

Responses to Recommendations

HUNGARY

Review in the Working Group: 11 May 2011
 Adoption in the Plenary: 23 September 2011

Hungary's responses to recommendations (as of 24.06.2014):

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
113 recs. accepted; 6 rejected; 29 pending	Out of the 29 pending, 7 recs. were accepted; 2 partially accepted (underlined in blue) and 21 rejected ¹	No additional information provided	Accepted: 122 Rejected: 27 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/18/17:

- A - 94.1. Continue the process of ratifying OP-CAT (Czech Republic);
- A - 94.2. Consider ratifying OP-CAT (Brazil);
- A - 94.3. Ratify OP-CAT (Afghanistan);
- A - 94.4. Proceed with the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment without delay (Denmark);
- A - 94.5. Sign and ratify OP-CAT and CED and declare to accept the competence of the Committee against Enforced Disappearances provided for in articles 31 and 32 of the Convention (France);
- A - 94.6. Study the possibility of becoming a party to the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);
- A - 94.7. Sign and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Spain);

¹ Recommendation n° 95.1 was partially accepted but as the delegation clearly explained which part could be accepted and which part could not, we split the recommendation into two, one accepted and one rejected. The total number of recommendations is now 149.

A - 94.8. Continue to revise the criminal law to bring it fully in line with relevant international and regional obligations and in particular to ensure the protection of national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities (Switzerland);

A - 94.9. Engage with the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Council of Europe to ensure that their concerns about the media law are accommodated (Netherlands);

A - 94.10. Strengthen its current laws and continue robust implementation of the Equal Treatment Law to ensure equality for women, including with regard to employment and educational opportunities, as well as ensuring access to the judicial system to address domestic violence, rape and sexual harassment (United States of America);

A - 94.11. Consider adopting a comprehensive gender equality law that encompasses a definition of discrimination against women in accordance with the CEDAW and prohibits domestic violence and spousal rape (Brazil);

A - 94.12. Ensure that the cardinal laws, resulting from the new Fundamental Law, do not contain provisions that discriminate against people with disabilities, women and LGBT people (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 94.13. Strengthen hate crimes laws to protect against violence motivated by gender identity, sexual orientation and intolerance, and implement public awareness campaigns to include law enforcement officials and to combat intolerance (United States of America);

A - 94.14. Adopt legislation that prohibits domestic violence and marital rape (Netherlands);

A - 94.15. Ensure that legislation introduced giving effect to the new Constitution complies with Hungary's international human rights obligations (Australia);

A - 94.16. Take steps to ensure that the constitutional changes concerning minority rights will not entail lowered guarantees compared to the current legal framework (Norway);

A - 94.17. Consider establishing at the earliest a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (India);

A - 94.18. Consider the possibility of establishing a national human rights institution in conformity with international standards (Algeria);

A - 94.19. Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Republic of Moldova);

A - 94.20. Consider the possibility of establishing a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile);

A - 94.21. Establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Russian Federation);

A - 94.22. Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Ecuador);

A - 94.23. Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Argentina);

A - 94.24. Establish the national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Poland);

A - 94.25. Establish a national human rights institution that is fully compliant with the Paris Principles (Australia);

A - 94.26. Take all necessary measures to establish a national human rights institution according to the Paris Principles (Czech Republic);

A - 94.27. Develop its national human rights institution to fully adapt it to the Paris Principles, with a legal mandate which is clear and as broad as possible, and with sufficient financial resources (Spain);

A - 94.28. Examine the possibility of initiating an assessment of all existing mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights with a view to strengthening them as needed (Algeria);

A - 94.29. Establish as soon as possible a plan of action to prevent racist attacks, so that members of vulnerable groups, including Roma, can live in safety and dignity (Switzerland);

A - 94.30. Introduce the necessary measures to ensure full respect for the rights of persons with disabilities and women, as well as persons with a different sexual orientation (Switzerland);

A - 94.31. Establish and implement a comprehensive integration strategy for an early-stage integration of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers (Poland);

A - 94.32. Take steps for further promotion and protection of the human rights in the country (Azerbaijan);

