnerability and other toolkits to identify the special groups of special needs.

Already in the 2008-2013 period the need to improve the efficiency of age determination of UAMs was raised. There have been attempts to develop a protocol and to adopt other good practices, but they have not been sufficiently successful.

HU-P generally supports the early identification of vulnerable persons and the provision of appropriate accommodation and services, according to their situation.

Special attention needs to be paid to people arriving from UA, on the one hand because they are typically women with children and therefore more vulnerable, and on the other hand because they are not accommodated in an institutionalised way.

Indicative list of actions supported with the programme:

- training for staff on screening mechanism of vulnerable persons, including the identification of UAMs and victims of THB;
- the development and implementation of age assessment procedures to ensure that UAMs are provided with appropriate accommodation and care.
- developing or adapting procedures for the rapid identification of victims of THB and ensuring reception conditions that meet their needs (more details under (III.1. (b) at the reception conditions);

- The training of social workers dealing with people arriving from UA.

#### ***Improvement of reception accommodation infrastructure.(III.2.(e))***

The building of the **Nyírbátor (GADC)**, has not been renovated for nearly 20 years. The planned renovation will include replacing windows, flooring, insulation, refurbishing canteens, bathrooms, common areas, landscaping the courtyard and generally reducing the detention nature of the asylum detention. The aim is to improve reception conditions for asylum detainees through renovation. The **Vámosszabadi RC** will also undergo a modernisation and energy-saving renovation, including the replacement of windows and interior doors, the complete renovation of the bathrooms, dining, common rooms and staircases.

Currently, both institutions are operating at low occupancy rates, but it is not known when the continued migratory pressure from the South will justify full use of these institutions, so HU would like to be prepared. The renovations of both institution have started under 2014-2020 AMIF; however due to unsuccessful public procurement procedures, only the preparatory phase and the design could be completed; therefore the continuation of the development will be carried out in 2021-2027.

Indicative list of actions supported with the programme:

- renovations of Nyírbátor GADC and Vámosszabadi RC.

#### ***Enhancement of the capacity of Member States to collect, analyse and share among their competent authorities country of origin information (Annex III.2.(f))***

HU-P will continue to support the expansion and development of the country information (COI) database from other databases and collections, including necessary IT developments.

The NDGAP as asylum authority needs access to databases of country information providers, process the useful content, process COI material from the EUAA database and conduct research itself. The processed material would be used to produce publications for asylum decision-makers, as well as publications useful to anyone working in the field of asylum. The country information database is used not only by the Asylum Authority but also by the NPHQ, so it is necessary not only to improve the IT infrastructure of the database, which is constantly expanding, but also to develop the system so that it is accessible to the police.

Indicative list of actions supported with the programme:

- access to databases of country information providers, procession of COI materials and the elaboration of researches.

#### ***Operating support***

In the field of refugee care, the maintenance of the state of the RC, GDAC, CS (painting, maintenance, replacement of furniture) and the replacement of their equipment will remain an important objective in the period 2021-2027 in order to maintain the quality of care. The NDGAP which manages the reception facilities and CCF would receive the operating support.

Ongoing maintenance of the reception facilities and the quality of services contribute to the mental health and "well-being" of the people accommodated.

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. CEAS

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.1.1	Number of participants supported	number	2,000	20,000
O.1.1.1	of which number of participants who received legal assistance	number	0	0
O.1.1.2	of which number of participants benefiting from other types of support, including information and assistance throughout the asylum procedure	number	2,000	20,000
O.1.1.3	of which number of vulnerable participants assisted	number	1,600	16,000
O.1.2	Number of participants in training activities	number	100	305
O.1.3	Number of newly created places in reception infrastructure in line with Union acquis	number	0	0
O.1.3.1	of which number of newly created places for unaccompanied minors	number	0	0
O.1.4	Number of renovated/refurbished places in reception infrastructure in line with Union acquis	number	321	321
O.1.4.1	of which number of renovated/refurbished places for unaccompanied minors	number	0	0

## 2.1. Specific objective 1. CEAS

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.5	Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	number	0	share	2021-2027	290	number	project	-
R.1.6	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021-2027	290	number	project	-
R.1.7	Number of persons placed in alternatives to detention	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	-
R.1.7.1	of which number of unaccompanied minors placed in alternatives to detention	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	-
R.1.7.2	of which number of families placed in alternatives to detention	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	-



## 2.1. Specific objective 1. CEAS

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Reception conditions	12,036,109.62
Intervention field	002.Asylum procedures	252,170.94
Intervention field	003.Implementation of the Union acquis	0.00
Intervention field	004.Children in migration	0.00
Intervention field	005.Persons with special reception and procedural needs	567,242.85
Intervention field	006.Union resettlement programmes or national resettlement and humanitarian admission schemes (Annex III, point 2(g))	0.00
Intervention field	007.Operating support	1,001,286.20

## 2.1. Specific objective: 2. Legal migration and integration

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

#### **1. Supporting measures to facilitate regular entry into and residence in the Union (II. 2.b)**

The economic benefits of legal migration encourage HU to implement actions for targeted job recruitment of TCNs needed in the labour market of HU.

The number of job vacancies in Hungary has ranged around 98 000 in August 2022 . The Government of Hungary supports the recruitment of labour from third countries to fill the labour shortage. The Government Decree 182/2022 (V.24) on the duties and powers of the members of the Government, among the other duties specifies powers of the Minister of National Economy. Within this framework the Minister monitors employment trends and prepares forecasts on labour supply and demand. The government decree also stipulates that the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, in cooperation with the Minister for Employment Policy, is responsible for the employment of third-country nationals in Hungary.

#### ***Cooperation between third countries and the recruitment agencies, the employment services and the immigration services of Member States; (III. 3. c)***

For shortage occupations and large investments, it may be necessary to bring in (skilled) labour from third countries (e.g. Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Belorussia, Montenegro, Mongolia). Labour recruitment agencies recruit the necessary labour in third countries on the basis of the labour needs reported by Hungarian employers. In order to facilitate the integration of recruited workers into the Hungarian labour market, information and services should be already provided in the third countries.

#### **Indicative list of activities in third countries supported with the programme:**

- advice and information for TCNs (on the Hungarian labour market situation, legal migration channels, the process of obtaining a work permit, the procedure for obtaining the necessary documents, the procedure for naturalising in Hungary a qualification obtained in a third country, key information about Hungary, etc.);
- providing basic Hungarian language training, which may be supplemented with vocabulary specific to the profession;
- assistance in obtaining of documents which are necessary for the entry and work.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs regularly issues communications both on shortage occupations and on the list of third countries from which it plans to recruit through recruitment agencies and the calls for proposals will be published in the light of these communications. The recruitment agencies are companies with experience in sourcing staff from third countries, they will be selected on the basis of the evaluation of the applications received.

#### **2. Social inclusion (II. 2.d)**

#### ***Integration measures (III. 3. d, f, h and m)***

Based on the experience of the previous financial cycles (EIF 2007-2013; AMIF 2014-2020), beneficiaries of IP need complex support in all areas of integration. It is also necessary to ensure such a complexity for TPs.

The primary focus of the HU-P is on **beneficiaries of IP and TP** who starts from a situation of cumulative disadvantage, lacking income, housing, often unskilled (this is more typical for the group of beneficiaries of international protection, while DPs from UA tend to have at least secondary education or vocational qualifications) and not speaking Hungarian. Integration measures must always consider on individual needs (vulnerabilities, language skills, age, etc.).

Government Decree 301/2007 on the implementation of the Asylum Act defines the forms of support to which beneficiaries of IP and TP are entitled: health care, travel allowance, reimbursement of education and training costs. Article 66(14) of Government Decree No. 182/2022 (24 May) on the Duties and Powers of the Members of the Government assigns the social integration of foreign nationals to the Ministry of the Interior. Foreign nationals are assisted in their integration through the institutions run by

the state administration.

