

# Hungary

## Extended Migration Profile

2010

Building Migration Partnerships (BMP)

The present document represents the final draft version of the Extended Migration Profile. The content of this document has been approved by the state authorities of the project partner states. The information collection and analysis of data for elaboration of the present final draft version of the Extended Migration Profile has been completed and no substantial changes will be added to this document; however, a final editing and layout are foreseen and page numbers might change. The final Extended Migration Profile will be published in autumn 2011.

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# Hungary

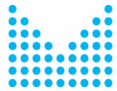
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## Extended Migration Profile



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### Co-financed and co-implemented by:



MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR  
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The Czech Republic, Ministry of the Interior



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## General country information<sup>1</sup>



<b>Capital:</b>	Budapest
<b>Area:</b>	total: 93,028 sq km (land: 89,608 sq km, water: 3,420 sq km)
<b>Land boundaries:</b>	total: 2,185 km (border countries: Austria 366 km, Croatia 329 km, Romania 443 km, Serbia 166 km, Slovakia 676 km, Slovenia 102 km, Ukraine 103 km)
<b>Population:</b>	10,014,324 on 1 January 2010, 9,880,059 (July 2010 est.)
<b>Ethnic groups:</b>	Hungarian 92.3%, Roma 1.9%, other or unknown 5.8% (2001 census)
<b>Languages:</b>	Hungarian (official) 93.6%, other or unspecified 6.4% (2001 census)
<b>President:</b>	Pál Schmitt
<b>Head of Government:</b>	Viktor Orbán
<b>Government type:</b>	Parliamentary democracy

<sup>1</sup> European Union's Map, copyright is owned by the European Commission but reproduction is authorised ([http://europa.eu/abc/maps/members/hungary\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/abc/maps/members/hungary_en.htm)).

General country information: CIA World Fact Book (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/hu.html>).

## Background

This Draft Extended Migration Profile has been prepared in the framework of the “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative funded by the European Union’s Thematic Programme and running between January 2009 and December 2010. The overall objective of this initiative is to contribute to the implementation of the Joint Declaration agreed at the Prague Ministerial Conference "Building Migration Partnerships" (27-28 April 2009).

The “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative is jointly implemented by the Czech Republic (Ministry of the Interior), Hungary (Ministry of Interior), Poland (Ministry of Interior and Administration), Romania (Ministry of Administration and Interior), Slovakia (Ministry of Interior) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

The beneficiaries of this initiative are the migration authorities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan as well as Belarus (observer); specifically the Ministers and Heads of Departments of ministries and migration services of participating beneficiary countries holding the main responsibility for migration management in addition to relevant officials of these ministries at senior working level.

This Draft Extended Migration Profile has been elaborated on the basis of a template prepared by the European Commission. It contains different statistical and analytical information, which aims to evaluate the overall migration situation in a given country. The objective is to facilitate cooperation between countries in the field of migration management: on the one hand by providing information on the migration situation in a country and on the other by providing a sound empirical and statistical basis for policy planning and development.

Part A of this Draft Extended Migration Profile aims to outline how migration has evolved during the last years. Furthermore, it gives a brief summary of key migration trends and issues in the last decade. Part B of the Profile provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions of the country in order to understand possible push/pull factors affecting migration. Part C analyses, on the one hand, migration patterns and recent trends and on the other hand provides an overview of existing data such as number and types of immigrants/emigrants, irregular immigrants/emigrants as well as diasporas abroad and remittances. Part C also identifies data gaps.

Based on the information and data presented in Parts A, B and C, Part D summarises the key migration trends indicating main push and pull factors driving migration. Furthermore, the linkages between different demographic and socio-economic factors and their implications for migration are explored and indications on future migration developments are elaborated.

Part E of the Profile describes the special interests and priorities of the country. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing migration and development challenges are described in Part F of this Profile. Part G aims to provide an overview of the impacts of migration on the socio-economic development and the effectiveness of related migration policies.

The main findings and analysis are presented in Part H of this Profile. It also indicates existing data gaps and possible strategies for improving migration statistics. Furthermore, it makes proposals for making the migration Profile updateable, and presents key recommendations for policy makers on improving the current migration management.

## A. Introduction

### A1. Recent migration patterns: a brief summary

Hungary is a country with approximately 10 million inhabitants. Compared to the total number of the population, the proportion of migrants and refugees is not as high as in some other EU Member States, as during the recent years it equals only 2 % of the host population. Immigration is mainly demand-driven, sub-regional labour migration, often based on seasonal or temporary employment. Besides immigrants coming for employment purposes, the proportion of residence permit applicants wishing to stay for purposes of family reunification or studying has increased during the previous years as well.

Concerning the **migratory trends of the late 80s and the 90s**, before the change of regime in 1989, Hungary was mainly a country characterised by emigration. After 1987, however, an increasing number of refugees started to arrive in the country, at first mainly ethnic Hungarians from Romania, forcing the political leadership of that time to face a totally new situation. The Hungarian Government lent support to people arriving from East Germany as well. Under the weight of 'necessity' a significant improvement took place in terms of immigration and the question of refugees: in 1989 Hungary joined the Geneva Convention of 1951 Relating to the Status of Refugees, as well as the UN Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967. The democratisation process was accompanied by the liberalisation of border control regulations, the exit of Hungarian citizens, and the entry and stay of foreigners, and Hungary became a transit and destination country of international migration. From the 90s the highly regulated and suppressed migration processes of the earlier period were replaced by intense immigration which began with the above-mentioned wave of refugees arriving from Romania in 1988 and 1989. Besides the changing legal conditions in Hungary, migration processes were also made more intense by the change of regime in the surrounding countries. At the beginning of the 90s the armed conflicts in Yugoslavia led to a new wave of refugees. The government made a political decision to admit these refugees on humanitarian grounds and most of them were granted temporary protection. This new wave of immigrants made it clear that Hungary's situation had changed and the country had to face the challenges of migration.

The migration situation in Hungary is characterised by the fact that a great majority of foreigners living in Hungary are ethnic Hungarians coming from neighbouring countries (Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine and Serbia), however with Romania's and Slovakia's accession to the EU, their nationals are now EU citizens.

Since immigration to Hungary – especially in the 90s – was mainly characterised by ethnic migration, the social integration of these migrant groups was not extremely difficult, due to their already existing language skills and family relationships. The attitude of the host society and the legal background is also much more favourable towards them than towards other migrant groups.

Generally, Hungary can be still deemed mainly as a transit country, however, for certain groups of migrants (especially for those arriving from China, Vietnam, etc.) Hungary is a destination country as well. Due to the favourable visa policy of the early 90s, a significant number of economic migrants came from Asia to Hungary (especially from China, Vietnam and Mongolia) as well. The change of the visa policy and the restrictions of the legal framework in the following years resulted in the decrease of this flow by the end of the 90s.

Looking at the trends and some numbers, immigration peaked in 1990 when approximately 37,000 immigrants were registered (80% of them still from Romania). After this time the number of immigrants declined and between 1992 and 1998 it stabilised between 13,000 – 16,000. After a mild growth, the figure stabilised at the level of 18,000 – 20,000 between 1999 and 2004.



In total, 335,000 immigrants came to Hungary between 1988 and 2004. Some of them have left the country since that time, others have been naturalised (between 1993 and 2004 almost 91,000 people were granted Hungarian citizenship) or their residence permit expired. Afterwards, according to statistical data, on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2005, 142,000 foreigners, on 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 2006, - 154,000, on 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 2007, - 166,000, while on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2008, - 174,000 foreigners resided in the territory of Hungary. According to current migratory trends, the proportion of migrants in relation to the host population is still very low compared to other European countries and was estimated at around 1,8% in 2008<sup>2</sup>.

Regarding main countries of origin, in 1998 two-thirds of all foreigners living in Hungary came from the following four countries: Romania (38%), former Yugoslavia (11%), former Soviet Union (13%) and China (5.5%). It is estimated that among those immigrants 90% of the Romanian citizens, 50-60% of the former Soviet citizens and 70-80% of the Yugoslavian citizens were ethnic Hungarians. Besides this category, a significant proportion of immigrants were of Asian (mainly Chinese) origin, while the number of those coming from the American and African continents was insignificant.

The most recent statistical data show that the number of legal migrants did not increase in 2009 and, what is more, the number of long-term visa applications and of applications for registration certificates, residence cards and permanent residence cards (documents of persons enjoying the right to free movement) decreased. Registration certificates are mainly applied for by Romanian, German, Slovakian and Austrian nationals. The main countries of origin of third-country national family members of EEA and Hungarian nationals residing in Hungary are Serbia, Ukraine, Russia and Nigeria.

Third-country nationals in possession of a residence permit are mainly from China, Ukraine and Serbia.

The most common reasons for residence permit applications are gainful activities, studies and family reunion. However, due to the global economic crisis, the number of persons coming to Hungary to pursue gainful activities, as well as the number of registrations and work permits issued decreased in 2009, especially with Ukrainian and Slovakian nationals.

Concerning illegal migration, Hungary has an important role to play in the protection of the EU's external borders. In 2009 activities related to illegal migration at the Serbian, Romanian and Ukrainian border sections – especially the crossing of the “green border” – increased.

The number of asylum-seekers (i.e. applications) is increasing, and has been since 2004. The number of applications in 2009 was 4,672 and the number of Afghan asylum-seekers, in particular, increased significantly: the asylum claims of Afghan citizens formed a quarter of all asylum applications. Most of them arrived illegally at Hungary through Turkey, FYROM and Serbia. The number of Kosovar and Serbian nationals has also increased. However, as they came to Hungary for economic reasons, their applications for international protection were largely unjustified.. Asylum applicants arrived from 60 different countries last year and the proportion of those who enter the territory of Hungary illegally was still very high, namely 96%. As in recent years, international protection was granted mainly to persons coming from Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

As for stateless persons in Hungary, their number is relatively few (about 250 persons overall), however it must be taken into consideration that this category is of a nature of large latency, which may result in a larger real number.

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<sup>2</sup> Data provided by the Central Statistical Office; the data include those persons who reside at the territory of Hungary for a period exceeding one year. The data include persons enjoying the right of free movement and beneficiaries of international protection as well.

In terms of age, between 1995 and 2006 most of the foreigners living in Hungary were between 20 and 50. In the gender balance of residing foreigners there is a notable increase in the ratio of women, and women already outnumber men. In particular, there are larger numbers of females in the age group of late teens to twenties, as well as those above fifty. This might signify a change of gender pattern, although it should be clear to recognise that this trend is numerically statistical only and that feminisation is by no means on the increase.

## B. Analysis of socio-economic context of migration

### B1. Demographic changes

- **Population volume**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Population at the beginning of the year	10,066,158	10,045,401	10,030,975	10,014,324
male	4,779,078	4,769,562	4,763,050	4,756,900
female	5,287,080	5,275,839	5,267,925	5,257,424

The population of Hungary is slightly over 10 million and has been gradually decreasing over the last three years, both for males and females. International immigration gains could not balance the natural decrease of the population.

- **Population by national and/or ethnic group**

The data show that the great majority of foreigners are from European countries, mostly Romania, Serbia, Montenegro and Ukraine. Immigrants from China also constitute a large proportion.

Total	2007	2008	2009
<b>Europe</b>	<b>140,827</b>	<b>146,145</b>	<b>154,352</b>
Of which:			
Romania	66,951	65,836	66,368
Serbia and Montenegro	8,459	13,721	17,015
Ukraine	15,866	17,289	17,610
Germany	15,037	14,436	16,744
Poland	2,681	2,645	2,776
Russia	2,760	2,787	2,923
Slovakia	4,276	4,944	6,106
Croatia	813	852	914
Austria	2,225	2,571	2,956
<b>Asia</b>	<b>19,733</b>	<b>22,356</b>	<b>23,521</b>
Of which: China	8,979	10,218	10,709
<b>America</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>3,617</b>
Of which: United States	1,931	2,343	2,379
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,998</b>
Australia and Oceania	612	726	870
<b>Total</b>	<b>166,030</b>	<b>174,697</b>	<b>184,358</b>

- **Internally Displaced Persons:** *not applicable*
- **Population age distribution (by sex)<sup>3</sup>:**

Resident population by age-group, 1 January			
2007	2008	2009	2010
<b>0–14 years old</b>			
1,529,654	1,508,802	1 492,608	1,476,856

<sup>3</sup> See additional chart in Annex II of this Profile

15–64 years old				
	6,931,386	6,912,704	6 898,089	6,873,985
65–X years old				
	1,605,118	1,623,895	1,640,278	1,663,483
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,066,158</b>	<b>10,045,401</b>	<b>10,030,975</b>	<b>10,014,324</b>

- **Population density:**

#### Urbanisation rate (by sex and age)

Population by type of settlement, 1 January				
Type of settlement	2007	2008	2009	2010
Budapest	1,696,128	1,702,297	1,712,210	1,721,556
Other towns	5,241,402	5,233,573	5,236,665	5,231,173
Villages	3,128,628	3,109,531	3,082,100	3,061,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,066,158</b>	<b>10,045,401</b>	<b>10,030,975</b>	<b>10,014,324</b>

- **Population growth rate:**

#### Fertility rate

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total fertility rate	1.35	1.32	1.35	1.33

#### Mortality rate

The mortality rate in Hungary was the 4<sup>th</sup> highest among the Member States of the EU in 2008. The average life expectancy for males was 69.2 years in 2007 and 69.8 in 2008, while for females it was 77.3 in 2007 and 77.8 in 2008?.

- **Net migration - 2009**

Internal migration			
Total of migrants	Population increase or decrease, due to migration		
	Budapest	other towns	villages
Permanent migration			
253,562	-4,805	-187	4,992
255,221	-1,616	211	1,405
242,191	-2,782	2,433	349
Temporary migration and remigration together			
235,633	2,373	2,000	-4,373
258,953	7,507	397	-7,904
154,953	9,414	7,523	-16,937

#### Summary data of foreign citizens' international migration

Year	Immigrant	Emigrant	Difference in migrations	Foreign citizens residing in Hungary; January, 1	
				number	% of total population
2005	25,582	3,320	22,262	142,153	1.41
2006	23,569	3,956	19,613	154,430	1.53

2007	22,607	4,133	18,474	166,030	1.65
2008	35,547	4,241	31,306	174,697	1.74
2009	25,582	5,600	19,982	184,358	1.84

- Naturalisations as percentage of foreign population

#### Persons naturalised in Hungary by age-group and sex

Age-group, years old	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>+</sup>	2009
<b>Male</b>					
0–14	659	384	492	480	375
15–19	277	163	204	218	141
20–24	185	112	189	186	128
25–29	524	306	593	514	325
30–39	1,240	738	1 131	1 109	779
40–49	510	257	390	452	325
50–59	249	156	235	261	188
60–X	781	622	482	328	262
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>3 716</b>	<b>3 548</b>	<b>2 523</b>
<b>Female</b>					
0–14	568	389	443	456	364
15–19	246	128	201	177	143
20–24	229	127	238	279	231
25–29	859	539	1 010	966	597
30–39	1,539	929	1 347	1 350	925
40–49	522	283	424	501	340
50–59	394	220	352	342	257
60–X	1,088	819	711	485	402
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,445</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>4 726</b>	<b>4 556</b>	<b>3 259</b>
<b>Total</b>					
0–14	1,227	773	935	936	739
15–19	523	291	405	395	284
20–24	414	239	427	465	359
25–29	1,383	845	1 603	1 480	922
30–39	2,779	1,667	2 478	2 459	1 704
40–49	1,032	540	814	953	665
50–59	643	376	587	603	445
60–X	1,869	1,441	1 193	813	664
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,870</b>	<b>6,172</b>	<b>8 442</b>	<b>8 104</b>	<b>5 782</b>

## B2. Economy and economic climate

- Main macroeconomic indicators:

#### Real GDP and GDP per capita

Year	GDP in billion HUF	GDP volume indices (previous year=100)	Per capita GDP at current prices in USD
2006	23,755,487	104.0	11,205

2007	25,408,080	101.0	13,745
2008	26,543,252	100.6	15,391

- **Sectors growth rate**

**Gross value added by industries in million HUF (volume indices, previous year=100)**

Year	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction	Services
2006	823,385 (93.5)	6,201,766 (105.3)	13,485,132 (104.3)
2007	864,309 (78.7)	6,486,180 (104.0)	14,405,477 (100.6)
2008	974,177 (154.3)	6,587,397 (99.7)	15,051,878 (98.2)
2009	26,054.3	93,3	

- **Inflation rate**

The consumer price indices were the following in the years 2006 – 2009:

2006: 103.9  
 2007: 108.0  
 2008: 106.1  
 2009: 104.2

- **Public debt**

The balance of fiscal administration was -918.6 billion HUF in 2009.

