



MAGYARORSZÁG HIVATALOS LAPJA
2026. augusztus 3., hétfő

Tartalomjegyzék

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IX. Határozatok Tára

A Kormány 1239/2026. (VIII. 3.) Korm. határozata a magánpiaci hitelezéshez kapcsolódó állami támogatások és garanciák felülvizsgálatának eredményeképpen szükséges intézkedésekről

A Kormány

1. egyetért azzal, hogy a Helyreállítási és Ellenállóképességi Terv forrásainak a magyar gazdaság szolgálatába állításához szükséges mérföldkövek teljesítése érdekében megvalósuljon a támogatott hitelezés reformja, továbbá sor kerüljön az állami garanciák – ideértve az MFB Magyar Fejlesztési Bank Zártkörűen Működő Részvénytársaság (a továbbiakban: MFB Zrt.) műveleteit fedező állami garanciákat is –, valamint az egyéb állami támogatási intézkedések felülvizsgálatára;
2. felhívja a gazdasági és energetikai minisztert, hogy – a pénzügyminiszter bevonásával – az 1. pontban foglalt intézkedések végrehajtása érdekében rendelje el a magánszektor hitelezéséhez kapcsolódó kormányzati támogatások és garanciák felülvizsgálatát azzal a céllal, hogy jelentősen csökkenjen az állami kockázatmegosztás szintje, erősödjön a bankok saját hitelkockázat-értékelése, és kedvezőbbé váljanak a garanciafedezeti arányok;
Felelős: gazdasági és energetikai miniszter
pénzügyminiszter
Határidő: azonnal
3. felhívja a gazdasági és energetikai minisztert, hogy – a pénzügyminiszter bevonásával –
 - a) végezze el az összes állami viszontgarancia amortizációs ütemtervének kormányzati felülvizsgálatát, és készítsen valamennyi érintett eszközre kiterjedő, éves bontású amortizációs ütemtervet annak érdekében, hogy a garanciák csökkentése igazodjon az ütemtervhez, és az új garanciák nyújtása korlátozott legyen,
 - b) a Kormány képviselőjében vezesse az egyeztetést az Európai Bizottsággal, amely az állami garanciák GDP-hez viszonyított arányának, az uniós tagállami átlagnak, az összehasonlítható garanciaállománynak és a nyomon követés módszertanának meghatározására irányul; a magyar módszertani álláspontot haladéktalanul küldje meg a Bizottságnak, és az egyeztetést mielőbb zárja le,
 - c) a jelen határozati pont a) alpontja szerinti felülvizsgálat, valamint a jelen határozati pont b) alpontja szerinti módszertani egyeztetés alapján készítse elő és terjessze a Kormány elé azt a kormányhatározat-tervezetet, amely kötelezettséget vállal az állami garanciák GDP-hez viszonyított arányának az uniós tagállamok átlagára történő csökkentésére, eszközönként és évenként csökkenő éves felső határokkal kijelöli a csökkentési pályát, valamint rögzíti, hogy a felülvizsgálat eredménye szolgál a garanciák csökkentési pályájának alapjául Magyarország következő középtávú költségvetési-strukturális tervének időtartama alatt;
Felelős: gazdasági és energetikai miniszter
pénzügyminiszter
Határidő: az a) alpont tekintetében 2026. augusztus 12.
a b) alpont tekintetében azonnal, illetve 2026. augusztus 7.
a c) alpont tekintetében előterjesztés 2026. augusztus 17.; közzététel 2026. augusztus 31.
4. felhívja a gazdasági és energetikai minisztert, hogy – a pénzügyminiszter bevonásával – készítse elő és terjessze a Kormány elé a Széchenyi Kártya Folyószámlahitel MAX+, a Széchenyi Turisztikai Kártya MAX+ és a Széchenyi Likviditási Hitel MAX+ reformjáról szóló kormányrendelet tervezetét, amely valamennyi érintett termék tekintetében
 - a) a nettó ügyleti kamatot az alkalmazandó 3 havi BUBOR szintjén határozza meg, és
 - b) a kapcsolódó, jelenleg kötelező garanciák igénybevételét opcionálissá teszi;
Felelős: gazdasági és energetikai miniszter
pénzügyminiszter
Határidő: a tervezet benyújtására 2026. augusztus 10.; hatálybalépésére legkésőbb 2026. augusztus 31.
5. felhívja a pénzügyminisztert, hogy – a gazdasági és energetikai miniszter bevonásával –
 - a) gondoskodjon a Magyarország 2026. évi központi költségvetéséről szóló 2025. évi LXIX. törvény 53. § (2) bekezdésében, 54. § (2) és (4) bekezdésében, valamint 57. § (6) bekezdésében meghatározott 2026. évi felső határokat módosító jogi aktus előkészítéséről, kihirdetéséről és legkésőbb 2026. augusztus 31-i

- hatálybalépéséről oly módon, hogy az állami viszontgaranciák összesített 12 800 milliárd forintos felső határa a felülvizsgálat alapján kalibrált alacsonyabb – 11 200 milliárd forintos – szintre csökkenjen,
- b) a 2027. évi központi költségvetésről szóló törvényjavaslat előkészítése során a 3. pont szerinti felülvizsgálat eredménye alapján határozza meg az állami garanciák és viszontgaranciák 2027. évi csökkentett felső határait, és vegye figyelembe a 4. pont szerinti intézkedésekből eredő költségvetési megtakarítást;
- Felelős:* pénzügyminiszter
gazdasági és energetikai miniszter
- Határidő:* az a) alpont tekintetében 2026. augusztus 31.
a b) alpont tekintetében az államháztartásról szóló 2011. évi CXCV. törvény 22. § (2) bekezdése szerinti benyújtási határidő
6. felhívja a pénzügyminisztert, hogy – a gazdasági és energetikai miniszter és az MFB Zrt. bevonásával –
- a) készítse el és terjessze a Kormány elé az MFB Zrt. általi hitelnyújtáshoz és az állami kockázatmegosztáshoz biztosított állami garanciákra – így különösen a tőkekiegynlítési rendszerre, a kamatkiegynlítési rendszerre és az árfolyamfedezeti rendszerre – vonatkozó kormányzati felülvizsgálati jelentést, amely az MFB Zrt. igazgatóságának szóló ajánlásokat tartalmaz az államháztartás MFB-műveletekkel szembeni közvetlen kitétségének korlátozására, valamint stratégiát határoz meg a szükségtelen állami garanciák, ideértve a kamatkiegynlítési rendszert is, fokozatos megszüntetésére,
- b) a jelen határozati pont a) alpontja szerinti jelentés Kormány általi elfogadását követően nyújtsa be az Európai Bizottságnak azt a hivatalos levelet, amelyben a Kormány nevében kötelezettséget vállal a jelentésben foglalt valamennyi ajánlás végrehajtására.
- Felelős:* pénzügyminiszter
gazdasági és energetikai miniszter
- Határidő:* az a) alpont tekintetében 2026. augusztus 12.
a b) alpont szerinti levél benyújtására 2026. augusztus 21.; végső határidő 2026. augusztus 31.

