

DUBLIN II

Regulation & asylum in Hungary

guide for asylum seekers

You are now in the Republic of **Hungary** (*Magyarország*) official language: Hungarian (magyar). Hungary is a Member State of the European Union (EU), situated in Central-Eastern Europe.



- ★ Capital, International Airport
- ☒ Permanent detention centre
- ✚ Open refugee camp or shelter
- ✳ Children's Home

Authority in charge of asylum: Office for Immigration and Nationality, OIN (*Bevándorlási és Állampolgársági Hivatal, BAH*), which falls under the Ministry of Interior.



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Hungarian Helsinki Committee

This guide provides practical information about the Dublin II procedure, asylum seekers' rights, asylum proceedings and protection statuses.

It is written directly for asylum seekers under a Dublin process. It will also be useful for people working in the asylum sector.

The information guide is available in Arabic, English, Farsi, French, Russian and Somali.

The Dublin Regulation- European Union

You cannot choose the country in which you wish to apply for asylum.

According to the Dublin regulation, **you can only apply for refugee status in one member state. Usually, this is the member state which you first reach. In practice this normally means that the country where you apply will return you to the appropriate state.**

This might happen where :

- your fingerprints were taken in another country (and stored on a common European database called EURODAC)
- you admit that you have been to, or through, another country, even if you didn't give your fingerprints
- it can be shown by some other source of evidence that you have been to, or through another country
- it can be shown that you were previously issued a visa for an EU country
- you tell the authorities that you wish to join your spouse, who is an asylum seeker or a refugee in another country

Alternatively, if your husband, wife or child is an asylum seeker or a recognised refugee in another member state, that country should be responsible for your asylum application only if you so desire. If you are an unaccompanied minor, the member state where your parent or parents, reside is responsible for your asylum application.

■ Article 3.4 Dublin Regulation

The asylum seeker shall be informed in writing in a language that he or she may reasonably be expected to understand regarding the application of this Regulation, its time limits and its effects.

The Dublin Regulation applies in the following countries Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

the Regulation in Operation

The Take Charge Procedure

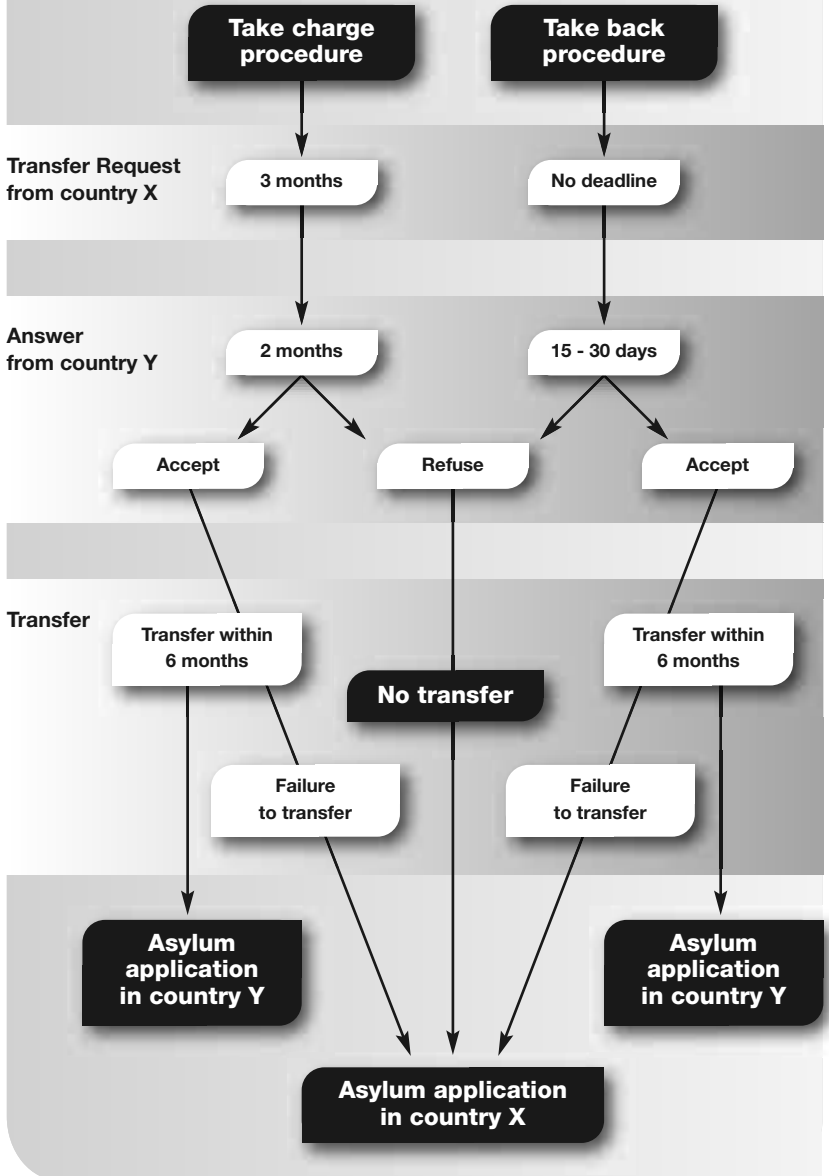
Where another member state is designated responsible under the criteria in the Regulation, that state is approached to take charge of you and to examine your application.

