



General Assembly

Distr.: General
7 March 2016

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Twenty-fifth session
2-13 May 2016

**Compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations
High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with
paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Human Rights Council
resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council
resolution 16/21**

Hungary

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in reports of the treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, in reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. For the full texts, please refer to the documents referenced. The report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review, and developments during that period.



I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

1. International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1967)	OP-CAT (2012)	ICRMW
	ICESCR (1974)		ICPPED
	ICCPR (1974)		
	ICCPR-OP 2 (1994)		
	CEDAW (1980)		
	CAT (1987)		
	CRC (1991)		
	OP-CRC-AC (2010)		
	OP-CRC-SC (2010)		
	CRPD (2007)		
<i>Reservations and/or declarations</i>	ICERD (declarations: arts. 17 (1) and 18 (1))		
	ICESCR (declarations: art. 26 (1) and (3))		
	ICCPR (declarations: art. 48 (1) and (3))		
	OP-CRC-AC (binding declaration under art. 3: 18 years)		
<i>Complaints procedures, inquiries and urgent action³</i>	ICERD, art. 14 (1989)		OP-ICESCR
	ICCPR, art. 41 (1988)		OP-CRC-IC
	ICCPR-OP 1 (1988)		
	OP-CEDAW, art. 8 (2000)		
	CAT, arts. 20, 21 and 22 (1989)		
	OP-CRPD, art. 6 (2007)		

2. Other main relevant international instruments

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		
	Palermo Protocol ⁴		
	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ⁵		
	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I, II and III ⁶		
	ILO fundamental conventions ⁷		
	ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ⁸		
	Convention against Discrimination in Education		

1. In 2014, the Committee of the Rights of the Child recommended that Hungary ratify OP-CRC-IC, OP-CESCR, ICRMW and ICPPED.⁹
2. In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women encouraged Hungary to consider ratifying ICRMW and ICPPED.¹⁰
3. The same Committee urged Hungary to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, and to accept the amendment to article 20 (1) of CEDAW.¹¹
4. In 2012, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance recommended that Hungary accede to the international and regional human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party, including ICRMW.¹²

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

5. The Special Rapporteur on racism recommended that all the constitutional provisions restricting certain human rights to Hungarian citizens, including the right to education and the enjoyment of social security, be revised to extend equal human rights protection to all individuals residing in Hungary, including non-citizens.¹³

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

6. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended in 2014 that Hungary take measures to comply with the requirements of the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) by ensuring the independence of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, including in the

areas of funding, mandate and immunities.¹⁴ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made similar recommendations.¹⁵

7. In 2014, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention recommended that the Government continue to be committed, via its Equal Treatment Authority, to implement and provide training on its policies of non-discrimination.¹⁶ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the insufficient provision of resources for the Equal Treatment Authority and the lack of effective remedies in cases of discrimination. It recommended that Hungary allocate to the Authority adequate resources; facilitate access to its complaint mechanisms by all women; and introduce follow-up mechanisms with regard to its decisions on specific petitions.¹⁷ The Special Rapporteur on racism recommended that measures be taken to ensure that the Equal Treatment Authority was fully independent.¹⁸

8. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Hungary ensure the necessary financial, technical and human resources for the Department of Family Policy of the Ministry of Human Resources to discharge its mandate and to complete the establishment of the envisaged entities for the advancement of women, in particular the Council for Social Equality among Women and Men.¹⁹

9. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that the National Disability Council was not in compliance with the Paris Principles and called upon Hungary in 2012 to set up an independent monitoring mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles and to ensure the full participation of civil society in the monitoring process and framework.²⁰

10. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Hungary consider establishing an independent ombudsman for children.²¹

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	August 2002	-	-	Eighteenth report overdue since 2004
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	May 2007	-	-	Combined fourth to sixth reports overdue since 2009
Human Rights Committee	October 2010	-	-	Sixth report overdue since 2014
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination	August 2007	2011	February 2013	Ninth report due in 2017

