

Information on the current status of Public Work Scheme (PWS) in Hungary

Introduction

The most important task of the public employment system is to activate long term unemployed people and to prevent permanent job seekers from getting out of the working life. There are the people of working age, with low education and no professional skills that are the most difficult to involve in employment. Public employment offers work primarily for these people.

The coordination of the new public employment system was transferred to the Ministry of Interior in July 2011 for the purpose of offering temporary employment to individuals, durably excluded from the primary labour market, generally living in disadvantaged districts and settlements and putting in place conditions and opportunities for value-adding work by financing the direct expenses on employment.

It is another important objective to include in our programmes the development and learning of a working culture required for finding a job on the primary labour market, the acquisition of the required qualifications and laying down the foundation of actual producing, self-sustaining “social enterprises”, social cooperatives based on public employment.

The public employment system provides an income for hundreds of thousands of citizens and their families each year, also contributing to the development of settlements, and the creation of a more orderly attractive and cleaner residential and natural environment.

The Government still considers public employment temporary employment providing a job and income to job seekers instead of benefits in the most disadvantaged regions of the country, where this type of employment is the only legal option.

Public employment is a special form of employment

Public employment is a special form of employment, as this legal relationship is somewhat different from primary labour market employment. The subsidized period may be maximum 12 months in the case of the individual public employment programmes, and this can be extended by maximum 6 additional months.

The income collected under public employment is higher than the amount of the social benefit, but lower than the lowest wage on the primary labour market.

Based on the public employment legal relationship, the public worker is entitled to social insurance and old-age pension.

Present and future of public employment

According to the Government’s decision, altogether HUF 325 billion can be spent on public employment in Hungary in 2017. From it 40 billion HUF has been reallocated for other ALMP measures. This amount was 340 billion HUF in 2016.

In the case of public employment operated under the control of the Ministry of Interior, the adjustment of underdeveloped regions of the country is a key consideration. One of the instruments for that is the launch of start work model programmes in small regions and in settlements. The funds are appropriated according to the labour market situation of the

individual counties, in a way that the highest amounts are allocated to regions lagging behind, and, at the same time, public employment is available to as many disadvantaged job seekers as possible. The primary objectives are to help those living in poverty and social exclusion and those entitled to employment substitution benefit, and to offer labour market services and training during the period of public employment, so that the public worker should be able to find a job on the primary labour market, too, with the acquired practice.

Public employment is established under a public employment contract, which is different from an employment contract. A public employment status is a special legal status, where the rights and obligations are governed by the provisions of the Labour Code with certain differences governed by the law.

A public employee may be an individual who can establish employment pursuant to the Labour Code and

- is a job-seeker registered by the district government offices, or
- receives rehabilitation benefit, or
- has applied for recognition as a refugee, protected individual or asylum seeker, or
- is a third country citizen, obliged to stay at a location specified by law.

Public employment is funded by the state in the form of public employment support. The form of public employment support is determined by Government Decree No. 375/2010 (XII. 31) on support available for public employment.

Public employment has been realized at the following areas:

I. Public employment of longer term organised by the local government

The objective of public employment of longer term is to integrate public employment with local public tasks and work requirements related to the needs of the local community in a flexible way. It is usually claimed by local government employers, but all employers defined in the legislation are eligible for this type of support. This type of support may be claimed at the district offices at any time during the year and the decision on support is also made by the district office. This type of support has an advantage of relatively flexible management at local level and the ability to assist a great deal in the performance of local tasks and management of force majeure events. Within the framework of the support, the payroll expenses related to public employment and the direct costs of public employment defined in the legislation are eligible to the extent also defined in the law.

Subsidy may be offered for the employment of a person entitled to employment substitution benefit or for the employment of a job seeker sent by the government branch office, under a public employment relationship of definite term, in 6-8 hours per day, and persons receiving rehabilitation benefits according to the act of law on people with changed working capacity, under a public employment relationship of definite term, in 4-8 hours per day.

The extent of the subsidy may be up to 100 per cent of the public employment wage and the related social contribution tax (hereinafter together referred to as wage subsidy). In addition, subsidy may be granted to cover direct costs originating from the employment (fee for occupational health examination, costs of work and protective clothes and personal protective equipment, travel expenses to be borne by the employer, cost of transporting workers, cost of

tools necessary for the work), and the material costs required for the completion of the programme, and their total extent may not exceed 20 per cent of the wage subsidy.

