



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



Magyar Helsinki Bizottság

Asylum in Hungary

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



The authority in charge of asylum is the **Office for Immigration and Nationality**, OIN, or simply Immigration Office (Bevándorlási és Állampolgársági Hivatal, BÁH), which is part of the Ministry of the Interior.

1. Different forms of protection 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.
- A “well-founded fear” means that you can objectively show to the Immigration Office that you would be a victim of persecution if you had to return to your country of origin (for example your statements at the asylum interview are coherent and credible).
- If you experience problems because you are a woman; because of your gender identity or sexual orientation (for example you are man and feel attraction to other men) 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” (for example there is war in your country and you had to escape because you were living in the war zone, even if you did not participate in the conflict).

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

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

2. The asylum procedure

? How do I ask for asylum?

You should submit the asylum application as soon as possible, either 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** say 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 in two copies. Please do not forget to sign the written application!

ATTENTION: If you entered Hungary **illegally**, the immigration authorities probably will first start a **deportation (expulsion) procedure**. If this is your first asylum application your expulsion will be suspended (so you will not be deported until the Immigration Office decides on your asylum application). If it is already your second application, it will not stop the deportation procedure. 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 written 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?

The asylum procedure in Hungary has two phases. First there is an admissibility procedure and if the Immigration Office decides that your application is acceptable, then it is followed by the in-merit procedure (examination in detail).

A. THE “ADMISSIBILITY PROCEDURE” (előzetes vizsgálati eljárás)

You will have an **interview** with an asylum officer and a translator, 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 if you have 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 you came across a country where the “Dublin regulation” is used (see the list of Dublin countries [on page 12](#)). If you did, then the “Dublin procedure” will start in your case and the admissibility procedure will be suspended until the Dublin procedure is finished. [See page 11 for more details on the Dublin procedure.](#)

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

- you are a citizen of a member state of the European Union (EU);
- you have already been recognised as a refugee by another EU member state, or by another country and this status is still valid and you can go back to that country;
- you applied for asylum again after being 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” (a non-EU country) before coming to Hungary and you had the possibility to ask for asylum 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 asking for asylum do not have any connection with asylum (for example your only problem is that you are not able to find a well-paid job at home);
- the Immigration Office cannot determine from which country you are from, because you are not telling the truth;
- you waited too long before asking for asylum, even though you had the possibility to do so.

The admissibility procedure takes **30 days** maximum. 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” (not accepted), **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 do not 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 can take longer. You can ask the lawyer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee to help you write your appeal.

? Which countries does the Immigration Office consider to be a “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” (see page 3) and you are not exposed to the risk of serious harm (see page 3);
- 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 refugee status and get 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 Immigration Office does not take a decision within 8 days, you will be transferred to the refugee camp in Debrecen or to an 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 document 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 for 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's 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. Make sure that you do not say conflicting things during the interview.

If you cannot remember a name, place or date, don't panic and don't invent false details. Just try to think your story over again and 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. At the same time, presenting false documents can lead to a criminal procedure.

A **written record** will be prepared in Hungarian during the interview. This document 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 what is**

written in it. This means that it will be impossible to claim afterwards that there was some misunderstanding or something was translated incorrectly. 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 with the translation.**

In most cases, it is very hard to talk about the reasons for escaping from your homeland. But if you do not tell your real problems during the interview, the authority will not realise 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 at the end of the brochure) 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 a strict obligation to keep everything that you say in secret. They will not tell anything about you 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 Hungarian **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 another 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 remain in the jail during the in-merit procedure as well (for 12 months maximum);
- If you were not detained 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. If you leave the camp without permission for more than 24 hours, the Immigration Office will think that you have disappeared and will close your asylum procedure.
- You may also arrange your own private accommodation. You have to first request the Immigration Office to allow you to stay in a private apartment. 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 (lakásbéleti szerződés) or a declaration from the owner that proves that he/she gives you shelter for free (befogadó nyilatkozat).
- If you are a minor (younger than 18 years) and you are in Hungary without any adult family member, you will stay in the Children's home in Fót. See contact information at the end of the brochure.

Keep in mind that if you choose to stay at a 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 written 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 apartment, 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.

3. Rights of the asylum seekers

During the whole asylum procedure:

- You can use your **mother tongue** or another language that you speak well (you have the right to an interpreter).
- You can request an interpreter and an asylum officer **of the same sex** as you (man or woman).
- You will receive a **written copy** in Hungarian of all decisions taken during your asylum procedure.
- You will be informed about the **content of the decision(s)** in your mother tongue or another language that you understand well (with the help of an interpreter).
- You can receive free legal assistance from a lawyer and/or from a non-governmental organisation.
- You can contact the office of the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** in Budapest (see contact information at the end of the brochure).
- When your asylum application gets to the in-merit procedure, and if you are not in detention (jail), you will receive a **humanitarian residence permit**.
- If it is your first asylum procedure and you are not detained and you are not staying in a private apartment, you have the right to receive a small monthly **“pocket money”** (when your asylum application gets to the in-merit procedure).
- **You have the right to basic medical care and emergency medical assistance. 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. If the asylum procedure takes longer than a year, you 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 Immigration Office or the Menedék Association for help (see contact information at the end of the brochure).

