



European network of legal experts
in gender equality and non-discrimination

Non-discrimination country report 2025: highlights



Hungary





Roma Discrimination:

Roma communities continue to face severe systemic discrimination, particularly in education, housing, and access to services.



Anti-LGBTIQ+ Measures:

Government policies and public discourse increasingly target LGBTIQ+ persons, including through censorship laws and 'anti-gender' campaigns.



Legal Framework:

The Equal Treatment Act remains the core anti-discrimination law, permitting positive action and allowing actio popularis claims.



Weakened Equality Body:

Since 2021, the Equal Treatment Authority has been merged into the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights, reducing visibility and access.



EU Legal Action:

The government faces EU infringement proceedings for violating LGBTIQ+ rights, including through discriminatory legislation restricting LGBTQ+ content.



Testing and Enforcement:

Statutory situation testing is still used to detect discrimination, though enforcement and sanctions remain limited.



Intersectionality Gaps:

Multiple and intersectional discrimination are not clearly defined or addressed in law or practice.



Restricted Material Scope:

By limiting the scope of the prohibition of discrimination to a determined list of private actors, the full material scope of the Directives may not be covered.



Civil Society Constraints:

Dialogue with NGOs and access to funding have significantly declined, limiting their ability to monitor or challenge discrimination.



Extended Scope for Exceptions:

The ETA allows wider margins for justifications and exemptions for discrimination than the Directives.