A - 94.33. Continue to engage civil society in the process of implementation of UPR recommendations (Poland);

A - 94.34. Issue a standing invitation to human rights special procedures (Palestine);

A - 94.35. Continuity of the standing invitation for mandate holders of human rights special procedures (Afghanistan);

A - 94.36. Eliminate the backlog of reports to the human rights treaty bodies and the responses to thematic questionnaires of HRC special procedures (Russian Federation);

A - 94.37. Continue to closely consult with civil society in implementing the recommendations made during the UPR (Austria);

A - 94.38. Eliminate discrimination against women (Bangladesh);

A - 94.39. Implement the necessary measures to guarantee gender equality in law and in practice in conformity with international human rights standards (Ecuador);

A - 94.40. Adopt measures to combat discrimination and promote equal economic and social opportunities for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 94.41. Intensify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination to make effective the equality of opportunities and treatment among all inhabitants in its territory, with particular care and attention to women and children who are in the situation of more vulnerability, such as those who belong to the Roma people (Argentina);

A - 94.42. Take steps to bring about a change in attitudes with a view to eliminating deep-rooted stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society, which are reflected in women's educational choice, their situation in the labour market and their underrepresentation in political and public life and decision making positions (Republic of Moldova);

A - 94.43. Ensure the collection of necessary statistical data disaggregated by ethnicity and gender in order to measure, monitor, and remedy ethnic discrimination as proposed by the independent expert on minority issues (Russian Federation);

A - 94.44. Intensify measures to tackle extremism and discrimination against religious and ethnic minority groups, including the Roma people (Australia);

A - 94.45. Continue to take necessary measures to combat racism and hate crimes (Palestine);

A - 94.46. Take effective measures to curb racial hatred and discrimination against the Roma population (Bangladesh);

A - 94.47. Take concrete measures to prevent and combat violence against members of other minorities and vulnerable groups, especially racially motivated hate crimes against and discrimination of the Roma and to promote their integration into society (Republic of Korea);

A - 94.48. Strengthen measures directed towards the protection from discrimination and further integration of the Roma (Belarus);

A - 94.49. Take concrete and stern action to ensure equal treatment for all in the society, in particular to remove de facto discrimination against Roma people (Pakistan);

A - 94.50. Introduce national measures to reduce school segregation and actively promote participation in society through education among the Roma community (Norway);

A - 94.51. Take further efforts aimed at broad social inclusion, in particular in the labour market, of Roma populations (Brazil);

A - 94.52. Confirm its commitment to equality and non-discrimination by explicitly prohibiting any discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity (France);

A - 94.53. Make efforts to actively combat homophobic, anti-Semitic and anti-Roma rhetoric, including by ensuring law enforcement and judicial authorities are made aware of guidelines on identifying and investigating racially motivated crime (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 94.54. Strengthen the implementation of non-discrimination and hate crime legislation by continuing to monitor incidents; by ensuring that racially motivated violence is fully and effectively investigated; and by implementing measures to encourage Roma and other victims to report hate crimes and to ensure their protection from reprisal when they do (Thailand);

A - 94.55. Continue its efforts to achieve full social integration of minorities, especially the Roma and take urgent measures to combat and prevent racist incidents and hate crimes (Uruguay);

A - 94.56. Take all appropriate measures to protect children effectively from being exposed to violence, racism and pornography through mobile technology, video movies, games and other technologies, including the Internet (Pakistan);

A - 94.57. Prevent violence against Roma women and girls, including their harassment at school, and fill the gaps in Roma women's formal education (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 94.58. Strengthen measures to prevent, combat and sanction inequality, discrimination and racially motivated violence (Norway);

A - 94.59. Implement the necessary measures to fulfil CRPD so there may be full realization of the rights of this important segment of the population (Ecuador);

A - 94.60. Continue to be committed, via its Equal Treatment Authority, to implement and train its citizens as regards to equal treatment for all, and to eradicate violence and discrimination against women and offer greater protection and equal opportunities to the Roma community (Holy See);

A - 94.61. Ensure that the members of the Roma community, but also of other vulnerable groups, are protected from violence and attacks (Indonesia);