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
against Women				
Committee against Torture	November 2006	-	-	Combined fifth and sixth reports due in 2014 (initially due in 2010)
Committee on the Rights of the Child	January 2006	2012 (third to fifth reports on CRC, initial reports on OP-CRC-AC and on OP-CRC-SC)	September 2014 (third to fifth reports on CRC, initial reports on OP-CRC-AC and on OP-CRC-SC)	Sixth report due in 2019
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	-	2010	September 2012	Combined second and third reports due in 2017

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
Human Rights Committee	2011	Review the provisions of Act LXIII on the Protection of Personal Data and Public Access to Data of Public Interest; living conditions and treatment of asylum seekers and refugees; hate speech ²²	2012; ²³ further information requested; ²⁴ 2015 ²⁵
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	2015	Law on domestic violence, and criminalization of violence against women; legislation on restraining orders; definition of rape in the Criminal Code; adequate access to family planning services and affordable contraceptives for all women; access to safe abortion; elimination of forced sterilization of women with disabilities ²⁶	2015; ²⁷ further information requested ²⁸
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2013	Equal recognition before the law; participation in political and public life ²⁹	2013 ³⁰

Views

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Number of views</i>	<i>Status</i>
Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2 ³¹	Follow-up dialogue ongoing ³²

11. In 2015, the Human Rights Committee asked Hungary about measures taken to ensure full compliance with each of the Views adopted under the Optional Protocol.³³

B. Cooperation with special procedures³⁴

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Minority issues	Racism Toxic wastes Arbitrary detention Human rights defenders
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>	-	Discrimination against women Freedom of opinion and expression Freedom of peaceful association and of assembly
<i>Visits requested</i>	-	Racism
<i>Responses to letters of allegation and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review, seven communications were sent. The Government replied to seven communications.	

C. Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

12. The Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended that Hungary seek technical cooperation from, among others, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.³⁵ Hungary contributed financially to OHCHR in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015.³⁶

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

13. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the persistence of stereotyped division of gender roles in family and society and the support of such roles throughout the State's policies and priorities. It called on Hungary to implement a comprehensive programme to overcome those stereotypical attitudes.³⁷

14. The same Committee noted that the Fundamental Law recognized the general principle of non-discrimination and provided a legal basis for the introduction of temporary special measures. The Committee urged Hungary to review its family and gender-equality policies to ensure that the former did not restrict the full enjoyment by women of their right to non-discrimination and equality.³⁸

15. The same Committee was deeply concerned that women belonging to ethnic minorities, such as Roma women, were subjected to multiple discrimination and exclusion, in the absence of a comprehensive plan of action aimed at protecting their rights and improving their living conditions. It urged Hungary to include specific components in public policies and budgets to address the needs of women belonging to minorities, including Roma women and women with disabilities, in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against them.³⁹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child made a similar recommendation regarding Roma children.⁴⁰

16. The Special Rapporteur on racism recommended that the Government step up efforts to prevent and eliminate all manifestations of anti-Semitism⁴¹ and take resolute measures to condemn hate speech, including against Roma.⁴² He also urged the Government to take more resolute measures to tackle the phenomenon of extremist paramilitary organizations targeting Roma.⁴³

17. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention indicated that the Government should intensify its efforts to combat discrimination against and ill-treatment of Roma, persons belonging to national minorities and non-citizens by law enforcement officials, especially the police, including through the strict application of relevant legislation and regulations providing for sanctions.⁴⁴

18. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the still-prevalent discriminatory attitude of the public against children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations, and urged Hungary to implement its laws that prohibited discrimination against them.⁴⁵ The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities made similar recommendations.⁴⁶

19. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Hungary adopt measures aimed at preventing discrimination against sex workers and ensure that legislation on their right to safe working conditions is guaranteed at national and local levels.⁴⁷

B. Right to life, liberty and security of person

20. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed concern in 2015 about calls by the Government of Hungary for a debate on a possible reintroduction of the death penalty.⁴⁸

21. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Hungary to amend its Criminal Code to ensure that rape is defined on the basis of the lack of voluntary consent of the victim and ensure appropriate and easily accessible health-care services for women victims of rape.⁴⁹

22. While welcoming the announcement of Hungary that it would criminalize domestic violence in the Criminal Code, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned about the lack of specific provisions related to other forms of violence, such as economic and psychological violence and stalking. The Committee was also concerned about the absence of specific measures to prevent violence against women with disabilities, Roma women and older women. It urged Hungary to adopt a law on domestic violence and criminalize different types of violence against women.⁵⁰

23. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that Hungary remained a source and transit country for trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation. It recommended that Hungary reduce and prevent trafficking and provide adequate incentives and protection to victims to participate in the process of investigation against traffickers.⁵¹

24. The same Committee recommended that Hungary provide child victims of sexual exploitation and prostitution with the necessary support, assistance and protection.⁵² The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made similar recommendations.⁵³

25. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned that there were no mechanisms in place to identify and monitor children at risk of becoming victims to the offences under OP-CRC-SC, and encouraged the State to establish a mechanism to identify and monitor children in those situations.⁵⁴

26. The same Committee regretted that the prohibition on the use of corporal punishment against children was not implemented in the family and schools. It urged Hungary to implement the prohibition in all settings and to ensure that school guards are prohibited from using physical force against children under any circumstance.⁵⁵

27. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention noted with concern the lack of effective legal assistance for arrested persons⁵⁶ and called upon the Hungarian authorities to take steps, including at the legislative level, to ensure that all detained persons have access to a lawyer as from the very outset of their deprivation of liberty.⁵⁷

28. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention noted that 28 per cent of the prison population were pretrial detainees and that the overcrowding ratio was at 140 per cent.⁵⁸ It expressed its concern at the length of the initial pretrial detention phase (up to 72 hours), ongoing pretrial detention on police premises and the high risk of ill-treatment.⁵⁹

29. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the lengthy pretrial detention of children and about children being sentenced to deprivation of liberty for petty crimes. It urged Hungary to ensure that detention of children be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible time and abolish the practice of sentencing children to prison terms for petty crimes, in particular by eradicating the practice of converting fines to prison terms.⁶⁰

30. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention indicated that the Law on Misdemeanours upheld the extended list of offences punishable with confinement and criminalized homelessness.⁶¹ The Working Group invited Hungary to review the situation of misdemeanour offenders in police holding facilities and the practice of holding remand prisoners in police establishments.⁶²

The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that Hungary review provisions in legislation that allowed for the deprivation of liberty on the basis of disability and adopt measures to ensure that health-care services, including all mental health care services, are based on the free and informed consent of the person concerned.⁶³

C. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

31. In 2013 the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights urged the Government of Hungary to revoke a series of constitutional changes that had been widely criticized by international and regional human rights bodies as representing a backward step in human rights protection, underscoring that the changes undermined the independence of judges and were a serious threat to democracy.⁶⁴

32. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned about the suspension of juvenile courts and about the lowering of the age of criminal responsibility from 14 to 12 years for a number of offences. It urged Hungary to reinstate the juvenile courts with judges who had undergone special training and to raise the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, even for the most serious crimes.⁶⁵

33. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women remained concerned about limited access by women victims of trafficking to justice, and recommended that Hungary provide them with adequate assistance and protection, including by ensuring legal aid.⁶⁶

34. The Special Rapporteur on racism urged the Government to take the necessary measures to put an end to the harsh conditions of detention of asylum seekers and illegal migrants, including acts of ill-treatment in detention facilities.⁶⁷

35. The Human Rights Committee requested information on the restrictions and means of restraint applied to inmates in the Special Security Regime Unit and the Special Security Unit.⁶⁸

