

ANNUAL REPORT 2016
ON MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICY (PART 2)
IN HUNGARY

Executive Summary

The Annual Policy Report 2016 provides an overview of the developments in migration and asylum policy in Hungary for the time period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016. The present report was drafted by the Hungarian National Contact Point of the European Migration Network (EMN) seated within the Ministry of Interior of Hungary.

Combatting Irregular Migration

For Hungary, combatting irregular migration is currently an utmost priority. This overarching goal serves as the basis for the comprehensive approach towards all fields relating to migration such as border management, law enforcement, return and readmission, as well as asylum issues.

Return

In 2016, due to the strengthened border control measures in Hungary, the number of return activities significantly decreased. In 2016, a total of 612 persons were returned by the Hungarian authorities. The top 5 nationalities returned in 2016 were Ukrainians, Serbians, Kosovars, Albanians and Turkish.

Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings

In terms of trafficking in human beings and (facilitation of) irregular migration, Hungary is one of the countries most affected in the European Union. Due to its geographical position, Hungary is a transit country for irregular migration as it lies at the junction of major East-West and South-North directed routes. Within Hungary, the North-Eastern, South-Eastern and the South-Western regions are most affected as a source of victims of trafficking in human beings. Nevertheless, based on information provided by the Immigration and Asylum Office (hereinafter: IAO) and the Unaccompanied Minors Home, trafficking in human beings among third country nationals in Hungary is presumably marginal.

International Protection

Due to the migration pressure of 2015 the Hungarian asylum system as a whole was reviewed and revised. The purpose of the changes were sometimes practical, some of them are finance or general policy based.

The number of asylum seekers has sharply decreased due to the strengthened border control measures and the reviewed asylum legislations. Third country nationals seeking asylum and arriving from Serbia to the southern border of Hungary may hand in their claims in one of the transit zones. According to the new regulations of 2016 third country nationals who are caught by the police within 8 kilometres from the southern border of Hungary are brought back to the entry of one of the transit zones in order to enhance legal migration to the EU.

1. INTRODUCTION

The EMN Annual Policy Report 2016 of Hungary aims to highlight and summarize the most significant developments that took place in the various fields of migration and asylum in the given period of time for its national audience. The reference period of the present Report extends from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

In Hungary, the Ministry of Interior is in charge of policy-making in the field of migration and asylum, as well as it is in charge of related EU matters. It works in close cooperation with other relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Economy, and the Ministry of Human Resources. Further, the most important executive authorities of the Ministry of Interior of Hungary are the OIN and the Police. In addition to government bodies, relevant international organisations such as UNHCR, ICMPD, IOM, as well as local and national civil society organisations also contribute to the work of the Ministry of Interior.

The present Report is compiled by the Hungarian National Contact Point of the EMN (**EMN HU NCP**) seated within the Department of European Cooperation of the Ministry of Interior (**MoI**) of Hungary. The EMN HU NCP collected information from the Immigration and Asylum Office and Nationality (**IAO**), a subordinated governmental body and various divisions of the Police, a separate entity, both in charge of the implementation of legislation relevant to migration and asylum. Reports and analysis of relevant non-governmental and civil society organizations (**NGOs**) were also taken into account when drafting the present Report. Statistical data were drawn from databases maintained and presented by the IAO, the Police and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

2. OVERVIEW OF ASYLUM AND MIGRATION POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

In Hungary, the migration became an issue affecting the whole society and the Hungarian Government has introduced several steps to tackle the migration pressure. Hungary has introduced additional measures to enhance the protection of the Serbian-Hungarian and Croatian-Hungarian border and amended its legislation with the aim to accelerate the asylum procedure in order to ensure that those who are not in need of international protection could return to their countries of origin in a more timely manner thus concentrating all efforts on those who are in genuine need of protection.

