



人权理事会
第三十三届会议
议程项目 6
普遍定期审议

普遍定期审议工作组报告*

匈牙利

增编

受审议国对结论和/或建议提出的意见、作出的自愿承诺和答复

* 本文件在送交联合国翻译部门之前未经编辑。



1. 匈牙利政府谨感谢各国在 2016 年 5 月 4 日对匈牙利的第二次普遍定期审议期间提出的建设性意见和 221 项建议，匈牙利政府已经审议了这些建议；审议结果在本增编中按专题分类如下，并附有简短说明：

一.	二.	三.
98 项建议获得支持	91 项建议因为已经在落实过程中而获得支持，另有 12 项建议也得到部分 ¹ 支持。	20 项建议得到注意。

国际义务

2. 匈牙利不断评估本国法律与国际义务的相符程度。匈牙利已经是《罗马规约》缔约国，《刑法》确保了匈牙利法律与该《规约》的一致性。颁布《罗马规约》的法律草案已经送交议会。

3. 匈牙利已经批准了《关于难民地位的公约》及其议定书、《关于无国籍人地位的公约》、《减少无国籍状态公约》、《已婚妇女国籍公约》和教科文组织的《取缔教育歧视公约》。

4. 与劳工组织第 169 号公约²不同，劳工组织第 189 号公约³的批准工作现已进入国内三方讨论阶段。

5. 匈牙利计划在进行彻底审查之后批准《伊斯坦布尔公约》⁴。正在研究分析批准《保护所有人免遭强迫失踪国际公约》⁵和接受强迫失踪问题委员会职权的问题。同样，在签署《儿童权利公约关于设定来文程序的任择议定书》⁶之前，有必要审查相关国内法律和体制背景。

6. 匈牙利保障其领土内所有人的基本权利，并且认为《保护所有移徙工人及其家庭成员权利国际公约》⁷与匈牙利已经加入的该领域的其他文书相比并没有带来额外的价值。同样地，在批准了《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约》⁸、《欧洲社会宪章》和若干其他相关文书(劳工组织、欧洲委员会、欧洲联盟)之后，匈牙利已经在经济、社会、文化权利领域对一项全面保护制度作出的承诺，包括在国家一级提交申诉的可能性。批准《经济、社会、文化权利国际公约任择议定书》⁹一事仍在研究分析之中。匈牙利政府希望暂时维持对不同公约作出的保留。

一.	二.	三.
6 ¹⁰ , 3 ¹¹ , 13 ¹² , 14 ¹³ , 15 ¹⁴ , 16 ¹⁵ , 20 ¹⁶ , 26 ¹⁷ , 27 ¹⁸ , 29 ¹⁹ , 134 ²⁰ .	1 ²¹ , 2 ²² , 4 ²³ , 5 ²⁴ , 8 ²⁵ .	7 ²⁶ , 9 ²⁷ , 10 ²⁸ , 11 ²⁹ , 12 ³⁰ , 17 ³¹ , 18 ³² , 19 ³³ .

7. 匈牙利与人权理事会及其各项机制充分合作，完成了人权理事会任务负责人提出的所有访问请求，答复了所有指控函，并不断审查对其建议的落实工作。匈牙利按时提交了《残疾人权利公约》³⁴、《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》³⁵ 和《儿童权利公约》³⁶ 的定期报告。政府努力在下一期普遍定期审议之前消除报告积压未交的情况。正在考虑制订一项关于安理会第 1325 号决议³⁷ 的国家行动计划。

一.	二.	三.
41 ³⁸ , 42 ³⁹ , 43 ⁴⁰ , 44 ⁴¹ , 45 ⁴² , 136 ⁴³ , 161 ⁴⁴ , 166 ⁴⁵ .	124 ⁴⁶ , 163 ⁴⁷ .	-

保护人权

8. 新《基本法》确保了对人权的享有。《基本法》和一项基本法律规定了宪法法院的运作、程序和财务独立性⁴⁸ 的主要规则。⁴⁹

9. 关于司法独立性和法治的关切在与国际组织磋商后得到了补救，因此没有必要采取进一步立法行动。匈牙利政府过去和现在都愿意就这些议题开展专家辩论，但不接受没有根据的有偏见的批评。

10. 享有“A”级地位的“基本权利专员”是匈牙利保护体系的中心要素，包括按照《禁止酷刑公约任择议定书》监测拘留场所的履约性⁵⁰。议会确保该机构的资金稳步增加。

11. 新设立的自治机构数据保护局负责监督对个人数据的保护和公共数据的获取。其地位确保了在组织、职能、人员、预算以及执行任务方面的独立性。只有在满足要求的工作涉及大量使用人力资源的情况下才能收取数据请求完成费。对于获取涉及公共利益的数据的限制符合国际规范。

12. 部际人权事务工作组监控着匈牙利的人权状况，为政府提供咨询并观察普遍定期审议建议的落实工作。该工作组的圆桌会议由 11 个专题工作组组成，并得到各部委、基本权利专员和各非政府组织的参与。提案均提交国家各部委以便采取后续行动。政府认为部门人权战略已经充分，这些战略在讨论、制订和持续的评估过程中都得到民间社会的参与。

一.	二.	三.
21 ⁵¹ , 28 ⁵² , 30 ⁵³ , 31 ⁵⁴ , 150 ⁵⁵ , 75 ⁵⁶ , 176 ⁵⁷ .	23 ⁵⁸ , 152 ⁵⁹ .	151 ⁶⁰ , 156 ⁶¹ .