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

36. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted that the definition of family in Act CCXI of 2011 on the protection of families included only relationships based on a marriage. It recommended that Hungary amend its law in line with the Constitutional Court's view that the definition of family was too narrow.⁶⁹

37. The same Committee was concerned that children under 16 years could get married upon obtaining authorization from the Court of Guardians. It recommended that Hungary raise the legal age of marriage for women and men to 18 years and institute measures to prevent early marriages.⁷⁰

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and the right to participate in public and political life

38. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the underrepresentation of women in senior positions in the Government and Parliament. It noted with concern that the proposed Quota Act had been rejected by Parliament. The Committee recommended that Hungary introduce temporary special measures with a view to ensuring the equal representation of women and men in elected and appointed political bodies.⁷¹

39. The Special Rapporteur on racism urged the Government to ensure adequate representation of ethnic and national minorities in the Hungarian Parliament.⁷²

40. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned about the provision in the State's new Fundamental Law that permitted a judge to remove the right to vote from those with "limited mental ability", and recommended that all relevant legislation be reviewed to ensure that all persons with disabilities have a right to vote, and that they can participate in political and public life on an equal basis with others.⁷³

41. In 2016 the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders criticized attempts to de-legitimize defenders and undermine their legitimate activities, and called on Hungary to refrain from stigmatizing and intimidating human rights defenders, and ensure that they can conduct their work in an enabling legal and administrative environment.⁷⁴

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

42. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was concerned about the lack of a gender perspective in its legislation and policies related to the labour market and that the participation of women in the labour market remained low. It

recommended, inter alia, that Hungary introduce temporary special measures to ensure the substantive equality of women with men in the labour market, eliminate occupational segregation and adopt measures to redress discrimination against women at work. It also recommended that Hungary establish mechanisms to ensure increased and effective access of Roma women and migrant women to the labour market.⁷⁵

43. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities regretted that the overall employment rate of persons with disabilities remained lower than for other population groups despite efforts made. It recommended that Hungary effectively implement the disability-specific provisions of the Labour Code and develop programmes to integrate persons with disabilities into the open labour market and the education and professional training systems.⁷⁶

G. Right to health

44. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women noted the widespread privatization of health, education and other social services in Hungary, and urged the State to ensure that the policy of the privatization does not deprive women of continuous access to good quality basic services in the field of economic, social and cultural rights.⁷⁷

45. The same Committee noted with concern the limited access to and inadequate quality of sexual and reproductive health services for women with disabilities, women with low income, Roma women, women living in rural areas and women living with HIV/AIDS. The Committee urged Hungary to improve the quality of and increase women's access to sexual and reproductive health services.⁷⁸

46. The same Committee was concerned, inter alia, about campaigns supported by the State that stigmatized abortion and the limited access to emergency contraceptives. It urged Hungary to cease all negative interference with women's sexual and reproductive rights and to provide adequate access to family planning services and affordable contraceptives, including emergency contraception, to all women.⁷⁹ The Committee on the Rights of the Child raised similar recommendations regarding adolescent health.⁸⁰

H. Right to education

47. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that Hungary eliminate segregation of Roma girls in the educational system and provide them with equal access to quality education at all levels.⁸¹

48. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities called upon Hungary to allocate sufficient resources for the development of an inclusive education system for children with disabilities.⁸²

I. Persons with disabilities

49. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was concerned that Hungary failed to provide sufficient and adequate support services in local communities to enable persons with disabilities to live independently. It called upon the State to ensure that adequate funding effectively enabled persons with disabilities to choose their residence and enjoy reasonable accommodation.⁸³

50. The same Committee called upon Hungary to undertake efforts to meet the deadlines for removal of accessibility barriers set in its own legislation and policies and to additionally strengthen the monitoring mechanisms.⁸⁴

51. The same Committee called upon Hungary to adopt effective and specific measures to ensure equality and prevent multiple forms of discrimination of women and girls with disabilities in its policies, and to mainstream a gender perspective in its disability-related legislation and policies.⁸⁵