The Take Back Procedure

Where a member state has already examined or begun to examine your application, it may be requested to take you back, if you have left that member state.



You are in country X



Implementation of the Dublin regulation in Hungary

What happens if Hungary wants to send you to another state under the Dublin Regulation?

When you apply for asylum in Hungary, you will first be photographed and your fingerprints will be taken. The machine that takes the fingerprints is linked to a database, which is able to check if you have been to another state that is using the Dublin Regulation. So, even if you use another name, every state is able to find out if you gave your fingerprints in another country.

The next step is a first interview with an immigration officer. This usually happens within a few days after your arrival. You will be asked questions regarding your personal data, how you came to Hungary and about the reasons why you are asking for protection. Don't forget to mention your family members living in Europe, your health problems and whether you experienced serious problems in one of the European countries on your way to Hungary.

The authorities will first examine whether a Dublin procedure should start in your case. If yes, the **admissibility procedure (the first part of the procedure) is suspended** until the Dublin decision is issued, which will determine the country responsible for your asylum claim. The Dublin procedure can take a long time, several weeks or even months. Once the Immigration Office issues a Dublin decision, you can no longer withdraw your asylum application.

If the Immigration Office decides that another country should deal with your asylum application, and you do not agree with this, **you can appeal this decision**. You should submit your appeal to the Immigration Office **within 3 days**. Your appeal will be decided by a regional court, depending on the place of your accommodation. The official deadline for the court to decide is **8 days**, but in practice this can take longer. There is very little chance that your appeal will be successful, as the court will not interview you, and your appeal will not stop the transfer. This means that the Immigration Office can transfer you to the other country responsible for dealing with your application even if a judge has not yet issued a decision. Still, you should **ask the court to suspend your transfer**. However, during the time the court is deciding whether to suspend your transfer, the Immigration Office can already transfer you to the responsible country. You can ask for help the Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

Where will I stay during the Dublin procedure?

- Either in the refugee camp in Debrecen (you can only leave the camp in particularly justified cases, upon permission of the authorities) or in immigration jail.
- If you are a minor (younger than 18 years) and you have no adult family member to take care of you in Hungary, you will be sent to the children's home in Fót. REMEMBER: If you don't have any documents to prove that you are a minor and the authorities do not believe you, you should ask for a special examination by a doctor, who can officially say if you are younger or older than 18 years. Ask help from a lawyer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

Can I be transferred to another state if I am sick?

We advise you to tell any disabilities, illness, health or psychological problems that you might have to the immigration officer at the first interview. If the Immigration Office still decides to send you to another state, you can repeat these reasons in the appeal against the Office's decision.

My family member lives in another EU country. Can this country become responsible for my asylum application?

Only if your family member is your child under 18 years old, husband, wife or your parent (if you are younger than 18 years). In case of other family members you will have to prove that they depend on you because of their health conditions. Mention this at the first interview right after your arrival.

I have experienced serious problems in the EU country that I crossed before I came to Hungary. What can I do to avoid my transfer back to this country?

You should mention this at the first interview with the Immigration Office. If the Office still decides to send you to another state, you can still repeat these reasons in the appeal against the Office's decision. Don't forget to ask the court to suspend your transfer!

I have already asked for asylum in another EU country and my asylum application was rejected. Why does the Hungarian authority still want to send me back to this EU country?

The Dublin procedure will start even if your application was rejected, unless the country where you received a negative decision has already started the deportation procedure.

What to do if you are transferred to Hungary under the Dublin Regulation?