As a Member State of the European Union, Hungary's laws and regulations pertaining to migration and asylum must be in compliance with EU legislation which obligation Hungary duly fulfils by transposing and implementing EU legislation within the given timeframes.

Due to the unprecedented irregular and/or mixed migration pressure faced by Hungary in 2015, combatting irregular migration still the utmost priority. This overarching goal serves as the basis for the comprehensive approach towards all fields relating to migration such as border management, law enforcement, return and readmission and asylum issues.

Based on the above, Hungary puts a great emphasis on international and cross-border cooperation by taking active part in international processes where most relevant stakeholders (such as countries of origin, countries of transit and also countries of possible destinations) are duly represented (e.g. Prague Process, Budapest Process).

In 2016 the Hungarian authorities reported the number of registered asylum applications were 29 432 in total. The Immigration and Asylum Office has made decisions in 54,586 cases; final decisions, however (mostly refusals), have been made in only just approximately five thousand cases, as the rest of the procedures have been terminated because before they could be completed asylum seekers have left for unknown destinations.

In total, 508 people have been granted international protection, i.e. this is the number of migrants who have been recognized as refugees, persons granted subsidiary protection or persons permitted to stay temporarily.

Decisions made by Asylum Authorities	
Type of Decision	Number of the decisions made
Beneficiary of Refugee Status	154
Beneficiary of Subsidiary Protection	271
Beneficiary of Non-refoulement	7
Termination of Procedure	49 479
Rejection	4 675
Pending Cases (as of 31 December 2016)	3 413

During the year 11 052 people came from Afghanistan, but later asylum seekers from Syria (4 979), Pakistan (3,873) and Iraq (3,452) were in the majority.

Hungary's position has been clear and explicit right from the beginning: Hungary is pursuing a policy which seeks to counter the process of mass migration flows. We take the view that migration is a process which cannot be adequately managed and controlled, and must be brought to an end. To this end Hungary introduced new legislations in 2016 (strict border control, revision of detention measures, etc.)

3. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM)

International protection procedures

Until 15 September 2015, date of the introduction of the rules concerning more stringent border surveillance, the Hungarian border has been crossed illegally by several thousand every day with the aim of getting to Germany, Sweden, France or the United Kingdom soonest. In this context illegally means that the individuals in question did not present themselves at the official border crossing point, instead they decided to cross the border at the so called green zone at the Serbian-Hungarian border.

During the first half of 2015 the number of submitted asylum requests practically "went hand-in-hand" with the relevant immigration proceedings, but by early summer the scissors opened up and illegal immigrants no longer submitted requests for asylum and in fact expressly refused to cooperate with the authorities and be registered.

Due to the migration pressure of 2015 the Hungarian asylum system as a whole was reviewed and revised. The purpose of the changes were sometimes practical, some of them are finance or general policy based.

From 1st June 2016 the amount of non-defined educational support granted within the legislation is limited to the minimum total amount of old age pension. Costs are paid after submitting the invoice. Also from 1st June 2016 the healthcare received in the asylum system basic healthcare rules are defined by the medical legislation. Special healthcare rules are defined within the asylum legislation. From 1st June 2016 basic medical care which is not available at reception facilities for asylum seekers can be accessed at medical facilities financed by local municipalities at the asylum seeker's place of residence.

According to the new regulations of 2016, the refugee authority can - in order to conduct the asylum procedure and to secure the Dublin transfer - take the person seeking recognition into asylum detention if his/her entitlement to stay is exclusively based on the submission of an application for recognition where it is necessary to carry out a Dublin transfer and there is a serious risk of escape.

Furthermore the Government has included Turkey to the national list of safe countries of origin and safe third countries Based on the Government Decree (No. 191/2015. (VII. 21.)).

