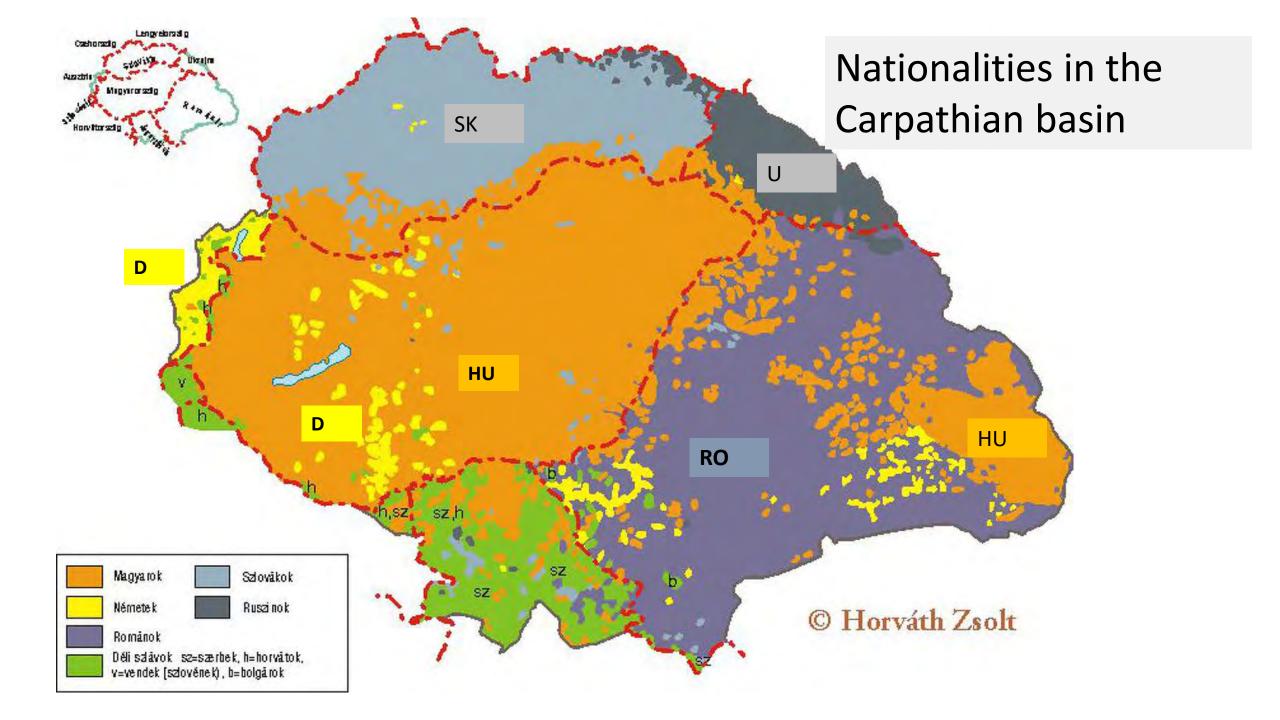
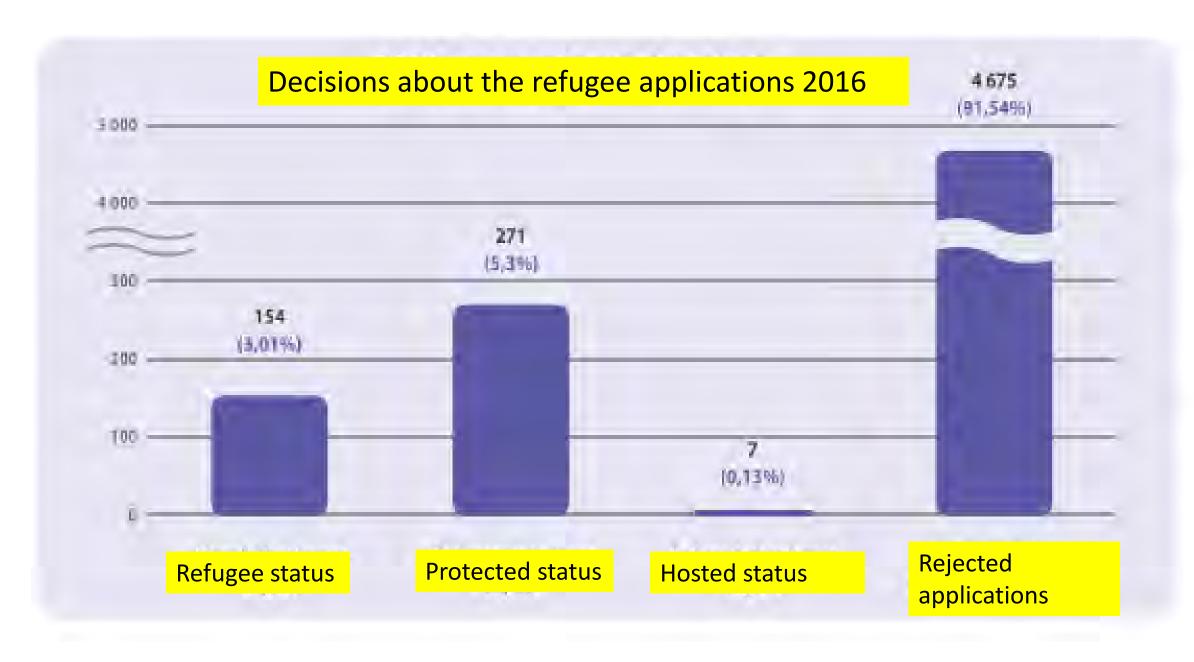
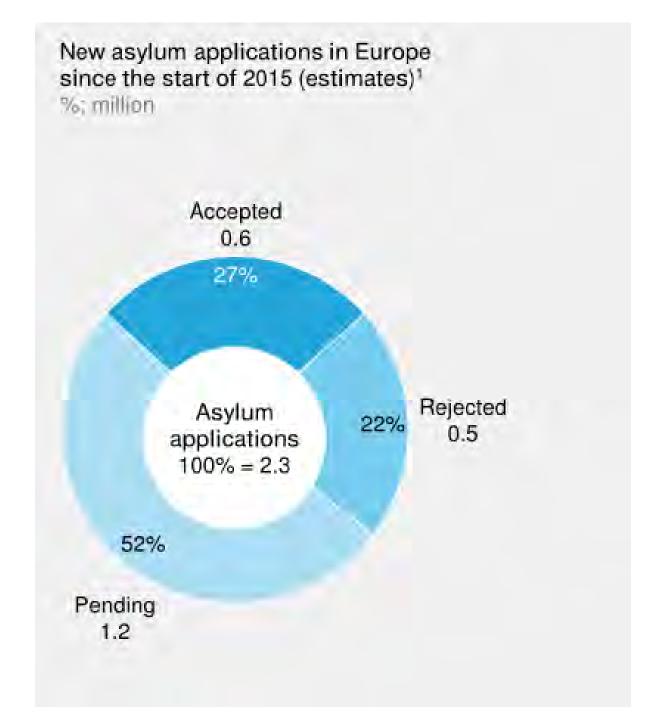
- 1. Public perception and official policy concerning migrants and refugees in Hungary
- 2. Reflections on the migration and refugee policy from a labour market perspective
- 3. A trade union approach to migration