When you are transferred to Hungary, you will be received by the Immigration Office. If you wish to ask for asylum or to maintain your former asylum claim, you have to **make this clear** at the first interview with the Immigration Office. The practice in Hungary is that the Immigration Office first starts an **expulsion procedure**, which might result in an expulsion order and only afterwards will your asylum application be taken into consideration. If this is your first asylum application, your expulsion will be suspended, but if it is already your second application then it will not prevent the expulsion. In case you receive the expulsion decision, you should appeal against it within **8 days** and also ask for the suspension of the deportation if relevant. You should submit the appeal to the Immigration Office or the Police directly and they will send it to the competent court. You can ask for help from a lawyer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

• If you have applied for asylum in Hungary before, and your procedure was finished

When is my procedure finished?

- in case you received a final negative decision (your application was rejected),
- in case the first decision was negative and you missed the deadline for the appeal or you did not go to the court hearing

- in case you left Hungary and your procedure was stopped (closed without a decision on the merit of the claim)

In case you come back to Hungary and your previous asylum procedure has already finished, you will have to start a new asylum procedure. In order to have your asylum application accepted, you will need to present important **new facts or circumstances** that were not considered in your previous asylum procedure (for example, the situation in your country of origin or your personal situation has changed since the previous asylum procedure). **REMEMBER:** Your **second asylum application might not prevent the authorities to deport you** from Hungary. If this is the case (if you received an expulsion order) you should appeal against the expulsion order and also ask the court to suspend your deportation.

• If you have not applied for asylum in Hungary before

You can apply for asylum when you are transferred to Hungary. In case you receive an expulsion order, the expulsion will be suspended for the duration of the asylum procedure, but you should still appeal against the expulsion order.

Where will I stay when I return to Hungary?

- Either in the open refugee camp in Debrecen or in an immigration jail (if you received an expulsion order).
- If you are a minor (under 18 years) and you have no adult family member to take care of you in Hungary, you will be sent to the children's home in Fót. **REMEMBER:** If you don't have any documents to prove that you are a minor and the authorities do not believe you, you should ask for a special examination by a doctor, who can officially say if you are younger or older than 18 years. Ask help from a lawyer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

The Hungarian asylum procedure

Different forms of protection that you can get in Hungary

■ **Refugee status (*menekült*):** A person who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted in his/her country of origin because of his/her race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a “particular social group”.

- “Persecution” usually means a serious human rights violation, such as torture, inhuman or degrading treatment, slavery, physical or sexual violence or very serious discrimination.
- If you experience problems because you are a woman, or because of your gender identity or sexual orientation or for having any other special characteristic that cannot be changed (or you do not want to hide it), you can fall under the “particular social group” category.

■ **Subsidiary protection status (*oltalmazott*)**: A person who is at a real risk of suffering any of the following harms in his/her country of origin:

- Death penalty
- Torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,
- Serious threat to a civilian's life or person because of indiscriminate violence in an armed conflict but NOT because of his/her race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a "particular social group".

■ **Tolerated status (*befogadott*)**: A protection status based on a more general (not individualized) risk of harm in the country of origin.

REMEMBER: Bad economic or environmental conditions in your country of origin do not usually make you entitled to any of these forms of protection.

Procedure for claiming asylum

How do I ask for asylum?

You should submit the asylum application as soon as possible, by contacting the Immigration Office or the Police (Rendőrség), if you are in jail, at the border or at the airport. If you arrived in Hungary with false documents, you should immediately mention this, and if possible show your real documents otherwise this can cause problems later in your asylum procedure. There are no formal requirements, you can ask for asylum in writing or orally and **in any language**.

If you are afraid that the officer will not understand your asylum application, clearly say the word "MENEKÜLT" (refugee) or "MENEDÉK" (asylum) in Hungarian and also submit a written application in your language. You have to sign the written application yourself.

*ATTENTION: If you entered Hungary illegally, the immigration authorities probably will first start an expulsion procedure. If this is your first asylum application your expulsion will be suspended, but if it is already your second application, it will not prevent the expulsion. In case you receive the expulsion decision, you can appeal against it within **8 days** and also ask for the suspension of the deportation. You should submit the appeal to the Immigration Office or the Police directly and they will send it to the competent court. You can ask for help from a lawyer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee.*

How is the application processed?

a. The "admissibility procedure" (*előzetes vizsgálati eljárás*)

You will have an interview with an immigration officer, usually within a few days after your arrival. You will be asked questions regarding your personal data, how you came to Hungary and about the reasons why you are asking for protection. Don't forget to mention your family members living in Europe, your health problems and whether you experienced serious problems in one of the European countries on your way to Hungary.

The authorities will first examine whether a Dublin procedure should start in your case. If yes, the admissibility procedure is suspended until the Dublin decision is issued. See page 4.

