

# **Migration between Eastern Partners (Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova) and the Visegrad Countries - on the eastern edges of the Schengen area**

Meeting in Kyiv, 15th of March, 2013

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• **Visegrad Fund**  
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## Data Sources on Migration – Hungary

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## Data sources on international migration flows in Hungary

Immigration flow data available on settlement level (source settlement and arriving settlement) (2001, 2008) collected by Office of Immigration and Nationality (BÁH) and on country and county level published by Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH) (1995-2012). On outmigration we have no data.

Foreigners means a foreign citizen having a residence permit, an immigration permit or a settlement permit who stayed in Hungary on 1 January of the given year.

	Country	County	Settlement
Immigration	1995-2012 published by KSH ( <a href="http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_wnv_n001a.html">http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_wnv_n001a.html</a> )	More detailed sociological data: 2001-2012 published by KSH	2001, 2008 – we have it already, collected by BÁH (every year)
Outmigration	no	no	no



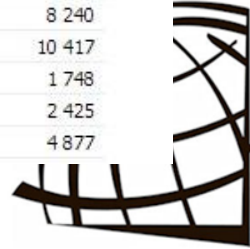
([http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat\\_eves/i\\_wnvn001a.html](http://www.ksh.hu/docs/hun/xstadat/xstadat_eves/i_wnvn001a.html))



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## 1.6. Magyarországon tartózkodó külföldi állampolgárok földrészek, országok és nemek szerint, január 1. (1995-)\* (2/2)

Földrész, ország	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Férfi</b>									
<b>Európa</b>	<b>52 146</b>	<b>57 279</b>	<b>63 797</b>	<b>69 784</b>	<b>73 780</b>	<b>78 749</b>	<b>86 103</b>	<b>89 725</b>	<b>89 357</b>
Ebből:									
Románia	27 071	32 683	32 802	33 401	33 225	33 753	39 009	41 730	40 918
Szerbia <sup>a</sup>	6 640	7 303	6 624	4 588	7 334	9 250	9 150	8 654	7 021
Ukrajna	6 033	6 616	7 295	7 573	8 594	8 810	8 551	7 810	7 122
Németország	2 853	2 380	4 656	7 104	7 034	8 378	9 835	10 551	11 460
Lengyelország	802	761	878	1 025	1 031	1 104	999	1 055	1 076
Oroszország	908	1 019	1 086	1 089	1 101	1 171	1 188	1 261	1 291
Szlovákia	704	401	1 521	1 761	2 056	2 653	2 637	2 922	3 199
Horvátország	494	476	439	463	501	534	557	575	593
Ausztria	508	337	979	1 413	1 650	1 915	2 355	2 482	2 585
<b>Ázsia</b>	<b>8 207</b>	<b>8 455</b>	<b>10 242</b>	<b>10 899</b>	<b>12 371</b>	<b>13 117</b>	<b>13 750</b>	<b>14 390</b>	<b>14 658</b>
Ebből: Kína	3 713	3 781	4 737	4 937	5 606	5 874	6 101	6 494	6 599
<b>Amerika</b>	<b>1 403</b>	<b>1 435</b>	<b>1 633</b>	<b>1 685</b>	<b>1 949</b>	<b>1 982</b>	<b>2 613</b>	<b>2 826</b>	<b>2 895</b>
Ebből: Egyesült Államok	979	946	1 081	1 084	1 297	1 319	1 684	1 827	1 850
<b>Afrika</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>1 386</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 512</b>	<b>1 856</b>	<b>2 010</b>	<b>2 229</b>
Ausztrália és Óceánia <sup>b</sup>	252	286	303	335	400	464	397	536	186
<b>Összesen</b>	<b>63 117</b>	<b>68 652</b>	<b>77 361</b>	<b>84 073</b>	<b>89 938</b>	<b>95 824</b>	<b>104 719</b>	<b>109 487</b>	<b>109 325</b>
<b>Nő</b>									
<b>Európa</b>	<b>58 769</b>	<b>64 982</b>	<b>66 738</b>	<b>71 043</b>	<b>72 365</b>	<b>75 603</b>	<b>78 641</b>	<b>82 191</b>	<b>79 945</b>
Ebből:									
Románia	28 605	34 846	33 381	33 550	32 611	32 615	33 711	35 148	32 602
Szerbia <sup>a</sup>	5 727	6 340	5 487	3 871	6 387	7 765	8 047	7 647	6 205
Ukrajna	7 063	7 317	8 042	8 293	8 695	8 800	8 690	8 727	8 240
Németország	4 540	4 528	5 848	7 933	7 402	8 366	8 856	9 681	10 417
Lengyelország	1 394	1 417	1 486	1 656	1 614	1 672	1 516	1 679	1 748
Oroszország	1 336	1 623	1 673	1 671	1 686	1 752	2 515	2 222	2 425
Szlovákia	1 768	824	2 076	2 515	2 888	3 453	3 787	4 375	4 877



<http://statinfo.ksh.hu/> - on-line database

statinfo.ksh.hu/Statinfo/haViewer.jsp ☆

érdekében helyezze könyvjelzőit ide, a könyvjelzők eszköztárába. [Könyvjelzők importálása most...](#) 📁 További könyvjelzők

2009. év		2010. év		2011. év		2012. év	
Állampolgárság országa ▼		Állampolgárság országa ▼		Állampolgárság országa ▼		Állampolgárság országa ▼	
Mutatók ▼		Családi állapot ▼		⊕ Mindösszesen Állampolgárság országa	⊕ Mindösszesen Állampolgárság országa		
Külföldiek száma (fő) ▼		⊕ Mindösszesen Családi állapot					
		⊖ Mindösszesen Családi állapot		319	206 909		205 205
		Házás		206	93 140		91 406
		⊕ Nem házas		513	113 769		113 799
		Ismeretlen					



Data collected by Office of Immigration and Nationality (BÁH) every year from people applying for residence permit (single questionnaire – settlement of origin and residence address, age, gender, marital status, education)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4							
5	település	nem		összesen			
6		1	2				
7		3	3	6			
8	*	3	1	4			
9	-	19	3	22			
10	ABAJ	0	1	1			
11	ABRANKA	1	0	1			
12	AHALI-TERZSOLA	0	1	1			
13	AHATANI	0	1	1			
14	AHTUBINKA	0	1	1			
15	AHTUBINSK	1	0	1			
16	AJKA	0	1	1			
17	AKKERNAN	0	1	1			
18	AKLI	3	5	8			
19	AKLI MEGYE	0	1	1			
20	AKLI-HEGY	2	1	3			
21	AKLIHEGY	11	5	16			
22	AKLITANYA	0	1	1			
23	AKNA SZLATINA	0	1	1			
24	AKNA-SZLATINA	1	1	2			
25	AKNASZCATINA	0	1	1			
26	AKNASZFALINA	1	0	1			
27	AKNASZLATINA	46	65	111			
28	AKNASZLATINKA	0	1	1			
29	AKNÁSZLATINA	1	0	1			
30	AKTYUBINSZK	1	1	2			
31	ALCHEVSK	1	0	1			
32	ALCHEVSK-LUGANSZKAJA OBLÓ	0	1	1			
33	ALCSEVSZK	1	4	5			





