



Accurate, timely, interoperable? Data management in the asylum procedure

HUNGARY

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National Contribution from *Hungary*

Top-line factsheet

Hungary clearly distinguishes the making, registering and lodging phases of an application. Making can take place at any public authority in Hungary, but registering and lodging is carried out by the National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP). In practice, however, the above mentioned phases usually follow each other promptly.

While carrying out data management during the asylum procedure, the NDGAP follows a coherent approach. No channelling or specific caseloads take place. Since 2015, the only significant change concerning data management - beyond the implementation of GDPR - was setting the time limit between the making and the registration and lodging an asylum application to the maximum of 3 days. No data is available on average time period between the two phases.

The asylum authority did not identify any significant challenges or problems related to data management within the asylum procedure. At the same time, the applicants' right to information as well as legal remedy concerning data management is upheld. The NDGAP's data management is supervised by the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information.

Section 0: Impact of COVID-19

Did your (Member) State introduce any major change(s)/reform(s) related to data management due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

No

Section 1: The asylum procedure

1.1 Overview of the asylum procedure

Please provide an overview on the regular asylum procedure in your (Member) State by answering the following questions.

1.	Does your (Member) State clearly distinguish in national legislation among the
	abovementioned phases of making, registering and lodging of an application?

X Yes /
No

If yes, please elaborate briefly.

The asylum seeker can make an application for asylum before any authority in Hungary. The registration of the application takes place before the asylum authority. After the registration, the applicant can lodge the application.

2. a) Does your (Member) State clearly distinguish <u>in practice</u> among the abovementioned phases of **making**, **registering** and **lodging** of an application?

X Yes /
No

The asylum seeker can make an application for asylum before any authority in Hungary. The registration of the application takes place before the asylum authority. Given that the asylum procedure usually starts immediately after the registration of the applicant, the registering and the lodging take place at the same time in practice.

b) in practice, are there any differences in the division of the phases based on the different types of entry routes (i.e. land, sea, air)? For Member States implementing the **hotspot approach**, does this distinction hold in the hotspots?

Currently there are not any differences.

3. a) Does 'channelling' of specific caseloads take place in the asylum procedure of your (Member) State?

Channelling: / X No

b) Did your (Member) State introduce any changes on 'channelling' since 2014?

N/A

4. a) Are there any national time frames/limits for each of the single phases (making, registering, lodging and examining a claim) in the context of Article 6 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive?¹

X Yes /

If yes, please describe and specify the time frames/limits for the phases applicable in your (Member) State.

Based on Article 64 (4) of Government Decree No. 301/2007 (XI.9.) on the implementation of Act LXX of 2007 on Asylum (Act on Asylum), the registration and lodging of the application shall take place in 3 days after its making.

b) Did your (Member) State introduce any changes in the national timeframes / limits in the years since 2014?

Yes, the above mentioned time limit was set in 2015. Its aim was to ensure the principle of legality.

a) In practice, how long does the procedure take from an asylum applicant making an application to lodging the application (average days)?

No estimate is available.

¹ Directive 2013/32/EU (NB Denmark and Ireland do not participate in the recast Asylum Procedures Directive).

Table 1

Year	Average duration (days) from making to lodging a claim ²
2014	No information available.
2015	No information available.
2016	No information available.
2017	No information available.
2018	No information available.
2019	No information available.

b) In practice, how long does the procedure take from lodging the application until a first instance decision is made (average days)? If information is not available, please indicate legal time limits and an indication that these are legal limits.

Table 2

Year	From lodging until first tir	me decision			
	Average days	Channel 1	Channel 2	Channel 3	Channel
		(please	(please	(please	4 (please
		specify)	specify)	specify)	specify)
2014	No information available				
2015	No information available				
2016	No information available				
2017	No information available				
2018	No information available				
2019	No information available				

1.2 Authorities involved in the asylum procedure

5. Which authorities are involved in and responsible for the asylum procedure from making an application to first instance decision?

² In case there is no information on the exact average duration, please include estimates about the average duration.