- **Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services**

In September 2009 the gross foreign debt amounted to EUR 103 550 million, while the net foreign debt was EUR 52 248 million.

- **Investment climate:**

**Fiscal/taxation policy**

Generally, the changes in the taxation policy in 2010 are aimed at easing the impact of the economic crisis, a tax reduction and the stimulation of employment.

In the field of personal income, the so-called supergross taxation was introduced, which resulted in a slight tax reduction taxes on average earnings. However, most of the allowances in kind which were previously free of tax are from 2010 burdened with personal income tax.

The duties of property transfer were lowered, and the period in which the investor may change the opportunity of a preferential building purpose duty was extended.

- **Capital investments**

Value and volume indices of investments in the national economy		
Year	Investments of national economy, at current prices, billion HUF	Volume indices of investments in the national economy (previous year = 100.0)
2006	4,652.5	98.8
2007	4,771.5	100.0
2008	4,828.5	98.1

- **Foreign Direct investments**

<b>Investment of FDI enterprises (million HUF)</b>	
2005	1,248,734
2006	1,099,566
2007	1,506,394

- **Informal economy:**

#### **Assessment of size and significance of the informal economy**

In 2009 the labour controls revealed 56,206 employees in the informal economy, constituting 32 percent of the total number of employees affected by breaches of labour law.

In the case of foreign employees, the most common violation of labour rules is employment without a work permit, which mostly affected Romanian nationals in recent years. A significant change occurred in January 2009, however, and since then employees of Romanian nationality have not required a work permit to be employed in Hungary.

Hungary has also developed a complex control mechanism which functions with the co-operation of several authorities, such as the Border Guards (the Police), the Office of Immigration and Nationality, the customs authorities and the National labour Inspectorate.

#### **Main sectors of employment**

The main sector affected by informal employment is the construction industry, in which 15,568 workers were not officially registered as employed. However, those numbers are decreasing tendency, mainly due to the impact of the economic crisis. The second largest sector affected by the phenomenon are the security companies, with 13,734 persons being employed informally. The commercial sector is the third largest affected area, with approximately 10% unregistered employees. The fourth most infected sector is agriculture, with 9% percent, mainly employing during the harvesting seasons.

- **Trade:**

#### **Trade balance: Imports and Exports of goods and service**

<b>External trade turnover by groups of countries in EUR</b>							
Year	European Union (EU-27)	Extra-EU countries	Total	Of which			
				EU-15	new MS (EU-12)	Asia	America
<b>Imports</b>							
2006	43 175	18 140	61 314	34 906	8 269	9 667	1 296
2007	48 226	20 898	69 124	38 548	9 677	11 815	1 490
2008	50 344	23 356	73 700	39 541	10 803	11 778	1 751
2009	38 089	17 313	55 401	29 617	8 471	9 846	1 530
<b>Exports</b>							
2006	46 632	12 303	58 935	36 130	10 502	3 117	2 003
2007	54 588	14 416	69 004	41 271	13 317	3 346	2 047
2008	57 504	15 876	73 380	42 204	15 300	3 756	2 194
2009	46 652	12 487	59 139	34 982	11 670	3 272	1 799
<b>Balance</b>							
2006	3 457	-5 836	-2 379	1 225	2 233	-6 550	708
2007	6 362	-6 482	-120	2 722	3 640	-8 469	557

2008	7 161	-7 480	-319	2 664	4 497	-8 022	443
2009	8 563	-4 825	3 738	5 365	3 198	-6 574	269

- **Consumer price index**

Time series of consumer price indices (previous year = 100.0)								
Year	Food	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Consumer durable goods	Fuel and power	Other goods including motor fuels	Services	Total
2007	111.5	106.7	101.0	98.7	124.6	104.0	107.4	108.0
2008	110.2	105.6	100.0	99.3	112.7	104.6	105.0	106.1
2009	104.4	107.5	100.5	102.6	108.2	101.1	104.6	104.2

### B3. Labour market analysis

- **Recent developments on the labour market in the country**

#### Labour law and employment policy

In order to promote the employment of certain groups, the Hungarian Government initiated several programmes in 2006. These programmes concern the amount of social contributions to be paid by the employer in cases of the employment of young professionals (beginners), women on maternity leave, persons above 50 years of age, low-qualified persons, persons who have been caring for family members at home, and long-term unemployed. The programmes are co-financed by the European Union.

The Government also began programmes to promote community work. These combine employment and practical training, develop skills and promote qualifications and at the same time provide job opportunities and practical experiences for the unemployed. The programmes can be financed on the basis of open tenders and are aimed at the implementation of state or self-governmental tasks at local, regional or national level. Support is provided for a certain group of employers (eg. self-governments, central budgetary agencies) employing registered job-seekers.

In 2008 Government Decree No. 355/2007 (XII.23.) on the provisional rules relating to the free movement of the workforce, vis-à-vis persons having the right to free movement and residence, was amended and this amendment entered into force on 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2009. Due to this amendment, Hungary opened its labour market to workers from countries of the European Economic Area, irrespective of their skills or the principle of reciprocity. This means that from 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2009, Hungary applies the community law in the field of free movement of workforce, vis-à-vis persons having the right to free movement and residence. All persons concerned are able to work in the territory of Hungary without a work permit; however, the employers have an obligation to notify the labour centre of the employment of such persons.

Concerning third-country nationals with a work permit, Hungary applies a general quota system, which is not set according to sectors or skills. The minister responsible for labour and social affairs – with the agreement of other competent ministers – is entitled to set the highest number of work permits to be issued to third-country nationals. This quota may not exceed requested workers reported during the previous year. The quota usually far exceeds the number of foreigners working legally in Hungary. Due to the economic slowdown and as the number of vacant jobs decreased, the quota in 2009 was set lower than in 2008 (the quota decreased from 65,000 in 2008 to 60,000 in 2009).



- **Social security system: Changes of the family subsidy system**

#### Modification of child care allowances

As the employment rate of women is quite low in Hungary – in 2008 it was 50.6 percent – and as difficulties have been detected in their returning to the labour market after maternity leave, the Government decided on the modification of the child care allowance system.

According to the changes, the child care allowance is subject to a previous insurance period of at least 365 days (as opposed to 180 days previously), and the period of maternity benefit is linked to this period of insurance, which has been lowered from three to two years. However, these measures only affect children born after 30 April 2010.

#### Changes concerning the family allowance

From September 2009 it will be possible, subject to the decision of the notary and pending cases of children being taken into protection, that a certain part of the family allowance (maximum 50% per child) may be granted in kind and can only be used when controlled by the trustee appointed by the notary.

In cases of adults studying at a public education institution, from 31 August 2010, family allowance may be granted until the age of 20 years, which is currently 23 years.

#### Changes of the pension system

For the ongoing maintenance of the social security pension system, from 1 January 2010, the following changes are being introduced:

- A gradual raise of the retirement pension age limit from 62 to 65 years;
- From 2010, the condition for granting pensions is the cancellation of the legal relationship serving as the basis of the insurance on the day prior to the beginning of the grant of the pension at the latest;
- The linkage of economic growth and the annual rise of pensions

- **Labour force growth rate** (by native/foreign-born, sex)

Economic activity of population of working age by gender								
Year	Employed	Unemployed	Economically active	Economically inactive	Population of working age	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	persons, thousands					%		
Total								
2006	3,863.3	315.2	4,178.5	2,242.9	6 421.4	65.1	7.5	60.2
2007	3,858.8	311.3	4,170.1	2,248.2	6 418.3	65.0	7.5	60.1
2008	3,819.4	328.5	4,147.9	2,324.6	6 472.5	64.1	7.9	59.0
2009	3,719,5	419,9	4,139,4	2,309,8	6,449,2	64,2	10,1	57,7
Male								
2006	2,099.1	163.9	2,263.0	920.2	3 183.2	71.1	7.2	65.9
2007	2,106.9	163.8	2,270.7	911.5	3 182.2	71.4	7.2	66.2
2008	2,075.4	174.0	2,249.4	930.8	3 180.2	70.7	7.7	65.3

Hungary 2010

2009	2,008,0	233,5	2,241,5	934,2	3,175,7	70,6	10,4	63,2
<b>Female</b>								
2006	1,764.2	151.3	1,915.5	1,322.7	3 238.2	59.2	7.9	54.5
2007	1,751.9	147.5	1,899.4	1,336.7	3 236.1	58.7	7.8	54.1
2008	1,744.0	154.5	1,898.5	1,393.8	3 292.3	57.7	8.1	53.0
2009	1,711,5	186,4	1,897,9	1,375,6	3,273,5	58,0	9,8	52,3

- **Employment rate**

<b>Number of employed persons (thousands)</b>			
<b>Counties, regions</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Budapest	750.0	752.5	747.6
Pest	491.1	496.6	499.3
<b>Central Hungary</b>	<b>1,241.1</b>	<b>1,249.1</b>	<b>1,246.9</b>
Fejér	180.7	177.7	174.7
Komárom-Esztergom	134.4	135.8	137.8
Veszprém	151.3	153.2	146.9
<b>Central Transdanubia</b>	<b>466.4</b>	<b>466.7</b>	<b>459.4</b>
Győr-Moson-Sopron	186.7	192.6	190.9
Vas	113.4	113.8	110.2
Zala	127.9	127.4	123.6
<b>Western Transdanubia</b>	<b>428.0</b>	<b>433.8</b>	<b>424.7</b>
Baranya	146.9	138.7	135.6
Somogy	112.9	109.6	113.2
Tolna	91.6	86.9	86.7
<b>Southern Transdanubia</b>	<b>351.4</b>	<b>335.2</b>	<b>335.5</b>
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	235.6	235.1	225.9
Heves	112.3	113.6	113.7
Nógrád	74.9	75.6	70.6
<b>Northern Hungary</b>	<b>422.8</b>	<b>424.3</b>	<b>410.2</b>
Hajdú-Bihar	196.4	190.4	187.9
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	147.0	148.6	149.3
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	186.1	182.7	175.9
<b>Northern Great Plain</b>	<b>529.5</b>	<b>521.7</b>	<b>513.1</b>
Bács-Kiskun	196.2	196.8	198.4
Békés	130.9	134.9	130.4
Csongrád	163.8	163.7	160.8
<b>Southern Great Plain</b>	<b>490.9</b>	<b>495.4</b>	<b>489.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,930.1</b>	<b>3,926.2</b>	<b>3,879.4</b>

- **Employment of foreigners:**

According to the number of permits issued by the employment centres, the total number of foreign workers in Hungary was 55,230 in 2007 compared to 42,457 in 2008, which shows a significant decrease of 27%. In the first half of 2009, 16,247 work permits were issued, which shows a 32.5% decrease in comparison to the number of work permits issued during the first half of 2008.

Concerning the total number of work permits, registrations and green card certificates issued and notifications made in the first half of 2009, 51.2 % of the foreign employees (8,319 persons) were Romanian, which shows a 5.4% decrease in comparison to the first half of 2008. The presence of

Romanians in the labour market of Hungary is significant and the economic crisis did not affect their numbers.

In the first half of 2009, 13.9% of foreign employees (2,251 persons) were of Ukrainian nationality, which shows a significant decrease of 45.9% in comparison to the first half of 2008. In the first half of 2009, 5.1 % of the foreign employees (830 persons) were Slovaks, which shows a very significant decrease of 80%.

The total number of work permits, registrations and green card certificates issued and notifications made in the first half of 2009 decreased, with 50% in the construction sector (2,689) and processing industry (2,062), while it doubled in the agriculture sector.

- **Unemployment rate**

<b>Number of unemployed persons (thousands)</b>			
<b>Counties, regions</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Budapest	37.8	38.4	33.2
Pest	28.9	23.7	27.0
<b>Central Hungary</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>60.2</b>
Fejér	9.4	8.9	10.1
Komárom-Esztergom	10.9	8.6	7.5
Veszprém	9.8	7.1	10.8
<b>Central Transdanubia</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>
Győr-Moson-Sopron	8.4	7.3	7.0
Vas	9.1	8.3	6.4
Zala	8.6	7.2	8.7
<b>Western Transdanubia</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Baranya	12.1	11.3	15.7
Somogy	12.9	14.5	13.1
Tolna	9.7	11.4	9.8
<b>Southern Transdanubia</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	32.1	37.5	39.0
Heves	11.3	14.0	14.1
Nógrád	8.9	7.9	10.2
<b>Northern Hungary</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>
Hajdú-Bihar	20.0	16.3	18.4
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	15.7	15.4	13.9
Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg	29.4	31.5	37.4
<b>Norther Great Plain</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>69.7</b>
Bács-Kiskun	20.4	20.2	18.7
Békés	11.1	11.9	14.8
Csongrád	10.3	10.5	13.4
<b>Southern Great Plain</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>46.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>316.8</b>	<b>311.9</b>	<b>329.2</b>

- **Level of income**

**Monthly gross income (HUF/month, person)**

	2007			2008			2009 *		
	Total	Public sector	Private Sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector

<b>Total</b>	187,850	201,063	182,247	198,087	215,409	190,638	203,021	201,407	203,815
<b>By sex</b>									
Males	201,953	238,154	193,946	211,367	249,987	202,684	217,660	226,891	215,150
Females	172,515	183,861	164,143	183,426	199,114	171,592	187,138	188,414	186,073
<b>By age</b>									
Less than 30 years	152,590	165,844	149,196	167,226	178,435	164,268	166,634	162,350	167,979
Between 30 and 39 years	194,324	193,677	194,568	203,512	206,880	202,189	210,566	196,133	216,595
Between 40 and 49 years	188,875	200,818	183,110	200,132	216,166	192,104	205,123	199,401	208,291
Between 50 and 59 years	197,456	212,602	189,423	208,253	232,111	195,339	207,883	212,188	205,191
60 years and over	245,555	270,904	226,186	275,529	304,777	251,143	270,517	290,224	252,479
<b>By level of education</b>									
Primary school, 0-7 classes	126,455	132,285	123,591	157,554	134,324	163,205	122,665	80,158	148,830
Primary school, 8 class	111,684	117,170	109,819	116,448	119,020	115,679	112,209	98,329	118,354
Specialised school	120,031	133,499	117,664	127,699	141,941	124,848	124,215	126,673	123,376
Technical school	130,424	129,121	130,573	138,250	137,120	138,390	137,691	125,242	139,651
Vocational secondary school	170,396	171,767	169,764	178,785	184,610	175,975	179,728	172,797	183,241
Grammar school	174,221	168,096	177,596	182,348	181,767	182,716	185,718	171,881	193,896
Specialised technical school	209,673	177,751	212,998	217,030	191,508	219,582	228,192	176,854	233,482
High school	276,511	236,243	331,020	294,418	249,729	349,424	301,123	239,069	374,826
University	408,923	332,065	481,672	415,511	360,481	468,561	428,200	354,570	511,868
<b>By region</b>									
Central Hungary	231025	231,261	230,936	245,931	245,816	245,982	251,804	238,290	257,842
Central Transdanubia	174787	188,558	170,862	185,979	202,262	181,617	186,914	187,200	186,817
Western Transdanubia	166160	189,643	157,109	174,271	202,955	164,562	182,096	192,590	178,143
Southern Transdanubia	157976	188,401	141,631	160,624	196,499	140,338	169,198	179,828	162,572
Northern Hungary	161108	177,376	152,222	169,313	189,235	160,853	168,744	168,193	169,081
Northern Great Plain	154314	182,870	139,196	160,332	194,414	142,637	160,500	173,872	151,725
Southern Great Plain	155025	185,103	140,191	164,430	196,160	148,953	163,877	185,035	151,437