II. Small region and other start work model programmes

The main beneficiaries of the small region start work model programmes are disadvantaged local governments or local governments in disadvantaged small regions, as well as the associations set up with the cooperation of the local governments. In the launch of the model programmes, the conditions of getting subsidies include that the activities suit the local requirements, and that the given activity does not create a competitor on the primary labour market, but extends the number of jobs in the settlement.

The model programmes have an effect of forming a community, they make the settlements and their immediate surroundings more pleasant to live in, extend the subjective safety feeling of the population and improve public security.

The key areas of activity in the model programmes are as follows:

- a) **Agricultural project:** its purpose is that the producing of vegetables and fruits and the breeding of small animals ensure the completion of the public tasks of the local government's institutions and the town (e.g. mass catering), the possible processing and sale of surplus products, and facilitate the self-sufficiency of towns.
- b) **Inland water drainage programme:** the purpose is to prevent the emergence of inland waters that threaten towns and agricultural areas, to regularly maintain and establish inland water draining ditches.
- c) **Repair of agricultural roads:** the purpose is to facilitate the connection of agricultural plants and farms to the public road network, and the safe transport of produces.
- d) **Use of organic and renewing energy:** its purpose is to replace gas with alternative heating methods, provide local fuels and install new furnaces fuelled by biomass. Locally generated biomass fuel requirements may serve as a good incentive for domestic production.
- e) **Repair of public road network** is carried out inside the settlements. The purpose is to maintain and repair the road network managed by the local government, improve its environment, thus reduce the danger of accidents, and build bicycle roads.
- f) **Eliminate illegal waste dumps:** the purpose is to eliminate and remove illegally deposited waste from public areas, and to change the waste depositing behaviour.
- g) In the frames of **public employment based on local features**, individual value-creating programmes that satisfy local needs and facilitate the development of the town may be implemented.

In the case of public employment model programmes, 70-100% of the investment and material costs can be subsidized, depending on the number of people involved in the programme (in the case of a lower number, there is higher subsidy intensity).

Following the closing of the public employment model programme, further public employment programme based on the model programme may be initiated (hereinafter called as advanced public employment programme). The investment and material costs of the

advanced public employment programme may be subsidized to the same extent as the investment and material costs of the public employment model programmes.

The extent of the subsidy is decided by the minister responsible for public employment. The public employer shall agree in an official contract that it will use its incomes from the public employment model programmes or the advanced public employment programmes only for the operation of its public employment programmes or the social cooperative created by it.

III. Country-wide public employment programmes are initiated to manage current labour market and possible „vis maior” situations, covering several sectors (e.g. in the area of flood and inland water control, public roads, railways, forests, renewing energy sources). A large number of individuals are employed in these programmes. The degree and duration of support are defined by law. If at least 100 individuals are employed in these programmes, support may also be granted toward the costs of organisation, the rate of which cannot exceed 3% of the support approved for the public employment wages and related social contribution taxes. Any national programme always involves training, which is based on the activities of the scheme. The extent of the subsidy may be up to 100 per cent of the public employment wage and the related social contribution tax. In addition, subsidy may be granted to cover direct costs originating from the employment and the material costs required for the completion of the programme, and their total extent may not exceed 20 per cent of the wage subsidy.

It is true for each subsidy that an advance payment may be disbursed for the subsidized public employment programme, at the request of the public employer.

Legislative changes facilitating finding employment

Orientation of public employees to the primary labour market is a fundamental objective of the sectoral policymakers and was further promoted through the fine-tuning of the system.

Since 2014 the Government adopted several laws and measures which **strengthen and support the entry of participants into the primary labour market**

1) Act CVI of 2011 on the amendment of the act on public works scheme and other legislation related to the public works scheme (Public Work Scheme Act)

Amendments effective from 1st January 2015:

- **The job-seeker has to be excluded** from the public work scheme for three months also **if the job-seeker does not accept the workplace offered to him/her under Act IV of 1991 on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefits (hereinafter referred to as Job Assistance Act) and appropriate for him/her** according to the provisions on job-seekers.
- **The job-seeker is exempt from observing his/her obligation to be available and perform work for the time necessary to participate in job interviews** for the purpose of establishing employment subject to the Job Assistance Act – not including the public work scheme relationship. The public worker shall be entitled to remuneration according to the rules of downtime for the period of verified absence.