民间社会

13. 政府制订法案和法令的提案将在网站上公布。一般性磋商必须进行，直接磋商是可选做法。如果意见遭到否决，必须在网站上传否决理由。部长在起草过程中可让非政府组织、教堂、少数群体组织、职业和科学组织、游说团体参与。

14. 人权维护者的人权⁶²得到尊重，包括促进罗姆人社区权利的人权维护者，政府时常与罗姆人人权维护者进行磋商。政府管控办公室负责审计公共资金的使用，参与任何调查的非政府组织都有权向法院提出上诉。依照国际条例，非政府组织在获取国家或外国资金时仅有特定透明度和会计限制。

一.	二.	三.
36 ⁶³ , 37 ⁶⁴ , 38 ⁶⁵ , 39 ⁶⁶ , 40 ⁶⁷ , 164 ⁶⁸ , 165 ⁶⁹ , 167 ⁷⁰ , 168 ⁷¹ .	162 ⁷² .	-

家庭

15. 为了加强家庭的社会保障，并减轻抚养子女的经济负担，家庭支助体系提供内容广泛的福利。低收入家庭的儿童在教育机构中可以获得免费或低价餐食。⁷³ 按照性别平等和不歧视要求制订了家庭政策，并根据所涉社会群体的需要予以持续评估。

16. 根据《基本法》，家庭纽带的基石是婚姻以及父母和子女之间的关系。《基本法》还宣布匈牙利应保护男女自愿决定结合的婚姻制度，并保护作为一国存在之基础的家庭。立法必须符合《基本法》。

一.	二.	三.
22 ⁷⁴ .	47 ⁷⁵ , 170 ⁷⁶ .	126 ⁷⁷ .

弱势群体

17. 儿童不应遭受酷刑、体罚或其他残忍、不人道或有辱人格的处罚或待遇。匈牙利的儿童保护机构设有儿童权利代表和独立的儿童保护监护人。享有“A”级地位的基本权利专员也特别重视保护儿童的权利、子孙后代的利益和最弱势社会群体包括少数群体的权利。面临危险的儿童及其父母可以获得临时住所和照料。国家儿童健康研究所制订了新的方法，并开发了咨询网站。为专家和家長制订了反虐待方案并组织了培训。

一.	二.	三.
33 ⁷⁸ , 34 ⁷⁹ , 35 ⁸⁰ .	25 ⁸¹ , 140 ⁸² .	-

18. 计划中的新《刑事诉讼法》将纳入进一步的保障，以在少年司法系统中考虑到儿童的最佳利益。《刑法》中有关拘留儿童和儿童重新融入社会的新规则，特别是针对 12 至 14 岁儿童的规则，与针对较年长犯罪者的规则相比更有利。

一.	二.	三.
153 ⁸³ , 154 ⁸⁴ .	-	125 ⁸⁵ , 141 ⁸⁶ .

19. 目前的法律确保妇女参与政治生活和决策，因此，无需采取进一步的立法步骤。然而，目前的全面战略旨在通过新方案、媒体宣传和非政府组织项目，打击仍然存在的性别陈规定型观念。未满 16 岁者不可结婚。16-18 岁之间的青少年只有在得到监护办公室的许可后才可结婚，监护办公室会考虑到儿童的最佳利益。

一.	二.	三.
39 ⁸⁷ , 57 ⁸⁸ , 62 ⁸⁹ , 64 ⁹⁰ , 131 ⁹¹ .	53 ⁹² , 58 ⁹³ , 59 ⁹⁴ , 63 ⁹⁵ , 65 ⁹⁶ , 66 ⁹⁷ , 68 ⁹⁸ , 123 ⁹⁹ , 171 ¹⁰⁰ .	-

20. 匈牙利继续以国家战略和政策行动防止暴力侵害妇女行为。设想中的措施包括扩大庇护所系统、出台新的受害者支助服务形式、加强提高认识和预防方案。《伊斯坦布尔公约》正在批准过程中，将随之更新现行立法。新《刑法》已涵盖了更为广泛的暴力侵害妇女行为，包括伴侣间暴力、性胁迫等。

一.	二.	三.
131 ¹⁰¹ , 132 ¹⁰² , 139 ¹⁰³ .	60 ¹⁰⁴ , 130 ¹⁰⁵ , 133 ¹⁰⁶ , 135 ¹⁰⁷ , 137 ¹⁰⁸ , 138 ¹⁰⁹ .	-

21. 正在制订新的国家方案，旨在加强生殖健康服务，特别是针对弱势群体的服务。对于艾滋病毒/艾滋病患者，重点是治疗和预防艾滋病毒传播。

一.	二.	三.
-	172 ¹¹⁰ .	-

22. 匈牙利还将继续致力于打击贩运人口。由于移徙危机，已加强包括在跨境合作和受害者保护方面的工作。

一.	二.	三.
142 ¹¹¹ , 143 ¹¹² , 144 ¹¹³ , 145 ¹¹⁴ , 146 ¹¹⁵ , 147 ¹¹⁶ , 148 ¹¹⁷ , 149 ¹¹⁸	-	-

23. 《基本法》要求国家采取具体措施保护残疾人。一个新的工作组负责审查“获支持决策”的条例和判例法以及选举问题。现在只有通过法院裁决才可因精神状况剥夺选举权。精神上无行为能力或有部分行为能力的人有权获得适合其年龄、心理能力和心理状态的信息。

一.	二.	三.
177 ¹¹⁹ , 178 ¹²⁰ , 181 ¹²¹ , 182 ¹²² , 183 ¹²³ .	179 ¹²⁴ , 180 ¹²⁵ .	—

24. 《基本法》和《平等待遇法》禁止基于任何理由的歧视，从而禁止基于性别认同和性取向的歧视。法院判例的一致性在稳步推进。目前并未计划新的独立战略。然而，前文所述人权事务工作组的男女同性恋、双性恋、变性人和两性人问题圆桌会议定期对状况进行审查。

一.	二.	三.
—	118 ¹²⁶ , 119 ¹²⁷ , 120 ¹²⁸ , 121 ¹²⁹ , 122 ¹³⁰ .	—

包括罗姆人在内的少数群体，歧视，仇恨行为

25. 基本权利得到宪法保障，免受基于任何理由的歧视。符合相关国际规范的《平等待遇法》中载有详细的反歧视条款。这些规则也适用于参与政治生活和决策。一个享有自主权的平等待遇管理局负责监测和处理歧视案件，并在不受任何外部影响的情况下履行其任务和职权；其预算由议会保障。

一.	二.	三.
32 ¹³¹ , 39 ¹³² , 52 ¹³³ , 55 ¹³⁴ .	49 ¹³⁵ .	—

26. 匈牙利正在采取综合措施，打击种族歧视和隔离。“国家社会包容战略”及其多部门“行动计划”包括儿童福利、教育、就业、卫生、住房方面的包容政策以及融入和提高认识措施。这些措施¹³⁶特别关注罗姆妇女和儿童。“第二期行动计划”(2015 - 2017)采取步骤促进更广泛的社会包容，特别是在劳动、文化、政治和教育部门。每一位享有权利的人均可平等获得医疗保健，不受任何歧视，包括族裔歧视。