Magyar Péter s. k.,
miniszterelnök

**A Kormány 1240/2026. (VIII. 3.) Korm. határozata
az ENSZ Emberi Jogi Tanács Egyetemes Időszakos Felülvizsgálati Eljárása (UPR) keretében
a UPR Munkacsoport részére benyújtandó 4. magyar nemzeti jelentés jóváhagyásáról**

A Kormány

- jóváhagyja – az 1. és 2. melléklet szerint – az ENSZ Emberi Jogi Tanács Egyetemes Időszakos Felülvizsgálati Eljárása (a továbbiakban: UPR) keretében a UPR Munkacsoport (a továbbiakban: Munkacsoport) részére benyújtandó 4. magyar nemzeti jelentést és függelékét;
- felhívja a külügyminisztert, hogy gondoskodjon az 1. pontban meghatározott dokumentumok benyújtásáról a Munkacsoport Titkárságára;
Felelős: külügyminiszter
Határidő: 2026. augusztus 3.
- felhívja a külügyminisztert, hogy jelölje ki a Munkacsoport 53. ülészakán (2026. november 2–13., Genf) részt vevő magyar delegáció vezetőjét.
Felelős: külügyminiszter
Határidő: 2026. október 31.

Magyar Péter s. k.,
miniszterelnök

1. melléklet az 1240/2026. (VIII. 3.) Korm. határozathoz

Az ENSZ Emberi Jogi Tanács Egyetemes Időszakos Felülvizsgálati Eljárása (UPR) keretében a UPR Munkacsoport részére benyújtandó 4. magyar nemzeti jelentés és függeléke

GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY

National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21

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Annex

- *Information on the country visits of and on the communication with mandate holders of international human rights organisations*

I. Methodology and consultation process

1. On 12 April 2026, parliamentary elections took place in Hungary, as a result of which, the newly elected Parliament held its inaugural sitting on 9 May 2026, and a new Government was formed on 12 May 2026. Due to the domestic political timetable, the current national report covers only the measures taken during the previous government's term, which, overall, represent very limited progress toward fulfilling the recommendations. Information on the current Government's evaluation of the contents of the report and on the relevant legislative amendments and policy measures initiated since May 2026 will be presented at the consideration of the report, scheduled for November 2026.
2. The 4th National Report of Hungary to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group of the Human Rights Council (HRC) was compiled on the basis of the General Guidelines adopted by the HRC and was coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and approved by the Government. It contains information on the implementation of the recommendations based on the detailed information provided by the line ministries and relevant national authorities until May 2026.
3. The previous Government of Hungary failed to conduct consultations with civil society organizations regarding the current national report.

II. New normative and institutional framework since the previous UPR

Normative framework

4. Since 2021, the Fundamental Law has been amended on six occasions.

Institutional framework

5. From January 2025, the minimum age for appointment as a judge is 35 years. The new regulation does not apply to judges who had already been appointed at the time of/before the entry into force of the Fourteenth Amendment, nor to judges appointed on the basis of applications published before the amendment entered into force. The service relationship of judges may remain in force until reaching the general retirement age, or – in cases specified by cardinal act – until the judge reaches the age of seventy.
6. Regarding the election procedure of the Prosecutor General, from January 2025, the phrase “from among prosecutors” was removed from the text of the relevant provision of the Fundamental Law.

7. With the exception of the Prosecutor General, the service relationship of prosecutors may remain in force until the prosecutor reaches the age of seventy. This provision entered into force in January 2026.

III. Scope of international obligations, cooperation with human rights mechanisms

8. Hungary is fully committed to ensuring the implementation of its international obligations through its national legal system. Hungary's constitution, the Fundamental Law stipulates that national law is in conformity with, and shall accept the generally recognized rules of international law. Other sources of international law shall become part of the Hungarian legal system by promulgation into domestic legal regulations. The promulgated international treaties imposing human rights obligations are part of the national law and directly applicable by the courts. Each law or regulation is examined before adoption or modification to ensure its conformity with international commitments of Hungary. The Hungarian Constitutional Court has an autonomous competence to examine whether legal regulations are in compliance with the provisions of an international treaty and to rule on the consequences of non-compliance (e.g. annulment of the conflicting domestic law). Hungary is State Party to the majority of international and European human rights conventions and most of their protocols.

9. Hungary hosts regional representations and Global Shared Services Centres of a number of UN specialized agencies and international humanitarian organizations active in the promotion and protection of human rights, such as UNHCR, ILO, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP and IFRC. By providing locations and facilities to these organizations Hungary contributes significantly to their cost-efficient, thus more effective functioning.

10. Hungary submitted its combined 26th and 27th periodical report to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in 2022 and is in the process of preparing its 7th periodic report.

11. Hungary fully cooperates with the Council's Special Procedures and honouring its pledge, upholds its standing invitation for mandate holders of human rights special procedures issued in 2001. Since the last UPR, Hungary received three mandate holders, and responded to all allegation letters and other communications. (*See list in Annex*). (128.121)

12. Since 2021, Hungary has tripled its voluntary financial contribution to the Office of the High Commissioner – earmarked to the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues –, increasing it from 10.000 EUR to 30.000 EUR per year. (128.37)

IV. Voluntary commitments, pledges

13. Hungary pledges to:

- pursue an active role in the Human Rights Council, in particular by promoting the rights of national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; freedom of religion or belief;
- uphold its standing invitation to the special procedures.

V. Implementation of the 2021 UPR recommendations

14. During its second UPR in November 2021, Hungary received 267 recommendations, out of which it accepted (fully or partially) 131 and noted 136. (See A/HRC/49/8, A/HRC/49/8/Add.1.)

Having regard to the strict word limit, the current report is concise and clustered into 15 topics. For the ease of reference, please find the number of the relevant 2021 recommendation in brackets throughout the text.