Refugee applications and resolutions in Hungary									
Year	Asylum seekers	Granted asylum status	Granted protection status	•	Positive resolutions total	%			
2010	2 104	83	132	58	273	13,0%			
2011	1 693	52	139	14	205	12,1%			
2012	2 157	87	328	47	462	21,4%			
2013	18 900	198	217	4	419	2,2%			
2014	42 777	240	236	7	483	1,1%			
2015	177 135	146	356	6	508	0,3%			



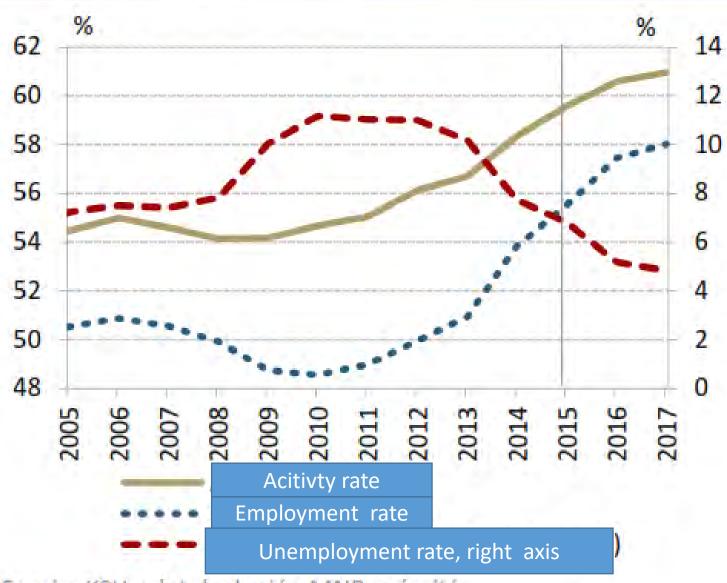






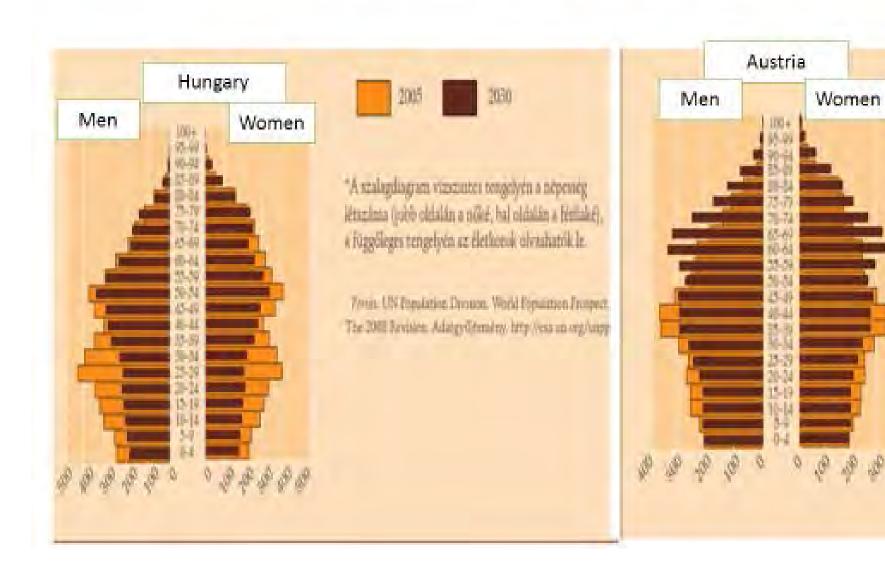


Employment, unemployment and activity rate in Hungary



Forrás: KSH-adatok alapján MNB-számítás

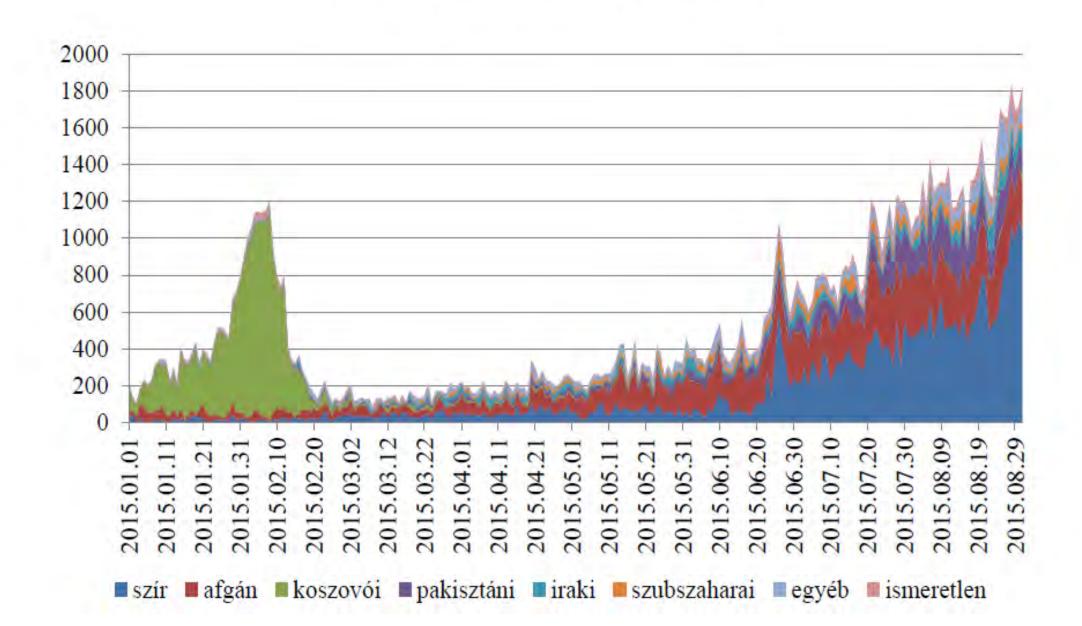
The demography tree in Hungary and Austria