Amendments effective from 13th July 2015:

- **The scope of legal relationships that qualify as public work relationship is extended with the participation in labour market service** organized in the

framework of the public works scheme, for the duration of which the public worker shall be entitled to **public work scheme wage**. The duration thereof shall not be **more than 15 days according to a next amendment of the act from 1st January 2017** (former its duration was 3 days). Taking part in health and social services also will be an opportunity.

- The **maximum duration** of the leave of absence without pay allowed by the public employer for the public worker – for the purpose of establishing employment – **increased from 90 days to 120 days, and instead of employment contract** necessary to take the leave of absence, **the presentation of a written statement is sufficient**, the deadline of which **decreased from the current 5 days to 2 days** (before the commencement of the leave of absence without pay). The provision is not applicable during the training or labour market service provided in the framework of the public work relationship and related to the performance of work.
- The **job-seeker has to be excluded** from the public work scheme for three months also **if the job-seeker does not accept the work offered to him/her in the framework of simplified employment**, as well as if **the job-seeker's other employment relationship other than the public works scheme was terminated through employee's termination or employer's termination with immediate effect**.
- **it serves the harmonization of the needs of the public works scheme and simplified employment that the employer** who wishes to employ workers in the frameworks of employment to be concluded in the simplified manner may report its **workforce need** between **1st May and 31st October also to the mayor of that settlement** where the place of the planned employment is found. The mayor notifies the district employment body of the simplified employment workforce need immediately. **The employer** who wishes to employ workers in the frameworks of employment to be concluded in the simplified manner may **until 31st October of each year** notify the **county employment body competent according to the place of the planned employment** of the place of the simplified employment planned by employer for the period between the 1st May and 31st October of the next year, the number of employees the employer wishes to employ and the planned schedule of the employment. The county employment body shall **forward** the aggregated simplified employment needs **to the minister responsible for the public works scheme** until the 30th November each year.

Amendment effective from 1st August 2015:

- The scope of persons to be employed as public worker was extended with two new groups of persons related to the legislative changes in connection with the migration, with the limitations specified in the Public Work Scheme Act: **any person who submitted his/her application as refugee, asylum-seeker or protected person shall be considered as a third-country citizen** until the final and enforceable assessment of his/her application, **who was ordered to stay in the appointed place** by the immigration control authority.

2) **Government Decree No. 375/2010. (XII. 31.) on the benefits to be provided to the public work scheme**

Amendment effective from 30th December 2015:

- It is new opportunity ensured by the law to **the public employer** that it may undertake to **ensure the further employment – in the framework of employment relationship** following the conclusion of the support - **of a certain ratio of the persons employed by it**, using the **revenues of the employer** originating from its public work model programme or the public work programme built thereon.

- In respect of longer- term and national public work programmes, the amendment **now allows for the daily 4 to 8 hour employment of recipients of rehabilitation benefits as well**, instead of the previous 6 to 8 hours.

Amendment effective from 8th June 2016:

- **The amendment extends the above scope of people** with those job-seekers, whose **at least forty-percent health detriment** had been established by the rehabilitation expert body, or **who is the recipient of the personal benefit payable to blind persons**, or **who is the recipient of disability support**.
- **In the framework of the new, special public work programme, support may be provided for the daily 6-hour, fixed-term public work employment of those job-seekers who** are placed by the district government office and **suffer from mental, social or health problems**. Such programmes may be launched only by the so-called public work centres. Public work centres may be operated in the framework of settlement municipality, municipality non-profit business association, and at the worksite established by the accredited organizations employing disadvantaged workers. During the special public work scheme the participating public workers are paid a new type of special public work wage, the amount of which is lower than the public work wage, however, it is higher than the amount of the benefit substituting employment.

Amendment effective from 1st January 2017

- **Reasonable interurban travel costs of public transport services** – including return trip from place of residence to the public employment agency, and to the employer – **are going to be refund, if the public employment agency offer job vacancy for the public worker**. Law may be act the refund of reasonable local travel costs.
- During the public work **the public worker has to accept the training offer** (the appropriate job opportunity as well) **offered to him/her by the public employment agency**.