A. Human rights infrastructure including national human rights institutions

15. The Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights has its own budget chapter, which is determined annually taking into account the Office's tasks. Its budget increased from 2,134 billion HUF in 2021 to 3,369 billion HUF in 2026. The activities of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights include responsibilities related to equal treatment, within which administrative authority procedures may be conducted and sanctions imposed. (128.35, 128.38, 128.39, 128.98)

16. The Human Rights Working Group (HRWG) monitors the implementation of the fully or partially accepted recommendations of the United Nation Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review Working Group; reviews and monitors the enforcement of human rights conventions and agreements – of which Hungary is a signing party – adopted in the framework of the UN, the Council of Europe, the OSCE, and the obligations arising from Hungary's EU membership; makes proposals to the Government and the relevant central state administrative bodies on regulations and operations for broader enforcement of human rights in terms of legislation and law enforcement and monitors their

implementation. The HRWG-established Human Rights Roundtable currently has 76 civil society organizations as members, and another 40 civil society organizations participate in the eight thematic working group's meetings with the right to consult. (128.32, 128.40)

B. Hate speech, hate crime, anti-discrimination

17. The National Police prepared educational materials for its criminal investigation and law enforcement personnel, which were made mandatory for all police personnel. The curriculum consists of four modules: hate crimes, indicators of discrimination, victims and intersectionality, and law enforcement duties. The Handling Hate Crimes – A Practical Handbook which was specifically prepared for police officers to implement ORFK Directive No. 30/2019 (issued to ensure the uniform implementation of police activities related to hate crimes) and the a collection of informational publications titled “Counter-Hate: Support for Victims of Hate Crimes through a Victim-Centred and Intersectional Approach” were published in cooperation with civil society organizations, the National Police's specialized unit, and the Deputy Commissioner for Human rights, respectively. (128.41, 128.53, 128.55, 128.61, 128.62, 128.63, 128.66, 128.68, 128.71, 128.73, 128.74, 128.76, 128.79, 128.82, 128.88, 128.89, 128.92, 128.97, 128.100, 128.259, 128.267)

18. With effect from March 2025, Section 332 of the Criminal Code was supplemented with a new paragraph (2), which provides that, within the framework of incitement against a community, it is punishable if a person who, in front of a large audience, incites to violence or hatred against a national, ethnic, racial or religious group or a member of such a group by denying or questioning the occurrence of an act; trivialising or seeking to justify crimes against humanity or war crimes that was committed against that national, ethnic, racial or religious group.

19. As of January 2025, the Criminal Code also criminalizes online aggression.

20. Criminal offences motivated by racism always qualify as an offence with malevolent motivation or purpose; therefore, imposing more severe punishment is possible. The Hungarian media law expressly prohibits publishing press and media content that incites hatred. (128.41, 128.80, 128.81, 128.89, 128.92, 128.100)

Religious intolerance, antisemitism

21. Hungary organizes annual inter-religious conferences, which in the past were attended by representatives of Jewish and Christian churches, as well as Muslim and Hindu religious leaders from across the country. Interreligious dialogue was also a top priority for the Hungarian Presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2024. (128.59, 128.80)

22. In June 2024 Hungary adopted its National Strategy against Antisemitism. The Strategy serves as a framework; placing particular emphasis on the principle of zero tolerance towards antisemitism and on promoting the domestic application of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance Working Definition of Antisemitism. It outlines concrete measures in the fields of security, education, and awareness raising. (128.44, 128.251)

C. Freedom of expression, media

23. As of June 2023, an amendment to the Criminal Code introduced decriminalization with regard to offenses committed through press products or media services. The Criminal Code now defines as a reason for excluding liability to punishment the situation if a person commits the act specified in defamation or insult in the context of the free discussion of public affairs in a press product or media service, that person's act shall not be punishable as defamation, provided that their act is not aimed at the obvious and seriously derogatory denial of the human dignity of the aggrieved party. (128.31, 128.118, 128.132)

D. Independence of the judiciary

24. Act X of 2023 amending, certain Acts governing justice (Act X of 2023) was adopted, covering four areas. First, Act X of 2023 strengthened the role and powers of the National Judicial Council (OBT) in order to balance the powers of the President of the National Judicial Office (OBH) and granted the OBT legal personality. Another key focus of the amendments concerned the functioning of the Supreme Court (Curia); strengthening the role of judicial bodies – including the OBT – in the area of administrative decisions; increasing the transparency of the case allocation system and expanding the requirements for the President of the Curia; as well as the safeguards surrounding their decisions. Third, the amendment removed from the legal system the possibility for public authorities to challenge final decisions before the Constitutional Court. The fourth set of amendments removed the obstacles before Hungarian judges to submit requests for preliminary rulings to the Court of Justice of the European Union. (128.107, 128.108, 128.109, 128.110, 128.111, 128.113, 128.114, 128.115, 128.116, 128.117)

25. Act X of 2023 stipulates that, in the case of the Curia, the case assignment plan shall be determined by the president of the court in accordance with the consent of the judicial council and the college; and it further specifies the criteria that must be applied with regard to case allocation in the Curia. Act X of 2023 stipulates that, in the case of the Curia, deviations from the case allocation order are permitted only for specific reasons set forth in

law; however, even in the event of such a deviation, the criteria governing case allocation must be upheld. The Curia's case allocation system logs the entire case allocation process for each case, which the Curia publishes on its website. (128.110)

26. Act X of 2023 amended Section 114(1) of Act CLXI of 2011 on the Organization and Administration of the Courts as follows: before July 2026 the president of the Curia was to be elected by the two-third majority of the Parliament in accordance with Article 26(3) of the Fundamental Law from among the judges for nine years, who served at least five years as a judge and served at least two years as a judge in the Curia, and has the necessary independence, credibility, impartiality and integrity for holding the office of president of the Curia. The president of the Curia may not be re-elected. Under the new government term, Amendment 17 to the Fundamental Law limits the term of office of the president of the Supreme Court and the president of the National Judicial Office to six years.

27. Act X of 2023 also changed rules governing the appointment of the Vice-Presidents of the Curia. As a result, the criteria applicable to the President of the Curia will now also apply to the Vice-Presidents, furthermore, they may not be a relative of the President of the Curia. According to an additional requirement, the President of the OBH must be a judge who held the office of court executive for at least two years, and has the necessary independence, credibility, impartiality and integrity for holding the office of President of OBH. The requirement to have held the office of court executive for at least two years, as well as the requirements of independence, credibility, impartiality and integrity have also been established for the Vice-President of the OBH.

28. As per Act X of 2023, in the case of the Presidents of the Curia and the OBH, the President of the Republic may only nominate a person whom the OBT has determined to possess the necessary independence, credibility, impartiality and integrity to hold the office. The above is also a prerequisite for being appointed as Vice-Presidents of the Curia or the OBH.