- Your children have the right to go to **school**. If they are present in the country for less than a year, they can attend school if you request it.

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 during the interviews and they must not try to convince you to withdraw your asylum application or to change your story. 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.

4. Possible results of the asylum procedure

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 given to you, the decision will be published on the notice board of the Immigration Office and after **8 days** they will consider it as if it had been personally given to you. This is important in case the decision is negative and you return to Hungary only after the deadline for appeal is over. 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 asylum 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 **indefinite period** of time (but can be withdrawn in special circumstances). Under this status you get a Hungarian identity card for 10 years, a refugee travel document, you have the right to work and the right to family reunification. You can only reunite with your spouse, children, parents (if you are a child without family in Hungary), otherwise only with economically dependent parents or other close family members if they cannot care for themselves due to health reasons. 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 or 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 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. 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. You can apply for Hungarian citizenship only after 8 years. Most other rights are similar to the rights of refugees.

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 a travel document 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. After 3 years you can apply for permanent residence 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.

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 (refugee status, subsidiary protection or tolerated status).
- 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

If you receive a final negative decision you will have another interview with the Immigration Office (this time not with an asylum, but with an “alien policing” officer), 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 you have family members living in Hungary). If the expulsion order is issued, you will have maximum **30 days** to leave the country. You may appeal the expulsion order within **8 days** by sending your appeal to the Immigration Office. The court has **15 days** to decide. If your expulsion order was issued before you asked for asylum, 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 (the zone including most EU member states). 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 Organization for Migration** (see contact information at the end of the brochure), and they will help you organise your voluntary return. The Immigration Office 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 the preparation of your expulsion the maximum time of detention is **12 months**.

If, for objective reasons, your return is impossible, the Immigration Office will give you a **temporary residence certificate** (ideiglenes tartózkodásra jogosító igazolás), which is valid for up to **3 months**. This certificate 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 card 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.

? Where will I stay during the return procedure?

You will stay in an immigration jail or in the community shelter in Balassagyarmat (see contact information at the end of the brochure).

5. The “Dublin procedure” in Hungary

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

According to the “Dublin Regulation” of the EU, **you can only apply for refugee status in one EU member state. Usually, this is the first member state that you reach. This normally means that any other state where you apply later will return you to the first state.**

This can happen when:

- your fingerprints were taken in another country (your fingerprints are stored in a common European database called EURODAC, so the authorities will recognise you even if you use a different name or personal identity)
- you tell the authorities that you have been to or travelled through another EU country, even if you didn't give your fingerprints
- some other evidence shows that you have been to another EU country
- you have a visa for an EU country
- you tell the authorities that you want to join your spouse, who is an asylum seeker or a refugee in another country.

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, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Iceland, Norway and Switzerland are not EU member states but still participate in the Dublin system.

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

In the admissibility procedure (see page 4) the Immigration Office will first examine whether a Dublin procedure should start in your case. If yes, the admissibility procedure is suspended until the decision of **which country is responsible for dealing with 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 or detention. The appeal will not automatically stop your transfer. Therefore, in your appeal you should also **ask the court to suspend your transfer**. The official deadline for the court to decide is **8 days**, but this can take longer in practice. The court will not interview you personally and there is very little chance that your appeal will be successful. You can ask for help from 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 very special cases, if the authority enables you) or in an 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 document 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 for help from a lawyer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

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

You should tell the asylum officer about any disability, illness, health or psychological problems that you have 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 of age, husband, wife or your parent (if you are under 18). In case of other family members, you will have to prove that they depend on you due to 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 this 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.

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 (deportation) procedure**, which might result in an expulsion order and only afterwards will your asylum application be examined. 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.

A. If you applied for asylum in Hungary before and your procedure was finished

? When is my procedure finished?

- If you receive a final negative decision (your application and appeals were rejected),
- If the first decision was negative and you missed the deadline for appeal or you did not go to the court hearing,
- If you left Hungary and your procedure was closed (without a decision on the merits of your claim).

If you come back to Hungary and your previous asylum procedure has already finished, you will have to start a new asylum procedure. To have your new asylum application accepted, you have 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 will not automatically prevent the authorities from deporting 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**.

B. 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 old) and you have no adult family member with you in Hungary, you will be sent to the children's home in Fót. REMEMBER: If you don't have any document 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 for help from a lawyer of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee.