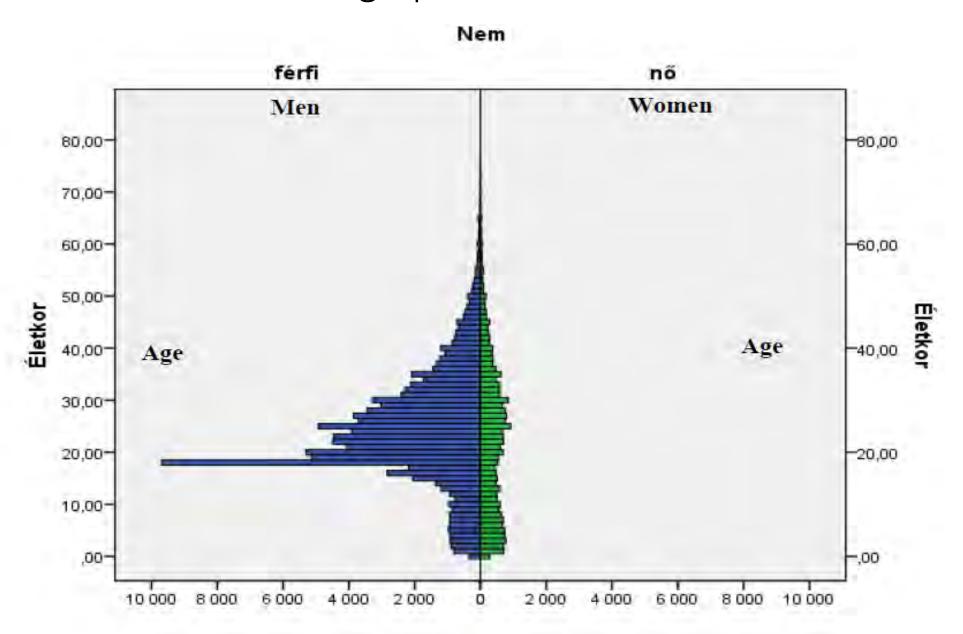
Proposal of the biggest Hungarian employers association for the solution of the labour shortage

- A targeted program is needed for the involvement into the labor market of educated workers, suitable for cultural integration.
- The recommended best practice is that of Poland with 1,5 million foreign workers from the Ukraine on the labour market,
- For Hungary it would mean proportionately 250 thousand Ukranian migrant workers in employment.

Change of daily registration by citizenship



Demographic characteristics



Refugee applications and resolutions in Hungary									
Year	Asylum seekers	Granted asylum status	Granted protection status	•	Positive resolutions total	%			
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Conclusions of the expert panel



- the 2015 mass migration flow into Hungary did not provide any additional manpower supply for the country
- the (non) existing government instutions are not capable to manage the incoming migration flow for the benefit of the local labour market
- migration is not only an external threat, but also an opportunity because of the
 - unresolved imbalances on the domestic (Hungarian) labor market
 - the imbalances in the demographic structure of the population
- the economic and labor market advantages of inward migration should not be neglected
- an active migration policy is needed with
 - a revaluated, far seeing, balanced approach,
 - utilising European best practices,

The response of goverment related think tanks for the proposals of Academy of Sciences

- Migration to Europe is dominated by economic motives and migrants are represented predominantly by economic migrants
- Economic migration is proved to be for Europe a threat and not an opportunity
- The recent proposals (plans) of the EU Comission concerning the integration of refugees is posing a risk for the functioning of the EEU labourmarket
- The solution for Hungary is
 - to incease the birth rate among Hungarian nationals,
 - to increase wages paid to Hungarians (in Hungary) and
 - to improve the efficiency of local training and of local educational institutions
 - to make attractive the return of Hungarians working abroad

Trade union considerations aiming a labour friendly environment for both local and migrant workers

- increase the minimum wage in Hungary to the level of the costs of minimum standard of living
- reduce the gap between the level of salaries in Hungary and of those in the main target countries of Hungarian mobile workers
- support the vocational training of low skilled local workers
- accelerate the frequency and efficiency of labour supervision to reduce the high occupational accident rate of local workers and to reduce the frequency of undeclared work
- restore trade union bargaining and participation rights on both company and branch level