一.	二.	三.
50 ¹³⁷ , 51 ¹³⁸ , 54 ¹³⁹ , 56 ¹⁴⁰ , 67 ¹⁴¹ , 71 ¹⁴² , 72 ¹⁴³ , 84 ¹⁴⁴ , 89 ¹⁴⁵ , 94 ¹⁴⁶ , 95 ¹⁴⁷ .	61 ¹⁴⁸ , 85 ¹⁴⁹ , 87 ¹⁵⁰ , 88 ¹⁵¹ , 90 ¹⁵² .	—

27. 匈牙利宪法保障对少数民族的保护。一项基本法中对此做了详细规定。根据威尼斯委员会¹⁵³，该法“确认匈牙利得到国际公认的对保护少数民族的承诺”。新的选举法在议会中引入了优先任命：少数民族候选人只需获得多数民族候选人所需票数的 1/4 即可当选。如果少数民族候选人所获票数不足，可委任一名少数民族支持者(“发言人”)作为其代表。这一制度确保公平兼顾少数民族的权利、公民个人的自决权和选举的透明度。

一.	二.	三.
93 ¹⁵⁴ .	—	—

28. 匈牙利为少数群体提供免费的母语教育，并保证教授少数群体的文化。为改善获得优质教育的机会，政府与少数群体代表合作采取了若干措施和方案，以支助包括罗姆人在内的处境不利的学生。

一.	二.	三.
70 ¹⁵⁵ , 73 ¹⁵⁶ , 75 ¹⁵⁷ , 92 ¹⁵⁸ .	76 ¹⁵⁹ , 81 ¹⁶⁰ , 82 ¹⁶¹ , 86 ¹⁶² , 91 ¹⁶³ , 173 ¹⁶⁴ , 174 ¹⁶⁵ .	—

29. 政府采取严厉行动¹⁶⁶ 打击仇恨行为。新《刑法》中打击反犹太主义、仇恨言论的条款¹⁶⁷ 得到加强，并包含打击侵犯良心自由和宗教自由的行为。此外，新《民法》还规定个人和社区可提起民事法律诉讼。对法官和检察官进行培训，以加强打击仇恨罪的措施。有专门的警察单位监测媒体并评估调查数据，以标明可能存在的仇恨罪行为并向其他警察部队提出建议。仇恨罪问题工作组发挥着政府和有关非政府组织的合作论坛的作用。全国受害者服务局向各种罪行(包括仇恨罪)受害者提供援助。

一.	二.	三.
77 ¹⁶⁸ , 78 ¹⁶⁹ , 97 ¹⁷⁰ , 98 ¹⁷¹ , 99 ¹⁷² , 102 ¹⁷³ , 103 ¹⁷⁴ , 108 ¹⁷⁵ , 110 ¹⁷⁶ , 111 ¹⁷⁷ , 112 ¹⁷⁸ , 113 ¹⁷⁹ , 114 ¹⁸⁰ , 115 ¹⁸¹ , 116 ¹⁸² , 117 ¹⁸³ .	46 ¹⁸⁴ , 48 ¹⁸⁵ , 107 ¹⁸⁶ , 109 ¹⁸⁷ .	—

30. 自 1989 年以来，《刑法》制裁仇恨罪的条款已扩展至涵盖有损匈牙利民族尊严的行为。《基本法》和宪法法院的判例法确保兼顾¹⁸⁸ 言论自由和民族、族裔、种族或宗教团体享有尊严的权利。

一.	二.	三.
104 ¹⁸⁹ .	—	—

寻求庇护者和移徙者

31. 匈牙利依照国际和区域标准，包括《1951 年难民公约》提供庇护和设立程序。匈牙利坚信，应该向身陷切实危险的人提供保护，特别关注妇女和儿童。政府正努力改善难民和寻求庇护者的生活条件。所提供的照料和支助均符合欧盟和国际条例¹⁹⁰。

一.	二.	三.
–	69 ¹⁹¹ , 74 ¹⁹² , 80 ¹⁹³ , 83 ¹⁹⁴ , 96 ¹⁹⁵ , 100 ¹⁹⁶ , 101 ¹⁹⁷ , 105 ¹⁹⁸ , 106 ¹⁹⁹ , 184 ²⁰⁰ , 186 ²⁰¹ , 188 ²⁰² , 189 ²⁰³ , 190 ²⁰⁴ , 192 ²⁰⁵ , 193 ²⁰⁶ , 194 ²⁰⁷ , 195 ²⁰⁸ , 196 ²⁰⁹ , 197 ²¹⁰ , 198 ²¹¹ , 199 ²¹² , 203 ²¹³ , 204 ²¹⁴ , 205 ²¹⁵ , 206 ²¹⁶ , 208 ²¹⁷ , 209 ²¹⁸ , 210 ²¹⁹ , 211 ²²⁰ , 213 ²²¹ , 214 ²²² , 215 ²²³ , 216 ²²⁴ , 218 ²²⁵ .	–

32. 对寻求庇护者的拘留是特殊情况²²⁶，是确保申请人在场的最后手段。在拘留前会优先使用替代措施²²⁷。有儿童的家庭仅在符合儿童最佳利益的特殊情况下才会被拘留，且最长不超过 30 天。对孤身未成年人的照料在儿童保护机构的框架内得到保障。由儿童保护监护人提供法律代理服务。该制度符合国际标准。²²⁸ 拘留的合法性通过持续的司法控制得到确保。庇护申请者与被拘留者是分开的。

一.	二.	三.
–	191 ²²⁹ , 201 ²³⁰ , 212 ²³¹ , 217 ²³² , 219 ²³³ .	187 ²³⁴ , 207 ²³⁵ .