Over the past years, beneficiaries of IP have regularly used the services of NGOs and have maintained a demand for these services, the **HU-P will continue to support the work of the NGOs in the period 2021-2027.**

The **beneficiaries of IP** mainly need help with housing, finding a job and despite the surprising autonomy with which the Ukrainian displaced people can manage their affairs, experience has shown that they also turn to NGOs for housing solutions, job search or just for information and advisements. It has also been the practice in recent years for beneficiaries of IP to concentrate in Budapest because of the wide range of rental and employment opportunities, as well as the NGOs that provide assistance.

As beneficiaries of TP are not only present in Budapest, it is also necessary to support larger cities in the countryside (e.g. Tatabánya, Székesfehérvár). HU-P will support the implementation of action plans developed by local and regional authorities and the NGOs working with them. The integration services provided by NGOs will be available to all TCNs tailored to the individual needs.

**The integration measures of the HU-P will cover all people displaced due to Russian invasion in UA legally residing in Hungary.**

**For legal migrants**, the condition for obtaining permanent residence in Hungary is the existence of a livelihood and housing, which presupposes that they have regular housing and income. Experience shows that those who arrive legally, for business, employment or study purposes, including their family members, use far fewer integration services (mostly Hungarian language training, cultural programmes, community activities). However, they can also benefit from wide range of integration measures, HU-P will support their individual needs.

The integration of vulnerable people (pregnant women, single parents, people with acute health and mental health problems, children, victims of THB), will be supported through projects tailored to the needs of the individual. Only a few cases of TCNs have been identified by the authorities as **victims of THB** in recent years. Should such cases arise, with the support of HU-P they would be placed in sheltered homes, where they would receive rehabilitation sessions and their integration would be scheduled according to their mental state.

**Housing**

In the field of housing during the previous programming cycle 2 practices have emerged so far:

1. the organisation that was the beneficiary of the funding received from the programmes (Református Missziói Központ, Magyar Máltai Szeretetszolgálat) rented flats and concluded a tripartite sublease contract, paying the rent instead of the target group. This solution is more used by church related organisations, with the advantage that there is a larger number of apartments available, and that these organisations are more trusted by landlords. The disadvantage is that the target group does not gain experience in the renting process, so they are not successful in their efforts when they have to rent on their own. At the end of the project, the tenant typically has to leave the property, and requires the help of the NGO or church organisations to find a new tenancy.
2. the target group members look for the rentals themselves, concluding the contract and receive the rent in cash from the beneficiary, which they pay themselves, but they have to submit the receipt to the organisation that is the beneficiary (Magyarországi Evangélikus Egyház, Budapesti Módszertani Szociális Központ és Intézményei) of the fund. The advantage is independence and not having to move out of the rented accommodation at the end of the project. The disadvantage is that even with the help of the NGO it is more difficult to find a flat.

The aim is to ensure that as many people in need as possible are covered by the housing programme, and it would be appropriate the use of both practices, taking into account the resources, skills and level of integration of the target group.

Previous AMIF housing support projects did not focus solely on housing support, but typically provided a complex set of services to support integration (supporting children's school catch-up, parents' access to the labour market, running a babysitting, etc.) This is identified as a good practice that HU-P intends to continue.

## **Health care**

Health care in HU requires social insurance. For employees, it is provided by the employer or can be requested on a social basis. In general, social workers help people in need to contact the relevant office or to deal with administrative formalities. In the previous projects, it was good practice that social workers helped to organise medical visits, often accompanying patients. This practice HU will maintain and will be supported by HU-P.

**UAMs and young adults** who became beneficiaries of IP or TP are mainly accommodated as a long term solution in the residential homes run by child protection service.

In case of those that are still attending full-time education, the support from HU-P will complement the basic care and will focus partly on their schooling achievements (tutoring, remedial training according to their level of HU language skills and support for their education in general, including vocational training) and partly on their integration (leisure activities, talent management, mental health support).

For those who are no longer in education or who have turned 18 and are about to start or have already started independent living, HU-P will support activities to facilitate their entry into the labour market (CV writing, Word, Excel and other basic computer skills, assistance in finding a job, etc.) and preparation for independent living (life coaching, housing, mentoring, supporting of guardianship, social work).

Experience shows that UAMs and young adults are often involved in multiple different integration-related projects.

**Education** is one of the most important areas for inclusion. It is not only a way to improve language skills, but also a possibility to build relationships with members of the host community.

In the overriding interest of children, compulsory schooling is provided to all migrant pupils. Regarding the access to public and higher education beneficiaries of IP and TP enjoy the same rights as Hungarian citizens.

The HU-P will support the integration of the pupils into educational institutions, catching up programmes in schools and the purchase of educational equipment necessary for completion of their studies in case the family of the child cannot provide it or for UAMS.

In 2021, 7 825 TCN children of compulsory school age were enrolled in primary and in secondary education. Most of them attended educational institution in Budapest.

## **Specialised curricula**

Some of these schools have been teaching TCNs for a long time and have already developed, with the support of the EIF, integration programmes to facilitate children's integration and progress in school. Surveys were carried out among teachers working with the children, in order to get to know the curricula of the countries of origin and to design the new curriculum accordingly. The HU-P will continue to support and further develop these approved programmes, their extension to other schools and potential adaptation of these programme and curricula to the needs of pupils arriving to HU as a result of the UA crisis after assessment of their training needs.

For the subject "Hungarian as a foreign language" several projects were implemented during AMIF 2014-2020 to set up a special curriculum by professionals for children of compulsory school age from third countries. As mentioned above, HU-P will support the further development of these curricula.

To ensure delimitation with ESF+, HU-P does not plan to support vocational trainings (except for those attending full-time education mentioned above), but it does support trainings to facilitate access to the labour market, such as basic computer skills and obtaining a driving licence or support for the purchase of equipment and tools for participants in vocational training.

## ***Assessment and recognition of skills and qualifications***

Access to the labour market is more successful for those who are able to naturalise in HU the qualifications they obtained in their country. Based on our experience, this element would not be viable as a stand-alone measure, but it certainly has a place in complex integration projects, as it has worked in the past.

### ***Building the capacity of integration services provided by local authorities and other relevant stakeholders***

HU does not have a migration or integration strategy in place, yet HU-P will support local integration plans and activities that will be carried out **in line with the EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (2021-2027)**. The integration support measures and expected achievements envisaged in the HU-P framework are all included in the Action Plan.

An effective tool for integration is the existence action plans of local/regional actors covering all aspects of social inclusion, from housing support to employment and mental health care, taking into account individual needs as well. The HU-P is intended to support **the development and implementation of local integration action plans** in municipalities affected by migration, in order to ensure that the services, developments, campaigns, etc. implemented within the framework of the action plan help the smooth social integration of TCNs.

Up to now, higher number of TCNs enjoying IP or other forms of legal residency in HU has been mainly living in Budapest. Most of the TPs arrived from UA stay in Budapest, but they are now appearing in larger numbers in the county capitals, e.g. in Székesfehérvár, Tatabánya. They are even more numerous in places that already employed large numbers from UA before the war.

The state supports TCN integration through its institutional system: employment centres, government offices, health centres, educational institutions, etc. However, NGOs also play an important role in the effective social inclusion. The below listed activities typically are carried out by NGOs, churches or schools/other education providers. The state actors are present as partners where they have a significant role, like the naturalisation of qualifications. HU-P will fund consortiums of different organisations including NGOs, churches, foundation and state schools, state institution and local municipality actors.