## What sort of sociological data are registered?

<b>Immigration</b>	<b>Country level</b> (Hungary) by country of origin published by KSH, 1995-2012	<b>County level - and by country of origin</b> published by KSH, 2001-2012	<b>Settlement level</b> and by settlement of origin (2001, 2008) collected by BÁH
Age		0-14, 15-39, 40-59, 60-x	0-18, 19-24, 25-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-x
Gender	Female, male 1995-2012	Female, male, 2001-2012	Female, male, 2001, 2008
Marital status		Married/non married	Married/non married
Education			lower (ISCED 1-2), middle (ISCED 3-4), and higher (ISCED 5-7) by BÁH
Economic situation		Foreign tax payers by citizenship collected by NAV ( <a href="http://en.nav.gov.hu/">http://en.nav.gov.hu/</a> )	Occupation based on structure of ISCO-88



## Tax-payer comparative table by county and citizens, 2007

Hungarian county	Number of all tax payers	Taxable income per capita (HUF)	Foreign tax-payers	
			Ukrainian	All
Budapest	759 360	638 083	3 291	32 036
Baranya	169 041	289 332	50	1 334
Bács-K	227 188	263 798	151	2 015
Békés	161 601	237 811	64	1 151
Borsod-A-Z	277 197	288 442	135	1 196
Csongrád	182 817	298 582	96	2 984
Fejér	207 272	367 202	147	2 118
Győr-M-S	212 858	340 320	162	2 864
Hajdú	226 311	287 685	245	1 802
Heves	135 760	310 157	119	1 187
Komárom-E	151 416	358 457	90	2 146
Nógrád	87 407	264 147	25	521
Pest	514 948	421 507	1 150	10 735
Somogy	136 964	253 000	34	830
Szabolcs-Sz-B	211 950	250 575	819	1 983
Jász-N-Sz	168 124	272 844	92	803
Tolna	104 360	291 682	37	708
Vas	130 716	300 813	34	705
Veszprém	174 841	289 702	81	1 063
Zala	138 475	279 140	110	862
Abroad			250	18 034
<b>Together</b>	<b>4 378 606</b>	<b>373 033</b>	<b>7 182</b>	<b>87 077</b>





## Basic data analysis – Hungary

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# Which sending countries are typical in your country? Which countries are preferred from the EaP?

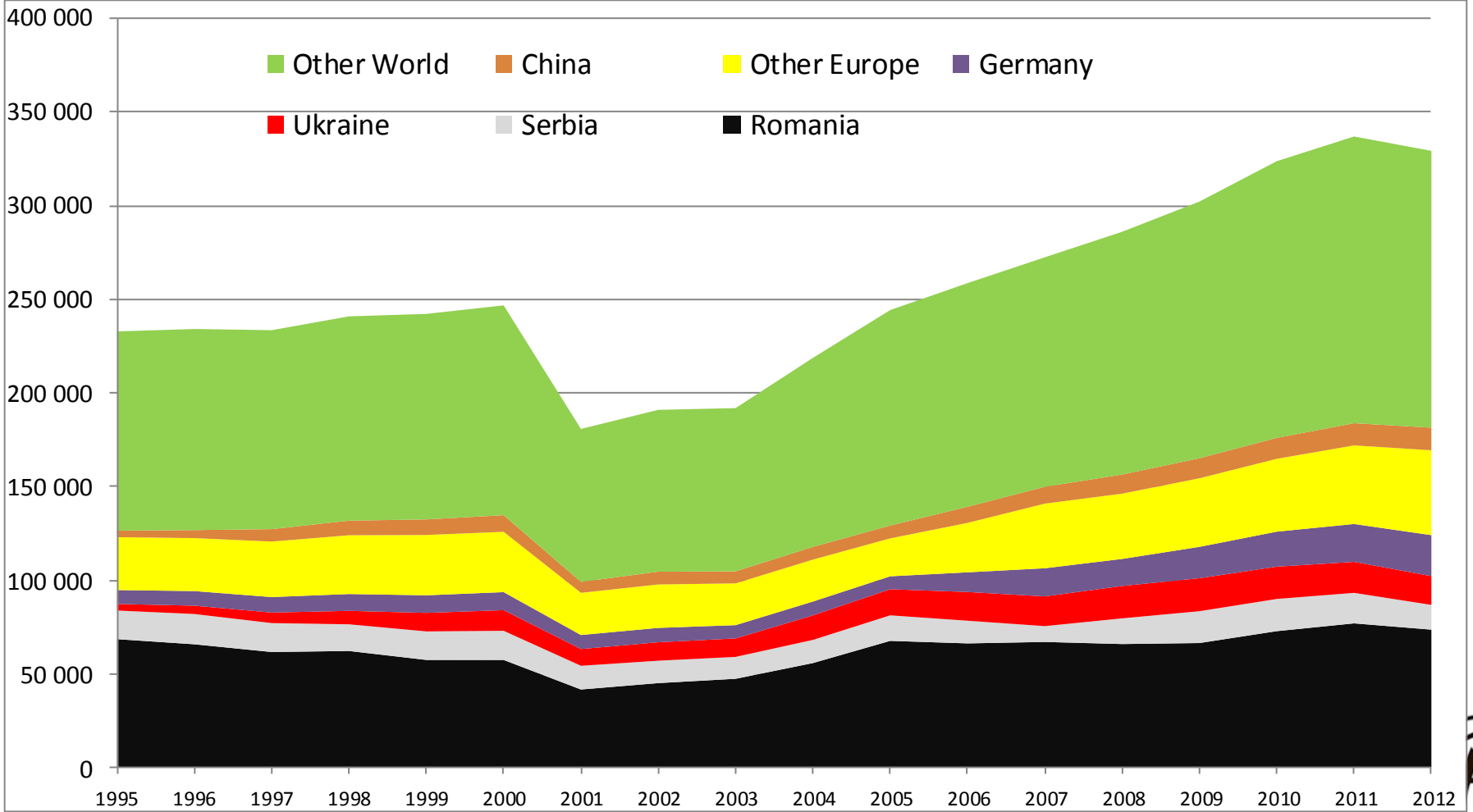
Evaluation of role and size of migration from EaP to V4 countries.