33. 所涉人员可就任何过度使用武力的行为向警察部门主管、拘留中心主管、检察官或法院提出异议。还可向独立警察申诉局提出申诉。作为依照《禁止酷刑公约任择议定书》设立的国家预防机制，监察员也定期巡查拘留中心。同样的规则也适用于军事人员。

一.	二.	三.
–	202 ²³⁶ .	79 ²³⁷ , 128 ²³⁸ .

34. 匈牙利参与了自愿重新安置计划。众多来自乌克兰、黎巴嫩、土耳其和约旦的难民被重新安置在匈牙利。“非法入境”在乌克兰没有被定为刑事罪，除非相关人员是突破了保护该国边境特定段的技术屏障入境的。除此之外，非法跨越边境的行为不属于刑事犯罪，而只是违法行为，只以罚款或社区服务惩处。关于过境区和安全国家的法规均符合欧洲统一庇护制度的相关规定。

一.	二.	三.
185 ²³⁹ .	–	200 ²⁴⁰ , 207 ²⁴¹ , 220 ²⁴² .

其他

35. 匈牙利政府过去和现在都愿意开展对话，以处理针对与相关国际组织广泛讨论过的新媒体条例所提出的关切。因此，现行法规仅包含符合国际法的限制，欧洲委员会因而确认匈牙利的媒体法已得到显著改善。

一.	二.	三.
-	155 ²⁴³ , 157 ²⁴⁴ , 158 ²⁴⁵ , 159 ²⁴⁶ , 60 ²⁴⁷ .	-

36. 匈牙利不断努力消除监狱超员现象。2013 年至 2015 年间新增了 757 个监狱空位。此外，还将新增 4374 个空位，从而到 2020 年将基本完全消除超员现象。同时，越来越多地使用替代措施和减少审前拘留，也减少了监狱囚犯数量。

一.	二.	三.
-	127 ²⁴⁸ , 129 ²⁴⁹ .	-

37. 为年轻员工和创业者提供支助，推广培训方案被视为优先事项。通过“青年保证倡议”，有 24 所高等教育机构提供培训方案，并与超过 500 家公司签署了合作协定，使学生得以获得经验。还有一项倡议帮助在公共管理机构工作的员工回到初级劳动市场。

一.	二.	三.
-	169 ²⁵⁰	-

38. 以可持续与和平的方式解决冲突需要所涉各方拿出真诚的政治意愿，而不是施加军事或经济压力。在冲突方领土运营的公司应遵守联合国《工商企业与人权指导原则》，匈牙利正在将该原则纳入国内条例。

一.	二.	三.
-	-	24 ²⁵¹ .

39. 尽管自 2006 年以来每年均采取紧缩措施，但匈牙利正稳步增加官方发展援助摊款。目前的摊款比例为 0.11%。

一.	二.	三.
221 ²⁵² .	-	-

注

- 1 Supported parts of these recommendations are underlined in relevant footnotes.
- 2 Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989.
- 3 Domestic Workers Convention, 2011.
- 4 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.
- 5 International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
- 6 Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure.
- 7 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
- 8 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- 9 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- 10 Ratify the Istanbul Convention.
- 11 Accept the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, in conformity with Articles 31 and 32 of the ICPPED.
- 12 Consider acceding to the UN Convention on Enforced Disappearances.
- 13 Accelerate the process of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
- 14 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
- 15 Step up the process of consultations concerning the accession to ICPPED, as previously recommended.
- 16 Fully align domestic legislation with the Rome Statute through explicit provisions on the duty to cooperate promptly and fully with the Court.
- 17 Assess the compatibility of its policies and laws with its international obligations including all core principles of human rights to which Hungary is a party.
- 18 Continue the efforts to harmonize national legislation with international standards in the field of human rights.
- 19 Deepen its commitment with the International Criminal Court through adapting its national legislation to the Rome Statute.
- 20 Strengthen efforts to combat violence against women, inter alia, by ratifying the Istanbul Convention.
- 21 Widen the scope of international obligations through accession to the remaining international treaties, such as ICRMW, ICPPED, OP-CRC-IC and OP-ICESCR.
- 22 Consider ratifying the ICRMW, ILO Convention 189, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
- 23 Consider ratifying the ICPPED, the OP-CESCR and the ICRMW.
- 24 Become party to the ICRMW, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the Conventions on the refugees and stateless persons, the ILO Convention 169 and the Convention to fight discrimination in Education.
- 25 Ratify the Istanbul Convention without delay.
- 26 Withdraw its reservation on pertinent articles of the ICERD, ICESCR, ICCPR and the Optional Protocol to the CRC on children in armed conflict.
- 27 Sign and ratify ICRMW.
- 28 Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.
- 29 Consider ratifying the ICRMW.
- 30 Ratify ICRMW, as previously recommended.
- 31 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communication procedure.
- 32 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
- 33 Ratify the OP-ICESCR.
- 34 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- 35 Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
- 36 Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- 37 United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security.
- 38 Continue with the efforts aimed at ensuring timely cooperation with treaty bodies, regarding the submission of its over-due national reports.
- 39 Submit overdue reports to CERD, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the Human Rights Committee.
- 40 Intensify efforts aimed at implementing recommendations of treaty bodies and special procedures including CEDAW, CRC, Special Rapporteur on Racism and the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.
- 41 Take appropriate measures to progressively reduce the existing backlog of overdue reports to the UN Treaty Bodies.
- 42 Submit overdue reports to the Human Rights Committee, CESCR and CAT.
- 43 Adopt a National Action Plan on Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.
- 44 Give full consideration to the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders.
- 45 Positively consider and implement the recommendations presented by the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders.
- 46 Follow the recommendations of the 2014 OSCE election observation mission's final report.
- 47 Implement recommendations made by UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association regarding governmental oversight and regulations of NGOs.
- 48 i.e. The budget of the Constitutional Court shall not be less than the budget allocated in the central budget of the previous year.
- 49 Adoption of a cardinal act requires the votes of 2/3 majority of the Parliament. Probably the most important change concerning the rules on the competences of the Constitutional Court is the abolition of *actio popularis* and parallel, the alteration of the institution of constitutional complaint. Before the adoption of the Fundamental Law the core competence of the Court was the *ex post* review of the conformity of pieces of legislation with the Constitution, as anyone – even without a legal interest – was entitled to submit a petition asking the constitutional review of a legal norm. Abolition of this general right was even demanded by the Court itself because of the extent of its caseload. According to the new rules, such a proceeding can only be initiated by the Government, 1/4th of all Members of Parliament, the President of the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General or the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights. At the same time, constitutional judges also urged the introduction of the „real“, that is, the German type of constitutional complaint. It may be lodged at the Court mainly when a right guaranteed by the Fundamental Law of the petitioner is violated by a judicial decision. The Venice Commission examined the modification of the regulation on the Court and on the whole it formed a positive opinion.
- 50 Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
- 51 Continue further improvement of the protection and promotion of human rights in the country.
- 52 Continue to promote and protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all its citizens.
- 53 Consider developing Human Rights Indicators as suggested by the OHCHR as an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of national human rights policies.
- 54 Consider increasing the funding of the National Preventive Mechanism, in order to support its work and the detention monitoring activities.
- 55 Take concrete measures to ensure the independence of the Constitutional Court and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that political pressure is not being applied to judicial decision-making.
- 56 Ensure that the implementation of objectives set up in the 2014 National Strategy on Public Education are in line with the objectives and goals of the SDGs.