A - 94.62. Ensure that members of the Roma community, and members of other vulnerable groups, are protected from violence and attack, including when these groups wish to assemble, hold events or organize demonstrations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 94.63. Improve the treatment of prisoners and prison conditions (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 94.64. Continue its efforts to combat overcrowding of prisons in order to facilitate the successful reinsertion into society of previously convicted persons (Denmark);

A - 94.65. Implement the recently adopted United Nations rules of treatment of women prisoners and non-custodial measures from women offenders, otherwise known as Bangkok rules, to ensure that special needs of women in prisons or in custody are appropriately addressed (Thailand);

A - 94.66. Take measures to ensure the protection of the rights of victims of domestic violence and spousal rape (Finland);

A - 94.67. Continue the work for enhanced protection for victims of domestic violence and take measures with a focus on prevention and accountability in regards to domestic violence (Sweden);

A - 94.68. Rehabilitate and socially integrate women and girl victims of trafficking (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 94.69. Investigate the causes of human trafficking and compile statistical data on the subject in order to find the most effective means to combat this phenomenon (Honduras);

A - 94.70. Take further measures for the rehabilitation and social integration of women and girls who are victims of trafficking (Azerbaijan);

A - 94.71. Strengthen measures for the rehabilitation and social integration of women and girls victims of trafficking (Brazil);

A - 94.72. Increase efforts to effectively prevent trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation and domestic servitude and take measures for rehabilitation and social integration of women and girls who are victims of trafficking (Republic of Moldova);

A - 94.73. Step up efforts to combat the trafficking in human beings, including the development of international cooperation with interested Governments, international organizations and NGOs (Belarus);

A - 94.74. Consider the question of toughening the criminal liability for trafficking in human beings (Belarus);

A - 94.75. Adopt measures to collect disaggregated data on the phenomenon of human trafficking and adopt and implement policies to address it (Egypt);

A - 94.76. Ensure, in line with the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of Child, the implementation in practice the prohibition of corporal punishment in schools (Russian Federation);

A - 94.77. Bring fully its system of juvenile justice into line with the CRC and ensure that detention of children under 18 should be separated from adults (Thailand);

A - 94.78. Take measures, including disciplinary measures, to bring to the attention of those working in the educational system, in particular teachers, their obligation to refrain from corporal punishment (Uzbekistan);

A - 94.79. Adopt measures, including disciplinary measures, in order to raise the awareness of professionals of the education system, in particular teachers, on their obligation of abstaining from resorting to corporal punishment (Uruguay);

A - 94.80. Adopt practical and legislative measures to ensure impartial and effective investigation of cases of ill-treatment by law enforcement bodies (Uzbekistan);

A - 94.81. Ensure that racially motivated violence and other hate crimes are fully and effectively investigated and that those responsible are prosecuted under the laws providing for sanctions which reflect the gravity of the human rights abuses (Indonesia);

A - 94.82. Introduce professional training, capacity-building and cooperation for law enforcement and judicial authorities to identify and address racially motivated crimes (Norway);

A - 94.83. Ensure that victims of hate crimes have access to assistance and protection, including counselling and legal assistance (Austria);