#### Indicative list of activities supported with the programme:

- assistance to TCNs in administrative procedures (e.g. assistance with the application for a residential address card);
- naturalization and translation of qualifications obtained in third countries (where necessary for the equivalence procedure), the coverage of expenses; differential examinations;
- provision of a social workers in the process of integration of TCNs (social case work, groupwork);
- translation of documents into Hungarian (eg. birth certificates, driving licenses, employment certificates);
- short term mentoring at the workplace;
- provision of interpretation and translation outside the workplace, for training and service activities;
- housing support (financial support of renting, furnishing and household appliances);
- organizing activities to support cultural integration (crafts, excursions, visits to museums, etc.);
- assessing the educational and training needs of TCNs, reviewing past and current programs, developing new programs to meet needs (e.g. catch-up programmes for pupils, intercultural trainings and labour related trainings);
- programs to promote the integration of migrant children and children with migrant background in pre-school and at school, the development, improvement and sustainable operation of teaching-learning methods and teaching materials adapted to the different background of pupils (knowledge, religion, etc.);
- Hungarian language training/specialised e.g. work oriented language training;
- intercultural training for TCNs;
- targeted services for victims of THB and vulnerable groups, such as specialised protection and assistance services;

- supporting at least 3 local authorities with a larger number of TCNs living in their territory to develop and implement local and regional action plans, which take into account local specificities (for the effective provision of services to TCNs in their area, the programme or action plan includes e.g. migrant-specific and language training for local civil servants and public employees; the establishment and operation of migration help desks and partnerships with migrant-specific non-profit organisations, etc.).

***Access to public and private services for third-country nationals (III.3. i)***

One measure of integration is the access of TCNs to public and private services. The aim is that the work with clients from other cultures, who do not speak Hungarian or speak it poorly, should not be a hindrance in the institutions providing services and care and that TCNs should be able to manage their affairs independently and not with anxiety.

For that purpose, both public service providers, (employment centres, government agencies, health centres, etc.) and private service providers (employers) need to develop capacities, to improve their ability to engage and communicate with the TCNs, create information flows and coherence, to better understand and resolve conflicts arising from cultural differences.

In the 2014-2020 period with the support of AMIF, several intercultural trainings were organised for NDGAP staff. HU intend to maintain and develop these exercises in the new period and from the service provider side to involve as many participants as possible.

Indicative list of activities supported with the programme:

- linguistic and intercultural training and skills development for professionals, in particular public administration, public education, health, social care, law enforcement and interpreters involved in administrative procedures;
- provision of knowledge for the identification of documents to professionals working in public administrations who occasionally or regularly come into contact with TCNs, in particular those involved in administrative procedures;
- the development of comprehensive information tools, information hotlines, websites, manuals, on the rights of TCNs, the status of different categories of TCNs, administrative procedures and other processes relevant for TCNs, for both professionals in contact with migrants and also for TCNs;
- strengthening the capacity of public authorities and public service providers, expanding their services to interact with TCNs, for example by providing interpretation, translation, mentoring, mediation;

No operating support is planned under SO2.

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Legal migration and integration

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.2.1	Number of participants in pre-departure measures	number	315	3,150
O.2.2	Number of local and regional authorities supported to implement integration measures	number	1	3
O.2.3	Number of participants supported	number	1,500	15,000
O.2.3.1	of which number of participants in a language course	number	80	800
O.2.3.2	of which number of participants in a civic orientation course	number	300	3,150
O.2.3.3	of which number of participants who received personal professional guidance	number	315	3,150
O.2.4	Number of information packages and campaigns to raise awareness of legal migration channels to the Union	number	0	0
O.2.5	Number of participants receiving information and/or assistance to apply for family reunification	number	0	0
O.2.6	Number of participants benefitting from mobility schemes	number	0	0
O.2.7	Number of integration projects where local and regional authorities are the beneficiary	number	1	3

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Legal migration and integration

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.8	Number of participants in language courses who have improved their proficiency level in the host-country language upon leaving the language course by at least one level in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages or national equivalent	number	0	share	2021-2027	560	number	project	Baseline ref. yrs: 2016,2017,2018
R.2.9	Number of participants who report that the activity was helpful for their integration	number	0	share	2021-2027	2,500	number	project	-
R.2.10	Number of participants who applied for their qualification or skills acquired in a third country to be recognised / assessed	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	In the 2014-20 period, the number of nationalised TCN qualifications in the integration projects was not measured. HU cannot give a figure due to lack of comparison, but HU will collect these cases.
R.2.11	Number of participants	number	0	number	2021-2027	350	number	project	-



ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
	who applied for a long-term residence status								

## 2.1. Specific objective 2. Legal migration and integration

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Development of integration strategies	85,714.28
Intervention field	002.Victims of trafficking in human beings	79,457.14
Intervention field	003.Integration measures – information and orientation, one stop shops	857,142.85
Intervention field	004.Integration measures – language training	730,714.28
Intervention field	005.Integration measures – civics and other training	350,000.00
Intervention field	006.Integration measures – Introduction, participation, exchanges host society	60,000.00
Intervention field	007.Integration measures – basic needs	14,115,379.24
Intervention field	008.Pre-departure measures	1,071,428.57
Intervention field	009.Mobility schemes	0.00
Intervention field	010.Acquisition of legal residence	0.00
Intervention field	011.Vulnerable persons, including unaccompanied minors	334,285.71
Intervention field	012.Operating support	0.00

## 2.1. Specific objective: 3. Return

### 2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

#### **1. Ensuring the uniform application of the Union acquis and policy priorities regarding infrastructure, procedures and services (II. 3. a)**

The legal institution of detention of TCNs and its humane implementation, in line with European standards, is intended to ensure an effective removal policy in the aliens policing proceedings.

As described under the Section 1 detentions ordered in the aliens policing proceedings are carried out in detention centres for aliens (DCA) maintained by the Police in Nyírbátor (164 places), Győr (36 places) and in Budapest at the Airport Police Directorate (23 places). The operation of the guarded accommodation in Kiskunhalas is temporarily suspended but can accommodate 224 additional persons if necessary. The reduction in the number of return measures also had an impact on the number of detentions while the DCAs hosted 7 794 ppl in 2015 only 427 were accommodated in 2020.

In the case of vulnerable groups of persons (e.g. pregnant women, families with young children), the Alien Policing Authority may also designate community shelter or a reception centre as compulsory accommodation. These facilities are also used as alternatives to detention, the maintenance of which is also crucial, this latter will be financed from operating support under SO1.

UAMS not meeting the criteria to stay may not be placed in DCAs, they are placed in the Károlyi István Children's Center in Fót (CCF) together with UAM in a different legal status.

#### ***Establishment or improvement of infrastructure for detention (III. 4. a)***

In the case of the DCAs the priority of the HU-P is to refurbish the facilities in line with EU standards and to improve the quality of services. The observations in findings 6 - 9 of Commission Implementing Decision C(2021)10, summarising the assessment of the SCHEVAL audit carried out in autumn 2019, address the situation of detention facilities.

In the **center in Nyírbátor** the latest renovations was completed in 2012 from RF (internet rooms were set up for the target group, together with the provision of IT equipment and the purchase of equipment for leisure activities). To address the shortcomings identified in the Implementing Decision, the reconstruction of the Nyírbátor detention centre started under the AMIF 2014-2020. With this support improvements regarding the infrastructure and equipment of Nyírbátor will be carried out, however by the end of the 2021-2027 financial period new needs for modernisation of the equipment for the improvement of conditions for the target group is likely to become a necessity.

To address challenges identified during COVID pandemia, a separate sector with national competence will be set up in Nyírbátor with 30 new accomodation places to implement medical and psychiatric isolation and treatment in the new financial period. In the new sector permanent medical and specialist nurse presence will be esured.

Renovations at the Budapest Airport Police Headquarters and in Győr DCAs have not been managed for a long time, thus are essential. HU intends to carry them out at the beginning of the 2021-2027 period in order to address the SCHEVAL findings 10775/21.

The upgrading of equipment in the DCAs (e.g. workstations for the staff, internet accessibility for the target group and tools for freetime activities) is also a priority of the HU-P.

In the DCAs social workers (either state employed or NGO) will continue to carry out social, educational and recreational activities; therefore the employment of social workers and support for their activities should be maintained and additional professionals may be involved as well (e.g. psychologists or psychiatrists).

As a result of the above measures the host facilities will meet all national and EU standards:

- the prison-like conditions will disappear;
- appropriate facilities and conditions will be provided for the reception of visitors;

- sufficient and organised leisure activities will held;
- adequate protection of privacy in detention facilities will be ensured.