Changes in the Number of Asylum Seekers arriving in Hungary				
2015 - 2016				
	2015	2016	Change	Change in %
Number of Registered Asylum Seekers	177 135	29 432	-147 703	-83,38%
European	25 170	635	-24 535	-97,48%
Non-European	151 965	28 797	-123 168	-81,05%
Percentage of Europeans	14,21%	2,16%		
Percentage of Non-Europeans	85,79%	97,84%		

Reception of applicants of international protection, including information on the reception of applicants from specific third countries

The reception system in 2016 faced similar challenges than previous years regarding having to cope with the fact of Hungary being a transit country of westward migration. Compared to previous years the duration of stay has significantly shortened for asylum seekers leading to several changes administered to the reception regulations. The lack of willingness to stay and integrate into our society by those granted protection has lead to the decision to revise the integration legislation as already stated above.

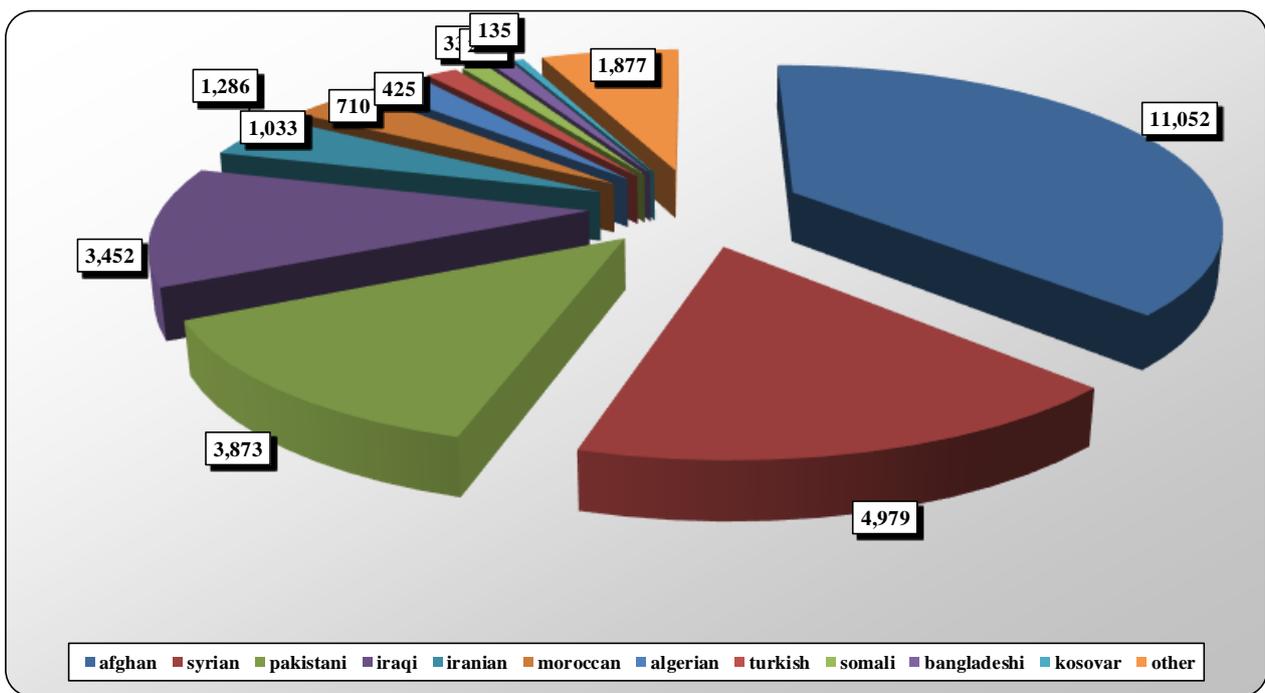
From 2016 third-country nationals seeking asylum and arriving from Serbia to the southern border of Hungary may hand in their claims in one of the transit zones. According to the new regulations of 2016 third country nationals who are caught by the police within 8 kilometres from the southern

border of Hungary are brought back to the entry of one of the transit zones in order to enhance legal migration to the EU.