- 57 Ensure the inclusion of human rights and especially children's rights in the public education system, raising awareness about human rights in general.
- 58 Develop and implement a National Action Plan on Human Rights to further ensure systematic and comprehensive approach for the promotion and protection of human rights, with the full engagement of the civil society.
- 59 Continue to pursue implementation of the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary and repeal all provisions of national law that restrict the Constitutional Court's jurisdiction.
- 60 Implement reforms on judicial independence and rule of law recommended by the International Bar Association Human Rights Institute in 2015.
- 61 Revise transparency laws to reinstate a freedom of information parliamentary ombudsman, and ex ante reclaiming of labour costs for processing information requests, and limit public institutions' authority to refuse access to public data.
- 62 Human rights defenders.
- 63 Ensure consultation processes which allow a public debate and interaction with the independent civil society, with sufficient time during the drafting of new laws and public policies.
- 64 Engage in consultation with pro-transparency organisations and other relevant stakeholders prior to developing or implementing new legislation on Freedom of Information.
- 65 Refrain from targeting or restricting the activities of civil society organisations based on their political affiliation or their receipt of foreign funding.
- 66 Adopt measures to comply with provisions of the new Constitution including on combating discrimination and ensuring equal participation in political and public affairs by all citizens.
- 67 Improve both formal and informal dialogue and public consultation between the Government and civil society, including on proposed legislation with an impact on human rights.
- 68 Review and abolish all legal provisions that restrict the rights of human rights defenders promoting the rights of the Roma community.
- 69 Ensure the prompt and independent investigation of all alleged violations against human rights defenders.
- 70 Remove all administrative and legislative provisions that restrict the rights of the Human Rights Defenders and ensure that civil society organizations can operate freely and without discrimination or undue restriction.
- 71 Take steps to ensure that civil society organizations freely can access and utilize funding, including from foreign sources.
- 72 Take measures allowing the exercise of the lawful activities of human rights defenders, in a favourable legal and administrative environment.
- 73 In nurseries, kindergartens, primary and secondary schools.
- 74 Continue to provide protection to the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society.
- 75 Reconsider policies on family, gender equality and non-discrimination.
- 76 Provide greater support for poor families and children and reduce social inequality.
- 77 Amend the legislation on the protection of families in order to widen the definition of family.
- 78 Continue to implement measures to protect the rights of the child.
- 79 Enhance measures to protect the rights of children, women and other vulnerable groups.
- 80 Consider establishing independent mechanism for monitoring children's rights and providing necessary financial resources for its functioning.
- 81 Step up efforts to establish a mechanism to monitor measures to help address and ameliorate the conditions of women and children.
- 82 Abandon the practice of corporal punishment of children and encourage non-violent forms of discipline.
- 83 Take necessary measures for strengthening its specialized juvenile justice system in compliance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- 84 Continue efforts for the reintegration of former child offenders in the society.

- 85 Reinstatement of juvenile courts and raising the age of criminal responsibility to 14 years, for all crimes, in line with international standards.
- 86 Consider raising the age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 14 years, even for the most serious crimes.
- 87 Adopt measures to comply with provisions of the new Constitution including on combating discrimination and ensuring equal participation in political and public affairs by all citizens.
- 88 Take further measures to reduce the inequality between sexes, sensitize the population in this regard and ensure that these measures are effectively implemented.
- 89 Take concrete measures to improve access to decent work for all women, eliminate all discrimination against women at work, and create more socioeconomic opportunities for disenfranchised women.
- 90 Continue to make efforts to ensure women's participation in political life and in decision-making.
- 91 Take additional measures to effectively combat violence against women and promote the participation of women in political life and their insertion in the professional life.
- 92 Intensify activities aimed at overcoming gender stereotypes.
- 93 Continue to take action towards a comprehensive gender equality strategy and introduce effective legislative measures to increase women's participation in political life and decision-making.
- 94 Redouble its efforts towards combating stereotypical division of gender roles in family and society.
- 95 Introduce effective legislative measures to increase women's participation in political life and decision-making.
- 96 Establish effective legislative measures, such as quotas, to improve the participation of women in political life and decision-making processes.
- 97 Adopt a comprehensive, human rights based gender equality strategy.
- 98 Support the gender integration in all spheres of life.
- 99 Raise the legal age of marriage for women and men to 18 years.
- 100 Take further steps to ensure better labour market access and access to basic social and health services for marginalized women, including women with disabilities, Roma women and migrant women.
- 101 Take additional measures to effectively combat violence against women and promote the participation of women in political life and their insertion in the professional life.
- 102 Continue efforts, including by raising awareness, in order to prevent domestic violence and violence against women.
- 103 Take concrete measures to protect child victims of sexual exploitation and prostitution.
- 104 Adopt a comprehensive law on domestic violence.
- 105 Consider adopting a law on domestic violence and criminalizing different types of violence against women.
- 106 Promote public policies to prevent violence against women and girls, including domestic violence and sexual violence.
- 107 Establish a law to criminalise all forms of violence against women.
- 108 Define rape criminally based on the lack of voluntary consent in addition to reinforcing and making more accessible to victims the health care services.
- 109 Criminalize different types of violence against women, to amend the Criminal Code to ensure that rape is defined according to the CEDAW recommendations.
- 110 Continue to enhance access to sexual and reproductive health services for women, in particular women with disabilities, women with low income, women with HIV/AIDS, and women living in the rural areas.
- 111 Enact laws and legislation aiming at combating human trafficking.
- 112 Ensure the prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of human trafficking, and provide adequate assistance and protection services to victims.
- 113 Continue its efforts in order to strengthen the protection of victims of trafficking.
- 114 Take steps to reduce and prevent trafficking and provide adequate incentives and protection to victims.
- 115 Take additional measures to combat trafficking in human beings.