Further on, your application will NOT be admitted to the “in-merit procedure” (examination in details), and will be refused, if:

- you are a citizen of a member state of the EU,
- you have already been recognized as a refugee by another EU member state, or by another country and this status is still valid and you can go back to this country,
- you have applied for asylum again after having been rejected in a previous asylum procedure in Hungary, and your new application does not contain any new elements,
- you stayed or travelled through a “safe third country” before coming to Hungary and you had an opportunity to ask for adequate protection there,
- you have relatives in a “safe third country” and you can lawfully enter that country,
- a “safe third country” requests your extradition (for example if you committed a crime there),
- your reasons for asylum are obviously irrelevant (for example your only claim is that you are not able to find a job at home),
- your country of origin cannot be established because you are not telling the truth,
- you did not ask for protection within a reasonable time, even though you had the opportunity to do it earlier.

The admissibility procedure takes maximum **30 days**.

In Dublin cases it can take longer. If you apply for asylum at the airport, the Immigration Office has to finish the admissibility procedure within **8 days**.

The admissibility procedure will be stopped and closed if you miss the interview or if you disappear!

If the Immigration Office decides that your asylum application is “inadmissible”, **you have the right to appeal**. You should submit your appeal to the Immigration Office **within 3 days** and the Office will forward it to the competent court. In your appeal, you have to explain why you don’t agree with the decision. The Court might decide to interview you. The deadline for the Court to take a decision is **8 days**. However, in practice this might take longer. You can ask the lawyer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee to help you write your appeal.

Which countries does the Immigration authority consider to be “safe third country”?

Any country where:

- your life and liberty are not in danger because of your race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a “particular social group” and you are not exposed to the risk of serious harm;
- they would not send you to another country where you would be exposed to death penalty, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and
- you can apply for recognition as a refugee and receive adequate protection.

If you don’t agree that a « safe third country » is actually safe for you, you have to prove this in the above mentioned appeal.

Where will I stay during the admissibility procedure?

- Either in the open refugee camp in Debrecen or in an immigration jail (if you received an expulsion order).
- If you are at the airport and the decision is not taken within 8 days, you will be transferred to the refugee camp in Debrecen or to an immigration jail.
- If you are a minor (under 18 years) and you have no adult family member to take care of you in Hungary, you will be sent to the children's home in Fót. REMEMBER: If you don't have any documents to prove that you are a minor and the authorities do not believe you, you should ask for a special examination by a doctor, who can officially say if you are younger or older than 18 years. Ask help from a lawyer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

b. The “in-merit procedure” (részletes eljárás)

During the in-merit procedure, the Immigration Office will **interview** you at least once (but maybe more times). During these interviews you will be asked to explain in detail the **reasons why you had to leave your country of origin**. The first detailed interview usually takes place a few weeks after the start of the in-merit procedure. You should ask the Hungarian Helsinki Committee lawyer for help before your first interview.

Your “credibility” plays a very important role in this procedure, so it is very important that you give a detailed explanation during the interview(s) of why you had to leave your home country. Try to concentrate on the problems you had at home and the things that you are afraid of in your country. Try to make sure that you do not tell conflicting statements!

If you cannot remember a name, place or date, don't panic and don't invent false details. Just try to give as much information as possible and explain to your officer why it is difficult to remember such details. It is not obligatory to submit any **documentary evidence** (certificates, judgments, articles, photos, etc.) to support your asylum application. But if you have these with you, they can help to show that what you are saying is true.

A **written record** will be prepared in Hungarian during the interview. This record must contain all the important elements of what you said during the interview. At the end of the interview, this written record will be read and translated to you. **When you sign the interview record, you also sign that you agree with its content.** This means that it will be almost impossible to claim afterwards that there was some misunderstanding! So listen very carefully when the records are read out to you at the end of the interview. You should say immediately if there are any problems.

In most cases, it is very hard to talk about the reasons for asking for asylum. But if you do not tell your real problems during the interview, the authority will not realize that you need protection. If you feel tired during the interview, you can always ask for a short break. You may also ask for help from a doctor or psychologist from the Cordelia Foundation (see contact information on page 13) about how to talk to the officer about painful things that you would prefer not to remember.

Keep in mind that the officer, the interpreter, your lawyer, your social worker and the judge all have the strict obligation to keep everything that you say secret. Nothing will be told to the authorities of your home country (not even the fact that you applied for asylum).

After the interview with your asylum officer, it is possible that the **national security services** will interview you as well.