	%																	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Romania</b>	50	47	43	42	38	37	38	39	41	43	48	43	40	38	36	37	37	36
<b>Serbia</b>	11	12	11	10	10	10	12	10	10	10	10	8	5	8	9	9	8	6
<b>Ukraine</b>	3	3	4	5	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	7
<b>Germany</b>	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	5	7	9	8	9	9	10	11
<b>Russia</b>	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Slovakia</b>	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
<b>Austria</b>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
<b>other Europe</b>	20	19	19	18	18	17	17	16	16	13	11	12	15	14	13	13	13	14
<b>China</b>	3	3	5	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
<b>other Asia</b>	4	5	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7



Which sending countries are typical in your country? Which countries are preferred from the EaP?

### Foreign citizens in Hungary



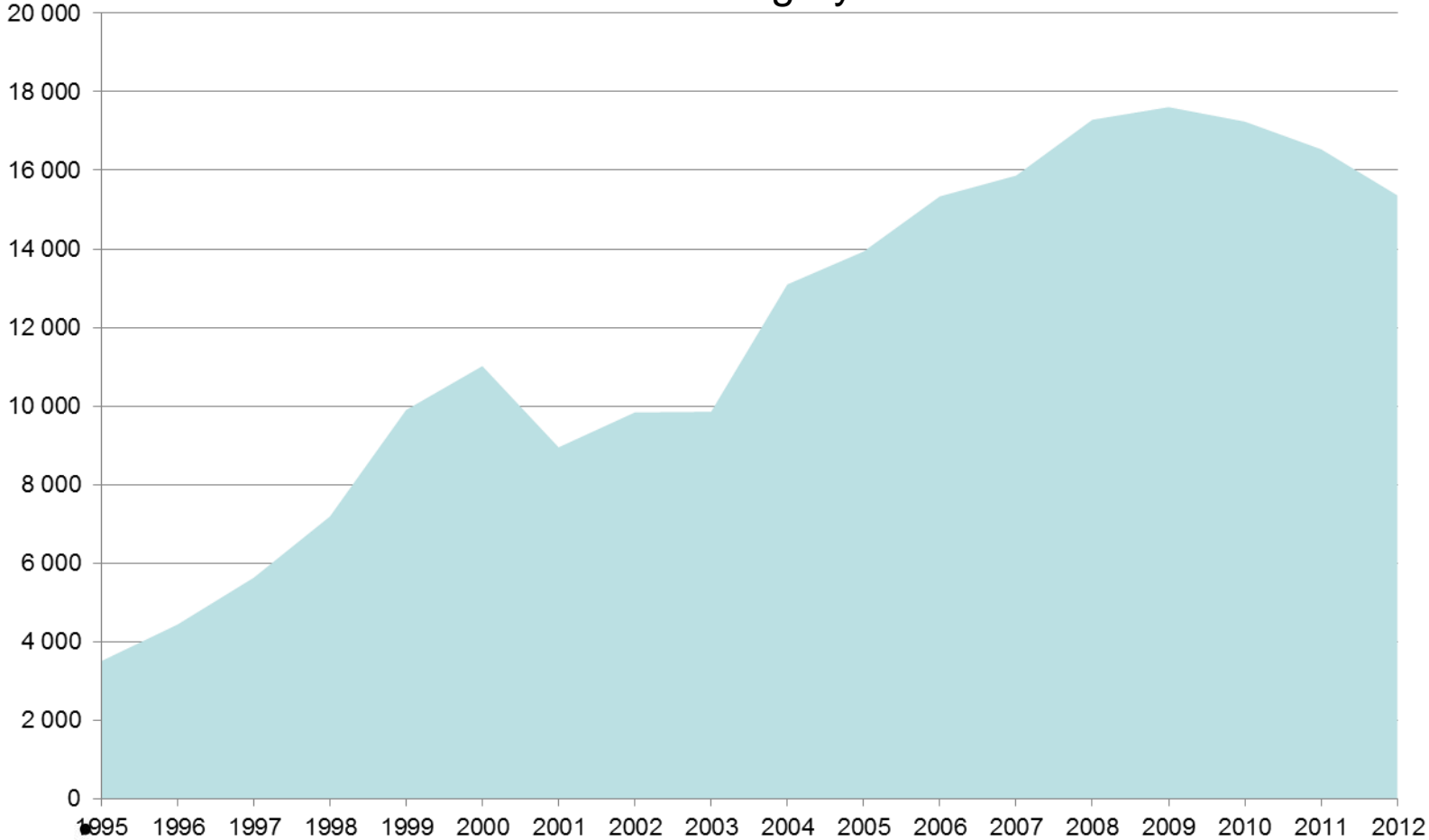
- From all groups with different status: 2/3 of them is from Romania, former Yugoslavia, post-Soviet states and China
- From Romanian citizens 80%, from Ukrainian citizens 50-60%, from former Yugoslavian states 70-80% is ethnic Hungarian
- **Thus majority of migrants arriving to Hungary is ethnic Hungarian → migration and refugee affairs are joined and intermingled with national political questions and strategy**



Which sending countries are typical in your country? Which countries are preferred from the EaP?

Have inflows from EaP to V4 changed as a result of the global economic downturn?