From 1st April 2016 free use pocket money is no longer available among the services granted to asylum seekers, recognized refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection at Reception Centres. The school enrolment support was relocated within the legislation. It was shifted into the educational support granted within the legislation with a simple rewording. At this time there was no legislative limit to the amount of the support. The previous limit of 80 hours per month for working hours of inhabitants at open reception facilities was removed.

The temporary reception centre near the Serbian border at Nagyfa (300) has been suspended in March 2016. A temporary reception centre near the Austrian border at Körmend (300) was opened in May 2016. A reception centre was opened near the Serbian border at Kiskunhalas (200) in July 2016. A reception centre was closed near the capital at Bicske (465) in December 2016.

Number of Asylum Applications by nationality 2016



4. UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS¹

There have been no new or planned policies, measures or changes in relation to unaccompanied minors (UAMs) at national and international level in Hungary.

From 1st of July 2016 to 30th of June 2018 a new AVR programme was introduced by the IOM. The reintegration component of the programme aims at assisting vulnerable returnees and returnees with chronic medical condition by offering – based on a needs assessment – reintegration counselling and a reintegration grant from which the beneficiary can finance the various activities of a pre-

¹ As well as unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking in human beings, ‘vulnerable groups’ include minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, persons with mental health problems and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, based on the definition of ‘vulnerable group’ in the proposed recast of the Directive laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers (“Receptions Directive”).

defined reintegration plan. This project aims at assisting up to 60 vulnerable returnees or returnees with medical chronic condition.

5. LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

The main developments in legal migration legislation were labour legislation changes - detailed below – which were carried out in 2016. The changes resulted in a faster admission of several groups of third-country nationals to the Hungarian labour market.

Further modifications, such as registering asylum seekers as unemployed persons requesting recruitment services from the employment authorities, touch upon issues of asylum, rather than legal migration. In the case of skilled workers Hungary supports the revision of the existing Blue Card Directive to make it more appealing for highly skilled third-country nationals.

In May 2016 new measures of the Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals have been adopted by Act XXXIX of 2016 on the amendments of certain acts on migration and relating acts. Also in May 2016 the Government Decree 445/2013 (XI. 28.) on the Authorization of the Employment of Third-country Nationals in Hungary has been adopted by the Government Decree 113/2016. (V.30.) on the amendments of certain government decrees relating to migration for the purpose of implementation of two directives: Directive 2014/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers; and Directive 2014/66/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer.

The amendments introduce new employee-categories and lay down detailed rules on administrative procedures those result a faster admission of these groups of third-country nationals to the Hungarian labour market. New legal provisions concerning the special provisions of admission for high net worth investors entered into force on 1 January 2015, which raised the amount to be invested in special state bonds from 250,000 EUR to 300,000 EUR in case a third-country national wishes to gain preferential residence and long-term residence rights in Hungary.

Four Working Holiday Agreements were signed in 2016. The Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Australia was signed on 24 February 2016. The Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Chile was signed on 18 August 2016. The Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Hong Kong was signed on 1 December 2016, and most recently the Working Holiday Agreement between Hungary and Japan was signed on 14 February, 2017. Within the Working Holiday Scheme annually 100 (200 for Australia) young people aged 18-35 can visit the contracting Party's country primarily as a tourist, and during their stay they can also be employed on a temporary basis under preferential provisions. Further negotiations are foreseen to be completed in 2017 concerning Working Holiday Agreements with Argentina.

In 1 July 2016 the term “preferred employer” was introduced. If a third country national plans to enter into a contract for employment relationship, an application for the issue or extension of a residence permit may be submitted by the prospective preferred employer as well, provided that the client has consented in writing. In that case the competent authority may communicate with the employer as well as the client. However, the client will be notified of all procedural steps taken. In the case of a preferred employer the Government Office shall give the position statement within 8 days and the alien policing authority shall make the decision in 60 days instead of 70.