52. The same Committee was concerned that Act CLIV of 1997 on health care provided a legal framework for subjecting persons with disabilities whose legal capacity was restricted to medical experimentation without their free and informed consent. The Committee urged Hungary to amend that Act.⁸⁶ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Hungary to eliminate forced sterilization of women with disabilities.⁸⁷ The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities made similar recommendations.⁸⁸

53. The Human Rights Committee requested information on the implementation of the strategy on deinstitutionalizing social care institutions for persons with disabilities.⁸⁹

J. Minorities

54. The Special Rapporteur on racism urged the Government to, inter alia: take all the necessary measures to reduce the high Roma unemployment rate;⁹⁰ increase efforts to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation of Roma in education;⁹¹ and ensure the effective participation of Roma in political and public life and their adequate representation in Parliament and political parties.⁹²

55. The Special Rapporteur on racism recommended that the Government develop a comprehensive national strategy to prevent and combat racial violence against Roma, and that prompt, thorough and impartial investigations of racist acts against Roma be carried out and those responsible adequately prosecuted and sanctioned.⁹³

K. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

56. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights noted in 2015 that the Government of Hungary had built a fence on its border with Serbia and had closed the border crossings, and that a new law criminalizing irregular entry into Hungary had come into effect. He expressed concern about the callous and, in some cases, illegal actions of authorities which included denying entry to, arresting, summarily rejecting and returning refugees and using disproportionate force on migrants and refugees, as well as reportedly assaulting journalists.⁹⁴

57. The Human Rights Committee requested Hungary to comment on reports that the new grounds for detention of asylum seekers were vague, that the use of bail and alternatives to detention were rare in practice and that asylum seekers were detained for lengthy periods of time.⁹⁵

58. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention stated that asylum seekers and refugees should never be held in penal conditions and the State should fully comply with the principle of non-refoulement.⁹⁶ It stated that the concerns expressed about the prolonged periods of administrative detention of asylum seekers and immigrants in an irregular situation deserved to be addressed as a matter of priority.⁹⁷

59. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention indicated that the authorities should, *inter alia*, assure that decisions on expulsion, return or extradition are dealt with expeditiously and follow the due process of the law and ensure that judges, magistrates, prosecutors and all law enforcement officials are trained to be able to detect hate and racially motivated crimes.⁹⁸

60. The Special Rapporteur on racism reiterated the recommendation accepted by the Government during its universal periodic review to establish and implement a comprehensive integration strategy for early-stage integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.⁹⁹ He recommended that the strategy include specific measures to prevent and eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.¹⁰⁰

61. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women urged Hungary to, *inter alia*, ensure that migrant and asylum-seeking women receive adequate assistance and are not subjected to prolonged administrative detention.¹⁰¹

62. The Committee on the Rights of the Child was concerned at the lack of mechanisms in place to identify at an early stage refugee, asylum-seeking and migrant children. It recommended that the State put in place mechanisms to identify children coming from countries where there are or have been armed conflicts and who may have been involved in hostilities and ensure that the personnel responsible were trained in children's rights, child protection and interviewing skills.¹⁰²

63. Regarding statelessness, the Special Rapporteur on racism urged the Government to review the provisions of Act II of 2007, especially those provisions establishing legal stay in Hungary as a precondition for applying for stateless status.¹⁰³

L. Right to development, and environmental issues

64. The Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal hazardous substances and wastes recommended that Hungary, *inter alia*: expedite promulgation of the regulations of the new Waste Act to assure protection against the adverse impact of hazardous substances;¹⁰⁴ shift the focus from disposal of waste to its prevention and reduction;¹⁰⁵ strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms; and take measures to address gross negligence in duty.¹⁰⁶