3) *Government Decree No. 328/2015. (XI. 10.) on the placement allowance of public workers, effective from 1st January 2016*

Upon request, the following persons are entitled to placement allowance:

a) whose public employment relationship that had been existing for at least one month was terminated within 30 days prior to the submitting of the application because the applicant **concluded an indefinite term or at least one-year fixed term employment relationship** with any business association specified by the Civil Code, or any employer subject to the scope of the act on private entrepreneurs and sole traders, water users' association and forest management associations, through or without the placement services of the district (Budapest-Capital district) office of the Budapest-Capital government office acting as state employment body, **and**

b) **who within two years before** the submitting of the application – including the duration of the public work relationship specified in Point a) as well – **had been employed in the framework of public employment relationship for at least 180 days**.

An additional condition of the placement allowance is that the **working time** in the employment relationship specified in Point a) **is at least six hours daily, and at least four hours daily in case of disadvantaged workers**, and that the employment relationship **exists continuously** until – for at least the same duration – the public employment relationship would have existed if the employment relationship had not been concluded. The **amount** of the placement allowance is equal to the amount the employment replacement benefit calculated from the day following the day of termination of the public work relationship until

the dated the public employment relationship would have existed – if the employment relationship had not been concluded.

4) Act CLVI of 2011 on the amendment of certain act on tax and other related acts

Amendment effective from 16th June 2016:

In the framework of the workplace protection action plan, **in course of the calculation of the time necessary for the permanent job-seeker status, the time period spent in the public work scheme may also be considered.** In this way, the quasi disadvantage of public workers compared to job-seekers not involved in the public work scheme ceased.

As a **measure to ease labour shortage** the Government decided to **increase the minimum wage** by 15% from 1st January 2017 and by 8% from 1 January 2018. Connected to this the minimum wage of skilled workers will be increased by 25% from 1 January 2017 and by 12% from 1 January 2018. The wage level of public workers will not follow the increase of the minimum wage (it increased by 5% for skilled and 3% for non skilled), thus creating a larger gap and consequently more incentive to participate in the primary labour market.

Training programs

Public employment continues to be a tool and not an objective in returning to the primary labour market. The labour market training is also an active tool of public employment, assisting the trainee with several options and tools in several directions. The public employment training may be aimed at convergence, the acquisition of missing core competences, preparing the trainee to join vocational training, or the acquisition of missing school qualifications, technical skills, vocational qualifications or further training.

Looking at the school qualifications of public employees, it is clear that more than 50% have no more than primary school qualifications, and therefore the demand was greatest in preparing individuals for convergence and vocational training, as well as in the acquisition of technical skills and professional abilities. Given the limited availability of Hungarian funds, these options were available in the SoROP projects promoting social convergence in close correlation with the life-long learning programme, which is of key importance also in the European Union, as well as in the “I learn again” major project under ID No. SoROP 2.1.6-12/1-2012-0001 (hereinafter referred to as: major project) between 2012 and 2015.

The majority of the training programmes were conducted in a practice-oriented manner and in close correlation with the actual job during the period of public employment. Public employees received public employment wages during the period of their training. In most training programmes, following theoretical studies practical training was also provided at the public employer at their respective site, through actual work.

The physical implementation of the major project was completed on 30 October 2015 and therefore the achieved results are almost fully available. According to the figures in total 183,831 individuals were given an opportunity to develop their knowledge and competences within the framework of the project, including 175,318 public employees (95.4%). In the latter target group, 164,048 people i.e., 93.6% completed the training successfully and only 9,569 people (5.5%) dropped out during the training. In total 38,863 individuals (21.1%)

represented the increasingly disadvantaged Roma target group, which is also monitored as a separate indicator in this project.

In order to make public employment related training effective and successful, regular consultations must be held with the public employers and representatives of the market sector in order to ensure that public employees are able to find jobs on the open labour market in increasing numbers following the completion of the training programmes to be launched. This required the launch of training programmes which were feasible with higher professional content, number of lessons and improvement of the competences of the trainees by also taking into account the large number of individuals with low school qualifications living in the most disadvantaged small settlements (e.g. vocational training in health development assistance, cheese-making, shoe-making, gardening work, animal farming/animal care, textile products and cleaning technologies). The efficiency of the training programmes was also affected by another factor, namely mentoring available in the course of training.

The implementation of training programmes for public employees involved in the major project was assisted on average by 126 mentors during the term of the project.