29. In accordance with Act CLXII of 2011 on the Legal Status and Remuneration of Judges (Bjt.), a judge's service relationship begins upon appointment. The judge is appointed by the President of the Republic. Act LXXIV of 2024 on the Establishment of Hungary's 2025 Central Budget amended Section 4(1) of Bjt., raising the minimum age of a judge's appointment from thirty to thirty-five years and stipulating that a condition for judicial appointment – in addition to maintaining the previously required one year experience as a court secretary, a deputy prosecutor, attorney at law, notary public or legal counsel, as a government official, or as a public official at a central administrative body in

an administrative position etc. – is to have at least two years of experience in the practice of law outside the court. (128.109, 128.112)

30. Act X of 2023 introduced a number of provisions aimed at expanding the OBT's competences including in relation to the duties of the President of the OBH. The OBT oversees the central administrative activities of the President of the OBH and, when necessary, issues notifications to the President of the OBH and provides opinions on regulations and recommendations issued by the President of the OBH. The OBT exercises a right of consent, among other things, with respect to the decision of the President of the OBH regarding the determination of the necessary number of judges and court employees. The OBT publishes its opinion annually on the practices of the OBH and the President of the Curia regarding the evaluation of applications for judicial and court leadership positions. The OBT also exercises its right of consent in connection with numerous decisions made by the Presidents of the OBH and the Curia; such as the decision to declaring ineffective a call for applications for the position of a judge if at least one applicant who met the eligibility requirements, submitted a valid application, and was included in the judicial council's ranking list participated in the application process. Since 2023 an important function of the OBT is that it may make proposals for legislation concerning the courts to the body authorized to initiate legislation, and to provide opinions on draft legislation affecting the judicial system, with the exception of local government decrees. (128.110, 128.111, 128.113, 128.114)

E. Civil society

31. Regarding the public consultation with NGOs, Act CXXXI of 2010 on public participation mandates a minimum 8-day deadline for public opinions and a subsequent 5-day waiting period before submission or promulgation. Since 2022, if the government audit body reveals that an omission has occurred in relation to the consultation process, it shall impose a fine, primarily with respect to the ministry headed by the minister responsible for the preparation of the legislation. Institutional cooperation is further supported by independent consultative bodies. (128.27, 128.28, 128.29)

32. The Fundamental Law includes the right of association (including the free establishment and operation of CSOs) and the right to freedom of assembly. Act CLXXV of 2011 on the Right of Association, Public Benefit Status, and the Operation and Support of Civil Society Organizations defines the basic framework for CSOs, ensuring organizational autonomy and operational freedom. Transparency and accountability are ensured by Act

CLXXV of 2011, Government Decree 5/2012 (II. 16.) On the National Cooperation Fund, and Act C of 2000 on Accounting. (128.23, 128.25, 128.118, 128.132, 128.135)

33. Current regulations (e.g. Act LIII of 2017 on Anti-Money Laundering) aim to ensure transparency and prevent financial abuse, rather than restricting cross-border activities and to ensure the integrity of public life and the transparency of financing. (128.26)

F. Women, equality between women and men

Women in political and public life

34. For the purpose of transposing Directive (EU) 2022/2381 on improving gender balance among directors of listed companies and related measures a draft law was submitted to the National Assembly on 29 October 2024 (No. T/9721).

35. According to data from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH), women accounted for 40% of leaders in Hungary in 2024. (66,1% in the public service sector; 62,7% of employees in the judiciary and 77,8% within the courts; 31,6% in entrepreneurial businesses; 55,2% in the non-profit sector.)

36. Hungary's Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) Strategy (2021–2030) defines gender equality in the RDI system as a horizontal objective and it highlights the need to increase the proportion of female applicants in STEM education and related RDI projects through career orientation. In 2023, 14469 people were reached through awareness-raising career orientation lectures and workshops on women in STEM professions. Awareness-raising campaigns are also aimed at informing researchers and potential researchers about part-time work, teleworking opportunities and available benefits to support labour market reintegration after childbirth. (128.192, 128.193, 128.194, 128.196, 128.198, 128.199, 128.208)

Gender equality

37. The implementation of the Strengthening the Role of Women in the Family and Society (2021–2030) Action Plan is ongoing. Since 2021, biennial implementation plans have been prepared, containing specific measures. In 2024, Government Decision No. 393/2024 (XII.12.) promulgated the Implementation Plan for the years 2025–2026. Instruction No. 7/2020 (II. 28.) of the Ministry of Human Resources established a cross-sectoral working group responsible for the implementation of the Action Plan which has ongoing tasks until 2030, including monitoring the status of current measures, with particular regard to predefined indicators and implementation plans; assessing the effectiveness of programmes through interim evaluations; and to informing members,

consulting them, and discussing their proposals. (128.172, 128.175, 128.177, 128.181, 128.187, 128.188, 128.189, 128.190, 128.191, 128.195, 128.197)

Violence against women and domestic violence

38. Support services for victims of domestic violence are provided by both the general victim support system, which serves all victims of crime (including Victim Support Centres and Victim Support Points), and through a specialized service network specifically geared towards supporting victims of domestic violence. Nationwide, 20 regional Victim Support Services and 20 Victim Support Centres operate, providing immediate assistance and information on victims' rights. Victim Support Centres offer personalised practical, emotional and psychological assistance, legal advice, interpretation and translation services tailored to the needs of victims. As of March 2026, 7 Victim Support Points are in operation across the country. (128.180)

39. The Ministry of Justice has supported campaigns aimed at raising awareness about the unacceptability of domestic violence, encouraging victims to seek help and providing them with the necessary information to do so. One of these campaigns led to the creation of an information website. The topic of victim support is also actively present on social media platforms. (128.212)

40. Currently 20 crisis centres, 8 secret shelters, 20 transitional housing services and 7 regional crisis prevention clinics assist victims of domestic violence in a dedicated manner. The National Crisis Management and Information Telephone Service, which can be called free of charge, 0–24 hours a day, provides information and counselling for victims of domestic violence and human trafficking, and in crisis situations initiates their placement in crisis centres, secret shelters or protected accommodations. The annual support of the care system increased; in 2023 the amount was 702,5 million HUF, and in 2025, the Government provided 938 million HUF for the care system supporting victims of domestic violence. From September 2023, the operation of the care system has been supported by a separate methodological organization. In 2025, the professional guidelines determining the operation of the institutions of the care system were expanded and received legal references. (128.180, 128.206, 128.208)

41. From July 2025, crisis centres and secret shelters themselves may also initiate the imposition of preventive restraining orders at the court with regards to the victims accommodated by them. (128.214)

42. In 2023, Hungary joined the European Union initiative aimed at establishing a European-level helpline number providing assistance to victims of violence against women, and also participates in the work of the EU network dealing with the prevention of gender-based and domestic violence. (128.209, 128.219)

43. In 2022, a nationwide representative survey on domestic violence was carried out, with the aim of exploring the extent of involvement, examining attitudes related to domestic violence, analysing the different forms of manifestation of domestic violence, assessing risk factors, and uncovering mechanisms through which cases come to light. The results of the research support the tasks of the National Victim Support Coordination Mechanism established in 2023. (128.216)

44. Between January 2024 and January 2025 a nationwide review was conducted on the handling of reports and criminal proceedings related to domestic violence by the police, covering 31139 cases. Based on the findings, measures were taken to establish a network of specialized investigators and strengthen regional criminal investigation coordination in order to reduce the number of unsolved cases, ensure uniform, professional, and lawful procedures, and an Action Plan was issued. In 2025 a training session was held for heads of units of regional and local law enforcement bodies, focusing specifically on the dynamics of domestic violence, distinguishing between aggression and abuse, and the basic principles of communication and psychology, with particular emphasis on supporting and respecting victims. (128.208, 128.209, 128.211, 128.212, 128.214, 128.215, 128.216, 128.217, 128.219, 128.220)

45. With effect from July 2024, of Act CCXL of 2013 on the enforcement of penalties, measures, certain coercive measures and infraction confinement (Sentence Enforcement Act) was supplemented with a new victim protection provision. The new provision allows the victim, in addition to receiving notification, to make a statement expressing their position regarding the conditional release of a person convicted of a violent criminal offence against a person. The victim is given the opportunity to request a restraining order against the convicted person, which may also be extended to the victim's relatives.

