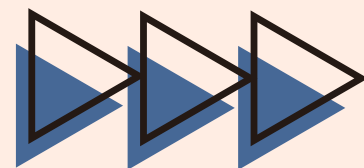




Hungary non-discrimination country report

Key highlights

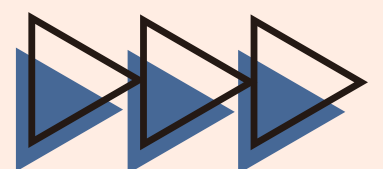


European network of legal experts
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Comprehensive Legislation

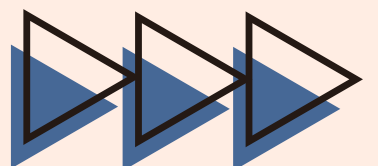
Hungary's Equal Treatment Act provides broad protection across multiple grounds and sectors, supported by civil, labour and consumer law.





Roma Equality

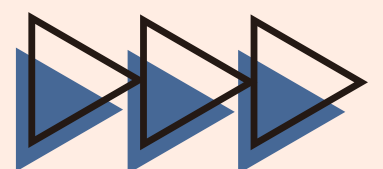
Despite integration programmes, positive measures and legal safeguards, Roma people continue to face persistent discrimination, poverty and increasing educational segregation.





Disability Rights

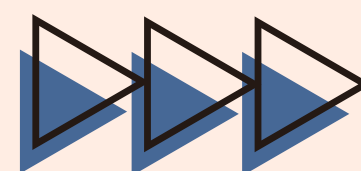
The legal framework supports accessibility, reasonable accommodation and inclusive education. Enforcement remains uneven, although recent decisions have upheld the employment rights of employees with disabilities.





Weakened LGBTIQ+ Protections

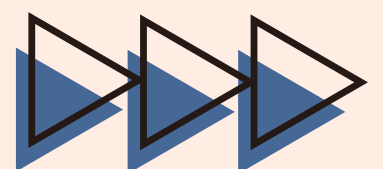
Recent legislative changes and hostile political rhetoric have weakened protections, especially for transgender people following the removal of gender identity as an explicit protected ground.





Accessible Remedies

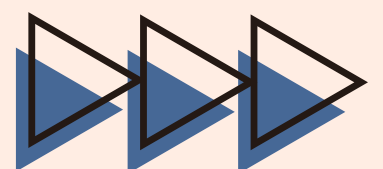
Victims may seek redress through courts, administrative authorities or the ombudsman, while NGOs can support cases and bring collective claims. Proceedings can nevertheless be lengthy and remedies inconsistent.





Limited Compensation

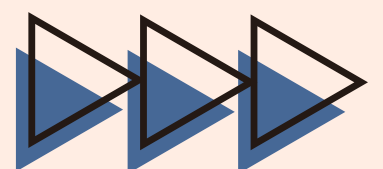
Ombudsman proceedings cannot provide damages, and recent restrictions have reduced the compensation available in education discrimination cases.





Reduced Equality Enforcement

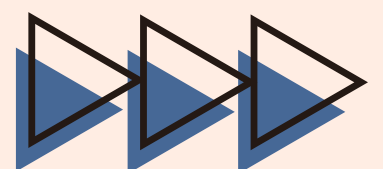
The Ombudsman retains binding investigative and sanctioning powers, but the abolition of the specialised Equal Treatment Authority has reduced visibility, complaints and engagement with civil society.





Evolving Jurisprudence

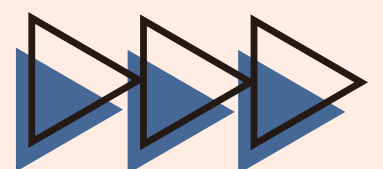
Courts have increasingly ordered specific measures to address systemic discrimination, although recent supreme court decisions may constrain this progress.





Uneven Legal Alignment

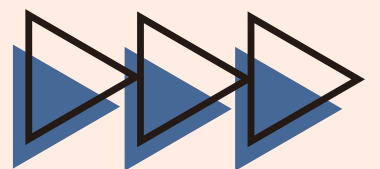
Hungarian law broadly reflects EU equality directives, but gaps remain concerning private actors, religious organisations, workplace accommodation and available sanctions.





Discriminatory Housing Risks

The 2025 Local Identity Act gives municipalities new powers over residence and property access, raising concerns about arbitrary conditions and indirect discrimination against Roma communities.





See the full report on
non-discrimination
in Hungary on our website.



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