- A - 94.84. Ensure adequate training for the police and judiciary to promptly and effectively deal with hate crimes (Austria);
- A - 94.85. Ensure training for police officers, prosecutors and judges in order to ensure that they can recognize, investigate and prosecute hate crimes (Canada);
- A - 94.86. Work with the Roma self-governments, NGOs and human rights organizations to implement measures to encourage Roma and other victims to report hate crimes and, when they do, to protect them from reprisals (Indonesia);
- A - 94.87. Bring the juvenile justice system fully in line with the relevant conventions and United Nations standards (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 94.88. Adopt a programme to safeguard the rights of victims of torture and ill-treatment (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- A - 94.89. Ensure that the recently enacted media laws are implemented in full respect for the fundamental right to freedom of opinion and expression (Austria);
- A - 94.90. Comply fully with its obligations and commitments related to freedom of expression, including for members of the press (United States of America);
- A - 94.91. Ensure that the restriction of some right, such as the right to vote for people with disabilities, is carried out with all the due guarantees and in line with the provisions of the Convention (Uruguay);
- A - 94.92. Take the necessary measures to remedy the low participation of women in public and political life (Morocco);
- A - 94.93. Take all necessary measures to promote equality in education in favour of all members of minority groups, especially Roma children (Greece);
- A - 94.94. Take measures to guarantee the right to equal education for Roma children (Finland);
- A - 94.95. Commit to improving school results of Roma pupils by 2015 (Canada);
- A - 94.96. Aim to eliminate segregated education, which is not based on strict individual assessment, and draft a national strategy for the introduction of an inclusive education (Finland);
- A - 94.97. Continue its efforts to ensure that children with disabilities exercise their right to education to the fullest extent possible and facilitate their integration into the general education system (Uruguay);
- A - 94.98. Take effective measures to ensure equal access of women to the labour market and to narrow and ultimately close the wage gap between men and women (Egypt);
- A - 94.99. Take the necessary measures to reduce the unemployment rate among Roma minority in the public and private sectors, including if necessary taking affirmative actions (Mexico);
- A - 94.100. Investigate, and in the future prevent, cases mentioned by CESCR of the denied access of Roma to health services and their segregation in hospitals, including the existence of separate maternity wards for Roma women in some hospitals (Russian Federation);
- A - 94.101. Continue the implementation of the measures to effectively protect minorities (Chile);
- A - 94.102. Intensify the fight against prejudices towards minority groups, the Roma in particular (Germany);
- A - 94.103. Persevere in its policy of promotion and protection of the rights of minorities and vulnerable persons (Morocco);

A - 94.104. Ensure urgently, through stable and systematic funding, continued functioning of the two bilingual Slovenian-Hungarian schools in Gornji Senik/Felsőszölnök and Stevanovic/Apátistvánfalva (Slovenia);

A - 94.105. Ensure stable and systematic funding for the media of the Slovenian minority in Hungary, namely for Radio Monoster/Szentgotthárd, the Porabje weekly and the Slovenian TV programme (Slovenia);

A - 94.106. Place special emphasis on addressing the socio-economic disadvantages of the Roma, particularly in the areas of employment, education, housing and access to health services. segregation in school should be eliminated through both incentives and sufficient penalty in case of violation (Thailand);

A - 94.107. Take further measures to ensure that Roma people fully enjoy their human rights, including by preventing and combating discrimination and racially motivated crimes against Roma people (Sweden);

A - 94.108. Increase public actions to allow the access to education, health, employment and decent housing for the Roma community, and put emphasis on combating violence against Roma women (Spain);

A - 94.109. Support the integration of the Roma and other minorities in Government institutions, by recruiting and promoting these minorities in the police, in the education sector and the public service (Canada);

A - 94.110. Strengthen its efforts to improve the social, political, living, and health conditions for Romani citizens through legal, administrative and socioeconomic means (United States of America);

A - 94.111. Proceed to forced expulsions only in strict compliance with international and regional standards (Switzerland);

A - 94.112. Improve the living conditions of asylum-seekers (Islamic Republic of Iran);

A - 94.113. Step up efforts directed towards the improvement of conditions and treatments of asylum-seekers and refugees (Belarus).

95. The following recommendations will be examined by Hungary, which will provide responses in due course, but no later than the eighteenth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2011:

95.1. Ratify the main United Nations human rights instruments, particularly

R - ICRMW,

A - OP-CAT and CED (Ecuador);

R - 95.2. Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Spain);

A - 95.3. Consider the progressive ratification of pending human rights international treaties (Chile);

R - 95.4. Specify the prohibition of the death penalty in a future organic law (France);

A - 95.5. Amend the Criminal Code with a view to including all elements of the definition of torture as provided for in article 1 of CAT (Czech Republic);

R - 95.6. Introduce additional measures to ensure that the new Media Act complies with regional and international human rights standards (Switzerland);

R - 95.7. Look into the current regulatory framework so as to remove parts of the legislation that may challenge freedom of speech and independence of the press and other media (Norway);