46. The amendment to Act XC of 2017 on Criminal Procedure (CPC), which entered into force in March 2025, established the legal institution of protection against arbitrary contact and amended the statutory definition of the criminal offence of harassment by supplementing it with a new basic case. Accordingly, a person who while being subject to a criminal proceeding conducted against them, contacts the aggrieved party for the purpose of causing fear to or interfering with the private life or daily lifestyle of the aggrieved party

violates the rules of behaviour of a restraining order issued against them, shall be punished by imprisonment for up to one year, unless a criminal offence of greater gravity is established.

47. With effect from August 2025, a legal prohibition was introduced on contacting or meeting the victim even after the offender has been released from imprisonment. To this end, Act LXXII of 2009 on restraining orders applicable due to violence between relatives, the Criminal Code, the CPC, and the Sentence Enforcement Act were amended.

48. Act LXXII of 2009 was supplemented with a new type of restraining order (preventive restraining order) that may be imposed on convicted persons and the scope of which extends to the period after the completion of the term of imprisonment. Its violation may constitute a criminal offence.

49. As per the amended Sentence Enforcement Act, accessibility of the victim's statement can be restricted during the assessment of the convicted person's eligibility for release on parole; the victim's right to be informed is broadened, and their ability to intervene is expanded in accordance with their needs.

50. With effect from July 2025, the Act LXXII of 2009 was further amended. Accordingly, the police is required to send the restraining order decision to the victim support centre as well.

51. In 2021, a state victim support system based on direct access to victims was introduced.

52. In 2021 the means test was abolished, so that victims of intentional violent crimes against person can access all victim support services and assistance regardless of their financial situation. In 2021 the deadlines for claiming state compensation and for applying for immediate financial assistance were extended, from three months to one year and five to eight days, respectively.

53. Since 2024, translation and interpretation assistance has been introduced as part of the service "facilitating the enforcement of interests", thus the victim support service may provide interpretation or translation to victims who do not speak Hungarian or who require sign language interpretation. Following a legislative amendment adopted in 2023, Hungarian victim support legislation has explicitly included the provision that emotional support services may also involve the assistance of a psychologist to help resolve crises. (128.94, 128.178, 128.210, 128.213, 128.216, 128.217, 128.218)

Women, peace and security

54. Hungary is committed to finalizing and adopting a National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) based on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions, and has continued efforts to this end. A draft NAP covering the period 2024–2028 has been prepared by the Ministry of Defence, with contributions from the Hungarian Defence Forces, and is in the final stage of preparation prior to the interministerial consultation procedure. (128.200, 128.201, 128.202, 128.203, 128.204, 128.205)

Employment of women, gender pay gap

55. Between 2021 and 2025, the gender pay gap continued to narrow, albeit only slightly. The difference between the net average earnings of full-time employed men and women was 15,1% in 2021 and 13% in 2025. To further reduce the gap, measures were introduced between 2021 and 2025, including wage increases in the public service sectors, particularly in areas with a high proportion of women, such as education and healthcare; tax allowances and -exemptions for women with children, which reduced the 2025 net gender pay gap by 0,4 percentage points compared with the gross gap; and steps to incorporate the EU Pay Transparency Directive into national law, including the creation of a working group to prepare transposition proposals. (128.144, 128.177, 128.182, 128.183, 128.184, 128.185, 128.186, 128.206)

56. Act I of 2012 on the Labour Code was amended in 2022. The employer may not terminate the employment relationship by notice during the period of paternity leave, parental leave or carer worktime allowance. (128.174, 128.182, 128.185)

57. According to recent data from the KSH the employment rate of women rose in Hungary between 2010 and 2024, particularly among women aged 25-49, where it increased from 74,2% to 85%. Among mothers with three or more children employment rose from 48,8% to 70,8%. (128.206)

G. Family policy

58. The Family Housing Subsidy was a non-refundable state subsidy from 2015 to 2023 for families raising at least one child or undertaking to raise at least one child when buying a new or pre-owned house or flat or enlarging their existing home. In 2024 a new housing programme, the Family Housing Subsidy Plus was launched with a subsidized loan scheme available to married couples who are planning to have a child.

59. The amount of family tax benefit doubled in 2025. From January 2023, mothers who give birth to their child before the age of 30 are completely exempt from paying personal income tax until they turn 30. From October 2025, mothers raising or having raised three children – regardless of their age – have become eligible for income tax exemption. Personal income tax exemption for mothers with two children is to be introduced gradually from 2026 to 2029.

60. As of July 2021, the amount of the infant care benefit increased from 70% to 100% of the eligible gross earnings. From July 2025, the infant care benefit, the child care benefit, and the adoption benefit have become exempt from personal income tax. From July 2025, mothers may choose to take up employment after the third month following the birth of their child while also retaining 70% of the infant care benefit. (128.176, 128.227, 128.228)

H. Children, education

61. Hungary is a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is committed to its full implementation. (128.8, 128.22, 128.234, 128.235)

Violence against children

62. Since July 2024, new and more stringent employment requirements have been introduced for managers, professionals, and applicants in child protection institutions and correctional facilities for juveniles. They are required to undergo psychological fitness assessments in accordance with a professional protocol approved by the Minister of Interior, while a further condition of suitability is the requirement of a lifestyle of integrity. (128.222, 128.224)

63. Since 2025, the child protection law stipulates that a child placed in a crisis centre or a secret shelter is considered to be severely at risk; for the duration of the crisis care, the competent guardianship authority regulates contact in order to protect the child, and as a general rule suspends it for a fixed period of time. If, nevertheless, maintaining contact with the abusive parent is in the child's best interest, it may be permitted only in the form of supervised contact, at most online. (128.214)

64. From 2023, if the age of a victim cannot be determined with certainty, but there is reason to believe that the victim has not yet reached the age of eighteen, then under victim support legislation, the victim must be treated as a child. (128.216)