#### B4. Human Capital

- Levels of education:

##### Net enrolment ratio in primary and secondary education

Age	2006/2007				2007/2008				2008/2009			
	in primary education		in secondary education		in primary education		in secondary education		in primary education		in secondary education	
	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
6	25,3	20,1			26,5	19,9			25,3	19,2		
7	95,2	94,1			93,4	92,7			95,4	92,6		
8	99,2	99,8			98,6	99,7			96,3	97,8		
9	100,1	100,4			99,3	100,1			98,0	99,3		
10	99,6	99,8			100,3	100,7			99,5	100,1		

11	99,5	99,1			99,7	99,8			99,5	99,8		
12	100,4	100,8			99,8	99,5			99,3	99,4		
13	100,1	100,1			100,5	100,6			99,0	98,9		
14	68,5	75,2	36,7	30,0	70,0	76,7	35,3	29,6	70,6	77,5	34,1	27,4
15			90,9	85,8			90,5	86,1			89,6	84,2
16			92,4	89,9			95,0	93,0			95,0	93,1
17			91,8	90,7			91,0	89,6			94,0	93,5
18			70,6	72,7			70,6	74,0			72,9	74,6
19			41,2	44,3			41,5	45,7			42,7	47,8
20			23,5	26,3			25,8	28,4			24,6	27,2

#### Number of people with tertiary education

School year	Total number of students	Full-time students	Of full-time students: Foreign students	Of full-time students: Females
2006/2007	375,819	224,616	10,757	119,125
2007/2008	359,391	227,118	11,435	120,278
2008/2009	340,851	224,894	12,934	118,381

- **Opportunity to access educational system**

#### Access to higher education:

It should be mentioned that Hungary has reformed its system of higher education quite radically to comply with the requirements of the so-called Bologna Process. The integration of higher educational institutions was carried out, and universities and colleges with several faculties have taken the place of the previously scattered institutional system. Transparency in the structure of training (by issuing diploma supplements), a standard system of admission into higher education and a more flexible choice of specialisation through the development of the ECTS-compatible credit system were all introduced. Due to the reform, there are three educational phases (basic, master and doctoral) and there is a possibility of entering the labour market after completing the first phase. There are some cases, however, where education is not divided into phases (eg. law, medicine).

Anyone can apply for admission to a higher educational institution for the basic phase of education, as long as they are in possession of a high-school graduation certificate or of equivalent document.

In 2006, 64.1 percent of the persons applying for admission to full-time universities and colleges were admitted. In 2007 the percentage was 68.1, while in 2008 it was 77.2.

#### Migrants' access to the educational system:

Non-Hungarian national minors are subject to nursery service or mandatory schooling in Hungary if (a) they are asylum seekers, recognised refugees, beneficiaries of temporary protection or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection, (b) they exercise the right of free movement and residence in Hungary according to the Free Movement Act, (c) they fall within the scope of the New Aliens Act and are in possession of a valid immigration permit, settlement permit or a permit entitling them to reside in the territory of the Republic of Hungary.

Beyond guaranteeing equal conditions on a legal basis, and in order to promote harmonious social and cultural integration of foreign students, the Minister of Education issued a pedagogical programme for

the intercultural education of migrant children in 2004<sup>4</sup>. School administrators that organise the education of their non-Hungarian speaking pupils on the basis of this pedagogical programme may apply for an additional subsidy.

In addition to financial support, a working group on the education of migrant children was set up by the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2003.

Concerning statistics, in the academic year 2007/2008 the number of migrant children attending Hungarian public educational institutions was 10,916, from which 4,802 third-country nationals and 6,114 EU nationals participated in public education<sup>5</sup>. 1,603 children attended nurseries, 4,399 children attended elementary schools, 2,234 children attended grammar schools, 633 children attended trade schools and 2,047 children attended vocational schools.

In the academic year 2008/2009 the number of migrant children attending Hungarian public educational institutions was 10,376, which is 0.6 % of the total number of children<sup>6</sup>. From this number, 1,629 children attended nurseries, 4,224 children attended elementary schools, 2,125 children attended grammar schools, 448 children attended trade schools and 1,950 children attended vocational schools. The numbers include asylum-seekers and refugee children. Another important fact is that approximately 45-87% of migrant children enrolled in public education in Hungary are ethnic Hungarians coming mostly from Romania, Slovakia, Serbia and Ukraine.

In the academic year 2006/2007 the number of foreign students participating in higher education in Hungary was 15,110, from which 6,552 students were third-country nationals and 8,558 students were EU nationals<sup>7</sup>. In the academic year 2007/2008, the number of foreign students participating in higher education in Hungary was 15,459, from which 6,955 students were third-country nationals and 8,504 students were EU nationals<sup>8</sup>.

In 2008, the five main nationalities to which residence permits for the purpose of pursuing studies were granted are the following, in descending order: Serbian (1,152), Iranian (1,124), Ukrainian (815), Chinese (752) and Israeli (682). During the first 10 months of 2009, the five main nationalities to which residence permits for the purpose of pursuing studies were granted are the following, in descending order: Serbian (721), Iranian (664), Turkish (512), Ukrainian (506) and American (422).

A new program was introduced to meet the special needs of minors (age 6-14) who do not have the skills or previous experiences of basic cultural, educational or even hygienic requirements and therefore are unable to be integrated into the Hungarian school system. The program is a pre-school and after-school project, providing necessary skills to fit in and fulfil the requirements of the Hungarian education system.

- **Identified skill shortages by sector, profession and region**

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<sup>4</sup>The pedagogical program is available at:

[http://www.okm.gov.hu/doc/upload/200612/okm\\_migrans\\_hun\\_interkult\\_061205.pdf](http://www.okm.gov.hu/doc/upload/200612/okm_migrans_hun_interkult_061205.pdf) (2008.08.15.)

<sup>5</sup> Data provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture, available in Közoktatási statisztikai kiadvány 2007 at [http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/ks07\\_fm/index.html](http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/ks07_fm/index.html) (2008.08.14.)

<sup>6</sup> Data provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture, available in Közoktatási statisztikai kiadvány 2008 at [http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/ks07\\_fm/index.html](http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/ks07_fm/index.html) (2009.07.3.)

<sup>7</sup> Data provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture, available in Felsőoktatási statisztikai kiadvány 2006: at [http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/fs06\\_fm/](http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/fs06_fm/) (2008.08.14.)

<sup>8</sup> Data provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture, available in Felsőoktatási statisztikai kiadvány 2007: at [http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/fs06\\_fm/](http://db.okm.gov.hu/statisztika/fs06_fm/) (2009.07.3)

In Hungary shortages have been identified in several sectors requiring a skilled workforce. In the field of vocational training, the regional committee for development and training can propose qualifications to be added to the list of shortages of a skilled labour force at regional level and this committee is also entitled to decide what qualifications are needed in the region concerned required by the economy.

The committee identified the following sectors requiring a skilled workforce: bricklayers and electricians in Central Hungary, cooks and bricklayers in Northern Hungary, social workers and bricklayers in the Northern Great Plain, bricklayers and carpenters in the Southern Great Plain, bricklayers, electricians and carpenters in Central Transdanubia, cooks in Western Transdanubia, bricklayers and electricians in Southern Transdanubia.

In order to increase the number of pupils in vocational schools of the shortage professions, the Government introduced a special scholarship programme from February 2010.

The shortage of skilled workers is far more often complained about in the manufacturing industry than in the tertiary sector. Companies introducing new technologies are especially in need of skilled workers.

Regarding highly-skilled workers, different kinds of engineers and IT specialists are mainly required.

- **Seasonal workers**

Third-country national seasonal workers have to meet the visa and labour requirements in Hungary in order to obtain a special type of visa, the seasonal employment visa. This visa is valid for single or multiple entry and entitles its holder to stay for a period of longer than three months and maximum for a period of six months for the purpose of seasonal employment. Work permit for seasonal employment may be granted for a maximum duration of one hundred and fifty days within a 12-month period. The 12-month period commences on the first day of employment of the seasonal worker as indicated in the first work permit. The duration of employment under a work permit may be defined in several instalments. This permit is also issued with a view to current trends in the labour market (labour market assessment).

#### Number of seasonal work permits issued for third country nationals, by nationalities

	2008	2009	2010 (I-III. quarter)
Russia	1	-	-
Serbia	23	76	8
Ukraine	358	276	432
Other	20	14	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>442</b>

#### Number of seasonal work permits issued for third country nationals, by sectors

	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, forestry			300
Fishery			-
Mining			-
Processing industry/Manufacturing			71
Construction			-
Trade, Repair			27
Unknown			44

<b>Total</b>			442
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**Number of seasonal employment visas issued for third country nationals, by nationalities**

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
American	2	-	-
Armenian	-	1	1
Chinese	1	-	-
Iranian	-	1	-
Kazakh	1	-	-
Moroccan	1	-	-
Moldavian	25	13	2
Mexican	4	-	-
Russian	1	-	-
Serbian	151	143	68
Syrian	2	-	-
Ukrainian	731	734	493
<b>Total</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>564</b>

There is a sharp decrease of 37% in the total number of seasonal employment visas issued in the year of 2010 compared to the previous year. A decrease can be observed in the number seasonal employment visas issued to third-country nationals of the top three countries of origin, namely Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine; in particular there is a sharp decrease of 32.6% in the number of Ukrainian nationals issued with a seasonal employment visa from 2009 to 2010, constituting a significant change compared to the year of 2008.



## C. Analysis of the migration situation in the country

### C1. Immigrants

By filling in the variables of this part, three main data sources were used: data provided by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, data of the Office of Immigration and Nationality and data collected by the National Police Headquarters.

Regarding definitions, it should be emphasised that the data of the Central Statistical Office concerning immigrants residing in Hungary refer to immigrants staying legally for at least 12 months; therefore these data correspond to the term “long-term migrant” of this section.

Data of the Office of Immigration and Nationality can differ from the data of the Central Statistical Office, since the OIN compiles statistics with a breakdown of different types of permits (e.g. residence permits, registration certificates, residence cards for third-country national family members of EEA nationals, permanent residence cards, permanent residence permits). These permits entitle their holders to reside for more than three months in the territory of Hungary.

The OIN collects data with a breakdown of nationalities, while the Central Statistical Office can provide gender or age-specific data also.

#### C1.1 Total number of immigrants

The number of **foreigners who remain in Hungary** for more than a year has been stable at **around 1.1 to 1.7 per cent** of the native population over this decade. In Hungary, the immigration records reveal a stable pattern of immigrants arriving from key countries in the region. In 2007 for instance, the overwhelming majority (round 84 per cent) of immigrants were of European origin, and an additional 12 per cent came from Asia. Immigration from other parts of the world was marginal, and this proportion currently amounts about 2 %.

The migration flows of third country nationals have been **dominated by ethnic Hungarian minorities coming from neighbouring countries**, and as a result of this in recent years policy debates have focused on simplified visas and facilitated naturalisation procedures for these preferred groups. Among the European immigrants in 2007, 47% were of Romanian citizens (66,951 persons, mostly ethnic Hungarians), 9 % were Serbian-Montenegrin (12,706 persons), 11% were of Ukrainian origin (15,866 persons, also partly ethnic Hungarians) and nearly 32 % came from other various EU countries. Around half of the Asian immigrants came from China (8,979 persons) and a smaller part from Vietnam (3,095 persons).

- **Total number<sup>9</sup>**

#### Foreign citizens immigrating by age-group and sex

Year	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–X	Total
<b>Male</b>									
2005	937	1,109	2,487	2,256	3,177	2,014	1,282	1,339	14,601
2006	1,402	1,204	1,998	2,206	2,578	1,470	1,003	1,295	13,156
2007	1,450	1,037	1,990	1,762	2,754	1,763	1,127	870	12,753
2008	1,256	1,634	4,008	3,339	4,519	2,853	1,895	1,468	20,972
2009	1,265	1,209	2,929	2,124	2,967	1,835	1,130	1,130	14,589
<b>Female</b>									

<sup>9</sup> Data collected by the Central Statistical Office

2005	840	1,121	2,640	1,767	1,721	978	875	1,039	10,981
2006	1,235	930	1,662	1,577	1,803	1,100	919	1,187	10,413
2007	1,394	796	1,570	1,383	1,738	1,090	995	888	9,854
2008	1,231	1,379	3,254	2,240	2,322	1,476	1,295	1,378	14,575
2009	1,162	1,071	2,509	1,599	1,748	1,007	825	1,072	10,993
<b>Total</b>									
2005	1,777	2,230	5,127	4,023	4,898	2,992	2,157	2,378	25,582
2006	2,637	2,134	3,660	3,783	4,381	2,570	1,922	2,482	23,569
2007	2,844	1,833	3,560	3,145	4,492	2,853	2,122	1,758	22,607
2008	2,487	3,013	7,262	5,579	6,841	4,329	3,190	2,846	35,547
2009	2,427	2,280	5,438	3,723	4,715	2,842	1,955	2,202	25,582

#### Foreign citizens immigrating by country of citizenship

Country of citizenship	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Europe</b>					
Austria	793	381	308	659	670
Belgium	146	10	9	127	124
Denmark	100	16	5	45	50
Finland	707	63	68	73	56
France	178	5	6	376	387
Greece	650	64	44	50	44
Netherlands	88	19	27	320	382
Ireland	425	42	49	72	77
Luxembourg	83	7	10	5	4
Great Britain	3	2	2	421	335
Germany	3,857	722	711	3,201	2,694
Italy	320	162	146	255	267
Portugal	25	3	10	69	49
Spain	79	26	17	107	141
Sweden	265	40	27	178	202
<b>European Union - 15</b>	<b>7,719</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>5,482</b>
Croatia	45	107	107	417	140
Serbia and Montenegro	1,096	2,446	4,393	4,124	1,209
Poland	290	49	34	177	218
Norway	220	16	72	164	143
Russia	170	356	296	366	450
Romania	8,895	7,872	6,735	9,987	7,104
Switzerland	30	76	45	109	125
Slovakia	1,632	634	674	1,286	1,169
Turkey	120	318	260	720	520
Ukraine	2,069	3,699	2,916	4,071	1,887
Other European	415	299	221	347	177
<b>Total, Europe</b>	<b>22 701</b>	<b>17 434</b>	<b>17 192</b>	<b>27,982</b>	<b>18,895</b>
<b>Asia</b>					
Israel	229	594	233	403	289
Japan	271	401	294	522	343
China	544	1,439	1,948	1,515	1,279
Mongolia	97	275	255	270	118
Syria	31	94	128	72	73

Vietnam	221	398	455	300	227
Other Asian	674	1 543	1 041	1,940	1,784
<b>Total, Asia</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>4,744</b>	<b>4,354</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>4,113</b>
<b>America</b>					
United States	394	566	431	1,209	1,271
Canada	50	80	60	177	172
Other American	98	205	118	409	346
<b>Total, America</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>1,789</b>
<b>Africa</b>					
Libya	21	30	17	25	26
Other African	207	391	279	599	608
<b>Total, Africa</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>634</b>
Other and unknown	44	119	156	124	151
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,582</b>	<b>23,569</b>	<b>22,607</b>	<b>35,547</b>	<b>25,582</b>

#### Rate of foreign citizens residing in Hungary per thousand of the population by age-group and gender

Year	Age								Total
	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–X	
<b>Male</b>									
2006	8.5	11.4	20.4	23.5	27.4	20.9	11.7	9.7	16.2
2007	8.8	12.0	20.7	24.9	28.3	23.5	13.7	12.0	17.6
2008	9.3	12.9	23.5	26.9	28.7	25.8	15.3	12.9	18.9
<b>Female</b>									
2006	8.1	12.3	23.1	25.5	24.3	17.1	11.6	8.4	14.6
2007	8.3	12.4	23.0	27.3	25.1	18.9	12.9	9.4	15.5
2008	8.9	12.5	23.6	28.1	25.2	19.7	14.1	9.8	16.1
<b>Total</b>									
2006	8.3	11.8	21.7	24.5	25.9	19.0	11.6	8.9	15.3
2007	8.5	12.2	21.8	26.1	26.7	21.2	13.3	10.4	16.5
2008	9.1	12.7	23.5	27.5	27.0	22.8	14.6	11.0	17.4

- As percentage of active population

N/a.