Table 3

Type of Authority	Specify name of the authority involved in <u>making</u> an application	Legally competent for registering an asylum application (please indicate type of authority and specify name)	Legally competent for lodging an asylum application (please indicate type of authority and specify name)	Legally competent for examining an asylum application (please indicate type of authority and specify name)
Border Police	x			
Local Police	x			
(Branch) office for Refugees	х			
Ministries (Interior, Justice, etc.)	х			
Local Citizen's Office/Mayor of a local city/town	х			
(Local) immigration office	х	х	х	х
(Shared) accommodation for refugees	х			
EU Agency				
International Organisation				
Detention facility	x			
Reception centre	x			
Others (please specify)				

1.3 Data collected during the asylum procedure

6. Which information is gathered during the asylum procedure at the different phases and by whom? Please, fill Table 4 below.

Table 4

1.Categories of data collected	2. In which phase(s) is this information collected? (including self-registration) • Registering (1) • self-registration (1.1) • lodging (2) • examination (3)	3. Which organization collects this information in each of the different phases? (whenever possible please refer to the authorities listed in section 1.2	4. How is this particular category of data /biometric data collected? • online self-registration • written questionnaire (in paper) • oral (interview, face-to-face) • oral (interview via phone/ videocall) • open source (e.g. social media) • analysing documents • analysing content of mobile devices (e.g. phones, laptops) • using automated or artificial intelligence for analysis of data - other: please specify (multiple answers possible)	5. Where is this particular category of data /biometric data stored? • in an electronic file • in a database • on paper	6. If applicable, please specify the name of the database(s) National database
Name				1	-
- current name	1, 2, 3	National Directorate- General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	in an electronic filein a databaseon paper	
- birth name	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	in an electronic filein a databaseon paper	
- previous name(s)	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	in an electronic filein a databaseon paper	
- pen name (alias)	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	in an electronic filein a databaseon paper	
- religious names	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	in an electronic filein a databaseon paper	
- other names	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	in an electronic filein a databaseon paper	

Sex	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
		TADO/ II	oral (interview, face-to-face)	in a database
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	on paper
Biometric data				
- photo	1	NDGAP	oral (interview, face-to-face)	in an electronic file
			- oral (interview, race to race)	in a database
 fingerprints (which fingers, rolled or pressed fingerprints) 	1	EURODAC	oral (interview, face-to-face)	N/A
- iris scan	-	-	-	-
- other	-	-	-	-
Eye colour	-	-	-	-
Height	-	-	-	-
Date of birth	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
		TADO/ II	oral (interview, face-to-face)	in a database
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	on paper
Citizenship(s)	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
		TABOTH	 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	in a database
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	on paper
Country of origin	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
		3.2.2.2	 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	in a database
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	on paper
Place of birth				
- town	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
	1, 2, 3	TADO/ II	oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	
- region	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
· ·	1, 2, 3	1123111	 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	
- country	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
			oral (interview, face-to-face)	in a database
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	on paper
- other	-		written questionnaire (in paper)	
			oral (interview, face-to-face)	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	
Date of arrival in the	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
(Member) State			oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper

			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
Last place of residence	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
in the country of origin		T(BGIII	 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
Last place of residence	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file	
before entry in the			oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper	
(Member) State			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
Contact details					
- phone number	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
			 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
 email address 	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file	
			oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
 current address 	2, 3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file	
			oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
- other	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)		
			oral (interview, face-to-face)		
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
Civil status					
Accompanied by:					
- spouse or civil	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
partner	1, 2, 0	1100/11	oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper	
<i>p</i> =			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
- children	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
	1, 2, 0	1100711	 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	in a database	
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	on paper	
- parents	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
•	., _, 0	1,2 3,1	 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	in a database	
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	on paper	
- other relatives	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
	', _, 3	1,2 3,11	 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper	
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 		
Family members in the (I	Member) State				
- name	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
		1,23,11	oral (interview, face-to-face)	in a database	
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	on paper	