Under Section 72/H Subsection (1) of Government Decree 114/2007 (V.24.) on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals the preferred employer means: an employer having signed a strategic partnership agreement with the Government; any employer that plans to employ in Hungary a third-country national from a country

neighbouring Hungary in any of the professions provided for in a communication by the Ministry of National Economy; any employer who implements an investment project of preferential status for national economy considerations.

6. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mitigating ‘brain drain’

There were no new or planned relevant changes concerning efforts to mitigate ‘brain drain’.

Migrants’ remittances

According to the Hungarian legislation foreign nationals can open a bank account if they can identify themselves on the basis of the customer-screening regulations stipulated in the Act 136/2007 on the prevention of and combating against money laundering and terrorism (i.e. they have a passport or residence permit). Following the identification, they can freely transfer money, but the data of the sender and the beneficiary shall be provided. Apart from that, Hungary does not have any further special regulations to improve the facilitation of remittance flows.

According to the data of the World Bank (World Bank – Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016), Hungary received 4.5 billion USD in the form of remittances from the members of the diaspora in 2015, and with this result it takes the 29th place among the countries receiving the highest amount of remittances from abroad.

Working with diasporas

The Hungarian government’s policy for Hungarian communities abroad focuses both on Hungarians living in the neighbouring countries and the diaspora in other parts of the world. In November 2016, a new strategic document was adopted focusing specifically on the Hungarian diaspora, entitled Hungarian diaspora policy – Strategic directions. This is the first document which presents Hungary’s diaspora policy since 2010, summarizes its main results and outlines the potential fields of further development. The document also examines the most important international examples and presents other countries’ practices which can serve as models for the development of Hungary’s diaspora policy.

The Hungarian Diaspora Council was established in 2011 and since that it has been holding meetings in Budapest every year. It is an independent forum of organizations for Hungarians throughout the world. The Hungarian Diaspora Council created a historical connection and cooperation between Hungarian organizations dispersed all over the world, establishing a community that includes churches, civil society, cultural institutions, associations and the representatives of scout groups. The Council pays special attention to the needs and interests of the Hungarian diaspora, and serves as an independent representation for them. The last meeting was held on in November 2016 with the participation of 75 diaspora organizations. The number of invited participants is growing every year.

In recent years the Hungarian Government has launched several successful programs and measures for the Hungarian diaspora which will continue or expand in 2017. Every non-Hungarian citizen living in the neighbouring states, Western Europe or overseas, whose ascendant was a Hungarian citizen or whose descent from Hungary is provable, and so is the person’s Hungarian language knowledge, is eligible for the simplified naturalization. Its novelty is that there is no need to have a permanent residence in Hungary, and there is no obligation to take a citizenship test. This new regulation entered into force on 1 January 2011, and since that, 820,000 Hungarians acquired citizenship under the simplified procedure.

The Kőrösi Csoma Sándor Program was launched in 2013. This program seeks to foster national cohesion and promote the Hungarian diaspora communities' cooperation and communication with Hungary. In the framework of the program, 100 volunteers travel to diaspora communities every year in order to assist in their ongoing cultural and community programs, such as Hungarian language courses, folk dance groups, Sunday schools, scouting and other activities which help them preserve their Hungarian heritage and identity. In order to promote the dialogue between Hungarians living all over the world and connect them, an online platform called Hungarian Register was created in 2011. The website publishes news articles of Hungarian politics and cultural life and provides an opportunity to share news, events, programs and videos of Hungarian diaspora organizations.

It is an important aim of many civil organizations to represent Hungarian interests abroad with the help of opinion leaders living in the diaspora. The Friends of Hungary Foundation is one of these organizations. Its aim is to improve and shape Hungary's general image in the world with the help of its members. The foundation has almost 340 members in more than 30 countries of the world: successful people of Hungarian origin or people sympathizing with Hungary who are opinion leaders in their home and community. A similar organization of this type is the Hungary Initiatives Foundation, the aim of which is to enhance the recognition of the Hungarian culture, arts and science in the United States of America, by the popularization of great Hungarian achievements.