#### C1.2 Type of immigrants

- Asylum-seekers by nationality<sup>10</sup>

Nationality	2007	Nationality	2008	Nationality	2009
Vietnamese	862	Kosovar	1,266	Kosovar	1,786
Serbian	800	Serbian	327	Afghan	1,194
Chinese	417	Pakistani	246	Serbian	536
Iraqi	135	Somalian	185	Georgian	116
Georgian	128	Iraqi	125	Turkish	114
Nigerian	86	Afghan	116	Somalian	75
Other	991	Other	853	Other	851
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,419</b>		<b>3,118</b>		<b>4,672</b>

<sup>10</sup> Data of the Office of Immigration and Nationality

- **Recognised refugees according to nationality<sup>11</sup>**

Nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Iranian	10	6	4	0	10
Somalian	8	29	30	104	100
Afghan	7	5	2	7	7
Serbian	7	0	2	0	1
Iraqi	5	15	64	21	11
Other	60	44	67	28	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>172</b>

- **Recognised stateless persons**

Year	1.VII.2007 – 31. XII.2007	2008	2009	11.I.2010 – 31.X.2010	Total
Applications	14	50	31	20	115
Recognised as stateless	3	24	19	14	60
Applications for revision	1	2	16	23	42
Judicial revisions	1 refusal	1 cessation	2 refusals; 1 cessation	2 refusals; 1 cessation	5 refusals; 3 cessations

- **Migrants:**

**Annual total number of residence permits issued according to the main categories for migration (excluding seasonal workers, unless stated to the contrary)**

Total	2005		2006		2007	
	Pos. decisions		Pos. decisions		Pos. decisions	
	Total	sub- total	Total	sub- total	Total	sub- total
	<b>79,688</b>		<b>83,373</b>		<b>38,149</b>	
Family formation/reunification	8,030		9,147		6,856	
- spouse		:		:		
- children < 18 years		:		:		3,198
- other family members		:		:		3,658
Study	7,620		8,680		8,233	
- pupils		:		:		:
- students		:		:		:
Employment	44,221		47,653		21,727	
- self-empl. persons		1,222		855		243
- employed		42,999		46,798		21,484

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

	persons					
Other categories		19,817		17,893		1,333

**Data regarding third-country nationals (excluding EEA nationals and their third-country national family members)<sup>12</sup>**

Submitted applications based on the purpose of stay		
	2008	2009
Pursuing gainful activities (employment, self-employment)	17,681	14,043
studies	8,687	9,814
Family reunification	4,780	4,260
Other	2,654	2,756
Official	264	963
Visitor	435	230
Voluntary activity	87	73
Medical treatment	49	63
Scientific research	33	52

**Data regarding EEA nationals and their third-country national family members:**

In 2009 registration certificates were mainly applied for by Romanian (9,000), German (3,249), Slovakian (1,478) and Austrian (837) nationals. A negative decision was made only in 58 cases. The main purposes of the applications for registration certificates are pursuing gainful activities, studies and family reunion. However, compared to previous years, the number of applications for registration certificates in order to pursue gainful activities decreased, especially in cases of Romanian nationals. On the one hand this may be due to the fact that registration certificates are valid for an indefinite period of time (therefore have to be applied for only once), and on the other, the economic situation of the country has been unfavourable. Residence cards for third-country national family members of EEA nationals were applied for in 166 cases in 2009, mainly by Serbian (20), Ukrainian (19), American (13) and Russian (13) nationals. Residence cards for third-country national family members of Hungarian nationals were granted in 565 cases in 2009; the number of applications was 2,110 and the main nationalities were Ukrainian, Serbian, Russian and Nigerian.

<sup>12</sup> Data collected by the Office of Immigration and Nationality

### C1.3 Irregular immigrants

- Estimates of total number of foreigners with irregular status in Hungary<sup>13</sup>

1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
4,933	4,805	3,469	3,564	3,808	5,197	5,651	9,780	9,961	8,696

The differences between the data before 2005 and after 2006 are due to the fact that in the national legal background the term "third country national illegally present" was not clarified and therefore different interpretations existed before and after 2005. Before 2005 the data included only the number of persons apprehended for breaching the ban on entry and residence; however, after revision of the definitions it was found to be reasonable that the category should include the number of third country nationals illegally present who were apprehended for some kind of violation of immigration rules (such as overstayers, etc.) Therefore, from the reference year 2005 the category "third country national illegally present" includes those persons apprehended for both of the above mentioned reasons, yielding significantly larger numbers.

Apprehended aliens illegally present by main countries of citizenship, 2006		Apprehended aliens illegally present by main countries of citizenship, 2007	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,961</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,355</b>
Romania	7,847	Ukraine	1,616
Ukraine	1,343	Serbia & Montenegro	457
Serbia & Montenegro	205	Turkey	206
Turkey	190	China	196
Moldova	68	Bosnia Herzegovina	189
China	45	Vietnam	154
Vietnam	34	Romania	145
Bosnia Herzegovina	32	Moldova	123
Georgia	19	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	57
Bulgaria	15	Russia	27
Others	163	Others	185

- Number of apprehensions in 2007 according to kind of legal violation and nationality:

Nationality	Apprehensions due to breaching ban on entry and residence	Apprehensions due to contravention of alien policy rules	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,355</b>
Ukraine	29	1,587	1,616
Serbia & Montenegro	67	390	457
Turkey	6	200	206
China		196	196
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	187	189
Vietnam		154	154
Romania	6	139	145
Moldova	30	93	123

<sup>13</sup> EUROSTAT data modified by the Police Headquarters

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	9	48	57
Russia		27	27
Others	6	179	185

In 2007, the main countries of origin for apprehended foreigners illegally present in the territory of Hungary were Ukraine (48%), Serbia and Montenegro (13%), Turkey (6.1%), China (5.8%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (5.6%), Vietnam (4.5%), Romania (4.3%), Moldova (3.6%), and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.6%). There had been a significant decrease in the total number of apprehended foreigners illegally present in the territory of Hungary, which can be attributed to the fact that Romania joined the European Union on 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2007, therefore the number of apprehended Romanians illegally present in the territory of Hungary decreased, with 82% (from 7,847 in 2006 to 145 in 2007). The increase of 20% of apprehended Ukrainians illegally present in comparison to the previous year is also considerable.

- **Number of detentions for alien policing purposes:**

Nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Romanian	125	56	7	3	0
Serbian	30	123	318	115	91
Turkish	22	15	9	23	32
Moldovan	14	24	27	52	48
Chinese	8	22	6	20	25
Kosovar	0	0	0	229	232
Other	175	129	76	124	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>612</b>

- **Detention in preparation for expulsion with a breakdown by main nationalities:**

Nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Ukrainian	9	0	3	0	1
Chinese	8	9	0	0	1
Serbian	6	1	13	0	0
Indian	5	0	0	0	0
Moldovan	5	1	1	0	0
Romanian	2	3	1	0	0
Other	27	13	8	8	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>

- **Detention with a breakdown of main nationalities by the border guard (Police)**

Nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Chinese	121	60	12	0	22	5
Romanian	225	195	252	350	321	9
Serb-Montenegrin <sup>14</sup>	290	371	372	470	467	713
Turkish	105	49	44	23	19	43
Moldovan	160	951	900	248	180	174

<sup>14</sup> Concerning 2007, this category covers people with Montenegrin and Serbian nationality also. The statistical data cannot be separated due to technical reasons

Iraqi	222	100	5	0	10	11
Ukrainian	107	479	430	810	770	177
Other	559	493	206	465	281	167
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,299</b>

According to Hungarian legislation, detention in preparation for expulsion can be ordered by the Police if the identity of the third-country national cannot be established, while it is the competent regional directorate of the OIN that decides on this type of detention in cases where the legal basis of residence is not established. Detentions ordered by the OIN decreased significantly by 2007. Concerning the nationality of third-country nationals, apart from Romanians, it was mainly Moldovans, Serb-Montenegrins and Ukrainians against whom detention was ordered. The number of detentions ordered by the Border Guard changed every year, but not considerably. Besides the above-mentioned nationalities, detention was ordered also against Iraqi and Turkish nationals.

- **Asylum seekers arrived to Hungary by the way of arrival:**

Year	Way of arrival	
	Legal	Illegal
2005	569	1,040
2006	586	1,531
2007	595	2,824
2008	239	2,879
2009	196	4,476

- **Number of foreigners refused entry/apprehended at border**

**Total number of refused<sup>15</sup> aliens during the period 1999-2007<sup>16</sup>**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of refused aliens	31,881	33,517	23,188	23,862	24,600	20,197	23,015	11,198

The number of aliens who were not allowed to enter into the territory of Hungary decreased significantly, with 48% from 2006 to 2007. This is attributed to the fact that Romania joined the EU on 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2007, therefore the number of refusals of Romanian citizens decreased significantly (from 9,614 in 2006 to 1,889 in 2007).

Refused aliens by main country of citizenship, 2006		Refused aliens by main country of citizenship, 2007	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,015</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,918</b>
Romania	9,614	Ukraine	3,440
Ukraine	4,618	Serbia and Montenegro	1,948
FYR of Macedonia	1,704	Romania	1 889
Serbia & Montenegro	1,355	Unknown	1,383
ex-Yugoslavia (*)	946	Moldova, Republic of	760
Moldova	761	Turkey	331

<sup>15</sup> Refusal of entry = *beléptetés megtagadása*

<sup>16</sup> EUROSTAT data modified by the National Police Headquarters



Unknown	614	Croatia	152
Stateless	468	the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	146
Bosnia & Herzegovina	401	Germany	135
Turkey	392	Bosnia and Herzegovina	117
Others	2,142	Other	1,617

In 2007, the main countries of origin of foreigners who were refused entry were Ukraine (28%), Serbia and Montenegro (16%), Romania (15%), Moldova (6.3%), Turkey (2.6%), Croatia (1.3%), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1.2%), Germany (1.1%), Bosnia Herzegovina (0.9%). In comparison to 2006, the number of Romanians decreased significantly, with 81%, and the number of Ukrainians also declined, with 26%. The number of refused persons from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia decreased significantly (from 946 in 2006 to 146 to 2007). A possible explanation for the composition of refused aliens could be that Hungary has a relatively long border with Serbia, Romania and Ukraine.

The most typical offence is illegal crossing of the green border. In the first 11 months of 2009 5,145 persons were apprehended for committing or attempting to commit illegal crossings of state borders, which represents 61% of the total number of acts related to illegal migration, and a rise of 79% compared to the data on such activities in 2008. The Serbian border area remained the most affected in the last year, with 53% of the illegal border crossings detected in the country, followed by the Ukrainian (20%) and the Romanian borders (15%). The illegal border crossings were mainly committed by Serbian (22%), Kosovar (18%), Afghan (16%) and Ukrainian nationals (15%). At the Serbian-Hungarian border 2,540 persons were apprehended for illegally entering Hungary, 37% of those persons were Serbian, 28% Kosovar, 24% Afghan nationals.

54% of the persons apprehended for illegally entering the territory of Hungary (1,937 persons) submitted applications for refugee status under the immigration control proceedings conducted by the Police. This is 87% more than in last year.

In the year 2009 5,948 cases of illegal entry or attempted illegal entry were revealed, while in 2008 this number was 3,634, with the main offenders being Ukrainian, Serbian, Kosovar and Afghan.

- **Number of foreigners removed**

#### **Number of expulsions ordered by the alien policing authority**

Nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Romanian	2,398	1,750	0	0	1
Ukrainian	623	165	43	59	37
Serbian	54	123	349	106	153
Moldovan	34	32	32	74	41
Kosovar	0	0	0	262	294
Other	233	259	103	242	434
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>960</b>

#### **Number of expulsions ordered by court**

Nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Romanian	340	274	168	102	58
Ukrainian	332	147	164	156	142
Serbian	66	67	77	90	90
Moldovan	33	32	27	26	30

Slovak	32	22	13	9	12
Other	200	161	119	123	152
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>484</b>

#### Number of removals by deportation

Nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Romanian	383	432	30	51	44
Ukrainian	162	93	23	46	27
Serbian	51	119	295	127	207
Moldovan	27	22	37	61	42
Chinese	6	14	4	5	10
Kosovar	0	0	0	130	197
Other	96	68	92	53	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>634</b>

- **Number of foreign victims of human trafficking /smuggling (VoT) identified**

Hungary is mainly a transit country regarding flows of human trafficking for the purpose of prostitution coming from Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria and Romania in the direction of Western-Europe and the USA. Hungary is also a destination country in relation to Ukraine, Moldova, Romania and Russia. Between 2000 and 2005 153 cases were revealed (this number does not provide a breakdown into nationalities; therefore it includes Hungarian nationals as well). With regard to gender, the majority of VoTs (72%) were women, 7% were male and, with regard to the remaining percent, either no data were provided or the victim was unknown. 38% of the victims were between 18-24 years of age, 18% were under the age of 18. 52% of female victims were between 18 and 24 years of age, while 25% were under 18. 40% of the male victims were adult, while 50% were only one year old or younger.

- **Number of foreigners voluntary returning back home**

#### The number of voluntary returnees with a breakdown of main nationalities, 2005 - 2007:

2005		2006		2007	
Nationality	Number of persons	Nationality	Number of persons	Nationality	Number of persons
Serb-Montenegrin (Kosovo Albanian)	116	Serb-Montenegrin (Kosovo Albanian)	146	Serb-Montenegrin (Kosovo Albanian)	149
Turkish	15	Mongolian	29	Mongolian	16
Mongolian	12	Chinese	8	Georgian	6
Indian	10	Iranian	8	Nigerian	6
Vietnamese	8	Georgian	6	Vietnamese	6
Albanian	8	Turkish	6	Moldavian	5
<b>Total:</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>212</b>

#### The number of voluntary returnees with a breakdown of main nationalities, 2008:

Nationality	Number of persons
Albanian	3
Algerian	2
Azeri	3

Georgian	1
Croatian	2
Iranian	1
Iraqi	1
Chinese	2
Macedonian	1
Malaysian	3
Moldovan	6
Mongolian	18
Montenegrin	2
Nepali	1
Serbian(Kosovar)	139
Turkish	2
Vietnamese	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>

- **Estimated number of foreigners working irregularly**

The number of illegally employed foreigners was 1,550 in 2005 and 1,535 in 2006. In these years the majority of these foreigners were of Romanian nationality. However, this tendency is no longer relevant, since as from 1 January 2009 Romanian nationals no longer require work permits.

- **Main areas of employment of foreigners working irregularly**

The main areas in which foreigners work irregularly are the construction industry, agriculture, commerce and tourism.

- **Irregular immigration routes (including trafficking and smuggling)**

Due to Hungary's geographical situation, it is significantly affected by the Eastern-South Eastern migratory flows and illegal migration is to a great extent transit migration towards Western Europe. Illegal migrants coming to Hungary are mainly from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. The neighbouring countries, particularly Ukraine and Serbia, and the countries of Central-East Asia, such as China, Vietnam and Mongolia, are considered to be the main countries of origin of illegal migrants. Hungary is used as a transit country mostly by nationals of the former Soviet countries, especially Russia, Ukraine and Moldova, as well as by nationals of the countries of the former-Yugoslavia, primarily Serbia and Kosovo. The so-called "Balkan route" (through Turkey, Bulgaria, Macedonia and Albania) also needs to be given special attention as a route of illegal flows originating from Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey and Afghanistan.

Regarding human smuggling, three main routes were identified that go through Hungary (although some bypass routes have also developed that no longer cross Hungary):

- from Turkey through Romania and Hungary to Austria and Germany,
- from Turkey through Romania, Serbia, Hungary and Slovenia to Italy,
- from the former Soviet Union, especially Russia, through Ukraine and Hungary to Austria and Germany.