- residency	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
			 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	
- citizenship	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file
			 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	in a database
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	on paper
- other	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	
			 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	
Family members in	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file
another (Member) State		1,2 3,11	 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	
Close relatives in the	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
(Member) State			oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper
-			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	
Close relatives in	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
another (Member) State	3	TIDG/ II	 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	
Health status		·		
	T			
 specifics on health 	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	on paper
status			oral (interview, face-to-face)	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	
- reference that a	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	on paper
general health check			oral (interview, face-to-face)	
has been carried out			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	
- other	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	
	., _, =		 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	
			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	
Education				
- school attendance	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
2300. 0	3	NDOAF	oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	
- academic studies	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
	3	NDOAF	oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	
- trainings	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
3 -	3	HOOM	oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	
- apprenticeships	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file
	3	NDOAF	oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper

			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	
- non-formal work experience	3	NDGAP • written questionnaire (in pare oral (interview, face-to-face) • oral (interview via phone/ via		in an electronic file on paper
- other	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	in an electronic file on paper
Language skills	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	in an electronic file on paper
Profession	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	in an electronic file on paper
Criminal record	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	in an electronic file on paper
Financial resources	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	in an electronic file on paper
Supporting documents				
- passport	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	oral (interview, face-to-face)	N/A
- travel document	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	oral (interview, face-to-face)	N/A
- other	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	oral (interview, face-to-face)	
Reasons for fleeing	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	in an electronic file on paper
Reasons for not wanting to be returned to the competent Member State as part of a Dublin procedure	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	in an electronic file on paper
Previous applications	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	in an electronic filein a databaseon paper
Information on the route taken	3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 	in an electronic file on paper
Information on exclusion	3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file

grounds			oral (interview, face-to-face) oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	on paper	
Religious affiliation	3	NDC 4 D	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
religious aniliation	3	NDGAP	oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	on paper	
Vulnerabilities			orar (interview via priority viacobali)		
					
 Unaccompanied 	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
minor			oral (interview, face-to-face)	in a database	
<u>_</u>			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)	on paper	
 Pregnant 	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	written questionnaire (in paper)	in an electronic file	
			oral (interview, face-to-face)	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
Disabilities (which?)	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file	
			 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
 Elderly 	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file	
			 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
 Single parent with 	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file	
minor child(ren)			 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
 Victims of human 	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file	
trafficking			 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
 Mental disorders 	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file	
			 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper	
			oral (interview via phone/ videocall)		
 Victims of torture, 	1, 2, 3	NDGAP	 written questionnaire (in paper) 	in an electronic file	
physical or sexual	, ,		 oral (interview, face-to-face) 	on paper	
violence (female			 oral (interview via phone/ videocall) 		
genital mutilation)					
• other	-		-	-	
Other (please specify)	-		-	-	-

7. Has your (Member) State identified any good practice in frontloading information collected by other authorities not directly connected to the asylum procedure? If yes, please elaborate and specify in which phase does the frontloading take place.

N/A

1.4 Data management during the asylum procedure

8. Please fill Table 5 based on the information given in column 6 of Table 4 (filling as many rows as the databases indicated that Table).

Table 5

Database	Overview/definition of the database (please indicate whether it is a regional, national or European database).	National authorities that have access to the databases or access to its data ³				data that (M	ites (apart from the ember) States gh EU databases
		Name of authority/ organisation In which phase of the asylum procedure For what purpose		Type of data	For what purpose		
	National	National Directorate- General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)	In all phases of the asylum procedure	For conducting the asylum procedure	Personal	For cooperation	

Section 2: Making an asylum application

2.1 Making an application to an authority not competent to register the asylum application

9. What information do authorities <u>who are not competent</u> to register an asylum application provide to the asylum applicants on where to go and what to do?

The authority concerned must inform the applicant which authority is competent to register asylum applications.

10. Do the authorities <u>who are not competent</u> to register any asylum application collect any data on the asylum applicant?

X Yes

If yes, please specify which type of data is collected.