Ukrainian citizens in Hungary



Ukraine

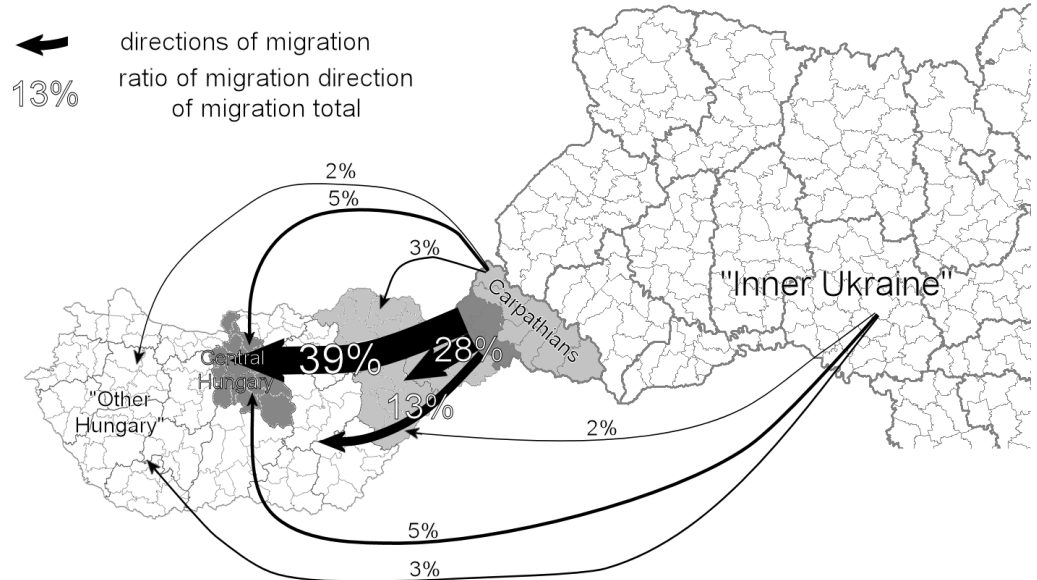
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# Spatial location of migration from Ukraine to Hungary



## Main directions of the migration from the Ukraine to Hungary, 2008

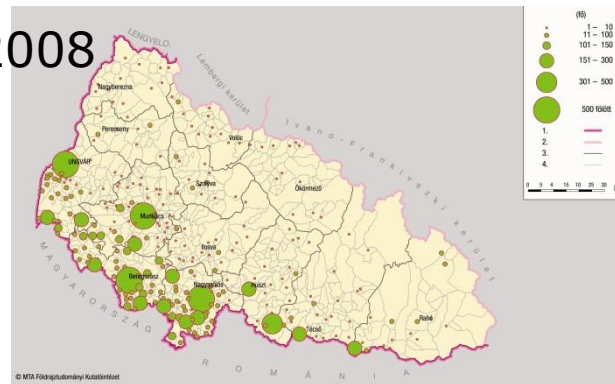


Edited by: Dávid Karácsonyi based on data of Hungarian Office for Immigration and Citizenship

2001



2008



## Ukrainian citizens staying in Hungary with settlement of origin in Zakarpattia oblast, 2001, 2008

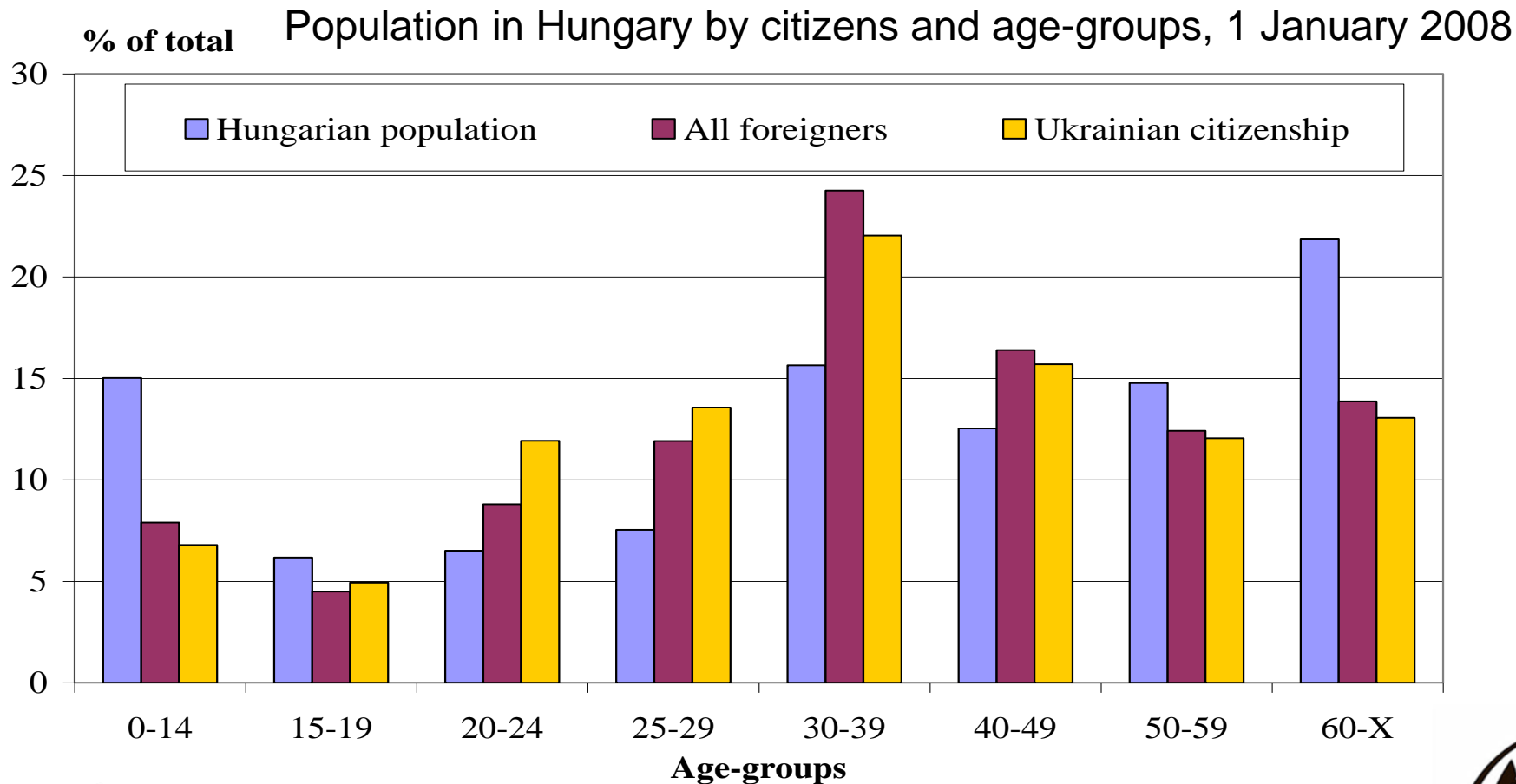
Data source: BÁH, Hungarian Office for Immigration and Citizenship  
 Author: Dávid Karácsonyi, Áron Kincses, Cartography: Zsolt Bottlik/MTA FKI