The use of falsified EU travel documents and the route via Romania and Hungary to Schengen countries were identified as the most frequent modus operandi. One of the main countries of origin concerning illegal border crossings in the Eastern part of the European Union is Moldova. However, other irregular

migrants use Moldova also as an entry route towards the EU; the majority of these migrants come from the Middle East.

Since the deepening of the economic crisis a significant increase was detected in the number of illegal migrants, whose destination is Western Europe, and Hungary has remained a transit country. Typically Serbian, Kosovar and Ukrainian nationals attempted to reach Germany, Italy or France through Hungary. Furthermore, many Afghan citizens arrived from Turkish and Greek refugee camps through Kosovo and Serbia after March 2009.

## C2. Emigrants

### C2.1 Total number of emigrants

- Total number

#### Migration flows 2002-2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Legally resident population	10,174,853	10,142,362	10,116,742	10 097,549	10,076,581	10,066,158	10,030,975	10,014,324
Recorded immigration*	17,972	19,365	22,164	25,582	23,569	22,607	35,547	25,582
Recorded emigration*	2,388	2,553	3,466	3,320	3,965	4,133	4,241	5,600

#### Number and distribution by sex of emigrating foreign citizens

Year	Number of foreign citizens emigrating			Distribution of foreign citizens emigrating, %			Number of females per thousand males
	male	female	total	male	female	total	
2005	2,139	1,181	3,320	64.4	35.6	100.0	552
2006	2,541	1,415	3,956	64.2	35.8	100.0	557
2007	2,556	1,577	4,133	61.8	38.2	100.0	617
2008	2,850	1,391	4,241	67,2	32,8	100,0	488
2009	3,770	1,830	5,600	67,3	32,7	100,0	485

### C2.2 Type of emigrants

**No other official data about emigration are available.**

However, it might be noticed that the mobility of Hungarian nationals is not high and did not significantly increase after the EU accession. The majority of emigrating Hungarian nationals are students or young professionals who intend to spend some years abroad.

Austria and Germany are important destination countries for temporary labour migrants.

### C2.3 Irregular emigrants

**Information is not available**

### C3. Diasporas abroad

The Hungarian diaspora can be divided in two large groups. The first contains people who, or whose ancestors, have lived outside Hungary since the border changes of the post-World War I Treaty of Trianon, 1920. Within this group, the proportion of the Hungarian minority living in Romania is the largest, with approximately 1.4 million people. This population shows a continuous decrease, mainly attributable to their emigration from Romania to Hungary. The second largest proportion of Hungarians living in the neighbouring countries is that in Slovakia, with approximately half a million people. The Hungarian minority in Serbia amounts to approximately 300,000 people, while that in the Ukraine is 150,000, and in Austria 40,000.

The other substantial group comprises the emigrants who left Hungary at various times (e.g. the Hungarian Revolution of 1956). The Hungarian population in the United States amounts to approximately 1.5 million people, while in Canada it is 300,000. Nearly 250,000 Hungarians have settled in Israel. Hungarian immigration flows to Western Europe increased in the 1990's and especially after Hungary's admission to the European Union in 2004. Thousands of Hungarians from Hungary sought available work in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Finland, Sweden, Spain and Portugal.

### C4. Remittances of nationals living abroad

In Hungary, **there are no detailed statistics available regarding remittances** from nationals living abroad. However, according to IMF and World Bank data, it can be claimed that in recent years the proportion of remittances in the GDP was approximately 4-5 percent. As a share of exports, remittances gave approximately 10 percent; 5-6 percent of the total household expenditure was given by remittances.

## D. Analysis of the factors driving migration in the country

### D1. Main characteristics of current migration trends

From the beginning of the nineties the wave of international migration had reached Hungary; the country becoming one primarily of transit and only secondarily a destination country. Most immigrants arrived in Hungary with the migratory flows resulting from political changes between 1988 and 1990. Subsequently their number became stable, but since 1997 immigration has started to rise again. Following a short stay period, some of those immigrants left the country, either travelling further or returning home. Another group arrived with the intention of settling in and acquiring Hungarian citizenship, many of these coming from Romania during 1989-1990 after leaving the Ceaucescu-regime. These immigrants were mostly Romanian nationals of Hungarian ethnic origin.

Following the onset of the war between the former Yugoslav states, many refugees arrived in the country, especially from Bosnia-Herzegovina. After the peace treaty of Dayton the flow of refugees started to ease, although due to the war in Kosovo and the subsequent NATO bombings the country had to face a new wave of refugees from Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, refugees from outside Europe started arriving in Hungary in increasing numbers.

Currently Hungary is primarily a transit and secondarily a destination country and therefore does face extreme migratory pressures. Since 2004 it has been a Member State of the EU and has been part of the Schengen since December 2007. Because of this there have been fears that the country will become more attractive for migrants and refugees, and although slight increases in migration flows can be identified<sup>17</sup>, no significant pressures have been detected. It should be emphasised however that protection of the external borders requires co-ordinated work and the number of activities related to illegal migration has increased since the Schengen accession.

As for current migration trends, the percentage of migrants is not high, constituting only 1.8-2% of the total population. The main countries of origin are still neighbouring countries in which the presence of ethnic Hungarians is significant; increasing immigration can be seen especially from Ukraine. Most of the immigrants arrive from European countries but those from China and Vietnam are also relevant. There is a difference of situation between these immigrant groups from several aspects, as most of those arriving from neighbouring countries are ethnic Hungarians; therefore it is easier for them to integrate into society due to their language and existing family relations. Social attitudes are generally more favourable towards them and there are also a number of laws that contain favourable provisions.

Most of the immigrants are concentrated in the country's capital, and this proportion is on the increase.

Hungary is now situated at the external border of the EU and control activities related to illegal migration at the land borders, especially illegal border crossings, have increased significantly at the Serbian, Romanian and Ukrainian border sections. Illegal migration pressure is not significant however at the Croatian border section.

Regarding asylum statistics, the number of applications decreased significantly in 2003 (in 2002 it was 6,412, while in 2003 only 2,401). No large refugee flows have reached the country since its accession to the EU. However, Hungary can be regarded as an important receiving country among the new Member States. The most recent figures for the years 2007-2009 were: in 2007 3,419 applicants, in 2008 3,118 applicants and in 2009 4,672 applicants. The main nationalities in 2009 were Kosovar, Afghan, Serbian,

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<sup>17</sup> Some changes can also be explained by the amendment of the legislation entered into force in 2007.

Georgian, Turkish and Somali. The data also show that a large proportion of the applicants were not granted international protection, and the number of applications refused was especially high amongst Kosovars.

## D2. Identifying the key push and pull factors of migration

There are several circumstances defining or having an effect on migration and refugee flows, such as favourable legal background for specific groups, change of legal background (thus having less strict and more easily met requirements than under previous legislative provisions), the political and the economic situation both in the destination country and in the countries of origin, and also the historical and cultural links existing between the immigrant groups and the host country. In the case of Hungary all these circumstances played a role during the last decades and up until recent years.

The most important factors are the following:

- **At the end of the 80s and during the 90s** significant migration and refugee flows arrived in Hungary due to the political situation in Romania and, later, in former Yugoslavia;
- The **favourable visa policy of the early 90s** resulted in a significant number of economic migrants arriving from Asia to Hungary (especially from China, Vietnam and Mongolia). However, the change of visa policy and the legal restrictions of the following years resulted in a slowing of this trend by the end of the 90s.
- The migration flows of third country nationals have always been dominated by **ethnic Hungarians** arriving from neighbouring countries due to their already existing cultural and family relations, and also to the favourable legal background towards these groups.
- Changes in the **asylum legislation** also resulted in migration movements.

Since 2004, in the two-instance asylum procedure, an asylum seeker can lodge an appeal against the decision of the asylum authority to the Budapest Metropolitan Court and the appeal procedure becomes litigious. Previously the appeal procedure was non-litigious, which means that the court decided on the basis of documents only, personal hearing being optional and exceptional. According to the legislation an asylum seeker has the right to stay in Hungary during the whole asylum procedure, including judicial redress, so the submission of an appeal against a negative decision has the effect of suspending any expulsion. The time limit within which the court had to make a decision was 30 days but in practice the court could not keep to this deadline and appeal procedures lasted on average for a whole year. The Asylum Act did not contain any restrictions on the number of asylum applications submitted by the same applicant or any sanctions or consequences concerning subsequent applications.

This legal context created a pull effect during 2005 and 2006 for asylum seekers from two countries of origin: Vietnam and China. Applicants from these countries misused the system; despite being economic migrants they submitted asylum applications, thereby obtaining the right to stay in the territory and receive a residence permit for at least one year. After the court had delivered its negative judgment, the rejected asylum seekers (mostly Vietnamese and Chinese nationals) submitted a subsequent application for a new residence permit valid for the whole period of the repeated asylum procedure. To get a complete picture of statistical asylum trends in Hungary, a significant legal development occurred with the coming into force of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum on January 1, 2008. This new act replaced the former refugee law. The creation of this new asylum act was necessary partly because of obligations to harmonise legislation within the European Union, and partly to resolve deficiencies in the former legislation in an effort to improve the efficiency of asylum procedures. In order to filter subsequent applications and prevent abuses of procedure, the new legislation states that if an applicant who has

already had two applications officially rejected puts forward a new application, that applicant will not be granted entitlement to all of their former rights during the third application procedure (the right to remain in the territory of Hungary, of support and lodging, and of the right to work in the state, will be withdrawn). Furthermore the application will be considered unacceptable if, following the official rejection of the earlier application; the same person is making the same application on the same factual basis.

Although the new asylum act entered into force in January 2008, it had some impact on asylum trends in 2007. In the months preceding the implementation of the new legislation – November and December 2007 – more than 1,000 applicants took advantage of the “old asylum act” by submitting subsequent asylum applications. These circumstances resulted in an exceptionally high number of applicants in 2007.

The secondary movement of asylum seekers towards Western Europe had previously been a very common phenomenon (with around 60% of applicants absconding during the procedure and not even waiting for the first decision in the case). This tendency appears to be decreasing, and has been doing so since 2007, and an increasing number of asylum seekers are remaining in Hungary throughout the duration of the asylum procedure.

The political situation in Afghanistan, Iraq and Somalia forces many people from these countries to seek some kind of protection in Hungary. In recent years other nationalities also appeared among the top 5 nationalities given authorisation to remain in Hungary due to political upheavals within their countries of origin (Ivory Coast, Sudan, Kenya, Congo (D.R.) and Ethiopia).

Although Hungary is a Member State of the EU and is part of the Schengen area, it still cannot be regarded as an important destination country for migrants.

Amongst the push factors contributing to the decrease in legitimate Hungarian immigration can be mentioned the global economic crisis and the economic situation of the country as a whole.

The Hungarian language constitutes a challenge for non-ethnic Hungarians.

### **D3. Possible future trends in migration**

As for the demographic factors of migration, it can be predicted that general migration flows tend to increase as the population growth rate of developed countries seems to stagnate, while that of the developing countries is expected to grow from 4 billion to 7.5 billion up until 2025. As salary imbalances are unlikely to ease, the economic push and pull factors indicate the direction of migration processes, and these are likely to intensify. Besides, the position of Hungary in the migration flows is also affected by its being situated at the Eastern end of the Schengen area, thus being the first station that migrants arrive at from the Eastern neighbours of the EU.



## **E. Country specific Module, following the issue of special interest**

Hungary has specific relations towards ethnic Hungarians living in the neighbouring countries and this is also emphasised in its Constitution. Since ethnic Hungarians living in Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia and Romania are now EEA nationals, they enjoy the right of free movement and, from January 2009, they are all entitled to work in the territory of Hungary without a work permit. The only difference between these countries is that Romania is not part of the Schengen area at present, and therefore border checks have to be carried out at the Romanian border section.

Ethnic Hungarians living in Serbia, Croatia and Ukraine are third-country nationals; and only Ukrainian nationals need a visa if they want to enter the territory of Hungary for a period of less than 90 days. Another possibility for Ukrainian nationals living by the border area is to obtain a local border traffic permit. The holder of the permit is entitled to multiple visa-free entries into the territory of Hungary and to reside for a maximum of three months within a six month period in the settlements listed in the Annex to the agreement. The minimum validity period of the permit is one year, while the maximum validity period is five years.

There are also specific immigration rules that aim to facilitate residence for more than three months for third-country nationals, in the case of them having Hungarian ascendants, or whether they wish to enhance relations with the Hungarian language and culture. One of the specific legal provisions concerns the national visa, which is valid for single or multiple entries and for stays in the territory of the Republic of Hungary for periods of longer than three months under international agreements.

National visas or national residence permits may be applied for by third-country nationals under international agreements, so long as they wish to stay in Hungary in order to engage in activities to preserve and maintain the Hungarian language; to engage in activities intended to preserve cultural and ethnic identity; for the purpose of learning in an establishment of secondary or higher education recognised by the State; or for the purpose of enhancing family ties other than family reunion. A national visa is issued free of charge.

The national permanent residence permit is a special type of permit in the national legislation which ensures permanent resident status for third-country nationals even after three years. It is issued under more favourable conditions than the EU permanent residence permit but does not provide the right to mobility within the EU. Such a permit may be granted to an applicant before three years if that applicant was formerly a Hungarian citizen whose citizenship was terminated, or whose immediate ancestor is or was a Hungarian citizen, but only if the applicant has a residence permit.

Regarding the acquisition of Hungarian citizenship, preferential terms are provided for non-Hungarian citizens claiming to be Hungarian nationals and who have immediate ancestors with Hungarian citizenship.

Hungary also has a specific act on ethnic Hungarians living in neighbouring countries, namely Act LXII of 2001, which lists the benefits provided for these non-Hungarian nationals in the fields of culture, science, education and travel. Non-Hungarian nationals and their family members are entitled to these benefits with possession of a special document.

## F. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing the migration and development challenges

### F1. Overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration

#### F1.1 An overview of recent migration policy developments

- **Ongoing policy initiatives to further improve migration policy framework**

The development of Hungary's migration policy is largely influenced by the activities of the EU in this field, such as the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, the Stockholm Programme and the recently adopted directives (the Blue Card Directive, the Return Directive, the Sanctions Directive). Ongoing initiatives include preparatory works regarding the transposition of the above mentioned directives and the tasks regarding the VIS.

In April 2009 the Government adopted the **strategy on Co-operation in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice of the European Union**<sup>18</sup> (hereinafter referred to as: Strategy) for a five year period. This document is the first officially adopted document with guidelines and goals to be fulfilled in the field of migration, asylum and integration. The Strategy sets down the aims of Hungarian JHA policies from 2009 until 2014, with special focus on the fact of the Hungarian EU Presidency in the first half of 2011. The Strategy stresses the importance of the inter-sectoral character of the tasks related to migration and the links between these multidimensional approaches. It emphasises that Hungary must seek to promote the entry and stay of legal immigrants in line with the needs of the economy and of science, and of the national labour market. The links between legal migration and demographic trends have to be taken into account, particularly in cases of migrants remaining on a long-term basis in Hungary. The strategy also promotes the idea of drawing up national "migration profiles". In the field of legal migration the circular migration of highly-skilled people needs to be encouraged for the benefits of the Member States and third countries, and also to the benefit of the migrants themselves. The strategy also aims to strengthen efforts facilitating the integration of legal migrants, for instance by developing integration programs tailored to the needs of newly arrived migrants, as well as by adopting actions promoting integration – in particular, counselling on fundamental rights and access to employment, as well as the handling of problems arising in the field of education, and actions aimed at eliminating discrimination. In this respect, actions that increase tolerance towards foreign citizens and help in their social integration must be strongly emphasised. The Strategy identified the issues of migration and development as a priority. For the future, the Strategy's aims are to prepare a comprehensive migration strategy assessing all implications.

#### F1.2 An overview of key domestic legislation

- **Immigration**

On July 1, 2007, two new pieces of legislation in the field of immigration entered into force which replaced the previous single Aliens Act and implemented the relevant EU directives. Simultaneously, the implementing government decrees No. 113/2007 and 114/2007 also became effective.