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratification of instruments listed in the table may be found on the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Hungary from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/11/HUN/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used in the present document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- ³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art. 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art. 5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and ICPPED, art. 31. Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; ICPPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13. Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; ICPPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12. Urgent action: ICPPED, art. 30.
- ⁴ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ⁵ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ⁶ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II); and Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III). For the official status of ratifications, see International Committee of the Red Cross, www.icrc.org/ihl.
- ⁷ International Labour Organization (ILO) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29); Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105); Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87); Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98); Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100); Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111); Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138); Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- ⁸ ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).
- ⁹ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, para. 60.
- ¹⁰ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, para. 43.
- ¹¹ Ibid., paras. 20-23 and 40.
- ¹² A/HRC/20/33/Add.1, para. 75.
- ¹³ Ibid., para. 76.
- ¹⁴ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, paras. 13-14.
- ¹⁵ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 12-13.
- ¹⁶ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.4, para. 130 (n).
- ¹⁷ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 12-13. See also A/HRC/20/33/Add.1, para. 78.
- ¹⁸ See A/HRC/20/33/Add.1, para. 78.
- ¹⁹ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 14-15.
- ²⁰ See CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1, paras. 51-52.
- ²¹ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, paras. 13-14.

- ²² See CCPR/C/HUN/CO/5, para. 23.
- ²³ CCPR/C/HUN/CO/5/Add.1.
- ²⁴ Additional follow-up information sent by the Government of Hungary on 1 December 2014. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCCPR%2fCO%2fHUN%2f19858&Lang=en.
- ²⁵ Additional follow-up information sent by the Government of Hungary on 26 February 2015. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCCPR%2fCO%2fHUN%2f19858&Lang=en.
- ²⁶ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, para. 44.
- ²⁷ CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8/Add.1.
- ²⁸ Letter dated 22 September 2015 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women addressed to the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, pp. 2-4. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/HUN/INT_CEDAW_FUL_HUN_21737_E.pdf.
- ²⁹ See CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1, para. 56.
- ³⁰ Response submitted by Hungary to the recommendations of the Committee following the examination of the initial report under the follow-up procedure. Available from http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=INT%2fCRPD%2fAFR%2fHUN%2f16078&Lang=en.
- ³¹ CRPD/C/10/D/4/2011, CRPD/C/9/D/1/2010.
- ³² CRPD/C/10/D/4/2011, CRPD/C/9/D/1/2010.
- ³³ See CCPR/C/HUN/QPR/6, para. 1 (communications No. 410/1990, *Párkányi v. Hungary*, No. 521/1992, *Kulomin v. Hungary* and No. 852/1999, *Borisenko v. Hungary*).
- ³⁴ For the titles of special procedures mandate holders, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx.
- ³⁵ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, paras. 13, 14 and 58.
- ³⁶ OHCHR Report 2011, pp. 125, 129, 133, 151, 152, 156, 168; OHCHR Report 2012, pp. 117, 120, 121, 124, 137, 140, 143, 144, 148, 161; OHCHR Annual Report 2013, pp. 131, 135, 139, 156, 159, 160, 167, 177; and OHCHR Report 2015 (forthcoming).
- ³⁷ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 18-19.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 8-9.
- ³⁹ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 36-37.
- ⁴⁰ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, paras. 46-47.
- ⁴¹ See A/HRC/20/33/Add.1, para. 65.
- ⁴² *Ibid.*, para. 66; see also para. 69.
- ⁴³ *Ibid.*, para. 70.
- ⁴⁴ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.4, para. 130 (k).
- ⁴⁵ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, paras. 19-20.
- ⁴⁶ See CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1, para. 42.
- ⁴⁷ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 22-23.
- ⁴⁸ OHCHR press briefing notes on Hungary, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia. Geneva, 22 May 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16001&LangID=E.
- ⁴⁹ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 20-21.
- ⁵⁰ *Ibid.*
- ⁵¹ See CRC/C/OPSC/HUN/CO/1, paras. 17-18.
- ⁵² *Ibid.*, paras. 25-26.
- ⁵³ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 22-23.
- ⁵⁴ See CRC/C/OPSC/HUN/CO/1, paras. 15-16.
- ⁵⁵ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, paras. 33-34.
- ⁵⁶ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.4, para. 75; see also para. 77.
- ⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 126.
- ⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, paras. 56-57; see also para. 61.
- ⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, para. 128.
- ⁶⁰ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, paras. 56-57.