DCA's also have a fleet of vehicles for the transport of detainees, which were partially modernised at the beginning of the 2014-2020 period however further improved at the 2021-2027 period.

The Police have a continuous priority, in line with HU's IBM Strategy and the European Union's Voluntary Return and Reintegration Strategy, to ensure the widest preparedness of the personnel who come into contact with TCNs. Therefore, relevant training courses will be organised for them (intercultural training, identification of vulnerable persons, interviewing techniques, etc.).

Indicative list of actions supported with the programme:

- refurbishment of DCA facilities;
- creation of a health isolation unit;
- purchase of equipment and the fleet of vehicles;
- competency development, intercultural and interview technical training for the staff of the DCA and the staff of the aliens policing authority;
- trainings for staff working in the field of return, in line with article 3 (9) of the Return Directive (2008/115/EC), including the identification and treatment of vulnerable persons and victims of human trafficking and fundamental rights;
- a minimum basic level of English language training for staff working in the field of return in order to provide a humane and quality service and to facilitate basic day-to-day communication with detainees;
- complex social work services for the target group of TCNs in the DCAs, including leisure activities and information on the return possibilities and procedure (knowledge of national and EU legislation related to return, basic information on detainees' countries of origin, voluntary return and reintegration assistance, etc.), taking into account the specific situation of foreigners;
- provision of mental health services by the social workers, and by additional professionals such as psychologists or psychiatrists;
- assistance to returnees to prepare them for their return e.g. filling in the necessary documents;
- interpretation services in the DCAs.

Measures as effective alternatives to detention for unaccompanied minors (III.4. b and IV. 4. 90 %)

UAMs **without any distinction between age groups** may not be placed in detention centres. Under current practice they are all placed in the CCF, not separated from UAMs who are asylum seekers or have some form of protection. The priority is to provide UAMs with placement conditions adapted to their individual needs. The refurbishment of accommodation places the CCF would be carried out under SO1, and SO3 will focus on return trainings.

Through the preparations for the return of UAMs it is necessary to contact the guardianship authorities and parents in the country of origin, to identify the accompanying person (typically travelling home under the IOM Voluntary Return Programme), to find out where they will be placed in their country of origin, what reintegration support is most appropriate, how it will be used and who will provide it in the country of origin.

Indicative list of activities supported with the programme:

- preparation of UAMs return;
- return specific training of guardians and the staff of CCF;

*The introduction and reinforcement of independent and effective forced-return monitoring systems, as laid down in Article 8(6) of Directive 2008/115/EC; (III. 4. (c))*

The monitoring of forced return procedures is carried out by the Department for the Enforcement of

Sentences, Rule of Law and Legal Protection of the Office of the Attorney General pursuant to Article 2 (1) g) and Article 29 (6) of Act CLXIII of 2011 on the Office of the Attorney General. The prosecutor supervise the execution of the removal in accordance with the rules applicable in the framework of which he/she shall carry out the task referred to in Article 50(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

HU intends to carry out the tasks related to the development of the monitoring of returns under its own responsibility from national resources.

***The countering of incentives for irregular migration, including the employment of irregular migrants, through effective and adequate inspections based on risk assessment, the training of staff, the setting-up and implementation of mechanisms through which irregular migrants can claim back payments and lodge complaints against their employers, and information and awareness-raising campaigns to inform employers and irregular migrants about their rights and obligations pursuant to Directive 2009/52/EC (III. 4. d)***

On-site aliens policing inspection can be carried out for several reasons, but one main aim of these inspection is to detect illegal employment. From 2019 to 2021, 16 298 on-site inspections have been carried out, and in total of 928 workplaces were inspected. The riskiest sectors are construction and seasonal agricultural work. In order to avoid abuse and to reduce the number of illegally staying or non lawful employment of TCNs, controls need to be stepped up and adequate staffing and technical conditions (e.g ITC tools) must be ensured.

Labour inspections are often joined by NDGAP alien law enforcement officers. The on-site inspection units of the NDGAP were set up in 2019 the whole country is covered by 7 units. The units are made up of officers from various backgrounds therefore skill- or expertise-enhancing trainings are highly valuable to ensure uniform knowledge of these officers.

In many cases, inadequate employment is due to a lack of information. Relevant information is available on the NDGAP website.

Indicative list of actions supported with the programme:

- broad information campaigns targeting both the TCNs and the employers on the rules for the employment of TCNs;
- training of NDGAP staff on the rules for the employment of TCNs, identification of documents, intercultural trainings, etc;
- the purchase of equipment (e.g ITC tools), software.

## **2. Supporting an integrated and coordinated approach to return management at the Union and Member State level, to the development of capacities for effective, dignified and sustainable return, and to reducing incentives for irregular migration (II.3.b)**

Preparation of returns (III. 4. e)

In the field of readmission, HU is actively involved in EU-level cooperation to conclude new agreements between the European Union and third countries. HU promotes the efforts of the EU to set up EU-wide readmission programs with the countries of TCNs arriving via the Eastern and West Balkan routes and irregularly staying in the EU.

In parallel, we aim to enhance cooperation with EBCGA (except for the activity of Joint Reintegration Services) regarding the synchronisation of applications for information exchange.

Forced returns by land, in addition to the existing air flights carrying readmitted individuals will also place additional demands on the system. (From 2018 to 2021 2 770 persons were removed by land.) HU-P will support the removals.

Study of best practices in the MS and organisation of study visits (e.g. participation in ECRET mobility programme) abroad to develop the staff will also be necessary for:

- alien policing management

- staff performing forced returns and
- staff performing guarding duties in detention centres.

In order for the Aliens Police to be able to carry out its tasks properly it is also necessary to ensure the right working conditions (equipment and IT tools) and relevant trainings also involve EBCGA.

The available staff of the police in the field of aliens policing are able to carry out their daily tasks smoothly with the usual number of clients. However, experience shows that in the event of a large influx, they are no longer able to adequately carry out their duties, staff from other fields of police need to be redeployed. However, this staff is not trained in alien policing procedures. To ensure that the police force is prepared for a sudden influx, it is planned to create a reserve of staff from other disciplines. **The HU-P will support the training of this reserve staff in line with the Return Directive.**

Indicative list of actions supported with the programme:

- removals by land;
- development of the national IT system for the follow-up of inland forced returns and for the the synchronisation of applications (RECAMAS) (the implementation of interoperability of Reintegration Assistance Tool (RIAT), and the Return Check Management Services will not be covered by HU-P);
- study visits;
- trainings for staff working in the field of return, in line with article 3 (9) of the Return Directive (2008/115/EC) including the identification and treatment of vulnerable persons and victims of THB and fundamental rights is planned;
- appropriate training for reserve staff on alien policing procedures in line with the Return Directive, interviewing techniques;
- purchase of equipment for staff (e.g. workstations, software, interpretation equipment);
- purchase of different types and sizes of forced transport vehicles, mobile office for NPHQ.

### **3. Supported voluntary return and reintegration programmes (II. 3. c and IV. 3.)**

*Measures to support the returnee's sustainable return and reintegration, including cash-incentives, training, placement and employment assistance and start-up support for economic activities (III. 4. i, 90%)*

HU is continuously looking for ways to enhance the promotion of voluntary returns, to speed up the organisation of returns, support the implementation of returns, maintain reintegration support and to provide pre-departure and post-departure supports. The following factors and considerations are at the forefront in promoting voluntary return:

- A large number of voluntary returnees reside outside the reception facilities and it is a challenge to ensure that the right information reaches all potential voluntary returnees. Therefore voluntary return programs should include the development of an appropriate, targeted information strategy that reaches all stakeholders.
- Pre-return financial and administrative assistance is particularly important for those who are not in reception facilities, especially for families and vulnerable persons.
- Pre-departure assistance should also be tailor-made (e.g. housing support, provision of food packages, health care, involvement of a guardian, etc.)
- During the support of return, it is important to ensure that returnees not to become migrants again, therefore flexible reintegration support is needed to improve the situation and living conditions of returnee (e.g. training, business planning, health care, housing support or job search skills development).