According to the recently adopted strategic document, Hungarian diaspora policy – Strategic directions, among the planned activities is the establishment of a Hungarian Emigration and Diaspora Centre in Budapest that would serve as a knowledge base, a display area and a tool of strengthening international relations. The development of Hungarian language education in the diaspora will set up an educational model that includes the integration of Hungarian Sunday schools abroad into Hungary's education system and the creation of an accredited educational plan for the entire Hungarian diaspora and possibly the integration the Hungarian Sunday schools into the education system of the host countries. With the aim of strengthening the economic relations between the kin-state and the diaspora, a high-level business forum should be established that would include the most influential representatives of economic life in the kin-state and the diaspora, consultations and advisory service should be provided to the members of the diaspora who are interested in investing in Hungary and support them to start business in the kin-state. The prominent members of the diaspora could attract the representatives of global business life to Hungary. The enhancement of diaspora diplomacy includes initiatives that support members of the diaspora to promote the kin state's economic, political and cultural interest in the target country. As a first step, the network of the Hungarian diaspora should be mapped by research methods.

7. IRREGULAR MIGRATION INCLUDING SMUGGLING

National measures to reduce irregular migration

Europe, and also Hungary as part of it, was under unprecedented migration pressure in 2015. In 2016 Hungary continued to remain committed to protecting its borders, and continued to insist on complying with the provisions of the Schengen Acquis.

Several developments were done in 2016 in order to support border surveillance tasks on the Hungarian-Serbian border. A manoeuvre road was built along the border fence and the preparation of the construction of specific roads towards the border fence by the Hungarian Defence Forces has started. Financial measures by the Internal Security Fund (ISF) will be continued in 2017, for example Eurosur regional coordination centres will be established in the cities of Kecskemét and Nyíregyháza. Command centres in Mórahalom and in Bácsalmás were established for the complex border defence system. Technical devices were installed on the border fence as a part of the DAHUA project. The preparation of establishing manoeuvre roads along the Hungarian-Croatian border has been started and observation posts were built up. In order to prevent illegal entries the

monitoring measures of cargo trains entering Hungary at the Kelebia railway border were introduced. Illegal migrants apprehended within 8 km of the border line are escorted by the police officers to the entrance of transit zones situated on the external side of the border fence.

According to a Government Decision in August 2016 the Hungarian National Police Border Patrol Action Department was reinforced with 3000 new police officers. The recruitment started on 1 September 2016. Also the construction of a new fence as the second line of the border fence has been started along the Hungarian-Serbian border section.

The Immigration and Asylum Office has intensified its cooperation with police, tax and customs authorities, and labour authorities and is able to conduct investigations in a wider scope in order to identify and locate third-country nationals who are staying and/or working in Hungary without the necessary permits.

Coordination and cooperation amongst key actors

The global migratory crisis was one of the most pressing challenges facing the European Union in 2016, which can only be tackled by joining forces. It was Hungary's strong conviction that the EU can only rise up to the challenge of illegal migration and smuggling and trafficking of human beings if EU have closer cooperation with the countries of origin and transit, especially with Turkey and the neighbouring countries of Hungary.

Within the Hungarian Police a border police reinforcement unit was set up with the aim of preventing illegal entry into the country, as well as identifying and combatting crimes related to irregular migration. Hungarian police contingents were deployed to Greece, Macedonia and Serbia in order to support border surveillance tasks of host countries. The deployments will be processed in 2017. Hungarian police officers will be deployed to Macedonia on a regular basis. The deployments to Serbia are in the planning phase.

The Police Cooperation Convention of Southeast Europe between Hungarian and Serbian police forces implemented a joint border patrol at the Serbian-Bulgarian border. The same agreement between Hungary and the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia implemented a joint border patrol at the Macedonian-Greek border. 201 Hungarian police officers have been sent to Macedonia and 60 to Serbia.