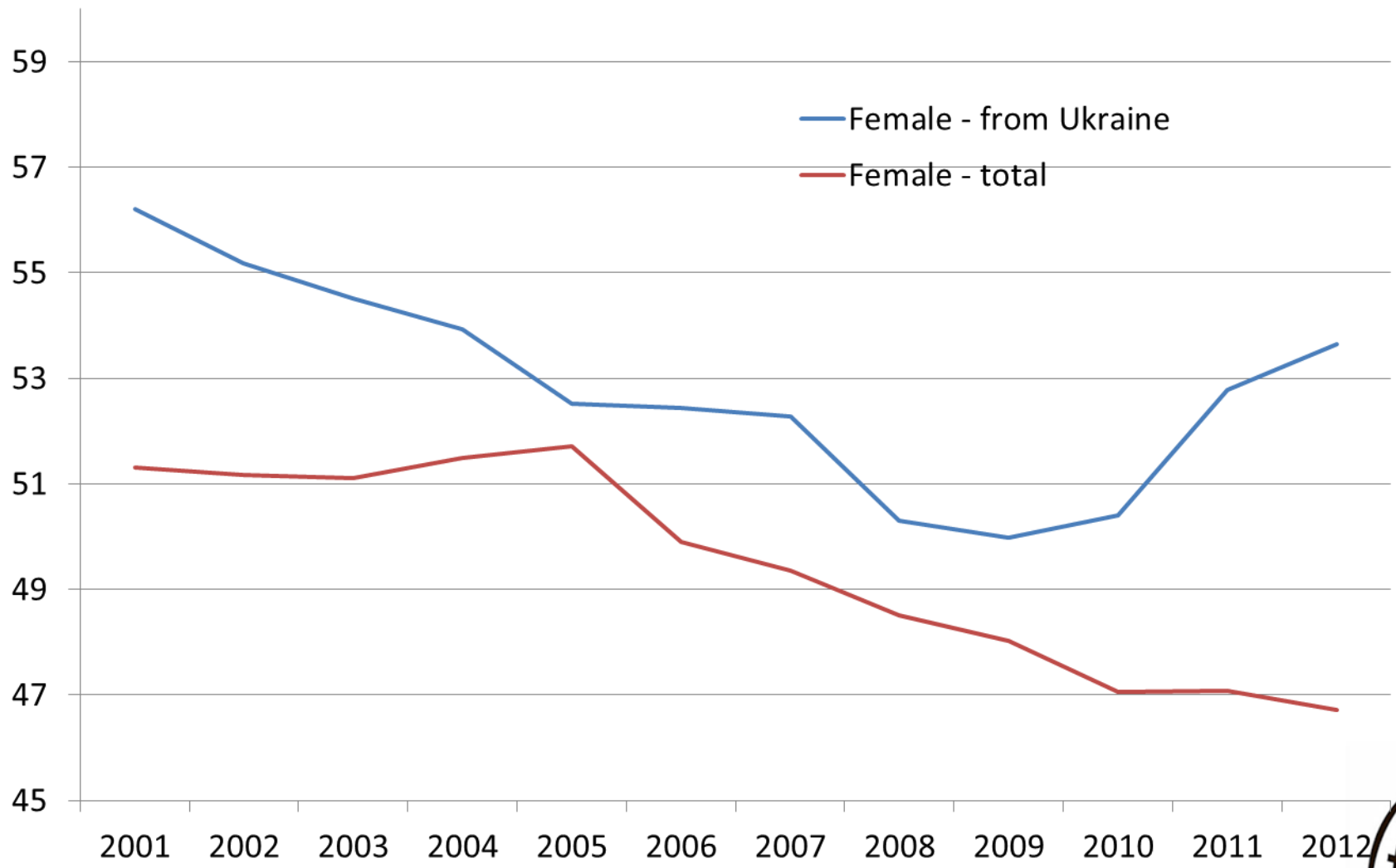
What kind of immigrant gender and age groups can be specialized?

What kind of immigrant groups can be specialized from EaP?