**HU-P will support the implementation of voluntary returns by** the IOM which also has offices in the countries of origin. A key element in supporting returns is reintegration. In 2014-2020 period the use of

reintegration assistance was low in relation to the proportion of returnees. There is a need to increase information about this possibility both in HU and immediately after return in COI but also there is a need to strive for personalised reintegration. The sustainable reintegration requires an assessment of the returnee's situation, opportunities and capabilities, including the need for e.g. health-care, housing, participation in training or business plan. The reintegration plans would be prepared in the COI, with the help of IOM staff working there. The Budapest office of IOM approves the plans and assists in the implementation together with the IOM office in the COI, the supporting documents of the implementation will be collected within the project (e.g. invoices translated into English, operating licenses, other official certificates which prove the use of reintegration support).

Indicative list of actions supported with the programme:

- implementation of voluntary return programme
- information campaign on voluntary return and on reintegration support;
- creating the conditions for return (short term accommodation, health care, acquisition of documents);
- organising and assistance during return (escorts for UAMs and because of health reasons) assistance at the airports;
- reintegration advisement, reintegration support.

**4. Cooperation with third countries (II. 3. d)**

*Cooperation with third countries regarding countering irregular migration and regarding effective return and readmission (III.4.k)*

Improving the effectiveness of removals is a priority for the EU. The main element and the basis for this is the conclusion of readmission agreement based on various (political, economic, etc.) agreements and the effective implementation of existing agreements. The EU is expected to conclude readmission agreements with a number of COIs and transit and to continue negotiations to enforce existing agreements. With the conclusion of the conventions HU (the Ministry of Interior and the NPHQ) has a task to:

- enforce the provisions of the conventions by concluding implementing agreements,
- facilitate the establishment of appropriate professional cooperation.

HU will also seek to conclude agreements with third countries with which no agreement has yet been reached at EU level, and will also contribute to the preparation of EU-level agreements. (Tunisia, Morocco)

This requires the availability and training of experts who will:

- be familiar with the international and diplomatic environment,
- have a good multicultural competencies, which will enable them to develop more effective bilateral relations with third countries, thus facilitating return procedures.

Indicative list of actions supported with the programme:

- meetings and workshops for cooperation enhancement with COIs and transit and for the preparation and conclusion of new readmission agreements and implementation of conventions;
- study visits to third countries;
- training of the experts;
- organisation and conduction training courses for authorities of third countries (Pakistan, Tunisia) involved in readmission process.

In case of projects in or in relation to 3rd countries prior consultations referred to in Articles 5(3) and 16(11) of AMIF legal base will be carried out.

Operating support:

The maintenance of the DCAs is an ongoing task which is crucial as it has a positive impact on the mental health and well-being of the people accommodated. This includes painting, replacing broken or worn furniture, utensils and occasionally consumables. Operating support would be used by the NPHQ and by the NDGAP which are responsible for the field.

Wage costs of the staff of NDGAP e.g. for transferred persons handling of the countering of incentives for irregular migration would be covered by the HU-P.

The Program only includes elements that are in line with the Return Directive, the Charter of Fundamental Rights and the Commission's proposals Ref. Ares(2019)7896640 - 23/12/2019 for HU.



## 2.1. Specific objective 3. Return

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.3.1	Number of participants in training activities	number	250	1,030
O.3.2	Number of equipment purchased, including number of ICT systems purchased / updated	number	150	426
O.3.3	Number of returnees who received re-integration assistance	number	10	40
O.3.4	Number of places in detention centres created	number	30	30
O.3.5	Number of places in detention centres refurbished/renovated	number	0	59

## 2.1. Specific objective 3. Return

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.3.6	Number of returnees voluntarily returned	number	0	number	2021-2027	445	number	project	
R.3.7	Number of returnees who were removed	number	0	number	2021-2027	1,380	number	NPHQ/project	-
R.3.8	Number of returnees subject to alternatives to detention	number	0	number	2021-2027	378	number	NPHQ/project	-

## 2.1. Specific objective 3. Return

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Alternatives to detention	372,857.14
Intervention field	002.Reception/detention conditions	8,891,068.64
Intervention field	003.Return procedures	1,996,241.00
Intervention field	004.Assisted voluntary return	1,157,142.85
Intervention field	005.Reintegration assistance	257,142.85
Intervention field	006.Removal/Return operations	1,459,107.10
Intervention field	007.Forced-return monitoring system	0.00
Intervention field	008.Vulnerable persons/UAMs	3,857,142.85
Intervention field	009.Measures addressing incentives for irregular migration	374,435.06
Intervention field	010.Operating support	1,906,743.10

2.1. Specific objective: 4. Solidarity

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

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## 2.1. Specific objective 4. Solidarity

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.4.1	Number of staff trained	number	0	0
O.4.2	Number of participants who received pre-departure support	number	0	0

## 2.1. Specific objective 4. Solidarity

### 2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.4.3	Number of applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection transferred from one Member State to another	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	-
R.4.4	Number of persons resettled	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	-
R.4.5	Number of persons admitted through humanitarian admission	number	0	number	2021-2027	0	number	-	-

## 2.1. Specific objective 4. Solidarity

### 2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Transfers to another Member State (relocation)	0.00
Intervention field	002.Support by a Member State to another Member State, including support provided to EASO	0.00
Intervention field	003.Resettlement (Article 19)	0.00
Intervention field	004.Humanitarian admission (Article 19)	0.00
Intervention field	005.Support, in terms of reception infrastructure, to another Member State	0.00
Intervention field	006.Operating support	0.00

## 2.2. Technical assistance: TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

Reference: point (f) of Article 22(3), Article 36(5), Article 37, and Article 95 CPR

### 2.2.1. Description

The Prime Minister's Office as Central Coordination for the management of EU funds in Hungary, will provide the IT background and training for the collection and storage of data in accordance with the uniform requirements for all the MAs for the period 2021-27.

The storage of the data related to the previous period and the provision of training, data collection and IT support for specific needs not covered by central coordination in the current period will be covered by the technical assistance envelope. The following are planned:

Development of professional knowledge through participation in information events, conferences, events, professional training courses, publications, books and other tools organised by the European Commission, Member States or other institutions, abroad or in the country, and the production of training materials for the managing authority's staff.

Preparation, organisation and delivery of training workshops and events to assist beneficiaries to meet their commitments and comply with the relevant EU law.

Maintaining and developing computer systems to support data storage and collection, purchasing related software licences and tools.

Ensuring a more effective delivery of the managing authority's functions by:

- Maintaining and, where necessary, reinforcing the staff of the Managing Authority and the Audit Authority.
- Ensuring the availability of the necessary expertise (technical expertise, procurement expertise) for project selection and implementation.
- Operating monitoring committee.
- Preparing, organising and carrying out on-the-spot checks and audits carried out by the managing authority in the context of its programme management tasks.
- Maintaining and developing computer systems and acquiring the necessary equipment to support the effective management and control system.
- Recourse to external expertise for the preparation of evaluations/(mid-term) reviews.

To ensure visibility, information and communication requirements for assistance from the Funds:

- Preparation, organisation and implementation of information events in the framework of the information tasks related to the programme, measures or projects in line with the description under Section 7.
- Provision of information tools (promotional items with logos, brochures, etc.).