The Protocol Between Hungarian National Police and State Border Service of Ukraine on Záhony Joint Contact Point Transfer of persons residing illegally in the territory of Hungary is the basis of information exchange between Hungary and Ukraine. After the fulfilment of the technical background the Contact Point started to operate on 25 January 2017.

Monitoring activities of smugglers and victims of smuggling

In 2015 the mass influx was directed and managed by professional human smugglers in an organised way, giving instructions for the migrants on how not to cooperate with the authorities, what to tell and how to use the social media.

In order to stem the tide of illegal migration a temporary border protection device was erected on the southern border to strengthen the security of the "green" border. On the aforementioned border section migrants can enter the country in specific transit zones. Within the Hungarian Police a border police reinforcement unit was set up with the aim of preventing illegal entry into the country, as well as identifying and combatting crimes related to irregular migration.

The Annual Working Meeting of the Hungarian-Serbian Border Police was organized in November 2016. On the meeting the following proposals were made: a joint proposal was archived to increase

the duty hours of the joint patrols (10 instead of 8 hours), police power will be concentrated along the Szabadka-Kelebia railway line and a Serbian police unit will be deployed to Szabadka as part of the joint patrol next to Szeged Border Police Office.

New legislation was introduced in the Hungarian Criminal Code in 2016 in connection with human trafficking, human smuggling or the illegal employment of third country nationals.

8. RETURN

In Hungary, the migration became an issue affecting the whole society and the Hungarian Government has introduced several steps to tackle the migration pressure. Hungary has introduced additional measures to enhance the protection of the Serbian-Hungarian and Croatian-Hungarian border and amended its legislation with the aim to accelerate the asylum procedure in order to ensure that those who are not in need of international protection could return to their countries of origin in a more timely manner thus concentrating all efforts on those who are in genuine need of protection.

Directive 29/2016 (XI.10.) of the High Commissioner of the Police about execution of return operations by air (in force) have been issued. Furthermore, negotiations about the implementing protocol of the Agreement between the European Community and Ukraine on the readmission of persons have finished. Negotiations have also been initiated concerning the implementing protocol of the Agreement between the European Community and Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the implementing protocol of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Turkey on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation. The implementation of the Agreement between the European Community and Montenegro on the readmission of persons is also planned.

From 1st of July 2016 to 30th of June 2018 a new Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programme was introduced by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The reintegration component of the programme aims at assisting vulnerable returnees and returnees with chronic medical condition by offering – based on a needs assessment – reintegration counselling and a reintegration grant from which the beneficiary can finance the various activities of a pre-defined reintegration plan. This project aims at assisting up to 60 vulnerable returnees or returnees with medical chronic condition.

9. COUNTERING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

In relation to the support and assistance provided to third country national human trafficking victims everything remained the same in the relevant Acts.

Having adopted the National Migration Strategy and the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings for 2013-2016, Hungary has been actively engaged in the fight against human trafficking: several trainings, prevention programs, and information campaigns have been organised for experts, potential victims and the general public. The effective identification of potential third country national human trafficking victims is challenging. For that reason – as stated in Hungary's National Anti-Trafficking Strategy – it is planned to hold trainings for 600 experts working in the field of victim identification, including those authorities dealing with third country nationals. It will be financed by the Internal Security Fund.

Cooperation with third countries

Hungary is primarily a source and transit country for women and girls subjected to trafficking for sexual exploitation and on a lesser extent for men and women for trafficking for labour exploitation. The main destination countries are the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Belgium, and

United Kingdom. Therefore coordination and cooperation is increased primarily with these countries. At the same time the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2013 – 2016 defines a measure “D.3.1 Strengthening international cooperation with the relevant countries and international organisations and active participation in the EU Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms also contribute to enhancing coordination”.