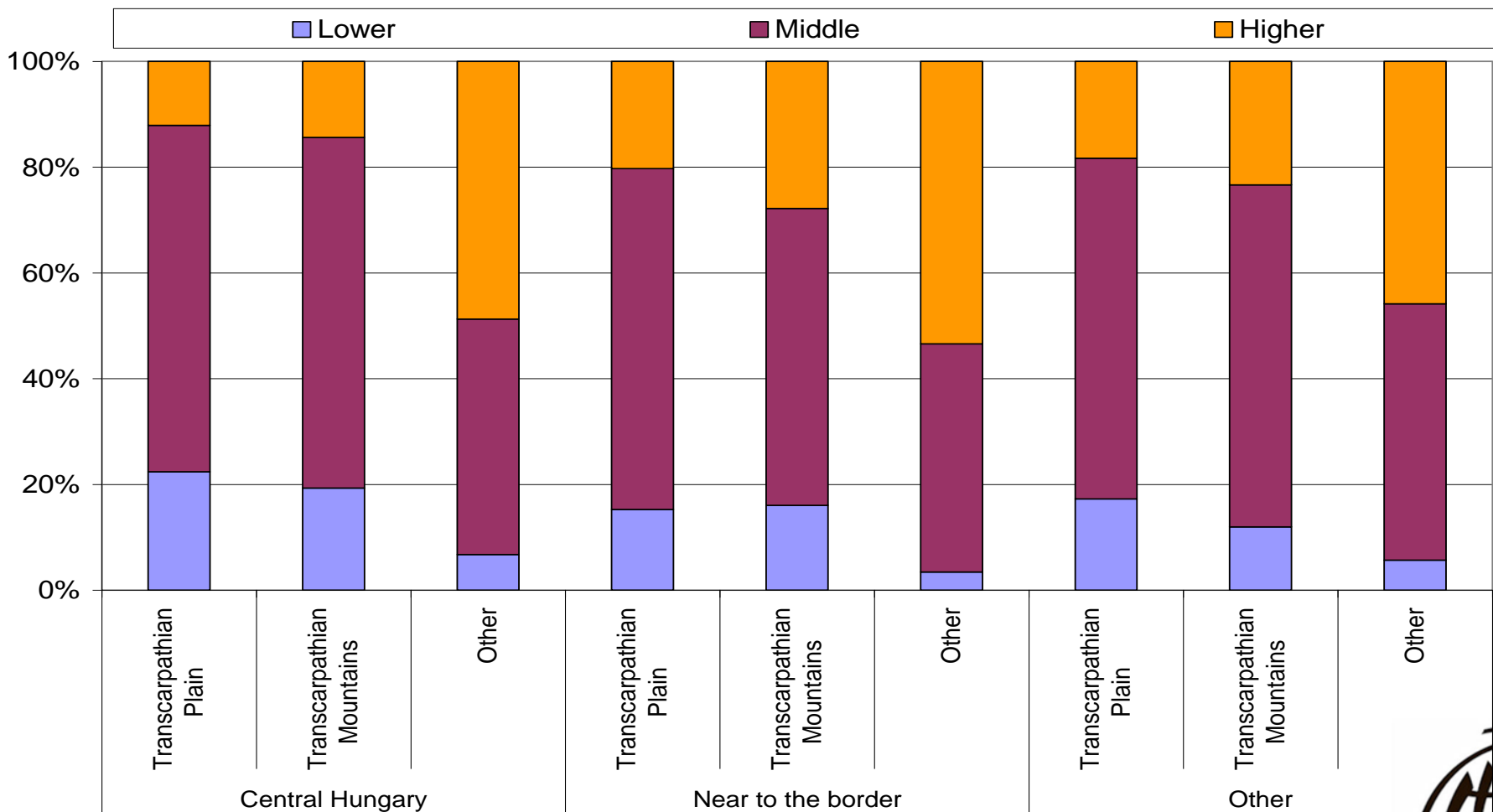


# What kind of immigrant gender and age groups can be specialized?

## Ratio of female foreign residents in Hungary from total foreign residents (%)



# Ukrainian citizens in Hungary by education attainments and spatial classifications, 1 January 2008

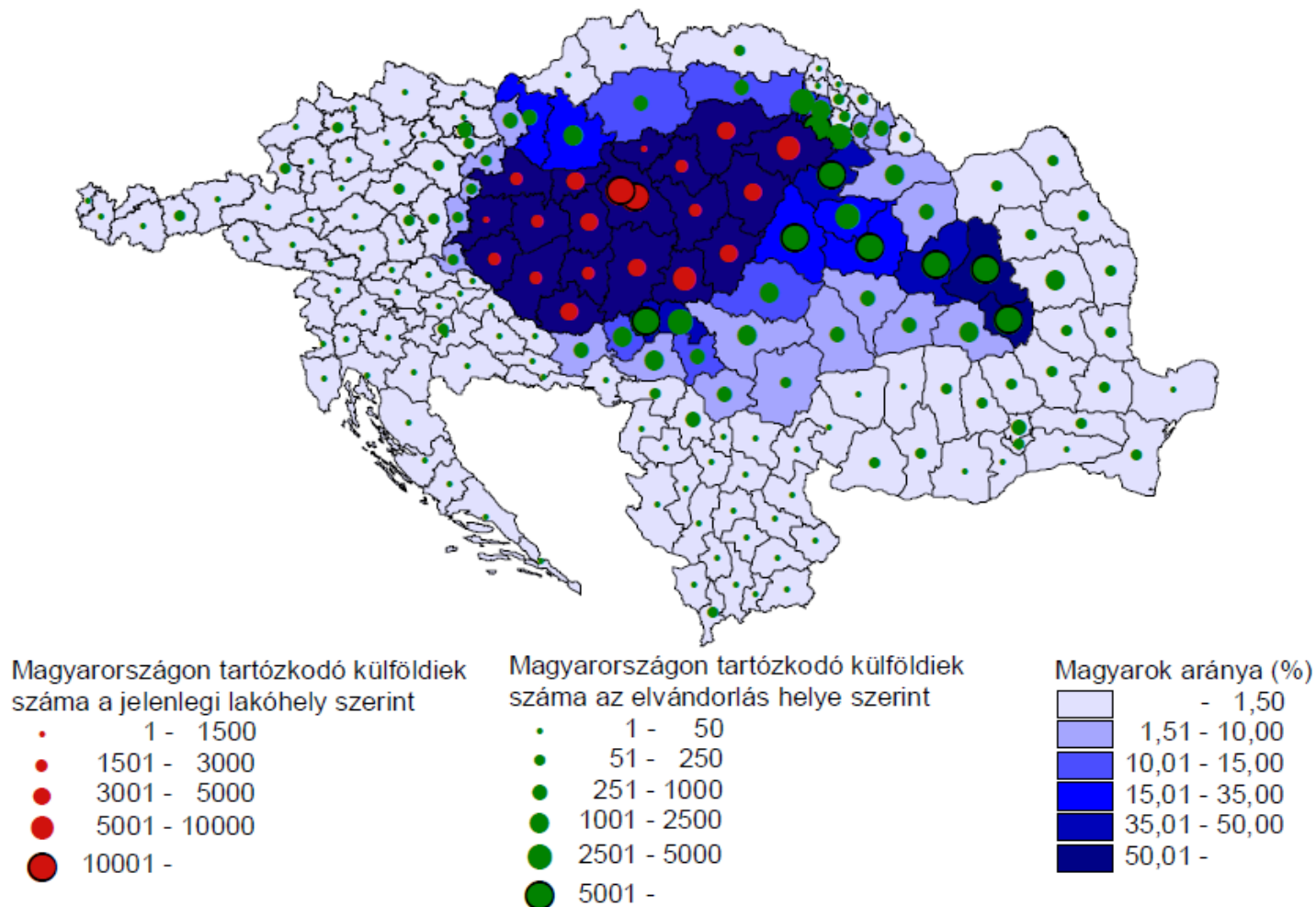


Kincses-Karácsonyi, 2010



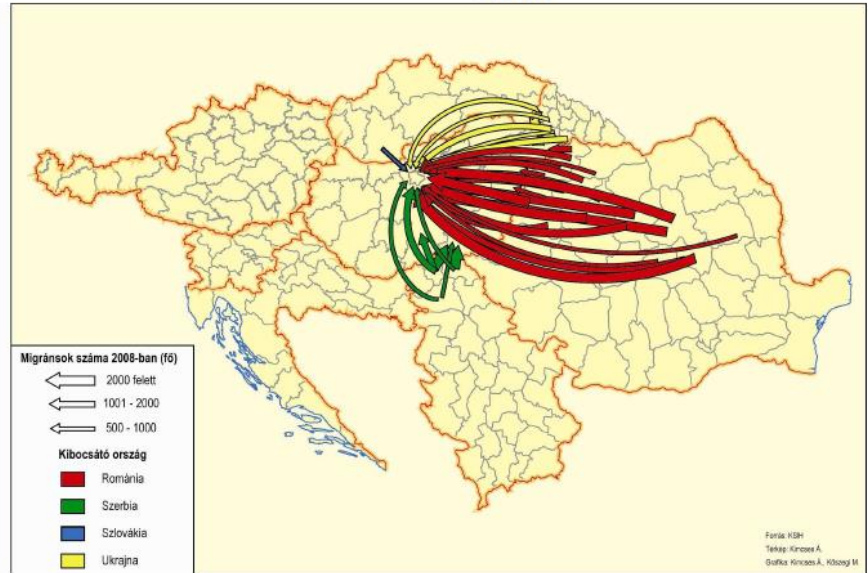
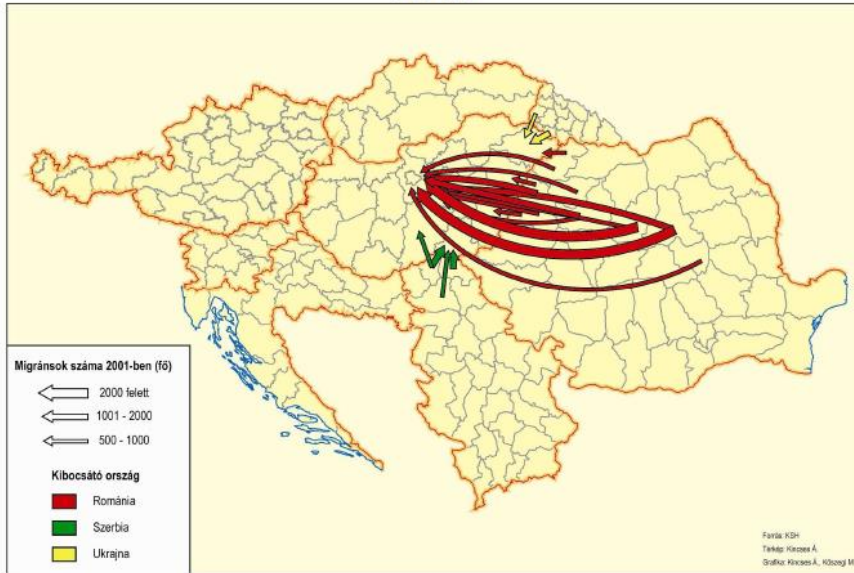
Are there any special ethnic/religious groups of immigrants in your country from EaP?