## 2.2. Technical assistance TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

### 2.2.2. Indicative breakdown of technical assistance pursuant to Article 37 CPR

Table 4: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	001.Information and communication	310,876.87
Intervention field	002.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	2,176,138.12
Intervention field	003.Evaluation and studies, data collection	310,876.87
Intervention field	004.Capacity building	310,876.87

### 3. Financing plan

Reference: point (g) Article 22(3) CPR

#### 3.1. Financial appropriations by year

Table 5: Financial appropriations per year

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Total								

### 3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
CEAS	Regular actions	Total	12,288,280.56	4,096,093.52	4,096,093.52	0.00	16,384,374.08	75.0000000000%
CEAS	Annex IV actions	Total	567,242.85	63,026.99	63,026.99	0.00	630,269.84	89.9999990480%
CEAS	Operating support	Total	1,001,286.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,001,286.20	100.0000000000%
Total CEAS			13,856,809.61	4,159,120.51	4,159,120.51	0.00	18,015,930.12	76.9142060260%
Legal migration and integration	Regular actions	Total	17,349,836.37	5,783,278.79	5,783,278.79	0.00	23,133,115.16	75.0000000000%
Legal migration and integration	Annex IV actions	Total	334,285.70	37,142.86	37,142.86	0.00	371,428.56	89.9999989231%
Total Legal migration and integration			17,684,122.07	5,820,421.65	5,820,421.65	0.00	23,504,543.72	75.2370362117%
Return	Regular actions	Total	12,720,851.80	4,240,283.94	4,240,283.94	0.00	16,961,135.74	74.999999705%
Return	Annex IV actions	Total	5,644,285.69	627,142.86	627,142.86	0.00	6,271,428.55	89.999999203%
Return	Operating support	Total	1,906,743.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,906,743.10	100.0000000000%
Total Return			20,271,880.59	4,867,426.80	4,867,426.80	0.00	25,139,307.39	80.6381825701%
Solidarity	Regular actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Solidarity	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Solidarity			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			3,108,768.73				3,108,768.73	100.0000000000%
Grand total			54,921,581.00	14,846,968.96	14,846,968.96	0.00	69,768,549.96	78.7196824808%

### 3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds<sup>1</sup>

Transferring fund	Receiving fund						
	ISF	BMVI	ERDF	ESF+	CF	EMFAF	Total
AMIF							

<sup>1</sup>Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management<sup>1</sup>

Instrument	Transfer Amount
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<sup>1</sup>Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

#### 4. Enabling conditions

Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes:  1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 and paragraph (1)-(5) of Article 194 of Act CXLIII of 2015  <a href="https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143">https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143</a>	Paragraphs (1) to (5) of Article 194 of the Public Procurement Act provide for the implementation of monitoring activities under the provisions of the Directives referred to, and Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of the Public Procurement Act sets out the responsibilities of the Minister responsible for public procurement for the collection and regular publication of statistical data in the course of the operation of the Electronic Public Procurement System.  The business intelligence (hereinafter: BI) module of the Electronic Public Procurement System was activated in spring of 2021, providing the data collection and analysis required for monitoring.
		2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements:  a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value;  b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.	Yes	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of Act CXLIII of 2015  <a href="https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143">https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143</a>	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of the Public Procurement Act sets out the responsibilities of the Minister responsible for public procurement for the collection and regular publication of statistical data in the course of the operation of the Electronic Public Procurement System .  The business intelligence (hereinafter: BI) module of the Electronic Public Procurement System was activated in spring of 2021, The BI module provides the collection and analysis of the data.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<p>Paragraph (8) of Article 195 and paragraph (1)-(5) of Article 194 of Act CXLIII of 2015</p> <p><a href="https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143">https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143</a></p> <p>14/2018. (VII. 3.) MvM Instruction on the Organisational and Operational Rules of the Prime Minister's Office</p> <p><a href="https://njt.hu/eli/v01/UT/2018/MVM/14">https://njt.hu/eli/v01/UT/2018/MVM/14</a></p>	<p>Paragraphs (1) to (5) of Article 194 of the Public Procurement Act provide for the implementation of monitoring activities under the provisions of the said Directive, and Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of the Public Procurement Act sets out the responsibilities of the Minister responsible for public procurement for the collection and regular publication of statistical data in the course of the operation. The BI module was activated in spring 2021.</p> <p>In the BI module of the Electronic Public Procurement System the collection and analysis of the data is insured.</p> <p>The Public Procurement Monitoring Department of the Prime Minister's Office was established in 2020, and the professional capacities required for monitoring, processing and analysing statistical information are still provided by the Department.</p>
		4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with article 83 (3) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (3) directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<p>Paragraph (8) of Article 195 and paragraph (1)-(5) of Article 194 of Act CXLIII of 2015</p> <p><a href="https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143">https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143</a></p>	<p>Article 194 (3) of the Public Procurement Act provides for the publication of the results of monitoring, and Article 195 (8) of the Public Procurement Act provides for the regular publication of statistical data collected in the course of the operation of the Electronic Public Procurement System.</p> <p>The IT development to ensure the public publication of the statements produced with the BI module (indicators of the Single Market Scoreboard and indicators related to the eligibility criterion "Effective</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	<p>Paragraph (4b) of Article 46 and paragraph (2)-(3) of Article 36 of Act CXLIII of 2015</p> <p><a href="https://www.njt.hu/jogszabaly/2015-143-00-00">https://www.njt.hu/jogszabaly/2015-143-00-00</a></p> <p>Act LVII of 1996 on the Prohibition of Unfair Market Practices and Restriction of Competition (Tpv.) Chapter IX.</p> <p><a href="https://www.njt.hu/jogszabaly/1996-57-00-00.58">https://www.njt.hu/jogszabaly/1996-57-00-00.58</a></p>	<p>monitoring mechanisms for public procurement market", point 2) is ongoing.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 36 (2) and (3) of the Public Procurement Act, contracting authorities and the Minister responsible for public procurement or the use of EU funds are obliged to send a report (notification or complaint under the Public Procurement Act) to the Hungarian Competition Authority if they suspect an agreement restricting competition. According to Article 519(1) of Government Decree 256/2021 (18 May 2021), the functions of the Minister responsible for public procurement in respect of the Home Affairs Funds shall be performed by the Minister of the Interior.</p>
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	<p>Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include:</p> <p>1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.</p>	Yes	General Guide to Calls for Proposals	<p>The central coordination will publish the Charter on the website.</p> <p>The template documents (Call template, General Guide to Calls for proposals) used in the support mechanism will stress the importance of compliance with the Charter. The checklists used for the relevant procedural steps in the implementation of the rights set out in the Charter will be completed in order to verify compliance with the Charter.</p> <p>Provide training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Charter (CPR Articles 9 and 73) will be incorporated into the basic training.</li> <li>- "Ensuring the application of the Charter</li> </ul>



Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					<p>in EU funding" e-learning training.</p> <p>The MAs are required to employ a fundamental rights officer who is responsible for coordination within the MA, collects good practices, provides professional support to staff observing the compliance with the Charter, prepares the report on fundamental rights for the MC meetings.</p> <p>Complaints are investigated by the MA, and if necessary, irregularities are investigated, which may lead to the recovery of the support.</p> <p>AMIF: legislative justification is attached regarding the access to international protection, reception conditions, detention and return (Charta: Art. 18-19.).</p>
		<p>2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Government Decree No 256/2021 (18 May 2021) on the rules for the use of certain EU funds in the 2021-2027 programming period.</p>	<p>Pursuant to Article 33 (2) of Government Decree 256/2021 (18.V.), the MC discusses the measures taken in relation to notifications concerning the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, based on a decision or report on a fundamental right, concerning EU development policy.</p> <p>The summary prepared by the Fundamental Rights Officer is discussed by the MC once a year. Contents of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of the Charter in the Programme</li> <li>- Results of the investigation and handling of complaints concerning the Charter.</li> </ul> <p>The report shall include: a description of the complaints lodged, (at which stage of the project, which basic right is</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					concerned,) the MA position on possible non-compliance, the actions planned/ taken (irregularity procedure) and their progress. The Fundamental Rights Commissioner's Office is invited to the MC.
4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC	Yes	<p>A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes:</p> <p>1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.</p>	Yes	<p><a href="http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=34535.376996">http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=34535.376996</a></p> <p><a href="http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=110932.266681">http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=110932.266681</a></p> <p><a href="https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2015-1432-30-22">https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2015-1432-30-22</a></p> <p><a href="https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2008-1065-30-22">https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2008-1065-30-22</a></p> <p><a href="https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2011-111-00-00">https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2011-111-00-00</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.parlament.hu/irom42/01620/01620.pdf">https://www.parlament.hu/irom42/01620/01620.pdf</a> (60.64. o.)</p> <p><a href="https://www.parlament.hu/irom42/00520/00520.pdf">https://www.parlament.hu/irom42/00520/00520.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://kormany.hu/dokumentumtar/testulet-i-szerv">https://kormany.hu/dokumentumtar/testulet-i-szerv</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.efiportal.hu/jogok/">https://www.efiportal.hu/jogok/</a></p>	<p>National Disability Programme [Parlament Resolution 15/2015 (IV. 7.)]</p> <p>- Interim evaluation was carried out halfway of the Programme (submitted to Parliament on 05 7 2022),</p> <p>- Implementation is supported by action plans (AP), which anchored the Programme objectives with concrete measures,</p> <p>- The Government Decision 1187/2020 (AP) completed with indicators, proposal made for indicators on exclusion and on the access of disabled people to the labour market.</p> <p>The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights carries out the independent mechanism tasks, the legislation submitted to the Parliament and the Disability Advisory Board (DAB) representing civil society, assists the work of the independent mechanism.</p> <p>The DAB's materials available at <a href="http://kormany.hu">kormany.hu</a> and <a href="http://efiportal.hu">efiportal.hu</a></p> <p>By the amendment of Government Decree 256/2021 the policy officer will use disability data of the National Statistical Office in the design and implementation of programmes.</p>
		2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and	Yes	Act XXVI of 1998 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Ensuring	The partnership will be implemented through the Hungarian social consultation

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.		<p>their Equal Opportunities  <a href="https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/1998/26">https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/1998/26</a>            Call template 2.4            General Guide to Calls 11.2            General Terms and Conditions            Government Decree 256/2021 (18 May)            Training material on the basics of cohesion policy            Disability in the European Union and Hungary - e-learning training material            Implementing the equal treatment requirement - e-learning training material</p>	<p>process and relevant information will be published on the central website, accessible to the public and in an accessible version. 467 partner organisations have been invited by separate letter, 12 of which are relevant professional organisations. The template documents (Call template, General Guide to Calls) developed by the Central Coordination and used by the support mechanism highlight the importance of compliance with the Convention and their use is mandatory. During implementation, the managing authority will monitor compliance with the horizontal aspects and equal opportunities commitments on the basis of a checklist criterion.</p> <p>Several relevant training courses are available in the training system.</p> <p>The person in charge of basic rights in the MAs promotes the mainstreaming of accessibility policies, legislation and standards in the implementation of the programmes, prepares reports for the MC meetings, ensures that lessons learned are incorporated into the institutional system.</p>
		3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	<p>Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights            Act CXXXV of 2003 on equal treatment and the promotion of equal opportunities            Act CLXV of 2013  <a href="https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2013/165">https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2013/165</a>              CL Act 2016  <a href="https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2016/150">https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2016/150</a></p>	<p>The summary prepared by the Fundamental Rights Officer is discussed by the MC once a year. Contents of the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the treatment of non-compliant projects</li> <li>- the investigation and handling of complaints submitted in relation to the Convention</li> </ul> <p>The Commissioner of Fundamental Rights will be invited to participate in the MC meeting.</p>

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				<p>XCII Act 2007  <a href="https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2007/92">https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2007/92</a></p> <p>Office of the Fundamental Rights Commissioner  <a href="http://www.ajbh.hu/jelentesek-inditvanyok-allasfoglalasok">http://www.ajbh.hu/jelentesek-inditvanyok-allasfoglalasok</a></p>	<p>The report shall include: a description of the complaints lodged, (at which stage of the project, which point of the Convention is violated) the MA position on possible non-compliance, the actions planned/ taken (irregularity procedure, on-site inspection), their progress, findings.</p> <p>Complaints handling:</p> <p>If a non-subsidy holder wishes to complain about non-compliance with the Convention, he or she may submit a complaint to the MA Fundamental Rights Officer and to the Commissioner of Fundamental Rights. MA will proactively cooperate in the investigation and liaise with Commissioner of Fundamental Rights. The Commissioner of Fundamental Rights or its separate department, the Directorate General for Equal Treatment, carries out the investigations in accordance with the administrative authority procedure.</p>

## 5. Programme authorities

Reference: point (k) of Article 22(3) and Articles 71 and 84 CPR

Table 10: Programme authorities

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Managing authority	Ministry of Interior	Judit Tóth	Deputy State Secretary	judit.toth@bm.gov.hu
Audit authority	Directorate General for Audit of European Funds	Balázs Dencsó	Director	balazs.dencso@eutaf.gov.hu
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Ministry of Interior	Judit Tóth	Deputy State Secretary	judit.toth@bm.gov.hu

## 6. Partnership

Reference: point (h) of Article 22(3) CPR

In order to make partnership - the close cooperation between public authorities, economic and social partners and civil society organisations at national, regional and local level - as effective as possible, the MA has produced a *"Guide to the partnership process and public consultation in the implementation of the Home Affairs Funds 2021-2027"*. Given that the European Union has not yet developed a new European Code of Conduct on Partnership for the period 2021-2027, the Guide has been developed on the basis of Commission Regulation (EU) No 240/2014 on the European Code of Conduct on Partnership in the European Structural and Investment Funds (Code of Conduct).

The Guide is an internal document approved by the State Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior and contains specifications for the MA. It aims to regulate the implementation of partnership tasks throughout the whole programme cycle, covering the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. The guide details the regulatory background (EU and national) to the partnership; the stages of the partnership process (programming, programme implementation, including both the development and evaluation of calls for proposals, monitoring, evaluation) and the description and timing of the tasks to be carried out in each stage; how partners are identified; and the channels for consultation (website, presence and online partnership events, expert working groups, individual interviews, letters).

The guidelines set out the principles for the selection of partners, which are:

- The partners should be selected to be the most representative stakeholders in terms of the relevant disciplines.
- Ensure transparency in the selection process.
- The partners should be public authorities, economic and social partners and organisations representing civil society, which are able to exert a significant influence on the programmes or which may be significantly affected by the implementation of the programmes.

Particular attention should be paid to groups who, although they may be affected by the programmes, have difficulty in influencing them, such as persons with disabilities etc.

In the selection of partners, we have taken into account the requirements of the Code of Conduct, the CPR as well as the national horizontal regulation.

Compliance with the requirements of the Code of Conduct has been made difficult by the fact that in Hungary the management of the fields covered by the Home Funds are highly centralised for administrative and legal reasons, so that relevant regional, local and urban partners cannot be involved, or only to a limited extent. On the other hand, the existence of umbrella organisations in the sector, organisations representing policy and civil society organisations at national level and regional actors is not relevant in the field. At the Commission's suggestion, civil society organizations representing people with disabilities were also invited to participate in the Monitoring Committee. Also, the partnership includes all organisations that have contributed to the implementation of the 2014-2020 national programmes of the Home Funds.

### **Partnership in programming**

The draft programmes were developed in partnership with **expert working groups** appointed by the MA on a fund-by-fund basis. When organising the public consultation of the programming documents, we aimed to achieve national coverage and maximum social outreach.

The draft programme was presented at a meeting of the Human Rights Working Group, which is made up of NGOs. A summary of the draft programme was published on [www.belugyialapok.hu](http://www.belugyialapok.hu) in November 2021, some 60 comments and suggestions were received from 8 organisations, mostly NGOs and churches following the publication of the draft.

The list of priority partners includes the organisations that have contributed to the implementation of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund National Programme 2014-2020.

The substantive comments received and the Managing Authority's position on them are also published on [www.belugyalapok.hu](http://www.belugyalapok.hu). Many of the suggestions and comments are reflected in the final technical content of the programme document.