Education

65. The budget for public education – primarily due to the increase in teachers' salaries – rose by 400 billion HUF from 2023 to 2024, by 400 billion HUF from 2024 to 2025, and is set to grow by 173 billion HUF from 2025 to 2026. (128.147)

66. Since the 2020 revision of the National Core Curriculum, the issue of human rights received a greater emphasis, and civic knowledge became an independent subject with its own framework curriculum and textbooks and human rights should permeate the curricula of all subjects as a cross-cutting theme. (128.152)

67. A working group specialized in the field of public education of children undergoing long-term medical treatment was established in 2019, and it prepared a professional guideline for teachers, healthcare professionals and other stakeholders. The guideline was published by the Educational Authority in 2022, and its application is mandatory for public education institutions. (128.153)

68. Act XCII of 2023 on anti-discrimination measures applicable in the field of public education entered into force on 1 January 2024. As a result, the amount of yearly state budget of schools that does not take an appropriate share in the education of socio-economically disadvantaged students, shall be reduced by 10% from 2026 and subsequent years. (128.154)

69. Since 2021, an additional 1028 kindergarten places have been created.

70. The Educational Authority develops new online and offline teaching tools every year, some of which specifically target students with special educational needs. Comprehensive programmes and projects are being implemented that integrate all areas of education into a unified framework (e.g. broadband internet access and Wi-fi network development; freely accessible digital learning materials on the National Public Education Portal), and practice-oriented in-service teacher training. (128.159)

71. The number of nursery care places increased in recent years. The proportion of children under the age 3 not having access to any form of nursery care in their place of residence is gradually decreasing, from 20% in 2021, to 12,5% in 2025.

72. In the 2021-2027 period the following are prioritized via EU and domestic funds: creation of new nursery care places; support for the training of nursery care professionals through grants; support for the employment of parents through targeted subsidy for nursery fees; provision of workplace nurseries. Via EU funds, capacity development funding opportunities were opened to municipal providers and to non-state and church maintainers, thereby contributing to the expansion of service availability. Since 2022 the number of places providing nursery care has increased from 55000 to 71000; more than 700 new

nursery institutions and services have been established; nursery care has been established in more than 300 settlements where it did not operate before; and the average salary of early childhood educators has increased by nearly 50%.

73. Non-reimbursable support for the personal fee of nursery care and other daycare services is available with 13,25 billion HUF to parents if they return to the labour market.

74. Ministerial Decree 63/2021 (XII. 29.) on the training and outcome requirements for certain specialisations in the field of teacher training contains the training and outcome requirements for the bachelor's degree in infant and early childhood education. Specialization options include child protection and the education of children with special needs. To obtain a national minority infant and early childhood educator specialization, the Roma training orientation is also an option. (128.157, 128.174)

Education of Roma children

75. Hungary is committed to eliminating all forms of segregation and discrimination in public education. No ethnic-based data collection is conducted regarding student performance.

76. The implementation of the EU's public education strategy for 2021–2030 is supported inter alia by an early warning and pedagogical support system aimed at preventing drop-out. This system identifies at-risk students and institutions and provides them with tailored support, complemented by targeted professional assistance to the most affected schools. (128.162, 128.167, 128.169,)

77. A consortium of the Educational Authority and the Klebelsberg Centre provides methodological support to approximately 700 underperforming or segregated institutions through teacher training, student development programmes, and improvements in professional and material conditions. A dedicated project includes the expansion of pedagogical development systems, situation analyses, action plans, and the provision of support services for students and teachers. (128.160, 128.163, 128.164, 128.165)

78. Equal opportunity programmes introduced in 2023 aimed to cover early childhood and school education. At kindergarten-level, the Equal Opportunity Kindergarten Framework and the Kindergarten Development Programme apply; at school-level, the Pedagogical System Supporting Drop-out Prevention, the Pedagogical System of Integration, and the Complex Basic Programme provide a unified methodological framework for compensating disadvantages, promoting inclusive teaching methods and strengthening cooperation with families. Targeted support programmes include the Roma

Nationality Study Scholarship, the Arany János Programmes which support disadvantaged students in finishing secondary school, entering tertiary education or the labor market, and the “For the Road” Scholarship Programme which provide financial, mentoring and pedagogical support to help disadvantaged students progress and prevent drop-out from primary school through to higher education. (128.166)

I. Academic freedom, youth policy

Academic freedom

79. Since 2019 the Hungarian research network have been institutionally altered several times. Act XCI. 2024. on HUN-REN, the Hungarian Research Network stipulates that HUN-REN pursues its scientific research and innovation activities in research institutions, in accordance with the principle of scientific freedom.

80. The Science Ethics Code of Conduct of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was endorsed by the General Assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in its decision 22/2024 (V. 29.). The Code contains the fundamental moral and ethical principles of scientific research with consideration of academic freedom. Hungary has committed itself to actively participate in the 6th action of the European Research Area, the aim of which is to develop a common policy approach to protect the freedom of science, in accordance with the Bonn Declaration adopted in 2020. (128.133, 128.134, 128.135, 128.136)

81. The Ministerial Communication “Training and outcome requirements for higher education vocational training, bachelor's and master's programmes applicable from the 2025/26 academic year” mandated the integration of anti-corruption knowledge into higher education curricula. In 2025, higher education institutions implemented the required curriculum developments. (128.134)

Youth policy

82. The Children and Youth National Fund legally defined objective is to provide support for programmes that promote the social inclusion and advancement of young people. In 2025, nearly 1 billion HUF in grant funding was made available.

83. Following the 2009–2024 National Youth Strategy, preparation for a new youth policy document is underway.

84. In November 2025, a total of 20 county-level student parliaments were organized by the Education Authority.

85. In late 2025, the Hungarian UN Youth Delegate Program, coordinated by the Youth Department, launched the “50 Hours for Others” platform, an interactive interface that

allows young people to find suitable opportunities for their 50 hours of mandatory community service.