The deadline for the in-merit procedure is 45 working days, but this can be extended for 22 working days. The Immigration Office usually makes a decision **in 45 to 90 days**.

Where will I stay during the in-merit procedure (including the appeal procedure)?

- If you were detained during the admissibility procedure, you can then remain in the jail during the in-merit procedure as well (maximum 12 months).
- If you were not detained then you will be able to stay in the Debrecen open refugee camp. If you want to leave for more than 24 hours you have to get permission from the camp administration. However, if you leave the camp without permission for more than one day, the Immigration Office will think that you have disappeared and will close your asylum procedure.
- You may also arrange your own private accommodation. However, you have to first submit a request to the Immigration Office to allow you to stay in private accommodation. To do this, you will have to submit the copy of the certificate that proves who the owner of the apartment is (tulajdoni lap), plus the rent agreement (lakásbérelti szerződés) or a declaration from the owner that proves that he/she gives you shelter (befogadó nyilatkozat).
- If you are a minor (under 18 years) and you are in Hungary without any adult family member, you will stay in the children's home in Fót.

Keep in mind that if you chose to stay at private accommodation you must be available at the address you give to the Immigration Office. Make sure that your name is clearly written on both the door and the mailbox of the house. If you do not receive the letters that the Immigration Office sends you, they will think that you have disappeared and they will close your asylum procedure.

How will I know when and where the interviews take place?

An official letter, which will be in Hungarian, will be given to you with all the details concerning the interview. If you stay in the Debrecen camp, the immigration officer will contact you to inform you about the date of the interview. If you stay at a private house, the postman will bring you a letter from the Immigration Office. If you are not at home, he/she will only leave a notice for you, and you will have to pick up the official letter at a nearby post office. If you have a lawyer, the Immigration Office will also inform the lawyer about the date of the interview. If you are detained, the Officer will come to the detention centre and you will have an interview there.

Rights of the asylum seekers

During the whole asylum procedure you have the right to:

- ▶ Use your mother tongue or another language that you speak well (right to an interpreter).
- ▶ Request an interpreter and an asylum officer who is the same sex as you.
- ▶ Receive a written copy in Hungarian of all decisions taken during your asylum procedure.
- ▶ Be informed about the content of the decision(s) in your mother tongue or another language that you understand well.
- ▶ Receive free legal assistance from a lawyer and/or from a non-governmental organization.
- ▶ Contact the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Budapest (see contact information on page 13).
- ▶ Once your procedure gets to the in-merit phase, unless you are in detention (jail), you will receive the humanitarian residence permit.
- ▶ You have a right to a monthly allowance once your case is referred to the in-merit procedure.
- ▶ However this is only if you are not detained and if you are not residing at a private address.
- ▶ You have a right to basic medical care and emergency medical assistance. The doctors visit the refugee camp and detention centres a few times a week.
- ▶ You can work only if you are staying in the refugee camp and only inside the camp. Contact the camp administration for more information. However, if the asylum procedure takes longer than a year, you then have the right to work outside the camp. For this, first you have to obtain a valid work permit (munkavállalási engedély). Contact a social worker of the Menedék Association or the Immigration Office for help (see contact information on page 13).
- ▶ Your children have a right to attend school. If they are present in the country for less than a year, they can attend school upon your request.

Make sure that you and the interpreter understand each other without difficulty. Interpreters must behave in a neutral way; they do not have the right to ask you their own questions or to try to get you to withdraw your asylum application. If you have communication difficulties with the interpreter or you think that the interpreter is not neutral, tell these problems immediately to the officer and/or your lawyer and ask for another interpreter.

Outcome and consequences

You have to be present in person when the decision is given to you. An interpreter will help you to understand the decision. If you leave the country before the decision is communicated to you, the decision will be published on the notice board of the immigration authority and after **8 days** it will be presumed that it was communicated to you. This is important in case the decision is negative and you return to Hungary only after the deadline for the appeal has expired. In this case you will need to start a new asylum procedure and present new evidence.

a) If you are granted protection

There are 3 protection statuses in Hungarian law. When the officer tells you about the decision, he/she will also explain the kind of protection status you are granted.

■ Refugee status (*menekült*)

This status is valid for an indeterminate period of time (but can be withdrawn in special circumstances). Under this status you get a Hungarian identity card, a refugee travel document, you have a right to work and a right to family reunification¹. If you start the family reunification **within 6 months** after you get the status, you will NOT have to prove that you can support your family and that they will have health insurance in Hungary. **After 3 years** of continuous stay in Hungary you can apply for Hungarian citizenship, but you will have to fulfil many different conditions in order to get it.