6. Contact information

Hungarian Helsinki Committee (Magyar Helsinki Bizottság) - Free legal assistance.

Budapest (central office), 1054 Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 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.

Please always call first for an appointment!

Békéscsaba immigration jail / Tímea Kovács, lawyer

6720 Szeged, Tisza L. körút 34, tel: 06 20 496 7372

Languages: Hungarian, English. The lawyer visits the jail once a week.

Debrecen refugee camp / Orsolya Szántai-Vecsera, lawyer

4033 Debrecen, Sámsoni út 149. House No. 47 (green house), tel/fax: 06 52 448 446.

Languages: Hungarian, English, French, Serbian. Consultation: Mon.–Thursday afternoon, Friday morning.

Children's home in Fót / Júlia Iván, lawyer

Hungarian Helsinki Committee, 1054 Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 36–38, tel/fax: 06 1 321 4323

Languages: Hungarian, English, French. Please always call first for an appointment!

Budapest Liszt Ferenc International Airport, immigration jail / Gábor Győző, lawyer

Hungarian Helsinki Committee, 1054 Budapest, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky út 36–38, tel/fax: 06 1 321 4323

Languages: Hungarian, English. The lawyer visits the airport every second week.

Nyírbátor immigration jail / Róbert Miskolczi, lawyer

4400 Nyíregyháza, Iskola utca 3, tel: 06 42 506 313

Languages: Hungarian, English. The lawyer visits the jail once a week.

Győr immigration jail / Norbert Nagy, lawyer

9027 Győr, Tátika u. 1. 2/6, tel. 06 70 234 9202

Languages : Hungarian, English. The lawyer visits the jail once a week.

Kiskunhalas immigration jail / Tímea Kovács, lawyer

6720 Szeged, Tisza L. körút 34, tel: 06 20 496 7372

Languages: Hungarian, English. The lawyer visits the jail once a week.

Menedék Association (Menedék Egyesület) - Free social assistance (if you need help for example in finding a job, a place to sleep, etc.).

Budapest (Central Office) 1090 Budapest, Erkel utca 13/A, ground floor #5, 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, Serbian. Please always call first for an appointment!

Békéscsaba immigration jail / Saeed Mohamed Abu Jubere, social worker

Location: Inside the jail, tel: 06 20 227 4267, languages: Hungarian, English, Arabic

Debrecen refugee camp / Tímea Kovács, social worker

Location: House No. 47 (green house), tel/fax: 06 52 428 537, 06 20 226 7286

Languages: Hungarian, English, Romanian. Please always call first for an appointment!

Kiskunhalas immigration jail / Zsuzsa Perák, social worker

Location: Inside the jail, tel/fax: 06 77 422 539, 06 20 476 4510, languages: Hungarian, English, Serbian.

Nyírbátor immigration jail / Éva Adoba, social worker

Location: Inside the jail, tel/fax: 06 42 254 6600, 06 70 331 9568

Languages: Hungarian, English, Russian, Ukrainian.

Cordelia Foundation (Cordelia Alapítvány) - Free psychological assistance, rehabilitation of torture victims and traumatised asylum-seekers.

Budapest (central office), 1133 Budapest, Kárpát utca I./B, 6. emelet 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 the psychiatrists visit the **Debrecen and Bicske refugee camps once a week**. Please ask the social worker about the time of their visit.

Languages: Hungarian, English, Russian.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR Regional Representation for Central Europe, 1022 Budapest, Felvinci út 27.

Tel: 06 1 3363 060, fax: 06 1 3363 080, website: www.unhcr-centraleurope.org, e-mail: hunbu@unhcr.org

International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Assistance for voluntary return.

1065 Budapest, Révay utca 12, tel: 06 1 472 2500, 06 80 205 018 (hotline), fax: 06 1 374 0532

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

Hungarian Interchurch Aid (Magyar Ökumenikus Segélyszervezet)

Children's Home in Fót, Vörösmarty tér 2, tel: 06 30 749 2273

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.bevandorlas.hu, e-mail: menekult@bah.b-m.hu

Refugee camps

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

Children's home in Fót, 2151 Fót, Vörösmarty Mihály út 4. tel: 06 27 358 490

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

Community shelter

Balassagyarmat community shelter, 2660 Balassagyarmat, Kossuth u. 43., tel: 06 35 501 041

Immigration jails

Airport jail, Budapest, Ferihegyi repülőtérre vezető út, 1675 Budapest, Pf. 10. tel: 06 1 294 1166

Békéscsaba, 5600 Békéscsaba, Kétegyházi út 10., tel: 06 66 519 830, 06 66 452 617

Győr, 9026 Győr Szövetség út 17., tel: 06 96 337 810

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

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