86. Policies that have been adopted to further improve the employment rate include the Youth Guarantee Plus Programme, which aims to improve employment among the younger generations, and the Jobseekers Older than 30 Programme for people older than 30 years of age. (128.145)

J. Persons with disabilities

87. The National Disability Programme (NDP) sets out comprehensive recommendations, goals and directions covering all areas of life. These include promoting the development of support mechanisms that substantially contribute to relieving the burden on relatives caring for persons with disabilities or severely ill; developing and implementing targeted educational programmes on sexual and reproductive health for women and girls with disabilities; reviewing the guardianship system and regulations; supporting supported decision-making, and providing training for all stakeholders; developing and refining services tailored to the individual needs of persons with disabilities (home support services, personal assistance, basic rehabilitation); developing a rental scheme with favourable terms that addresses the needs of persons with disabilities facing housing difficulties, and implementing the project. (128.234, 128.235, 128.236)

88. Commitments of the NDP 2015–2025 were implemented through action plans covering the entire life course of those affected, and included complex, multidisciplinary intervention strategies and measures. The new NDP (2026–2036) aims to define the policy directions and identify the key areas of cross-sectoral and non-governmental cooperation. (128.232)

89. The Action Plan pursuant to Government Resolution No. 1186/2024 (VI. 28.) remains in effect until 30th of September, 2026. It specifically states that it is necessary to strengthen the social acceptance of the adoption of children with disabilities or developmental differences. To this end, the Action Plan identifies as a specific task the provision of directly accessible support services that serve to prepare and support professionals, and parents considering adoption. (128.235)

90. In September 2024 the State Secretariat for Disability Affairs was established.

91. The Disability Coordination Committee established by Government Resolution No. 1185/2024 (VI. 28.) performs advisory, consultative, and opinion-forming activities, supports the implementation of Act XCII of 2007 on the promulgation of the Convention on

the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto, performs the tasks of the government coordination mechanism pursuant to the CRPD Convention, participates in the preparation of the NDP; operates a civil society and government working group; and includes a designated permanent quest delegated by the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. (128.232)

92. Between 2010 and 2025, the number of special education teachers doubled from 5700 to 11880. Pedagogical assistance activities are carried out at more than 300 service locations to ensure comprehensive coverage. Between 2014 and 2025, the number of individuals receiving pedagogical assistance services increased from 402000 to 624000, while the number of professionals providing these services rose from 5300 to 6471.

93. Currently, 82% of educational institutions provide care for children and students with special educational needs. More than 70% of students with special educational needs were enrolled in inclusive education by 2025/2026 school year. One of the NDP's key objectives is to preserve and develop the results achieved through the cross-sectoral development of early childhood intervention, developing networks of itinerant special education teachers and itinerant conductors, increasing the number of teachers, instructors, and professionals with disability-specific knowledge, and expanding the capacity of institutions serving students with special educational needs, educational support services, and expert committees. (128.156, 128.230)

94. Education of students with special educational needs is guided by specific educational directives. Textbooks, new paper-based and digital learning tools are provided free of charge in daytime public education. (128.230)

95. Government Decision No. 1295/2019 (V.27.) amended the implementation period of the strategy on the deinstitutionalization of residential social care capacities providing nursing and care for persons with disabilities, to cover the period 2019-2036.

96. Under the "Development of the transition from institutional care to community-based services" programme, a total of 2050 institutional places had been replaced by October 2023. This was complemented by the Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme, which supported the replacement of 82 places in the Central Hungary region.

97. Within the framework of "Development of the transition to community-based services – establishment of supported living and development of basic social services" programme, opportunities were provided to create supported living capacities and to develop related basic social services, resulting in the establishment of 682 supported living places by December 2023.

98. Through the “Establishment of supported living capacities in Budapest (2024)” and “Establishment of supported living capacities in Budapest and Pest County (2025)” projects, a total of 97 and 37 supported living places are expected to be created by December 2026, for persons with disabilities, persons with mental health conditions, and persons with substance use disorders. Programmes implemented in the field of community-based services, within the framework 2023-2026 and 2023-2029 (e.g. “Local human development”) are aimed at the developing social and health services. (128.231)

99. Since 2021, the employment rate of persons with disabilities has increased by social contributions, tax breaks, rehabilitation services, and wage subsidies. The employment rate rose from 44% in 2020 to nearly 50% by 2022. Unless the proportion of employees with reduced work capacity exceeds 5%, employers with more than 25 employees are required to pay a rehabilitation contribution. From August 2023, social contribution tax credit has been made available for employees receiving disability benefits or the personal annuity for the blind. Starting March 2024, persons with disabilities and their escorts are able to travel local and intercity public transportation for free. (128.145; 128.156)

K. LGBTI-persons

100. The Fundamental Law of Hungary includes that Hungary shall ensure fundamental rights to everyone without any discrimination. Section 8 of Act CXXV of 2003 on Equal Treatment and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities explicitly mentions sexual orientation as prohibited grounds of discrimination, whether actual or perceived, and it provides guarantees against violations of the principle of equal treatment. In Case C-769/22, the Court of Justice of the European Union found, among other things, a violation of Article 2 of the TEU due to the homophobic nature of the so-called “child protection” law. (128.44, 128.85, 128.86)

101. The Police have taken steps to establish a network of specialized investigators to combat violence and against women, children and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, requiring that at least one specialized investigator be assigned to each local and regional law enforcement body and one supervisor to each regional law enforcement body; an action plan has been issued. (128.54, 128.67, 128.86, 128.207)

L. Protection of minorities

102. The 2020 amendment to Act CLXXIX of 2011 on the Rights of National Minorities makes it possible for national minorities to acquire the real estate property rights of public educational institutions maintained by them. The amendment also provides a legal

opportunity for the national minorities to maintain social institutions. Institutions maintained by national minorities receive additional support in the form of individual grants and calls for proposals.

103. The number of public education institutions run by local and national minority self-governments with nation-wide competence increased to 112 (academic year 2025/2026). 2657 teachers work and more than 20000 pupils study in such institutions. In addition, the Government ensures the operation of a large number of public education institutions providing national minority education. (128.150)

104. The aim of the Scholarship for National Minorities is to provide support each year to secondary school pupils of outstanding abilities belonging to national minorities, in order to assist them preparing for studies in an institute of higher education. The National Minority Teacher Scholarship Programme aims to increase the number of young people choosing a career as national minority teachers and the quality of teacher training for national minority teachers. (128.149)

105. Documents and declarations required for the most important issues that can be handled in government offices have been available in Slovak, Serbian, Slovenian, Croatian, German and Romanian languages since 2022 and 2023. In the Rába Region all municipal offices have Slovenian-speaking staff. Members of the Slovenian community can conduct official procedures and official dealings in Slovenian. Bilingual signage appears on public institutions throughout the region. (128.75, 128.78, 128.243)

M. Racism, issues affecting the Roma community

106. The Hungarian National Social Inclusion Strategy 2030 (MNTFS2030), along with its action plans (e.g. the action plan for the years 2025–2027, adopted by Government Resolution No. 1219/2025 (VI. 23.)) cover areas, including public education, vocational training, higher education; youth affairs; childbearing; family formation, lifestyle; employment, labour market participation; adult education; the social economy; regional inequalities and settlement development; environmental awareness and -protection; physical and mental health; healthcare services; Roma identity; community building; awareness-raising, and enforcement of rights.

107. The two fundamental objectives of the MNTFS2030 are the eradication of poverty and the promotion of the inclusion of the Roma community. In the field of education, the following institutions and programmes operate from early childhood education and care to higher education: Sure Start Children's Houses; study hall programmes; Roma colleges for

advanced studies; the “Útravaló” Scholarship Program; the Roma National Scholarship Programme, and the project “Preventing Early School Leaving of Roma Girls”.