■ Subsidiary protection status (*oltalmazott*)

This status is valid for **5 years**, but it can be withdrawn earlier by the authorities. This status can be renewed after a review process. The other rights are the same as for refugee status. If you want to reunite with your family, you **have to prove** that you are able to support them and that they will have health insurance in Hungary.

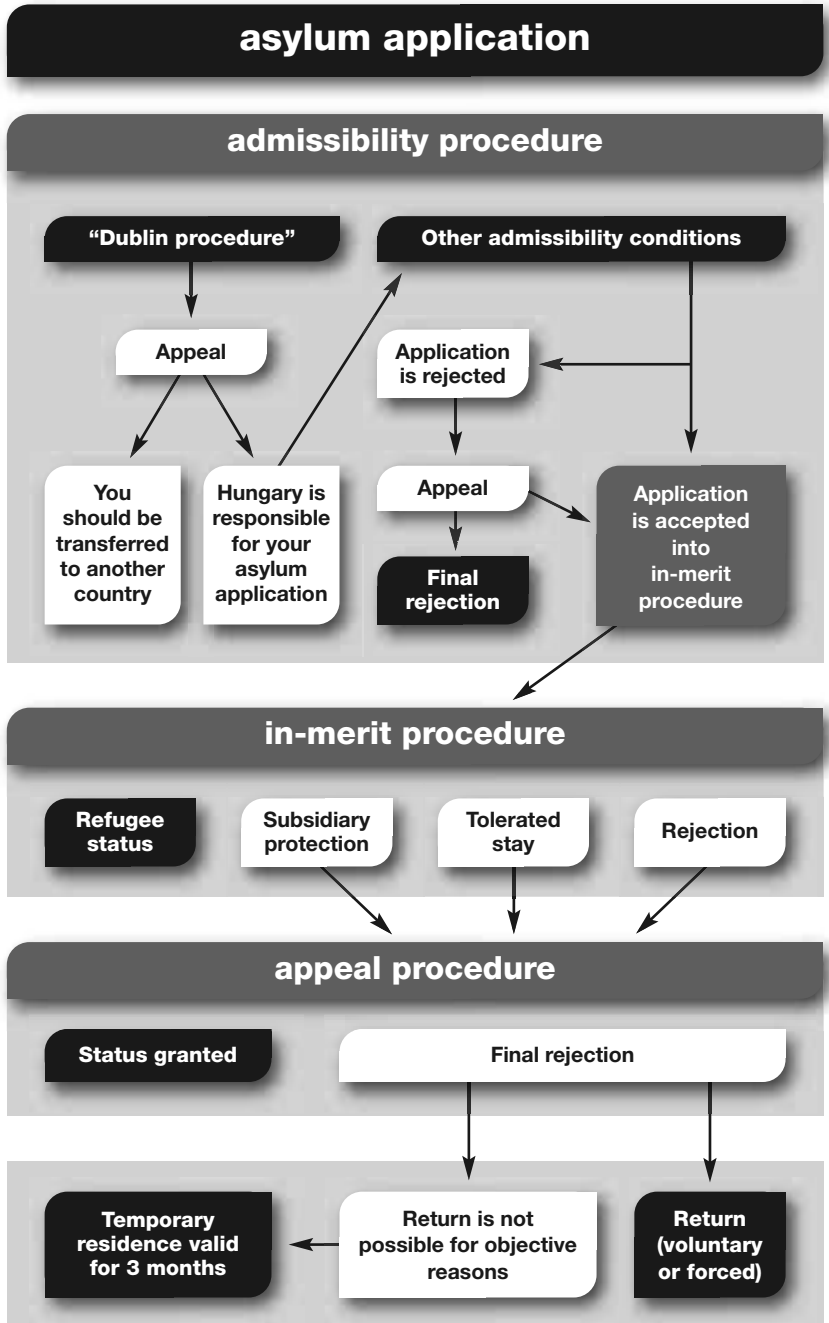
■ Tolerated status (*befogadott*):

This status is valid for **1 year**, but it also can be withdrawn earlier by the authorities. This status can also be renewed after a review process. Under this status you get a humanitarian residence permit, but you DO NOT get travel documents and you can only work if you obtain a work permit. If you want to reunite with your family, you have to prove that you are able to support them and that they will have health insurance in Hungary.

b) If your asylum application is rejected or if you don't agree with the status granted

You have to submit your appeal to the Immigration Office **within 15 days** after receiving the decision. In your appeal, you need to explain why you think the decision is wrong. You can ask the Hungarian Helsinki Committee's lawyer to help you with the appeal. The deadline for the court to decide is 45 working days, but in practice the procedure can take **several months**. The court is obliged to **interview** you in person.