Name, place and date of birth, nationality, intent to seek asylum

³ Please differentiate between access to database and access to data. 'Access to database' is understood as a national authority being authorised to have direct access to a database without the need to request data to be transmitted to them via other authorities or intermediaries. 'Access to data' is reserved to cases where an authority has access to data contained to a database, through transmission or sharing by another authority.

If yes, is this data further transferred to the competent authorities?

Yes

Section 3: Registering an asylum application

3.1 Cross checking of data collected at the registration phase

N/A

- 11. Against which databases at i. local/regional, ii. national, iii. European and iv. international levels is the information collected during registration cross-checked4 (please elaborate, what the purpose is of the cross-checking and if only specific categories of data are cross-checked)?
- 12. Does systematic cross-checking against (i) VIS and (ii) SIS take place?

No

13. What issues has your (Member) State encountered in cross-checking data collected at registration phase?

N/A

3.2 Information provided to asylum applicants in the registration phase

14. Are asylum applicants provided with a processing/privacy notice⁵ about the personal data collected from them during the registration phase?

Yes

If yes, please describe which information is provided (i.e. the purpose for which personal data from the asylum applicant is collected and on what basis, who has access to the information, data protection rights etc).

The legal basis of data processing and the applicant's contribution to the data processing.

15. a) Who provides the information mentioned above (under Q15) (public authorities, international organisations, CSO - civil society organisations)?

National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)

b) How is this information provided (orally, digitally, in writing or all three)?

In writing and orally.

c) Where information is provided orally, is interpretation available?

X Yes

If yes, who provides the interpretation services (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

NDGAP

d) Where information is provided digitally, is translation available?

N/A

⁴ Purpose of cross-checking: Previous asylum applications, Prior legal residence/stay, Illegal border crossing, Illegal stay (overstay), Criminal record, Security risks, Detect counterfeit identity/travel documents, Other (please specify).

The obligation to take appropriate measures to provide data subjects with a processing or privacy notice stems from Article 12 GDPR which obliges data controllers to provide "any information referred to in Articles 13 and 14 and any communication under Articles 15 to 22 and 34 relating to processing to the data subject in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language." The information referred to in Articles 13 sets out the information to be provided where data has been collected from the data subject. It includes setting out the purpose of the data collected and legal basis; legitimate interests of the data controller (where this is used as the legal base); recipients of the data or categories of data; and if the data will be transferred to a third country or international organisation. Articles 15 to 22 refer to the data subject's rights including the rights to access, rectification and erasure; the right to object (if data is being collected for certain purposes including for a task carried out in the public interest or an official function vested in the data controller or in pursuit of legitimate interests of the data controller); right to data portability etc.

If yes, who provides the digital information (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

N/A

e) Where information is provided in writing is translation available?

X Yes

If yes, who provides the translation service (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

NDGAP

16. Is any specific training or guidance (i.e. guidelines) provided for staff responsible for data management with regard to information collected at the registration phase?

No.

3.3 Where self-registration procedures apply, (Member) States are asked to elaborate more on the framework and experiences.

17. Does your (Member) State have any self-registration procedures in place?

No

Section 4: Lodging an asylum application

This section requests information on asylum applicants lodging an asylum application.

4.1 Cross checking of data collected at the lodging phase

18. Against which databases at i. local/regional, ii. national, iii. European and iv. international levels is the information collected during the lodging phase cross-checked (please elaborate, what the purpose is of the cross-checking and if only specific categories of data are cross-checked)?

National border control database, national asylum database, police records, in certain cases SIS, VIS, and other databases.

25. Does systematic cross-checking against (a) VIS and (b) SIS take place?

X No

26. What issues have you encountered in cross checking data collected at the lodging phase?

N/A

4.2 Information provided to asylum applicants at the lodging phase

28. Are asylum applicants provided with a processing/privacy notice⁶ about the personal data collected from them during the lodging phase?