Between 2016-18 the EDIOP 6.1.1.-15 “Training of Low-skilled and Public Workers” priority project. will provide opportunities to involve target groups of public employment in training. The Ministry of Interior agreed to involve approximately 85,000 public employees in the training programmes. Labour market services are also introduced besides the training and therefore more stress can be put on service of outstanding importance in helping people return to the labour market. When joining the programme, the applicants are required to fill in a career interest questionnaire based on which individual training plans are developed in every case. In the training plan the employment areas suitable for the interests of the particular applicant are identified providing a basis for the selection of an appropriate training course. Following the completion of vocational training a 24-hour supplementing activity called ‘Promotion of Employment’ in addition to adult training in order to facilitate integration into the primary labour market is included.

During the whole year of 2016 we involved almost 35 thousand public workers in trainings. The EDIOP 6.1.1. project ensures the funds necessary for the realization of the training programmes, while the funds of the public work scheme realized during the training period are provided by the Ministry of Interior. With these trainings we encourage those who low level school education, and have no competences or qualification sought after in the labour market to obtain qualifications, knowledge, skills, competences which are relevant in terms of the labour market.

Main Priorities and areas of Public Employment in 2017

The primary objective of public employment in 2017 is to continue the programmes ran in the previous years. We intend to support the continuation of the social programme components of district start work / additional model programmes.

Value creating public employment programmes may be implemented in the additional and model programmes, in projects focusing on agricultural and local specificities. Such

programmes can still be launched only in beneficiary districts and beneficiary settlements specified in the legal regulations.

Our intention is to continue the national public employment programmes, which represent one of the most versatile aspects of public employment as a sector offering classic mass employment.

New and expandable schemes will be implemented in 2017. The Ministry of Interior will expand schemes that were effective in the previous years to several counties within the country.

- Several programmes is implemented in 2017 by the Hungarian Public Road Non-profit Plc., namely a) maintaining the public road network; b) cleaning areas between the public roads and agricultural lands; c) locating and renovating protecting fences along the clearways.
- In 2017 the country-wide model program for homeless people will be extended
- The sewing model program will be also continued this year
- The info-communication model program - called Helping Hands - will go on for elderly people
- The public employment programmes are planned to open to groups which have had no access so far even to public employment (e.g. healthy, mentally ill people). The development of such programmes has been elaborated in the framework of a pilot project in 2016 with 300 participants on 12 settlements. This program will continue in 2017 as well.
- So called 'high value added' programmes will be supported in 2017. These type of programmes are based on former start work model programmes and support investments of making value-added products, for example meat-, vegetable-, or milk productions. These programmes have to be maintain and operate for 5 years and a further-employment period is also compulsory after the end of the supporting period.
- **Our plans include the continuation of public employment schemes with even more intensive involvement of charity organisations and historic churches.**

The Government establishes the following as the **2017 objectives** of public employment:

- a) encouraging that the job-seekers who can find employment in the primary labour market leave the public employment system;
- b) the continuation of the Start Work Scheme, ensuring employment opportunity of a longer duration for job-seekers with low-level education who are unable to find employment in the open labour market;
- c) increase of the employment and employability of those who are excluded from the primary labour market, in particular those job-seekers who have multiple disadvantages in the labour market and receive subsidies replacing employment, or job-seekers who are not entitled to unemployment or social benefits, people with low-level education, permanently unemployed people (especially people with reduced working capacity, homeless, recognized refugees and those with subsidiary protection status, job-seekers of Roma nationality, as well as job-seekers participating in the "Fixed-term lease agreement" programme operated by Nemzeti Eszközkezelő Zrt. (National Asset Management plc.), taking into consideration the classification of the job-seekers in the client categorization system;
- d) ensuring that the people concerned with public employment, in particular the target groups specified in Point c) – and within that, especially the disadvantaged age group of people