- ⁶¹ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.4, paras. 110-111. See also “Hungary is entrenching the criminalization of homelessness – UN experts on poverty and housing”, press release, April 2013. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13206&LangID=E.
- ⁶² See A/HRC/27/48/Add.4, para. 125.
- ⁶³ See CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1, paras. 27-28.
- ⁶⁴ OHCHR, “Hungary must revoke worrying constitutional changes – Pillay”, press release, 18 June 2013. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=13464&LangID=E.
- ⁶⁵ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, paras. 56-58. See also A/HRC/27/48/Add.4, paras. 71 and 130 (l).
- ⁶⁶ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 22-23.
- ⁶⁷ See A/HRC/20/33/Add.1, para. 73.
- ⁶⁸ See CCPR/C/HUN/QPR/6, para. 20.
- ⁶⁹ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 38-39.
- ⁷⁰ Ibid.
- ⁷¹ Ibid., paras. 24-25.
- ⁷² See A/HRC/20/33/Add.1, para. 56.
- ⁷³ See CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1, paras. 45-46.
- ⁷⁴ OHCHR, “UN expert urges Hungary not to stigmatise and intimidate human rights defenders”, press release, 16 February 2016. Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=17037&LangID=E.
- ⁷⁵ CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 28-29.
- ⁷⁶ See CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1, paras. 43-44. See also CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 28-29.
- ⁷⁷ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 8-9.
- ⁷⁸ Ibid., paras. 32-33.
- ⁷⁹ Ibid., paras. 30-31.
- ⁸⁰ See CRC/C/HUN/CO/3-5, paras. 48-49.
- ⁸¹ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 26-27.
- ⁸² See CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1, paras. 39 and 41.
- ⁸³ Ibid., paras. 33-35; see also paras. 15-16.
- ⁸⁴ Ibid., paras. 23-24.
- ⁸⁵ Ibid., paras. 19-20.
- ⁸⁶ Ibid., paras. 29-30. See also CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 32-33.
- ⁸⁷ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 32-33.
- ⁸⁸ See CRPD/C/HUN/CO/1, paras. 36-38.
- ⁸⁹ See CCPR/C/HUN/QPR/6, para. 7.
- ⁹⁰ See A/HRC/20/33/Add.1, para. 59.
- ⁹¹ Ibid., para. 61.
- ⁹² Ibid., para. 63.
- ⁹³ Ibid., para. 64.
- ⁹⁴ OHCHR, “Hungary violating international law in response to migration crisis: Zeid”, press release, 17 September 2015. Available from www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16449&LangID=E. See also OHCHR press briefing notes on Hungary, Yemen and Saudi Arabia, 22 May 2015.
- ⁹⁵ See CCPR/C/HUN/QPR/6, para. 23.
- ⁹⁶ See A/HRC/27/48/Add.4, para. 130 (c); see also para. 130 (h).
- ⁹⁷ Ibid., para. 124.
- ⁹⁸ Ibid., para. 130 (d) and (e); see also para. 130 (i).
- ⁹⁹ Recommendation 94.31 (Poland). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/18/17.
- ¹⁰⁰ See A/HRC/20/33/Add.1, para. 71.
- ¹⁰¹ See CEDAW/C/HUN/CO/7-8 and Corr.1, paras. 36-37.
- ¹⁰² See CRC/C/OPAC/HUN/CO/1, paras. 12-13.
- ¹⁰³ See A/HRC/20/33/Add.1, para. 72.
- ¹⁰⁴ See A/HRC/24/39/Add.1, para. 57 (a); see also para. 56 (a) and (b).
- ¹⁰⁵ Ibid., para. 57 (b).
- ¹⁰⁶ Ibid., para. 57 (i). See also A/HRC/24/39/Add.2, paras. 19-20.