R - 95.8. Reconsider legislation and laws in connection with freedom of opinion and expression and general freedoms (Palestine);

A - 95.9. Incorporate in its national legislation a definition of discrimination against women that is consistent with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Belgium);

R - 95.10. Draft and implement a fully comprehensive law on gender equality and a law on combating gender violence (Spain);

R - 95.11. Adopt a comprehensive gender equality law that contains a definition of discrimination against women in accordance with CEDAW (Netherlands);

R - 95.12. Establish specific legislation to fill the legislative gap of a lack of specific legal provisions to prohibit domestic violence and marital rape (Honduras);

R - 95.13. Take measures towards adopting specific legislation prohibiting domestic violence and spousal rape (Finland);

R - 95.14. Reconsider the relevant provisions of the new Constitution in order to ensure keeping access to abortion as a safe and legal option, and to ensure that the same protection and rights apply to every person regardless of their sexual orientation (Norway);

R - 95.15. Establish a comprehensive human rights framework upon which to develop more coordinated and effective policy measures and strategies for promoting human rights and that such a framework includes initiatives to set up a national human rights institutions in line with the Paris Principles (Republic of Korea);

A - 95.16. Elevate the status of the national machinery for the advancement of women, strengthen its mandate, provide the necessary human and financial resources to endow it with sufficient authority and decision-making power for coordinating effectively the Government's work to promote gender equality (Republic of Moldova);

R - 95.17. Establish a national human rights programme which fully incorporates international instruments to which Hungary is a party (Mexico);

R - 95.18. Elaborate a national human rights plan (Spain);

A - 95.19. Establish and operate a country-wide system to monitor and record racist incidents and hate crimes (Indonesia);

R - 95.20. Elaborate a specific law on domestic violence against women (Pakistan);

A - 95.21. Monitor the functioning of media regulatory bodies and the application of penalties in order to ensure they remain separated from outside influence (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

R - 95.22. Increase financial and welfare support to families living in conditions of poverty so that families living in a situation of poverty can raise their children with adequate amenities as required for healthy upbringing of those children (Bangladesh);

R - 95.23. Reconcile policies related to ethnic Hungarians abroad with neighbouring countries primary responsibility for minority protection (Norway);

[A - 95.24. Implement fully the Agreement on Guaranteeing Special Rights of the Slovenian Minority in the Republic of Hungary and the Hungarian National Community in the Republic of Slovenia and the recommendations of the mixed Slovenian-Hungarian Commission tasked with the monitoring of the implementation of the Agreement \(Slovenia\);](#)

R - 95.25. Reduce to the minimum possible administrative detention of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, and only use it in exceptional cases (Mexico);

R - 95.26. Take all relevant measures to avoid prolongation of administrative detention of asylum-seekers during which the freedom of movement is considerably restricted (Czech Republic);

R - 95.27. Establish adequate mechanisms to identify potential asylum-seekers in border procedures; undertake measures aimed at avoiding prolongation of administrative detention of asylum-seekers and at improving the living conditions and treatment of asylum-seekers and refugees (Brazil);

R - 95.28. Recognize and guarantee the human rights of all foreigners, independent and regardless of their migratory status (Ecuador);

[A - 95.29. Bring official development assistance \(ODA\) up to the internationally committed 0.7 per cent of GDP \(Bangladesh\).](#)

96. The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Hungary:

R - 96.1. Consider becoming a party to the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Egypt);

R - 96.2. Study the possibility to become a party to the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Argentina);

R - 96.3. Ratify the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Islamic Republic of Iran);

R - 96.4. Accede to the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a fundamental step in the protection of human rights (Guatemala);

R - 96.5. Accede to the Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in accordance with Recommendation 1737 of 17 March 2006 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (Algeria);

R - 96.6. In line with the recommendations of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, revoke the condition which requires a minority group to have lived in the county at least one hundred years in order to be considered a national minority (Russian Federation).

Disclaimer: This classification was made by UPR Info based on United Nations documents and webcast. For more information about this document, read our "Methodology". For questions, comments and/or corrections, please write to info@upr-info.org