- ¹¹⁶ Intensify efforts to effectively prevent trafficking in women and girls and strengthen measures for the rehabilitation and social integration of victims of trafficking.
- ¹¹⁷ Take measures to ensure the effective investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases and establish remedy procedures for the victims.
- ¹¹⁸ Strengthen mechanisms to prevent the trafficking in boys and girls and provide the support needed for victims of trafficking to be reintegrated into society.
- ¹¹⁹ Strengthen efforts to provide access to education, labour market and public life for persons with disabilities.
- ¹²⁰ Continue the path regarding positive results achieved in ensuring the rights and equal opportunities of persons with disabilities by, inter alia, allocating sufficient resources for the development of an inclusive education system for children with disabilities and providing sufficient and adequate support services in local communities to enable persons with disabilities to live independently.
- ¹²¹ Consolidate programmes to ensure a system of inclusive education for children with disabilities throughout the country.
- ¹²² Take further measures to improve access of persons with disabilities to social, economic and cultural life and combat discrimination on the grounds of disability.
- ¹²³ Adopt measures in order for any health decision to depend upon the free and informed consent of the concerned disabled person.
- ¹²⁴ Review all relevant legislations, including the State's new Fundamental Law 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.
- ¹²⁵ Review legislations to ensure that all persons with disabilities have a right to vote, and that they can participate in political and public life.
- ¹²⁶ Adopt and implement a comprehensive strategy and action plan to tackle discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
- ¹²⁷ Adopt a strategy and a comprehensive plan of action to counter discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
- ¹²⁸ Take comprehensive measures to counter discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.
- ¹²⁹ Fight against discrimination based on the origin, gender and sexual orientation, by continuing its efforts in the implementation of the existing instruments.
- ¹³⁰ Adopt a comprehensive strategy in order to combat discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
- ¹³¹ Provide adequate resources and functional independence to the Equal Treatment Authority.
- ¹³² Adopt measures to comply with provisions of the new Constitution including on combating discrimination and ensuring equal participation in political and public affairs by all citizens.
- ¹³³ Enact comprehensive legislation that fully guarantees the application of the principle of non-discrimination and to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by every member of society.
- ¹³⁴ Provide the national mechanism for the promotion of gender equality of adequate human and financial resources to enable it to effectively fulfil its mandate.
- ¹³⁵ Continue efforts in following up and monitoring any discrimination based on sex, race or any other form.
- ¹³⁶ Children's Centres, Tanoda network, Integrated Pedagogical System, For the Road program, Network of Christian Roma Vocational Boarding Schools. The Hungarian social land program, which is unique in European social policy, has been remodelled and expanded in 2015. Numerous measures/programs for the Roma women are in place: Woman is the chance, Roma girls (preventing early school leaving), support Roma women NGOs, improving the health of Roma girls and decreasing the likelihood of their victimization, the Network of Family, Equal Opportunity and Volunteer Houses will be upheld continuously with the primary aim of promoting social tolerance and diversity.
- ¹³⁷ Continue to implement National Social Inclusion Strategy.

- 138 Take all the necessary measures to fully implement the National Social Inclusion Strategy.
- 139 Take effective measures to address the needs of women belonging to minorities, such as Roma women, in order to eliminate all forms of discrimination against them.
- 140 Address the discriminatory situation of women belonging to minorities, including Roma women.
- 141 Continue the implementation of Roma integration policies in all social economic cultural political and educational sectors.
- 142 Implement a comprehensive plan of action envisaged to protect the rights and improve the life conditions of women and children pertaining to ethnic minorities.
- 143 Step up the efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and favour equality of opportunities and treatment, with special care and attention to those who are in a more vulnerable situation, such as persons belonging to the Roma community.
- 144 Undertake further steps to promote efforts to overcome residual social discrimination against Roma and other ethnic minorities.
- 145 Intensify efforts to combat discrimination and ill-treatment of Roma and eliminate segregation of Roma girls in the educational system.
- 146 Include specific components in public policies and budgets to address the needs of persons belonging to minorities, including Roma women and children.
- 147 Adopt more policies and allocate more resources specifically directed towards Roma women and children.
- 148 Take further steps to address root causes that affect the rights of women belonging to disadvantaged groups.
- 149 Take effective steps to end discrimination against Roma in education, health, employment, housing and access to services with a special focus on ending continued segregation of Roma children at schools.
- 150 Step up efforts to effectively prevent and combat discrimination of persons belonging to national minorities, in particular regarding their access to education and health care.
- 151 Take further steps to eliminate discrimination against the Roma population, especially in the field of education, health, employment, housing and access to services.
- 152 Take measures to prevent and eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and others.
- 153 European Commission for Democracy through Law.
- 154 Ensure that, in the context of the new legislation adopted in 2011, following the UPR 2011 recommendations, the self-governments truly represent the persons of national minorities on whose behalf they act.
- 155 Take all necessary measures to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation of Roma in education.
- 156 Step up efforts to address discrimination and social exclusion faced by persons belonging to the Roma minority with particular emphasis on integrated schooling and social housing.
- 157 Continue to pay special attention to issues related to the elimination of discrimination of the Roma who study in the education system.
- 158 Continue its efforts to integrate the adult Roma population in the labour market and the Roma children and young people in the regular education system.
- 159 Take measures to eliminate any discrimination and segregation in the education system against Roma children.
- 160 Take resolute measures to put an end, without further delay, to the continuing segregation of Roma children at school.
- 161 Take active measures to prevent actual segregation of Roma students in public and private schools.
- 162 Strengthen its efforts to promote tolerance and cultural understanding of the Roma population in the aim of eliminating discrimination including in regard to access to education and employment and participation in politics.
- 163 Continue the work to further social and economic integration of the Roma population, reduce direct and indirect school segregation of Roma children and actively promote Roma participation in society through education.