3. Ábra: Szomszédos országokból Magyarországra irányuló vándorlások NUTS3 szinten, 2008. január 1.



Are there any special ethnic/religious groups of immigrants in your country from EaP?

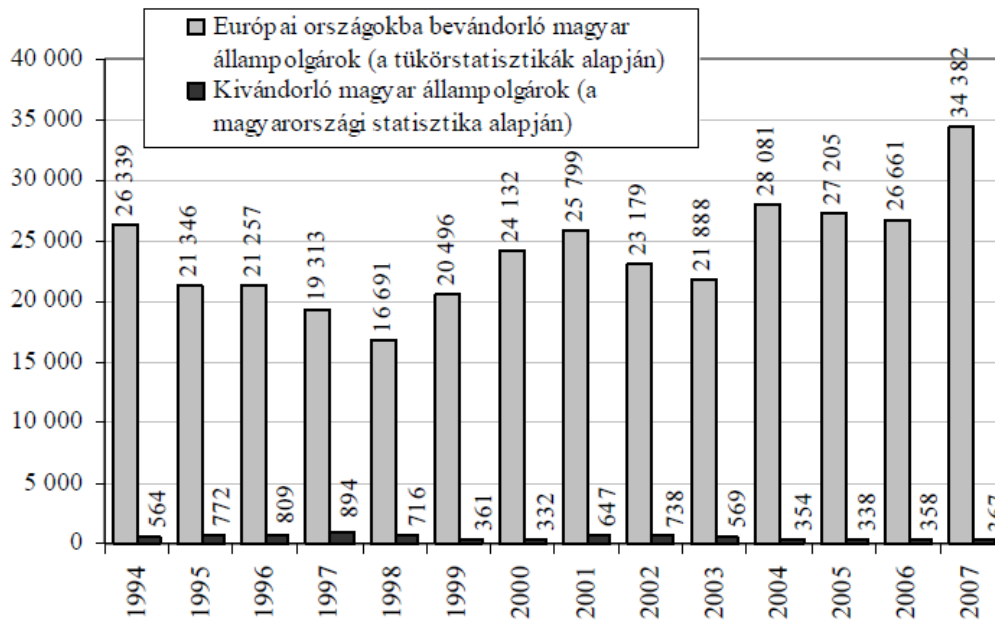
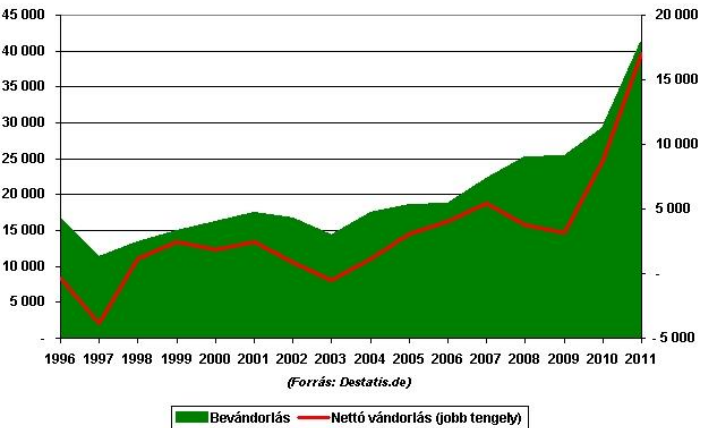
4. Ábra: Területi kapcsolatok a forrás és cél régiók között  
2001 2008





## Has your country experienced an increase or decrease of citizens returning or leaving your country due to the economic situation in the country?

Magyar kivándorlás Németországba (fő)



Forrás: Eurostat 2009; Demográfiai évkönyvek.