1 — You can only reunite with your spouse, children, parents (if you are a child without family in Hungary), otherwise only economically dependent parents or other close family members if they cannot care for themselves because of health reasons.



At the end of the appeal procedure the court can take 3 different decisions:

- ▶ Accept your appeal and grant you one of the protection statuses.
- ▶ Partly accept your appeal and cancel the decision of the Immigration Office, and order the Office to carry out a new procedure and re-consider your case.
- ▶ Reject your appeal and accept the decision as it is

The court's decision will be final and you cannot appeal it.

You can start a new asylum procedure, but only if you can present important **new facts or circumstances** that were not considered in your previous asylum procedure (for example, the situation in your country of origin or your personal situation has changed since the previous asylum procedure).

REMEMBER: Your second asylum application might not prevent the authorities to expel you from Hungary before your asylum procedure is finished. In case you receive an expulsion order, you need to appeal against it and ask the court to suspend your deportation at the same time.

c) Return

Once you receive a final negative decision, another interview will be scheduled, this time with the Alien police, in order to issue an **expulsion order**. During this interview make sure to mention any personal circumstances which might prevent the authorities from issuing an expulsion order (for example your family members living in Hungary). If the expulsion order is nevertheless issued, you will have maximum **30 days** to leave the country. You may lodge a request for judicial review of the expulsion order within **8 days**. The court has **15 days** to decide. If you were already issued an expulsion order at the beginning of your asylum procedure, you can no longer appeal against it and you have to leave the country.

With the expulsion order you usually receive a **ban of entry** to the Schengen area. Entry bans may be ordered for a maximum duration of **3 years**, and may be extended by maximum 3 additional years at a time.

If you would like to return voluntarily, you should mention this at the interview. You can also get in contact with the **International Organisation for Migration** (see contact on page 14), which will help you organising your voluntary return. Alien police can also decide that you will be returned by force. In that case you might be detained, while they prepare your expulsion. The expulsion order can be suspended; if more time is needed for preparation of your expulsion, however, the maximum time of detention is **12 months**.

In case, for objective reasons, your return is impossible, you will be given a **certificate of temporary residence** (*ideiglenes tartózkodásra jogosító igazolás*), which is valid for up to **3 months**. The certificate of temporary residence protects you from arrests and detention if you are stopped by the Police and you did not commit any offence or crime. With this temporary residence you are entitled to emergency health care. This status does not grant you the right to work, to participate in public education or to receive financial aid.

Contact information

Hungarian Helsinki Committee

(Magyar Helsinki Bizottság)

Free-of-charge legal assistance

■ Budapest (central office)

1054 Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky ut 36–38

tel/fax: 06 1 321 4323, 06 1 321 4141,

website: www.helsinki.hu, e-mail: helsinki@helsinki.hu

Languages: Hungarian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Serbian, Russian, German.

Call first for an appointment!

■ Békéscsaba immigration jail / Dr. Timea Kovacs, lawyer

6720 Szeged, Tisza L. körút 34,

tel: 06 20 496 7372

Languages: Hungarian, English. Visits the jail once a week.

■ Debrecen refugee camp / Dr. Orsolya Szántai-Vecsera, lawyer

Location: House No. 47 (green house)

tel/fax: 06 52 448 446,

languages: Hungarian, English, French, Serbian,

Consultation: Monday–Thursday afternoon, Friday morning

■ Children's home in Fót / Dr. Júlia Iván, lawyer

Hungarian Helsinki Committee, 1054 Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 36–38,

tel/fax: 06 1 321 4323

Languages: Hungarian, English, French.

Call first for an appointment!

■ Budapest International Airport, immigration jail / Dr. Gábor Győző, lawyer

Hungarian Helsinki Committee, 1054 Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 36-38,

tel/fax: 06 1 321 4323

Languages: Hungarian, English. Visits the airport every second week.

■ Nyírbátor immigration jail / Dr. Róbert Miskolczi, lawyer

4400 Nyiregyhaza, Iskola utca 3,

tel: 06 42 506 313

Languages: Hungarian, English. Visits the jail once a week.

■ Győr immigration jail / Dr. Norbert Torják, lawyer

Szilvágylé Ügyvédi Iroda, 9021 Gy r, Kisfaludy utca 41,

tel: 06 96 314 115

Languages: Hungarian, English. Visits the jail once a week.