- ¹⁶⁴ Effectively implement ongoing national policy to guarantee quality education for minority.
- ¹⁶⁵ Ensure that the standards of education in national minorities' languages as well as teaching of minorities languages are the same as the general standards of education in the country.
- ¹⁶⁶ The Jewish Community Roundtable, the consultative forum created in 2011, helps to take joint and efficient action against conducts of anti-Semitism, racism and xenophobia. The Action and Protection Foundation participates in the work of the Roundtable, and its Brussels Institute, commissioned and financed by the Government, continuously monitors anti-Semitic hate crime acts and informs thereof the members of the Roundtable and the Prime Minister's Office, working in close cooperation with the Roundtable. All Government agencies are open and ready for close cooperation with the Jewish organisations.
- ¹⁶⁷ Violent hate crime (§ 216), inciting hatred against a community (§ 332), denial in public of the crimes committed by the National Socialist or Communist regimes (§ 333).
- ¹⁶⁸ Take effective measures to ensure the Hungarian National Police and the hate-crimes expert net improve the enforcement of laws against hate crimes, including by allocating sufficient resources; undertaking thorough investigations and prosecution; and by providing training for the front-line law enforcement.
- ¹⁶⁹ Protect persons who are marginalized and most vulnerable from intolerance, xenophobia, and other forms of discrimination.
- ¹⁷⁰ Carry out the work to eliminate expressions of hatred, racial and religious discrimination.
- ¹⁷¹ Intensify national efforts to prevent and eliminate all manifestations of anti-Semitism and take resolute measures to condemn hate speech, including against Roma.
- ¹⁷² Take action against the worrying increase and public use of hate speech, most often addressed at migrants, asylum seekers but also civil society organizations and vulnerable groups.
- ¹⁷³ Apply effectively policies against racism and hate speech.
- ¹⁷⁴ Implement effectively its legislation and policies against hate speech and hate crimes with particular focus on the human rights protection of Roma, Jews, LGBTIs and other vulnerable groups.
- ¹⁷⁵ Identify efforts to combat all forms of discrimination and to ensure that hate crimes motivated by racism, xenophobia or other forms of discrimination are effectively investigated and perpetrators are brought to justice.
- ¹⁷⁶ Enhance inter-ethnic, inter-religious, and inter-cultural understanding within the society, and ensure access to justice for victims of racial hatred or violence.
- ¹⁷⁷ Further strengthen measures to combat hate speech and hate crime.
- ¹⁷⁸ Strengthen measures to avoid hate speeches of all kinds in political messages and in the media.
- ¹⁷⁹ Combat hate speech and statements stigmatizing refugees and asylum seekers.
- ¹⁸⁰ Prevent and combat racism and hate speech, including through human rights education and training, and by promoting tolerance.
- ¹⁸¹ Enhance its efforts to prevent and root out all kind of national and ethnic intolerance, as well as condemn any incitement to ethnic and religious hatred and hate speech against the Roma in particular.
- ¹⁸² Implement strategies aimed at tackling hate speech and xenophobia in all its forms.
- ¹⁸³ Continue to fight anti-Semitism, and to oppose any attempt to relativize or rehabilitate anti-Semite policies in the past and present.
- ¹⁸⁴ Continue to strengthen measures to promote tolerance and respect for cultural diversity and to counter prejudice, stereotypes, discrimination, racism and Islamophobia.
- ¹⁸⁵ Continue efforts to sensitize the public to combat discrimination on all grounds online to ensure that all rights are respected.
- ¹⁸⁶ Adopt a hate crime investigation protocol and ensure that victims of hate crimes have effective access to the mechanisms of justice and redress.
- ¹⁸⁷ Further step up efforts to publicly condemn hate speech, including against Roma.

- 188 The Fourth Amendment of the Fundamental Law has added two essential elements to the provision defining freedom of expression. One of these – according to which exercising the freedom of expression and opinion cannot be aimed at violating other person’s human dignity. The Amendment stipulates this constitutional principle, and does not overrule earlier constitutional interpretations, which, for instance, established more stringent conditions with respect to public actors. The other innovation of the Amendment provides members of national, ethnic, racial or religious groups the possibility to bring action before the court against any statement considered injurious to the group alleging violation of their human dignity.
- 189 Ensure that the constitutional amendment prohibiting speech that would violate the dignity of the Hungarian nation cannot be used to silence criticism and limit freedom of expression as guaranteed under the ICCPR.
- 190 The asylum authority provides accommodation and care for asylum seekers during the asylum procedure including free health care, support for education, housing, social services, the acquisition of citizenship etc.
- 191 Strengthen its measures to combat racism and discrimination in all its forms against migrants and asylum seekers.
- 192 Establish a comprehensive integration strategy for migrants, with specific measures to prevent and eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants irrespective of their status.
- 193 Continue to take specific measures to prevent and eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
- 194 Redouble efforts to prevent and eliminate racial discrimination, xenophobia and the intolerance against migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
- 195 Continue the efforts to combat hate speech, racism, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination against refugees and migrants.
- 196 Intensify its efforts to combat xenophobia, islamophobia and refugee hatred, and take the necessary measures to condemn hate speech.
- 197 Take resolute measures to condemn hate speech, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance against all minority groups, migrants and asylum seekers.
- 198 Take all the necessary measures to combat violence linked to racial discrimination, as well as hate crimes and speeches, including against refugees and migrants.
- 199 Cease anti-immigration campaigns and rhetoric of incitement to hatred, xenophobia and anti-Semitism and take measures to fight against hate speech and hate crimes in general.
- 200 Take all steps necessary to ensure that the right to seek asylum is guaranteed for asylum seekers coming to Hungary and that the principle of non-refoulement is respected.
- 201 Ensure that migrant and asylum-seeking women receive adequate assistance.
- 202 Advance in measures of assistance and promotion of the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, in compliance with current international standards.
- 203 Reform its legislation to ensure full respect of the principle of non-refoulement.
- 204 Ensure that its legal framework and actions concerning asylum seekers, refugees, and migrants comply with Hungary’s international human rights obligations, including with regard to procedural safeguards. This includes repealing those amendments to Hungary’s Asylum Law, Law on Criminal Procedure and Criminal Code that are inconsistent with its international human rights obligations.
- 205 Develop actions that improve the living conditions of asylum seekers and prevent discrimination on the grounds of nationality or country of origin.
- 206 Continue to improve the living conditions of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
- 207 Ensure the inclusion of a human rights approach in the measures to address the migrant situation, taking into particular account the situation of vulnerable population.