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<sup>18</sup> 1057/2009. (IV. 24.) Korm. határozata Magyar Köztársaságnak a szabadság, biztonság és a jog érvényesülése térségében való együttműködésére vonatkozó 2009-2014 közötti kormányzati stratégiájáról

- **Act I of 2007 contains rules on the entry and residence of persons exercising the right of free movement and residence.**

The personal scope includes EEA nationals and their family members who do not have Hungarian citizenship, and also third-country national family members of Hungarian citizens. Pursuant to the provisions of this Act, EEA nationals may enter into the territory of Hungary in possession of a valid travel document or a personal identification document. Third-country nationals, who are family members, may enter into the territory of Hungary with a valid travel document and - unless otherwise prescribed by any directly applicable Community legislation or an international agreement - with a valid visa. In the case of stays of longer than three months, EEA nationals should apply for a registration certificate at the regional directorate of the immigration authority and justify their purpose (pursuit of gainful activities, studying or having sufficient resources) and conditions of their stay. This document is valid for an indefinite period. Third-country national family members are required to apply for a residence card (validity period: maximum five years); after five years of a continuous and legal stay, a permanent residence card (renewed every 10 years) may be issued for both categories.

- **Act II of 2007** and its implementing government decree regulate the entry and stay of **third-country nationals**.

This Act has a separate chapter on provisions for stays not exceeding three months within a six-month period, and a separate chapter containing provisions for residences longer than three months. Unless otherwise prescribed (see nationals of countries on the positive list of 539/2001/EC regulation), third-country nationals shall be admitted for stays not exceeding three months, depending upon possession of a visa (airport transit visa, transit visa, and short-stay visa). As a general rule, the visa application shall be submitted to the Hungarian consular authority, which is located in the country where the applicant's permanent or habitual residence is. There are three types of visa for a validity period exceeding 3 months, namely seasonal employment visa, visa for entitlement to receive a residence permit and national visa.

**The applicant has to fulfil certain general conditions, if he/she wants to reside for more than three months**, for instance he/she has to justify the purpose of entry and stay; must have accommodation or a place of residence in the territory of the Republic of Hungary; sufficient means of subsistence and full healthcare insurance or sufficient financial resources for healthcare services. He/she cannot be subject to an entry ban, cannot be considered to be a threat to public policy, public security or public health, or to the national security of the Republic of Hungary.

A **residence permit** is an authorisation to reside in the territory of the Republic of Hungary for a limited duration of at least three months and not more than two years. A residence permit may be extended for two additional years. Residence permits can be issued for **different purposes**, such as family reunion, pursuing gainful activities, studying, scientific research, official duties, medical treatment, visits, voluntary work or other.

As regards permanent residents, Directive 2003/109/EC introduced a common status for long-term residents. The conditions for granting this status are basically the same as were the conditions for granting a settlement permit under Hungarian national law. The key difference is the required period of legal stay in the country: the Directive sets this period at five years, while according to legislation in force since 2001, a foreigner had to reside legally in Hungary for three years to be eligible for a settlement permit. Hungary decided to keep its current settlement permit under the name of 'national permanent residence permit', and to introduce the long-term resident status under the name of 'EC permanent residence permit'. Third-country nationals in the possession of these two kinds of permits enjoy the same rights in Hungary. However, if they wish to move to another EU country, the difference

between the two permits is clearly shown, as holders of EC settlement permits may exercise the right of residence for a period exceeding three months in a Member State other than Hungary.

Since 21<sup>st</sup> December 2007, the date of Hungary's full Schengen membership, the state issues Schengen uniform visas (type B transit visas and type C short-stay visas), which – with few exceptions – are valid in the whole Schengen Area. Although the main conditions and procedures for issuing the visa were basically left unchanged with the Schengen accession, Hungary had to elaborate on the procedures due to the fact that the uniform visa is a visa valid for several countries. This means that in some cases partner countries need to consult with Hungary before issuing a visa, therefore the state had to provide procedural background for this kind of consultation in the legislation. Hungary also had to lay down provisions to determine cases when the visa authorities should issue a visa with limited territorial validity. Provisions enabling us to conclude agreements with Schengen partners on representation also had to be drafted.

With full Hungarian Schengen membership, the state authorities decided to change the system of long-term visas and residence permits. Previously, those third-country nationals who wished to stay in Hungary had to apply for a so-called residence visa at the Hungarian consulate in their country of origin. These visas were valid for up to a year. Since December 2007 the residence visa has no longer existed; therefore foreigners can apply for a residence permit at the consulate. If the permit is granted, they can travel to Hungary in the possession of a special visa (a visa for the purpose of receiving a residence permit), and obtain their residence permit in the territory of Hungary. Those who are able to travel to Hungary without a visa can apply for a residence permit in Hungary, at the OIN. Since Schengen accession, the Hungarian list of entry bans has been transferred to the Schengen Information System, preventing illegal aliens from re-entering the Schengen Area through another Schengen State.

- **Asylum**

In the field of asylum, a **new Asylum Act (Act LXXX of 2007)** entered into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008. The need for a reform arose due to the entry into force of the EU Qualification and the Procedures Directives, as well as the new Hungarian Act on the General Rules of Public Proceedings and Services. The new Act on Asylum incorporates the provisions of the Qualification Directive (Council Directive 2004/83/EC on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection), the Procedures Directive (Council Directive 2005/85/EC on minimum standards on procedures in Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status) and the Reception Directive (Council Directive 2003/9/EC laying down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers).

The new Act on Asylum introduced the concept of subsidiary protection into the Hungarian legislation and simplified the procedural rules of recognition as a beneficiary of temporary protection.

The refugee status and subsidiary protection are determined in a single unified procedure according to the provisions of the Procedures Directive. The new Act introduced a two-phase procedure: in the first phase – the preliminary assessment procedure – the OIN shall decide whether Hungary is responsible for examining the claim under the so-called “Dublin Procedure” (Council Regulation 343/2003/EC) or whether another Member State is responsible for that and whether the asylum seeker should be transferred to another Member State. Provided that the Refugee Authority decides upon Hungary being the responsible Member State for examination of the application, the Refugee Authority shall decide on the admissibility of the claim in that phase of the procedure. The deadline for the preliminary assessment procedure is 15 days, during which time the applicant is obliged to remain in the reception centre designated for this purpose and located in Békéscsaba.

The preliminary assessment procedure is followed by an in-merit procedure under the time limit of sixty days. At the end of the in-merit procedure the Refugee Authority shall, as part of its decision, recognise the applicant either as a refugee or as a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, or reject the claim and decide upon the question of non-refoulement. Persons who would be subject to persecution or serious harm in the case of their return but who do not qualify for either refugee status or subsidiary protection will be recognised as persons authorised to remain by the Aliens Policing Authority. There is no administrative remedy against the decisions of the Refugee Authority although they are subject to appeal before the Metropolitan Court of Budapest.

Since the entry into force of the new Act on Asylum the three reception centres reflect the different phases of the asylum procedure. The reception centre of Debrecen is responsible for hosting applicants whose claim was referred to the in-merit procedure, while recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection are transferred to the reception centre situated in Bicske. Additionally, a separate shelter to accommodate unaccompanied minors previously situated in Nyírbátor has now been moved to Bicske.

- **Statelessness determination procedure**

**Chapter VIII of Act II of 2007 and Chapter VIII of government decree No. 114/2007. (V.24.)** lay down the rules of the new procedure for **the recognition of stateless status**. Hungary is one of the few countries in the EU having such a comprehensive procedure established by law; with guarantees comparable to the refugee status determination procedure, fulfilling also the specific needs of this group (eg. evidences, burden of proof, administrative assistance).

The application for the recognition shall be submitted in person, orally or in writing. The procedure is exempt from charges. If the applicant cannot speak Hungarian, the competent Regional Directorate of the Office of Immigration and Nationality shall provide an interpreter. The immigration authority informs the applicant about the procedure and about the rights and obligations of the applicant. The applicant is required to cooperate with the competent Regional Directorate at all stages and shall attach documents that support his/her statements. After the submission of the application, the competent Regional Directorate holds a preliminary hearing after which a detailed hearing is conducted, when the applicant presents the reasons for lodging the application. The applicant's representative and an officer of the UNHCR Regional Representation may attend the hearing. The heart of the procedure is establishing that the person has no nationality. In relation to all States, it would be nonsense, therefore the applicant shall prove or substantiate that he/she is stateless in relation to a) the State of the place of birth; b) the State of the previous place of residence/stay; and c) the State of nationality of the family members and parents. The competent Regional Directorate lays down whether the applicant is a citizen of any state under the national laws of his/her country of origin and in the negative, it adopts a decision in conclusion of its proceedings for the recognition of stateless status. The decision shall be adopted within 45 working days after the date of the applicant's submission. The administrative decision can be reviewed by the Metropolitan Court (Budapest), having exclusive jurisdiction in this matter. In case of recognition, a residence permit for humanitarian purpose is issued, valid for 3 years and renewable for 1 year each time. The UNHCR Regional Representation has a strong standing in the procedure: it can take part in the proceedings, in any phase; may attend to the hearings; may provide administrative assistance; can look into the files and make copies as well as can receive copies of the administrative and judicial decisions.

- **Integration**

Provisions concerning the **integration** of migrants are laid down in sectoral legal instruments, such as:

- Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship
- Act LXXIX of 1993 on Public Education
- Act CXXXIX of 2005 on Higher Education
- Act C of 2001 on the Recognition of Foreign Certifications and Degrees
- Act CXXV on Equal Treatment and Promotion of Equal Opportunities
- Act III of 1993 on Social Governance and Social Benefits
- Act LXXX of 1997 on the Eligibility for Social Security Benefits and Private Pensions and the Funding for these Services and its implementing Government Decree 195/1997(XI.V.)
- Act XXXI of 1997 on the Protection of Children and the Administration of Guardianship
- Act IV of 1991 on Job Assistance and Unemployment Benefits
- Ministerial Decree No. 16/2010 (V.13.) SZMM on the Authorisation of Third Country Nations to Work in the Territory of Hungary
- Governmental Decree 12/2001 (I.31.) on State Subsidies for Housing
- **Acquisition of Hungarian Citizenship**

According to the **Act LV of 1993 on Hungarian Citizenship**, a person can obtain Hungarian citizenship:

- by birth (e.g. a child of a Hungarian citizen acquires it at birth, or children born in Hungary of stateless persons residing in Hungary),
- by naturalisation upon request,
- by repatriation (a person who is residing in Hungary and whose Hungarian citizenship was terminated),
- by declaration addressed to the President of the Republic of Hungary (e.g. if the applicant was deprived of Hungarian citizenship after the second World War.

The general requirements for **naturalisation** are the following:

- the applicant has resided in Hungary continuously over a period of eight years;
- the applicant has a clean criminal record and is not being indicted in any criminal proceedings before the Hungarian court;
- the applicant has sufficient means of subsistence and a place of abode in Hungary;
- his/her naturalisation is not considered to be a threat to the interests of the Republic of Hungary; and
- the applicant provides proof that he/she has passed the examination in basic constitutional studies in the Hungarian language, or that of being exempted (exemptions: if the applicant is over 65 or graduated in Hungarian in a school).

**Naturalisation can take place under preferential terms**, if the applicant:

- has lived in the household of a Hungarian citizen in lawful marriage for at least three years, or the marriage has been terminated upon the spouse's death;
- has a minor child who is a Hungarian citizen;
- has been adopted by a Hungarian citizen; or
- has been recognised as a refugee by the competent Hungarian authority.

In these cases a **continuous residence of 3 years** is required instead of 8 years (the other requirements also have to be fulfilled).

Preferential terms are provided for non-Hungarian citizens claiming to be Hungarian nationals and who have immediate ancestors with Hungarian citizenship.

**Five years of continuous residence** is required if the applicant (the other requirements also have to be fulfilled):



- was born in the territory of Hungary;
- had established residence in Hungary before reaching legal age;
- is stateless.

The President of Hungary may grant exemption from the time limit and also from the requirements for sufficient means of subsistence and having passed the exam in basic constitutional studies, if the naturalisation of the applicant is in the overriding interest of Hungary.

- **Trafficking and smuggling**

The Criminal Code (Act IV of 1978) contains the relevant provisions concerning trafficking in human beings and smuggling of human beings.

Besides the Criminal Code, it should also be mentioned that the Government adopted Government Decision 1018/2008 (III. 26) on the national strategy against human trafficking for the period 2008-2012. The Government considers the prevention of human trafficking, the protection of victims and the persecution of perpetrators as in the common interest of society, and a central task. The Government Decision states that the Minister of Interior should draft an action plan for the implementation of the strategy and should also create a co-ordination mechanism with the participation of governmental actors, NGOs, international organisations and churches.<sup>19</sup> The strategy includes *inter alia* relevant definitions, legislative background, statistical data, results achieved to date, activities in progress, objectives and priorities of the strategy itself and the implementation mechanism.

- **Diaspora**

In Hungary the issue of ethnic Hungarians living abroad as a result of the Second World War (e.g. in Ukraine and Serbia) is an important political issue. However, Hungary does not have a policy concerning groups of Hungarians who emigrated in recent years.

One practical step for the involvement of the diaspora in the future is that the responsible department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considering the possibility of including the diaspora organisations in the Civil Advisory Board for International Development Co-operation.

- **Remittances**

Hungary has an obligation to transpose the EU Directive on Payment Services (2007/64/EC) and it has decided to implement this directive with its option to regulate so-called “one-leg” transactions, in which at least one of the payment service providers is located outside the EEA, so that remittances can be sent with more transparency and with adequate consumer protection. The transposition of the Directive was carried out with the Act LXXXV of 2009 on the provision of payment services.

### **F1.3 A brief description of key institutional actors involved in migration management and diaspora**

- **Governmental level**

On the basis of the Hungarian Constitution, several acts, such as Act XLII of 2010, regulate in detail the structure of governmental and other bodies, and also the rights and obligations of the respective ministers. These acts state that in Hungary the **Ministry of Interior** has the main responsibility in the field of migration, integration and asylum. More specifically, it is the Department of European Co-operation in

<sup>19</sup> More information on the co-ordination of the Ministry Interior regarding trafficking in human beings, the national strategy and other materials are available at [http://irm.gov.hu/emberkereskedelem\\_elleni\\_koordinacio](http://irm.gov.hu/emberkereskedelem_elleni_koordinacio).

– which is under the competence of the Deputy State Secretary for International and EU Affairs – that deals with these questions within the ministry.

The **Ministry of National Resources** is responsible for employment, social standards, pension, family, children and youth policy, education, culture and health. Furthermore, drug prevention, child and youth protection, consumer protection, vocational and adult training, the integration of Roma population, social dialogue and the issue of equal opportunities also belong to the responsibilities of this ministry. The Ministry is also responsible for determining detailed rules on work permits, including the cases where a work permit is not required. The Ministry determines – in agreement with the other Ministries concerned – the highest number of work permits to be issued to foreign nationals at any given time, including the professions. The implementation of the relevant laws belongs to the competencies of the Public Employment Service.

Within the **Ministry of National Resources** the Department for European Union Relations, is primarily responsible for co-ordination in areas such as the transposition of the EU *acquis*; mediating and co-ordinating policy tasks (Education and Training 2010 Work Programme) based on the open co-ordination method (OMC), including dissemination activity. In 2003 a working group on the education of migrant children was set up by the Ministry with the participation of all relevant stakeholders.

Within the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** the Consular Department co-ordinates the work of the consular services of Hungary, including the issuing of visas to third-country nationals. Considering the importance of migration and other global security issues, the aim of the Consular Department and the Department of EU Enlargement and JHA Affairs – in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior – is to accomplish a well-managed migration policy by strengthening the synergies between migration and the external relations of Hungary and the European Union. To achieve this, the JHA Strategy Unit follows and analyses all JHA Relex issues at international and EU level, and prepares strategies to strengthen the ability to react to global challenges in the field of migration.