X Yes

⁻

⁶ The obligation to take appropriate measures to provide data subjects with a processing or privacy notice stems from Article 12 GDPR which obliges data controllers to provide "any information referred to in Articles 13 and 14 and any communication under Articles 15 to 22 and 34 relating to processing to the data subject in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language." The information referred to in Articles 13 sets out the information to be provided where data has been collected from the data subject. It includes setting out the purpose of the data collected and legal basis; legitimate interests of the data controller (where this is used as the legal base); recipients of the data or categories of data; and if the data will be transferred to a third country or international organisation. Articles 15 to 22 refer to the data subject's rights including the rights to access, rectification and erasure; the right to object (if data is being collected for certain purposes including for a task carried out in the public interest or an official function vested in the data controller or in pursuit of legitimate interests of the data controller); right to data portability etc.

If yes, please describe which information is provided (i.e. the purpose for which personal data from the asylum applicant is collected and on what basis, who has access to the information, data protection rights etc).

The legal basis of data processing and the applicant's contribution to the data processing.

29. a) Who provides the information mentioned above (under Q 28) (public authorities, international organisations, CSO - civil society organisations)?

National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing (NDGAP)

b) How is this information provided (orally, digitally, in writing or all three)?

In writing and orally.

c) Where information is provided orally, is interpretation available?

X Yes

If yes, who provides the interpretation services (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

NDGAP

d) Where information is provided digitally, is translation available?

N/A

If yes, who provides the digital information (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

N/A

e) Where information is provided in writing is translation available?

X Yes

If yes, who provides the translation service (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

NDGAP

30. Is any specific training or guidance provided for staff responsible for data management with regard to information collected at the lodging phase?

No

Section 5: Examining an asylum application

5.1 Cross checking of data collected at the examination phase

31. Against which databases at i. local/regional, ii. national, iii. European and iv. international levels is the information collected during the examination phase cross-checked (please elaborate, what the purpose is of the cross-checking and if only specific categories of data are cross-checked)?

National border control database, national asylum database, police records, in certain cases SIS, VIS, and other databases.

32. Does systematic cross-checking against (a) VIS and (b) SIS take place?

X No

33. What issues has your (Member) State encountered in cross checking data collected at the examination phase?

N/A

5.2 Information provided to asylum applicants at the examination phase

34. Are asylum applicants provided with a processing/privacy note⁷ about the personal data collected from them during the examination phase?

X No

Their previous contributions cover the data processing during the examination phase.

35. If yes, please describe which information is provided (i.e. the purpose for which personal data from the asylum applicant is collected and on what basis, who has access to the information, data protection rights etc).

N/A

36. Is any specific training or guidance provided for staff responsible for data management with regard to information collected at the examination phase?

No

Section 6: Data quality and safeguards [max 4 pages]

The following sections request information on how data quality is managed and the safeguards that (Member) States apply.

6.1 Data quality management

37. Is the quality of (at least some categories of) data (alphanumeric and biometric) collected during the asylum procedure assessed (e.g. with regard to accuracy, timeliness, completeness, consistency, duplication and validity of the data)?

No

- 38. Do quality assessment measures only apply retroactively? Yes
- 39. Are any preventative measures in place to get the information right at the very beginning? Yes

The data verification practice in the form of double-checking and cross-checking.

6.2 Safeguards

data portability etc.

40. Describe the supervision mechanism for data protection supervision of the personal data collected during the asylum procedure in your Member State.⁸

Based on Act CXII of 2011 on Right of Informational Self-Determination and on Freedom of Information, personal data collection by public authorities and bodies is supervised by the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (Nemzeti Adatvédelmi és Információszabadság Hatóság). Apart from the data collected during the asylum procedure, the Authority is also entrusted with duties in connection with the Schengen Information System (SIS), the Customs Information System (CIS), Europol, Eurodac and the Visa Information System (VIS) as well as represent Hungary in the common data protection supervisory bodies of the European Union.