- between the ages 16 and 18 – have a wider access to those personalised services and trainings which are the most important and appropriate for labour market (re)integration;
- e) supporting special public employment programmes for those job-seekers who are difficult to involve in employment involved in employment for mental, social or health reasons;
 - f) supporting programmes which provide added value, are based on local particularities, and facilitate the self-sufficiency of settlements;
 - g) the protection of natural and built environment, the protection of cultural heritage, facilitating the reconstruction of derelict graveyards, as well as keeping clean and maintaining the surroundings of the railway infrastructure and of the national public road network;
 - h) through the use of locally-grown produce, the improvement of the quality of public catering, and creating settlements which are self-supplying, self-sufficient in this respect;
 - i) relying increasingly on the cooperation of the civil and charitable, as well as ecclesiastical organizations, in order to improve the comfort level of the community, the creation of neat community spaces;
 - j) realization of developments based on products which can be produced economically in areas suitable for agricultural use and on garden plots, and which products serve the public catering demands of local public institutions and take into account local particularities;
 - k) facilitating the housing and social integration of the Roma population;
 - l) facilitating the social integration of those being released from penitentiary institutions;
 - m) the more enhanced involvement of public workers in regional water regulation, water damage elimination and agricultural water use tasks;
 - n) keeping those state-owned areas clean which are situated in rural areas between agricultural lands and public roads maintained by the state;
 - o) maintenance of the urban and rural area public roads and municipal bicycle routes and keeping such roads and routes clean;
 - p) the balancing of the regional labour market differences, and by the income acquired through public employment, the improvement of previous quality of life of those participating in public employment;
 - q) facilitating the establishment of social cooperatives in the public works schemes suitable for such purpose, as well as the professional – methodological support of the activities aimed at improving the operating conditions of social cooperatives, facilitating the acquisition of European Union funds provided for this purpose;
 - r) increasing the ability of rural areas to retain their population.

In line with the long-term goals of the Hungarian employment policy, the national **expenditures for active labour market policy is planned to be gradually increased, whereas expenditures of the public work schemes will be decreased in the upcoming years. According to the Gov. Decision No. 1139/2017. (III. 20.)** significant changes will be introduced in the next years in order to encourage that public workers find employment in the primary labour market. The most important new regulations are the followings:

- a) ensure that people who are expected to be able to find employment in the labour market on their own – including also people with qualifications – are not involved in the public work schemes, only in case if
 - ca) the placement attempt of the district office had been unsuccessful three times - for any reason occurred on the employer's side, or
 - cb) the district office had been unable to offer an appropriate job for such person for 3 months,
- b) ensure that people who have any qualification are involved in the public work schemes only if
 - da) the placement attempt of the district office had been unsuccessful three times for any reason occurred on the employer's side, or
 - db) the district office had been unable to offer an appropriate job for the job-seeker for 3 months,
- c) ensure that the periodically recurring involvement of people employed in the framework of public employment relationship in public work schemes is excluded, in the manner that in a phasing-out system as of 1st June 2018 and within a period of three years the maximum duration of employment in

the framework of public employment relationship shall be one year, except if the private sector offers no actual job opportunity to the individual, and therefore the individual concerned cannot find employment due to no fault of his/her own;

The Government calls the Minister of Interior to - considering the labour shortage emerged in the private sector – continuously decrease the monthly average maximum number of participants in the public work schemes to 150,000 people until 2020

Good practices

There are a number of good practices emerging in public employment including new constructive techniques defined as most efficient methods or activities which contribute to the improved quality of the production and manufacturing processes in a proved manner and may provide examples to be adopted by other public employers across the country.

The Ministry of Interior considers it an obligation to facilitate the wider dissemination of good practices with positive impacts on the involved parties, also assisted by the exchange of experiences and best practices during the course of various events, including the following:

- Since 2015 the Ministry of Interior organised the National Public Employment Exhibition held at the Vajdahunyad Castle (for the first time in October 2015 than in 2016 as well). Above 100 public employers had the opportunity to present the produced fruit and vegetable items and other products to the general public.
- Similarly to previous years, public works exhibitions were organised in many counties, which the variety represented by public employment could be shown. The events provided opportunity for the exhibiting municipalities to present the outcome of the public works programmes, as well as the products and processed items resulting from the PWS. In addition, the municipalities also had an opportunity to demonstrate certain production processes and work phases to the interested parties and the other municipalities in an interactive manner. The dissemination of good practices and the exchange of professional experiences facilitate the possible extension of public works activities for the municipalities.
- Since 2012 the Ministry of Interior has annually recognised and provided support for the public employers excelling in the organisation and implementation of public works programmes, i.e. implementing good practices, presented during special celebrations. The Ministry of Interior issues a publication on the awarded public employers every two years, presenting the achievements of the particular settlements as well as their future goals.

The continuously updated website, kozfoglalkoztatas.kormany.hu operated by the Ministry of Interior provides detailed information about the Hungarian public employment and illustrated descriptions of the good practices implemented at national level.