Within the **Ministry of Justice and Public Administration** is responsible for the shaping of national policy.

- **Implementing bodies**

The **Office of Immigration and Nationality** has overall responsibility for decision-making in admission procedures (some types of visas, residence permits and permanent residence permits); decision-making in asylum procedures; the implementation of the Dublin Regulation; tasks related to illegal immigration; citizenship-related tasks; tasks related to the Country of Origin Information System and database, the central visa, asylum and immigration register; the management of reception centres, and temporary accommodation and community shelters. The OIN is an independent budgetary organisation which consists of one central and seven regional directorates. Its budget is set apart within the overall budget of the Ministry of Interior. Its Director General is working under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior.

The **Police Headquarters** fulfils its tasks under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior. Main tasks are carried out by the Border Policing Unit which operates at central (General Directorate for Policing), regional (County Police Headquarters, Ferihegy Airport) and local level. At central level it is the Department of Border Policing under the General Directorate for Policing which is responsible for data collection, analysis and evaluation concerning illegal migration and asylum. It is also responsible for proceedings in cases of readmission agreements falling under its competence, for the acquisition of the necessary documents for the removal by deportation of third-country nationals and for their professional supervision during detention in community shelters.

Other important implementing bodies in the field of migration and asylum are:

- The **Public Employment Service** consists of the National Employment and Social Office and seven



regional labour centres. The regional labour centres are responsible for granting unemployment benefits, for labour exchange and other employment services, including adult training activities and issuing work permits to third-country nationals.

- The **Hungarian Central Statistical Office** conducts surveys and also processes stores and disseminates data relating to migration and asylum. The Office provides data for the Parliament and for public administration, social organisations, local authorities, scientific bodies, economic organisations, the general public and the media, as well as for international organisations and users abroad. Official data regarding the socio-economic situation, as well as changes in the population of the country are also published by the office. The Hungarian Central Statistical Office is a professionally independent administrative body under the direct supervision of the Hungarian Prime Minister's Office.

- **International organisations**

There are two main international organisations working in the field of migration in Hungary: namely the **United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees** and the **International Organisation for Migration**. Further, the state organs of Hungary dealing with migration work in close cooperation with the **International Centre for Migration Policy Development** through the implementation of numerous joint projects.

- **Non-governmental organisations**

There are over a hundred NGOs working in Hungary aiming to provide different types of service to migrants or asylum-seekers, refugees or those in need of international protection. These NGOs vary depending on size, specific aims and target groups. The main and most active actors in this field are the following: **Menedék – Association for Migrants**, **Artemisszió Foundation**, the **Hungarian Helsinki Committee** and **Hungarian Interchurch Aid**.

- **Decision-making**

The **Ministry of Interior** is responsible for setting policy guidelines and carrying out legislative tasks (drafting) in the areas of migration and asylum. It works in close co-operation with **other relevant ministries**, such as the Ministry of National Resources and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The most important **executing authorities** are the OIN and the National Police Headquarters. Relevant international organisations, such as UNHCR and IOM, also contribute their expertise to the work of the Ministry of Interior, and close collaboration is maintained with them and with NGOs also.

## **F2. An analysis of policy coherence issues**

- **Policy co-ordination**

The relevant ministries, implementing bodies, NGOs and international organisations in the field of migration and asylum are listed under section F1.3 of this profile and co-ordination is ongoing with all of them, although in different contexts and with different methods (formal and informal methods, expert meetings, working group meetings). Co-ordination and co-operation with the relevant departments of the responsible ministries take place, for instance, during implementation of governmental tasks and by the elaboration of the Government's position, e.g. for Council Working Groups. In most cases co-ordination takes place via email. However, whenever needed, special expert meetings may also be convened.

In the field of visa, external relations and development the Ministry of Interior co-ordinates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in cases of employment and labour market issues with the Ministry of National Resources.

In order to enhance its commitment to the integration of foreigners, and since integration concerns several actors, the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement (legal predecessor of the Ministry of Interior) set up a working group dealing with integration issues in June 2008. All relevant stakeholders dealing with integration issues have been taking part in the work of this expert team, including international organisations (UNHCR, IOM, Hungarian Helsinki Committee), other ministries (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Municipalities and their legal successors), the Office of Immigration and Nationality, the Central Statistical Office and its research institutes and relevant NGO's (Menedék – Hungarian Association for Migrants, Artemisszió Foundation, Hungarian Interchurch Aid). In 2003 an inter-ministerial working group on the education of migrant children was set up by the Ministry of Education and Culture. All relevant stakeholders have been participating in the work of this expert team, particularly the ministries concerned with the field of integration, international organisations, experts, NGO's, teachers, and directors of schools. The working group aims at sharing best practices, exchanging information, co-ordinating and harmonising the tasks of the participants and is an efficient platform for the preparation of professional decisions, and for the improvement of the implementation of legal sources.

- **Mainstreaming migration into development plans**

Regarding international development co-operation, the Hungarian Government elaborated its concept paper in this field in 2001 and in 2003 the co-ordination and implementation of development policy was assigned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs within which the Department for International Development Co-operation is the responsible unit. Currently an act on international development co-operation is under preparation in order to provide the necessary legal framework. Whenever the issues of migration and development are discussed either at national or at EU level, the Department for International Development Co-operation within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Department of European Co-operation within the MoI work closely together to adopt a co-ordinated position.

Migration is a field covered by a number of medium term country strategy papers prepared by the responsible department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, either as a matter analysed in the country's overall situation, or as a sector identified for Hungary for further development activities. To mention one concrete example, the issue of migration was included in Hungary's international development strategy with Moldova for the period between 2009 and 2011.

- **Diaspora and development**

The responsible department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is considering the possibility of including the diaspora organisations in the Civil Advisory Board for International Development Co-operation.

### **F3. Regional and International Cooperation**

- **International co-operation: key international treaties and/or multilateral agreements on migration**

#### **Protection issues:**

In 1989 Hungary joined the **Geneva Convention of 1951 Relating to the Status of Refugees**, as well as the **UN Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees** of 1967.

#### **Stateless persons:**

Hungary joined the **1954 UN Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons** in 2002, and in April 2009 Hungary acceded to the **1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness** (promulgated by Act XV of 2009). The Convention entered into force with respect to Hungary on 1 August 2009.

As Hungary is a Member State of the EU, it is a signatory to the international treaties concluded between the EU, its Member States and third countries (e.g. with the Swiss Confederation on the free movement of persons).

- **Regional co-operation: regional and sub-regional agreements on free movement and other migration issues**

With Act III of 2002 Hungary promulgated the **European Convention on Nationality** which sets down the principles and norms to be taken into consideration when adopting and implementing laws on nationality.

Hungary deems it important to join regional international conventions with the aim of reducing cases of statelessness; therefore Hungary acceded to the **2006 Council of Europe Convention on the avoidance of statelessness in relation to state succession**. The Convention was promulgated by Act XCVIII of 2008 by which the Convention has now binding effect in Hungarian national law.

Act XC of 2009 published Hungary's accession to the **European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees**. The agreement entered into force with respect to Hungary on 7 December 2009.

- **Bilateral Agreements:**

#### **“Dublin agreements”**

The Dublin Regulation provides for the opportunity that Member States may, on a bilateral basis, establish administrative arrangements between themselves concerning the practical details of the implementation of the Regulation, in order to facilitate its application and increase its effectiveness. Hungary puts special emphasis on concluding administrative agreements with other Member States in order to increase co-operation between responsible authorities and also to determine, as quickly as possible, the Member State responsible for examining the asylum application lodged in either of the signatory states. Such agreements were concluded with Austria in 2005, with Slovenia in 2007 and three new agreements followed in 2008 with Romania, Slovakia and Bulgaria.

#### **Readmission agreements**

The EU Member States with which Hungary has a readmission agreement are the following: France, Portugal, Greece, Estonia, Slovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Romania, Latvia, Slovenia, Italy, Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, the Czech Republic and Austria. Hungary also has readmission agreements with Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Moldova, Ukraine and Switzerland.

Hungary has started to prepare protocols in order to implement EC readmission agreements and has signed a protocol on the implementation of the EC-Albania readmission agreement on 30 October 2009 in Tirana, which already entered into force. A similar protocol was signed with Serbia on 19 December 2009 at the Hungarian-Serbian border, in Rösztke, Hungary. The protocol between Hungary and Moldova was signed in February 2010, and since then it is also in force. As soon as these protocols enter into force in the following months, the previous bilateral readmission agreements with these three countries will be repealed.

#### **Visa**

Hungary has several bilateral agreements with third countries on visa exemption by which visa exemption is mainly provided to persons in possession of diplomatic passports.

Some concrete examples from the previous year are the following:

- Act VIII of 2009 on the modification of an **agreement on partial visa exemption with Albania** entered into force on the 28 March 2009. This Act aims at ensuring consistency with the Schengen acquis. The modification was rather technical;
- A new agreement between the Government of the Republic of Hungary and the Government of the **Arab Republic of Egypt on the abolition of visa requirements for their respective nationals holding diplomatic passport** was concluded this year. The publishing Act XI of 2009 entered into force on the 28 March 2009, and the Agreement itself on the 31 May 2009. This Agreement does not have a direct link with the relevant EU acquis, as Hungary concluded the above-mentioned agreement within the Member States' discretionary powers provided in Regulation No. 539/2001/EC.
- Hungary concluded specific agreements on **visa representation** with Austria, Slovenia, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden, Luxembourg and Germany. On the basis of these agreements, the Member State responsible for the decision on the visa application may be represented by another Member State in case the responsible state does not have a diplomatic or consular representation in a third country. The visa therefore can be issued by the diplomatic or consular representation of the representing Member State. Hungary also concluded an agreement with Croatia on the partial visa representation.

#### **Local border traffic agreements**

This kind of agreement is of special importance for Hungary, since a lot of ethnic Hungarians live in the neighbouring countries near the borders. Since Slovakia's and Romania's accession to the EU, it was relevant only in relation to Ukraine and Serbia, but Serbia gained visa exemption from December 2009.

Hungary therefore has a functioning local border traffic regime only with **Ukraine**. Although the necessary legal provisions entered into force on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2007, until 18<sup>th</sup> January 2008 they were applied only provisionally, as internal procedures required a longer time. An application for a local border traffic permit can be submitted in two consulates of the Republic of Hungary in Ukraine. The holder of the permit is entitled to multiple visa-free entries into the territory of Hungary and to reside for a maximum of three months within a six months period in the settlements listed in the Annex. The minimum validity period of the permit is one year, while the maximum validity period is five years. Regarding statistics, in 2008 32,670 applications were submitted at the two consulates altogether, and 32,066 permits – 98% of the applications – were issued. In 2010 around 60.000 applications have been submitted.

#### **Memoranda of Understanding**

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Hungary and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on reciprocal assistance and co-operation in the fields of migration and citizenship was signed on 18 September 2009 in Budapest.

The Memorandum of Understanding concluded with the Russian Federation aiming to take into account the importance of regulating migration processes, and focuses on the prevention and fight against illegal migration, migrants' rights, the reception of asylum seekers and the issue of travel documents.

#### **Labour migration agreements**

Hungary has labour migration agreements mainly with other EU Member States, such as Romania, Germany, Austria, France, Luxemburg, the Czech Republic and also with the Swiss Confederation. However, the only agreement really functioning is that with Austria that aims to promote the exchange of trainees who are between 18 and 35 years old.

Regarding third countries, there was an initiative from India and China to conclude labour migration agreements, but negotiations stopped.

Negotiations are ongoing with Canada and New-Zealand in order to conclude agreements on the exchange of students.

- **Migration Partnerships**

Due to Hungary's geographical situation, the Eastern and South-Eastern third countries neighbouring the EU are of special importance for Hungary, especially Ukraine, Moldova and the Western Balkan states; Hungary promotes its interests with these countries at every forum, and participates in several EU initiatives, such as the mobility partnership with Moldova or the Building Migration Partnerships initiative. It puts particular emphasis on enhancing practical co-operation with the Eastern and South-Eastern third countries. Several projects have been completed successfully, others are ongoing.

Hungary also participates in many regional fora, such as the Budapest Process, in which it is co-chair, and in the Salzburg Forum and is currently (2010) the Chair of Söderköping Process in 2010.

The main destination countries are those neighbouring Hungary. Specific policy measures in relation to these countries and in relation to ethnic Hungarians living in these countries have already been mentioned above (See under Part E of this profile).

When assessing policies, it must be borne in mind that the development of Hungary's migration policy is largely influenced by the development of the EU's migration policy and by the goals set at EU level, such as the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum and the Stockholm Programme.

#### **F4. Overall assessment of the migration policy context**

The Strategy mentioned above stresses the importance of the inter-sectoral character of the tasks related to migration and the links between the multidimensional approach (e.g. among the various dimensions of the labour market and employment policy, economics, demography, education (development of human resources), social policy (integration), health, equal opportunities, and security (law enforcement)). It emphasises that **Hungary must seek to promote the entry and stay of legal immigrants in line with the needs of the economy and science, and of the national labour market.** The links between legal migration and demographical trends have to be taken into account, particularly in cases of migrants remaining on a long-term basis.

The strategy also promotes the idea of drawing up national "migration profiles". It states that the profiles could provide an integrated overview on the current migration situation of each Member State, with particular emphasis on the situation of national labour markets and the real (actual as well as potential) qualifications of migrants. For the purpose of gainful employment, the Strategy emphasises that the competence of Member States and the principle of community preference do have to be respected.

**For the future, the Strategy aims at preparing a comprehensive migration strategy assessing all implications.**

As mentioned above, on January 1, 2009, Hungary opened its labour market to workers coming from countries of the European Economic Area irrespective of their skills or of the principle of reciprocity.

With Hungary's full Schengen membership on 21<sup>st</sup> of December 2007, the New Act on Aliens was modified and the system of long-term visas and residence permits was significantly changed. Previously those third-country nationals who wished to stay in Hungary had to apply for a so-called residence visa at the Hungarian consulate in their country of origin. These visas were valid for up to a year. After 21<sup>st</sup> of

December 2007, third-country nationals can only apply for a residence permit at the consulate. If the permit is granted, third-country nationals can travel to Hungary in the possession of a special visa (visa entitling its holder to acquire a residence permit), and obtain their residence permit in the territory of Hungary. Those who are able to travel to Hungary without a visa can apply for a residence permit upon arrival, at the Office of Immigration and Nationality.

Concerning developments that occurred in 2009, the Strategy states that in the field of legal migration **the circular migration of highly-skilled migrants needs to be encouraged to the benefits of the Member States and of third countries and also to the benefits of the migrants themselves.** The Strategy also states that, in line with the Commission Communication “Researchers in the European Research Area: One profession, multiple careers” and the Commission Recommendation on the European Charter for Researchers and on a Code of Conduct for the Recruitment of Researchers, **it is important to promote the adoption of legislation that makes the international mobility and employment of persons working in scientific positions possible without barriers.**

## **G. Evaluating the impacts of migration and migration policy on the socio-economic development**

### **G1. Impacts of migration on the socio-economic development of the country of origin**

- **Impact on the labour market**

Depending on the initial situation and the internal flexibility of the national labour market of migrant countries, the results of migration may differ. In addition, differences in short- and long term prospects have to be taken into account. The most positive short-term impact is that of decreasing unemployment, as it can occur in all major countries of origin. If migrants include mainly otherwise unemployed people, then the budgetary impacts are positive (less unemployment benefit to be paid). Moreover, a favourable socio-political impact should not be ignored, since high unemployment is generally accompanied by higher social tensions and, as a consequence, by higher budgetary expenditure on social stability (particularly in regions of very high unemployment).

If, however, the country of origin does not have a high level of unemployment (i.e. does not dispose of substantial surplus labour) or if migration mainly affects employed people in the domestic economy, the outcome is likely to be less favourable.