### II. A Magyarországról kivándorló és az európai országokba bevándorló magyar állampolgárok száma, 1994–2007

Number of Hungarian citizens emigrating from Hungary and immigrating into European countries, 1994–2007





## Migration policy analysis – Hungary

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Is your country has any special administrative policy for migrants from EaP? (resident permit, citizenship etc)

1988-1997

## Unexpected problems → quick, practical measures

- Legislation only follows the contemporary events
  - first legal statutes (49/1988): only establish Office for Refugee Affairs
- 1<sup>st</sup> March 1989: join to Geneva Convention on Refugees: first step to develop a refugee policy in harmony with international legal norms
- 1989. XXIX. law on im- and emigration
- 1993. LXXXVI law first, complex legislation

establish the Office for Refugee and Migration

- 1997.CXXXIX on refugee law
  - Establish three category of immigrants.
    - Refugee
    - Beneficiary of subsidiary protection
    - Authorized to stay

• No territorial restriction

- Visegrad Fund



## EU accession – framing Hungarian law to EU law

- 2000 Office of Immigration and Nationality
  - Refugee and migrant policy/administration reorganized under civic control and administration
- 2001 XXXIX on Entry and Residence of Aliens
  - The first which tried to regulate all spheres of migrant affairs under one law, in harmony with EU normes
- At the same time: legislation on EU has developed quickly, in parallel Hungary tried to adopt the new (and still changing) regulations
- 2007. I. on the Entry and the Residence of persons with the right of free movement and residence
  - For EEA citizens
- 2007. II. on the Entry and stay of third country nationals
- Based on „acquis communautaire”
- Majority of immigrants are ethnic Hungarians, this legislation makes difference between Hungarians arriving from EEA and third countries
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## Present legislation of legal migration

- 2007. I. for EEA citizens – NO VISA
- Residence:
  - Staying less than 3 months: without registration
  - Staying longer than 3 months: *registration certificate* undetermined validity (e.g. work, study)
  - Third-country national family members of Hungarian and EEA citizens: obligatory to have *permanent residence card*. (max. for 5 years)
  - After 5 years of permanent residence EEA citizens can have *EEA residence permit*



## Present legislation of legal migration

- 2007. II. For third country citizens: member state are allowed to regulate
- VISA IS OBLIGATORY
- Strict conditions:
  - Financial resources for accomodation, stay and for return to their countries of origin (50-60 EUR, Mo. 1000 HUF)
  - Healthg care insurance costs
- Visa types over 3 months:
  - Seasonal employment visa (agricultural):
    - For one year, the employee claims
  - National visa: (Ukraine, Serbia, Croatia)
    - Free of charge, for 5 years, can be prolonged
    - Cultivations of cultural relations NO valid for work, study
    - Instead of dual citizenship



## Is your country has special policy easing migration of co-ethnics from EaP?

- Constitution 6§ 3. „clause of responsibility” (1989): Dilemmas in the migration and national political interests
  - The Hungarian government in power feels responsibility for the Hungarian minorities abroad and foster the cultivation of relations with Hungary

Dilemmas:

1. demographical pressure

Main source: Hungarians in neighbouring countries

BUT: decreasing number of ethnic Hungarians abroad jeopardizes the subsistence of these Hungarian communities

- Hungarian governments during and following the EU accession is tried to favour the ethnic migrants
- 2. These demographic-migration processes confront the national political requirement of maintaining the Hungarian communities in their homeland
  - Tools: Hungarian governmental and state related subsidiary system (e.g. education)
- 3. Symbolic contents and practical measures of belonging to Hungarian nation
  - Statuslaw, Hungarian certificate
  - Dual citizenship, since 2010: Re-Naturalization
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## Is your country has special policy easing migration of co-ethnics from EaP?

- Status law (2001. LXII.)
  - Subsidiaries both on Hungary and homeland
  - Cultural, scientific, travel allowance
  - Three months work permit
- Hungarian certificate
  - Hungarian affiliation is needed to be certified (language, state or church recognize him/her as Hungarian)
  - Travel allowance
  - Simplified visa claiming
- Dual citizenship 2010
  - Referendum 5.12. 2004. futile

- Visegrad Fund



## 1993. LV. on Hungarian citizenship – changes in 2010

- Citizenship

- Ius sanguinis
- Naturalization
  - Who never has been Hungarian citizen before
  - At least 8 years with residence permit in Hungary
  - (plan: for 250 000 EUR anyone can buy Hungarian citizenship)
- Re-naturalization
  - Former Hungarian citizens and their offsprings
  - Permanent residence in Hungary is not necessary any more
  - Until december 2012: 370 000
  - From March 2013: spouse of a Hungarian citizen at least for ten years/minimum 5 years and they have their own children.



## Are there any special scholarship programs for students, postgraduates, PhDs from EaP to study in V4?

- International, but state related: Visegrad Scholarship Programme
- Governmental background: Balassi Institute – scholarship programmes for ethnic Hungarians living in neighbouring countries
  - Márton Áron Special College Network: offer free university studies, if the participant returns to homeland after graduation  
BUT: there is no restriction → good example for the unclear migration and nation policy
- (Central European University)



Has your country experienced a rise of unemployment? If there has been a general rise in unemployment, do you still have sectors where there is a shortage of labor? What are those sectors? Do you have a policy to address those shortages?

Do you have lack of skilled labour force caused by outmigration? Which are the problematic sectors?

### - Medical workers, nurses, doctors

2009 law on medical higher education – to reduce outmigration of young graduate medical workers (doctors) (resident contracts)

Has your country recently changed its migration policy or regulations due to the economic situation?

Radical changes in higher education in end of 2012: a **new higher education law**, changes/cut the number of state-funded courses (social sciences, law and economics). **Students contract for state-budget students** for stopping brain-drain are planned.

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Do you have any agreement with EaP countries on social services for EaP pensioners staying in your country?

Is there any policy on pensioner migration?

**Agreement between USSR and Hungary – 1963, on mutual recognition of working time for calculating of pension (valid for all former Soviet citizens and all USSR successor states except Moldova, Uzbekistan, and the Baltic states.**

Ukrainian pensioners coming to Hungary may get their pensions in Hungary according to the years they worked in Ukraine. The pension is paid in Forint on the bases of Hungarian laws according to age and scale. In total only around 1,837 (OEP Data 2009) Ukrainians receive a pension in Hungary. In Ukraine you may get pension according to the years you paid in Hungary into the pension fund. - METOIKOS Project



Do you run policies supporting immigrants from EaP in finding legal employment in your country? Could you give examples of such policies? No

Are there any special programs to attract high skilled workforce? What are the target groups? (PhDs, health care workers etc.)

- Momentum Programme, HAS, financed by state
- very limited scope (2012 only 140 applications, 34 winners)

Is there any special program/policy to attract cheap/seasonal labour force? What are the target groups? (agriculture, construction workers etc.)

Not on state level





Do you have any specialized programme to integrate people from the EaP? Do you have any governmental/local government, etc. program on help the social integration of EaP immigrants? (finding legal employment etc.)

- Not specialized for EaPs

Have your country negotiated and signed agreements on recognition of qualifications and skills of migrants from EaP residing in your country?

- Not specialized to EaPs

What is the definition of circular migration in your country? Do you have one in your policy framework?

- there is no definition, no policy preference

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