108. In order to improve employability and increase employment, programmes have been implemented, such as the “Actively for Knowledge” programme, the “Increasing Opportunities in Public Services” programme, and the “Opportunity Workshop” project and the adult education component of complex settlement programmes. (128.137, 128.146, 128.160, 128.161, 128.162, 128.163, 128.164, 128.165, 128.166, 128.168, 128.171, 128.174, 128.237, 128.238)

109. Programmes implemented with the aim of reducing inequalities and disadvantages regarding education, employment, healthcare, social services, and housing include the “Opportunity Kindergarten” programme supporting the prevention of early disadvantages and strengthening inclusive early childhood education; the “Opportunity School” programme with the aim of preventing school drop-out and improving educational outcomes, and the “Opportunity Workshop” programme supporting labour market integration through employment-integrated vocational training and supported employment. Community-based social inclusion interventions are further strengthened through the “Social Plaza” programme supporting the development of community service spaces. Mobile screening services operating in the 300 most disadvantaged settlements improve access to preventive healthcare, while the Complex Settlement Programmes, reaching 80 segregated localities, contribute to reducing territorial inequalities and residential segregation. (128.77, 128.170, 128.229)

110. The complex settlement programmes (completed in 2023) supported the establishment and operation of 22 Roma women’s civil organisations. (128.239)

111. The “Bari Shej – Nagylány – Fata Máré” programme primarily aims to support, from an early age, the improvement of Roma women’s educational and labour market opportunities, and to ensure that more Roma girls continue their studies beyond primary education. The continuation and expansion of programmes serving these objectives are included in MNTFS 2030 and its implementation plans. (128.192, 128.193, 128.194, 128.196, 128.198, 128.199, 128.208)

112. Since 2024 the Hungarian Police organizes Roma Police Café events. The aim of the event is for the representatives of the Police, Roma organizations and relevant institutions to discuss a topic informally and without taboos. The content of Police Instruction 27/2011. (XII. 30.) on police measures carried out in a multicultural environment, the related methodological guide, and the guide on police measures related to

incidents motivated by hatred and prejudice are regularly used at briefings and trainings for law enforcement personnel. (128.60, 128.248)

N. Human trafficking

113. The Act XC of 2023 on General Rules for the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals contains a separate section relating to unaccompanied minors. According to these provisions if the available information indicates that the third-country national is an unaccompanied minor, the aliens policing authority shall immediately contact the guardianship authority upon initiating the proceedings to request the appointment of a temporary guardian. The aliens policing authorities have repeatedly drawn the attention of the regional directorates to the above matters through internal guidelines, and all regional directorates are paying particular attention to third-country national unaccompanied minors. (128.139)

114. The Government Decision 1228/2022. (IV. 14.) on the action plan for the implementation of the 2020-2023 National Strategy on Combating Human Trafficking introduced prevention programmes in the foster care network, children's and group homes and juvenile correctional institutions. The National Police Headquarters concluded a cooperation agreement with the UNICEF Hungarian Committee Foundation in August 2025, the aim of which is inter alia to promote information about preventing the trafficking in human beings.

115. In the framework of the second phase of the Swiss-Hungarian Co-operation Programme, launched in November 2022, 1 billion HUF is earmarked for action to combat trafficking in human beings. In July 2025, a practical programme entitled "Simulation Exercise with the Involvement of Actors and Organizations Involved in the Fight against Human Trafficking" was organized, involving law enforcement students and officers, prosecutor officers, victim support services, and NGOs. The purpose of the exercise was to examine and strengthen the functioning of Hungary's victim referral mechanism in the fight against human trafficking. (128.138, 128.140, 128.141, 128.142, 128.143)

116. Currently, adult victims of human trafficking are supported in a dedicated manner by 6 protected accommodations, 1 crisis shelter, 9 exit shelters and 4 rescue cars; this range of services is complemented by other victim support services which are available to all victims of crime. Since 2022, a 12-capacity protected accommodation and a 6-capacity protected accommodation receiving male victims have opened; the 6-capacity protected

accommodation receiving female victims have received state support; and an additional 7 exit shelters have started operation. (128.140)

2. melléklet az 1240/2026. (VIII. 3.) Korm. határozathoz

Annex to the fourth national report of Hungary submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21

Information on the country visits of and on the communication with mandate holders of international human rights organisations

Hungary fully cooperates with the Council's Special Procedures and honouring its pledge, upholds its standing invitation for mandate holders of human rights special procedures issued in 2001.

Since the last UPR review, Hungary responded positively to country visit requests by mandate holders, received three mandate holders, and responded to all allegation letters and other communications.

Country visits

- Irene Khan, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression visited Hungary from 15 to 22 November 2021.
- Nazila Ghanea, Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief visited Hungary from 7 to 17 October 2024.
- Farida Shaheed, Special Rapporteur on the right to education visited Hungary from 10 to 21 March 2025.

Communications

- Joint Communication by Nazila Ghanea, Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief; Irene Khan, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; and Fernand de Varennes, Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues (Ref. AL HUN1/2022) regarding the alleged unlawful dismissal by the Budapest City hall of one of its workers, Mr. Gáspár Békés.
- Joint Communication by Irene Khan, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; and Mary Lawlor, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders (Ref. OL HUN 1/2023) regarding the draft Bill on the Defence of National Sovereignty in Hungary, which was under consideration in the Hungarian Parliament.
- Joint Communication by Irene Khan, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Gina Romero, Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Mary Lawlor, Special Rapporteur on the

situation of human rights defenders; and Graeme Reid, Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls (Ref. OL HUN 1/2025) concerning three pieces of legislation introduced before the Parliament regarding amendments to the Fundamental Law, the Equal Treatment Act, and the Act on the Right of Assembly.

- Joint Communication by Mary Lawlor, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; Irene Khan, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Gina Romero, Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and Graeme Reid, Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Ref. AL HUN 2/2025) concerning criminal investigations against the organizer of Pécs Pride, Géza Buzás-Hábel.
- Joint Communication by Mary Lawlor, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders; Irene Khan, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Gina Romero, Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; Balakrishnan Rajagopal, Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context; Olivier De Shutte, Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights; and Nazila Ghanea, Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (Ref. AL HUN 1/2026) concerning criminal charges and administrative harassment against Gábor Iványi and the Oltalom Charity Association, as well as the Hungarian Evangelical Fellowship (Magyar Evangelikus Testvérközösség - MET).

The related documentation can be found on the OHCHR's "Communications reports of Special Procedures" website.¹

¹ <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/CommunicationsreportsSP.aspx>

A Magyar Közlönyt az Igazságügyi Minisztérium szerkeszti.

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A Magyar Közlöny hiteles tartalma elektronikus dokumentumként a <https://www.magyarkozlony.hu> honlapon érhető el.