It is a specific feature of the Hungarian development policy system that the MA sets out the schedule for the use of programme resources in the so-called **Annual Development Framework** (hereinafter referred to as the "ADF"). This document contains the title of the measures to be supported, the budget, the selection procedure, the expected date of publication of the call for proposals, so that it is clearly visible what development funds will be available in the next year. The content of the ADF will be drawn up with relevant experts in the field, and the draft will be subject to the opinion of the **Monitoring Committee** of the Home Funds (MC). The involvement of the MC in the opinion on the ADF is a legal obligation of the MA.

### **Partnership in the implementation of the programme**

The participation of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes will be ensured through the proper functioning of the monitoring committee (MC) of the programmes. HU is planning to establish a single MC for ISF, BMVI and AMIF for the 2021-2027 programming period. Monitoring sub-committees may be set up in the framework of the MC to review the progress towards the objectives and challenges in key areas.

The composition of the Monitoring Committee and the sub-committees will be based on the actors listed in the Partnership Code of Conduct for civil society organisations, so that relevant civil society organisations, including those responsible for the rights of persons with disabilities, social partners and the Commissioner of Fundamental Rights, alongside governmental actors will be included in its membership, in line with Art 8 of the CPR taking into account the specificities of the Fund. The members of the Monitoring Committee representing civil society will be selected based on an objective assessment of their expertise and merit. The selection of each organisation will take into account the experience of the 2014-2020 period Monitoring Committees and will seek to involve partners who can contribute their expertise and knowledge to the implementation of the Programme.

The European Commission Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs will participate in the work of the MC in an advisory and monitoring capacity.

The final MC will be established and its members will be appointed after the adoption of the programmes.

A 10-day public consultation period for **calls for proposals** prepared under the ADF is also a legal obligation. The MA will finalise the draft call for proposals in the light of the comments received. This can be followed up on the website.

Calls for proposals will be published on the central website [www.palyazat.gov.hu](http://www.palyazat.gov.hu) in such a way that at least 30 days will be allowed before the deadline for submission of grant applications to familiarise themselves with the content requirements of the call. The publication of calls for proposals and any amendments thereto will be the subject of a notice.

Similarly to the previous programming period the **MA will organise regular information sessions** on the submission of grant applications, **training sessions on the implementation of successful projects** and on the fulfilment of reporting obligations, and **events to share good practice**.

### **Partnership in evaluating the implementation of programmes**

The **MA will carry out evaluations** to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU added value **of the Home programmes**, with the aim of improving the quality of design and implementation.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the evaluations, **an evaluation plan will be prepared** within one year of the approval of the programmes by the Commission, which will include a mid-term evaluation to be carried out by 31 March 2024 and an evaluation to be carried out **by 30 June 2029 to assess the impact of the programmes**. The draft evaluation plan will be submitted for public consultation and will be amended in the light of the comments received and submitted to the Monitoring Committee, which will decide on its approval. The approved evaluation plan will be published on the central website [www.palyazat.gov.hu](http://www.palyazat.gov.hu). If necessary, the evaluation plan may be amended. The modification will follow

the same procedure as the original plan. The MA intends to entrust the evaluations to independent experts in their field of competence, who will be provided with the necessary procedures to produce and collect the data required for the evaluations. The final evaluations carried out will be published on the website. Both in the implementation of the programme and in the evaluation, **the aim is to involve the specific groups that may be affected by the programme.** e.g, taking into account the needs of people with disabilities can add a lot of value to the success of the programme. The MA also wishes to explore the possibility of involving the local territorial cooperation and the relevant organizations representing the field of employment in the evaluation of the implementation of the programme.



## 7. Communication and visibility

Reference: point (j) of Article 22(3) CPR

The communication activities of the HU-P is the responsibility of the MA and will be implemented using earmarked Technical Assistance resources with the technical and organizational support provided by the Central Coordination (hereinafter: CC).

The MA appoints a joint communication officer for all the three Home Funds. The communication officer will participate in the operation of the Member State Communication Network, will report at its meetings on the communication activities implemented and planned by the MA and will discuss the possibility of coordinated communication in the case of links with other programmes and the RRF.

Objectives:

To present and explain AMIF's development objectives and achievements inform the public about the results of the programme in way that is understandable to both the general public and professionals, thus increasing the visibility and recognition of the strategic objectives of the programme and the use of EU support.

Targeted information on the main lines of intervention, development opportunities and results for the population concerned by the measures defined in the HU-P.

Promotion of HU-P related EU direct funds, transfer of information using the MA network.

To provide potential applicants with full and continuous information on the HU-P enabling them to access and use EU funds and on the specific calls for proposals, and to mobilise applicants.

Informing programme beneficiaries of the communication obligations concerning their project and providing ongoing assistance to ensure that they fulfil their communication duties as defined in the CPR in a regular and effective manner (e.g. by highlighting the origin of EU funding in accordance with the Beneficiaries' Information Obligations Manual (hereinafter: BIO manual) prepared by the CC.

To present the annual progress and achievements of the HU-P through various communication tools.

Dissemination of technical and other information material produced in the course of the implementation of the programme.

Tools, channels:

Branding: as the provisions of the CPR also apply to the HOME Funds, instead of the visibility elements used in 2014-2020, the MA will use the common branding elements designed by the CC in compliance with the regulations of the CPR to ensure a unified image in the new financial period and further highlight the importance of EU contribution.

Events: the MA intends to organize (virtual or in-person) professional events, conferences, information days for professionals, potential applicants and beneficiaries. Furthermore, in order to reach the widest possible range of target groups, we plan to participate in events organised by the CC relevant to AMIF and other joint communication activities (campaigns, events, audiovisual tools).

Social media: the MA plans to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the social media platforms operated by the CC to promote the achievements of EU contribution, and will support the project-level presence of beneficiaries on different social media platforms.

Printing, graphics: brochures and info materials, roll-ups, etc. Taking into account cost-efficiency and environmental considerations, whenever possible digital publications are given priority to reach the target audience.

PR, creative: videos and short films published on relevant channels (website, social media), promotional items distributed at various events.

Website: to ensure a uniform flow of information, the main communication and visibility channel will be the central website ([www.palyazat.gov.hu](http://www.palyazat.gov.hu)), within that the sub-site dedicated to AMIF, accessible and optimized for disabled users. The central website will be available within 6 months of the decision

approving the programmes under the CPR, until then the current website of the Home Funds operated by the MA ([www.belugyalapok.hu](http://www.belugyalapok.hu)) will be used to communicate up-to-date programme-related information required under Article 49 of the CPR.

Press and other media coverage: press events, press releases.

Target group

the general public,

potential applicants and beneficiaries,

relevant representatives of national and international professional organisations and institutions.

Source:

The costs incurred in implementing the above objectives will be financed from the Technical Assistance budget. The planned activities will be detailed in the annual communication plans.

Monitoring:

The progress of the following programme-specific communication objectives will be presented at the MC meeting, with the values being refined in the annual communication plans:

Events: 5 events / year, 30 participants / year

Press and other media coverage: 3 in the programming period

Website, social media: minimum 1 000 hits in the programming period.

8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

### A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	Estimated proportion of the total financial allocation within the specific objective to which the SCO will be applied in %	Type(s) of operation covered		Indicator triggering reimbursement (2)		Unit of measurement for the indicator triggering reimbursement	Type of SCO (standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the SCO
		Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

(1) This refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

B. Details by type of operation

C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc.)

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2. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) CPR is relevant to the type of operation.

3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.

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4. Please explain how you have ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate.

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5. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

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## Appendix 2: Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs

### A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Indicators		Unit of measurement for the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary(ies)
		Code(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

(1) Refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations.

(2) Refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable.

## B. Details by type of operation

## DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Programme snapshot 2021HU65AMPR001 1.2	Snapshot of data before send	8 Dec 2022		Ares(2022)8538302	Programme_snapshot_2021HU65AMPR001_1.2_hu.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021HU65AMPR001_1.2_hu_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021HU65AMPR001_1.2_en.pdf	8 Dec 2022	