In such a case, unemployment may not be essentially reduced, and benefits will need to continue while, on the other hand, tax revenue will be lost. In both cases the loss of (mainly skilled) labour has to be substituted. The outcome very much depends on the labour market situation. If the domestic labour market is flexible and available manpower is mobile, potential labour shortages can be prevented or quickly overcome. In addition, at least in the theoretical approach, after a short decrease of output, labour shortage may force the originating country's economy into increased productivity, start sectoral restructuring and invest more in education, training and skill-creation (although in the latter, investments do not mature in the short term and temporary skill shortage may easily appear).

Also, there have been examples that labour shortages in agriculture led to technological change in production by initiating investments in the mechanisation of this sector.

- **The impact of brain drain and brain gain**

The direct negative impact consists of losing highly educated people in the originating countries. This loss can be identified in various fields:

- The emigration of skilled persons lowers the human resource potential of the country of origin.
- Since the human factor is the most important source of economic growth, growth rates (and investment rates) are expected to be lower than in case of those remaining at home and contributing to the value production of their native country.
- The originating country loses a part or all of its long-term investment in human resource-building.
- Current budgetary revenues fall, since migrants do not contribute to the native country's budget. Both social security and consumer-related taxes (VAT) are paid in the host countries.
- Migration affects different sectors of the economy differently. Some sectors may be struggling with increasing labour shortage, while others cannot absorb the available labour force.
- An indirect loss difficult to be quantified may arise from the fact that the emigration of highly skilled people is supposed to lower the overall efficiency level of democratic structures, particularly in new democracies.



It should be added that the size of the brain drain varies widely according to the skills of persons who migrate. Massive migration of unemployed and unskilled persons does have an impact on the labour market and the demographic and regional structure of the population though its impact on brain drain is negligible.

The immigration policies of several high-income countries have also been encouraging the process of compensatory educational investments to originating countries.

The so-called brain-gain effect, when highly-qualified workers, following years of practice in the host country, return to their country of origin, deserves attention. Of course, this phenomenon also ensures advantage for the country of origin, and it is obviously rather a long-time effect, so the impact is more difficult to be assess.

- **Financial impact**

The most important and almost immediately favourable impact of migration is manifested in the substantial and rapidly increasing volume of remittances for countries suffering from huge current account deficits, mainly due to highly unbalanced trade flows. It is not unlikely that trade and capital flows will become connected with migration, but such an inter-linkage needs several years, even under the best circumstances (with highly skilled and mobile migrants immediately finding market channels and investment opportunities upon arrival in the host country).

Migration may also increase trade in different channels through reorientation of the business decisions of multi-national companies in the countries of origin.

- **Impacts on demography**

One long-term and lasting impact of migration on the originating countries can be identified in the demographic trends, particularly if natural population growth is stagnating or even receding. In fact, this is the case for most European countries of origin. In this context, massive emigration has several adverse consequences:

- It lowers the number of people living in the native country (without considering potential immigration).
- It alters the age balance of the native population, both as a result of less young people being and as a consequence of the general demographic trend towards rapid ageing (the age balance would shift upwards even without migration).
- By modifying not only the age but also the gender balance of the society, it lowers the fertility rate, since one parent is missing.
- It aggravates regional imbalances.
- It creates growing skill shortage.

As a result of these factors, the tax-paying capacity of the society is declining, while the resources to finance the previous social security and pension system, let alone large, new regional disparities, are rapidly dwindling. Thus, a huge pressure will be (or has already been) created in order to start fundamental and painful reforms of the “premature welfare state” in countries with a lower level of economic development.

## **G2. The socio-economic development effects of migration policies and other forms of interventions targeting migration**

As it was mentioned above, the development of Hungary’s migration policy is largely influenced by the activities of the EU in this field, such as the European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, the Stockholm



Programme and more recently adopted directives (the Blue Card Directive, the Return Directive, the Sanctions Directive).

In April 2009 the Government adopted the Strategy for a five year period. It emphasises that Hungary must seek to promote the entry and stay of legal immigrants in line with the needs of the economy and science, and of the national labour market. The links between legal migration and demographical trends have to be taken into account, particularly in cases of migrants remaining on a long-term basis in Hungary. In the field of legal migration the circular migration of highly-skilled migrants needs to be encouraged to the benefit of the Member States and third countries and also to the benefits of the migrants themselves. The Strategy also aims at strengthening efforts facilitating the integration of legal migrants, for instance by developing integration programmes tailored to the needs of newly arrived migrants, as well as by adopting actions promoting integration – in particular, counselling on fundamental rights and access to employment, as well as the handling of problems arising in the field of education and actions aimed at eliminating discrimination. In this respect, actions increasing tolerance towards foreign citizens and their social integration must be strongly emphasised.

Since the policies and measures mentioned above define the operations and actions of the competent authorities, their effects are fully realised through practice. However, as Hungary is still not a country typically affected by migration, migration policies and other interventions have an effect that can be evaluated on smaller scales than that of society as a whole. Of course, it can be said that the aim of migration policies is the constant improvement of the status and welfare of migrants; goals which are reflected in ordinary life also.

## H. Conclusions

### H1. Main findings on current migration trends

As was mentioned above, the number of legal migrants did not increase, and in the fields affected by the economic crisis (gainful activities) it had even decreased. However, in 2009 activities related to illegal migration at the Serbian, Romanian and Ukrainian border sections – especially the crossing of the “green border” – increased.

The number of asylum seekers is increasing and this tendency has been ongoing since 2004. Last year the number of applications was 4,672 and the number of Afghan asylum-seekers, who formed one quarter of all asylum applicants, increased significantly. Most of them arrived illegally to Hungary through Turkey, FYROM and Serbia. The number of Kosovar and Serbian nationals has increased as well. However, their applications for international protection were mainly unjustified, arriving in Hungary as they did from economic considerations. Asylum applicants arrived from 60 different countries last year and the proportion of those who enter the territory of Hungary illegally was still very high, namely 96 %. As in the recent years, international protection was granted mainly to persons coming from Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

In terms of age balance, between 1995 and 2006 most of the foreigners residing in Hungary were in the age group of 20 to 50. In the gender composition of residing foreigners there is a notable increase in the ratio of women; they have already a statistical majority, especially in the age groups of the late teens to twenties, as well as those over fifty. This could mean a change of gender pattern, though it should be made clear that this change is related to population statistics only and does not reflect increasing feminisation in any way.

Of course, with the future easing of the economic crisis the scale of legal migration is also expected to rise.

### H2. Improvement of migration statistics

Data collection requires co-operation between several authorities and bodies and it is very important to work with the same definitions, since important discrepancies may arise when the definitions are not strictly set.

Hungary had problems particularly with collecting data on emigrants (especially with the breakdowns required), diaspora and remittances.

### H3. Recommendations regarding migration management

As it is obvious from the data provided above, within migration management a major problem is the treatment of substantial numbers of refugees and asylum seekers. Within this group, so-called vulnerable groups (women, unaccompanied minors etc.) also need special treatment to meet their specific requirements. These needs call for development of the infrastructure of the system providing care for such persons, which largely depends on the economic performance of the country concerned. Hungary is continuously improving its care facilities for refugees and asylum seekers (with the establishment of new reception centres and special facilities for children, etc.), which is required by the growing demand detailed above.

## **ANNEXES**

### **I - SOURCES and VARIABLES used for data collection**

**The data indicated in the document were provided by the bodies listed below:**

Hungarian Central Statistical Office  
Ministry of National Resources

**The websites of the following bodies were consulted:**

Office of Immigration and Nationality  
National Police Headquarters  
Ministry of National Resources  
National Labour Inspectorate  
Public Employment Service

**The following studies were also consulted:**

Annual Policy Report of the Hungarian Contact Point of the European Migration Network, 2008  
Annual Policy Report of the Hungarian Contact Point of the European Migration Network, 2009  
The organisation of asylum and migration policies in Hungary, EMN HU NCP, 2009  
Impacts of migration on the economic development of sending countries, Prof. András Inotai, 2008

## II - STATISTICAL ANNEX for additional tables and figures

- To the section B1 of the profile

### Age-structure of male population by five-year age-groups

Year, day, month	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
	Years old								
1 January 2007	247,725	247,965	288,837	318,852	336,542	402,727	418,856	363,013	302,374
1 January 2008	248,342	247,085	278,441	317,100	332,060	387,300	431,229	366,504	313,860
1 January 2009	249,935	246,845	268,988	312,485	330,172	371,369	441,528	367,746	327,458
Percentage distribution									
1 January 2007	5.2	5.2	6.0	6.7	7.0	8.4	8.8	7.6	6.3
1 January 2008	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.6	7.0	8.1	9.0	7.7	6.6
1 January 2009	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.6	6.9	7.8	9.3	7.7	6.9

(continue)

Year, day, month	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-X	Total
	Years old									
1 January 2007	319,163	380,987	316,573	249,394	199,165	157,938	119,988	70,710	38,269	4,779,078
1 January 2008	307,222	376,466	318,696	252,491	205,666	155,140	120,649	70,296	41,015	4,769,562
1 January 2009	299,814	362,308	326,782	258,361	210,096	153,805	120,845	70,823	43,690	4,763,050
Percentage distribution										
1 January 2007	6.7	8.0	6.6	5.2	4.2	3.3	2.5	1.5	0.8	100.0
1 January 2008	6.4	7.9	6.7	5.3	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.5	0.9	100.0
1 January 2009	6.3	7.6	6.9	5.4	4.4	3.2	2.5	1.5	0.9	100.0

### Age-structure of female population by five-year age-groups

Year, day, month	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
	Years old								
1 January 2007	234,431	235,655	275,041	304,785	325,797	385,623	404,490	353,987	304,337
1 January 2008	235,202	235,183	264,549	302,749	321,378	369,140	416,515	356,460	313,665
1 January 2009	237,346	234,114	255,380	298,807	318,424	355,357	425,376	356,829	325,279
Percentage distribution									
01 January 2007	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.8	6.2	7.3	7.7	6.7	5.8

1 January 2008	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.7	6.1	7.0	7.9	6.8	5.9
1 January 2009	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.7	6.0	6.7	8.1	6.8	6.2

(continue)

Year, day, month	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-X	Total
	Years old									
1 January 2007	337,823	420,497	369,611	315,955	288,043	256,911	219,705	157,135	97,254	5,287,080
1 January 2008	323,847	414,874	373,226	317,922	293,823	254,660	221,807	155,487	105,352	5,275,839
1 January 2009	313,990	399,138	381,773	325,093	296,029	254,585	220,930	157,227	112,248	5,267,925
<b>Percentage distribution</b>										
1 January 2007	6.4	8.0	7.0	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.2	3.0	1.8	100.0
1 January 2008	6.1	7.9	7.1	6.0	5.6	4.8	4.2	2.9	2.0	100.0
1 January 2009	6.0	7.6	7.2	6.2	5.6	4.8	4.2	3.0	2.1	100.0

**Foreign citizens residing in Hungary by gender and nationality at the beginning of year**

	2007	2008	2009
<b>Male</b>			
<b>Europe</b>	<b>69,784</b>	<b>73,780</b>	<b>78,749</b>
Of which:			
Romania	33,401	33,225	33,753
Serbia and Montenegro	4,588	7,334	9,250
Ukraine	7,573	8,594	8,810
Germany	7,104	7,034	8,378
Poland	1,025	1,031	1,104
Russia	1,089	1,101	1,171
Slovakia	1,761	2,056	2,653
Croatia	463	501	534
Austria	1,413	1,650	1,915
<b>Asia</b>	<b>10,899</b>	<b>12,371</b>	<b>13,117</b>
Of which: China	4,937	5,606	5,874
<b>America</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>1,982</b>
Of which: United States	1,084	1,297	1,319
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>1,512</b>
Australia and Oceania	335	400	464
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,073</b>	<b>89,938</b>	<b>95,824</b>
<b>Female</b>			
<b>Europe</b>	<b>71,043</b>	<b>72,365</b>	<b>75,603</b>
Of which:			
Romania	33,550	32,611	32,615
Serbia and Montenegro	3,871	6,387	7,765
Ukraine	8,293	8,695	8,800
Germany	7,933	7,402	8,366
Poland	1,656	1,614	1,672

Russia	1,671	1,686	1,752
Slovakia	2,515	2,888	3,453
Croatia	350	351	380
Austria	812	921	1,041
<b>Asia</b>	<b>8,834</b>	<b>9,985</b>	<b>10,404</b>
Of which: China	4,042	4,612	4,835
<b>America</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>1,635</b>
Of which: United States	847	1,046	1,060
<b>Africa</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>486</b>
Australia and Oceania	277	326	406
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,957</b>	<b>84,759</b>	<b>88,534</b>

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Types of permits entitling the holders to reside in the territory of Hungary for more than three months, 2009<sup>20</sup>:

Status	Number of holders
Immigration permit (old category; however, the old permits are still valid)	47,205
Settlement permit (old category)	23,475
Residence permit	33,682
EEA residence permit (old category)	20,855
Registration certificate (for EEA nationals under the Free Movement Act)	70,248
Permanent residence cards (for EEA nationals and their family members)	8,319
Third-country national family members of Hungarian nationals (under the Free Movement Act)	5,562
Third-country national family members of EEA nationals (under the Free Movement Act)	382
EC permanent residence permit	206
National permanent residence permit	4,063
Temporary permanent residence permit	6
Recognised refugee	1,714
Beneficiary of subsidiary protection	150
Persons authorised to stay (non-harmonised protection)	217
<b>Total</b>	<b>216,084</b>

International arrivals by countries, 2005–2007 (thousand)

	2005	2006	2007
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,555</b>	<b>40,963</b>	<b>42,468</b>
Of which:			
Austria	5,600	6,088	6,701
Belgium	137	149	137
Bosnia-Herzegovina	71	80	140
Bulgaria	1,019	986	1,349
Czech Republic	845	978	1,096
Denmark	97	97	86
United Kingdom	405	361	344
Estonia	16	15	20
Finland	76	81	83
France	375	368	343
Greece	123	124	117
The Netherlands	325	339	329
Croatia	1,195	1,307	1,214
Ireland	53	52	51
Iceland	3	3	3

<sup>20</sup> Data collected by the Office of Immigration and Nationality as of December 2009

Poland	1,176	1,303	1,513
Latvia	31	35	41
Lithuania	57	68	76
Luxemburg	9	10	6
Macedonia	27	36	93
Moldavia	88	90	127
Germany	3,199	3,222	3,192
Norway	65	68	64
Italy	689	702	660
Russia	91	108	135
Portugal	38	43	41
Romania	7,445	8,651	8,829
Spain	139	152	157
Switzerland	239	250	248
Sweden	167	174	178
Serbia	3,229	3,315	3,115
Slovakia	7,322	7,968	8,448
Slovenia	729	731	677
Ukraine	2,387	1,874	1,558
USA	369	388	387
Canada	78	85	87
Israel	99	95	95
Japan	108	100	95
China	31	33	42
Republic of Korea	44	56	65
Australia	47	58	60
EU-15	11,431	11 961	12 425
EU-26	21,620	23 072	34 487
OECD	21,881	23 371	24 757
<b>Europe</b>	<b>37,649</b>	<b>40,008</b>	<b>41,471</b>
<b>Asia</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>373</b>
<b>Africa</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>533</b>
<b>Australia and Oceania</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>



### III - Overview INTERNAL MIGRATION

The chart available regarding internal migration was provided under paragraph B1.

### IV - REFERENCES

The websites of the data providing bodies are the following:

- Ministry of Interior: [www.bm.gov.hu](http://www.bm.gov.hu)
- Ministry of National Resources: [www.nefmi.gov.hu](http://www.nefmi.gov.hu)
- Hungarian Central Statistical Office: [www.ksh.hu](http://www.ksh.hu)
- Hungarian Labour Inspectorate: [www.ommf.gov.hu](http://www.ommf.gov.hu)
- Office of Immigration And Nationality: [www.bevandorlas.hu](http://www.bevandorlas.hu)
- Public Employment Service: [www.afsz.hu](http://www.afsz.hu)
- National Police Headquarters: [www.police.hu](http://www.police.hu)

The policy reports and studies of the European Migration Network can be found on the following websites:

- <http://emn.sarenet.es>
- [www.bm.gov.hu](http://www.bm.gov.hu)