*Melléklet az XX-IFFO/1436/2015 számú feljegyzéshez*

1. **Provide information on the legal, policy, institutional and budgetary framework developed by your country to establish assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sale and exploitation, including sexual exploitation.**

The **legal framework** establishing assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of trafficking includes Act CXXXV of 2005 on Crime Victim Support and State Compensation (hereinafter Victim Support Act 2005) and Government resolution No. 354/2012 on the Order of Identification of Trafficking Victims.

The Hungarian Office of Justice has recently issued a **policy paper** on a child friendly protocol [policy resolution No. 1/ÁS/2015. (9 March)] that functions as a guideline for victim support staff, explaining the phenomenon of child abuse (including exploitation), offering communication tools and useful tips to be used when encountering such situations and laying down some principles on how to offer services to children. Also, police has a recent inner regulation on police duties regarding the handling of offences connected to prostitution and of trafficking [Order No. 13/2014. (16 May) of the National Police Headquarters].

The **institutional framework** for assisting child victims of trafficking can be clustered in two. Generally, Victim Support Service (hereinafter VSS) is offering assistance to all kinds of crime victims. Yet, if victims of trafficking are seeking help and are needed safe housing, they will be referred to one of the shelters. Since the locations of the shelters are unknown even to VSS, they connect the National Crisis Telephone Information Service (+36 80 20 55 20) who will arrange accommodation for the victim.

Operating costs of and financial assistance by VSS is covered entirely by the state budget.

1. **Based on your experience, what elements are necessary for a comprehensive and rights-based care and recovery system of child victims of sale and exploitation, including sexual exploitation.**

If the existing facilities are not accessible for victims, all the effort and expenses related to them has little or no effect. Therefore, in order to have a well functioning system, it is crucial to have an effective referral mechanism. On a long-term view, breaking the circle of victimisation is the real necessity. This means unless the victims are effectively separated from the sources of exploitation, there is a high risk of them falling back, no matter how well they were taken care of within the care system.

1. **Provide examples of good practices and successful initiatives of assistance and rehabilitation programmes with facilitate the rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims of sale and exploitation, including sexual exploitation.**

Such programmes fall within the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Human Resources and the above mentioned shelters; therefore VSS (and the Ministry of Justice) has limited experience in such programmes. Yet, an EU-funded project of the Ministry of Interior shall be mentioned here. The aim of the currently running RAVOT-EUR project is to establish a practical transnational referral mechanism in relation of Hungarian trafficking victims being exploited in the Netherlands and in Belgium.

1. **Describe the challenges that your country has identified in the establishment and management of assistance and rehabilitation programmes for child victims of sale and exploitation, including sexual exploitation.**

VSS did not run any such programmes, thus we cannot give an exact answer to the question. Although in our opinion, poverty is a high risk factor of victimisation and also in re-victimisation. In some regions with high trafficking figures it is usually the hope of a better future that drives later victims to traffickers, sometimes even pressured by their family. Rehabilitation in such cases is extremely difficult because victims do not have a safe place to go back to and because in many cases the victims do not consider themself as victims.

1. **How do you ensure that the views and needs of children are duly taken into account in the design and provision of care and recovery services?**

As mentioned in the answer given to question 1, VSS has recently issued a policy paper on a child friendly protocol that gives guidance in this aspect.

1. **How do you ensure access of child victims to support services?**

Access to victim support services in Hungary is not limited to adults, children also have the right to turn to VSS. Except legal and financial aid (which are offered in administrative proceedings, therefore unaccompanied minors cannot apply for them), all our services are available to children. This means measures to get shelter accommodation can and have to be taken immediately.

Also, if a child is endangered, a notification towards child welfare services is obligatory, and if the level of endangerment is high, then towards the guardianship office.

1. **How do you ensure the adoption of a gender perspective in the establishment and management of the assistance and rehabilitation programmes? Do the programmes provide gender-specific measures for the care and recovery of boys and girls?**

VSS provides assistance based on the individual need of the victim. The victim’s sex is always taken into account, even registered by VSS.

1. **Provide information on prevention programmes developed by your country with a specific focus on children at risk or in vulnerable situations (e.g. children working and/or living on the street, children placed in institutions, unaccompanied migrant children).**

VSS (as well as the Ministry of Justice) has had no such programmes so far.