■ Kiskunhalas immigration jail / Dr. Tímea Kovács, lawyer

6720 Szeged, Tisza L. körút 34,

tel: 06 20 496 7372

Languages: Hungarian, English. Visits the jail once a week.

Menedék Association (*Menedék Egyesület*)

Free-of-charge social assistance

(if you need help for example in finding a job, a place to sleep,...)

■ **Budapest (Central Office)**

1090 Budapest, Erkel utca 13/A, 5th floor

tel: 06 1 411 1710, 06 1 411 1711, 06 20 430 9919, fax: 06 1 411 1711

Website: www.menedek.hu • E-mail: menedek@menedek.hu

Languages: Hungarian, English, French, Serbian.

Call first for an appointment!

■ **Békéscsaba immigration jail** / Zsuzsa Perák, social worker

Location: Inside the jail, tel: 06 66 452 617,

languages: Hungarian, English, Serbian

■ **Debrecen refugee camp** / Éva Adoba, Anna Kerek, social workers

Location: House No. 47 (green house),

tel: 06 52 428 537, 06 70 331 9568, fax: 06 52 428 537

Languages: Hungarian, English, Russian, Ukrainian, Italian,

Consultation: Monday–Thursday afternoon, Friday morning

Cordelia Foundation (*Cordelia Alapítvány*)

Free-of-charge psychological assistance

■ **Budapest** (central office), 1133 Budapest, Karpat utca I./B, 6. em. 24

tel: 06 1 349 1450, fax: 06 1 239 1332, website: www.cordelia.hu,

e-mail: cordelia@chello.hu

No consultation in this office, but you can call to get an appointment.

The psychiatrists of the Cordelia Foundation visits Debrecen and Bicske refugee camps once a week (usually on Thursdays).

Languages: Hungarian, English, Russian.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR)

■ **UNHCR Regional Representation for Central Europe,**

1022 Budapest, Felső utca 27

tel: 06 1 3363 060, fax: 06 1 3363 080,

website: www.unhcr-budapest.org,

e-mail: hunbu@unhcr.org

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

Assistance for voluntary return

1065 Budapest, Révay utca 12

tel: 06 1 472 2500, fax: 06 1 374 0532

Website: www.iom.hu, e-mail: mrfbudapest@iom.int

Office of Immigration and Nationality (*Bevándorlási és Állampolgársági Hivatal*)

■ **Asylum Directorate**

1117 Budapest, Budafoki út 60
tel: 06 1 463 9170, fax: 06 1 463 9108,
website: www.bm-bah.hu, e-mail: menekult@bah.b-m.hu

Refugee camps

■ **Debrecen refugee camp**

4033 Debrecen, Sámsoni út 149
tel/fax: 06 52 413 517

■ **Bicske integration shelter**

2060 Bicske, Csabdi út 20,
tel: 06 22 350 907

■ **Children's home in Fót**

2151 Fót, Gyermekváros Vörösmarty Mihály út 4

Immigration jails

■ **Győr**

Szövetség út 17, 9026 Győr
tel: 06 96 510 835

■ **Kiskunhalas**

Mártírok útja 25, 6400 Kiskunhalas
tel: 06 77 522 944

■ **Nyírbátor**

Bocskai út 2-4, 4300 Nyírbátor
tel: 06 42 510 568

■ **Airport jail**

Repülőtéri Rendőrigazgatóság, Budapest
tel: 06 1 2960 680

Transnational Dublin project

Transnational advisory and assistance network for asylum seekers under a Dublin process

In order to overcome the shortcomings of the Dublin II Regulation, the French association Forum réfugiés coordinates a 18-month project which aims to develop tools for comprehensive and reliable information on the procedure of the Dublin Regulation and the asylum national systems and monitoring tools for asylum seekers placed under the Dublin procedure.

The main objective of this project is to create a european network of associations providing follow-up and assistance to asylum seekers in their charge, finding themselves under the Dublin procedure.

Dublin II Regulation: Council Regulation No. 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member States responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national.

European partner organizations:

Asyl in not (Austria), Italian refugee Council (Italy), Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado (Spain), Danish Refugee Council (Denmark), Dutch refugee council (Netherlands), Forum réfugiés (France), France Terre d'Asile (France), Helsińska Fundacja Praw Człowieka (Poland), Hungarian Helsinki Committee (Hungary), Irish Refugee Council (Ireland), Jesuit refugee service (Romania), Organisation Suisse d'Aide aux Réfugiés (Switzerland), Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen (Belgium).

Project website ► <http://www.dublin-project.eu>