- 208 Apply a dignified and human treatment that respects the universal principles of human rights for people in situation of human mobility, whether migrants or refugees, with special emphasis on strengthening and implementing policies to address trafficking of persons from a holistic approach , particularly regarding women, children and other vulnerable groups, as well as to combat all forms of discrimination, with measures including complaint and denunciation mechanisms for victims that enable them to achieve reparations.
- 209 Ensure that all issues related to migration, asylum seeking and border management are addressed in accordance with respective obligations under applicable international law.
- 210 Fully respect its obligations under international law by guaranteeing the right to seek asylum through an individual, effective process without discrimination.
- 211 Improve the capacity to guarantee every person the possibility to request international protection in a legal way, and create conditions for the medical and psychological treatment of asylum seekers, especially those who were victims of torture and violence.
- 212 Fully implement international Conventions and standards for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers.
- 213 Work together with the other European States to improve the conditions and treatment given to asylum seekers and refugees.
- 214 Make every effort to pay due attention to the human rights of asylum seekers and to avoid using disproportionate force on migrants and refugees.
- 215 Redouble efforts in order to guarantee the respect of the human rights of migrants, including persons under irregular situation.
- 216 Implement with no exception the principle of non-refoulement in the context of asylum seeking procedures.
- 217 Comply with the principle of non-refoulement.
- 218 Take measures to work towards improving the living conditions for refugees and asylum seekers.
- 219 Strengthen efforts in addressing issues of irregular migrants in the country in line with international human rights law obligations.
- 220 Improve the living conditions of asylum seekers and step up efforts directed towards improving the treatment of asylum seekers and refugees.
- 221 Review legislation on the rights of migrants and asylum seekers in accordance with Hungary's obligations under international and European Law and to better apply existing internal rules, namely those related to the handling of unaccompanied children.
- 222 Make efforts to ensure transparency and consideration for human rights, in particular those of women and children, in its treatment of migrants and refugees.
- 223 Ensure that enforcement authorities comply with international human rights obligations in the treatment of migrants and asylum seekers, and expedite the judicial process to avoid prolonged detention of migrants and asylum seekers.
- 224 Continue the efforts to improve the treatment of migrants and asylum seekers.
- 225 Continue to fulfil its international human rights obligations regarding asylum seekers, refugees and migrants.
- 226 Till April 2016, out of 10.555 asylum seekers only 892 were detained.
- 227 Designated place of residence, asylum bail, regular reporting before the refugee authority.
- 228 Relevant UNHCR recommendations, EU legislation, jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the EU.
- 229 Seek alternatives to detaining asylum seekers and migrants, particularly children. Take immediate and effective measures to ensure that conditions of detention are fully consistent with UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.
- 230 Take immediate action to improve national asylum system, including by elaborating a national action plan, to avoid continuation of harsh conditions of detention and treatment of asylum seekers and refugees.

- 231 Take all the necessary steps to address the placing of asylum-seeking and migrant children in detention, including by repealing relevant legislation allowing for the detention of families accompanied by children.
- 232 Take steps to ensure that detention of asylum-seekers is used only in exceptional cases, the procedure for detention is transparent and comprehensible, and that detainees have access to effective legal remedy.
- 233 Strengthen its efforts to improve the detention conditions of migrants and asylum seekers, including by refraining from excessive use of force, ill-treatment, and prolongation of detention periods; and also to adopt a comprehensive integration strategy for their early stage integration.
- 234 Eliminate detention in penitentiary establishments of asylum seekers and refugees.
- 235 Repeal the amendments to the Criminal Code that criminalizes “illegal entry” and introduces “transit zones” at the border and a list of “safe countries”.
- 236 Ensure the prompt and impartial investigation of any excessive use of force in policing the border operations, including by the military.
- 237 Lift the measures in force that imply the discrimination and rejection of migrants and refugees, in particular those concerning to the use of force against them.
- 238 Take measures to address the persistence of preventive detention in police centres and the high risk of ill-treatment.
- 239 Decriminalize the access to its territory for persons wishing to file a request for asylum, and process the asylum applications individually and in a non-discriminatory fashion, in compliance with its international obligations.
- 240 Actively participate in the refugee resettlement / humanitarian admission process directly from Turkey to the EU, as this is actually the only way to save lives and crack down criminal networks of smugglers.
- 241 Repeal the amendments to the Criminal Code that criminalizes “illegal entry” and introduces “transit zones” at the border and a list of “safe countries”.
- 242 Revise the national list of safe countries in order to avoid the high number of unadmitted requests that have been pointed out by the Helsinki Committee of Hungary.
- 243 Remedy the shortcomings in the media law as expressed by the Venice Commission.
- 244 Take concrete steps to promote pluralism of the media and their independent work, including the exercise of their watchdog function.
- 245 Take the necessary measures to promote media pluralism and fight threats against freedom of the press and freedom of expression.
- 246 Take appropriate measures to further relax restrictions on the freedom of the media.
- 247 Amend the media law in line with previous recommendations to ensure that all media laws are in line with the right to freedom of opinion and expression.
- 248 Intensify efforts to prevent overcrowding in prisons.
- 249 Reduce the length of the initial pre-trial detention phase.
- 250 Maintain its commitment to the realization of the right to work for all including through technical and vocational training for young people.
- 251 Ensure that its policies, legislation, regulations and enforcement measures effectively serve to prevent and address the heightened risk of business involvement in abuses in conflict situations, which includes situations of foreign occupation.
- 252 Increase level of ODA.
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