⁷ The obligation to take appropriate measures to provide data subjects with a processing or privacy notice stems from Article 12 GDPR which obliges data controllers to provide "any information referred to in Articles 13 and 14 and any communication under Articles 15 to 22 and 34 relating to processing to the data subject in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language." The information referred to in Articles 13 sets out the information to be provided where data has been collected from the data subject. It includes setting out the purpose of the data collected and legal basis; legitimate interests of the data controller (where this is used as the legal base); recipients of the data or categories of data; and if the data will be transferred to a third country or international organisation. Articles 15 to 22 refer to the data subject's rights including the rights to access, rectification and erasure; the right to object (if data is being collected for certain purposes including for a task carried out in the public interest or an official function vested in the data controller or in pursuit of legitimate interests of the data controller); right to

⁸ The question does not refer to the legal framework but to how a data protection authority in a Member State supervises the implementation of that legal framework (what are the structures in place in your Member State to ensure the data subject's data protection rights are being ensured).

41. Have (national) data protection authorities or similar entities assessed any of the databases described above?

X Yes

The National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information regularly assesses the data management of the NDGAP. These assessments, however, are not available.

42. How is it arranged in practice the manner in which the rights of asylum applicants in relation to access, rectification and erasure of their data stored in the national systems are exercised?

Asylum applicant's rights with regard to data collection are upheld by the Hungarian authorities.

In accordance with GDPR, applicants have the right to information on the data collection carried out by the NDGAP. Inquiries on access, rectification and erasure can be made in writing to which the authority is obliged to reply.

In case the applicant considers that the processing of personal data relating to him infringes the GDPR, he/she can submit an application for commencing an administrative procedure for data protection at the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information.

The applicant may also initiate a civil law procedure against the NDGAP.

Section 7: Responding to challenges in data management: recent reforms to the asylum procedure

7.1 Challenges and changes/reforms in data management

43. Has your (Member) State experienced any of the following challenges related to data management in the past years (since 2014)?

No

Please elaborate on each of the selected challenges , mentioning: a) for whom it is a challenge (policy-maker, organisation, other stakeholders); b) why it is considered a challenge; and c) how was it identified as a challenge (e.g. surveys, evaluation reports, focus groups, experts opinions etc).
☐ Lack of human or financial resources
☐ Self-registration
☐ Legal obstacles
☐ Cooperation between national authorities
☐ Interoperability of databases
☐ Technical limitations in data processing
☐ Implementation of Eurodac and/or GDPR regulation
☐ Lack of training/information
☐ Transliteration (e.g. Arabic to Latin or other alphabets)
☐ Other (please specify):

44. Did your (Member) State introduce any major change(s)/reform(s) related to data management in the past years (since 2014)?

X No

45. Have any of the abovementioned changes become standard operating procedure in your (Member) State?

N/A

46. Were any of these changes/reforms related to data management introduced due to the introduction of 'channelling'?

N/A

47. Did the reforms introduced achieve the intended results? Why?

Please elaborate and explain why the reform(s) achieved/did not achieve the intended results.

N/A

48. Would your (Member) State consider this reform (s) as a good practice?

Please elaborate and explain why your (Member) State considers/ does not consider the reform(s) a good practice. In particular, please mention whether any of those reform(s) are believed to have improved the quality of the asylum procedure.

N/A

49. Have any on-going (unaddressed) challenges related to data management in the asylum procedure been identified in your (Member) State?

X No

7.2 Contingency measures

50. Are there any contingency measures in place to accelerate and/or ease the process in times of high influx of asylum seekers with regard to data management?

No

Section 8: Conclusions [max 2 pages]

With regard to the aims of this study, what conclusions would you draw from your findings reached in elaborating your national contribution? In particular, what is the relevance of your findings to (national and/or EU level) policymakers?

Hungary did not identify substantial challenges related to the data management within the asylum procedure.

The asylum authority ensures the swift data management of asylum applicants, in accordance with the data protections standards of the GDPR.

Annex: National statistics

Number of registrations of asylum applications Please provide the data for the years 2014-2019.							
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		

ſ	42777	177135	29432	3397	671	500